



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

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

Dydd Mawrth 8 Mai 2001

Tuesday 8 May 2001

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

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

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

**Ethol i Bwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd
Election to the North Wales Regional Committee**

The Minister for Assembly Business Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Cynigiau fod
(Andrew Davies): I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 15.4 elects Eleanor Burnham (Liberal Democrat) to its North Wales Regional Committee in place of Christine Humphreys (Liberal Democrat). y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 15.4 yn ethol Eleanor Burnham (Democrat Rhyddfrydol) i Bwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd i olynu Christine Humphreys (Democrat Rhyddfrydol).

*Cynnig: O blaid 37, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 37, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Evans, Delyth
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.*

Ethol i'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal
Election to the Committee on Equality of Opportunity

The Minister for Assembly Business Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Cynigiau fod
(Andrew Davies): I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 14.3 elects Eleanor Burnham (Liberal Democrat) to its Committee on Equality of Opportunity in place of Christine Humphreys (Liberal Democrat). y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 14.3, yn ethol Eleanor Burnham (Democrat Rhyddfrydol) i'w Bwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal yn lle Christine Humphreys (Democrat Rhyddfrydol).

Cynnig: O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 35, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Gareth
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.

Ethol i'r Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd Election to the Committee on European Affairs

The Minister for Assembly Business (Andrew Davies): I propose that **Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies):** Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 15.4 elects Mike German (Liberal Democrat) to its Committee on European Affairs in place of Mick Bates (Liberal Democrat).

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 15.4, yn ethol Mike German (Democrat Rhyddfrydol) i'w Bwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd yn lle Mick Bates (Democrat Rhyddfrydol).

Jonathan Morgan: As this matter is subject to Assembly debate, I wish to raise a number of concerns about the timing and consideration of this issue. As the Assembly is aware, the Welsh Joint Education Committee is due to publish a report later today. [LABOUR/LIBERAL DEMOCRAT MEMBERS: 'This is out of order'.]

Jonathan Morgan: Gan fod y mater hwn yn destun dadl yn y Cynulliad, dymunaf godi nifer o bryderon ynghylch amseriad y mater hwn ac ystyriaeth ohono. Fel y gŵyr y Cynulliad, mae Cyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru ar fin cyhoeddi adroddiad yn ddiweddarach heddiw. [AELODAU LLAFUR / DEMOCRATIAID RHYDDFRYDOL: 'Mae hyn allan o drefn'.]

The Presiding Officer: Order. These motions for elections are open to debate, as happened on a similar motion last Thursday. Any Member wishing to speak on this motion is able to do so, at the discretion of the Chair and within a suitable time limit.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae cynigion ar gyfer etholiadau yn agored i ddadl, fel y digwyddodd gyda chynnig tebyg ddydd Iau diwethaf. Gall unrhyw Aelod sydd yn dymuno siarad ar y cynnig hwn wneud hynny, yn ôl disgrisiwn y Cadeirydd ac o fewn terfynau amser addas.

Jonathan Morgan: As an Assembly Member, I feel that it would be inappropriate, in light of the publication of the report, for the Assembly to determine the suitability of the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development for membership of the Committee on European Affairs this afternoon. Elections to Assembly Committees are a serious matter and we should regard this function with seriousness. It is vital that the Assembly and its Members are absolutely satisfied with the suitability of Members who are appointed to Committees. I therefore request, in light of the public perception if we were to make this appointment this afternoon, that the Minister for Assembly Business withdraws this matter from the agenda today, or I am mindful to propose a procedural motion under Standing Orders.

Jonathan Morgan: Fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad, teimlaf y byddai'n anaddas, yng ngoleuni cyhoeddi'r adroddiad, i'r Cynulliad benderfynu y prynhawn yma ar addasrwydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd i fod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd. Mae etholiadau i Bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad yn bwnc difrifol a dylem bwysu a mesur y swyddogaeth hon yn ddifrifol. Mae'n hanfodol bod y Cynulliad a'i Aelodau yn hollol fodlon gydag addasrwydd yr Aelodau a benodir i Bwyllgorau. Felly, gofynnaf, o ystyried beth fyddai amgyffrediad y cyhoedd pe baem yn gwneud y penodiad hwn y prynhawn yma, bod y Trefnydd yn tynnu'r mater hwn oddi ar yr agenda heddiw, neu byddaf yn ystyried cynnig cynnig trefniadol o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog.

The Presiding Officer: Whether or not a procedural motion is to be proposed is a matter which I must consider, to ensure that it

Y Llywydd: Mae pa un a gaiff cynnig trefniadol ei gynnig yn fater y mae'n rhaid i mi ei ystyried, er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'n

is not an abuse of Assembly procedures.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ni fyddai grŵp Plaid Cymru fel arfer yn cwestiynu enwebiad gan grŵp gwleidyddol arall yn y Cynulliad i eistedd ar Bwyllgor. Tybiwn mai cyfrifoldeb y grŵp gwleidyddol hwnnw fyddai dewis yr unigolyn mwyaf priodol.

Yr hyn sydd yn ein poeni ni, fel yr amlinellodd Jonathan, yw amseriad yr enwebiad hwn gan fod materion yn codi sydd yn berthnasol i waith y Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd. Teimlwn fod hwn yn amser anffodus ac anaddas i drafod y penodiad hwn.

Cytunaf â Jonathan ei fod yn fater pwysig a bod yn rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol o ganfyddiad y cyhoedd o'r hyn y byddwn yn ei wneud, a gweithredu'n gyfrifol. Felly, yr wyf yn gofyn i'r enwebiad hwn gael ei ohirio. Cyfeiriaf at Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.18, sydd yn ymwneud â gohirio materion o'r fath. Fel grŵp, byddem yn cefnogi cynnig o'r fath, pe na bai'r Trefnydd yn gohirio'r penodiad hwn am y tro.

Nid yw hwn yn fater o addasrwydd yr unigolyn i fod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor, ond mater o amseriad priodol y penderfyniad hwnnw. Ni fyddwn, fel grŵp, yn pleidleisio o blaid y cynnig heddiw; bydd yn rhaid inni ymatal. Fodd bynnag, byddem yn dymuno gwneud penderfyniad ar amser mwy addas, er mwyn inni bwysu a mesur yn ofalus addasrwydd yr unigolyn ar gyfer y gwaith.

Kirsty Williams: As Rhodri Glyn Thomas pointed out, it is for the Liberal Democrat group to decide which members it nominates for election to various Committees. As Members are aware, a new member recently joined the group. That led to a review of Committee membership and the functions of each member. While carrying out that review, Mick Bates decided that his workload as a member of two Subject Committees, and various other National Assembly Committees, was too much and that he could not give as much time and devotion as he wished to his Committee work. Given Mike German's position as Deputy First Minister, it was appropriate for him to be nominated

gamddefnydd o weithdrefnau'r Cynulliad.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: The Plaid Cymru group would not usually question a nomination for Committee membership by another political group in the Assembly. We believe it to be the responsibility of that political group to select the most appropriate individual.

What concerns us, as Jonathan has outlined, is the timing of this nomination as there are matters arising that are relevant to the work of the Committee on European Affairs. We feel that this is an unfortunate and inappropriate time to discuss this appointment.

I agree with Jonathan that this is an important matter and we must be aware of the public perception of our actions, and act responsibly. Therefore, I call for this nomination to be deferred. I refer to Standing Order No. 6.18, which relates to adjourning such matters. As a group, we would support such a motion if the Minister for Assembly Business were not to defer this appointment for the time being.

It is not a question of the individual's suitability to be a member of the Committee, but a question of the appropriateness of the decision's timing. As a group, we will not vote in favour of the motion today; we will have to abstain. However, we would wish to make a decision at a more appropriate time, so that we are able to weigh up the individual's suitability for the post.

Kirsty Williams: Fel yr eglurodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas, mater i grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yw penderfynu pa aelodau y mae'n eu henwebu i'w hethol i Bwyllgorau amrywiol. Fel y gŵyr Aelodau, ymunodd aelod newydd â'r grŵp yn ddiweddar. Arweiniodd hynny at adolygu aelodaeth Pwyllgorau a swyddogaethau'r aelodau hynny. Tra'n ymgymryd â'r adolygiad hwnnw, penderfynodd Mick Bates fod ei bwysau gwaith fel aelod o ddau Bwyllgor Pwnc, a Phwyllgorau amrywiol eraill yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn ormod ac na allai roi gymaint o sylw ac ymroddiad ag y dymunai i'w waith Pwyllgor. O ystyried safle Mike German fel Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, yr

for election to the Committee on European Affairs, and the Liberal Democrat Party is happy to stand by that nomination. It is typical of the Tories, as I said last week, to play the person and not the issue. I am surprised that Plaid Cymru has taken the opportunity to join that game today.

Andrew Davies: I will not grace the Tories' allegations with any attempt to smear a Cabinet colleague. However, I wish that they had extended the courtesy of raising this matter with me, either at the Business Committee meeting this morning or afterwards. They have not sought to do so. I understand that the Prime Minister has gone to see the Queen today to call a general election, and this is electioneering on the part of the Conservative Party. I have no intention of withdrawing the motion to elect Mike German to the Committee on European Affairs. As Kirsty Williams said, their nominations are a matter for members of the Liberal Democrat group. I therefore request a recorded vote.

The Presiding Officer: All votes are recorded; there will be an electronic vote.

Andrew Davies: May I request that the bell be rung?

The Presiding Officer: If you wish for the bell to be rung, we will need three Members—

David Davies *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. We have heard speeches from three party groups on this matter; I do not wish to prolong this debate any further.

Jonathan Morgan: I indicated in my remarks that, if the Minister for Assembly Business was not willing to withdraw the motion, I was mindful to move a procedural motion under Standing Order No. 6.18 to defer this matter to another day. Therefore, I have a right as an individual Member, under Standing Orders, to request that you consider this matter.

oedd yn addas iddo yntau gael ei enwebu i'w ethol i'r Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd, ac mae Plaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn falch o gefnogi'r enwebiad hwnnw. Mae'n nodweddiadol o'r Toriaid, fel y dywedais yr wythnos diwethaf, i drafod y person yn hytrach na'r mater. Synnaf fod Plaid Cymru wedi bachu ar y cyfle i ymuno yn y gêm honno heddiw.

Andrew Davies: Nid anrhydeddaf honiadau'r Toriaid gydag unrhyw ymgais i fwrw sen ar gyd-Aelod yn y Cabinet. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n well gennyf pe baent, o ran cwrteisi, wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda mi, naill ai yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma neu wedi hynny. Ni fu iddynt geisio gwneud hynny. Deallaf fod y Prif Weinidog wedi mynd i weld y Frenhines heddiw er mwyn galw etholiad cyffredinol, ac ymgyrchu gwleidyddol ar ran y Blaid Geidwadol yw hyn. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw fwrriad o dynnu'r cynnig i ethol Mike German i'r Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd yn ôl. Fel y dywedodd Kirsty Williams, mater i aelodau grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yw eu henwebiadau. Gofynnaf felly am bleidlais wedi'i chofnodi.

Y Llywydd: Cofnodir pob pleidlais; cynhelir pleidlais electronig.

Andrew Davies: A allaf wneud cais i'r gloch gael ei chanu?

Y Llywydd: Os dymunwch i'r gloch gael ei chanu, bydd angen tri Aelod arnom—

David Davies *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Clywsom areithiau gan dri grŵp gwleidyddol ar y mater hwn; ni ddymunaf ymestyn y ddadl hon ymhellach.

Jonathan Morgan: Awgrymais yn fy sylwadau, pe na bai'r Trefnydd yn fodlon tynnu'r cynnig yn ôl, y byddwn yn cynnig cynnig trefniadol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.18 er mwyn gohirio'r mater hwn tan ddiwrnod arall. Mae gennyf hawl, felly, fel Aelod unigol, o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog, i ofyn ichi ystyried y mater hwn.

The Presiding Officer: Standing Order No. 6.18 refers to action that may be proposed by a Member at the end of the period allocated to any motion. There is no period allocated to this motion, under Standing Orders. I would have sought to curtail the debate if it had continued for a long time. However, my reading of this Standing Order—and I will take further advice on this—is that it refers to a specifically timetabled period, allocated by the Business Committee. In that case, 10 Members would be required to express support and I would have to consider whether it would be an abuse of Assembly procedures or cause excessive delay. Therefore, I do not think that that option is open to me.

The other option in this position would be Standing Order No. 6.10, under which a postponement can be proposed. However, that can only be done by the Member in charge of the business, and it is clear that he does not intend to propose such a motion. Therefore, I do not believe that it is open to me under Standing Orders to allow you the opportunity to call for the postponement of this business. Therefore, the only recourse to those who seek to postpone this election would be to vote against the motion.

2:10 p.m

Dafydd Wigley: Pwynt o drefn. Wrth ddyfarnu ar Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.18, dywedasoeh y byddech yn cymryd cyngor ar y mater. Mae hynny'n ddoeth ac yn gwbl briodol. Oni fyddai yr un mor ddoeth i ohirio'r bleidlais hyd nes ichi dderbyn y cyngor hwnnw?

[*Seibiant.*]

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi cymryd cyngor yn awr. Galwaf felly am ganu'r gloch, yn unol â'r cais cynharach.

Y Llywydd: Cyfeiria Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.18 at unrhyw gamau gweithredu y gall Aelod eu cynnig ar ddiwedd y cyfnod a neilltuir ar gyfer unrhyw gynnig. Ni neilltuwyd cyfnod i'r cynnig hwn, o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog. Byddwn wedi ceisio cyfyngu ar y ddadl hon pe bai wedi parhau am gyfnod hir. Fodd bynnag fy nehongliad i o'r Rheol Sefydlog hon—a cheisiaf gyngor pellach ar hyn—yw ei fod yn cyfeirio at gyfnod a amserlennwyd yn benodol, wedi'i neilltuo gan y Pwyllgor Busnes. Felly, byddai angen 10 Aelod i fynegi cefnogaeth a byddai'n rhaid imi ystyried a fyddai'n gamddefnydd o weithdrefnau'r Cynulliad neu'n peri oedi gormodol. Felly, ni chredaf fod yr opsiwn hwnnw ar gael imi.

Yr opsiwn arall yn y sefyllfa hon fyddai Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10, y gellir ei defnyddio i gynnig gohiriad. Fodd bynnag, dim ond yr yr Aelod sydd yn gyfrifol am y busnes all wneud hynny, ac mae'n amlwg nad yw yntau'n bwriadu cynnig cynnig o'r fath. Felly, ni chredaf fod modd imi, o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog, ganiatáu'r cyfle i chi alw am ohirio'r busnes hwn. Felly, yr unig gam y gall y rheini sydd yn ceisio gohirio'r etholiad hwn ei gymryd fyddai pleidleisio yn erbyn y cynnig.

Dafydd Wigley: Point of order. In ruling on Standing Order No. 6.18, you stated that you would take advice on the issue. That is wise and entirely appropriate. Would it not be equally as wise to defer the vote until you have received that advice?

[*Pause.*]

The Presiding Officer: I have now taken advice. I therefore call for the ringing of the bell, as requested earlier.

*Cynnig: O blaid 27, Ymatal 20, Yn erbyn 0
Motion: For 27, Abstain 20, Against 0*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Jones, Gareth
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.*

Cwestiynau i Brif Weinidog Cymru Questions to the First Minister

Y Llywydd: Mae cwestiwn 1 wedi ei drosglwyddo ar gyfer ateb ysgrifenedig. **The Presiding Officer:** Question 1 has been transferred for written answer.

Cynghorau Partneriaeth y Cynulliad Assembly's Partnership Councils

Q2 Brian Hancock: How does the First **C2 Brian Hancock:** Sut mae Prif Weinidog

Minister monitor the effectiveness of the Assembly's Partnership Councils? (OAQ11058)

The First Minister: The Partnership Councils are constitutional innovations similar to much of what we have set up or developed since we came into office two years ago today. They are advisory bodies and promote joint working and co-operation between the Assembly, local government and voluntary and business sectors.

Brian Hancock: One of the Assembly's key aims is to work in partnership with local government, the voluntary and business sectors. Establishing the Partnership Councils has been a major success. However, do you plan to establish a mechanism whereby we can determine to what extent our partners' opinions are taken into consideration? For example, what opportunities are there for the councils to scrutinise Ministers, and how can they do this when the Minister responsible chairs the meeting?

The First Minister: The Partnership Councils are open bodies that report annually to the Assembly and, as such, are open to scrutiny from the public and from Assembly Members. I am not sure what your point is, Brian. They are open to the public and the press. Assembly Members are responsible for challenging them at annual debates on what they have achieved during the year. There is nothing to inhibit effective scrutiny of the three Partnership Councils.

Peter Black: The Partnership Councils are effective, Rhodri. How do you envisage trying to improve the links between the Partnership Councils and the Assembly's Committees to allow for a greater cross-flow of information and scrutiny between the two bodies?

The First Minister: The Assembly's Committees have an entirely different function. They share the responsibility for policy making with their relevant Assembly Minister. That is quite different. The Partnership Councils are not a means of decision or policy making. They break down

Cymru yn monitro effeithiolrwydd Cynghorau Partneriaeth y Cynulliad? (OAQ11058)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae Cynghorau Partneriaeth y Cynulliad yn ddyfeisiau cyfansoddiadol yn debyg i'r hyn a sefydlasom ers inni ddod i rym ddwy flynedd yn ôl i heddiw. Maent yn gyrff ymgynghorol sydd yn hyrwyddo cydweithio a chydweithredu rhwng y Cynulliad, llywodraeth leol a sectorau gwirfoddol a busnes.

Brian Hancock: Un o amcanion allweddol y Cynulliad yw gweithio mewn partneriaeth gyda llywodraeth leol, y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector busnes. Bu sefydlu'r Cynghorau Partneriaeth yn llwyddiant mawr. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn bwriadu sefydlu dull o bennu i ba raddau yr ystyrir barn ein partneriaid? Er enghraifft, pa gyfleoedd sydd ar gael i'r cynghorau archwilio Gweinidogion, a sut y gallant wneud hynny pan fo'r Gweinidog sydd yn gyfrifol yn cadeirio'r cyfarfod?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cyrff agored yw'r Cynghorau Partneriaeth sydd yn adrodd yn ôl yn flynyddol i'r Cynulliad, ac maent felly yn agored i gael eu harchwilio gan y cyhoedd a chan Aelodau o'r Cynulliad. Nid wyf yn sicr beth yw eich pwynt, Brian. Maent yn agored i'r cyhoedd a'r wasg. Mae Aelodau o'r Cynulliad yn gyfrifol am eu herio mewn dadleuon blynyddol ynghylch yr hyn a gyflawnwyd ganddynt yn ystod y flwyddyn. Ni cheir unrhyw beth i rwystro archwilio'r tri Chyngor Partneriaeth yn effeithiol.

Peter Black: Mae'r Cynghorau Partneriaeth yn effeithiol, Rhodri. Sut y bwriadwch geisio gwella'r cysylltiadau rhwng y Cynghorau Partneriaeth a Phwyllgorau'r Cynulliad er mwyn caniatáu i fwy o wybodaeth lifo rhwng y ddau gorff a mwy o archwilio?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae gan Bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad swyddogaeth hollol wahanol. Rhannant y cyfrifoldeb dros lunio polisi gyda'u Gweinidog perthnasol yn y Cynulliad. Mae hynny'n hollol wahanol. Nid yw'r Cynghorau Partneriaeth yn gyfrwng ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau na llunio

the barriers between the Assembly, as a new political body, and the three key sectors of Welsh private and voluntary life.

Alun Cairns: The Assembly needs business more than business needs the Assembly and, therefore, the Business Partnership Council. Do you agree that the private sector's capability to actively participate in the range of ongoing consultations has stretched it to the limit? Therefore, what proposals do you have to help alleviate private sector groups in that regard? Furthermore, will you commit to listen to the private sector? When it has raised objections in the past in relation to Objective 1, its concerns have not always been heeded.

The First Minister: Objective 1 is a good example and I am pleased that you raised it, Alun. The business support unit has been established to assist the private sector to participate in Objective 1. Working parties of different kinds have been set up, largely as a result of pressure from the business sector, which said that it did not have the time to provide spare staff to represent small and medium-sized enterprises in Wales. We are providing them with a business support unit from within the Welsh European Funding Office to ensure that they are not going to be hanging back in making the private sector contribution that we want to see.

2:20 p.m

Ehangu'r Undeb Ewropeaidd (Effaith ar Gymru) Expansion of European Union (Effect on Wales)

C3 Cynog Dafis: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar ei drafodaethau ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch yr effaith a gaiff ehangu'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn y dyfodol ar Gymru? (OAQ11059)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf yn cyfarfod â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, ac aelodau eraill o Lywodraeth y DU, i drafod beth fyddai effaith ehangu'r Undeb Ewropeaidd ar Gymru.

Yn ystod y cyfnod cyn 2004, rhagwelaf y byddai ehangu'r UE yn cryfhau'r lefel

polisi. Maent yn goresgyn y rhwystrau sydd rhwng y Cynulliad, fel corff gwleidyddol newydd, a'r tri phrif sector ym mywyd preifat a gwirfoddol Cymru.

Alun Cairns: Mae mwy o angen busnes ar y Cynulliad nag y mae angen y Cynulliad ar fusnes, ac, felly'r Cyngor Partneriaeth Busnes. A gytunwch fod gallu'r sector preifat i gymryd rhan weithredol mewn amrywiaeth o ymgynghoriadau parhaus wedi ei ymestyn i'r eithaf? Felly, pa gynigion sydd gennych er mwyn helpu grwpiau sector preifat i ddelio â hynny? At hynny, a wnewch chi ymrwymo i wrando ar y sector preifat? Pan leisiodd wrthwynebiadau yn y gorffennol ynglŷn ag Amcan 1, ni wrandawyd bob tro ar ei bryderon.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae Amcan 1 yn enghraifft dda ac yr wyf yn falch ichi ei godi, Alun. Sefydlwyd yr uned cymorth busnes er mwyn cynorthwyo'r sector preifat i gymryd rhan yn Amcan 1. Sefydlwyd gweithgorau o fathau gwahanol, yn bennaf o ganlyniad i bwysau gan y sector busnes, a ddywedodd nad oedd ganddo amser i ddarparu staff ychwanegol i gynrychioli busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn darparu uned cymorth busnes iddynt o fewn Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru er mwyn sicrhau nad ydynt yn petruso rhag gwneud y cyfraniad y dymunwn ei weld yn y sector preifat.

Q3 Cynog Dafis: Will the First Minister make a statement on his discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales and the UK Government, on how the future expansion of the European Union will affect Wales? (OAQ11059)

The First Minister: I meet with the Secretary of State, and other representatives of the UK Government, to discuss the impact of European Union enlargement on Wales.

I anticipate that, in the period leading up to 2004, enlargement of the EU will strengthen

ranbarthol, os mai dyna'r ffordd orau i ddisgrifio Cymru, yr Alban, Baden-Württemberg, Cataluny ac eraill.

Yn 2004, bydd uwch-gynhadledd arall rhwng y llywodraethau. Ei phrif bwrpas fydd pennu beth a wna'r lefel Ewropeaidd, lefel yr aelod wladwriaethau, a'r lefel ranbarthol. Ni fydd yn pennu hyn am byth, ond am y 10 mlynedd wedi hynny ac am gyfnod yr ehangu tua'r dwyrain.

Cynog Dafis: Bydd uwch-gynhadledd 2004 yn un bwysig. Fodd bynnag, onid yw'n wir i ddweud nad yw'r weinyddiaeth wedi cyfrannu at y gwaith ar y Papur Gwyn ar lywodraethu yn yr UE, sydd yn cael ei baratoi erbyn y gynhadledd honno? Ni wnaeth y weinyddiaeth hynny erbyn mis Ebrill eleni, sef y dyddiad a awgrymwyd gan gynrychiolwyr Canolfan Ewropeaidd Cymru mewn cynhadledd beth amser yn ôl.

Ar bwy y mae'r bai ein bod wedi methu â chyfrannu at y broses honno a sut yr ydych yn bwriadu cywiro'r diffyg difrifol hwn at y dyfodol?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf yn derbyn bod diffygion difrifol. Byddaf i a Gweinidogion eraill yn cymryd rhan mewn cynadleddau er mwyn paratoi ar gyfer pob math o bynciau eraill, er enghraifft, pan ddaw'r ewro i fodolaeth fel arian sengl ar 1 Ionawr. Mae ein safiad a'n proffil yng Nghymru, fel Cynulliad yng Nghymru ac o ran ein presenoldeb yng nghyfarfodydd Cyngor y Gweinidogion, lawer yn uwch nag yr oedd.

Christine Chapman: Will the First Minister comment on how Wales and the Assembly are preparing for the opportunities and challenges arising from the enlargement of the European Union? For example, among other issues, these include increased competition from new member states, not only as a European base for multi-national and global companies, but also in terms of European structural funds.

The First Minister: That will be the key issue shortly after enlargement. If enlargement takes place in 2005, or 2006 or

the regional level, if that is the best description Wales, Scotland, Baden-Württemberg, Cataluny and others.

In 2004, there will be another inter-governmental summit. Its main purpose will be to decide what the European level, the member state level, and the regional level should do. It will not settle this forever, but for the ensuing 10 years and for the period of eastward expansion.

Cynog Dafis: The 2004 summit will be an important one. However, is it not true to say that the administration failed to make any contribution to the work on the White Paper on governance in the EU, which is being prepared in time for that summit? The administration did not do so by April this year, which was the date suggested by the Wales European Centre representatives in a conference held some time ago.

Who is to blame for our failure to contribute to that process and how do you intend to ensure that this serious error is not repeated in future?

The First Minister: I do not accept that there are serious errors. Other Ministers and I will participate in conferences, in order to prepare for all kinds of other topics, for example, when the euro becomes the single currency on 1 January. Our standing and profile in Wales, as an Assembly in Wales and as regards our presence in meetings of the Council of Ministers, is much higher than it used to be.

Christine Chapman: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru gynnig sylw ar sut y mae Cymru a'r Cynulliad yn paratoi ar gyfer y cyfleoedd a'r sialensiau a ddaw yn sgil ehangu'r Undeb Ewropeaidd? Er enghraifft, ymhlith materion eraill, mae'r rhain yn cynnwys mwy o gystadleuaeth oddi wrth aelod wladwriaethau newydd, nid yn unig fel sail Ewropeaidd ar gyfer cwmnïau amlwladol a byd-eang, ond hefyd o ran cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Dyna fydd y mater allweddol yn fuan ar ôl ehangu. Os caiff yr UE ei ehangu yn 2005, neu 2006 neu 2007,

2007, the present term of European regional funding and other structural funds will end. It is assumed that, if the enlargement negotiations go well, the countries that join the European Union around 2005 will be countries which, with one or two exceptions, have standards of living or gross domestic product per capita levels far lower than those currently prevailing in western Europe.

Therefore, Wales, poor as it is, is nowhere near as poor as Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, or some Baltic countries. As a result, despite the fact that large parts of Wales are currently below the average European GDP per capita of 75 per cent, they may be above it by that time. Therefore, we must be ready to ensure that there is a strong transitional funding arrangement so that we are still eligible for funding after 2006.

bydd tymor ariannu rhanbarthol Ewropeaidd a chronfeydd strwythurol eraill yn dod i ben. Tybir, os bydd y negodiadau ehangu'n llwyddiannus, mai'r gwledydd a fydd yn ymuno â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd tua 2005 fydd y gwledydd, gydag ambell eithriad, â safonau byw neu gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y pen lawer yn is na'r rheini sydd i'w gweld yng ngorllewin Ewrop ar hyn o bryd.

Felly, pa mor dlawd bynnag yw Cymru, nid yw hanner mor dlawd â Gwlad Pwyl, Hwngari, y Weriniaeth Tsiec, neu rai o wledydd y Baltig. O ganlyniad, er gwaethaf y ffaith fod rhannau helaeth o Gymru ar hyn o bryd yn is na chyfartaledd Ewropeaidd CMC y pen o 75 y cant, gallent fod yn uwch na hynny erbyn y cyfnod hwnnw. Felly, rhaid inni fod yn barod i sicrhau bod trefniant ariannu trosiannol cadarn ar gael er mwyn inni barhau i fod yn gymwys i gael arian ar ôl 2006.

Rhoi Cymru'n Gyntaf Putting Wales First

Q4 Jonathan Morgan: Will the First Minister list those parts of 'Putting Wales First', which will not be implemented before 1 May 2003? (OAQ11075)

C4 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru restru'r rhannau o 'Rhoi Cymru'n Gyntaf' na fyddant yn cael eu rhoi ar waith cyn 1 Mai 2003? (OAQ11075)

The First Minister: My plans are that all commitments will be honoured and implemented by 1 May 2003. I highlighted those commitments that have already been met in my statement of 20 March 2001. Since then, on 1 April 2001, we introduced free dental checks and prescriptions for young people under the age of 25.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Fy mwriad yw i bob ymrwymiad gael ei anrhydeddu a'i roi ar waith erbyn 1 Mai 2003. Pwysleisiais yr ymrwymadau hynny a wireddwyd eisoes yn fy natganiad ar 20 Mawrth 2001. Ers hynny, ar 1 Ebrill 2001, cyflwynasom brofion deintyddol a rhagnodion am ddim ar gyfer pobl ifanc o dan 25 oed.

Jonathan Morgan: The report refers to renewing the emphasis of sport in Wales. Do you agree with me, Rhodri, that the continued uncertainty over the future of the Cardiff ice rink and the proposed sports village in Cardiff, will further undermine our ability as a nation to retain the Cardiff Devils, which is an ice hockey team at the top of the premiere league? If the team were to relocate to another part of the United Kingdom, it would damage Wales. Will you investigate this matter, not only as First Minister, but also as Assembly Member for Cardiff West?

Jonathan Morgan: Cyfeiria'r adroddiad at rhoi'r pwyslais o'r newydd ar chwaraeon yng Nghymru. A gytunwch â mi, Rhodri, y bydd yr ansicrwydd parhaus ynghylch dyfodol canolfan sglefrio Caerdydd a'r pentref chwaraeon arfaethedig yng Nghaerdydd, yn tanseilio ymhellach ein gallu fel cenedl i gadw gafael ar y Cardiff Devils, sef tîm hoci iâ sydd ar frig y uwch-gynghrair? Pe bai'r tîm yn symud i ran arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig, byddai'n niweidiol i Gymru. A wnewch chi ymchwilio i'r mater hwn, nid yn unig yn rhinwedd eich swydd fel Prif Weinidog Cymru, ond hefyd fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad dros Orllewin Caerdydd?

The First Minister: I must admit that I have only ever been to the ice rink once. You cannot guarantee that there will be universal upward progress in all sports at all times by all Welsh teams or individuals. There will be ups and downs. This time last year we celebrated the fact that, for the first time, two Welsh sportsmen had competed against each other in the world snooker championship final. However, this year we did not have anybody in the final. This year Cardiff's ice hockey team is not doing well, but the Rhondda Rebels have totally dominated women's basketball in the UK, and are running out of decent opposition and looking to Europe for opposition. I cannot guarantee that every Welsh team that goes on the field wins, Jonathan. Much as I would like that power, it was not in the devolution settlement.

Kirsty Williams: 'Putting Wales First' dedicated itself to creating a vibrant rural economy for people in Wales. What will you do now, in light of the foot and mouth disease crisis, to review policies in rural Wales, especially in Powys, which has been so devastated by the outbreak, to ensure a prosperous future?

The First Minister: First, we must get rid of foot and mouth disease and conquer it. The situation looks promising but I would not tempt fate by saying that it will be over by such-and-such a date. You should never do that. The second priority is rebuilding the agriculture and tourism industries. Whereas other parts of Wales—coastal areas especially—had an extremely good bank holiday weekend, due to the clement weather, that was not true for inland areas, especially Powys. That must be rectified as soon as foot and mouth disease is eradicated in Wales.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Further to that, in 'Putting Wales First', the Lib/Lab administration

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Rhaid imi gyfaddef mai dim ond unwaith yr wyf wedi ymweld â'r ganolfan sglefrio. Ni allweh sicrhau y bydd pob tîm neu unigolyn o Gymru yn profi cynnydd cyffredinol ym mhob chwaraeon bob amser. Bydd cyfnodau llwyddiannus ac aflwyddiannus. Yr adeg hon y llynedd buom yn dathlu'r ffaith, am y tro cyntaf erioed, fod dau chwaraewr o Gymru wedi cystadlu yn erbyn ei gilydd yn rownd derfynol pencampwriaeth snwcer y byd. Fodd bynnag, eleni nid oedd unrhyw un o Gymru yn y rownd derfynol. Eleni nid yw tîm hoci iâ Caerdydd yn gwneud cystal, ond mae'r Rhondda Rebels wedi tra-arglwyddiaethu'n llwyr ym myd pêl-fasged merched yn y DU, ac maent yn mynd yn brin o wrthwynebwyr da ac yn edrych tuag Ewrop ar gyfer gwrthwynebwyr. Ni allaf sicrhau y bydd pob tîm sydd yn chwarae yng Nghymru yn ennill, Jonathan. Er yr hoffwn feddu ar y pŵer hwnnw, nid oedd yn rhan o'r setliad datganoli.

Kirsty Williams: Ymrwymodd 'Rhoi Cymru'n Gyntaf' i greu economi wledig ffyniannus ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Beth a wnewch yn awr, yng ngoleuni argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau, i adolygu'r polisïau yng Nghymru wledig, yn arbennig ym Mhowys, sydd wedi'i ddinistro gan yr argyfwng, er mwyn sicrhau dyfodol llewyrchus?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yn gyntaf, rhaid inni gael gwared ar glwy'r traed a'r genau a'i oresgyn. Mae'r sefyllfa'n edrych yn addawol ond ni ddymunaf herio ffawd drwy ddweud y daw i ben erbyn rhyw ddyddiad arbennig. Ni ddylech byth wneud hynny. Yr ail flaenoriaeth fydd ailadeiladu'r diwydiant amaethyddiaeth a'r diwydiant twristiaeth. Er bod rhannau eraill o Gymru—ardaloedd arfordirol yn arbennig—wedi profi penwythnos gŵyl y banc arbennig o dda, yn sgîl y tywydd braf, nid oedd hynny'n wir am ardaloedd mewndirol, yn arbennig ym Mhowys. Rhaid unioni hynny cyn gynted ag y bo clwy'r traed a'r genau wedi'i ddileu yng Nghymru.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Yn ychwanegol at hynny, yn 'Rhoi Cymru'n Gyntaf', mae'r weinyddiaeth

commits itself to ensuring that rural communities across Wales are served by a government that is prepared to listen and respond to their needs. There is a significant shortfall in compensation for tourism businesses, particularly in Powys, but throughout rural Wales. The £12 million announced so far barely skims the surface. When can we expect a fresh announcement?

The First Minister: We have accepted that these are in-progress issues. We make a pronouncement and we make funds available, and we hope that the biggest single element that will revive the tourism industry, the tourists, will return as soon as possible. We had good news about Snowdon at the weekend, but not in Powys. I commend all those involved in opening up parts of Snowdon. We may need to make other announcements, but I cannot go into details today because the first thing that must be done is to create the conditions whereby foot and mouth disease is eradicated, tourists can return, footpaths can be reopened, and tourist attractions in the infected and affected areas can reopen. That has already happened in the urban and coastal areas, but not yet in some parts of rural Wales, above all in Powys. When we can measure how much damage has been done, we can start programming and targeting aid more accurately at the affected areas. However, we must get the customers back, which the tourist industry wants to see.

Nick Bourne: These things are not contradictory. Of course we need to get the tourists back, but the Wales Tourist Board said today that forward bookings for June, July and August are significantly down, particularly from countries such as the United States. We know that there are losses now. If you want the losses quantified, we can do that; that quantification of losses is available now. However, we need assistance, and these things can happen hand-in-hand. It is no good saying that we must wait until rural Wales is reopened. Businesses are going bust now. When can we expect an announcement of

Lafur/Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ymrwymo i sicrhau bod cymunedau gwledig ledled Cymru'n cael eu gwasanaethu gan lywodraeth sydd yn barod i wrando ac ymateb i'w hanghenion. Ceir diffyg sylweddol mewn iawndal ar gyfer busnesau twristiaeth, yn arbennig ym Mhowys, ac ym mhob rhan o Gymru wledig. Prin bod y £12 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd hyd yma yn cyffwrdd â'r wyneb. Pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl cyhoeddiad newydd?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Derbyniasom fod y rhain yn faterion sydd wrthi'n datblygu. Cyhoeddwn ddatganiad a sicrhawn bod arian ar gael, a gobeithiwn y bydd yr elfen unigol fwyaf a fydd yn adfywio'r diwydiant twristiaeth, sef y twristiaid, yn dychwelyd cyn gynted â phosibl. Cawsom newyddion da ynghylch yr Wyddfa dros y penwythnos, yn wahanol i Bowys. Rhoddaf glod i bawb a fu'n ymwneud ag agor rhannau o'r Wyddfa. Gallai fod angen inni wneud cyhoeddiadau eraill, ond ni allaf roi manylion heddiw oherwydd y peth cyntaf sydd yn rhaid ei wneud yw creu'r amodau lle y gwaredir clwy'r traed a'r genau, y gall twristiaid ddychwelyd, y gellir ailagor llwybrau troed, ac y gall atyniadau twristiaeth mewn ardaloedd a heintiwyd ac a effeithiwyd ailagor. Digwyddodd hynny eisoes yn yr ardaloedd trefol ac arfordirol, ond ni wnaethpwyd hynny eto mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru wledig, ac yn anad dim ym Mhowys. Pan allwn bwysu a mesur faint o niwed a wnaethpwyd, gallwn ddechrau rhaglennu a thargedu cymorth yn fwy cywir at yr ardaloedd a effeithiwyd. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ddenu'r cwsmeriaid y dymuna'r diwydiant twristiaeth eu gweld yn ôl.

Nick Bourne: Nid yw'r pethau hyn yn gwrth-ddweud ei gilydd. Wrth gwrs mae angen inni ddenu'r twristiaid yn ôl, ond dywedodd Bwrdd Croeso Cymru heddiw fod archebion ymlaen llaw ar gyfer Mehefin, Gorffennaf ac Awst wedi gostwng yn sylweddol, yn arbennig o wledydd fel yr Unol Daleithiau. Gwyddom fod yna golledion yn awr. Os ydych yn dymuno i'r colledion hynny gael eu meintioli, gallwn wneud hynny; mae meintioliad o'r colledion hynny ar gael yn awr. Fodd bynnag, mae angen cymorth arnom, a gall y pethau hyn ddigwydd law yn llaw. Nid yw'n ddigon da

fresh assistance?

The First Minister: Nick, you are overdoing the doom and gloom. I accept that things are still full of doom and gloom in Powys, but in the rest of Wales, the return of tourists has been remarkable. Nobody should try to downplay that. The return of tourism to areas such as Betws-y-coed is highly significant and was handled extremely well, so as to create maximum good publicity for Wales in the national and international media. That helps to bring the tourists back. I am not trying to downplay what is happening in Powys. If you have figures that can quantify what the administration and the Wales Tourist Board are not yet able to quantify, I will be happy to consider them. We cannot give a guarantee that all consequential losses will be met—they never have been—and I do not believe that there is a method by which we can do that, but we will try to assist. However, you must be able to assist on the back of something viable, namely is it possible to start getting the tourists back? We must devote our efforts to doing that. In order to be able to do that, foot and mouth disease must have been eradicated.

2:30 p.m.

Datganiad o Egwyddorion ar gyfer Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru Statement of Principles for the National Assembly for Wales

Q5 Janet Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on recent discussions between himself, the Secretary of State for Wales, and the UK Government regarding the creation of a statement of principles for the National Assembly for Wales? (OAQ11063)

The First Minister: I do not think that I have had any discussions on this idea of a so-called statement of principles. It goes against the grain to have something as high-flown as a statement of principles. It sounds like the 10 commandments or the 39 articles of faith, or whatever. We must concentrate on

dweud bod rhaid inni aros nes bod Cymru wledig wedi ailagor. Mae busnesau yn mynd yn fethdalwyr yn awr. Pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl cyhoeddiad am gymorth newydd?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nick, yr ydych yn creu darlun sydd yn rhy ddu. Derbyniaf fod y darlun yn dal i fod yn ddu ym Mhowys, ond yng ngweddill Cymru, mae'r twristiaid wedi dychwelyd yn syfrdanol. Ni ddylai unrhyw un geisio bychanu hynny. Mae dychweliad twristiaeth i ardaloedd fel Betws-y-coed yn arwyddocaol iawn, ac ymdriniwyd ag ef yn arbennig o dda, er mwyn creu cymaint o gyhoeddusrwydd da â phosibl ar gyfer Cymru yn y cyfryngau cenedlaethol a rhyngwladol. Mae hynny o gymorth i ddenu'r twristiaid yn ôl. Nid wyf yn ceisio bychanu'r hyn sydd yn digwydd ym Mhowys. Os oes gennych ffigurau sydd yn meintoli'r hyn nad oes modd i'r weinyddiaeth a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru eu cyfrifo eto, byddwn yn falch o'u hystyried. Ni allwn roi sicrwydd y bydd pob colled a ddaw o ganlyniad i'r argyfwng yn cael ei had-dalu—ni wnaethpwyd hynny erioed o'r blaen—ac ni chredaf fod ffordd y gallwn wneud hynny, ond byddwn yn ceisio cynorthwyo. Fodd bynnag, rhaid ichi allu cynorthwyo ar gefn rhywbeth ymarferol, sef a yw'n bosibl inni ddechrau denu'r twristiaid yn ôl? Rhaid inni ganoli'n hymdrechion ar wneud hynny. Er mwyn gallu gwneud hynny, rhaid i glwy'r traed a'r genau gael ei ddileu yn llwyr.

C5 Janet Davies: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar ei drafodaethau diweddar ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch creu Datganiad o Egwyddorion ar gyfer Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru? (OAQ11063)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ni chredaf imi gael unrhyw drafodaethau ar y syniad hwn a elwir yn ddatganiad o egwyddorion. Mae'n groes i'r graen cael rhywbeth mor chwyddedig â datganiad o egwyddorion. Mae'n swnio'n debyg i'r 10 gorchymyn neu'r 39 cymal ffydd, neu beth bynnag. Rhaid inni

delivery and doing things that will be understood by the people. Do they want another statement of principles in language that they will not really understand? I am not sure about the demand for that.

Janet Davies: One of the Assembly's important principles is sustainability. Are you ensuring that the UK Parliament is taking our concerns into full consideration in its legislation to allow us the flexibility to achieve our objectives on sustainability? One small example among many is the need to bring building regulations into line to meet that principle in new construction.

The First Minister: I do not know what the difficulty is about new or additional building regulations, Janet. Perhaps you could write to me about it. However, I hope that the issue of building regulations is practical and deliverable. We should be concentrating over the next two years of the Assembly's life—now that we have been in existence for two years since the elections—on what we can deliver and what we can do, and not on high-flown statements that pass miles over the head of the people in the supermarket check-out queues and on the building sites of Wales.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): You are not really interested in talking to the Secretary of State for Wales and the UK Government about a statement of principles. Could you, therefore, tell us about your discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales and the Treasury over the Corus package? You will recall that the e-mail that became public in February indicated that your officials did not expect to receive a single penny from the Treasury towards that Corus package. The announcement on the Corus package was made last week. Will you confirm that not a single penny was paid from the Treasury, and that the statement noted £8 million from the Department of Trade and Industry and £50 million from the Assembly, which has to be recycled from existing budgets?

The First Minister: Yes, except that it is £16 million, and not £8 million.

ganolbwyntio ar roi pethau ar waith a gwneud pethau a ddeallir gan y bobl. A ydynt wirioneddol eisiau datganiad arall o egwyddorion na fyddant mewn gwirionedd yn ei ddeall? Nid wyf yn siwr faint o alw sydd am hynny.

Janet Davies: Un o egwyddorion pwysig y Cynulliad yw cynaliadwyedd. A ydych yn sicrhau bod Senedd y DU yn ystyried ein pryderon yn llawn yn ei ddeddfwriaeth er mwyn caniatáu'r hyblygrwydd inni wireddu ein hamcanion ynglŷn â chynaliadwyedd? Un enghraifft fach ymhlith nifer yw'r angen i gysoni rheoliadau adeiladu â'r egwyddor honno o safbwynt adeiladau newydd.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ni wn beth yw'r anhawster ynghylch rheoliadau newydd neu ychwanegol, Janet. Efallai y gallech ysgrifennu ataf yn ei gylch. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf fod mater rheoliadau adeiladu newydd yn ymarferol a bod modd ei roi ar waith. Dylem ganolbwyntio yn ystod y ddwy flynedd nesaf o fywyd y Cynulliad—gan ein bod bellach wedi bod mewn bodolaeth am ddwy flynedd ers yr etholiadau—ar beth y gallwn ei roi ar waith, yn hytrach nag ar ddatganiadau chwyddedig sydd ymhell y tu hwnt i ddealltwriaeth pobl sydd yn ciwio mewn archfarchnadoedd ac sydd ar safleoedd adeiladu yng Nghymru.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Nid oes gennych unrhyw ddiddordeb mewn siarad ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch datganiad o egwyddorion. A allech, felly, ddweud wrthym am eich trafodaethau gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a'r Trysorlys ynghylch pecyn Corus? Fe gofiwch i'r e-bost a ddaeth i sylw'r cyhoedd fis Chwefror nodi nad oedd eich swyddogion yn disgwyl derbyn yr un geiniog gan y Trysorlys tuag at becyn Corus. Gwnaethpwyd y cyhoeddiad ar becyn Corus yr wythnos diwethaf. A wnewch chi gadarnhau na thalwyd yr un geiniog gan y Trysorlys, a bod y datganiad yn nodi fod £8 miliwn yn deillio o'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant a £50 miliwn gan y Cynulliad, sydd yn gorfod cael ei ailgylchu o gyllidebau sydd yn bodoli eisoes?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Gwnaf, ond £16 miliwn ydyw, ac nid £8 miliwn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: No, it is not. So you are now confirming that there was not a single penny from the Treasury? To get the figures right—is it not right that the £16 million is £8 million from the DTI and £8 million to be recouped from the European Union? Can you tell us something about the £50 million that is the Assembly's contribution to this package? Mike German had great difficulty in telling the people of Wales on Friday where that £50 million will come from. Eventually, he said that it will come out of underspend. Which of the Assembly's budgets will be underspent to create room for the £50 million?

The First Minister: There are two things to consider, Ieuan. You must go back and look at how the budgeting system works in the Westminster Government. You and I may be coming towards our last days in Westminster, but it is not too late for you to go to the library. If the DTI provides us with £16 million, that comes out of the DTI's budget as £16 million. It will then apply for something short of 50 per cent to be reclaimed from Europe, but it still comes out of the DTI's budget, not from the Treasury, which, as you may have noticed, is another UK Government department. The steelworkers of Wales do not care whether the £16 million comes from the Treasury or the DTI's budget. They think that it is a good idea to be able to operate, possibly for the last time, the ISERBS scheme, given the crisis in the steel communities at present.

Spent over two years, the sum of £50 million would amount to approximately £25 million per annum. We have a budget of £10 billion and, although having to find the £25 million is inconvenient, it amounts to 0.25 per cent of our budget this year, and slightly less next year. In any budget of about £10 billion, there will be frictional sums that are not spent because you cannot organise public finances so that you spend exactly what you budgeted for. No-one has ever managed to do that, and no-one ever will. Among those frictional amounts, it is usually possible, inconvenient though it is, to find savings, that you cannot

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nage. Felly yr ydych bellach yn cadarnhau na ddaeth yr un geiniog o'r Trysorlys? Er mwyn cael y ffigurau'n gywir—onid yw'n gywir mai'r £16 miliwn yw'r £8 miliwn gan yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant a'r £8 miliwn a ddigolledwyd gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd? A allwch ddweud unrhyw beth wrthym ynghylch y £50 miliwn, sef cyfraniad y Cynulliad i'r pecyn hwn? Cafodd Mike German gryn anhawster yn dweud wrth bobl Cymru ddydd Gwener o ble y daw'r £50 miliwn hwnnw. Yn y pen draw, dywedodd y deuai o danwariant. Ar ba un o gyllidebau'r Cynulliad y ceir tanwario er mwyn creu lle ar gyfer y £50 miliwn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae dau beth i'w ystyried, Ieuan. Rhaid ichi fynd yn ôl ac edrych ar y modd y mae'r system gyllideb yn gweithio yn Llywodraeth San Steffan. Efallai eich bod chi a minnau'n cyrraedd diwedd ein dyddiau yn San Steffan, ond nid yw'n rhy hwyr ichi fynd i'r llyfrgell. Os yw'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant yn darparu £16 miliwn inni, daw hynny o gyllideb yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant fel £16 miliwn. Wedyn, bydd yn gwneud cais i ychydig yn llai na 50 y cant gael ei adennill oddi wrth Ewrop, ond mae'n parhau i ddeillio o gyllideb yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant, ac nid o'r Trysorlys, sydd, fel i chi sylwi o bosibl, yn un o adrannau eraill Llywodraeth y DU. Nid oes ots gan weithwyr dur Cymru pa un a ddaw'r £16 miliwn o'r Trysorlys neu o gyllideb yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Credant ei fod yn syniad da gweithredu'r cynllun ISERBS, am y tro diwethaf o bosibl, o ystyried yr argyfwng yn y cymunedau dur ar hyn o bryd.

Wedi'i wario dros ddwy flynedd, byddai'r swm o £50 miliwn yn golygu yn fras £25 miliwn y flwyddyn. Mae gennym gyllideb o £10 biliwn ac, er bod gorfod canfod y £25 miliwn yn anghyfleus, mae'n cyfrif am 0.25 y cant o'n cyllideb eleni, ac ychydig yn llai y flwyddyn nesaf. Mewn unrhyw gyllideb o tua £10 biliwn, bydd symiau ffrithiannol na chânt eu gwario am na allwch drefnu arian cyhoeddus er mwyn gwario yn union yr hyn a gyllidebwyd ar ei gyfer. Ni lwyddodd unrhyw un i wneud hynny erioed, ac ni fydd unrhyw un yn llwyddo i wneud hynny byth. Ymhlith y symiau ffrithiannol hyn, mae fel

spend in any other way, of 0.25 per cent. If you think that you could spend exactly £10 billion according to your budget—if you were ever to have the responsibility for running anything, Ieuan—you have another thing coming.

arfer yn bosibl, er ei fod yn anghyfleus, canfod cynilion, na allwch eu gwario mewn unrhyw ffordd arall, o 0.25 y cant. Os credwch y gallech wario £10 biliwn ar ei ben yn unol â'ch cyllideb—pe baech byth yn derbyn y cyfrifoldeb o reoli unrhyw beth, Ieuan—yr ydych wedi camgymryd yn ddybryd.

Cod Ymddygiad Code of Conduct

C6 Gareth Jones: Sut y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru am sicrhau bod Gweinidogion y Cabinet yn gweithredu yn unol â'r Cod Ymddygiad ar gyfer Gweinidogion y Cynulliad? (OAQ11057)

Q6 Gareth Jones: How does the First Minister ensure that Cabinet Ministers abide by the Code of Conduct for Assembly Ministers? (OAQ11057)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Fy nghyfrifoldeb i yw ymdrechu i sicrhau bod pob Gweinidog yn deall y cod ac yn cadw ato ar bob achlysur.

The First Minister: It is my responsibility to strive to ensure that every Minister understands and complies with the code at all times.

Gareth Jones: Pan fo aelod o'r Cabinet yn ymweld ag etholaethau Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad i wneud datganiadau o bwys, oni ddylai Aelod yr etholaeth dan sylw gael ei wahodd i'r fath achlysur, neu o leiaf dderbyn yr wybodaeth berthnasol ar yr un pryd, fel bod modd iddo ef neu hi ymateb i'r fath ddatganiadau? O ystyried enghreifftiau diweddar, a yw'n bolisi cytunedig i Weinidogion wahodd neu rannu gwybodaeth bwysig gydag aelodau o bleidiau'r glymblaid ac Aelodau Seneddol Llafur yn unig? Onid yw ymagwedd wleidyddol gul o'r fath yn groes i egwyddor gynhwysol y Cynulliad, yn gamddefnydd o adnoddau'r Cynulliad ac, felly, yn ymylu ar dorri rheolau'r cod ymddygiad, os nad yw yn eu torri?

Gareth Jones: When a member of the Cabinet visits other Assembly Members' constituencies to make important announcements, should not the constituency Member be invited to such an occasion, or at least receive the relevant information at the same time, so that he or she may respond to such announcements? When one considers recent examples, is it an agreed policy for Ministers to only invite or share important information with members of the coalition parties and Labour Members of Parliament? Is not such a narrow political approach contrary to the Assembly's inclusive ethos, an abuse of Assembly resources and, therefore, verging on, or even breaking the code of conduct?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Heb ichi ddyfynnu enghraifft, nid wyf yn sicr fod hynny wedi digwydd. Os ydyw wedi digwydd, byddai wedi bod yn fwy ymarferol pe bai Gareth wedi dyfynnu enghraifft neu wedi anfon nodyn ataf yn esbonio ei gŵyn. Yr wyf wedi clywed honiadau tebyg o'r blaen. Gan nad yw Gareth wedi cwyno yn y gorffennol, cymeraf yn ganiataol nad oes sail i'r honiadau yr ydym newydd eu clywed.

The First Minister: Without quoting an example, I cannot be sure whether that has happened. If it has happened, it would have been more practical if Gareth had quoted an example or sent me a note explaining his complaint. I have heard such allegations before. As Gareth has not complained previously, I take it for granted that the allegations that you have just made are unfounded.

Peter Rogers: Last week, Carwyn Jones told me that animals slaughtered under the welfare disposal scheme were not being

Peter Rogers: Yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd Carwyn Jones wrthyf nad oedd anifeiliad a laddwyd o dan y cynllun lles-

slaughtered at Welsh Country Foods, Gaerwen, Anglesey. I told him that they were being slaughtered and fully dressed. He then told me, in an e-mail, that the carcasses would be moved to Llandudno, but then said that it was to Llandrindod. I told him that that was wrong and that they were being moved to Craven Arms. Do you think that such schoolboy errors should be covered by the code of conduct?

The First Minister: I am not sure what your complaint is, Peter, but it could be solved were you to send a letter to me or to Carwyn Jones. This kind of nit-picking in the Chamber, when you do not give notice of your complaint and attempt to imply that some infringement of the ministerial code of conduct has occurred, takes the biscuit.

gwaredu yn cael eu lladd yn Welsh Country Foods, Gaerwen, Ynys Môn. Dywedais wrtho eu bod yn cael eu lladd a'u trin yn llawn. Dywedodd wrthyf wedyn mewn e-bost, y byddai'r carcasau yn cael eu symud i Llandudno, ond yna dywedodd mai i Landrindod y caent ei symud. Dywedais wrtho nad oedd hynny'n iawn a'u bod yn cael eu symud i Craven Arms. A gredwch y dylid cwmpasu camgymeriadau mor sylfaenol yn y cod ymddygiad?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf yn sicr beth yw eich cwyn, Peter, ond gellid ei datrys pe baech yn anfon llythyr ataf fi neu at Carwyn Jones. Mae'r math hwn o bigo beiau yn y Siambr, pan nad ydych yn rhoi hysbysiad o'ch cwyn ac yn ceisio ensynio bod rhyw achos o dorri'r cod ymddygiad gweinidogol wedi digwydd, yn mynd yn rhy bell.

Delwedd Cymru Dramor Wales's Image Abroad

C7 Delyth Evans: Pa gynnydd y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru yn ei wneud yn ei ymdrechion i ddatblygu delwedd newydd i Gymru dramor? (OAQ11047)

Q7 Delyth Evans: What progress is the First Minister making in his efforts to develop a new image for Wales abroad? (OAQ11047)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae'r cwestiwn hwn yn codi pwyntiau pwysig ynglŷn â phroffil Cymru, a hynny yn ystod cyfnod o gyhoeddusrwydd i'r wlad. Yn gyntaf, gwelwyd ailagor pedwar o'r llwybrau i gopa'r Wyddfa. Gwnaeth y cyhoeddusrwydd hwnnw les enfawr i'n proffil, a hoffwn longyfarch pawb oedd yn gysylltiedig â hynny, gan iddo ymddangos yn y cyfryngau cenedlaethol a rhyngwladol. Gwnaeth les inni gan fod copa'r Wyddfa yn symbol pwysig.

The First Minister: This question raises important points about the profile of Wales, at a time of publicity for the country. First was the reopening of four footpaths to the top of Snowdon. The publicity generated raised our profile considerably, and I congratulate everyone associated with that, because it appeared in the UK and international media. It was of benefit to us because the summit of Snowdon is an important symbol.

Yr enghraifft arall yw rownd derfynol Cwpan yr FA, a gynhelir yng Nghaerdydd ddydd Sadwrn. Dyma'r tro cyntaf y gallaf gofio i ni yng Nghymru gael rhywbeth y mae pobl yn Lloegr yn genfigennus ohono. Felly, mae hynny'n codi ein proffil, bron â bod yn awtomatig, ymysg y ddwy neu dair biliwn o bobl a fydd yn gwyllo'r gêm ddydd Sadwrn.

The second example is the FA Cup Final, which will be held in Cardiff on Saturday. This is the first time that I can remember having something in Wales of which people in England are envious. Therefore, that almost automatically raises our profile among the two to three billion people who will watch the game on Saturday.

2:40 p.m.

Delyth Evans: Yn dilyn y niwed a wnaethpwyd i fusnesau ar draws Cymru gan glwy'r traed a'r genau, a gytunwch fod

Delyth Evans: Following the damage inflicted on businesses across Wales by foot and mouth disease, do you agree that

datblygu delwedd gref a phositif o'n gwlad yn flaenoriaeth i ni yn awr er mwyn rhoi hwb i'r diwydiant twristiaeth a busnesau cysylltiedig, yn enwedig yng nghefn gwlad Cymru?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae dadeni'r diwydiant twristiaeth wedi dechrau, ac eithrio ym Mhowys. Mae wedi dechrau, yn sicr, yn y gorllewin, ar hyd yr arfordir ac yn y trefi glan môr traddodiadol megis Llandudno a Dinbych-y-pysgod. Maent wedi cael tymor arbennig o dda oherwydd y tywydd da a gŵyl y banc. Mae'r dadeni wedi dechrau, ond nid yw wedi mynd yn ddigon pell hyd yn hyn, ac ni all wneud hynny nes ein bod wedi dileu clwy'r traed a'r genau o'r Gymru wledig ac o Bowys yn arbennig.

Geraint Davies: Soniasoch fod Cwpan yr FA yn dod i Gaerdydd ddydd Sadwrn. Yn bendant, daw â manteision i Gaerdydd, ond pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i ymledu'r manteision hynny drwy Gymru, yn enwedig i leoedd difreintiedig fel y Cymoedd?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Dyna beth sydd yn bwysig, sef sicrhau y caiff unrhyw glod neu sylw a ddaw i ran Cymru ar gefn rownd derfynol Cwpan yr FA ddydd Sadwrn ei ledu drwy Gymru gyfan ac nid yng Nghaerdydd yn unig. Er enghraifft, mae'n gyfle mawr i'r diwydiant twristiaeth ddenu pobl Lerpwl i ddod i lawr a dychwelyd, o leiaf unwaith, nid ar yr M6 a'r M5, ond drwy Gymru dros Fannau Brycheiniog, drwy'r Cymoedd a thrwy'r Canolbarth. Nid yw'r traffyrdd yn ffyrdd diddorol i deithio ar eu hyd.

Byddai'n beth da pe byddai ardal y Rhondda'n ceisio manteisio ar y ffaith bod ffatri Burberrys yn Nhreforci, sydd yn gwerthu nwyddau eilradd am hanner pris. Pe byddai'n ceisio sicrhau bod pobl yn dod â'u teuluoedd, gan eu denu i geisio'r amser i fynd i Dreorci a defnyddio'r hyn sydd yn y Cymoedd, fe'u synnid. Byddent yng Nghymru beth bynnag er mwyn rownd derfynol Cwpan yr FA ddydd Sadwrn.

developing a strong and positive image of our country is now a priority in order to promote the tourism industry and associated businesses, especially in rural Wales?

The First Minister: The renaissance in the tourism industry has begun, except in Powys. It has certainly begun in the west, along the coastline and in the traditional seaside towns such as Llandudno and Tenby. They have had a particularly good season because of the good weather and the bank holiday. The renaissance has started, but it has not gone far enough as yet, and it cannot do so until we have eradicated foot and disease from rural Wales and from Powys in particular.

Geraint Davies: You mentioned that the FA Cup is coming to Cardiff on Saturday. That will definitely bring benefits to Cardiff, but what plans do you have to spread those benefits throughout Wales, especially disadvantaged areas such as the Valleys?

The First Minister: That is what is important, namely to ensure that any praise or attention that Wales receives in the wake of the FA Cup final on Saturday will be spread through the whole of Wales and not just in Cardiff. For example, this is a major opportunity, for the tourism industry to attract people from Liverpool to come down and return, at least once, not on the M6 and M5 but across the Brecon Beacons, through the Valleys and through mid Wales. The motorways are not interesting roads to travel along.

It would be a good thing if Rhondda were to take advantage of the fact that there is the Burberrys factory in Treorchy, which sells seconds at half price. If it were to try to ensure that people brought their families and attracted them to try to find the time to go to Treorchy and use what is in the Valleys, they would be surprised. They would be in Wales anyway because of the FA Cup final on Saturday.

Dydd Gŵyl Dewi St David's Day

C8 Owen John Thomas: Pa drafodaethau y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan ynghylch sefydlu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl gyhoeddus yng Nghymru? (OAQ11041)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mater i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i'w drafod â'i gydweithwyr yn y Llywodraeth yn gyntaf yw hwn. Disgwyliaf ymateb i'm llythyr ar y pwnc yn fuan.

Owen John Thomas: Mae hynny'n debyg i'r ymateb a gefais y tro diwethaf.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig o blaid arwain ymgyrch i droi Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl gyhoeddus yn unfrydol dros flwyddyn yn ôl ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi y llynedd. A wnewch egluro, os nad yw Llywodraeth San Steffan yn fodlon gweithredu'r penderfyniad cymharol syml hwn, pa ddiben sydd i ni greu unrhyw bolisiau yn y Siambr hon?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr oeddech yn ymwybodol o amodau y setliad datganoli cyn cynnig eich enw er mwyn cael eich ethol. Dywedwch mai gwastraff amser yw hi i chi fod yma, ond ni chredaf fod y rhan fwyaf ohonom ym cytuno â chi, ond mater i chi ydyw. Os ydych yn meddwl mai gwastraff amser ydyw, wel, dyna fe.

Yr elfen bwysig—ac yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn gwbl ymwybodol o hyn—yw nad yw pennu gwyliau banc yn fater datganoledig. Mae'n gorfod mynd drwy beirianwaith San Steffan, ac mae'n mynd drwy beirianwaith San Steffan. Beth fydd y canlyniad, ni wn, ond disgwyliaf glywed gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol cyn bo hir.

David Melding: We urge you to promote this matter with more vigour and speed because many of us believe that to have our national saint's day as a public holiday would send a positive signal across the world as to how confident we are, and show how this nation is rebuilding itself. That would be a positive action.

The First Minister: I agree with that as a

Q8 Owen John Thomas: What discussions has the First Minister recently had with the Westminster Government regarding making St David's Day a public holiday in Wales? (OAQ11041)

The First Minister: That is a matter for the Secretary of State for Wales to discuss first with his colleagues in the Government. I expect a reply to my letter on this subject shortly.

Owen John Thomas: That is similar to the response I received last time.

The motion in favour of a campaign to make St David's Day a public holiday was adopted unanimously over a year ago on St David's Day. Can you explain, if the Westminster Government is not prepared to act upon this comparatively simple decision, what is the point of us trying to create any policies in this Chamber?

The First Minister: You were aware of the conditions of the devolution settlement before you put your name forward for election. You say that it is a waste of time for you to be here, but I do not believe that the majority here agrees with you, but that is a matter for you. If you think that it is a waste of time, well ok.

The important thing—and I am sure that you are totally clear on this—is that the designation of bank holidays is not a devolved matter. It must go through the Westminster mechanisms, and this is going through the Westminster mechanisms. What the result will be, I do not know, but I expect to hear from the Secretary of State soon.

David Melding: Pwyswn arnoch i hyrwyddo'r mater hwn yn fwy egniol ac yn gyflymach oherwydd cred nifer ohonom y byddai cael gwyliau cyhoeddus ar ddydd ein nawddsant yn anfon arwyddion positif o'n hyder ar draws y byd, ac yn dangos sut y mae'r genedl hon yn ail-adeiladu ei hun. Byddai hynny yn gam positif.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cytunaf â hynny fel

matter of principle. However, your group holds the view that the solution to the St David's Day bank holiday problem is to scrap the May bank holiday—which I am sure everyone in Wales enjoyed yesterday—and move it back to 1 March when the weather might not be so clement. I am not sure that that would be welcomed or that the Conservative group view on swapping the early May bank holiday for St David's Day is the ideal solution. We are trying to solve the problem by having an additional bank holiday, which creates problems for people who would otherwise be in work. Everybody who enjoyed yesterday's bank holiday would not go along with the Tory group policy to scrub it.

mater o egwyddor. Fodd bynnag, mae eich grŵp o'r farn mai'r ateb i broblem gŵyl y banc Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yw dileu gŵyl banc mis Mai—y credaf i bawb yng Nghymru ei fwynhau ddoe—a'i symud yn ôl i 1 Mawrth pan na fydd y tywydd mor fwyn efallai. Nid wyf yn sicr a fyddai croeso i hynny ac nid wyf yn sicr mai barn y grŵp Ceidwadol ar gyfnewid gŵyl y banc ddechrau Mai â Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yw'r ateb delfrydol. Yr ydym yn ceisio datrys y broblem drwy gael gŵyl banc ychwanegol, sydd yn creu problemau i bobl fyddai fel arall yn gweithio. Ni fyddai pawb a fwynhaodd gŵyl y banc ddoe yn cytuno â pholisi grŵp y Toriaid i'w ddileu.

Feirws Traed a'r Genau Foot and Mouth Virus

Q9 Peter Black: What mechanisms has the First Minister put in place to co-ordinate the policy response of the National Assembly for Wales to the foot and mouth virus in Wales? (OAQ11045)

C9 Peter Black: Pa gyfundrefnau mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi eu rhoi ar waith i gydlynu ymateb polisi Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i feirws y traed a'r genau yng Nghymru? (OAQ11045)

The First Minister: You will be aware of how the virus policy has been co-ordinated remarkably in the operations room in Cathays Park. Many people will have visited it, and will have seen on television how many agencies work closely together. They include British Government agencies such as the army and the Environment Agency, and Assembly departments and other bodies that respond directly to us. That has been co-ordinated well. On the wider issues relating to tourism, the rural affairs working party, which is part of the rural affairs body that was set up by Carwyn Jones and was narrowed down in scope to become a more focused body, is currently meeting to try to plan the recovery of the wider economy and policies relating to the future of farming when foot and mouth disease has been eradicated.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o sut y cydlynwyd polisi'r feirws yn ardderchog yn yr ystafell weithrediadau ym Mharc Cathays. Bydd nifer o bobl wedi ymweld â hi, ac wedi gweld ar y teledu sawl asiantaeth sydd yn cydweithio'n agos â'i gilydd. Maent yn cynnwys asiantaethau Llywodraeth Prydain megis y fyddin ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, ac adrannau'r Cynulliad a chyrrff eraill sydd yn uniongyrchol atebol i ni. Cydlynwyd hynny yn dda. O ran y materion ehangach yn ymwneud â thwristiaeth, mae'r gweithgor materion gwledig, sydd yn rhan o'r corff materion gwledig a sefydlwyd gan Carwyn Jones ac y cyfyngwyd ei faes i ddod yn gorff mwy penodol, yn cyfarfod ar hyn o bryd i geisio cynllunio adferiad yr economi ehangach a pholisïau yn ymwneud â dyfodol ffermio pan fydd clwy'r traed a'r genau wedi ei ddileu.

Peter Black: Do you accept that there is a wide perception in Wales that the Government of Wales has handled this crisis fairly well and that things are working out reasonably—[*Interruption.*]

Peter Black: A dderbyniwch bod amgyffrediad eang yng Nghymru bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymdrin â'r argyfwng hwn yn weddol dda a bod pethau yn dod i drefn yn eithaf—[*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Peter Black is asking his supplementary question.

Peter Black: In respect of animals being culled on welfare grounds, how is the Government of Wales working with the intervention board to ensure that farmers get a fair price for those animals?

The First Minister: The intervention board is an agency of the Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, although there is some Assembly representation on its executive board. It was asked by the Prime Minister to oversee the welfare cull. There will be arguments over the appropriate compensation payments for welfare cull animals, but I am glad to say that the cull will not involve the huge numbers that we originally predicted. It is proceeding, to a certain degree, fairly well, which is the phrase that Peter used and one that we would echo to describe how the welfare cull has been handled by the intervention board, with assistance, from time to time, by Carwyn Jones and Sue Essex on the trickier aspects of agricultural and environmental policy.

Elin Jones: A ydych yn credu fod angen ymchwiliad llawn i argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau cyn gynted ag y bydd y clwyf wedi clirio ac y dylai'r ymchwiliad hwnnw ystyried y dryswch rhwng pwerau MAFF a phwerau'r Cynulliad? Y mae'r dryswch hwnnw wedi arwain at nifer o broblemau ar lawr gwlad ac yn parhau i wneud hynny beth bynnag y mae Peter Black yn ei feddwl.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid dryswch ydyw, ond hyblygrwydd. Y mae'n glir nad yw delio gyda lles anifeiliaid wedi ei ddatganoli i'r Cynulliad. Yr ydym i gyd yn glir ar y gyfraith; nid oedd yn rhan o'r setliad. Er hynny, fel mater o hyblygrwydd ac yn sgîl y berthynas rhyngom, yr oedd y Llywodraeth ganolog yn fodlon i ni ddelio â'r mater yng Nghymru. *De facto*, fe ddatganolwyd y mater. Felly, a yw Elin yn credu na ddylem gyffwrdd â'r mater gan nad yw wedi ei ddatganoli'n gyfreithlon? Ni fyddai unrhyw un yn cymryd y Cynulliad o ddirif pe bai'n dweud na ddylem ni yng Nghymru gyffwrdd â'r mater oherwydd nad oedd wedi ei

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae Peter Black yn gofyn ei gwestiwn ategol.

Peter Black: Ynglŷn ag anifeiliaid yn cael eu difa ar sail lles, sut mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cydweithio â'r bwrdd ymyrraeth i sicrhau bod ffermwyr yn cael pris teg am yr anifeiliaid hynny?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae'r bwrdd ymyrraeth yn un o asiantaethau'r Weinyddiaeth Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd, er bod peth cynrychiolaeth o'r Cynulliad ar ei fwrdd gweithredol. Gofynnodd y Prif Weinidog iddo oruchwyllo'r cynllun difa er lles anifeiliaid. Bydd dadleuon ynglŷn â'r taliadau iawndal priodol ar gyfer y rheini a oedd yn rhan o'r cynllun difa er lles anifeiliaid, ond yr wyf yn falch o ddweud na fydd y difa yn cynnwys y niferoedd mawr a ragwelwyd gennym i ddechrau. Mae'n digwydd, i raddau, yn weddol dda, sef yr ymadrodd a ddefnyddiodd Peter ac un y byddem yn ei ddefnyddio i adleisio sut yr ymdriniwyd â'r cynllun difa er lles anifeiliaid gan y bwrdd ymyrraeth, gyda chymorth, o bryd i'w gilydd, gan Carwyn Jones a Sue Essex ar yr agweddau mwy dyrys o bolisi amaethyddol ac amgylcheddol.

Elin Jones: Do you believe that a full investigation is needed into the foot and mouth disease as soon as it clears and that that investigation should consider the confusion between MAFF's powers and those of the Assembly? That confusion has led to many problems throughout the country and continues to do so whatever Peter Black thinks.

The First Minister: It is not confusion but flexibility. It is clear that dealing with animal welfare was not devolved to the Assembly. We are all clear on the law; it was not part of the settlement. Despite that, as a matter of flexibility and in light of our relationship with central Government, it was prepared for us to deal with the matter in Wales. *De facto*, the matter was devolved. Therefore, does Elin believe that we should have nothing to do with the matter because it was not legally devolved? No-one would take the Assembly seriously if we said that we in Wales should not deal with this matter because it was not included in the legal settlement and was

gynnwys yn y setliad cyfreithlon a'i fod, felly yn fater i MAFF yn unig. Ni fyddai unrhyw un yn derbyn hynny.

therefore a matter for MAFF only. No-one would accept that.

Nid oedd dryswch gan fod pawb wedi defnyddio synnwyr cyffredin. Y mae gan Carwyn yr amser i siarad gyda Huw Richards, o Undeb Cenedlaethol Ffermwyr, a Bob Parry, o Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru, bob nos. Nid oes gan Nick Brown yr amser i wneud hynny, felly gall Carwyn gael perthynas agosach gyda'r gymuned amaethyddol yng Nghymru beth bynnag a ddywed y gyfraith. Y mae honiad Elin yn gwbl afresymol.

There was no confusion because everyone used common sense. Carwyn has the time to talk to Huw Richards, from the National Farmers Union, and Bob Parry, from the Farmers Union of Wales, every night. Nick Brown does not have the time to do that, therefore Carwyn can have a closer relationship with the farming community in Wales no matter what the law states. Elin's allegation is completely unreasonable.

2:50 p.m

Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau o San Steffan i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol **Transfer of Functions from Westminster to the National Assembly**

Q10 Jocelyn Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on recent discussions between himself, the Secretary of State for Wales, and the UK Government regarding the further transfer of functions from Westminster to the National Assembly? (OAQ11064)

C10 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar ei drafodaethau diweddar ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a llywodraeth y DU ynghylch trosglwyddo rhagor o swyddogaethau o San Steffan i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? (OAQ11064)

The First Minister: I have had no such discussions since the last time that this question was raised. You will recall that in my last answer I mentioned some of the recent issues in this field, namely the European social fund. We have been asked to take it and we said that we would, provided that the whole budget was transferred. It was and we have now taken it. In other areas, such as S4C, we were asked if we would take it and we said no.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ni chefais drafodaethau o'r fath ers y tro diwethaf i'r cwestiwn hwn gael ei godi. Fe gofiwch yn fy ateb diwethaf i mi gyfeirio at rai materion diweddar yn y maes hwn, sef cronfa gymdeithasol Ewrop. Gofynnwyd inni ei chymryd a dywedasom y byddem yn gwneud hynny, ar yr amod y trosglwyddwyd y gyllideb gyfan. Gwnaethpwyd hynny ac yr ydym yn awr wedi ei chymryd. Mewn meysysdd eraill, megis S4C, gofynnwyd inni ei chymryd a dywedasom na fyddem.

Jocelyn Davies: Sue Essex recently launched a document produced by the University of Glamorgan stating that if we hope to achieve an integrated transport system, we need responsibility for railways. Do you agree, and, if so, what do you intend to do about it?

Jocelyn Davies: Lansiodd Sue Essex ddogfen yn ddiweddar a gynhyrchwyd gan Brifysgol Morgannwg yn nodi os gobeithiwn gyflawni system cludiant integredig, mae angen cyfrifoldeb dros reilffyrdd arnom. A gytunwch, ac os felly, beth y bwriadwch ei wneud amdano?

The First Minister: It is not quite as simple as that. Some of our railways are integrated with east-west railways going directly to England, such as the Euston to Holyhead service and the Paddington to Swansea and

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid yw mor hawdd â hynny. Mae rhai o'n rheilffyrdd wedi eu hintegreiddio gyda rheilffyrdd dwyrain-gorllewin sydd yn mynd yn uniongyrchol i Loegr, megis y gwasanaeth o Euston i

Fishguard services. They might make much less sense to integrate. However, where you can have and need an all-Wales rail franchise strategy that can be integrated with the private transport strategy and a road based public transport strategy—where we are responsible—we have made huge strides in getting the all-Wales rail franchise accepted and the Assembly taken seriously as a body with a major contribution to rail transport. Maritime transport, air transport and the big international lines in terms of rail transport may sensibly remain not devolved to this Assembly.

Jonathan Morgan: Although you will not be in office in 10 years' time, can you give an assurance that the Assembly will be consulted about the next census?

The First Minister: We are close to an agreement on that. I note that your remarks are somewhat ageist for somebody who is younger than all of my children.

Gaerdybi a'r gwasanaethau o Paddington i Abertawe ac Abergwaun. Gallent wneud llawer llai o synnwyr i'w integreiddio. Fodd bynnag, lle y gellir cael, a lle y mae angen strategaeth masnachfaint rheilffyrdd Cymru gyfan y gellir ei integreiddio â'r strategaeth cludiant preifat a'r strategaeth cludiant cyhoeddus ar y ffyrdd—sef ein cyfrifoldeb ni—yr ydym wedi camu ymlaen yn sylweddol er mwyn i'r fasnachfaint rheilffyrdd i Gymru gyfan gael ei derbyn ac i'r Cynulliad gael ei gymryd o ddifrif fel corff sydd yn gwneud cyfraniad mawr i gludaint rheilffyrdd. Gallai cludiant morol, awyr a'r llinellau rhyngwladol mawr yn nhermau cludiant rheilffyrdd aros yn synhwyrol heb eu datganoli i'r Cynulliad hwn.

Jonathan Morgan: Er na fyddwch yn y swydd hon ymhen 10 mlynedd, a allwch roi sicrwydd yr ymgynghorir â'r Cynulliad ynglŷn a'r cyfrifiad nesaf?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr ydym yn agos i gytundeb ar hynny. Nodaf fod eich sylwadau ychydig yn oedraniaethol i rywun sydd yn iau na phob un o'm plant.

Partneriaethau Newydd â Busnesau yng Nghymru New Partnerships with Business in Wales

Q11 Nick Bourne: Can the First Minister report on the development of any new partnerships with business in Wales? (OAQ11071)

The First Minister: Assembly officials are currently working with representatives from business and the Trade Union Congress on the establishment of a business partner support unit that will facilitate the better engagement of the business community with the Assembly and other public agencies in Wales.

Nick Bourne: You will be aware that I have written to you asking if you would meet with the Powys rural taskforce, or its representatives. When representatives came to the Assembly last week, no Government Minister was available to meet them. The rural taskforce has these quantified losses to which I referred. There have already been

C11 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru adrodd yn ôl ar ddatblygiad unrhyw bartneriaethau newydd â busnesau yng Nghymru? (OAQ11071)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae swyddogion y Cynulliad yn cydweithio ar hyn o bryd â chynrychiolwyr busnesau a Chyngres yr Undebau Llafur ar sefydlu uned gymorth partneriaid busnes a fydd yn hwyluso gwell cyswllt rhwng y gymuned fusnes â'r Cynulliad ac asiantaethau cyhoeddus eraill yng Nghymru.

Nick Bourne: Byddwch yn ymwybodol fy mod wedi ysgrifennu atoch yn gofyn a fydddech yn cwrdd â thasglu gwledig Powys, neu ei gynrychiolwyr. Pan ddaeth cynrychiolwyr i'r Cynulliad yr wythnos diwethaf, nid oedd yr un Gweinidog o'r Llywodraeth ar gael i gwrdd â hwy. Mae gan y tasglu gwledig y colledion niferus hyn y

significant losses in Powys relating to tourism. Will you undertake to meet with the taskforce at a time of your choosing so that it can go through those losses with you?

The First Minister: I understand that it has met the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development on at least one occasion. We are always open to meet bodies that come to lobby the Assembly. The more notice that we can be given the better. Where bodies have figures to throw into the hopper so that we can start thinking about whether we can make any compensatory payments, we are pleased to receive factual information from all quarters.

Dafydd Wigley: A yw Prif Weinidog Cymru yn derbyn bod helpu busnesau bach yn y sector trwristiaeth yn fater o frys? Mae angen delio â'r mater o fewn wythnosau. Oni bai bod sicrwydd yn cael ei roi i'r busnesau hyn yn fuan, mae perygl i lawer ohonynt fynd i'r wal. Mae'n bosibl na fyddant yn bodoli i adeiladu arnynt ar gyfer tyfiant y diwydiant hwn i'r dyfodol. A wnewch chi roi blaenoriaeth i'r mater hwn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Credaf y derbynia Dafydd ein bod ni wedi rhoi llawer o flaenoriaeth i'r mater hwn. Crewyd ein cynllun ni yn gyflymach na chynllun unrhyw adran lywodraethol arall yn y Deyrnas Unedig er mwyn helpu busnesau bach yn y diwydiant twristiaeth yr effeithiwyd yn niweidiol arnynt gan glwy'r traed a'r genau. Nid oes unrhyw beth yn ein record ni sydd yn dynodi ein bod wedi bod yn araf, fel yr awgrymasoch. Buom yn eithaf cyflym yn ymateb i'r broblem. Fodd bynnag, os oes angen ail a thrydydd cam o gymorth ar y busnesau hyn er mwyn sicrhau bod y diwydiant twristiaeth yn bodoli y flwyddyn nesaf yn yr ardaloedd yr effeithiwyd arnynt, a bod yr ardaloedd hynny yn gallu goroesi dros y gaeaf, yr ydym bob amser yn fodlon ystyried y cais.

Alun Pugh: All kinds of businesses in north Wales have reacted favourably to the reopening of mountain footpaths on Snowdon. Do you accept that the dangers posed by mountain walkers and climbers who follow the correct procedures are minimal,

cyfeiriais atynt. Bu colledion sylweddol ym Mhowys eisoes yn ymwneud â thwristiaeth. A wnewch chi addo cwrdd â'r tasglu ar amser o'ch dewis fel y gall drafod y colledion hynny â chi?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Deallaf ei fod wedi cwrdd â'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd ar fwy nag un achlysur. Yr ydym bob amser yn agored i gwrdd â chyrrff sydd yn dod i lobïo'r Cynulliad. Gorau oll y mwyaf o rybudd a gawn. Pan fydd gan y cyrrff ffigurau i'w taflu i'r pair i'w hystyried fel y gallwn ddechrau meddwl a allwn wneud unrhyw daliadau iawndal, byddwn yn falch o dderbyn gwybodaeth ffeithiol o bob ochr.

Dafydd Wigley: Does the First Minister accept that helping small businesses in the tourism sector is a matter of urgency? The matter needs to be dealt with within weeks. Unless assurances are given to these businesses soon, there is a danger that many of them will go bankrupt. It is possible that they will not exist to be built upon for the growth of this industry in the future. Will you prioritise this matter?

The First Minister: I believe that Dafydd would agree that this matter has been one of our main priorities. Our scheme was created quicker than the scheme of any other Government department in the United Kingdom to assist small businesses in the tourism industry detrimentally affected by the foot and mouth disease. There is nothing in our record that indicates that we have dragged our feet, as you suggested. We have been relatively swift in answering this problem. However, if these businesses need second and third stages of assistance to ensure that we have a tourism industry next year in the affected areas and that those areas can survive during the winter, we are always willing to consider your request.

Alun Pugh: Mae pob math o fusnesau yng ngogledd Cymru wedi ymateb yn ffafriol i ail-agor llwybrau mynydd ar yr Wyddfa. A dderbyniwch mai prin yw'r peryglon a ddaw yn sgil cerddwyr mynydd a dringwyr sydd yn dilyn y trefniadau cywir, ac a fydddech yn

and would you encourage local authorities to open the footpaths sooner rather than later?

The First Minister: That is the key to it. In conducting risk assessments, local authorities should now start to get a positive frame of mind. Although it may be difficult in one or two hotspot areas, such as the area surrounding Churchstoke, local authorities should start to think positively. They should also start to think about where temporary expenditure on fencing might assist the process, so that that can be done in conjunction with, and without alarming, the farming community. Again, I emphasise how well the operation to open the four footpaths up Snowdon went. There was one slight hiccup when a member of the media or a party present on the day said, 'Every man and his dog are here today', when dogs are, in fact, banned from the newly opened footpaths. Apart from that, it was a textbook operation and I commend everyone who was involved in it; it brought enormous credit to Wales.

annog awdurdodau lleol i agor llwybrau troed yn gynt yn hytrach na wedyn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Dyna'r allwedd iddo. Wrth gynnal asesiadau risgiau, dylai awdurdodau lleol bellach ddechrau meddwl yn bositif. Er y gall fod yn anodd mewn un neu ddwy ardal benodol, megis yr ardal o amgylch Yr Ystog, dylai awdurdodau lleol ddechrau meddwl yn bositif. Dylent hefyd ddechrau meddwl am lle y gall gwariant dros-dro ar ffensys gynorthwyo'r broses, fel y gellir gwneud hynny mewn cydweithrediad â'r gymuned amaethyddol, a heb godi braw arni. Eto, pwysleisïaf pa mor dda y gwnaethpwyd y gwaith o agor y pedwar llwybr i fyny'r Wyddfa. Cafwyd eiliad o ansicrwydd pan ddywedodd un aelod o'r cyfryngau neu aelod o barti oedd yno ar y diwrnod, 'Mae pawb a'i gi yma heddiw,' pan fo cŵn, mewn gwirionedd, wedi eu hatal o'r llwybrau sydd newydd eu hagog. Heblaw am hynny, aeth y cyfan yn berffaith a chymeradwyaf bawb oedd yn rhan ohono; daeth a llawer o glod i Gymru.

Datganiad ar Glwy'r Traed a'r Genau Statement on Foot and Mouth Disease

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Carwyn Jones): As at 11 a.m. today, there are 85 confirmed cases of foot and mouth disease in Wales and nine slaughter-on-suspicion cases. To date, 312,000 sheep, cattle and pigs have been culled as a direct consequence of foot and mouth disease and some 720 farms have been affected.

On the movement of animals, further changes have been introduced to the licensing arrangements. My statement to Plenary last week mentioned that animals from an infected area can now be moved for slaughter. In addition, this now applies to animals from farms that are under a form D-restriction.

On moving animals onto the hills and commons across Wales, I recognise the strong arguments that have been deployed in the Chamber, in Committee and by the industry itself for more flexibility. As

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Carwyn Jones): Am 11 a.m. heddiw, mae 85 achos a gadarnhawyd o glwy'r traed a'r genau yng Nghymru a naw achos o anifeiliaid yn cael eu difa oherwydd amheuaeth o'r clwy. Hyd yn hyn, mae 312,000 o ddefaid, gwartheg a moch wedi eu difa o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i glwy'r traed a'r genau ac effeithiwyd ar tua 720 o ffermydd.

O ran symud anifeiliaid, cyflwynwyd newidiadau pellach i'r trefniadau trwyddedu. Soniodd fy natganiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn yr wythnos diwethaf y gellir symud anifeiliaid o ardal heintus i gael eu lladd. Yn ogystal, mae hyn yn awr yn berthnasol i anifeiliaid o ffermydd sydd o dan gyfyngiad ffurflen D.

O ran symud anifeiliaid i'r bryniau a thir comin ar draws Cymru, nodaf y dadleuon cryf a ddefnyddiwyd yn y Siambr, yn y Pwyllgor a chan y diwydiant ei hun am fwy o hyblygrwydd. Fel y bydd yr Aelodau'n

Members will be aware, my officials have put forward proposals to MAFF. I am optimistic that revised arrangements for the licensed movement of animals onto the hills and commons across Wales will be introduced shortly.

Guidance has been issued on the resumption of artificial insemination and I understand that licensed movement for bulls will be introduced this week.

I am also aware of Members' concerns about the apparent difficulties with the livestock welfare disposal scheme that is operated by the intervention board. I have conveyed these concerns in writing to MAFF and I will raise the matter again when I meet Nick Brown later this week—election permitting, of course.

Of course, it is premature to speculate that the foot and mouth disease crisis is over. However, action is now underway to remove the form D-restrictions that apply to a number of farms across Wales. The state veterinary service has commenced the process for serological testing as the first step in allowing farms to return to a level of normality. Ten blood-testing teams have been set up to operate in north Powys with a further eight teams in the south of the county and in Monmouthshire. The state veterinary service has plans to further expand the number of teams.

We cannot afford to be complacent about the disease. We must maintain our guard and remain vigilant. I no longer think it necessary to continue making a weekly statement to Plenary. However, if the situation changes I will, of course, ask to speak to the Assembly again.

Elin Jones: Croesawaf y rhan fwyaf o'r datganiad. Yr wyf yn falch fod cynnydd wedi'i wneud mewn nifer o feysydd. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd cyfeiriad penodol yn y datganiad at gynnydd i lacio gwaharddiadau mewn ardaloedd glân, megis yr hen Ddyfed, er mwyn cychwyn ar y gwaith o ganiatáu masnach unwaith eto. A wnaiff y Gweinidog

ymwybodol, cyflwynodd fy swyddogion gynigion i'r Weinyddiaeth Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd. Yr wyf yn optimistaidd y cyflwynir trefniadau diwygiedig ar gyfer symud anifeiliaid i'r bryniau a'r tir comin o amgylch Cymru cyn hir.

Cyflwynwyd canllawiau ar ailgychwyn semenu artiffisial a deallaf y cyflwynir trwyddedau ar gyfer symud teirw yr wythnos hon.

Yr wyf hefyd yn ymwybodol o bryderon yr Aelodau ynghylch yr anawsterau ymddangosiadol gyda'r cynllun lles da byw—gwaredu a weithredir gan y bwrdd ymyrraeth. Yr wyf wedi mynegi'r pryderon hyn yn ysgrifenedig i MAFF a byddaf yn codi'r mater eto pan fyddaf yn cwrdd â Nick Brown yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon—os bydd yr etholiad yn caniatáu hynny, wrth gwrs.

Wrth gwrs, mae'n rhy gynnar damcaniaethu bod argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau ar ben. Fodd bynnag, cymerir camau ar hyn o bryd i ddileu'r cyfyngiadau ffurflen D sydd yn berthnasol i nifer o ffermydd ledled Cymru. Mae'r gwasanaeth milfeddygol gwladol wedi dechrau'r broses o brofion serolegol fel y cam cyntaf i ganiatáu i ffermydd ddychwelyd i lefel o normalrwydd. Sefydlwyd deg tîm profi gwaed i weithredu yng ngogledd Powys gydag wyth tîm arall yn ne'r sir ac yn Sir Fynwy. Mae gan y gwasanaeth milfeddygol gwladol gynlluniau i gynyddu nifer y timau ymhellach.

Ni allwn fforddio bod yn hunanfodlon am y clwyf. Rhaid inni barhau i fod yn wylriadwrus. Ni chredaf bellach ei bod yn angenrheidiol parhau i wneud datganiad wythnosol i'r Cyfarfod Llawn. Fodd bynnag, os bydd y sefyllfa'n newid byddaf, wrth gwrs, yn gofyn i gael siarad â'r Cynulliad eto.

Elin Jones: I welcome most of the statement. I am pleased that progress been made in several areas. However, there was no specific reference in the statement to progress made on relaxing restrictions in uninfected areas, such as the former county of Dyfed, in order to begin the work of allowing commercial activity once more. Will the Minister give us

roi diweddariad inni ar hynny?

Un rhan o'r datganiad nad wyf yn ei groesawu yw ein bod yn parhau i ddisgwyl am gyhoeddiad ar newidiadau i'r rheoliadau ar yr hawl i ollwng anifeiliaid i dir comin. Mae hynny'n gwbl annerbyniol. Mae parhau â'r gwarhaddiad hwn yn achosi problemau dychrynlyd i nifer o ffermwyr a dioddef cwbl ddiangen i ddefaid a gwartheg. Mae'n drist o eironig y bydd Lamby Way, Trecatti neu Pwll y Watcyn yn llenwi â defaid o'r cynllun difa tra bo'r mynydd uwch Tregaron yn wag o ddefaid. Yn ôl pob tebyg, y rheswm yw bod Gweinidog yn MAFF yn parhau i wrthod llofnodi darn o bapur yn caniatáu i'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig newid y gwaharddiad a chyflwyno system drwyddedu bwrpasol i Gymru.

A yw'n wir i'r Gweinidog ddweud wrth yr undebau amaethyddol ddydd Gwener diwethaf ei fod yn ceisio cael llofnod ar y mater hwn gan Elliot Morley, yr Ysgrifennydd Seneddol yn MAFF, a'i fod yn disgwyl y byddai'r gwaharddiadau wedi newid erbyn nos Wener? Tra bo gan y Gweinidog ddigon o amser ar ei ddwylo i siarad â Huw Richards a Bob Parry, fel y dywedodd Prif Weinidog Cymru, yr oedd yr unig ddyn â phwerau yn y maes hwn, sef Elliot Morley, yn trapan ar hyd Sir Efrog, yn ôl a ddeallaf. Mae'r newidiadau ar y gwaharddiadau hyn heb eu cyhoeddi eto.

3:00 p.m

I am not surprised that Elliot Morley did not sign that piece of paper because he is not aware that he has any jurisdiction in Wales on the foot and mouth disease outbreak. Will you comment, Minister, on a letter sent by Elliot Morley, the Minister for Fisheries and the Countryside, to Dafydd Wigley at the height of the foot and mouth disease crisis in Wales. The letter reads,

'The control and eradication of foot and mouth disease in Wales is a matter wholly devolved to the Welsh Assembly. When the state veterinary service acts in Wales on foot and mouth, it does so under the instruction of the Welsh Assembly.'

I have heard you on many occasions over the last few months pass the blame on to MAFF

an update on that?

One part of the statement that I do not welcome is that we are still awaiting a statement on changes to the regulations on the right to release animals onto common land. That is completely unacceptable. Persisting with this restriction is causing terrible problems to many farmers and completely unnecessary suffering to sheep and cattle. It is sadly ironic that Lamby Way, Trecatti and Pwll y Watcyn will be filled with sheep from the disposal scheme while the mountain above Tregaron has no sheep. It would appear that that is all because a Minister in MAFF persists in refusing to sign a piece of paper allowing the Minister for Rural Affairs to amend the restrictions and to introduce a specific licensing system for Wales.

Is it true that the Minister told the agricultural unions last Friday that he was trying to obtain a signature on this issue from Elliot Morley, the Parliamentary Secretary in MAFF, and that he expected that the restrictions would be changed by Friday night? While the Minister had enough time on his hands to talk to Huw Richards and Bob Parry, as the First Minister said, the only man with powers in this area, Elliot Morley, was tramping across Yorkshire, as I understand. Changes to these restrictions have yet to be announced

Nid yw'n syndod gennyf na lofnododd Elliot Morley y darn hwnnw o bapur oherwydd nid yw'n ymwybodol bod ganddo unrhyw awdurdod yng Nghymru ar argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau. A wnewch sylwadau, Weinidog, ar lythyr a anfonwyd gan Elliot Morley, y Gweinidog dros Bysgodfeydd a Chefn Gwlad, at Dafydd Wigley pan oedd argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau ar ei anterth yng Nghymru. Mae'r llythyr yn darllen,

Fe'ch clywais ar sawl achlysur dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf yn rhoi'r bai i

on several issues because the powers are not devolved to the National Assembly. I ask you to clarify why MAFF is under the impression that foot and mouth disease control is wholly devolved to the National Assembly when it plainly is not? Why does MAFF not know what it is doing or what it is not doing, as the case may be? Furthermore, would your efforts to control and eradicate the disease in Wales have been much easier and more effective if full powers on this matter were devolved to Wales? Even though the First Minister might not agree with it, I suggest that farmers using common land for grazing in Wales and those opposing the use of landfill sites for carcass disposal might well agree.

Carwyn Jones: Firstly, the situation on landfill disposal is no different in Wales than in England. The carcasses must go somewhere, or are you suggesting that they should all go to England and we in Wales have nothing at all? That would be the only alternative. On devolution, animal health is not devolved as a matter of law. I saw Elliot Morley's letter a week or two ago. The assertion in that letter that the matter is wholly devolved is not correct. As a matter of law, MAFF has the responsibility for animal health in England and Wales. That is the legal situation. However, at a practical level, in terms of the foot and mouth cull and the contiguous cull, the National Assembly is running that as an agent of MAFF. As a matter of law, MAFF has the responsibility for animal welfare. Whether that should change in the future makes for an interesting debate and it has been raised in the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. Although the responsibility is not devolved legally, the job that is being done by the operation centre and by staff has been exceptional. Given the fact that this was not devolved legally to the Assembly at a practical level, we have shown that we can handle a crisis.

As far as the rest of the letter is concerned, the state veterinary service is a UK-wide body. All vets in the state veterinary service report formally to Page Street—the

MAFF am sawl mater oherwydd na ddatganolwyd y pwerau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Gofynnaf ichi egluro pam bod MAFF yn credu bod rheolaeth o glwy'r traed a'r genau wedi'i ddatganoli'n llwyr i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, pan fo'n glir nad yw hynny'n wir? Pam nad yw MAFF yn gwybod beth y mae'n ei wneud neu beth nad yw'n ei wneud, yn ôl yr achos? Ymhellach, a fyddai eich ymdrechion i reoli a dileu'r clwyf yng Nghymru wedi bod yn llawer haws ac yn fwy effeithiol pe bai pwerau llawn ar y mater hwn wedi'u datganoli i Gymru? Er efallai nad yw Prif Weinidog Cymru'n cytuno â hynny, awgrymaf y byddai ffermwyr sydd yn defnyddio tir comin ar gyfer pori yng Nghymru a'r rhai hynny sydd yn gwrthwynebu defnyddio safleoedd tirlenwi i waredu carcassau yn cytuno.

Carwyn Jones: I ddechrau, nid yw sefyllfa gwaredu drwy dirlenwi yng Nghymru yn wahanol i Loegr. Rhaid i'r carcassau fynd i rywle, neu a ydych yn awgrymu y dylent i gyd fynd i Loegr fel na fydd gennym ddim yng Nghymru? Dyna fyddai'r unig ddewis arall. O ran datganoli, nid yw iechyd anifeiliaid wedi'i ddatganoli yn ôl y gyfraith. Gwelais lythyr Elliot Morley wythnos neu ddwy yn ôl. Mae'r honiad yn y llythyr hwnnw bod y mater wedi'i ddatganoli'n llawn yn anghywir. Yn ôl y gyfraith, MAFF sydd yn gyfrifol am iechyd anifeiliaid yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Dyna'r sefyllfa gyfreithiol. Fodd bynnag, ar lefel ymarferol, o ran cynllun difa clwy'r traed a'r genau a'r cynllun difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol, y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol sydd yn rhedeg hynny fel asiant MAFF. Yn ôl y gyfraith, MAFF sydd yn gyfrifol am iechyd anifeiliaid. Mae'r ddadl ynghylch a ddylai hynny newid yn y dyfodol yn un ddiddorol a godwyd yn y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig. Er nad yw'r cyfrifoldeb wedi'i ddatganoli'n gyfreithiol, mae'r gwaith a wna'r ganolfan reoli a staff wedi bod yn eithriadol. O ystyried y ffaith nad oedd hyn wedi'i ddatganoli'n gyfreithiol i'r Cynulliad ar lefel ymarferol, yr ydym wedi dangos y gallwn ymdopi ag argyfwng.

O ran gweddill y llythyr, mae'r gwasanaeth milfeddygol gwladol yn gorff ar gyfer y DU gyfan. Mae pob milfeddyg yn y gwasanaeth milfeddygol gwladol yn adrodd yn ffurfiol i

headquarters of the state veterinary service. As far as the way that our vets in Wales operate, the Assistant Chief Veterinary Officer in Wales has been reporting daily to the National Assembly and has taken guidance from myself and from other officials. At a practical level, the state veterinary service has not operated in ignorance of the National Assembly's existence. The situation in law is clear. At a practical level, I am glad to see that MAFF has the confidence in the National Assembly to say that the matter should be wholly devolved and that we have done a good job.

Symudaf ymlaen at y pwyntiau eraill a godwyd. Ynglŷn â symudiadau i dir comin, rhoesom y manylion i MAFF ddydd Gwener. Yr ydym yn disgwyl ateb. Mae ein swyddogion wedi cysylltu â MAFF sawl gwaith heddiw er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn gallu gweld symud anifeiliaid yn ôl i'r bryniau ac i dir comin. Bydd y swyddogion yn parhau i gysylltu â MAFF heddiw er mwyn cael caniatâd i wneud hyn.

Ynglŷn â'r ardaloedd glân, ar hyn o bryd yr ydym yn bell o sefyllfa lle gellir caniatáu masnach. Rhaid dweud hynny. Mae hi'n llawer rhy gynnar i ddechrau meddwl—hyd yn oed yn yr ardaloedd glân—am gynnal marchnadoedd neu ddechrau unrhyw fath o fasnach. Yr hyn sydd yn bwysig ar hyn o bryd yw bod pobl yn medru cael y cyfle i fynd ag anifeiliaid i'r lladd-dai. Rhaid sicrhau bod digon o le yn y lladd-dai

Yr ydym yn bell o fod yn gallu masnachu. Mae'n rhaid cofio mai diwrnodau yn unig sydd wedi mynd heibio ers yr achos diwethaf yng Nghymru, a bydd yn rhaid i fwy o amser fynd heibio eto cyn inni allu masnachu'n normal, hyd yn oed yn yr ardaloedd glân.

Ron Davies: This is an encouraging statement. I hope that it indicates that we are moving back to normality. I would like to press Carwyn on the question of access. I am sure that he recognises that access is important, not only to visitors, but also to people who live and work in Wales, and in the infected areas. I remind him that the vast majority of footpaths, common land and forests in industrial south Wales are still

Page Street—pencadlys y gwasanaeth milfeddygol gwladol. O ran y ffordd y mae ein milfeddygon yng Nghymru'n gweithredu, bu Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol Cynorthwyol Cymru yn adrodd yn ddyddiol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a chafodd arweiniad gennyf fi a chan swyddogion eraill. Ar lefel ymarferol, nid yw'r gwasanaeth milfeddygol gwladol wedi gweithredu mewn anwybodaeth o fodolaeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'r sefyllfa gyfreithiol yn glir. Ar lefel ymarferol, yr wyf yn falch o weld bod gan MAFF yr hyder yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ddweud y dylid datganoli'r mater hwn yn llawn a'n bod wedi gwneud gwaith da.

I move on to the other points that were raised. On movement to common land, we gave MAFF the details on Friday. We are awaiting a reply. Our officials have contacted MAFF several times today to ensure that we can see movement of animals back to the hills and to common land. Officials will continue to contact MAFF today to get permission to do this.

With regard to the uninfected areas, at present we are far from a situation of trading. That must be said. It is far too early for us to start thinking—even in the uninfected areas—that we can hold markets or start any kind of trading. At present, it is important that people have the opportunity to take animals to the abattoirs. We must ensure that there is enough capacity in the abattoirs

We are far from being able to trade. We must remember that it is only a matter of days since the last case was identified in Wales, and even more time must elapse before we can trade normally, even in the uninfected areas.

Ron Davies: Mae hwn yn ddatganiad calonogol. Gobeithio ei fod yn dangos ein bod yn symud yn ôl i normalrwydd. Hoffwn holi Carwyn ynglŷn â mynediad. Yr wyf yn siŵr ei fod yn nodi bod mynediad yn bwysig, nid yn unig i ymwelwyr, ond hefyd i bobl sydd yn byw ac yn gweithio yng Nghymru, ac yn yr ardaloedd heintus. Hoffwn ei atgoffa bod y mwyafrif llethol o lwybrau troed, tir comin a fforestydd yn ne Cymru

closed to public access. Whenever I have made inquiries of the various authorities, I am told that they are closed because the local authorities and other bodies must follow the risk-assessment procedures established by the National Assembly and that, in following them, they are restricted and they are unable to open common-access land and footpaths. I understand that these procedures were last revised several weeks ago. In view of the fact that it appears that we are now, thankfully, getting on top of the disease and getting back to normality, will he give urgent consideration to reviewing those risk-assessment procedures so that every encouragement is given to local authorities, particularly, to review footpaths and other common-access areas, so that they can be opened for the benefit of people who live and work in industrial south-east Wales?

Carwyn Jones: Sue Essex is dealing with the matter of access. However, I can examine the situation with regard to the risk-assessment procedures. It is important to remember that the local authorities have the final say on opening and closing footpaths. The National Assembly has no legal powers to do so. However, we do not expect local authorities to take decisions in a vacuum and it is important that they have veterinary advice before they conduct a risk assessment. For example, footpaths are now open where there is potential contact between humans and animals, but the risk is small. It is important to remember that there are sheep wandering all over the roads in many parts of Wales. It is difficult to justify to people why a footpath should be closed when there are sheep on the roads anyway, where they could come into contact with people, although the likelihood of a sheep coming into contact with a human being is quite low; sheep are not known for wanting to hang around with people for too long. However, I join with others in encouraging sensible risk assessments resulting in the opening of footpaths. We can never be in a situation where all risk is eliminated; that is not possible in life. However, where a local authority carries out a proper risk assessment, and where the necessary support is available from the state veterinary service to back them up, there is no reason—once the assessment is done, and

ddiwydiannol yn parhau i fod ar gau i'r cyhoedd. Pryd bynnag yr wyf wedi holi'r awdurdodau amrywiol, dywedir wrthyf eu bod ar gau oherwydd bod yn rhaid i'r awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff eraill ddilyn y gweithdrefnau asesu risgiau a sefydlwyd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac, wrth eu dilyn, y cyfyngir arnynt ac na allant agor tir a llwybrau troed â mynediad cyffredin. Deallaf yr arolygwyd y gweithdrefnau hyn ddiwethaf ychydig wythnosau yn ôl. Yng ngoleuni'r ffaith yr ymddengys ein bod bellach, diolch byth, yn cael y gorau ar y clwyf ac yn dychwelyd i normalrwydd, a fydd yn ystyried ar frys adolygu'r gweithdrefnau asesiad risg fel y gellir rhoi pob anogaeth i awdurdodau lleol, yn enwedig, i adolygu llwybrau troed ac ardaloedd mynediad cyffredin eraill, fel y gellir eu hagor er budd pobl sydd yn byw ac yn gweithio yn ne-ddwyrain diwydiannol Cymru?

Carwyn Jones: Mae Sue Essex yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater o fynediad. Fodd bynnag, gallaf archwilio'r sefyllfa o ran y gweithdrefnau asesu risgiau. Mae'n bwysig cofio mai'r awdurdodau lleol gaiff y gair olaf ar agor a chau llwybrau troed. Nid oes gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol unrhyw bwerau cyfreithiol i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni ddisgwylwn i awdurdodau lleol wneud penderfyniadau yn ynysig ac mae'n bwysig eu bod yn cael cyngor milfeddygol cyn y gallant gynnal asesiad risgiau. Er enghraifft, mae llwybrau troed bellach ar agor lle ceir cysylltiad posibl rhwng pobl ac anifeiliaid, ond bach yw'r risg. Mae'n bwysig cofio bod defaid yn crwydro ar hyd y ffyrdd mewn sawl rhan o Gymru. Mae'n anodd cyfiawnhau i bobl pam y dylid cau llwybr troed pan fo defaid ar y ffyrdd beth bynnag, lle y gallant ddod i gysylltiad â phobl, er bod y tebygrwydd o ddefaid yn dod i gysylltiad â phobl yn gymharol isel; nid yw defaid yn rhy hoff o fod yng nghwmni pobl yn rhy hir. Fodd bynnag, ymunaf ag eraill wrth annog asesiadau risgiau synhwyrol sydd yn arwain at agor llwybrau troed. Ni allwn byth fod mewn sefyllfa lle na fydd unrhyw risg; nid yw hynny'n bosibl mewn bywyd. Fodd bynnag, lle mae awdurdod lleol yn cynnal asesiad risgiau priodol, a lle mae'r cymorth angenrheidiol ar gael gan y gwasanaeth milfeddygol gwladol i'w cefnogi, nid oes rheswm—unwaith y bydd yr asesiad wedi'i

the risk judged to be minimal—why paths cannot be opened.

Peter Rogers: I welcome today's statement, but we must not get carried away. This is the *Daily Post's* headline today, and I hope that the First Minister will also listen to this:

'Farmers in despair at vicious debt trap.'

Farmers have had no income since the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. You talked about the fact that there is no trade. They have many bills to pay. In my neighbourhood, you have slaughtered around 40,000 sheep in contiguous culls. You promised then, Minister, that payment would be made in three weeks. Not a penny has been received there. Those farmers received letters to say that payment would be within two or three days. The wording in the letters was 'in a few days'. Farmers are now told that that letter should never have been sent and that it will be another three weeks before payment is forthcoming.

Many of those farmers will be able to manage with the banks because they know that the farmers have compensation owing to them. The problem is—I mentioned this last week, but nothing has been done—with those farms that are restricted under the form D-regulations. They cannot move any animals, have no fodder left, and cannot sell cattle that are ready for prime beef, lambs, ewes or pigs. They can undertake no such movement. You must face up to the fact that we must make some allowances. They must have some immediate compensation for consequential losses so that their businesses can continue. I ask you to consider that seriously. I mentioned last week and the week before that the people under the form D-restrictions are the lost people. They have no hope and their businesses are falling apart.

3:10 p.m.

You also mentioned movement of animals on common land. You gave us great

gynnal, ac y barnwyd bod y risg lleiaf posibl yn bodoli—pam na ellid agor llwybrau troed.

Peter Rogers: Croesawaf y datganiad heddiw, ond ni ddylem fynd dros ben llestri. Dyma bennawd y *Daily Post* heddiw, a gobeithio y bydd Prif Weinidog Cymru hefyd yn gwrando ar hyn:

Nid yw ffermwyr wedi cael unrhyw incwm ers dechrau argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau. Siaradoch am y ffaith nad oes masnachu. Mae ganddynt lawer o filiau i'w talu. Yn fy nghymdogaeth i, yr ydych wedi lladd tua 40,000 o ddefaid drwy'r cynllun difa ar ffermydd cyffiniol. Addawoch bryd hynny, Weinidog, y byddai taliad yn cael ei wneud ymhen tair wythnos. Ni dderbyniwyd yr un geiniog yno. Derbyniodd y ffermwyr hynny lythyrau i ddweud y ceir taliad o fewn dau neu dri diwrnod. Y geiriad yn y llythyrau oedd 'ymhen ychydig ddyddiau'. Dywedir wrth ffermwyr yn awr na ddylai'r llythyr hwnnw fod wedi cael ei anfon ac y bydd yn rhaid iddynt aros tair wythnos arall cyn derbyn taliad.

Bydd llawer o'r ffermwyr hynny'n gallu ymdopi â'r banciau gan y gŵyr y banciau bod iawndal yn ddyledus iddynt. Mae'r broblem—soniais am hyn yr wythnos diwethaf, ond ni wnaethpwyd unrhyw beth—gyda'r ffermydd hynny sydd yn gyfyngedig o dan reoliadau ffurflen D. Ni allant symud unrhyw anifeiliaid, nid oes unrhyw borthiant yn weddill, ac ni allant werthu gwartheg sydd yn barod ar gyfer y cig eidion gorau, ŵyn, defaid na moch. Ni allant ymgymryd â symudiad o'r fath. Rhaid ichi wynebu'r ffaith bod rhaid inni gymryd rhai pethau i ystyriaeth. Rhaid iddynt gael rhywfaint o iawndal am golledion dilynol ar unwaith fel y gall eu busnesau barhau. Gofynnaf ichi ystyried hynny o ddifrif. Soniais yr wythnos diwethaf a'r wythnos cyn hynny mai'r bobl o dan gyfyngiadau ffurflen D yw'r bobl golledig. Nid oes ganddynt unrhyw obaith ac mae eu busnesau yn chwalu.

Soniasoch hefyd am symud anifeiliaid ar dir comin. Cawsom lawer o anogaeth gennyh

encouragement that restrictions would be lifted on that. You talked of the need for flexibility. I was interested to hear about Elliot Morley MP, Parliamentary Secretary at MAFF. We were told on Friday that his announcement would be made later that day. It did not come.

Minister, it is not about flexibility, but common sense. Many of those common mountains have been fenced off since 1960. They have been fenced off in exactly the same way as my farm is fenced off. Those farmers wanted to bring sheep home from tack and use that fenced off area as the barrier from the open common. You could not have had a better system than that and yet, you failed to recognise it. I offered to go to London to show them those maps. It is not about flexibility, but common sense. It is a cause for concern if people cannot understand that. The lifeblood of Welsh farming, such as the sheep from Cynefin, has been slaughtered. You have failed them. They are lost forever.

You also mention blood testing as a means to release some of the farms under form D-regulations. You know that there are problems, in Powys in particular. There is one farm in that area by the show ground, which has been closed for eight weeks. Two lagoons have been built in that area and they are both leaking. Until that farm, and others, are disinfected, no blood testing can take place. You can imagine the uproar among farmers in that area. I visited that farm on Friday. You know all about it, but the issue has not been addressed. I ask you to take immediate steps to ensure that a disinfectant programme is up and running. I know, for instance, that 11 men are standing there today earning more money per hour than I do, but they have not done a stroke of work because of those lagoons.

The Presiding Officer: Peter, will you conclude your series of questions please?

Peter Rogers: This is the last question that we will have on this statement, Presiding

y caiff cyfyngiadau eu codi ar hynny. Siaradoch am yr angen am hyblygrwydd. Yr oedd gennyf ddiddordeb clywed am Elliot Morley AS, Ysgrifennydd Seneddol MAFF. Dywedwyd wrthym ddydd Gwener y câi ei gyhoeddiad ei wneud yn ddiweddarach y diwrnod hwnnw, ond nis gwnaethpwyd.

Weinidog, nid mater o hyblygrwydd yw hyn, ond synnwyr cyffredin. Gosodwyd ffensys o amgylch llawer o dir comin y mynyddoedd ers 1960. Maent wedi eu ffensio yr un ffordd yn union ag y ffensiwyd fy fferm i. Yr oedd y ffermwyr hynny am ddod â defaid yn ôl o'r ardal tacio a defnyddio'r ardal honno a ffensiwyd fel y rhwystr rhag y tir comin agored. Ni ellid bod wedi cael system well na honno ond, nid oeddech yn gallu gweld hynny. Cynigiais fynd i Lundain i ddangos y mapiau hynny iddynt. Nid mater o hyblygrwydd ydyw, ond yn hytrach synnwyr cyffredin. Mae'n destun pryder os na all pobl ddeall hynny. Mae enaid ffermio yng Nghymru, fel y defaid o Gynefin, wedi'i ladd. Yr ydych wedi eu siomi. Maent wedi'u colli am byth.

Soniasoch hefyd am brofion gwaed fel ffordd o ryddhau rhai o'r ffermydd o dan reoliadau ffurflen D. Gwyddoch fod problemau, ym Mhowys yn arbennig. Ceir un fferm yn yr ardal honno ger safle'r sioe, sydd wedi bod ar gau ers wyth wythnos. Adeiladwyd dau lagŵn yn yr ardal honno ac mae'r ddau yn gollwng. Hyd nes y caiff y fferm honno, ac eraill, eu diheintio, ni ellir cynnal profion gwaed. Gallwch ddychmygu'r gwrthwynebiad ymysg y ffermwyr yn yr ardal honno. Ymwelais â'r fferm honno ddydd Gwener. Fe wyddoch bopeth am hynny, ond nid ydych wedi mynd i'r afael â'r mater. Gofynnaf ichi gymryd camau brys i sicrhau bod rhaglen ddiheintio yn cael ei chynnal. Gwn, er enghraifft, fod 11 o ddynton yn sefyll yno heddiw yn ennill mwy o arian yr awr na minnau, ond nid ydynt wedi gwneud unrhyw waith oherwydd y lagynau hynny.

Y Llywydd: Peter, a wnewch gloi eich cyfres o gwestiynau os gwelwch yn dda?

Peter Rogers: Dyma'r cwestiwn olaf a gawn ar y datganiad hwn, Lywydd—

Officer—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is not necessarily the last one and, given the way you are carrying on, I suspect that it will not be the last one. Will you please conclude?

Peter Rogers: I finish by referring to contractors who work for MAFF. I raised this serious issue about rural businesses not being paid, because MAFF will not pay them. I know in my own area that a contractor has £900,000 in invoices sitting in the Caernarfon office. One man from Birmingham works in that office three days a week and he has not yet looked at these invoices. Yet the Government promises to clear these accounts within three weeks. We must ensure that you double the staff so that these invoices can be sorted and rural businesses can be paid. Please address some of these issues.

Carwyn Jones: I will provide you with an answer on the compensation issue, because I am concerned about the time that it has taken to pay compensation. I will ensure that you receive an answer on that.

With regard to the movement of animals on common land, we hope to get an answer to that today or as soon as possible. With regard to contractors, I asked you to provide information to officials last week on that. You did so and that is currently being investigated.

On the disinfectant situation on farms, there are procedures that must be followed, and they are proceeding as quickly as possible. Our current difficulty is that the European Commission requires a mammoth task of blood testing. Vets are considering all possible ways of finishing the blood testing as soon, and as safely as possible.

Mick Bates: Thank you for your continued efforts and the efforts of staff, particularly those manning the helplines. I welcome the statement and the hope about relaxing the restrictions on common land and the fact that

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid hwn yw'r cwestiwn olaf o anghenraid ac, o ystyried eich ymddygiad, mae'n debyg nad hwn fydd yr un olaf. A allwch dynnu at y terfyn os gwelwch yn dda?

Peter Rogers: Terfynaf drwy gyfeirio at contractwyr sydd yn gweithio i MAFF. Codais y mater difrifol hwn am fusnesau gwledig yn peidio â chael eu talu, oherwydd na wnaiff MAFF eu talu. Gwn yn fy ardal i fod gan contractwr werth £900,000 mewn anfonebau yn y swyddfa yng Nghaernarfon. Mae un dyn o Birmingham yn gweithio yn y swyddfa honno dri diwrnod yr wythnos ac nid yw wedi edrych ar yr anfonebau hyn eto. Eto mae'r Llywodraeth yn addo clirio'r cyfrifon hyn o fewn tair wythnos. Rhaid inni sicrhau eich bod yn dyblu'r staff fel y gellir rhoi trefn ar yr anfonebau hyn a thalu busnesau gwledig. Gofynnaf ichi fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn.

Carwyn Jones: Rhoddaf ateb ichi ar fater yr iawndal, oherwydd yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch yr amser a gymerwyd i dalu iawndal. Gallaf eich sicrhau y byddwch yn derbyn ateb ar hynny.

O ran symud anifeiliaid ar dir comin, gobeithiwn gael ateb i hynny heddiw neu cyn gynted â phosibl. O ran contractwyr, gofynnais ichi ddarparu gwybodaeth i swyddogion yr wythnos diwethaf ar hynny. Gwnaethoch hynny ac ymchwilir i'r mater ar hyn o bryd.

O ran y sefyllfa ddiheintio ar ffermydd, ceir gweithdrefnau y mae'n rhaid eu dilyn, ac maent yn mynd rhagddynt mor gyflym â phosibl. Ein hanhawster ar hyn o bryd yw bod y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i gynnal profion gwaed, sydd yn dasg enfawr. Mae milfeddygon yn ystyried pob ffordd bosibl o gyflawni'r profion gwaed cyn gynted â phosibl, ac mor ddiogel â phosibl.

Mick Bates: Diolch am eich ymdrechion parhaus ac ymdrechion eich staff, yn enwedig y rhai sydd yn gweithio ar y llinellau cymorth. Croesawaf y datganiad a'r gobraith am leddfu'r cyfyngiadau ar dir

special licences will be available to move bulls so that we can resolve some of the problems on farms.

These weekly statements have been immensely useful in terms of a national update on important issues. I recommend that you continue to make such statements until we can truly use the word 'normal' in relation to the situation. The Liberal Democrats are deeply concerned about the use of any word such as 'normality' when the crisis is as grave as ever on so many farms in Wales.

I received a letter from a farmer who is under form D-restrictions. He stated that farmers in such circumstances seem to be the forgotten victims of this crisis. They still have their livestock but are trying to exist within the form D-restrictions. That farmer stated that he does not think that he is the only person who feels like that. I heard a farmer's wife say that she felt ashamed to see people collecting for the victims of foot and mouth disease in a local Safeway store. She said that the real victims are the people left with their stock. I would like to hear your view on that situation.

I welcome the relaxation that will allow farms to sell livestock in form D-restriction areas. However, in mid Wales, where there is a large infected area, that is almost meaningless. We have two abattoirs with waiting times of four weeks. What action will you take to establish routes out of infected areas to other abattoirs so that the backlog of tens of thousands of animals can be removed?

There are other unresolved issues in respect of lifting form D-restrictions. People have referred to the extent of blood testing. I would also like to hear from you about the status of a field in Montgomeryshire, to which two outbreaks were directly related, not to a farm. I would like to hear about the procedures for disinfecting a field. As you know, blood testing does not start until 21 days after the first clean-up.

comin a'r ffaith y bydd trwyddedau arbennig ar gael i symud teirw fel y gallwn ddatrys rhai o'r problemau ar ffermydd.

Bu'r datganiadau wythnosol hyn yn arbennig o ddefnyddiol o ran rhoi'r wybodaeth genedlaethol ddiweddaraf ar faterion pwysig. Argymhellaf eich bod yn parhau i wneud datganiadau o'r fath nes y gallwn ddefnyddio'r gair 'normal' i ddisgrifio'r sefyllfa. Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn pryderu'n fawr am ddefnyddio unrhyw air megis 'normalrwydd' pan fo'r argyfwng mor ddwys ag erioed ar gymaint o ffermydd yng Nghymru.

Derbyniais lythyr gan ffermwr sydd o dan gyfyngiadau ffurflen D. Nododd yr ymddengys fod ffermwyr mewn amgylchiadau o'r fath yn cael eu hanghofio yn yr argyfwng hwn. Mae eu da byw ganddynt o hyd ond maent yn ceisio byw o dan gyfyngiadau ffurflen D. Nododd y ffermwr hwnnw nad yw'n credu mai ef yw'r unig un sydd o'r farn honno. Clywais wraig fferm yn dweud bod cywilydd ganddi weld pobl yn casglu arian i ddiodefwyr clwy'r traed a'r genau mewn siop Safeway leol. Dywedodd mai'r diodefwyr go iawn yw'r bobl y mae eu stoc ganddynt o hyd. Hoffwn glywed eich barn am y sefyllfa honno.

Croesawaf y llacio rheolau fydd yn caniatáu i ffermydd werthu da byw mewn ardaloedd cyfyngiad ffurflen D. Fodd bynnag, yng nghanolbarth Cymru, lle ceir ardal heintus fawr, nid yw hynny'n golygu dim bron. Mae gennym ddau ladd-dŷ ag amseroedd aros o bedair wythnos. Pa gamau a gymerwch i sefydlu llwybrau allan o ardaloedd heintus i ladd-dai eraill fel y gellir dileu'r ôl-groniad o ddegau o filoedd o anifeiliaid?

Ceir materion eraill heb eu datrys mewn perthynas â chodi cyfyngiadau ffurflen D. Mae pobl wedi cyfeirio at raddfa'r profion gwaed. Hoffwn hefyd glywed gennych am statws cae yn Sir Drefaldwyn, â pha un y cysylltwyd dau achos yn uniongyrchol, nid â fferm. Hoffwn glywed am y gweithdrefnau ar gyfer diheintio cae. Fel y gwyddoch, nid yw'r profion gwaed yn dechrau tan 21 diwrnod wedi'r glanhad cyntaf.

I welcome the fact that you have written to the intervention board, outlining the problems with the welfare disposal scheme. I would like a clear statement from you to remove much anxiety about the level of payment. On 30 April, a statement was made about reducing the amount payable under that scheme. What is the status of people who applied for their livestock to be included in the scheme prior to that date, and will you scotch rumours that farmers will receive nothing under the welfare disposal scheme?

I join my colleague, Peter Rogers, who has consistently referred to late payment by MAFF to local contractors. It has been immensely useful that work on the clean-up process has been given, where possible, to local contractors and workers. However, the lack of payment is causing tremendous damage to the local economy. What action will you take to reverse that process, when the contract stated that payment would be made within 14 days for materials and within 30 days for labour?

Finally, on restocking, you did not look to the future in this statement, as you did in your previous statement. It is imperative that, with MAFF, you make a statement about the future relaxation of restrictions so that good business planning can take place. Many of our businesses do not know where they are going. There is still confusion. We need a clear statement so that all business can plan their way through this crisis, which will undoubtedly continue for many months.

Carwyn Jones: You raised several points. First, the form D-restrictions situation has been eased by action last week in terms of the movement to slaughter scheme. However, I take on board the points that you have made previously and today about the need to look for space in other abattoirs to ensure that people can move their stock there. I will take up that issue.

On disinfecting, you are aware of the situation with regard to blood tests. They are required to take place by European Commission rules. As things stand, the blood tests will take much

Croesawaf y ffaith eich bod wedi ysgrifennu at y bwrdd ymyrraeth, yn amlinellu'r problemau â'r cynllun lles-gwaredu. Hoffwn ddatganiad clir gennych i ddileu llawer o bryder am lefel y taliad. Ar 30 Ebrill, gwnaethpwyd datganiad am leihau'r swm sydd yn daladwy o dan y cynllun hwnnw. Beth yw statws pobl a wnaeth gais i'w da byw gael eu cynnwys yn y cynllun cyn y dyddiad hwnnw, ac a fyddwch yn atal y sibrydion na fydd ffermwyr yn derbyn dim o dan y cynllun lles-gwaredu?

Ymunaf â'm cyd-Aelod, Peter Rogers, sydd wedi cyfeirio'n gyson at y ffaith bod y Weinyddiaeth Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd yn talu contractwyr lleol yn hwyr. Bu'n hynod o ddefnyddiol bod gwaith y broses lanhau, lle y bo'n bosibl, wedi'i roi i gontractwyr a gweithwyr lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r diffyg taliadau yn peri niwed enfawr i'r economi leol. Pa gamau a gymerwch i wydroi'r broses honno, pan oedd y contract yn nodi y gwneir taliadau o fewn 14 diwrnod am ddeunyddiau ac o fewn 30 diwrnod am lafur?

Yn olaf, o ran ailstocio, ni wnaethoch edrych i'r dyfodol yn y datganiad hwn, fel y gwnaethoch yn eich datganiad blaenorol. Mae'n hanfodoleich bod yn gwneud datganiad, gyda'r Weinyddiaeth, ar lacio'r cyfyngiadau yn y dyfodol fel y gellir cynllunio busnes yn dda. Nid yw llawer o'n busnesau'n gwybod i ble maent yn mynd. Ceir dryswch o hyd. Mae angen datganiad clir arnom fel y gall pob busnes gynllunio ei ffordd drwy'r argyfwng hwn, a fydd, heb os, yn parhau am sawl mis eto.

Carwyn Jones: Codasoch nifer o bwyntiau. I ddechrau, lleddfwyd y sefyllfa cyfyngiadau ffurflen D gan gamau a gymerwyd yr wythnos diwethaf o ran y cynllun symud i ladd. Fodd bynnag, ystyriaf y pwyntiau a wnaethoch heddiw a chynt am yr angen i edrych am le mewn lladd-dai eraill i sicrhau y gall pobl symud eu stoc yno. Byddaf yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw.

O ran diheintio, yr ydych yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa o ran profion gwaed. Mae'n ofynnol eu cynnal yn ôl rheolau'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Fel y mae pethau, bydd y

time and we are trying to find ways of reducing that time. As I mentioned in my statement, several blood testing teams have been set up and we are looking to establish more to get the blood testing done as quickly as possible.

As I mentioned, I have written to the intervention board. I am not aware of any suggestion that people will receive nothing from the welfare disposal scheme. If that were true, the scheme would be a waste of time. I take on board what you say about the situation regarding the reduction of the rates within the welfare disposal scheme. I have already taken up with MAFF the status of people who do not receive the original rates. Restocking is being considered, as well as how people plan for the future. We are now moving away from the phase where disease control is an immediate priority. It remains important. What is also important is that we are now able to begin looking at what the future will be.

3:20 p.m.

Dafydd Wigley: Fel un a fu'n cerdded llethrau'r Wyddfa ddydd Sadwrn gydag Elinor ac Eluned, diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei gyfraniad i agor y llwybrau hyn. A dalwch deyrnged i Gyngor Gwynedd, Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri, y milfeddygon ac, yn arbennig, y ffermwyr am eu cydweithrediad buan unwaith yr oedd y ffiniau wedi eu newid? A edrychwch ar symud y ffiniau eto er mwyn iddynt gydredeg ag afon Menai, a fyddai'n rhyddhau nifer o ffermydd sydd wedi eu cloi i mewn i'r ffin heintiedig yn Arfon ar hyn o bryd?

A edrychwch ar y posibilrwydd o helpu'r martiau hynny sydd o dan fygythiad, megis mart Bryncir? Pan ddaw'r diwydiant yn ôl i ryw fath o normalrwydd mae perygl na fydd y martiau hynny yn bodoli. Yn olaf, ar y llythyr rhyfeddol hwn, dyddiedig 31 Mawrth, a ddaeth imi gan Elliot Morley, a gadarnhewch eich bod wedi trafod cynnwys y llythyr hwn ag Elliot Morley, a bod y Gweinidog yn Llundain yn derbyn ei fod ef ei hun yn anghywir yn y llythyr yr oedd wedi ei anfon? A oes datganiad yn debygol o ddod i

profion gwaed yn cymryd llawer o amser ac yr ydym yn ceisio canfod ffyrdd o gwtogi'r amser hwnnw. Fel y nodais yn fy natganiad, sefydlwyd nifer o dimau profi gwaed ac yr ydym yn ceisio sefydlu mwy ohonynt er mwyn i'r profion gwaed gael eu cynnal cyn gynted â phosibl.

Fel y soniais, ysgrifennais at y bwrdd ymyrraeth. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw awgrym y bydd pobl yn derbyn dim o'r cynllun lles-gwaredu. Pe byddai hynny'n wir, byddai'r cynllun yn wastraff amser. Ystyriaf yr hyn a ddywedwch am y sefyllfa ynghylch lleihau'r cyfraddau yn y cynllun lles-gwaredu. Yr wyf eisoes wedi trafod statws pobl nad ydynt yn derbyn y cyfraddau gwreiddiol â'r Weinyddiaeth Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd. Mae ailstocio'n cael ei ystyried, yn ogystal â sut y mae pobl yn cynllunio at y dyfodol. Yr ydym bellach yn symud oddi wrth y cam lle mai rheoli'r clwyf yw un o'r blaenoriaethau pennaf. Erys yn bwysig. Mae hefyd yn bwysig ein bod bellach yn gallu dechrau edrych ar y dyfodol.

Dafydd Wigley: As one who walked the slopes of Snowdon on Saturday with Elinor and Eluned, I thank the Minister for his contribution to ensuring that these paths are open. Will you pay tribute to Gwynedd Council, Snowdonia National Park, the veterinary surgeons and, especially, to the farmers for their ready co-operation once the boundaries had been changed? Will you look at moving the boundaries again so that they correspond with the Menai straits, which would release many farms that are currently locked into the infected boundary in Arfon?

Will you consider the possibility of helping those marts that are under threat, such as Bryncir mart? When the industry comes back to some kind of normality there is a danger that those marts will no longer exist. Lastly, on this astonishing letter, dated 31 March, which came to me from Elliot Morley, will you confirm that you have discussed the content of that letter with Elliot Morley, and that the Minister in London accepts that he himself is incorrect in the letter that he had sent? Is a statement likely to be forthcoming

gadarnhau beth yn union yw pwerau'r Cynulliad a phwerau Llundain yn hyn o beth?

Carwyn Jones: Gwnaf hi'n glir unwaith eto. Nid oes pwerau cyfreithiol gan y Cynulliad ar wahân i weithio fel asiant i MAFF. Dyna'r sefyllfa. Os yw'r llythyr yn rhoi'r argraff bod gennym bwerau a grym cyfreithiol, nid yw hynny'n wir. Mae hynny'n hollol sicr. Byddaf yn egluro hyn i Elliot Morley pan siaradaf ag ef nesaf. Caiff y ffiniau eu pennu gan y gwasanaeth milfeddygol gwladol er mwyn iddo weld ble yn union y dylai'r ffiniau fod er mwyn bod yn ddiogel rhag y clwyf. Yr oeddwn yn falch o weld bod y ffiniau wedi cael eu tynnu yn ôl tuag at y Fenai, nid at y Fenai ei hunan, ond tuag ati. Yr ydym yn edrych yn awr i weld yr ardal heintus yn cael ei lleihau dros yr wythnosau nesaf. Dibynna hynny'n fawr ar beth fydd yn digwydd ynglŷn â'r clwyf. Dyna pam ei bod mor bwysig bod pobl yn sicrhau nad ydynt yn rhoi eu hunain mewn sefyllfa lle gallai'r clwyf ledu unwaith eto. Yr ydym ymhell o sefyllfa lle y gallwn ddweud bod pethau'n glir. Rhaid i bobl sylweddoli y gall y clwyf hwn ledu'n rhwydd. Gwelsom hynny yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf. Bydd unrhyw fath o lacio ynglŷn â'r ffordd y mae pobl yn ymddwyn ar ffermydd ac wrth fynd a dod rhwng ffermydd yn rhoi cyfle i'r clwyf ledu unwaith eto. Mae'n bwysig, felly, bod pobl yn cofio hynny er mwyn sicrhau bod y clwyf yn parhau i leihau.

Bu pryder ynglŷn â dyfodol mart Bryncir, a mart Llanrwst hefyd, mi gredaf. Os oes gan undebau neu ffermwyr unrhyw fath o gynllun i ddatblygu'r martiau, mae'r drws ar agor iddynt siarad â'r Cynulliad i weld a oes unrhyw fath o hwb neu gefnogaeth y gallai'r Cynulliad ei roi iddynt.

Christine Chapman: Can you confirm what guidance you have issued to local authorities regarding collecting rubbish from farms? I am aware that in some areas of Rhondda Cynon Taff farmers who are nowhere near foot and mouth disease outbreaks have not had their rubbish collected for 13 days. Do you agree that we do not want to encourage other environmental problems because of this unfortunate outbreak?

to confirm exactly what the Assembly's powers and London's powers are in this regard?

Carwyn Jones: I will make it clear once again. The Assembly has no legal powers apart from working as an agent of MAFF. That is the situation. If the letter gives the impression that we have legal powers and force, that is untrue. That is completely certain. I will explain this to Elliot Morley when I next speak to him. The boundaries are worked out by the state veterinary service, so that they can work out exactly where the boundaries should lie in order to be safe from the disease. I was pleased to see that the boundaries had been taken back towards the Menai, not to the Menai itself, but towards it. We are looking now to seeing the infected area being reduced over the ensuing weeks. That depends greatly on what happens with the disease. That is why it is so important that people ensure that they do not place themselves in a situation where the disease could spread again. We are far from a situation where we can say that things are clear. People must realise that this disease can spread easily. We saw that over the past few weeks. Any kind of relaxing in the way in which people behave on farms and in going to and fro between farms would give the disease an opportunity to spread again. It is important, therefore, that people remember that in order to ensure that the disease continues to decrease.

There was concern about the future of Bryncir mart, and Llanrwst mart as well, I believe. If the unions or farmers have any kind of scheme to develop the marts, the door is open for them to talk with the Assembly to see whether there is any kind of support or boost that the Assembly could give them.

Christine Chapman: A allwch gadarnhau pa ganllawiau a roddwyd gennych i awdurdodau lleol ynghylch casglu sbwriel o ffermydd? Yr wyf yn ymwybodol nad yw sbwriel ffermwyr nad ydynt yn agos o gwbl at argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau wedi cael ei gasglu ers 13 diwrnod mewn rhai ardaloedd o Ronda Cynon Taf. A gytunwch nad ydym am annog problemau amgylcheddol eraill oherwydd yr argyfwng anffodus hwn?

Carwyn Jones: Guidance was issued to local authorities at the beginning—back in February, if my memory serves me correctly. That was clear guidance as to what they should do in terms of their work. That guidance remains the same.

Cynog Dafis: A wnewch sylw ynghylch yr hanes bod delwyr yn dod i rannau glân o Gymru i brynu stoc ac yn mynd â hwy oddi yma ar gyfer pori ar lawr gwlad mewn rhai achosion? Sut y gellir cyfiawnhau hynny tra ei bod yn amhosibl, fel y dywedwch, i gynnal masnach mewn anifeiliaid o fewn ardaloedd glân?

Ynghylch agor ardaloedd ar gyfer cerdded, mae ardaloedd megis Dyffryn Tywi yn ddibynnol ar gerdded ym mynyddoedd y Cambria i'r gorllewin. Beth yw'r rhagolygon, a bod yn eithriadol ochelgar hefyd, fod mynyddoedd y Cambria yn raddol yn cael eu trin yn debyg i Eryri fel bod cerdded yn gallu ailgychwyn a phobl yn gallu gwneud bywoliaeth ym myd twristiaeth o ganlyniad?

Carwyn Jones: Os yw delwyr yn masnachu ar hyn o bryd, maent yn gwneud hynny yn anghyfreithlon. Os yw pobl yn ymwybodol bod hynny'n digwydd, dylent roi gwybod i'r Cynulliad. Os oes tystiolaeth o fasnachu anghyfreithlon, byddai erlyniaeth yn dilyn.

Rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar ddileu'r clwyf. Mae hynny'n bwysicach ar hyn o bryd na chaniatáu masnachu heb reolaeth. Os oes enghreifftiau o fasnachu anghyfreithlon, dylai pobl hysbysu'r Cynulliad neu'r awdurdodau lleol. [*Torri ar draws.*] Gwelaf fod etholiad wedi ei alw, Lywydd.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Beth bynnag oedd y neges, mae'r torri ar draws yn gwbl annerbyniol.

Carwyn Jones: Mae cerdded yn fater i'r awdurdodau lleol ar ôl cael cyngor gan filfeddygon. Mae rhannau o fynyddoedd y Cambria mewn ardal heintus, felly byddai'r cyngor yn wahanol. Yn y pen draw, mae'n fater i'r cynghorau ar ôl cael cyngor gan filfeddygon.

Karen Sinclair: Given the time of year, with spring upon us, much of the work that is

Carwyn Jones: Rhoddwyd canllawiau i'r awdurdodau lleol ar y dechrau—yn ôl ym mis Chwefror, os cofiaf yn iawn. Yr oedd hynny'n ganllawiau clir ar beth y dylent ei wneud o ran eu gwaith. Nid yw'r canllawiau hynny wedi newid.

Cynog Dafis: Will you comment on the story that dealers are coming to clean areas of Wales to buy stock and take them from here for grazing in lowland areas in some cases? How can that be justified while it is impossible, as you say, to trade in animals within uninfected areas?

With regard to opening areas for walking, areas such as the Tywi Valley are dependent on walking in the Cambrian mountains to the west. What are the prospects, being extremely cautious also, that the Cambrian mountains are gradually treated similarly to Snowdonia so that walking can recommence and that people can make a living from tourism as a result?

Carwyn Jones: If dealers are trading at the moment, they are doing so illegally. If people are aware of that happening, they should inform the Assembly. If there were evidence of illegal trading, a prosecution would follow.

We must concentrate on eradicating the disease. That is more important at present than allowing control-free trading. If there are examples of illegal trading, people should inform the Assembly or the local authorities. [*Interruption.*] I see that an election has been called, Llywydd.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Whatever the message, the interruption is completely out of order.

Carwyn Jones: Walking is a matter for the local authorities after taking advice from vets. Parts of the Cambrian mountains are within an infected area, so the advice would be different. At the end of the day, it is up to the councils after taking advice from vets.

Karen Sinclair: O ystyried adeg y flwyddyn, â'r gwanwyn wedi dod, gallai llawer o'r

normally done by contractors on farms could be severely affected and impeded. Fodder must be cut fairly soon and contractors would need to get on and off farms. A hot summer has been predicted. What will happen if sheep shearing cannot go ahead? There are welfare problems for the sheep if we have a hot summer. Do you envisage that contractors will be able to operate on farms? What safeguards can you put in place so that essential work can be done?

Carwyn Jones: There will be situations in the summer where people will have to enter farms to do essential work such as sheep shearing. The first question that we must address is whether there will be sufficient shearers from New Zealand, from where a number of shearers usually come. We do not know if they will come this year. I understand that there are plans being put in place to deal with the shortage of sheep shearers. Shearing will be essential for many farmers. When people go on farms, guidance will be issued so that they understand what they must and must not do.

Pauline Jarman: Earlier today at the Legislation Committee we considered the Prescribed Waste (Wales) Regulations 2001 that you signed on 20 April. The effect of these Regulations is to include animal carcasses and rendered material within controlled waste and to direct holders of the waste management licences and persons to deliver such waste to a specified person for disposal. I want to ask you about the part of the regulation relating to the prescribed area. You choose to define the prescribed area as the whole of Wales, instead of dealing—

The Presiding Officer: Order. The lead speaker from your group has spoken. Ask a brief question.

Pauline Jarman: Do you think that that blanket approach was appropriate or was it an unusual use of your powers?

Carwyn Jones: You will have to refer me to the appropriate text of the law to which you are referring, and one interpretation would have to be given. On the disposal of carcasses, we have a problem in Wales that must be sorted out. We cannot expect people

gwaith a wneir gan contractwyr ar ffermydd gael ei effeithio a'i lesteirio yn ddifrifol. Rhaid lladd gwair yn weddol fuan a byddai angen i contractwyr fynd i ffermydd ac oddi arnynt. Rhagwelir haf poeth. Beth fydd yn digwydd os na ellir cneifio defaid? Bydd problemau lles i'r defaid os cawn haf poeth. A ragwelwch y bydd contractwyr yn gallu gweithio ar ffermydd? Pa gamau diogelwch a allwch chi eu cymryd fel y gellir gwneud gwaith hanfodol?

Carwyn Jones: Bydd sefyllfaoedd yn yr haf lle bydd rhaid i bobl fynd i ffermydd i wneud gwaith hanfodol fel cneifio defaid. Y cwestiwn cyntaf y mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael ag ef yw a fydd digon o gneifwyr o Seland Newydd, o ble y daw nifer o gneifwyr fel arfer. Ni wyddom os byddant yn dod eleni. Deallaf fod cynlluniau'n cael eu rhoi ar waith i ymdrin â'r prinder cneifwyr defaid. Bydd cneifio'n hanfodol i lawer o ffermwyr. Pan aiff pobl ar ffermydd, rhoddir canllaw iddynt fel eu bod yn deall beth mae'n rhaid iddynt ei wneud a beth mae'n rhaid iddynt beidio â'i wneud.

Pauline Jarman: Yn gynharach heddiw yn y Pwyllgor Deddfau ystyriwyd Rheoliadau Gwastraff Rhagnodedig (Cymru) 2001 a lofnodwyd gennych ar 20 Ebrill. Effaith y Rheoliadau hyn yw cynnwys carcasau anifeiliaid a deunydd wedi'i rendro o fewn gwastraff a reolir a rhoi cyfarwyddyd i ddeiliaid trwyddedau rheoli gwastraff a phersonau i drosglwyddo gwastraff o'r fath i berson penodol i'w waredu. Hoffwn eich holi am y rhan o'r rheoliad sydd yn ymwneud â'r ardal ragnodedig. Yr ydych yn dewis diffinio'r ardal ragnodedig fel Cymru gyfan, yn lle mynd i'r afael—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae prif siaradwr eich grŵp wedi siarad. Gofynnwch gwestiwn byr.

Pauline Jarman: A gredwch fod yr ymagwedd gyffredinol honno yn briodol neu ai defnydd anarferol o'ch pwerau ydoedd?

Carwyn Jones: Bydd rhaid i chi fy nghyfeirio at destun penodol y gyfraith yr ydych yn cyfeirio ato, a byddai'n rhaid rhoi un dadansoddiad. O ran gwaredu carcasau, mae gennym broblem yng Nghymru y mae'n rhaid ei datrys. Ni allwn ddisgwyl i bobl yn

in England to take all of our carcasses. To suggest that we in Wales should not have any, while England takes all of them, is something that I find ridiculous. It is important that, when we have a problem in Wales, we are able to resolve it ourselves rather than relying on England to bail us out.

3:30 p.m.

The Presiding Officer: Order. That is a matter for the Legislation Committee, which it can raise with the Assembly as part of its procedures.

We have gone over time on this statement. I will allow two more contributions, and plead for brief questions, not statements.

Kirsty Williams: Today you have been talking about the future. Will you give an early indication of how you will stand on the proposed 21-day rule with regard to purchasing stock and not being able to move the animal on, and its effect on markets and the sheep industry?

Carwyn Jones: It would be wrong of me to venture an opinion before the consultation period comes to an end on 11 June. It is clear that the movement of sheep will not be the same as it was before the foot and mouth disease outbreak. However, it is only right to say that I will wait to see what comments and submissions are made in the consultation period, before coming to a decision. That is the right thing to do, in terms of the people who will send in submissions.

David Davies: In contrast to what you have just told us, the announcement last Monday was that farmers will not be compensated for animals that now become part of the welfare disposal scheme, but that they will simply be taken away for free. Are you aware of that?

Carwyn Jones: I am entirely aware of that. What you are not aware of is that it only applies to certain types of animals. The situation at the moment is that the livestock welfare disposal scheme has a payable compensation rate. The original rate has been changed. That is the reality of the situation.

Lloegr gymryd ein holl garcasau. Mae awgrymu na ddylem ni yng Nghymru gael dim, tra bod Lloegr yn eu cymryd i gyd, yn hurt yn fy marn i. Mae'n bwysig, pan fydd gennym broblem yng Nghymru, ein bod yn gallu ei datrys ein hunain yn hytrach na dibynnu ar Loegr i'n hachub.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mater i'r Pwyllgor Deddfau yw hynny y gall ei godi â'r Cynulliad fel rhan o'i weithdrefnau.

Yr ydym wedi treulio gormod o amser ar y datganiad hwn. Caniatâf ddau gyfraniad arall, ac erfyniaf am gwestiynau byr, nid datganiadau.

Kirsty Williams: Heddiw buoch yn siarad am y dyfodol. A roddwch arwydd cynnar o beth fydd eich safbwynt ar y rheol 21 diwrnod arfaethedig o ran prynu stoc a pheidio â gallu symud yr anifail, a'i heffaith a ar farchnadoedd a'r diwydiant defaid?

Carwyn Jones: Byddai'n anghywir imi fentro rhoi barn cyn i'r cyfnod ymgynghori ddod i ben ar 11 Mehefin. Mae'n amlwg na fydd y drefn o symud defaid fel ag yr oedd cyn argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau. Fodd bynnag, mae'n iawn dweud y byddaf yn aros i weld pa sylwadau a chyflwyniadau a wneir yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori cyn dod i benderfyniad. Dyna'r peth iawn i'w wneud, o ran y bobl fydd yn anfon cyflwyniadau.

David Davies: Yn wahanol i'r hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud wrthym, y cyhoeddiad ddydd Llun diwethaf oedd na chaiff ffermwyr iawndal am anifeiliaid sydd wedi dod yn rhan o'r cynllun lles-gwaredu, ond yr eir â hwy oddi yno am ddim. A ydych yn ymwybodol o hynny?

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf yn hollol ymwybodol o hynny. Yr hyn nad ydych chi'n ymwybodol ohono yw mai dim ond i fathau arbennig o anifeiliaid y mae'n berthnasol. Y sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd yw bod gan y cynllun lles-gwaredu gyfradd iawndal daladwy. Newidiwyd y gyfradd wreiddiol. Dyna

realaeth y sefyllfa.

Alison Halford: The golf club in Holywell, which has finally been allowed to reopen, feels frustrated at what it sees as buck-passing. I seek clarification, for the third time for my one brain cell. You tell us that the Assembly is an agent of MAFF and that you are responsible for the veterinary service. However, in my view, it seems to have been a case of pass the parcel all the way around. Could you have done anything more to ensure that responsibility for controlling and eradicating this dreadful disease could have been explained more simply to the people who have lost their livelihoods during this crisis? I am not talking about—

Alison Halford: Mae'r clwb golff yn Nhreffynnon, y caniatwyd iddo ailagor o'r diwedd, yn teimlo'n rhwystredig bod pobl yn trosglwyddo'r bai. Gofynnaf am eglurhad, am y trydydd tro i'm un cell ymennydd. Dywedwch wrthym fod y Cynulliad yn un o asiantau'r Weinyddiaeth Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd ac mai chi sydd yn gyfrifol am y gwasanaeth milfeddygol. Fodd bynnag, yn fy marn i, ymddengys mai trosglwyddo'r bai fu'n digwydd drwy'r amser. A allech fod wedi gwneud unrhyw beth arall i sicrhau y gellid bod wedi esbonio'r cyfrifoldeb dros reoli a dileu'r clwyf ofnadwy hwn yn fwy syml i'r bobl sydd wedi colli eu bywoliaeth yn ystod yr argyfwng hwn? Nid siarad am—

The Presiding Officer: Order. You have asked four questions.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gofynasoch bedwar cwestiwn.

Carwyn Jones: I am not sure that I understand what the question is getting at.

Carwyn Jones: Nid wyf yn siwr fy mod yn deall y cwestiwn.

Alison Halford: Who is responsible for what?

Alison Halford: Pwy sydd yn gyfrifol am beth?

Carwyn Jones: I know that you have asked questions previously about Holywell golf club. Any decision about the opening or closure of land is entirely the decision of the local authority and no other body.

Carwyn Jones: Gwn eich bod eisoes wedi gofyn cwestiynau am glwb golff Treffynnon. Penderfyniad yr awdurdod lleol yn llwyr ac nid unrhyw gorff arall yw agor neu gau tir.

Nick Bourne: You have heard from spokespersons from the other three parties that these weekly statements are useful. We have just heard that a general election has been called. I hope that the lack of weekly statements from now on has nothing to do with that, because they have been valuable. Four new cases of foot and mouth disease have been confirmed in the last week. The weekly statement, therefore, is useful and gives us an opportunity to review the position on compensation, the necessary promotion of tourism and agriculture and so on. I hope that you will reconsider the decision not to give weekly statements, because even if you only have little to say, it means that we are following the situation and keeping tabs on this crisis.

Nick Bourne: Clywsoch gan lefarwyr y tair plaid arall fod y datganiadau wythnosol hyn yn ddefnyddiol. Yr ydym newydd glywed bod etholiad cyffredinol wedi ei alw. Gobeithio nad oes gan ddiffyg datganiadau wythnosol o hyn ymlaen ddim i'w wneud â hynny, oherwydd buont yn werthfawr. Cadarnhawyd pedwar achos newydd o glwy'r traed a'r genau yn ystod yr wythnos diwethaf. Felly, mae'r datganiad wythnosol yn ddefnyddiol ac yn rhoi cyfle inni adolygu'r sefyllfa ar iawndal, yr angen i hybu twristiaeth ac amaethyddiaeth ac ati. Gobeithio y byddwch yn ailystyried y penderfyniad i beidio â rhoi datganiadau wythnosol, oherwydd hyd yn oed os mai ychydig sydd gennych i'w ddweud, mae'n golygu ein bod yn dilyn y sefyllfa ac yn cadw llygad ar yr argyfwng hwn.

Carwyn Jones: I will bear in mind what has been said. I have no more statements planned, but if the situation changes, that will change. Members should bear in mind that the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee will continue to meet once a fortnight and I will answer questions in Plenary next week. I will consider the situation afresh at the end of next week.

Val Feld: The proposals to dump carcasses from the welfare disposal scheme in landfill sites caused a lot of anxiety, particularly in my constituency, where residents live close to the Tir John tip. When do you expect to know the position with the intervention board and, if you find that these landfill sites are not required, will you be able to make that information public as soon as possible, so that people can set their minds to rest?

Carwyn Jones: The landfill site situation is very fluid. Eight landfill sites are available for use, and it is a matter for the intervention board as to which ones it uses.

Carwyn Jones: Byddaf yn cadw'r hyn a ddywedwyd mewn cof. Ni fwriadaf wneud datganiadau pellach, ond os bydd y sefyllfa'n newid, bydd hynny'n newid. Dylai'r Aelodau gofio y bydd y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig yn parhau i gwrdd unwaith bob pythefnos a byddaf yn ateb cwestiynau mewn Cyfarfod Llawn yr wythnos nesaf. Byddaf yn ystyried y sefyllfa o'r newydd ddiwedd yr wythnos nesaf.

Val Feld: Achosodd y cynigion i waredu carcasau o'r cynllun lles-gwaredu mewn safleoedd tirlenwi lawer o bryder, yn enwedig yn fy etholaeth i, lle mae trigolion yn byw'n agos i domen sbwriel Tir John. Pryd y disgwyliwch y byddwch yn gwybod sefyllfa'r bwrdd ymyrraeth ac, os byddwch yn gweld nad oes angen y safleoedd tirlenwi hyn, a allwch gyhoeddi'r wybodaeth honno cyn gynted â phosibl, fel y gellir tawelu meddyliau pobl?

Carwyn Jones: Mae sefyllfa'r safle tirlenwi'n newidiol iawn. Mae wyth safle tirlenwi ar gael i'w defnyddio, a mater i'r bwrdd ymyrraeth yw pa un y bydd yn ei ddefnyddio.

Datganiad ar yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Statement on the National Eisteddfod

The Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language (Jenny Randerson): I am grateful for this opportunity to make a statement under Standing Order No. 19.20 about a guarantee that I have given the National Eisteddfod, which is worth £150,000. That is a 'notifiable transaction' for the purpose of Standing Order No. 19.16.

The National Eisteddfod is of international significance. It is one of the premier cultural events in Europe and is a unique celebration of Welsh language, culture and heritage. Every year, in its alternate locations in the north and south of Wales, it brings together people from all walks of life, of all ages, from all parts of Wales and much further afield. Many additional visitors are drawn to the area in which it is based each year, boosting the local business community. Last year, around 162,000 people visited the

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg (Jenny Randerson): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle hwn i wneud datganiad o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 19.20 ynglŷn â gwarant a roddais i'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, sydd yn werth £150,000. Mae hynny'n 'draffodiad hysbysadwy' at ddiben Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.16.

Mae'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol o bwys rhyngwladol. Mae'n un o brif ddigwyddiadau diwylliannol Ewrop ac yn ddatliad unigryw o'r iaith Gymraeg, ac o ddiwylliant a threftadaeth Cymru. Bob blwyddyn, yn ei lleoliadau gwahanol yng ngogledd a de Cymru, daw â phobl o bob cefndir, o bob oedran, o bob rhan o Gymru a thu hwnt at ei gilydd. Denir llawer o ymwelwyr ychwanegol i'r ardal lle y'i lleolir bob blwyddyn, gan hybu'r gymuned fusnes leol. Y llynedd, ymwelodd tua 162,000 o bobl â'r

Eisteddfod in Llanelli. It is estimated that the festival generated over £6 million for the local economy in Llanelli. However, the contribution of the Eisteddfod to the overall profile of Wales is of particular moment.

The National Eisteddfod is acutely aware of the risks inherent in holding the festival on agricultural land near Denbigh in August, in the light of the foot and mouth disease outbreak. The area in which the Eisteddfod will be held has not been affected by the disease. The organisers have been consulting with Assembly officials over recent months in order to be as informed as possible about the nature and extent of the outbreak. They have also sought information about health measures that should be put in place for holding such an event.

The Eisteddfod receives annual funding towards its core costs from the Welsh Language Board, in recognition of the contribution that it makes to the Welsh language. The grant for this financial year is £276,000. However, the income from the Eisteddfod is the main means by which the organisation can recoup the costs incurred in preparing for it. The Eisteddfod wants to go ahead in Denbigh. The partnerships formed in the locality have been working hard to support it for many years and have invested time and money into holding the event. It is an important event for Denbigh and for Wales.

If the Denbigh area continues to be free of foot and mouth disease, there is no reason why the Eisteddfod should not be held. All necessary precautionary health measures will be put in place and on that basis the planning of the event is still underway. The Eisteddfod has approached the Assembly for a guarantee against some of the losses that it would face if it had to cancel the festival at a relatively late stage. A substantial amount of funds are being committed, which would be entirely lost if the festival was then cancelled. The entire future of the Eisteddfod would be in severe doubt. I met representatives of the National Eisteddfod on 6 April and listened to their concerns. Having considered the situation carefully, the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities and I agreed that we should offer the Eisteddfod a

Eisteddfod yn Llanelli. Amcangyfrifir bod yr ŵyl wedi creu dros £6 miliwn i'r economi leol yn Llanelli. Fodd bynnag, mae cyfraniad yr Eisteddfod i broffil cyffredinol Cymru o bwys arbennig.

Mae'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yn ymwybodol iawn o'r risgiau sydd ynghlwm wrth gynnal yr ŵyl ar dir amaethyddol ger Dinbych ym mis Awst, yng ngoleuni clwy'r traed a'r genau. Nid effeithiwyd ar yr ardal lle y cynhelir yr Eisteddfod gan y clwyf. Bu'r trefnwyr yn ymgynghori â swyddogion y Cynulliad dros y misoedd diwethaf er mwyn bod mor wybodus â phosibl ynglŷn â natur a graddau'r argyfwng. Maent wedi gofyn hefyd am wybodaeth am fesurau iechyd a ddylai gael eu gosod er mwyn cynnal digwyddiad o'r fath.

Caiff yr Eisteddfod arian yn flynyddol gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg tuag at ei chostau craidd, i gydnabod y cyfraniad a wna i'r iaith Gymraeg. Y grant ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon yw £276,000. Fodd bynnag, yr incwm o'r Eisteddfod yw prif gyfrwng y sefydliad o adennill y costau a werir wrth baratoi ar ei chyfer. Mae'r Eisteddfod am fynd yn ei blaen yn Ninbych. Bu'r partneriaethau a luniwyd yn yr ardal yn gweithio'n galed i'w chynnal ers sawl blwyddyn a buddsoddwyd amser ac arian ganddynt i gynnal y digwyddiad. Mae'n ddigwyddiad pwysig i Ddinbych ac i Gymru.

Os bydd ardal Dinbych yn parhau i fod yn rhydd o glwy'r traed a'r genau, nid oes unrhyw reswm pam na ddylai'r Eisteddfod gael ei chynnal. Cymerir pob cam i ddiogelu iechyd ac ar y sail honno mae gwaith cynllunio'r digwyddiad yn mynd rhagddo o hyd. Mae'r Eisteddfod wedi cysylltu â'r Cynulliad am warant rhag rhai o'r colledion a wynebai pe bai'n gorfod canslo'r ŵyl yn gymharol agos at ddyddiad yr Eisteddfod. Clustnodwyd swm sylweddol o arian a fyddai'n cael ei gollu i gyd pe bai'r ŵyl yn cael ei chanslo. Byddai amheuaeth ddirifol ynglŷn â dyfodol yr Eisteddfod yn ei chyfanrwydd. Cyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol ar 6 Ebrill a gwrandewais ar eu pryderon. Ar ôl ystyried y sefyllfa'n ofalus, cytunodd y Gweinidog Cyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau a

guarantee of £150,000, which would be paid only in the event of the festival having to be cancelled.

That guarantee gave the Eisteddfod the security to be able to continue preparations until the end of April. Given the need to give the Eisteddfod a swift decision in a situation that is changing almost daily, I decided to issue the guarantee under the urgency procedure provided by the Standing Orders, rather than first laying a written statement before the Assembly, which would have delayed the decision by at least 10 days.

I am in ongoing discussions with the Eisteddfod about further financial issues and it is preparing plans for an alternative venue and style of event, if Denbigh were to become a foot and mouth disease exclusion zone. The money to back up the guarantee is in the 2001-2002 reserve that has been created using savings from elsewhere in the Assembly's budget. Powers contained in Section 32 of the Government of Wales Act 1998 enable the Assembly to take appropriate action to support culture and the Welsh language, and those powers have been delegated to me as Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language.

The National Eisteddfod has been held annually in Wales, in some form, without a break for over 120 years with the exception of 1914 at the outbreak of the First World War. I am hopeful that with the Assembly's guarantee, the Eisteddfod will be held in August as planned, and will again make a major contribution to raising the profile of Wales and the Welsh language, at home and abroad.

3:40 p.m.

Owen John Thomas: Heb os nac onibai, yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yw'r prif ddigwyddiad diwylliannol blynyddol yng Nghymru ac mae ganddi hanes hir a chyfoethog. Deilla o draddodiad eisteddfodol sydd yn mynd yn ôl am o leiaf wyth can mlynedd. Byddai sawl gwlad yn falch o allu adrodd hanes diwylliannol mor hir a llwyddiannus.

minnau y dylem gynnig gwarant o £150,000 i'r Eisteddfod, a fyddai ond yn cael ei dalu pe bai'r wyl yn gorfod cael ei chanslo.

Rhoddodd y warant honno sicrwydd i'r Eisteddfod allu parhau â'r paratodau tan ddiwedd Ebrill. O gofio'r angen i roi penderfyniad cyflym i'r Eisteddfod mewn sefyllfa sydd yn newid bron bob dydd, penderfynais gyhoeddi'r warant o dan y weithdrefn frys a ddarperir gan y Rheolau Sefydlog, yn hytrach na chyflwyno datganiad ysgrifenedig yn gyntaf gerbron y Cynulliad, a fyddai wedi gohirio'r penderfyniad am 10 diwrnod o leiaf.

Byddaf yn parhau i drafod â'r Eisteddfod ynglŷn â materion ariannol pellach ac mae'n paratoi cynlluniau ar gyfer lleoliad a math arall o ddigwyddiad, pe bai Dinbych yn dod yn ardal waharddedig oherwydd clwy'r traed a'r genau. Mae'r arian i gefnogi'r warant yng nghronfa wrth gefn 2001-2002 a grëwyd drwy ddefnyddio cynilion o rannau eraill o gyllideb y Cynulliad. Mae'r pwerau a gynhwysir yn Adran 32 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i gymryd camau priodol i gefnogi diwylliant a'r iaith Gymraeg, a dirprwywyd y pwerau hynny imi fel y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg.

Mae'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol wedi ei chynnal yn flynyddol yng Nghymru, ar ryw ffurf, heb doriad ers dros 120 o flynyddoedd ac eithrio 1914 ar ddechrau'r Rhyfel Byd Cyntaf. Gobeithiaf y cynhelir yr Eisteddfod ym mis Awst, gyda gwarant y Cynulliad, fel y bwriadwyd, ac unwaith eto gwnaiff gyfraniad amlwg i godi proffil Cymru a'r iaith Gymraeg, gartref a thramor.

Owen John Thomas: Without doubt, the National Eisteddfod is the main annual, cultural event in Wales, and it has a long and rich history. It derives from an eisteddfodic tradition going back at least eight hundred years. A number of countries would be proud to be able to relate such a long and successful cultural history.

Mae'r Eisteddfod wedi bod yn fan cychwyn i yrfa nifer o sêr byd-enwog, ac mae enw Bryn Terfel yn enghraifft amlwg yn y cyswllt hwn. Drwy ddarparu offer cyfieithu ar y pryd, mae hi wedi llwyddo i gynnal gŵyl a werthfawrogi gan bobl o bob iaith a chefnidir, ac yn ystod y degawd diwethaf mae hi wedi cynyddu ei hapêl yn sylweddol i bobl ifanc a theuluoedd.

The Eisteddfod has been the starting point of the careers of a number of international stars and the name of Bryn Terfel is an obvious example in this context. With the provision of simultaneous translation equipment, it has succeeded in holding a festival that is appreciated by peoples of all languages and backgrounds, and over the past decade it has considerably increased its appeal to young people and families.

Y llynedd, £2.2 miliwn oedd y gost o gynnal yr Ŵyl yn Llanelli, ond yn ei sgîl, daeth £6.4 miliwn ychwanegol i mewn i economi Sir Gaerfyrddin. Yn ogystal, rhoddodd hwb mawr i'r Gymraeg ac i ddiwylliant yr ardal yn gyffredinol. Rhwng y costau gweinyddol a chostau cynnal yr Eisteddfod, rhaid codi £2.7 miliwn y flwyddyn. Eleni, dim ond £276,000 a gyfrannodd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg tuag at hyn. Codwyd y gweddill gan yr Eisteddfod drwy wahanol ffynonellau. Ers 1995, mae cymorth Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i'r Eisteddfod wedi lleihau gan £100,000 y flwyddyn. Yn sgîl y costau uwch a'r lleihad mewn cymorthdaliadau dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, bu'n rhaid i'r Eisteddfod ddefnyddio'r arian a oedd ganddi wrth gefn.

Last year, it cost £2.2 million to hold the festival at Llanelli, but in its wake, an additional £6.4 million came into the Carmarthenshire economy. It gave a great boost to the Welsh language and the culture of the area generally. Between the administrative costs and the costs of holding the Eisteddfod, £2.7 million needs to be raised per annum. This year, only £276,000 was contributed by the Welsh Language Board towards that. The rest was raised by the Eisteddfod from different sources. Since 1995, the Welsh Language Board's assistance has been reduced by £100,000 per annum. Due to the higher costs and the smaller grants over recent years, the Eisteddfod had to use the money it had in reserve.

Yn awr, gyda chlwy'r traed a'r genau yn hongian fel cwmwl du uwchben Eisteddfod Sir Ddinbych a'r Cyffiniau ar ddechrau Awst, mae perygl enfawr yn ei hwynebu. Ar hyn o bryd, pe bai'n rhaid gohrio'r achlysur, byddai'r Eisteddfod wedi gwario £750,000 ar baratodau a chytundebau a wnaethpwyd hyd yn hyn. Wrth gwrs, fe gollai Sir Ddinbych yr hwb a roddai'r Eisteddfod i'r economi leol. Byddai'r cyfan felly'n ychwanegol at flwyddyn drychinebus i dwristiaeth yr ardal.

Now, with the foot and mouth disease hanging like a black cloud over the Denbighshire Eisteddfod, to be held at the beginning of August, it is in great danger. At present, if the occasion has to be deferred, the Eisteddfod will have spent £750,000 on preparation and contracts already signed. Of course, Denbighshire would lose the boost that it would get into the local economy. All that would add to a disastrous year for tourism in the area.

Croesawaf eich addewid i roi £150,000 yn erbyn colled. Ond, erfyniaf arnoch, Jenny, i wneud popeth y gallwch i gadw'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol rhag mynd i'r gwellt drwy ei chynnal yn ei hawr o angen. Pe bai'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yn dod i ben, byddai rhan annatod o fywyd Cymru yn cael ei cholli hefyd. Ar wahân i'r angen dros roi sicrwydd dros dro yn wyneb y bygythiad presennol, mae'n amlwg hefyd fod angen dybryd ailystyried y modd y cyllidir y sefydliad mawr hwn. Mae'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yn haeddu gwell cydnabyddiaeth a sicrwydd na'r hyn a geir ar hyn o bryd.

I welcome your pledge to give a warranty of £150,000 against loss. However, I implore you, Jenny, to do everything else possible to keep the National Eisteddfod from biting the dust by sustaining the Eisteddfod in its hour of need. If the National Eisteddfod were to cease, an integral part of the life of Wales would be lost. Apart from the need to give a temporary guarantee in the face of the present threat, there is also an urgent need to reconsider how this major event is funded. The National Eisteddfod deserves better recognition and security than that given at present.

Jenny Randerson: With reference to the Eisteddfod's general financial situation, I feel that that is a matter for discussion elsewhere. However, I can only comment in most general terms on the Welsh Language Board's decisions in previous years. Its officials tell me that these were based on the fact that the Eisteddfod had built up considerable reserves. We must all balance the spending of public money in one way or another and the Welsh Language Board spends where it feels it would most effectively work for the Welsh Language.

I made the decision on the £150,000 at a critical time when I was asked to provide a guarantee to the National Eisteddfod so that it could take its decision in a more measured manner. The Minister for Rural Affairs's statement has made it clear that we have bought time for the Eisteddfod so that it can now take a more careful decision in the light of changes in the foot and mouth situation.

Ann Jones: Thank you, Jenny, for the statement. I also thank you and the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities for the work that you have done behind the scenes in co-operation with Eisteddfod organisers to ensure that this year's festival has a chance of going ahead in August. Given the current situation with the foot and mouth disease crisis, which appears to be on the wane—although we should not presume so—I see no reason why this major event should not be allowed to proceed. Do you agree that holding this Eisteddfod would provide a tremendous boost to Denbighshire and the whole of Wales, not simply because of the financial gains that Denbigh could make, but also from the cultural aspect? What better way to send out a signal that Wales is up and running and vibrant? As you mentioned, many people in and around Denbigh have invested much work in this over several years. It would be a shame if we could not hold this wonderful cultural event in an area that has not and, hopefully, will not see any cases of foot and mouth disease.

Jenny Randerson: O ran sefyllfa ariannol gyffredinol yr Eisteddfod, teimlaf fod hwnnw'n fater i'w drafod yn rhywle arall. Fodd bynnag, gallaf ond rhoi sylwadau cyffredinol ar benderfyniadau Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol. Dywed ei swyddogion wrthyf fod y penderfyniadau hyn wedi eu seilio ar y ffaith bod yr Eisteddfod wedi cronni arian sylweddol wrth gefn. Rhaid i bob un ohonom gydbwysu'r arian cyhoeddus a werir mewn rhyw ffordd neu'i gilydd ac mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn gwario lle y teimla y byddai'n gweithio'n fwyaf effeithiol er budd yr iaith Gymraeg.

Gwneuthum y penderfyniad ynglŷn â'r £150,000 ar adeg holl bwysig pan ofynnwyd imi ddarparu gwarant i'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol fel y gallai gymryd ei phenderfyniad mewn ffordd fwy pwylllog. Eglurodd datganiad y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig ein bod wedi prynu amser i'r Eisteddfod fel y gall gymryd penderfyniad mwy gofalus yn awr yng ngoleuni'r newidiadau yn sefyllfa clwy'r traed a'r genau.

Ann Jones: Diolch ichi, Jenny, am y datganiad. Diolchaf ichi ac i'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau am y gwaith a wnaethoch yn y cefndir mewn cydweithrediad â threfnwyr yr Eisteddfod i sicrhau bod gan yr ŵyl eleni gyfle i fynd yn ei blaen ym mis Awst. O gofio'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau, sydd yn cilio yn ôl pob tebyg—er na ddylem gymryd hynny'n ganiataol—ni welaf unrhyw reswm pam na ddylid caniatáu i'r ŵyl bwysig hon fynd yn ei blaen. A gytunwch y byddai cynnal yr Eisteddfod hon yn rhoi hwb aruthrol i Sir Ddinbych ac i Gymru gyfan, nid oherwydd yr enillion ariannol y gallai Dinbych eu gwneud yn unig, ond hefyd yn ddiwylliannol? Pa ffordd well o gyfleu'r neges bod Cymru yn weithredol ac yn fywiog? Fel y crybwyllasoch, mae llawer o bobl yn Ninbych a'r cyffiniau wedi gweithio'n galed dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Byddai'n drueni pe na allem gynnal yr ŵyl ddiwylliannol wych hon mewn ardal na welodd, ac na fydd yn gweld, gobeithio, yr un achos o glwy'r traed a'r genau.

Jenny Randerson: I had the tourism aspects of the Eisteddfod in mind when I made the decision and felt that we had to proceed as a matter of urgency with offering the guarantee. I was well aware of last year's report, which pinpointed £6.4 million worth of benefits to the Llanelli area. However, the benefits go well beyond the local area. They contribute to Wales's international image. Therefore, I was aware that if the Eisteddfod had to be cancelled, it would not only have a bad knock-on effect on the local economy of Denbigh, but it would also have major international repercussions in terms of the images and signs that it sent out about the situation in Wales. Fortunately, we have been able to deal with that issue and I hope that we can proceed in Denbigh.

Jonathan Morgan: On behalf of the Welsh Conservative Party, I say that we are greatly encouraged by this afternoon's announcement. People the length and breadth of Wales from Welsh speaking and non-Welsh speaking communities recognise the historical and cultural significance of the Eisteddfod as an annual event. I am pleased that this guarantee has been awarded by the National Assembly to help secure its existence not only this year but in future years. However, I press you on other cultural events that take place annually in Wales. Do we know of any other difficulties with, for example, the Brecon Jazz Festival or the Hay-on-Wye book festival? We know that the Eisteddfod has difficulties, but other annual events may be experiencing similar problems. Do such difficulties exist and, if so, will funding and support be offered to these events?

Jenny Randerson: Decisions on events must be made on a case by case basis. In the National Eisteddfod's case I was asked to help and I provided that help quickly. I am also in continuous discussion with the Urdd about how we can help it in future. On the Hay-on-Wye festival, I believe that it has slightly changed the venue and I am keeping a careful eye on the Brecon Jazz Festival. I know that several other festivals have suffered or have had to be amended or

Jenny Randerson: Yr oeddwn yn meddwl am yr agweddau twristiaeth ar yr Eisteddfod pan wneuthum fy mhenderfyniad a themlais fod yn rhaid inni fynd yn ein blaenau ar frys i gynnig y warant. Yr oeddwn yn ymwybodol iawn o adroddiad y llynedd, a nododd gwerth £6.4 miliwn o fuddiannau i ardal Llanelli. Fodd bynnag, â'r buddiannau ymhell y tu hwnt i'r ardal leol. Cyfrannant at ddelwedd ryngwladol Cymru. Felly, yr oeddwn yn ymwybodol, pe bai'r Eisteddfod yn gorfod cael ei chanslo, y câi effaith ddilynol wael nid yn unig ar economi leol Dinbych, ond y câi sgîl-ffeithiau rhyngwladol mawr hefyd o ran y delweddau a'r arwyddion y byddai'n eu cyfleu ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru. Yn ffodus, llwyddwyd i ddelio â'r mater hwnnw a gobeithiaf y gallwn fynd yn ein blaen yn Ninbych.

Jonathan Morgan: Ar ran Plaid Geidwadol Cymru, fe'n calonogwyd yn fawr gan gyhoeddiad y prynhawn yma. Mae pobl ar hyd a lled Cymru, o gymunedau Cymraeg eu hiaith a rhai di-Gymraeg, yn cydnabod arwyddocâd hanesyddol a diwylliannol yr Eisteddfod fel digwyddiad blynyddol. Yr wyf yn falch bod y warant hon wedi ei dyfarnu gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol er mwyn helpu i sicrhau ei bodolaeth nid yn unig eleni ond yn y blynyddoedd a ddaw. Fodd bynnag, pwysaf arnoch ynglŷn â digwyddiadau diwylliannol eraill a gynhelir yn flynyddol yng Nghymru. A wyddom am unrhyw anawsterau eraill, er enghraifft, gyda Gŵyl Jazz Aberhonddu neu ŵyl lyfrau'r Gelli? Gwyddom fod gan yr Eisteddfod broblemau, ond efallai fod digwyddiadau blynyddol eraill yn dioddef problemau tebyg. A oes anawsterau o'r fath yn bodoli ac, os felly, a gynigir arian a chefnogaeth i'r digwyddiadau hynny?

Jenny Randerson: Rhaid penderfynu ar ddigwyddiadau fesul achos. Yn achos yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol gofynnwyd imi helpu a rhoddais y cymorth hwnnw yn gyflym. Yr wyf hefyd yn trafod yn barhaus gyda'r Urdd ynglŷn â sut y gallwn ei helpu yn y dyfodol. Ynglŷn â gŵyl y Gelli, credaf ei bod wedi newid y lleoliad ychydig ac yr wyf yn cadw llygad craff ar Ŵyl Jazz Aberhonddu. Gwn fod sawl gŵyl arall wedi dioddef neu wedi gorfod cael ei newid neu ei

cancelled. It is not possible to help them all and in fact, many of them do not rely on the National Assembly for funding. The National Eisteddfod is unique in terms of the scale of financial problems that it faces combined with the massive impact on the Denbigh area if it is cancelled and the symbolic impact of cancelling.

Eleanor Burnham: Having been involved with the Llangollen Eisteddfod on one occasion, I am pleased that you are concerned about these cultural events. What alternative plans do you have if the Eisteddfod, unfortunately, has to be cancelled or moved elsewhere? What will happen, for instance, to money raised locally and have you considered Llangollen as an alternative site?

Jenny Randerson: You raised several issues. Money raised locally comes from two sources. It comes from money that is raised voluntarily by local partnerships and it is up to the local partnerships to decide how they want to use that money. It also comes, in this case, from Denbighshire County Council, which has promised money for this event. One hopes that it will retain its interest for future years if the worst happens and we have to cancel. In relation to alternative plans, I am currently in discussion with Eisteddfod representatives on both the future and the immediate problems that it could still face. I have asked it to prepare alternative proposals. I asked it to do so in general terms; I did not specify types. Llangollen is obviously a possibility as it has the advantage of being in the same area, from the point of view of retaining local money. However, it being in the same area could also be a disadvantage, as the only reason that we might have to cancel the Eisteddfod would be because of foot and mouth disease, and Llangollen could be affected in the same way as Denbigh. There are no specific sites in mind for an alternative. The Eisteddfod representatives are considering a wide range of alternatives

3:50 p.m.

Janet Ryder: I thank the Minister for her support for the Eisteddfod. Should the worst come to the worst—let us hope that it does

chanslo. Nid yw'n bosibl helpu pob un ohonynt ac yn wir, nid yw llawer ohonynt yn dibynnu ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am arian. Mae'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yn unigryw o ran maint y problemau ariannol a wyneba ynghyd â'r effaith anferthol ar ardal Dinbych os caiff ei chanslo ac effaith symbolaidd canslo.

Eleanor Burnham: Ar ôl bod yn gysylltiedig ag Eisteddfod Llangollen ar un achlysur, yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn pryderu ynglŷn â'r digwyddiadau diwylliannol hyn. Pa gynlluniau amgen sydd gennych os bydd yn rhaid, yn anffodus, canslo'r Eisteddfod neu ei symud i rywle arall? Beth fydd yn digwydd, er enghraifft, i'r arian a godwyd yn lleol ac a ydych wedi ystyried Llangollen fel safle amgen?

Jenny Randerson: Codwyd sawl mater gennych. Daw'r arian a godir yn lleol o ddwy ffynhonnell. Daw o arian a godir yn wirfoddol gan bartneriaethau lleol a nhw fydd yn penderfynu sut y maent am ddefnyddio'r arian hwnnw. Daw hefyd yn yr achos hwn, o Gyngor Sir Dinbych, sydd wedi addo arian ar gyfer y digwyddiad hwn. Gobeithio y bydd diddordeb ganddo o hyd mewn blynyddoedd i ddod os digwydd y gwaethaf a bydd yn rhaid inni ganslo. Mewn perthynas â chynlluniau amgen, yr wyf yn trafod gyda chynrychiolwyr yr Eisteddfod ar hyn o bryd ynglŷn â phroblemau y gallai ei hwynebu o hyd yn awr ac yn y dyfodol. Gofynnais iddynt baratoi cynigion amgen. Gofynnais iddynt wneud hynny yn gyffredinol; ni nodais pa fath o gynigion. Mae Llangollen yn amlwg yn bosibilrwydd gan ei bod yn yr un ardal, o safbwynt cadw'r arian lleol. Fodd bynnag, gallai ei lleoli yn yr un ardal fod yn anfantais hefyd, gan mai'r unig reswm a fyddai gennym efallai i ganslo'r Eisteddfod fyddai oherwydd clwy'r traed a'r genau, a gallai effeithio ar Langollen yn yr un modd â Dinbych. Nid oes unrhyw safleoedd penodol mewn golwg fel safle amgen. Mae cynrychiolwyr yr Eisteddfod yn ystyried ystod eang o safleoedd amgen.

Janet Ryder: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei chefnogaeth i'r Eisteddfod. Os digwydd y gwaethaf—gobeithio na ddigwydd hynny,

not, as Denbighshire is looking forward to this Eisteddfod and it means a lot to the area—and the Eisteddfod is cancelled, the Minister has considered supporting the Eisteddfod itself. However, what about supporting the area? A sum of £6 million was generated in the Llanelli area last year. Therefore, what about the loss to the area if the Eisteddfod is cancelled?

Jenny Randerson: Clearly, if the Eisteddfod had to be cancelled, we would consider the whole issue in the round, including the impact on the local area and on the Eisteddfod itself. We have shown a commitment to the Eisteddfod and to the people of Denbigh who have worked so hard to raise money and to prepare for the Eisteddfod over a number of years. I am hopeful that we will continue to show that support, in adversity if necessary. However, I am gently optimistic, as the days go by.

Rod Richards: Although I do not wish to be a party pooper, the Minister is a skilled spinner and weaver. She told us that she and her officials met with Eisteddfod representatives on 6 April. Clearly, on that day, the Minister knew precisely why the representatives wished to speak to her, as they would have discussed the issues with her officials some time before 6 April. Therefore, will the Minister tell the Assembly whether, on 6 April, she and her officials and colleagues had already decided, in principle, whether or not to support the Eisteddfod's bid, as they knew what it was sometime before then? Why has it taken almost five weeks for the Minister to tell the Assembly of her decision? Could it be the political imminence of a forthcoming general election?

The Presiding Officer: Order. If every supplementary is to be preambled by what is now a known fact, it will get boring in this Chamber.

Rod Richards: With respect, Llywydd, I was not being more boring than anyone else.

The Presiding Officer: Order.

gan fod Sir Ddinbych yn edrych ymlaen at yr Eisteddfod hon ac mae'n golygu llawer i'r ardal—os canslir yr Eisteddfod, mae'r Gweinidog wedi ystyried cefnogi'r Eisteddfod ei hun. Fodd bynnag, beth am gefnogi'r ardal? Codwyd £6 miliwn yn ardal Llanelli y llynedd. Felly beth am y golled i'r ardal os caiff yr Eisteddfod ei chanslo?

Jenny Randerson: Yn amlwg, os byddai'n rhaid canslo'r Eisteddfod, byddem yn ystyried y mater yn ei gyfanrwydd, gan gynnwys yr effaith ar yr ardal leol ac ar yr Eisteddfod ei hun. Dangosasom ymrwymiad i'r Eisteddfod ac i bobl Dinbych sydd wedi gweithio mor galed i godi arian a pharatoi ar gyfer yr Eisteddfod dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Yr wyf yn obeithiol y byddwn yn parhau i ddangos y gefnogaeth honno, mewn trallod os bydd angen. Fodd bynnag, yn dawel fach yr wyf yn optimistaidd, wrth i'r dyddiau fynd heibio.

Rod Richards: Er nad wyf am ddifetha'r hwyl, mae'r Gweinidog yn storiwraig fedrus. Dywedodd wrthym ei bod hi a'i swyddogion wedi cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr yr Eisteddfod ar 6 Ebrill. Yn amlwg, ar y diwrnod hwnnw, yr oedd y Gweinidog yn gwybod yn union pam bod y cynrychiolwyr am siarad â hi, gan y byddent wedi trafod y materion gyda'i swyddogion rywbryd cyn 6 Ebrill. Felly a wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud wrth y Cynulliad, a oedd hi a'i swyddogion a'i chyd-Aelodau, ar 6 Ebrill, eisoes wedi penderfynu, mewn egwyddor, y byddent yn cefnogi cais yr Eisteddfod ai peidio, gan eu bod eisoes yn gwybod beth ydoedd beth amser cyn hynny? Pam y cymerwyd bron bum wythnos i'r Gweinidog ddweud wrth y Cynulliad am ei phenderfyniad? A allai fod am reswm gwleidyddol sef bod etholiad cyffredinol ar y gorwel?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Os rhagymadroddir pob cwestiwn atodol gan yr hyn sydd yn ffaith hysbys erbyn hyn, aiff yn anniddorol iawn yn y Siambr hon.

Rod Richards: Gyda phob parch, Lywydd, nid oeddwn yn fwy anniddorol nag unrhyw un arall.

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Jenny Randerson: To answer the latter point first, the reason why I did not make this statement before now is that, since the decision was finalised, the Assembly has been in recess. Rod may not have noticed that he was not coming here, but I definitely noticed that I was not sitting in the Chamber twice a week.

On the preamble, Rod may have blindly accepted everything that his officials said when he was a Minister. However, although I certainly take advice from officials, I do not allow them to dictate policy and decisions. My officials had been in contact and in discussion with the Eisteddfod, as we have been in contact with a large number of organisations to keep track of what is happening. However, the Eisteddfod decided at short notice to hold an emergency meeting on 7 April, in which it decided that it had to make a decision whether to hang on or to cancel. On hearing that, I brought forward a meeting with Eisteddfod representatives. I can assure Rod that the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities and I discussed the issue for the first time following that meeting.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Croesawaf y datganiad ac, fel siaradwyr blaenorol, nodaf bwysigrwydd yr Eisteddfod yn ddiwylliannol ac yn economaidd i fywyd Cymru. Mae'n bwysig hefyd, fel y nododd un neu ddau o siaradwyr, ein bod yn sylweddoli fod ystod eang o ddiwyddiadau diwylliannol mewn nifer o ieithoedd yn cael eu cynnal yng Nghymru. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried yn ofalus unrhyw geisiadau a wneir gan y mudiadau tra phwysig hyn os yw'r clwyf arbennig hwn wedi effeithio'n andwyol arnynt.

Jenny Randerson: I assure you that I will consider carefully any such application. However, in doing so I would have to liaise with the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities, whose remit is to provide any additional help to an organisation. As you know, such help would not lie within my budget.

Jenny Randerson: I ateb y pwynt diwethaf yn gyntaf, ni wneuthum y datganiad hwn cyn hyn am y rheswm bod y Cynulliad, ers dod i'r penderfyniad terfynol, wedi bod ar doriad. Efallai nad oedd Rod wedi sylwi nad oedd yn dod yma, ond sylwais i'n bendant nad oeddwn yn eistedd yn y Siambr ddwywaith yr wythnos.

O ran y rhagymadroddi, efallai y derbyniodd Rod bopeth a ddywedodd ei swyddogion wrtho yn ddi-gwestiwn pan oedd yn Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, er fy mod yn sicr yn cael cyngor gan swyddogion, ni chaniatâf iddynt ddeddfu polisi a gwneud penderfyniadau. Yr oedd fy swyddogion wedi bod mewn cysylltiad ac wedi trafod gyda'r Eisteddfod, fel y buom ninnau mewn cysylltiad â nifer fawr o sefydliadau i gadw golwg ar yr hyn sydd yn digwydd. Fodd bynnag, penderfynodd yr Eisteddfod, ar fyr rybudd, gynnal cyfarfod brys ar 7 Ebrill, lle y penderfynodd fod yn rhaid penderfynu naill ai i aros i weld neu ganslo. Wrth glywed hynny, trefnais gyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr yr Eisteddfod yn gynt na'r bwriad. Gallaf sicrhau Rod mai yn dilyn y cyfarfod hwnnw y trafododd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau a minnau y mater am y tro cyntaf.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I welcome the statement and, like previous speakers, I note the Eisteddfod's cultural and economic importance to Welsh life. It is also important, as one or two speakers have noted, that we realise that a broad range of cultural events in several languages take place in Wales. I hope that the Minister will consider carefully any applications made by these important bodies if they have been affected detrimentally by this disease.

Jenny Randerson: Rhoddaf sicrwydd ichi yr ystyriaif yn ofalus unrhyw gais o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, wrth wneud hynny byddai'n rhaid imi gysylltu â'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, gan mai ei chylch gwaith hi yw darparu unrhyw gymorth ychwanegol i sefydliad. Fel y gwyddoch, ni ddeuai cymorth o'r fath o fewn fy nghyllideb i.

Glyn Davies: Yr wyf yn falch i glywed am eich bwriad i gefnogi'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol a'r Urdd, ond y mae Sioe Frenhinol Cymru wedi colli llawer o arian eleni. A gytunwch fod angen arian ar y Sioe Frenhinol hefyd?

Glyn Davies: I am glad to hear of your intention to support the National Eisteddfod and the Urdd, but the Royal Welsh Show has lost a great deal of money this year. Do you agree that the Royal Welsh also needs money?

Jenny Randerson: I could not possibly comment on the Royal Welsh Show, as it does not lie within my responsibilities.

Jenny Randerson: Ni allwn wneud sylwadau ar y Sioe Amaethyddol Frenhinol, gan nad yw yn un o'm cyfrifoldebau.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Minister for Assembly Business (Andrew Davies): I will start by reporting changes to this week's business. Today, I propose to move a procedural motion to take the no-named day motion tabled on 4 May to further revise the temporary provision, Standing Order No. 23 section 3. The revision, if carried, will allow the Minister for Rural Affairs to continue to make joint executive procedure Orders in relation to the foot and mouth disease outbreak until 30 June 2001.

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Dechreuaf drwy nodi newidiadau i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Heddiw, cynigaf symud cynnig gweithdrefnol i gymryd y cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod a gyflwynwyd ar 4 Mai er mwyn diwygio'r ddarpariaeth dros dro ymhellach, sef Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 23 adran 3. Bydd y diwygiad, os caiff ei dderbyn, yn caniatáu i'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig barhau i wneud Rheolau gweithdrefnau gweithredol ar y cyd mewn perthynas â chlwy'r traed a'r genau hyd 30 Mehefin 2001.

On Thursday's business, my colleague, Tom Middlehurst decided not to proceed with his motion under Standing Order No. 29—our version of the Private Member's Bill. Therefore, I did not table a motion for that debate. On the next three weeks' business, as promised business on 15 May includes a debate on Corus and approval of The Education (Extensions of Careers Education) (Wales) Regulations 2001. Business on 17, 22 and 24 May is as was reported last week and business on 5 June following Whitsun recess will include debates on Wales and the world and community strategies. As 7 June is polling day, it has been agreed in Business Committee that there will be no Assembly business on that day and an additional Plenary Session will be rescheduled for 27 June. You will be aware that a draft Business Statement posted to the Chamberweb contains weekly statements on the foot and mouth disease outbreak. The regularity of those statements will discontinue after today as the Minister for Rural Affairs advised earlier.

O ran busnes dydd Iau, penderfynodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Tom Middlehurst, beidio â symud ymlaen gyda'i gynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29—sef ein fersiwn ni o Fesur Aelod Preifat. Felly, ni chyflwynais gynnig ar gyfer y ddatl honno. O ran busnes y tair wythnos nesaf, fel yr addawyd, bydd busnes ar 15 Mai yn cynnwys dadl ar Corus a chymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Estyniadau o Addysg Gyrfaoedd) (Cymru) 2001. Bydd busnes ar 17, 22 a 24 Mai yn unol â'r hyn a nodwyd yr wythnos diwethaf a bydd busnes ar 5 Mehefin yn dilyn toriad y Sulgwyn yn cynnwys dadleuon ar Gymru a'r byd a strategaethau cymunedol. Gan mai diwrnod pleidleisio yw 7 Mehefin, cytunodd y Pwyllgor Busnes na fydd unrhyw fusnes Cynulliad y diwrnod hwnnw ac yr ad-drefnir Cyfarfod Llawn ychwanegol ar gyfer 27 Mehefin. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Datganiad Busnes drafft a osodir ar we'r Siambr yn cynnwys datganiadau wythnosol ar glwy'r traed a'r genau. Ni chaiff y datganiadau hynny eu cyhoeddi mor rheolaidd ar ôl heddiw fel y nododd y

Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig yn gynharach.

Finally, on the advice of the Business Committee this morning, the Deputy Presiding Officer has determined in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.5 that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a Subject Committee: the Valuation for Rating (Plant and Machinery) (Wales) Amendment Regulations 2001, the Carers (Services) and Direct Payments (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001, the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000 (Commencement No.1) (Wales) Order 2001, the Disabled Children (Direct Payments) (Wales) Regulations 2001 and the Education (School Government) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2001. Arrangements will be made to post a copy of the statement to the intranet and internet later today.

Yn olaf, ar gyngor y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi penderfynu yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.5 nad oes angen cyfeirio'r materion is-ddeddfwriaethol canlynol i Bwyllgor Pwnc: Rheoliadau Diwygio Prisio er Treth (Ffatrioedd a Pheiriannau) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau Gofalwyr (Gwasanaethau) a Thaliadau Uniongyrchol (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001, Gorchymyn Deddf Cynhalwyr a Phlant Anabl 2000 (Cychwyniad Rhif 1) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau Plant Anabl (Taliadau Uniongyrchol) (Cymru) 2001 a Rheoliadau Addysg (Llywodraethu Ysgolion) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2001. Gwneir trefniadau i osod copi o'r datganiad ar y fewnwyd a'r rhyngwyd yn nes ymlaen heddiw.

4:00 p.m

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Minister for Assembly Business (Andrew Davies): I propose that **Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies):** Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly, under Standing Order No 6.16, proposes the no-named day motion that was tabled on 4 May to revise Standing Order No. 23 section 3.

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16, yn cynnig y cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod a gyflwynwyd ar 4 Mai, i ddiwygio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 23 adran 3.

*Cynnig: O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 44, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Edwards, Richard

Evans, Delyth
 Feld, Val
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Gareth
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion adopted.*

Diwygio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 23 Adran 3 Revision of Standing Order No. 23 Section 3

The Minister for Assembly Business Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Cynigiaf fod
(Andrew Davies): I propose that

the National Assembly, acting under section 46(6) of the Government of Wales Act and Standing Order No. 34: *y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn gweithredu o dan adran 46(6) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cynru a Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 34:*

(i) considers the report of the Business Committee laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2001; and *(i) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2001; ac*

(ii) approves the following revision of Standing Orders: *(ii) yn cymeradwyo'r newidiadau canlynol i'r Rheolau Sefydlog:*

Standing Order No. 23, section 3 *Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 23, adran 3*

In paragraphs 23.11E and 23.12, in each place, for 'the 9 May 2001' substitute '30 June 2001'. *Ym mharagraff 23.11E a 23.12, rhodder '30 Mehefin 2001' yn lle '9 Mai 2001'.*

*Cynnig: O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
 Motion: For 44, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Edwards, Richard
 Evans, Delyth
 Feld, Val
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Gareth
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion adopted.*

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

Glyn Davies: I raise a point of order under Standing Orders Nos. 22.27 and 22.28, following consideration this morning by the Legislation Committee of The Prescribed Waste (Wales) Regulations 2001. The Government here confirmed the Order through the urgency procedure. The purpose of the legislation is to extend that which constitutes controlled waste to include animal carcasses, resulting in the slaughter of animals as a direct or indirect result of

Glyn Davies: Codaf bwynt o drefn o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 22.27 a 22.28, ar ôl i'r Pwyllgor Deddfau ystyried Rheoliadau Gwastraff Rhagnodedig (Cymru) 2001 y bore yma. Cadarnhaodd y Llywodraeth y Gorchymyn drwy'r weithdrefn frys. Diben y ddeddfwriaeth yw ymestyn yr hyn a olygir gan y term 'gwastraff a reolir' i gynnwys carcasau anifeiliaid, gan arwain at ladd anifeiliaid o ganlyniad uniongyrchol neu anuniongyrchol i fesurau a gymerir mewn

measures taken in connection with foot and mouth disease. The effect is that the Assembly may direct the holder of a waste management licence to accept waste and direct any person to deliver such waste to a specified person for disposal. The Committee's legal adviser asked whether Parliament, in enacting the legislation, had in its interpretation the possibility that a prescribed area might be taken as a whole country.

This Order gives excessive powers to the Executive. It should not have been approved and has led to a serious democratic deficit and should be revoked by the Assembly. It is clear that the Environmental Protection Act 1990, because of its specific reference to prescribed areas, intended that the disposal of animal carcasses to landfill sites should have been considered separately for each landfill site. I seek your guidance on how I can exercise Assembly Members' right to seek a revocation of this legislation.

Mick Bates: Further to that point of order, I thank my colleague, Glyn Davies, for raising this issue. During the discussion, the advice received this morning from our legal adviser is as follows,

'Under Section 63.1 of the 1990 Act, the regulation making power is exercisable only in relation to a prescribed area.'

While it seems clear that, in legal terms, the whole of Wales may constitute a prescribed area, the question arises as to whether in enacting this legislation, Parliament had in its contemplation the possibility that a prescribed area might be taken as a whole country. However, given that the legislation predates devolution, it may be accepted that Parliament may have envisaged the legislation being used in this way. Accordingly, it is not considered that the question of unusual or unexpected use of the powers under Standing Order No. 11.51 arises. The Committee decided to write for clarification on this issue and the Order itself ceases on 30 July.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to the

cysylltiad â chlwy'r traed a'r genau. Yr effaith yw y gall y Cynulliad gyfarwyddo deiliad trwydded rheoli gwastraff i dderbyn gwastraff a chyfarwyddo unrhyw berson i gyflwyno gwastraff o'r fath i berson penodol i gael gwared ag ef. Gofynnodd cynghorydd cyfreithiol y Pwyllgor a oedd y Senedd, wrth gyhoeddi'r ddeddfwriaeth, yn dehongli y gellid cymryd ardal benodedig o bosibl fel gwlad gyfan.

Rhydd y Gorchymyn hwn bwerau gormodol i'r Weithrediaeth. Ni ddylid bod wedi ei gymeradwyo ac mae wedi arwain at ddiffyg democrataidd difrifol a dylai'r Cynulliad ei ddiddymu. Mae'n amlwg mai bwriad Deddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990, oherwydd ei gyfeiriad penodol at ardaloedd penodedig, oedd bod cael gwared ar garcasau anifeiliaid mewn safleoedd tirlenwi yn cael ei ystyried ar wahân ar gyfer pob safle tirlenwi. Ceisiaf eich arweiniad ar sut y gallaf ymarfer hawl Aelodau'r Cynulliad i geisio diddymu'r ddeddfwriaeth hon.

Mick Bates: Ymhellach at y pwynt hwnnw o drefn, diolchaf i'm cyd-Aelod, Glyn Davies, am godi'r mater. Yn ystod y drafodaeth, mae'r cyngor a dderbyniwyd y bore yma gan ein cynghorydd cyfreithiol fel a ganlyn,

'O dan Adran 63.1 Deddf 1990, dim ond mewn perthynas ag ardal benodedig y gellir ymarfer y pŵer i wneud rheoliadau.'

Er yr ymddengys ei bod yn glir y gallai Cymru gyfan, mewn termau cyfreithiol, fod yn ardal benodedig, cyfyd y cwestiwn hwn, wrth gyhoeddi'r ddeddfwriaeth, a oedd y Senedd yn ystyried y posibilrwydd y gellid cymryd ardal benodedig fel gwlad gyfan. Fodd bynnag, o gofio bod y ddeddfwriaeth wedi'i llunio cyn datganoli, gellir derbyn i'r Senedd o bosibl ragweld y posibilrwydd y gellid defnyddio'r ddeddfwriaeth yn y ffordd hon. Yn unol â hynny, nid ystyrir bod y mater o ddefnyddio'r pwerau mewn ffordd anarferol neu annisgwyl o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.51 yn codi. Penderfynodd y Pwyllgor ofyn am eglurhad ar y mater hwn a bydd y Gorchymyn ei hun yn peidio â bod ar 30 Gorffennaf.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i

Chair of the Legislation Committee for assisting the Assembly in this matter. This issue is covered—and I will return to it, if necessary, at a later stage—by Standing Order No. 11.5, which sets out the grounds for the drawing of the Assembly's special attention to subordinate legislation, if there is any doubt whether it is within the Assembly's powers. I am sure that, in this case, it would be up to the Committee, if it were concerned, to draw the Assembly's attention to the matter. As regards the rights of individual Members in this area, that is governed by the Standing Order to which you drew attention. In relation to the proposal for revocation of the Order, that only requires one Member to move it. You would be within your rights to do that. Individual Assembly Members have those rights to protect themselves. I draw particular attention to Standing Order No. 22.27 to No. 30, where the rights of individual Members are indicated. Standing Order No. 22.29 in particular draws attention to the period of 40 working days to revoke an Order. I am certain that if there were a move to revoke an Order, and that the matter came before the Assembly, there would be an expectation that such a motion would be debated. Following discussions in the Legislation Committee and clarification, and perhaps discussions with Glyn Davies, who raised this issue, we might pursue this matter further. However, that is the advice at present.

Peter Rogers: I have two points of order, I have given prior notice of one of them. The first point of order comes under Standing Order Nos. 2.4 to 2.8, relating to the conduct of Assembly Ministers. You have made it clear that you do not want the Assembly's business to be affected by the general election. Do you therefore think that it is appropriate that the Deputy First Minister should have toured schools in Wrexham with the local Liberal Democrat prospective parliamentary candidate? Should Assembly Ministers be engaged in election campaigning while on official business?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a matter for me. What Assembly Ministers do in their spare time, if they have any, is entirely a matter for them. We should move

Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deddfau am gynorthwyo'r Cynulliad yn y mater hwn. Cwmpesir y mater hwn—a dychwelaf ato, os bydd angen, yn ddiweddarach—gan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5, sydd yn nodi'r sail dros dynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at is-ddeddfwriaeth, os oes unrhyw amheuaeth pa un a yw o fewn pwerau'r Cynulliad ai peidio. Yr wyf yn siŵr, yn yr achos hwn, mai mater i'r Pwyllgor, os oedd yn bryder iddo, fyddai tynnu sylw'r Cynulliad i'r mater. O ran hawliau Aelodau unigol yn y maes hwn, rheolir hynny gan y Rheol Sefydlog ichi dynnu sylw ato. Mewn perthynas â'r cynnig i ddiddymu'r Gorchymyn, dim ond un Aelod sydd ei angen i'w gynnig. Byddai'r hawl gennych i wneud hynny. Mae gan Aelodau unigol o'r Cynulliad yr hawliau hynny i'w diogelu eu hunain. Tynnaf sylw arbennig at Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.27 hyd at Rif 30, lle y nodir hawliau Aelodau unigol. Tynna Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.29 yn arbennig sylw at y cyfnod o 40 diwrnod gwaith i ddiddymu Gorchymyn. Yr wyf yn bendant pe bai awydd i ddiddymu Gorchymyn, a phe deuai'r mater gerbron y Cynulliad, byddai disgwyl dadl ynglŷn â chynnig o'r fath. Yn dilyn trafodaethau yn y Pwyllgor Deddfau ac eglurhad, ac efallai drafodaethau â Glyn Davies, a gododd y mater hwn, gallem fynd â'r mater ymhellach. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r cyngor ar hyn o bryd.

Peter Rogers: Mae gennyf ddau bwynt o drefn, yr wyf wedi rhoi gwybod ymlaen llaw am un ohonynt. Daw'r pwynt cyntaf o drefn o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhif 2.4 i 2.8, mewn perthynas ag ymddygiad Gweinidogion y Cynulliad. Yr ydych wedi ei gwneud yn glir nad ydych am i'r etholiad cyffredinol effeithio ar fusnes y Cynulliad. A gredwch felly iddi fod yn briodol i Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog Cymru fynd ar daith o gwmpas ysgolion yn Wrecsam gyda darpar ymgeisydd seneddol lleol y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol? A ddylai Gweinidogion y Cynulliad ymgymryd ag ymgyrchu etholiadol tra'u bod ar fusnes swyddogol?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid mater i mi ydyw. Mater iddynt hwy yn unig yw'r hyn a wna Gweinidogion y Cynulliad yn ystod eu hamser hamdden, os oes ganddynt rywffaint

on to any other point of order that you might have.

Michael German: It was not official business.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not intend to dispute this in the Chamber. If anyone wishes to raise a matter further to this point of order, they may do so. However, as far as I am concerned, this is not a point of order for me.

Peter Rogers: My second point of order comes under Standing Order No. 17.4. Last Wednesday, the Minister for Rural Affairs sent me an e-mail that said that the Welsh Country Foods plc abattoir in Gaerwen was not being used for the disposal of animals under the welfare disposal scheme.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This matter was raised as a supplementary question to the First Minister today.

Peter Rogers: I am raising the matter as a point of order.

The Presiding Officer: I will allow you to explain briefly how this may be a point of order.

Peter Rogers: I am asking whether e-mails from Ministers' offices constitute Assembly documents relating to the proceedings of the Assembly, as laid down under that Standing Order.

The Presiding Officer: E-mails are Assembly documents. However, if you wish to discuss a specific e-mail, I suggest that we do so outside Plenary.

Peter Rogers: I will take that opportunity.

ohono. Dylem symud ymlaen at unrhyw bwynt arall o drefn a allai fod gennych.

Michael German: Nid busnes swyddogol ydoedd.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni fwriadaf ddadlau am hyn yn y Siambr. Os hoffai unrhyw un godi mater ymhellach at y pwynt hwn o drefn, gallant wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, o'm safbwynt i, nid yw hwn yn bwynt o drefn.

Peter Rogers: Daw fy ail bwynt o drefn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 17.4. Ddydd Mercher diwethaf, anfonodd y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig e-bost ataf yn dweud nad oedd lladd-dy Welsh Country Foods ccc yn y Gaerwen yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gael gwared ar anifeiliaid o dan y cynllun lles-gwaredu.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Codwyd y mater hwn fel cwestiwn atodol i Brif Weinidog Cymru heddiw.

Peter Rogers: Codaf y mater fel pwynt o drefn.

Y Llywydd: Caniatâf ichi esbonio'n gryno sut y gall hyn fod yn bwynt o drefn.

Peter Rogers: Gofynnaf pa un a yw negeseuon e-bost o swyddfeydd Gweinidogion yn gyfystyr â dogfennau'r Cynulliad mewn perthynas â gweithrediadau'r Cynulliad, fel y nodir o dan y Rheol Sefydlog honno, ai peidio.

Y Llywydd: Dogfennau'r Cynulliad yw negeseuon e-bost. Fodd bynnag, os dymunwch drafod neges e-bost benodol, awgrymaf ein bod yn gwneud hynny y tu allan i'r Cyfarfod Llawn.

Peter Rogers: Achubaf ar y cyfle hwnnw.

Cynnig Cyfansawdd i Gymeradwyo Gorchmynion Composite Motion to Approve Orders

Y Llywydd: Cynigir y cynnig hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25 ac felly ni chynhelir dadl arno.

The Presiding Officer: This motion is proposed under Standing Order No. 22.25 and therefore it is not subject to debate.

The Minister for Assembly Business Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Cynigiaf fod
(Andrew Davies): I propose that

the National Assembly, acting under Standing Orders Nos. 22.25, 23.10 and 23.11, *y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn gweithredu o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 22.25, 23.10 a 23.11,*

approves the draft of the Home-Grown Cereals Authority Levy (Variation) Scheme (Approval) Order 2001, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 27 April 2001; and *yn cymeradwyo y drafft o Orchymyn Cynllun Ardrethu Awdurdod Ydau Cartref (Amrywiad) (Cymeradwyo) 2001, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Ebrill 2001; ac*

approves the draft of the Home-Grown Cereals Authority (Rate of Levy) Order 2001, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 27 April 2001. *yn cymeradwyo y drafft o Orchymyn Awdurdod Ydau Cartref (Cyfradd Ardrethu) 2001, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Ebrill 2001.*

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

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Edwards, Richard
 Evans, Delyth
 Feld, Val
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.09 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.09 p.m.*

**Mabwysiadu'r Cod Ymarfer Diwygiedig ar Ganiatáu i'r Cyhoedd Weld
Gwybodaeth
Adoption of the Revised Code of Practice on Public Access to Information**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We have another debate to follow this one, therefore I will allow 40 minutes for each and appeal for shorter speeches than normal.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae gennym ddadl arall i ddilyn hon, felly caniatâf 40 munud i bob un gan apelio am areithiau byrrach nag arfer.

The First Minister: I propose that

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly resolves, under Standing Order No. 17.2, to adopt the Code of Practice on Public Access to Information Second Edition (2001), e-mailed to Members on 30 April 2001.

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn penderfynu, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 17.2, mabwysiadu Ail Argraffiad y Cod Ymarfer ar Ganiatáu i'r Cyhoedd Weld Gwybodaeth (2001), a anfonwyd at yr Aelodau dros yr e-bost ar 30 Ebrill 2001.

Fourteen months ago, in March 2000, I set out my approach to openness in the conduct of government. I said that I wanted greater openness to be at the heart of the way in which we conduct our business. While our existing code of practice on public access to information went a long way towards achieving this aim, the need to revise the code to give greater emphasis to the presumption that information will be made available was inevitable.

Bedwar mis ar ddeg yn ôl, ym Mawrth 2000, nodais fy ymagwedd tuag at ysbryd agored wrth lywodraethu. Dywedais fy mod am gael ysbryd mwy agored wrth graidd y ffordd y cynhaliwn ein busnes. Er i'n cod ymarfer presennol ar ganiatáu i'r cyhoedd weld gwybodaeth wneud llawer tuag at gyflawni'r nod hwn, yr oedd yr angen i ddiwygio'r cod er mwyn rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar y rhagdybiaeth y bydd gwybodaeth ar gael yn anochel.

I will rehearse a few points, for the benefit of those who have not taken a close interest in this. Our code is based on the previous code introduced by John Major when he was Prime Minister, as regards central Government, where, if you seek information and it is denied, you can appeal to the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, who is known popularly as the Ombudsman. The commissioner may make a finding of maladministration, which would cause the Government department to have to disgorge the document. That is the basic principle of a non-statutory code.

Ailadroddaf ychydig bwyntiau, er budd y rheini nad ydynt wedi cymryd diddordeb manwl yn hyn. Mae ein cod yn seiliedig ar y cod blaenorol a gyflwynwyd gan John Major pan oedd yn Brif Weinidog, o ran Llywodraeth ganolog, lle, os ceisiwch wybodaeth ac fe'i gwrthodir, gallwch apelio at y Comisiynydd Seneddol dros y Weinyddiaeth, a adwaenir yn gyffredin fel yr Ombwdsmon. Gallai'r comisiynydd ganfod achos o gamweinyddu, a barai i adran y Llywodraeth ildio'r ddogfen. Dyna egwyddor sylfaenol cod anstatudol.

4:10 p.m.

Interested bodies have been consulted as part of our review of the existing code. The revised code that is introduced with this debate sets out the Assembly's policy on freedom of information. However, it will also meet the commitment to introduce a protocol on freedom of information that was announced in the partnership agreement last October.

The central Government's Freedom of Information Act 2000 received Royal Assent last November. It will probably come into force for the Assembly and Assembly sponsored public bodies by summer 2002. However, by publishing our code now, we will be ahead of the game.

The revised code will reflect the principles of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, but will go further in some key respects. For example, the code introduces a test of 'substantial harm'. It makes it clear that the Assembly will consider that it is in the public interest to disclose information unless it can be clearly shown that is in the public interest not to do so because such disclosure would cause substantial harm or would breach confidentiality.

Also, we are providing information free of charge except where the cost of collecting it and disgorging it exceeds £500. There will be a dedicated helpline for members of the public to ring for advice in respect of access to information. We have a general deadline for responding to requests for information of 15 working days, whereas under the Act it is proposed that public authorities will be working to 20 working days.

Since March 2000, the Assembly has developed an information register, so that the public can identify key information produced by the Assembly in the course of its business. This will include the publication of the factual information and reasons considered relevant and important in framing its major policy proposals and decisions. The proposal for delivering on this commitment will first of all be trialled, with a view to its full implementation across the Assembly. The information register is of great importance, because if you do not know that the information exists, you cannot demand a

Ymgynghorwyd â chyrff sydd â diddordeb fel rhan o'n hadolygiad o'r cod presennol. Mae'r cod diwygiedig a gyflwynir gyda'r ddadl hon yn nodi polisi'r Cynulliad ar ryddid gwybodaeth. Fodd bynnag, bydd hefyd yn cyflawni'r ymrwymiad i gyflwyno protocol ar ryddid gwybodaeth a gyhoeddwyd yn y cytundeb partneriaeth fis Hydref diwethaf.

Rhodddwyd Cydsyniad Brenhinol i Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 y Llywodraeth ganolog fis Tachwedd diwethaf. Daw i rym, fwy na thebyg, i'r Cynulliad a chyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad erbyn haf 2002. Fodd bynnag, drwy gyhoeddi ein cod yn awr, byddwn ar y blaen.

Bydd y cod diwygiedig yn adlewyrchu egwyddorion Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000, ond â ymhellach mewn rhai ffyrdd allweddol. Er enghraifft, cyflwyno'r cod brawf 'niwed sylweddol'. Gwneir yn glir y bydd y Cynulliad yn ystyried ei bod o fudd i'r cyhoedd ddatgelu gwybodaeth oni ellir dangos yn glir ei bod o fudd i'r cyhoedd i beidio â gwneud hynny am y byddai datgeliad o'r fath yn achosi niwed sylweddol neu'n torri cyfrinachedd.

Hefyd, darparwn wybodaeth am ddim ac eithrio lle y bo'r gost o'i chasglu a'i datgelu'n fwy na £500. Bydd llinell gymorth wedi'i neilltuo i aelodau o'r cyhoedd ffonio am gyngor o ran gweld gwybodaeth. Mae gennym derfyn amser cyffredinol ar gyfer ymateb i geisiadau am wybodaeth, sef 15 diwrnod gwaith, er y cynigir y bydd awdurdodau cyhoeddus yn gweithio i 20 diwrnod gwaith o dan y Ddeddf.

Ers Mawrth 2000, mae'r Cynulliad wedi datblygu cofrestr gwybodaeth, fel y gall y cyhoedd nodi gwybodaeth allweddol a gynhyrchir gan y Cynulliad o ran ei fusnes. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys cyhoeddi'r wybodaeth ffeithiol a'r rhesymau a ystyrir yn berthnasol a phwysig wrth lunio ei brif gynigion a phenderfyniadau polisi. Rhoddir cyfnod prawf i'r cynnig i gyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwn yn gyntaf, gyda'r bwriad o'i roi ar waith yn llawn ar draws y Cynulliad. Mae'r gofrestr gwybodaeth o bwys mawr, oherwydd os na wyddoch bod yr wybodaeth yn bodoli, ni allwch ofyn am gopi ohoni. Mae cael cofrestr

copy of it. Having a register solves that problem.

The code includes details of categories of information produced by the Assembly that will be included in the information register. This list will be a living document, constantly being updated and reviewed to take account of any new areas of information as and when they become available. The significant innovation of the information register, the use of the internet and specified libraries throughout Wales will make information here more accessible and in a more structured way than was previously the case.

The approach to openness set out in the revised code is one which Assembly sponsored public bodies are required to follow, where possible. Local government is different. Although we can use moral suasion, mandating local government is not within our powers.

Training on all aspects of the new approach to freedom of information will, of course, be important. A training programme for Assembly and ASPB staff will be formulated. I will be taking a close personal interest in this. I observed the Republic of Ireland going through the fire of retraining all of Irish officialdom some three years ago. It was a fascinating experience. It is a reorienting of the official mind towards disclosure with the occasional 'no', rather than denial with the occasional disclosure.

We will revise the code on a regular basis in order to take on board any regulations or guidance issued in connection with the Freedom of Information Act 2000, by which we will have to abide in any case. Any substantial changes to the code required as a result of this process will be brought to Members' attention.

Janet Davies: Plaid Cymru will support this and we welcome the bringing forward of the code. We particularly welcome the fact that some measures in the code are stronger than those in the UK Act, for example on paying for information and on the time taken to send

yn datrys y broblem honno.

Mae'r cod yn cynnwys manylion am gategoriâu gwybodaeth a gynhyrchir gan y Cynulliad a gaiff eu cynnwys yn y gofrestr gwybodaeth. Bydd y rhestr yn ddogfen fyw, a gaiff ei diweddarau a'i hadolygu'n gyson er mwyn ystyried unrhyw feysydd newydd o wybodaeth wrth iddynt ddod. Bydd dyfeisgarwch gwirioneddol y gofrestr gwybodaeth, y defnydd o'r rhyngwyd a llyfrgelloedd penodol ledled Cymru yn ei gwneud yn haws gweld yr wybodaeth a hynny mewn ffordd fwy strwythuredig nag o'r blaen.

Mae'r ymagwedd tuag at ysbryd agored a nodwyd yn y cod diwygiedig yn un y mae'n ofynnol i gyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad ei dilyn, lle y bo'n bosibl. Mae llywodraeth leol yn wahanol. Er y gallwn ddefnyddio perswâd moesol, nid yw mandadu llywodraeth leol o fewn ein pwerau.

Bydd hyfforddiant ar bob agwedd ar yr ymagwedd newydd tuag at ryddid gwybodaeth, wrth gwrs, yn bwysig. Llunnir rhaglen hyfforddiant ar gyfer staff y Cynulliad a staff cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Byddaf yn cymryd diddordeb personol agos yn hyn. Ar sylwais Weriniaeth Iwerddon yn mynd drwy dân ailhyfforddi swyddogion Iwerddon i gyd tua thair blynedd yn ôl. Yr oedd yn brofiad diddorol iawn. Mae'n fater o ailgyfeirio'r meddwl swyddogol tuag at ddatgelu gyda 'na' achlysurol, yn hytrach na gwrthod gyda'r datgeliad achlysurol.

Byddwn yn diwygio'r cod yn rheolaidd er mwyn ystyried unrhyw reoliadau neu ganllaw a gyhoeddir mewn cysylltiad â Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000, y bydd yn rhaid inni fod yn ddarostyngedig iddi beth bynnag. Deuir ag unrhyw newidiadau sylweddol y bydd yn ofynnol eu gwneud i'r cod o ganlyniad i'r broses hon i sylw'r Aelodau.

Janet Davies: Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi hyn a chroesawn y broses o gyflwyno'r cod. Croesawn yn arbennig y ffaith bod rhai mesurau yn y cod yn gryfach na'r rheini yn Neddf y DU, er enghraifft, o ran talu am wybodaeth a'r amser a gymerir i atfon ateb i

out a reply to a request for information. I have always been concerned that, if people do not know that something exists, they cannot ask for it. Therefore, it is important to have a list stating that certain documents exist.

Having said that, it is always the exemptions that cause the problem. When I read the code, I felt that there was a thread running through it that was of concern to me, namely who decides on the criteria for exemptions. I know that, sometimes, that lies with another layer of Government rather than with us. However, I would like to raise a few of my concerns. How are we reaching the guidelines on criteria? Will a working party be set up in some cases?

On pages 15 and 16, in my copy of the code at least, I was concerned about the definitions of the likelihood to harm

‘the economic or financial interests of any administration in the United Kingdom.’

How is that defined? Also, what is the relationship between the devolved administrations and the UK Government? Commercial confidentiality is important but we need a clearer definition of it.

Perhaps Rhodri could clarify the Aarhus convention for me: I found it quite difficult to understand that if there was access to information, why was there no duty to confirm or deny on this body? It may be that it is a purely technical legal matter, but I was somewhat concerned about it.

One of the most important things that I was concerned about was availability of information in the languages of minority ethnic communities. We all recognise the difficulties of producing all papers in all minority languages, but should we look for clearer guidelines on what we must produce in ethnic minority languages, particularly as regards education and human rights? I feel that if you live in Wales, and belong to one of the communities that speaks a language other than Welsh or English, you still have rights and should still be able to get access to as much information as possible in your own language.

gais am wybodaeth. Bu'n bryder imi erioed, os na wŷr pobl bod rhywbeth yn bodoli, ni allant ofyn amdano. Felly, mae'n bwysig cael rhestr sydd yn nodi bod dogfennau penodol yn bodoli.

Wedi dweud hynny, yr eithriadau sydd yn achosi'r broblem bob amser. Pan ddarllenais y cod, teimlwn fod llinyn yn rhedeg drwyddo a oedd o bryder imi, sef pwy sydd yn penderfynu ar y meini prawf ar gyfer eithriadau. Gwn fod hynny, weithiau, yn fater i haen arall o Lywodraeth yn hytrach na ni. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn godi ychydig o'm pryderon. Sut y cyrhaeddwn y canllawiau ar feini prawf? A sefydlir gweithgor mewn rhai achosion?

Ar dudalennau 15 ac 16, yn fy nghopi i o'r cod o leiaf, yr oeddwn yn pryderu am y diffiniadau o'r tebygolrwydd

‘buddiannau economaidd neu ariannol unrhyw weinyddiaeth yn y Deyrnas Unedig.’

Sut y diffinnir hynny? Hefyd, beth yw'r berthynas rhwng y gweinyddiaethau a ddatganolwyd a Llywodraeth y DU? Mae cyfrinachedd masnachol yn bwysig ond mae angen diffiniad cliriach ohono arnom.

Efallai y gallai Rhodri egluro confensiwn Aarhus imi: fe'i cefais yn eithaf anodd deall os oedd caniatâd i weld gwybodaeth, pam nad oedd dyletswydd ar y corff hwn i gadarnhau neu wrthod? Efallai mai mater cyfreithiol cwbl dechnegol ydyw, ond yr oeddwn ychydig yn bryderus yn ei gylch.

Un o'r pethau pwysicaf a oedd o bryder imi oedd yr wybodaeth sydd ar gael mewn ieithoedd cymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Yr ydym oll yn cydnabod yr anawsterau o gynhyrchu pob papur ym mhob iaith leiafrifol, ond a ddylem edrych am ganllawiau cliriach ar yr hyn sydd yn rhaid inni ei gynhyrchu mewn ieithoedd lleiafrifoedd ethnig, yn arbennig o ran addysg a hawliau dynol? Credaf, os ydych yn byw yng Nghymru, ac yn perthyn i un o'r cymunedau sydd yn siarad iaith ar wahân i'r Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg, bod gennych hawliau o hyd a dylech ddal i allu gweld cymaint o wybodaeth â phosibl yn eich iaith

eich hun.

Peter Black: I also welcome this code of practice as an important step forward in achieving a culture of openness and transparency in all of the National Assembly's work. The key message throughout this code is the presumption in favour of openness, which is important, and the need to work within what is practical and possible, given the fact that, unlike Scotland, we do not have the powers to introduce primary legislation on this issue. We need to work within the laws as enacted at Westminster, but I am pleased that we are showing them the way forward, and not the other way round. The language in which this code is couched is stronger than the original code and goes further than the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

The commitment to staff training and plain, gender-neutral language is also important in assisting people who are not familiar with the workings of government in getting the information they want. I also welcome the commitment to consulting with various groups about catering for their needs. In doing that we need to find ways of making meetings accessible to groups who might otherwise be excluded, such as those who are deaf or hard of hearing. I know that the House Committee is looking at sign language and subtitling, but this is some way off, and there are a number of problems in terms of the availability of signers and subtitling technology. That is an issue of openness and access that will need to be addressed in time.

There is, of course, provision in this code for when information cannot be disclosed. That is inevitable. However, that is not always black or white, a problem to which Janet alluded. I welcome the access to the Ombudsman as a form of appeal, and hope that that avenue is made clear to people if they feel that they have a grievance against the code. It would also be useful if the First Minister could outline what monitoring would be undertaken so that queries would be dealt with within the deadlines set by the

Peter Black: Croesawaf innau hefyd y cod ymarfer hwn fel cam pwysig ymlaen wrth gyflawni diwylliant o ysbryd agored ac eglurder yn holl waith y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Neges allweddol y cod hwn ar ei hyd yw'r rhagdybiaeth sydd yn ffafrio ysbryd agored, sydd yn bwysig, ynghyd â'r angen i weithio o fewn yr hyn sydd yn ymarferol ac yn bosibl, o gofio'r ffaith, yn wahanol i'r Alban, nad oes gennym y pwerau i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth sylfaenol ar y mater hwn. Mae angen inni weithio o fewn y deddfau a gyhoeddwyd yn San Steffan, ond yr wyf yn falch mai ni sydd yn dangos y ffordd ymlaen iddynt hwy, ac nid i'r gwrthwyneb. Mae geiriad y cod hwn yn gryfach na'r cod gwreiddiol gan fynd ymhellach na gofynion Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000.

Mae'r ymrwymiad i hyfforddi staff a ieithwedd blaen, ddiuedd o ran rhyw, hefyd yn bwysig wrth gynorthwyo pobl nad ydynt yn gyfarwydd â'r ffordd y mae llywodraeth yn gweithio wrth gael yr wybodaeth a ddymunant. Croesawaf hefyd yr ymrwymiad i ymgynghori â grwpiau amrywiol ynglŷn â darparu ar gyfer eu hanghenion. Wrth wneud hynny mae angen inni ddod o hyd i ffyrdd o sicrhau bod cyfarfodydd yn agored i grwpiau y gellid fel arall eu heithrio, fel y rheini sydd yn fyddar neu'n drwm eu clyw. Gwn fod Pwyllgor y Tŷ yn edrych ar iaith arwyddion ac is-deitlo, ond mae tipyn o amser cyn hynny, ac mae nifer o broblemau yn nhermau'r bobl sydd ar gael i wneud yr iaith arwyddion ac o ran technoleg is-deitlo. Mae hynny'n fater o ysbryd agored a chaniatâd i weld gwybodaeth y bydd angen ymdrin â hi ymhen amser.

Mae darpariaeth, wrth gwrs, yn y cod hwn ar gyfer adegau pan na ellir datgelu gwybodaeth. Mae hynny'n anochel. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n ddu neu'n wyn bob amser, problem y cyfeiriodd Janet ati. Croesawaf y ffordd o gysylltu â'r Ombwdsmon fel modd o apelio, a gobeithiaf y gwneir y cyfrwng hwnnw'n glir i bobl os teimlant fod ganddynt gŵyn yn erbyn y cod. Byddai hefyd yn ddefnyddiol pe gallai Prif Weinidog Cymru amlinellu pa broses fonitro yr ymgymerid â hi er mwyn delio ag

code. What progress is being made on those needing more than 15 days, and what reporting procedure will be put into place so that that monitoring is open and transparent? It would be useful if we could have regular reports—perhaps annual—on how this code is proceeding, so that we could see whether the information is being made available, how quickly, and how many applications are turned down.

Finally, I welcome the important part of this code that includes a presumption against charging. That is vital for openness and transparency, above any other provision. I know that when people seek to obtain documents from some local councils, the charges can be excessive, and this has put some people off. I am pleased that the Assembly has not fallen into this trap.

David Davies: I will begin by reacting to Janet's comments. While it is important that we respect everyone's human rights, it would not be practical to offer to translate any document into any language that was required. It would be highly expensive and it would limit our ability to offer the service required in English or Welsh.

4:20 p.m.

I broadly welcome the overall principle of extending the public right to information. I hope that everyone makes the best possible use of it. However, I was disappointed that the commitment to openness does not extend to local government—except as the Minister said, in a purely moral sense—since, in my own opinion, it is the endemic lack of openness in the culture of many local authorities that causes more damage to Wales than any lack of openness from the Assembly. As you know, I am a strident critic of the Assembly when it is required, but I do not think that a lack of openness is currently one of its biggest faults. If we do not have the opportunity to obtain that information from local authorities, under the terms of this proposal, will members of the public have the opportunity to access the investigations of Best Value auditors when they look at what local authorities are doing?

ymholiadau o fewn y terfynau amser a bennir gan y cod. Pa gynnydd a wneir ar y rheini sydd angen mwy na 15 diwrnod, a pha weithdrefn gofnodi a roddir ar waith fel bod y monitro yn agored ac yn eglur? Byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe gallem gael adroddiadau rheolaidd—yn flynyddol efallai—ar sut y mae'r cod hwn yn mynd rhagddo, er mwyn inni allu gweld pa un a sicheir bod yr wybodaeth ar gael ai peidio, pa mor gyflym, a faint o geisiadau a wrthodir.

Yn olaf, croesawaf ran bwysig y cod hwn sydd yn cynnwys rhagdybiaeth yn erbyn codi tâl. Mae hynny'n holl bwysig i sicrhau ysbryd agored ac eglurder, yn fwy nag unrhyw ddarpariaeth arall. Gwn pan fo pobl yn ceisio cael gafael ar ddogfennau gan rai cynghorau lleol, y gall y costau fod yn ormodol, ac mae hyn wedi annog rhai pobl i beidio â gwneud hynny. Yr wyf yn falch nad yw'r Cynulliad wedi syrthio i'r fagl hon.

David Davies: Dechreuaf drwy adweithio i sylwadau Janet. Er ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn parhau hawliau dynol pawb, ni fyddai'n ymarferol cynnig cyfieithu unrhyw ddogfen i unrhyw iaith y gofynnid amdani. Byddai'n hynod o ddrud ac yn cyfyngu ar ein gallu i gynnig y gwasanaeth angenrheidiol yn Gymraeg neu'n Saesneg.

At ei gilydd, croesawaf yr egwyddor gyffredinol o ymestyn hawl y cyhoedd i wybodaeth. Gobeithiaf y gwna pawb y defnydd gorau ohono. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddwn yn siomedig nad yw'r ymrwymiad i ysbryd agored yn ymestyn i lywodraeth leol—ac eithrio mewn ffordd foesol yn unig, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog—oherwydd, yn fy marn i, mae diffyg endemig ysbryd agored yn niwylliant llawer o awdurdodau lleol yn achosi mwy o niwed i Gymru nag unrhyw ddiffyg ysbryd agored ar ran y Cynulliad. Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf yn hallt fy meirniadaeth o'r Cynulliad pan fo angen, ond ni chredaf mai diffyg ysbryd agored yw un o'i feiau mwyaf ar hyn o bryd. Os nad oes gennym y cyfle i gael gafael ar yr wybodaeth honno gan awdurdodau lleol, o dan dermau'r cynnig hwn, a gaiff aelodau o'r cyhoedd y cyfle i weld ymchwiliadau archwilwyr Gwerth Gorau pan edrychant ar yr hyn y mae

awdurdodau lleol yn ei wneud?

I am extremely concerned about the fact that so many of my constituents have faced a rise in their council taxes to fund areas such as Blaenau Gwent. We already know from newspaper reports that the auditors have stated that they are handing out contracts quite erroneously to the wives of senior councillors. That is unacceptable. We cannot obtain information from local authorities about what they are doing. They are covering up. Frankly, Blaenau Gwent is not known as Blaenau Bent throughout the country without cause. I am fed up that the council taxpayers in my constituency have to pay for its excesses. I welcome anything that will enable me to obtain more information about what is happening in these cesspits of corruption in the Valleys.

William Graham: Speaking on behalf of the Welsh Conservatives, I support the aims of this kind of practice, which sets out the principle that underpins the National Assembly for Wales, namely the promotion of open Government. It reinforces the National Assembly for Wales's commitment and further strengthens our intention to be at the forefront of promoting open Government. It agrees measures fully in hand by the last Conservative Government. We note the key features of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, including this code of practice, in particular the two general duties placed upon public authorities to confirm or deny whether they hold the information requested. If they hold that information, they must pass it on to the person requesting access.

We also welcome the reduction in the number of days from 20 to 15. There should be wider consultations sought on the manner in which Assembly information is held. We fully understand the restriction because of the cost involved and the administration of selection material in making hard copies of Assembly publications freely available to the general public. However, in light of the stated aim of using the internet to publish National Assembly business and decisions, we must recognise the number of people who have

Mae'r ffaith bod cymaint o'm hetholwyr wedi wynebu cynnydd yn eu treth gyngor er mwyn ariannu ardaloedd fel Blaenau Gwent yn bryder dybryd imi. Gwyddom eisoes o adroddiadau papur newydd i'r archwilwyr nodi eu bod yn dosbarthu contractau i wragedd uwch gynghorwyr, sydd yn anghywir. Mae hynny'n annerbyniol. Ni allwn gael gafael ar wybodaeth gan awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â'r hyn a wnânt. Maent yn cuddio'u beiau. A bod yn onest, ni elwir Blaenau Gwent yn Blaenau Bent ledled y wlad heb reswm. Yr wyf wedi diflasu ar sefyllfa lle y mae'r rhai sydd yn talu'r dreth gyngor yn fy etholaeth i yn gorfod talu am ei ormodedd. Croesawaf unrhyw beth a'i gwna'n bosibl imi gael gafael ar fwy o wybodaeth am yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yn y carthbyllau llygredd hyn yn y Cymoedd.

William Graham: Gan siarad ar ran Ceidwadwyr Cymru, cefnogaf nodau'r math hwn o arfer, sydd yn nodi egwyddor waelodol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, sef hyrwyddo Llywodraeth agored. Atgyfnertha ymrwymiad Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gan gryfhau ymhellach ein bwriad i fod ar flaen y gad o ran hyrwyddo Llywodraeth agored. Cytuna ar fesurau a oedd mewn grym o dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf. Nodwn nodweddion allweddol Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000, gan gynnwys y cod ymarfer hwn, yn arbennig y ddwy ddyletswydd gyffredinol a osodwyd ar awdurdodau cyhoeddus i gadarnhau neu wadu pa un a oes ganddynt yr wybodaeth y gwnaethpwyd cais amdani ai peidio. Os oes ganddynt yr wybodaeth honno, rhaid iddynt ei throsglwyddo i'r person sydd yn gwneud cais am ei gweld.

Croesawn hefyd y gostyngiad yn nifer y diwrnodau o 20 i 15. Dylid ceisio cynnal ymgynghoriadau ehangach ar y modd y cedwir gwybodaeth y Cynulliad. Deallwn y cyfyngiad yn llawn oherwydd y gost a'r gwaith o weinyddu deunydd dethol wrth wneud copïau caled o gyhoeddiadau'r Cynulliad sydd ar gael am ddim i'r cyhoedd. Fodd bynnag, yng ngoleuni'r nod a nodwyd o ddefnyddio'r rhyngwryd i gyhoeddi busnes a phenderfyniadau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, rhaid inni gydnabod nifer y bobl a all

access to and are able to use the internet. We need to be assured that in selecting the internet as the manner of publishing Assembly information, we are not putting up a barrier. Unfamiliarity with, and lack of access to the technology that provides this information may impede people's willingness to access the information required.

We must also address the matter of public authorities charging for the information they provide and the possibility of them hiding behind an explanation of costs exceeding the specified threshold. Principle 8 of the Code of Practice on Public Access to Information specifies a general policy on providing information free of charge where possible. However, applicants are asked if they wish to pursue their inquiry if the cost of gathering information is greater than £500. This requires a standard costing system applied uniformly across all public authorities in Wales to ensure equality in access to information. We broadly welcome the measures proposed.

Brian Gibbons: David Davies's outrageous remarks about local authorities in the Valleys should not go without challenge, not least, because, if my memory serves me correctly, even though the National Audit Office severely criticised Blaenau Gwent local authority, it did not describe what happened as corruption. If you are going to use such liberal language and be so carefree with accuracy, then you should withdraw if you have no prima facie evidence to justify your outrageous comments.

David Davies: If the Member does not think that a district auditor's report, stating that a contract awarded to a senior councillor's wife—despite the fact that it was far more than the council could afford—is not symptomatic of corruption, how does he explain the fact that, at one point, such a large number of the councillors were being questioned by the police about various irregularities that the only place they could hold a quorum was down at the local nick?

Why are my constituents paying for the councillors' excesses? When will the

ddefnyddio'r rhyngwyd. Mae angen inni sicrhau, wrth ddewis y rhyngwyd fel y ffordd o gyhoeddi gwybodaeth am y Cynulliad, nad ydym yn codi rhwystr. Gallai anghyefindra â'r dechnoleg sydd yn darparu'r wybodaeth hon, a phroblem o ran cael ei gweld, amharu ar barodrwydd pobl i fynd at yr wybodaeth y gofynnir amdani.

Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael hefyd â'r mater o awdurdodau cyhoeddus yn codi tâl am yr wybodaeth a ddarparant a'r posibilrwydd eu bod yn cuddio y tu ôl i esboniad am gostau uwch na'r trothwy penodedig. Noda Egwyddor 8 y Cod Ymarfer ar Ganiatâd i'r Cyhoedd Weld Gwybodaeth yn benodol bolisi cyffredinol ar ddarparu gwybodaeth am ddim lle y bo'n bosibl. Fodd bynnag, gofynnir i ymgeiswyr a ddymunant barhau â'u hymchwiliad os yw'r gost o gasglu gwybodaeth yn fwy na £500. Mae hyn yn galw am system gostio safonol a gymhwysir yn gyson ar draws pob awdurdod cyhoeddus yng Nghymru er mwyn sicrhau cydraddoldeb o ran cael gweld gwybodaeth. At ei gilydd croesawn y mesurau a gynigir.

Brian Gibbons: Ni ddylai sylwadau beiddgar David Davies am awdurdodau lleol yn y Cymoedd fynd heb eu herio, a hynny, yn arbennig os y cofiaf yn iawn, er i'r Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol feirniadu awdurdod lleol Blaenau Gwent yn hallt, ni ddisgrifiodd yr hyn a ddigwyddodd fel llygredd. Os ydych am ddefnyddio ieithwedd ryddfrydol o'r fath a bod mor esgeulus o gywirdeb, dylech eu tynnu'n ôl os nad oes gennych dystiolaeth prima facie i gyfiawnhau eich sylwadau beiddgar.

David Davies: Os na chreda'r Aelod bod adroddiad archwiliwr dosbarth, sydd yn nodi i gontract gael ei roi i wraig uwch gynghorydd—er gwaethaf y ffaith ei fod yn swm llawer mwy nag y gallai'r cyngor ei fforddio—yn arwydd o lygredd, sut yr esbonia'r ffaith, ar un adeg, bod nifer mor fawr o'r cynghorwyr yn cael eu holi gan yr heddlu ynglŷn ag achosion amrywiol o afreoleidd-dra fel mai'r unig le y gallent gynnal cworwm oedd yn y swyddfa heddlu leol?

Pam bod fy etholwyr yn talu am ormodedd y cynghorwyr? Pryd y bydd y Cynulliad yn

Assembly send people in to discover what is happening to the money allocated to that local authority by the Assembly?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We are in danger of moving away from the subject of the debate.

The First Minister: Despite that little spat, it is fair to say that the debate, though brief, has generally welcomed that this code of access to information is more extensive than that we have had hitherto. It is more extensive than what will become obligatory in a year to 18 months' time as the Freedom of Information Act 2000 reaches the implementation stage.

The exemptions that Janet asked about are referred to in the Freedom of Information Act 2000, and that is why we have included them. With regard to matters pertaining to language, if information is requested in a specific minority language then the reply will probably be in that language. However, the question of producing all of the Assembly's information in languages other than Welsh and English is clearly beyond us, and it is not something, I think, that you wanted to suggest.

The issues relating to the main exemptions concern relationships with Whitehall and Westminster. We would say that our code is up to 30 per cent better and more extensive in its willingness to disgorge information. However, given that the Government has decided to structure the Freedom of Information Act 2000 in the way that it has, our code must not be used by anybody as a back-door method to try to access information that is denied them by Whitehall, Westminster, Government legislation or by what Parliament has agreed to be the basis of freedom of information on which the British Government will operate from the due date in July or September 2002. We must not be used and abused by anybody trying to access information that is denied under the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

Likewise, in terms of commerce, contract and economic harm, contracts are covered by the Freedom of Information Act 2000. What is

anfon pobl i mewn i weld beth sydd yn digwydd i'r arian a ddyrennir i'r awdurdod lleol hwnnw gan y Cynulliad?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr ydym mewn perygl o grwydro o destun y ddadl.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Er gwaethaf y mân gweryl hwnnw, mae'n deg dweud bod y ddadl, yn gyffredinol, er yn fyr, wedi croesawu'r ffaith bod y cod caniatâd i weld gwybodaeth yn ehangach na'r hyn a gawsom hyd yn hyn. Mae'n ehangach na'r hyn a fydd yn orfodol ymhen blwyddyn i 18 mis wrth i Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 gyrraedd y cam gweithredu.

Cyfeirir at yr eithriadau y gofynnodd Janet amdanynt yn Neddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi eu cynnwys. O ran materion sydd yn ymwneud â iaith, os gofynnir am wybodaeth mewn iaith leiafrifol benodol, mae'n fwy na thebyg y bydd yr ateb yn yr iaith honno. Fodd bynnag, mae'r mater o gynhyrchu holl wybodaeth y Cynulliad mewn ieithoedd ar wahân i Gymraeg a Saesneg yn amlwg y tu hwnt inni, ac nid yw'n rhywbeth, yn fy marn i, yr oeddech am ei awgrymu.

Mae'r materion sydd yn ymwneud â'r prif eithriadau yn ymwneud â Whitehall a San Steffan. Dywedem fod ein cod hyd at 30 y cant yn well ac ehangach o ran ei barodrwydd i ildio gwybodaeth. Fodd bynnag, o gofio bod y Llywodraeth wedi penderfynu strwythuro Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 yn y ffordd a wnaeth, rhaid sicrhau na ddefnyddir ein cod gan unrhyw un fel dull drws cefn o geisio cael gweld gwybodaeth y gwrthodir iddynt gan ddeddfwriaeth Whitehall, San Steffan, y Llywodraeth neu gan yr hyn a gytunwyd gan y Senedd i fod yn sail rhyddid gwybodaeth y bydd Llywodraeth Prydain yn gweithredu ami o'r dyddiad priodol yng Ngorffennaf neu Fedi 2002. Rhaid inni beidio â chael ein defnyddio a'n camddefnyddio gan unrhyw un sydd yn ceisio gweld gwybodaeth a wrthodir o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000.

Yn yr un modd, yn nhermau niwed masnachol, cytundebol ac economaidd, cwmpesir contractau gan Ddeddf Rhyddid

proposed in the Act—and we intend to use this provision also—is that contracts have to be structured. Those bidding for public contracts must accept that before they bid a degree of information will be disclosed in future that probably was not disclosed in the past. Those are the terms for bidding for a contract. It will take a bit of getting used to, but people will get used to it. That will happen regardless, by the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act 2000.

I am glad that you accepted that the register was the key provision here. That was not in the other dispensations. It is in several freedom of information dispensations in other countries. It is the key to a really operable freedom of information system. I will tell you why. I was Chair of the Public Administration Select Committee. When we conducted a review of freedom of information, it came to our notice how effective this provision was on request. If you were denied this information you would then seek it by asking the Ombudsman to look into it. When I asked how many times this provision had been used over the past few years, of the four times, three of them were by me. I only found out because I was Chair of the Public Administration Select Committee. So it is a non-statutory code that does not inform people of what their rights are. The rights are there, but you will only know about them if you happen to become a specialist in the field: an investigative journalist or the chair of a select committee. Having a register means that you know what information is there because it will be described in the register. You can access it through the internet or at public libraries, and then you will know what information exists that you may want to look at and is not there only for specialists but for the general public.

Peter Black mentioned Scotland. It is an interesting area in that they have primary legislation power. However, possibly because they are doing it via primary legislation, they

Gwybodaeth 2000. Yr hyn a gynigir yn y Ddeddf—a bwriadwn ddefnyddio'r ddarpariaeth hon hefyd—yw bod yn rhaid strwythuro contractau. Rhaid i'r rheini a wnaiff gynnig am gontractau cyhoeddus dderbyn y ffaith y datgelir rhywfaint o wybodaeth, cyn iddynt wneud cynnig, o hyn allan, nas datgelid yn y gorffennol, fwy na thebyg. Dyna'r termau ar gyfer gwneud cynnig am gontract. Bydd yn cymryd amser i gyfarwyddo â hyn, ond bydd pobl yn cyfarwyddo ag ef. Bydd hynny'n digwydd, does a ddelo, yn sgîl darpariaethau Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000.

Yr wyf yn falch ichi dderbyn mai'r gofrestr oedd y ddarpariaeth allweddol yma. Nid oedd hynny yn y goruchwyliaethau eraill. Fe'i ceir mewn sawl goruchwyliaeth rhyddid gwybodaeth mewn gwledydd eraill. Dyna'r allwedd i system rhyddid gwybodaeth y gellir ei gweithredu mewn gwirionedd. Dywedaf wrthy ch pam. Yr oeddwn yn Gadeirydd Pwyllgor Dethol y Weinyddiaeth Gyhoeddus. Pan gynhaliwyd adolygiad o ryddid gwybodaeth gennym, daeth i'n sylw pa mor effeithiol yr oedd y ddarpariaeth hon ar gais. Os câi'r wybodaeth hon ei gwrthod, byddech wedyn yn ei cheisio drwy ofyn i'r Ombwdsmon ymchwilio i hynny. Pan ofynnais sawl gwaith y defnyddiwyd y ddarpariaeth hon dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, o'r pedair gwaith, fi oedd wedi ei defnyddio dair gwaith. Yr unig ffordd y canfûm hyn oedd am fy mod yn Gadeirydd Pwyllgor Dethol y Weinyddiaeth Gyhoeddus. Felly mae'n god statudol nad yw'n hysbysu pobl o'u hawliau. Mae'r hawliau yno, ond dim ond os digwyddwch fynd yn arbenigwr i'r maes y dowch i wybod amdanynt: yn newyddiadurwr ymchwiliol neu'n gadeirydd pwyllgor dethol. Golyga gael cofrestr eich bod yn gwybod pa wybodaeth sydd yno gan y bydd wedi'i disgrifio yn y gofrestr. Gallwch ei gweld drwy'r rhyngwryd neu mewn llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus, ac yna byddwch yn gwybod pa wybodaeth sydd yn bodoli y byddwch efallai am edrych arni ac nad yw yno ar gyfer arbenigwyr yn unig ond i'r cyhoedd.

Crybwyllodd Peter Black yr Alban. Mae'n ardal ddiddorol o ran y ffaith bod ganddynt bŵer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Fodd bynnag, o bosibl am eu bod yn gweithredu drwy

are quite a long way behind us. I think that their first reading of the Bill, or draft Bill, is presently out for consultation. The consultation finishes on 25 May. They are not really into the real work of legislation as yet. That will probably be a year for legislation and another year for implementation, whereas we are going ahead, subject to any vote in the Assembly today.

4:30 p.m.

On access to Assembly information for the deaf and the hard of hearing, that goes rather wider than freedom of information. It is true that, if accepted, this revised code covers the Presiding Office. It is not often that something that the First Minister proposes covers the Presiding Office, but this does. The previous code covered the Presiding Office, as well as all the administration's works, and the same would apply to this. To that extent, any encouragement towards greater accessibility for the deaf and the hard of hearing will, I am sure, be covered in the same spirit. I am sure that an annual report will be considered favourably.

Charging should be kept to a minimum so that people make use of it—if you cannot afford the information, you do not have a professional interest, you do not expect to make money out of it like somebody involved in land development, or some such. You should still be able to get access to that information up to this £500 maximum before we have to start charging, simply because of the amount of work involved. David, I mentioned in my opening speech that local government was not covered, because we are not allowed to cover it. I put that in to try to help you not to make the kind of speech that you did. It is not capable of being covered by us. By moral suasion we will seek to encourage local government, but it is not the same—

David Davies: I simply went on to talk about the Best Value auditors who are appointed by the Assembly, and to ask if, as an Assembly Member, or even as a member of the public, I would be given access to their findings. That

gyfrwng deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, maent gryn bellter y tu ôl i ni. Credaf yr ymgynghorir ar eu darlleniad cyntaf o'r Mesur, neu'r Mesur drafft, ar hyn o bryd. Daw'r ymgynghoriad i ben ar 25 Mai. Nid ydynt wedi dechrau'n iawn ar y gwaith o ddeddfu eto. Mae'n fwy na thebyg y bydd yn flwyddyn ar gyfer y ddeddfwriaeth ac yn flwyddyn arall ar gyfer ei gweithredu, tra ein bod ni'n mynd rhagom, yn amodol ar unrhyw bleidlais yn y Cynulliad heddiw.

O ran gwybodaeth am y Cynulliad i'r byddar a'r trwm eu clyw, â hynny'n ehangach na rhyddid gwybodaeth. Mae'n wir bod y cod diwygiedig hwn, os caiff ei dderbyn, yn cwmpasu Swyddfa'r Llywydd. Nid yn aml y cwmpesir Swyddfa'r Llywydd gan rywbeth a gynigir gan Brif Weinidog Cymru, ond mae hyn yn gwneud hynny. Yr oedd y cod blaenorol yn cwmpasu Swyddfa'r Llywydd, yn ogystal â holl waith y weinyddiaeth, a byddai'r un peth yn gymwys i hyn. I'r graddau hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr yr ymdrinnir ag unrhyw anogaeth tuag at ei gwneud yn haws i'r byddar a'r trwm eu clyw weld gwybodaeth yn yr un ysbryd. Yr wyf yn siŵr yr ystyrir adroddiad blynyddol yn ffafriol.

Dylid cadw'r tâl a godir i isafswm er mwyn i bobl wneud defnydd ohono—os na allwch fforddio'r wybodaeth, nid oes gennych fuddiant proffesiynol, ni ddisgwyliwch wneud arian o'r peth fel rhywun sydd yn rhan o ddatblygu tir, neu rywrai tebyg. Dylech barhau i allu gweld yr wybodaeth honno hyd at y £500 hwn o uchafswm cyn inni orfod dechrau codi tâl, oherwydd swmp y gwaith y mae hynny'n ei olygu. David, crybwyllais yn fy araith agoriadol na chwmpaswyd llywodraeth leol, gan nad oes gennym yr hawl i'w chwmpasu. Cynhwysais hynny er mwyn ceisio eich helpu i beidio â rhoi'r math o araith a roddwyd gennych. Nid yw'n bosibl inni ei chwmpasu. Drwy berswâd moesol ceisiwn annog llywodraeth leol, ond nid yw hynny'r un peth—

David Davies: Y cwbl a wneuthum oedd mynd yn fy mlaen i siarad am yr archwilwyr Gwerth Gorau a benodwyd gan y Cynulliad, a gofyn os, fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad, neu hyd yn oed fel aelod o'r cyhoedd, y cawn

was the point that I went on to make.

The First Minister: I am not clear as to whether auditors, strictly speaking, would be covered by it, but certainly local government is not, other than by moral suasion. On cost, William you welcomed this, and you wanted to seek provision about the uniformity of cost and the £500 limit right across the board for the Assembly and Assembly sponsored public bodies. That is the right way to approach it, whereby ASPBs would not somehow abuse the £500 in order to deny information by making it costly for people. There has been a general welcome across all four parties today, and I am pleased to put this successfully, I hope, to the vote.

ganiatâd i weld eu canfyddiadau. Dyna'r pwynt yr euthum ymlaen i'w wneud.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf yn sicr pa un a gâi archwilwyr, a bod yn fanwl gywir, eu cwmpasu gan hynny, ond yn sicr nid yw'n cwmpasu llywodraeth leol, ac eithrio drwy berswâd moesol. O ran cost, William croesawyd hyn gennyh, ac yr oeddech am geisio cael darpariaeth ynglŷn ag unffurfiaeth cost a'r cyfyngiad o £500 ar gyfer y Cynulliad yn gyffredinol a chyrrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Dyna'r ffordd iawn o ymdrin â hyn, gan ei gwneud yn amhosibl i gyrrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad gamddefnyddio'r £500 rywsut er mwyn gwrthod gwybodaeth drwy ei gwneud yn ddrud i bobl. Fe'i croesawyd ar draws pob un o'r pedair plaid yn gyffredinol heddiw, ac mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno hyn i'r Aelodau bleidleisio arno, yn llwyddiannus, gobeithio.

Cynnig: O blaid 38, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion: For 38, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Hancock, Brian
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter

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

Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion adopted.*

**Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar Adroddiad
 Ymchwiliad Phillips (BSE)
 The Health and Social Services Committee report on the Phillips (BSE) Inquiry
 Report**

Kirsty Williams: I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 9.9, notes the report from the Health and Social Services Committee, in conjunction with the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee, entitled 'The Implications for Wales of the Phillips (BSE) Inquiry Report', which was laid in the Table Office on 21 March 2001.

Members will be aware that Lord Phillips's report was published on 26 October 2000. The report was made to the UK Government, and it is for Westminster to lead in considering and implementing the recommendations in consultation with the devolved administrations. However, there are several areas where the issues are now devolved, and it is these that the Health and Social Services Committee has considered, together with the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee, where there has been an overlap of interest. The Committee undertook an initial examination of the key issues, which fell into three broad categories reflected in the terms of reference. First, the arrangements for caring for the victims of variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease. Secondly, the measures in place to protect the human food chain from the effects of BSE, and thirdly, the progress of the vCJD epidemic and the way in which scientific evidence is made available. After a preliminary discussion in November, the Committee took evidence at meetings in December and January. We were joined for part of our meeting in January by members of the Agriculture and Rural Development

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 9.9, yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, ar y cyd â'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig, 'Goblygiadau Adroddiad Ymchwiliad Phillips (BSE) i Gymru', a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2001.

Bydd yr Aelodau yn ymwybodol i adroddiad yr Arglwydd Phillips gael ei gyhoeddi ar 26 Hydref 2000. Cyflwynwyd yr adroddiad i Lywodraeth y DU, a San Steffan fydd yn arwain y gwaith o ystyried a gweithredu'r argymhellion mewn ymgynghoriad â'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig. Fodd bynnag, mae sawl maes lle y mae'r materion wedi'u datganoli erbyn hyn, a'r materion hyn a ystyriodd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, ar y cyd â'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig, lle yr oeddent yn gorgyffwrdd â gwaith y naill a'r llall. Ymgwymerodd y Pwyllgor ag archwiliad cychwynnol o'r materion allweddol, a rannodd yn dri chategori cyffredinol yn ôl y cylch gorchwyl. Yn gyntaf, y trefniadau ar gyfer gofalu am y rhai sydd yn dioddef o amrywiolyn clefyd Creutzfeldt-Jakob. Yn ail, y mesurau ar waith ar gyfer diogelu'r gadwyn fwyd ddynol rhag effeithiau BSE, ac yn drydydd, datblygiad achosion o amrywiolyn CJD a'r ffordd y caiff tystiolaeth wyddonol ei chyhoeddi. Ar ôl trafodaeth ragarweiniol ym mis Tachwedd, gwrandawodd y Pwyllgor ar dystiolaeth mewn cyfarfodydd ym mis Rhagfyr a mis Ionawr. Ymunodd aelodau o'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu

Committee to hear evidence from the Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee, the Food Standards Agency and the Society of Directors of Public Protection. They covered the protection of the human food chain, access to scientific advice and issues surrounding the links between BSE in cattle and vCJD.

We were privileged to take evidence from people eminent in their field, as well as from those who had first hand experience of the disease from the suffering and untimely deaths of young relatives—a wife, a son and a daughter. I repeat the Committee's thanks to these people, some of whom travelled from Edinburgh, the north of England, London and north-west Wales to be with us. In particular, I thank the families who are all members of the BSE foundation that exists to inform people about BSE and vCJD and give support to victims and their families. Their dedication in helping others by sharing their experiences and raising awareness is an example of selfless caring.

The Committee made 21 recommendations. Most of these are directly within the Assembly's sphere of influence. Two will require action at a UK level. The Committee firmly believes that all these recommendations are important, reasonable and achievable.

I will begin by talking about caring for the victims. Variant CJD is a devastating disease. We heard at the Committee over and over again how difficult it is to diagnose. The symptoms are often mistaken as those of a psychiatric disease. The rarity of the condition means that doctors and other health professionals may not be alert to the possibility. Once the disease has taken hold, deterioration in the victims is rapid. Those caring for victims need support, advice and practical help. We heard detailed evidence from the families about the problems that they had encountered. Sadly, some of the responses that they had received from professionals lacked sympathy and understanding. The distress that this caused was sometimes compounded by the failure to diagnose the disease. However, their

Gwledig â ni am ran o'r cyfarfod yn Ionawr er mwyn clywed tystiolaeth gan y Pwyllgor Enseffalopathi Sbyngffurf Buchol Ymgynghorol, yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd a Chymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Diogelwch y Cyhoedd. Cwmpaswyd pynciau megis diogelu'r gadwyn fwyd ddynol, mynediad i gyngor gwyddonol a materion yn ymwneud â'r cysylltiadau rhwng BSE mewn gwartheg ac amrywiolyn CJD.

Cawsom y ffrainc o gymryd tystiolaeth gan bobl sydd yn amlwg yn eu maes, yn ogystal â phobl a gafodd brofiad personol o'r clefyd drwy ddiodeffaint a marwolaeth gynamserol eu perthnasau ifanc—gwraig, mab a merch. Ategef ddiolch y Pwyllgor i'r bobl hyn, rhai ohonynt wedi teithio o Gaeredin, gogledd Lloegr, Llundain a gogledd-orllewin Cymru i ymuno â ni. Yn arbennig, diolchaf i'r teuluoedd sydd oll yn aelodau o sefydliad BSE a sefydlwyd i roi gwybodaeth i bobl am BSE a'r amrywiolyn CJD ac i roi cefnogaeth i ddiodeffwyr a'u teuluoedd. Mae eu hymroddiad wrth helpu pobl eraill drwy rannu eu profiadau a chodi ymwybyddiaeth yn esiampl o ofal anhunanol.

Gwnaeth y Pwyllgor 21 o argymhellion. Gall y Cynulliad ddylanwadu'n uniongyrchol ar y rhan fwyaf ohonynt. Bydd dau yn gofyn am weithredu ar lefel y DU. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn gadarn o'r farn fod pob un o'r argymhellion hyn yn bwysig, yn rhesymol ac yn gyflawnadwy.

Dechreuaf drwy siarad am ofal i'r diodeffwyr. Mae amrywiolyn CJD yn glefyd difethol. Clywsom yn y Pwyllgor dro ar ôl tro pa mor anodd ydyw canfod y clefyd. Caiff y symptomau yn aml eu camgymryd am symptomau afiechyd seiciatryddol. Gan fod y clefyd yn un anghyffredin, nid yw meddygon a gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol eraill bob amser yn effro iddo. Unwaith y bydd y clefyd yn gafael, mae cyflwr person yn dirywio'n gyflym iawn. Mae angen cefnogaeth, cyngor a chymorth ymarferol ar y rhai sydd yn gofalu am ddiodeffwyr. Clywsom dystiolaeth fanwl gan y teuluoedd am y problemau a wynebasant. Yn anffodus, yr oedd ymateb rhai gweithwyr proffesiynol iddynt yn dangos diffyg cydymdeimlad a dealltwriaeth. Weithiau ychwanegwyd at y gofid a barodd hyn drwy'r methiant i ganfod y clefyd. Fodd

experience is an indictment of the way in which people who have psychiatric illness are treated. We must ensure that our mental health strategies address that, not only for vCJD victims, but for all people who suffer from mental health.

A number of our recommendations relate to the care and support of victims and their families. I will not rehearse them all, but the main points were that steps should be taken to ensure early diagnosis, that there must be effective guidance for all professional disciplines and fully integrated working between them and an appointed key worker. Sufferers and their families should be able to fast-track access to the aids and adaptations that are needed. The key worker should be in place to hold budgets to facilitate that. The capacity of the national vCJD care co-ordinator to meet the needs of sufferers in Wales and their families should be kept under continual review. Counselling and continuing support should be provided for bereaved families with the services of the key worker continuing as necessary for a transitional period.

On the protection of the human food chain, Lord Phillips's report covered events up until March 1996. Since then, the Food Standards Agency has been established and has taken over responsibility for safety of the human food chain. The FSA told the Committee that its core values were to put the interests of the consumer first and to be open and accessible to the consumer. It was developing its relationship with the Public Health Laboratory Services and with local authorities. An accountability framework has been developed to specify what is expected of local authorities in enforcing food safety standards. The Agency also advised on the same standards that apply to imported foods and the adequacies of these standards. The FSA said that it was pressing for better country of origin labelling to help consumers make informed choices about their food purchases. The Committee welcomed the Agency's transparent approach to its work and will monitor its progress with interest.

bynag, mae eu profiad yn rhoi darlun damniol o'r ffordd y caiff pobl â salwch seiciatryddol eu trin. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod ein strategaethau iechyd meddwl yn mynd i'r afael â hynny, nid yn unig o safbwynt y rhai sydd yn dioddef o amrywiolyn CJD, ond i bawb sydd yn dioddef o salwch iechyd meddwl.

Mae nifer o'n hargymhellion yn ymwneud â gofal a chefnogaeth i ddiodefwyr a'u teuluoedd. Nid ymhelaethaf ar bob un, ond y prif bwyntiau oedd y dylid cymryd camau i sicrhau diagnosis cynnar, fod yn rhaid rhoi canllawiau effeithiol i bob disgyblaeth broffesiynol a sicrhau gweithio cwbl integredig rhyngddynt hwy a gweithiwr allweddol penodedig. Dylai diodefwyr a'u teuluoedd allu gofyn am y cymhorthion a'r addasiadau sydd eu hangen drwy ddull carlam. Dylai'r gweithiwr allweddol fod yn ei swydd ac yn dal cyllidebau a fydd yn hwyluso hynny. Dylid adolygu gallu'r cydlynnydd gofal cenedlaethol ar gyfer amrywiolyn CJD i fodloni anghenion diodefwyr yng Nghymru a'u teuluoedd yn barhaus. Dylid darparu gwasanaeth cwnsela a chefnogaeth barhaus i deulu'r ymadawedig a dylai gwasanaethau'r gweithiwr allweddol barhau am gyfnod trosiannol yn ôl yr angen.

O ran diogelu'r gadwyn fwyd ddynol, trafodwyd digwyddiadau hyd at Fawrth 1996 yn adroddiad yr Arglwydd Phillips. Ers hynny, sefydlwyd yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd sydd wedi ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros ddiogelu'r gadwyn fwyd ddynol. Dywedodd yr asiantaeth wrth y Pwyllgor mai ei gwerthoedd craidd oedd rhoi buddiannau'r defnyddiwr yn gyntaf a bod yn agored ac yn hawdd i ddefnyddiwr fynd ati. Yr oedd yn meithrin perthynas gyda'r Gwasanaethau Labordy Iechyd Cyhoeddus ac awdurdodau lleol. Datblygwyd fframwaith atebolrwydd sydd yn nodi'r hyn a ddisgwylir gan awdurdodau lleol wrth orfodi safonau diogelwch bwyd. Rhoes yr Awdurdod gyngor hefyd ar yr un safonau sydd yn berthnasol i fwydydd a fewnforiwyd ynghyd â digonolrwydd y safonau hyn. Dywedodd yr asiantaeth ei bod yn pwysu am labelu tarddle cynnyrch yn well er mwyn helpu defnyddwyr i wneud penderfyniadau hyddysg am y bwyd a brynant. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn croesawu ymagwedd eglur yr Asiantaeth tuag at ei

gwaith a bydd yn monitro'r cynnydd yn frwd.

The Committee was concerned to learn that it was not possible to identify resources allocated by different local authorities in Wales to food safety functions or to compare performance. The Committee took the view that that should be pursued by the Assembly with the local government partnership council being a good way of doing so. The Meat Hygiene Service told the Committee about some of the difficulties in enforcing the rules on human consumption of beef from cattle over 30 months old. The Committee identified a potential weakness and recommended that any incidences of non-compliance should be pursued rigorously and that the effectiveness of the rules should be kept under review.

4:40 p.m.

I turn to the epidemic's progress and how scientific evidence is made available. Dr Roland Salmon of the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre of the Public Health Laboratory Service in Wales warned the Committee that it was still too early to know how the disease would progress in humans. The Committee agreed with Dr Salmon that planning needed to be undertaken on a realistic assumption of the likely range in the number of new cases. In January, Professor Smith, acting chair of SEAC, explained that there was still no known cause for the first case of BSE and that it was not clear how the disease was transmitted to humans. However, he stated that eating infected beef remained the most plausible explanation for the spread of the disease.

The Committee heard from the Chief Medical Officer and others that the arrangements for exchanging information and access to scientific advice had improved since 1996, when critical comments were made about previous conduct. We heard how the establishment of the Food Standards Agency and amendments to SEAC's terms of reference better catered for the needs of devolved administrations. However, we felt that those need to be kept under review and that there might be a need to formalise further arrangements for sending observers to

Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn pryderu wrth glywed nad oedd modd nodi'r adnoddau a ddyrannwyd i'r swyddogaethau diogelwch bwyd gan wahanol awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru na chymharu perfformiad. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor o'r farn mai'r Cynulliad a ddylai fynd ar drywydd hynny ac y byddai'r cyngor partneriaeth llywodraeth leol yn ffordd dda o wneud hynny. Dywedodd y Gwasanaeth Hylendid Cig wrth y Pwyllgor am rai anawsterau o ran gorfodi'r rheolau ar gig eidion a fwyteir gan bobl o wartheg dros 30 mis oed. Nododd y Pwyllgor wendid posibil gan argymhell y dylid ymchwilio'n drwyadl i unrhyw achosion o beidio â chydymffurfio â'r rheolau ac y dylid adolygu effeithiolrwydd y rheolau yn barhaus.

Trof at hynt y clefyd a sut y caiff tystiolaeth wyddonol ei chyhoeddi. Rhybuddiodd Dr Roland Salmon o Ganolfan Arolygu Clefydau Trosglwyddadwy y Gwasanaeth Labordy Iechyd Cyhoeddus yng Nghymru y Pwyllgor ei bod yn rhy gynnar i wybod sut y datblygai'r clefyd mewn pobl. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor â Dr Salmon fod angen cynllunio yn seiliedig ar dybiaeth realistig o ystod debygol o nifer yr achosion newydd. Yn Ionawr, eglurodd yr Athro Smith, cadeirydd dros dro SEAC, nad oedd unrhyw reswm hysbys o hyd dros yr achos cyntaf o BSE ac na wyddid sut y trosglwyddwyd y clefyd i bobl. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd mai bwya cig eidion a heintwyd oedd yr eglurhad mwyaf tebygol o hyd dros ledaenu'r clefyd.

Clywodd y Pwyllgor gan y Prif Swyddog Meddygol ac eraill fod y trefniadau ar gyfer cyfnewid gwybodaeth a darllen cyngor gwyddonol wedi gwella ers 1996, pan wnaethpwyd sylwadau beirniadol ynglŷn ag ymddygiad blaenorol. Clywsom sut yr oedd sefydlu'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd a'r newidiadau i gylch gorchwyl SEAC yn darparu'n well ar gyfer anghenion y gweinyddiaethau datganoledig. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddem o'r farn bod angen adolygu'r rhain yn barhaus ac efallai y byddai angen ffurfioli trefniadau pellach ar gyfer anfon

SEAC meetings.

The Committee also recommended that the Assembly should work to develop, in collaboration with Whitehall and other devolved administrations, a formal protocol governing the assessment and management of food safety risks and human disease, which derives from food. Dame Deirdre Hine, the Chief Medical Officer for Wales during the period covered by the Phillips inquiry, told the Committee how the former health professionals group in the Welsh Office had provided multi-disciplinary advice and support to her. Implementation of the Hart report had blurred the effectiveness of the health professionals' advice. The Committee agreed that the independent role of the Chief Medical Officer in providing such advice should be safeguarded and that the benefits of reinstating the former structure should be explored.

The Committee welcomes this opportunity for a substantive debate on its report and also the Government's wider response to the issues raised in the Phillips inquiry. We hope that the Government will give careful consideration to the report's recommendations, especially those concerning the arrangements for caring for and supporting those who have fallen victim to this horrendous disease.

Finally, I thank all those who have contributed to our deliberations, including those who gave evidence in oral and written forms. I thank Dai Lloyd and David Melding, who gathered the evidence and put it into a written form. I also thank the officials, particularly Jane Westlake and Claire Morris, the clerk and deputy clerk of my Committee, who have worked tirelessly on this. I look forward to hearing comments from other Assembly Members.

David Lloyd: Datganaf fuddiant fel meddyg teulu a chynghorydd sir. Croesawaf adroddiad Phillips ar BSE ac adroddiad y Pwyllgor a amlinellodd Kirsty.

Yr oedd yr ymchwiliad hwn yn cynnwys gwaith manwl a thrylwyr, a gwna gyfraniad pwysig i'r gwersi sydd i'w dysgu yng nghydestun y math newydd o CJD. Mae'r

arsyllwyr i gyfarfodydd SEAC.

Argymhellodd y Pwyllgor hefyd y dylai'r Cynulliad, mewn cydweithrediad â Whitehall a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill, weithio i ddatblygu protocol ffurfiol ar reoli'r gwaith o asesu a monitro risgiau diogelwch bwyd ac afiechyd mewn pobl, sydd yn deillio o fwyd. Dywedodd y Fonesig Deirdre Hine, y Prif Swyddog Meddygol dros Gymru yn ystod y cyfnod a gwmpaswyd gan ymchwiliad Phillips, wrth y Pwyllgor sut yr oedd y grŵp gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol yn y Swyddfa Gymreig blaenorol wedi rhoi cyngor amlddisgyblaeth a chymorth iddi. Amharwyd ar effeithiolrwydd cyngor y gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol yn sgîl gweithredu adroddiad Hart. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor y dylid diogelu rôl annibynnol y Prif Swyddog Meddygol i roi cyngor o'r fath ac y dylid ymchwilio i fanteision adfer yr hen strwythur.

Mae'r Pwyllgor yn croesawu'r cyfle hwn i gynnal dadl sylweddol ar ei adroddiad ac hefyd ar ymateb ehangach y Llywodraeth i'r materion a godwyd yn ymchwiliad Phillips. Gobeithiwn y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ystyried argymhellion yr adroddiad yn ofalus, yn enwedig y rhai sydd yn ymwneud â'r trefniadau ar gyfer rhoi gofal a chefnogaeth i bobl sydd wedi dioddef o'r clefyd erchyll hwn.

I gloi, diolchaf i bawb a gyfrannodd at ein trafodaethau, gan gynnwys y bobl a roddodd dystiolaeth ar lafar ac yn ysgrifenedig. Diolchaf i Dai Lloyd a David Melding, a gasglodd y dystiolaeth a'i rhoi ar ffurf ysgrifenedig. Diolchaf hefyd i'r swyddogion, yn enwedig Jane Westlake a Claire Morris, clerch a dirprwy glerc fy Mhwyllgor, a weithiodd mor ddiflino ar hyn. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed sylwadau Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad.

David Lloyd: I declare an interest as a general practitioner and a county councillor. I welcome the Phillips report on BSE and the Committee report that Kirsty outlined.

This inquiry involved detailed and thorough work, and makes an important contribution to the lessons to be learnt in the context of new variant CJD. The report highlights many

adroddiad yn pwysleisio llawer o ffactorau ond, oherwydd prinder amser, cyfyngaf fy sylwadau i ddiagnosis a gofal.

Fel y dywedodd Kirsty, mae diagnosis yn anodd. Mae'r symptomau'n cynnwys cyfuniad o ddryswch cynnar, gorffwylltra, symptomau seiciatryddol a phroblemau niwrolegol, sydd yn cynnwys poenau yn y breichiau a'r coesau. Mae'r symptomau hynny'n debyg i rai nifer o glefydau eraill. Mae nifer o glefydau eraill yn rhoi darlun tebyg yn y dyddiau cynnar. Mae'r clefyd Creutzfeldt-Jakob clasurol sydd wedi bodoli ers nifer o flynyddoedd hefyd yn dod yn fwy cyffredin.

Mae gwaith ymchwil clodwiw yn cael ei wneud mewn perthynas â'r clefyd hwn, ond erys sialens aruthrol i'r meddygon a'r nyrsys wrth ymdrin â CJD.

Turning to the care aspects of variant CJD, the Phillips inquiry and the Health and Social Services Committee's report underline the importance of a multi-disciplinary approach to care, with mechanisms in place to facilitate speedy, joint responses to care needs from social services departments and other agencies. Those joint responses should truly put the patients first; they should have a key worker and access to care budgets. They should have fast-tracked aids and adaptations for patients in view of the rapid nature of the progress of the illness. There should also be rapid support for families, including fast-tracked access to benefits and counselling.

Support and advice for families in Wales is provided by the national CJD case co-ordination project, which is run by the CJD support network. A national care co-ordinator for people with CJD is based within the national CJD surveillance unit in Edinburgh. It is important that all this support is maintained, as we are still unaware of the potential impact of variant CJD. There are similar rapidly progressive neurological diseases, such as motor neurone disease, which would benefit from these care provisions, as regards key workers and fast-tracking aids, adaptations and benefits.

factors but, because of the lack of time, I will limit my comments to diagnosis and care.

As Kirsty said, diagnosis is difficult. Symptoms include a combination of early confusion, dementia, psychiatric symptoms and neurological problems, which include pains in the arms and legs. Those symptoms are similar to those of many other diseases. Many other diseases give a similar picture in the early days. The classical Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease that has existed for many years is also becoming more common.

Excellent research work is proceeding in relation to this disease, but a huge challenge remains for the doctors and nurses in treating CJD.

Gan droi at ofal y rhai sydd yn dioddef o amrywiolyn CJD, mae ymchwiliad Phillips ac adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn tanlinellu pa mor bwysig yw datblygu ymagwedd amlddisgyblaeth tuag at ofal, a rhoi mecanweithiau ar waith a fydd yn hwyluso ymateb buan, ar y cyd, gan adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac asiantaethau eraill. Dylai'r cyd-ymatebion yn wir roi'r cleifion yn gyntaf; dylent gael gweithiwr allweddol a mynediad i'r cyllidebau gofal. Dylent gael cymhorthion ac addasiadau ar gyfer cleifion drwy ddull carlam o ystyried pa mor gyflym mae'r salwch yn datblygu. Dylid rhoi cefnogaeth fuan i deuluoedd hefyd, gan gynnig budd-daliadau a chwmsela drwy ddull carlam.

Rhoddir cefnogaeth a chynghor i deuluoedd yng Nghymru gan brosiect cenedlaethol cydlynus achosion o CJD, a drefnir gan rwydwaith cefnogaeth CJD. Lleolir cydlynedd gofal cenedlaethol ar gyfer pobl sydd yn dioddef o CJD o fewn yr uned arolygu CJD genedlaethol yng Nghaeredin. Mae'n bwysig i'r holl gefnogaeth hon gael ei chynnal, gan na wyddom o hyd beth fydd effaith bosibl amrywiolyn CJD. Mae clefydau niwrolegol eraill sydd yn datblygu yr un mor gyflym, megis clefyd niwronau motor, a fyddai'n elwa ar y darpariaethau gofal hyn, o ran gweithwyr allweddol a darparu

cymhorthion, addasiadau a budd-daliadau drwy ddull carlam.

Dafydd Wigley: Yr oedd Alison Williams, a fu farw o'r math newydd o CJD, yn byw yn fy etholaeth ac yn gymydog imi. Fe'i gwelais ychydig wythnosau cyn iddi farw ac fe fûm yng Nghaeredin i gyfarfod â meddygon yno. A ydych yn hyderus fod yr wybodaeth a ddaw o'r gwaith a wneir yng Nghaeredin yn cael ei fwydo'n ôl i feddygon yng Nghymru mor fuan ag sydd yn bosibl, er mwyn sicrhau bod meddygon teulu ac arbenigwyr yn gwybod yn union beth yw'r datblygiadau i chwilio amdanynt ac yn gallu ymateb iddynt mor fuan ag sydd yn bosibl?

David Lloyd: Yn sicr, caiff yr wybodaeth ei bwydo'n ôl a gwneir gwaith ymchwil gwerthfawr. Fodd bynnag, mae rôl bob amser i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r clefyd anghyffredin hwn.

In conclusion, as we consider all the recommendations of the Phillips inquiry and the Committee's report, we remain unaware of the full potential impact of variant CJD. The Government in the National Assembly must act now to put these care systems in place, for improved care now and in the future. It must truly implement the recommendations and the lessons learned from the Phillips inquiry.

Mick Bates: I thank the Chair of the Health and Social Services Committee for the report. This is a serious issue and we should not rush through it. The Liberal Democrats express sympathy to the victims and to their relatives. At the same time, we congratulate the relatives for their tenacity in pursuing the need for support for victims and, of course, for a public inquiry.

Like Dai Lloyd, we welcome the support for victims, particularly the role of the key worker and the provision of counselling. It is important to note the continuing need for co-ordination between the various departments. I am sure that, as the recommendations suggest, the Assembly will ensure that that co-ordination role meets the needs of the victims and their relatives. That is critical.

Dafydd Wigley: Alison Williams, who died of new variant CJD, lived in my constituency and was a neighbour of mine. I saw her a few weeks before she died and I went to Edinburgh to meet doctors there. Are you confident that the information that stems from the work carried out in Edinburgh is fed back to doctors in Wales as soon as possible, to ensure that general practitioners and specialists know exactly what developments to look for and can respond to them as early as possible?

David Lloyd: The information is certainly fed back and valuable research work is taking place. However, there is always need to raise awareness of this uncommon disease.

I gloi, wrth inni ystyried holl argymhellion ymchwiliad Phillips ac adroddiad y Pwyllgor, nid wyddom o hyd beth fydd effaith lawn amrywiolyn CJD. Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol weithredu yn awr er mwyn rhoi'r systemau gofal hyn ar waith, er mwyn sicrhau gofal gwell yn awr ac yn y dyfodol. Rhaid iddo weithredu o ddifrif ar yr argymhellion a'r gwersi a ddysgwyd o ymchwiliad Phillips.

Mick Bates: Diolchaf i Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am yr adroddiad. Mae hwn yn fater difrifol ac ni ddylem frysio yn ei gylch. Hoffai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol estyn cydymdeimlad i'r dioddefwyr a'u perthnasau. Ar yr un pryd, llongyfarchwn y perthnasau am eu dycnwch wrth dynnu sylw at yr angen i gefnogi dioddefwyr ac, wrth gwrs, i gynnal ymchwiliad cyhoeddus.

Fel Dai Lloyd, croesawn y gefnogaeth i ddioddefwyr, yn enwedig rôl y gweithiwr allweddol a darparu gwasanaeth cwnsela. Mae'n bwysig nodi'r angen parhaus am gydlynw rhwng y gwahanol adrannau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Cynulliad, fel yr awgryma'r argymhellion, yn sicrhau bod y rôl gydlynw honno yn bodloni anghenion y dioddefwyr a'u perthnasau. Mae hynny'n holl bwysig.

I will concentrate on two aspects. First, in terms of this disease, there are still great doubts as we do not have a diagnostic test for BSE. That is an urgent need, both from the point of view of public health and protection and from the point of view of the agriculture industry at large. In our response to the Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee—we will have Members observing on that Committee—we should, at all times, raise the issue of how vital it is to have a reliable test.

Secondly, I will mention the role of the Food Standards Agency in providing public protection. Despite the occasional calls for the relaxation of the controls, throughout the implementation of all regulations we have seen the need for checks to be carried out thoroughly. All Members are aware of the importance of agriculture in Wales. We are therefore painfully aware of the effect of imported meat, which may or may not depress our industry. We must ensure that any imported meat is checked. Stories abound of lorries coming into Britain with vegetables on the back and meat in the rest of the lorry. We must all ensure that that does not take place. This presents an opportunity. Throughout the whole of this process we have seen depression, and in the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee we have raised the issue of considering the opportunity to develop local food production and processes so that we can ensure that food is truly home produced and of the highest standard.

5:00 p.m.

The precautionary principle expounded throughout this report is not yet thoroughly embedded in government. I cite our current argument over genetically modified crops. The most fundamental lesson, beyond those of the tests and ensuring vigilance, is that we take on board this precautionary principle. This should be applied throughout all departments so that we can see that public protection is carried out and the lesson of BSE and all the suffering is learnt.

Geraint Davies: I declare an interest as a pharmacist and a member of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council. I welcome

Canolbwyntiaf ar ddwy agwedd. Yn gyntaf, o ran y clefyd hwn, mae amheuan mawr o hyd gan nad oes gennym brawf diagnostig ar gyfer BSE. Mae angen hynny ar frys, o safbwynt iechyd a diogelwch y cyhoedd a'r diwydiant amaethyddol yn gyffredinol. Yn ein hymateb i'r Pwyllgor Enseffalopathi Sbyngffurf Buchol Ymgynghorol—bydd gennym Aelodau yn arsylwi ar y Pwyllgor hwnnw—dylem, bob amser, brofi pa mor hanfodol yw prawf dibynadwy.

Yn ail, soniaf am rôl yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd wrth ddiogelu'r cyhoedd. Er gwaethaf y galw o bryd i'w gilydd am lacio'r rheolaethau, drwy gydol y broses o weithredu'r holl reoliadau, gwelsom fod angen gwneud gwiriadau trwyadl. Mae pob Aelod yn ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru. Felly yr ydym yn ymwybodol iawn o effaith cig a fewnforiwyd, a allai ddirwasgu ein diwydiant o bosibl. Rhaid inni sicrhau y caiff unrhyw gig a fewnforiwyd ei wirio. Mae straeon ar led am lorïau yn dod i mewn i Brydain gyda llysiau ar y cefn a chig yng ngweddill y lori. Rhaid inni sicrhau na ddigwydd hynny. Rhydd hyn gyfle inni. Drwy gydol y broses hon gwelsom ddirwasgiad, ac yn y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig, codasom y mater o ystyried y cyfle i ddatblygu'r gwaith o gynhyrchu a phrosesu bwyd yn lleol er mwyn sicrhau bod bwyd yn wir yn cael ei gynhyrchu gartref a'i fod o'r safon orau.

Nid yw'r egwyddor ragofalus a ddatblygwyd drwy gydol yr adroddiad hwn wedi ymsefydlu mewn llywodraeth eto. Cyfeiriaf at ein dadl gyfredol ar gnydau a addaswyd yn enetig. Y wers fwyaf, ar wahân i'r hyn i'w ddysgu o'r profion a sicrhau bod yn wyliadwrus, yw ein bod yn ymrwymo i'r egwyddor ragofalus hon. Dylid ei harddel ymhob adran er mwyn inni weld bod y cyhoedd yn cael ei ddiogelu a bod gwers BSE a'r holl ddiodefaint yn cael ei dysgu.

Geraint Davies: Datganaf fuddiant fel fferylllydd ac aelod o Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf. Croesawaf yr

this report because it provides a useful contribution to the lessons that can be learned about the role of the Government of Wales in the post devolution period in tackling problems such as BSE. The Welsh Office team dealing with BSE back in the 1980s was praised in the Phillips inquiry report for the way in which it expressed its concerns and the precautionary principle. I would like to think that those concerns expressed by Dame Deirdre Hine, the Chief Medical Officer for Wales at the time, would have been listened to far more readily if we had had devolution then, and that remedial action would have been taken much sooner as a consequence.

I cannot express strongly enough my concern that the recommendations in the report on the care of victims of new variant CJD are put in place as soon as possible. As Kirsty said, the Health and Social Services Committee heard the poignant experiences of the patients and their families and the totally unsatisfactory way that the health service and social services dealt with them. The recommendations for an increased awareness of new variant CJD within the medical profession, for key workers to be at hand to help patients and their families, as well as the need for palliative care provision, must be implemented as a matter of urgency.

Likewise, the Food Standards Agency must ensure that food standards and safety are a major focus for local authorities throughout Wales. We can learn from this situation. It is essential that the Welsh voice and the voice of the Assembly are heard where decisions are made. We need a far stronger voice in the Food Standards Agency, SEAC and other regulatory bodies.

The foot and mouth disease epidemic has shown the need for the Assembly to work closely with MAFF and other UK Government departments. Considering the current settlement, it seems sensible that there are regular secondments between departments to enable departments to work together. If emergencies such as BSE and foot and mouth disease reoccur, Welsh representatives should be involved from the start and should be an integral part of the decision-making process. It was a harrowing

adroddiad hwn am ei fod yn gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i'r gwersi y gellir eu dysgu am rôl Llywodraeth Cymru wrth fynd i'r afael â phroblemau megis BSE yn y cyfnod wedi datganoli. Canmolwyd tîm y Swyddfa Gymreig a ymdriniodd â BSE yn yr 1980au yn adroddiad ymchwiliad Phillips am y ffordd y mynegodd ei bryderon a'r egwyddor ragofalus. Hoffwn gredu y byddai'r pryderon hynny a fynegwyd gan y Fonesig Deirdre Hine, Prif Swyddog Meddygol Cymru ar y pryd, wedi cael gwrandawriad llawer parotach pe bai gennym ddatganoli bryd hynny, ac y byddai camau adferol wedi cael eu cymryd yn llawer cynt o ganlyniad.

Ni allaf bwysleisio digon fy mhryder y dylai'r argymhellion yn yr adroddiad ynghylch gofal i ddiodefwrwr amrywiolyn newydd CJD gael eu rhoi ar waith mor fuan â phosibl. Fel y dywedodd Kirsty, clywodd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol brofiadau dirdynnol y cleifion a'u teuluoedd a'r ffordd gwbl anfodddhaol y bu'r gwasanaeth iechyd a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn ymdrin â hwy. Rhaid gweithredu'r argymhellion ar gyfer codi ymwybyddiaeth o amrywiolyn newydd CJD ymhlith y proffesiwn meddygol fel mater o frys, a sicrhau bod gweithwyr allweddol gerllaw i helpu cleifion a'u teuluoedd, yn ogystal â'r angen i ddarparu gofal lliniarol.

Yn yr un modd, rhaid i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru yn rhoi sylw manwl i safonau a diogelwch bwyd. Gallwn ddysgu o'r sefyllfa hon. Mae'n hanfodol bod llais Cymru a llais y Cynulliad yn cael eu clywed lle y gwneir penderfyniadau. Mae angen llais llawer cryfach arnom o fewn yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd, SEAC a'r cyrff rheoliadol eraill.

Dangosodd argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau fod angen i'r Cynulliad weithio'n agos gyda'r Weinyddiaeth Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd ac adrannau eraill o Lywodraeth y DU. O ystyried y setliad presennol, mae'n synhwyrol bod secondiadau rheolaidd rhwng yr adrannau er mwyn galluogi adrannau i weithio gyda'i gilydd. Os bydd argyfyngau megis BSE a chlwy'r traed a'r genau yn digwydd eto, dylai cynrychiolwyr o Gymru gyfranogi o'r cychwyn a dylent fod yn rhan annatod o'r broses gwneud penderfyniadau.

experience to take evidence in this inquiry. I hope that it never happens again.

David Melding: I will not repeat some of the points made by colleagues in this debate. The Chair of the Health and Social Services Committee outlined the position in a lucid and able way. On behalf of the Committee, I thank the Chair for her direction throughout this inquiry. It was an appropriate subject for us to consider. We did so calmly in a non-partisan way, but also with appropriate analysis. We did not pull punches either. The value of devolution is shown by the way that we can consider an issue that affected the whole of the UK, but look at its specific relevance to Wales and the lessons to be learned. I hope to allude to one point in particular later that relates to what Wales can teach the rest of the UK.

Like other speakers, I thank all those who gave evidence, especially the victims' families. We were all moved by the dignified evidence that they gave in emotionally stressful circumstances. I am sure that the memories will endure for those who sat through the inquiry and the session with the families. It is appropriate that we focus on the needs of victims and families. Many practical points have been made. I will not repeat them, but they are important and will appear in the Record. The one thing that has not been picked up on or emphasised is the need for the key worker to control a budget so that that key worker can deliver the care plan quickly. That was a clear finding in the inquiry and one of the recommendations that got the strongest endorsement. I associate myself with all the other points that were made on the care of victims and their families.

On public protection measures, the Food Standards Agency must be vigilant in protecting people from unsafe meat products from abroad, especially from non-European countries. How a disease can potentially affect many people, or at least expose them to a severe threat and risk has been brought home to us. It has happened once, it could happen again. Next time, the source may be

Yr oedd cymryd tystiolaeth yn yr ymchwiliad hwn yn brofiad dirdynol. Gobeithiaf na ddigwydd byth eto.

David Melding: Nid ailadroddaf rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaeth fy nghyd-Aelodau yn y ddadl hon. Amlinellwyd y sefyllfa gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol mewn ffordd glir a medrus. Ar ran y Pwyllgor, diolchaf i'r Cadeirydd am ei harweiniad drwy gydol yr ymchwiliad hwn. Yr oedd yn bwnc addas inni ei ystyried. Gwnaethom hynny yn bwrpasol mewn modd amhleidiol, ond hefyd gyda dadansoddiad priodol. Ni wnaethom leddfu ein dynau ychwaith. Dangosir gwerth datganoli drwy'r ffordd y gallwn ystyried mater a effeithiodd ar y DU gyfan, ond gan edrych ar ei berthnasedd arbennig i Gymru a'r gwersi i'w dysgu. Gobeithiaf gyfeirio at un pwynt arbennig yn nes ymlaen ar yr hyn y gall Cymru ei ddysgu i weddill y DU.

Fel y siaradwyr eraill, diolchaf i bawb a roddodd dystiolaeth, yn enwedig teuluoedd y dioddefwyr. Enynnwyd cydymdeimlad pob un ohonom gan y dystiolaeth urddasol a roesant o dan amgylchiadau llawn straen emosiynol. Yr wyf yn siŵr na fydd y rhai a eisteddodd drwy'r ymchwiliad a'r sesiwn gyda'r teuluoedd fyth yn eu hanghofio. Mae'n briodol ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar anghenion dioddefwyr a theuluoedd. Gwnaethpwyd llawer o bwyntiau ymarferol. Nid ailadroddaf hwy, ond maent yn bwysig a byddant yn ymddangos yn y Cofnod. Yr unig beth na chafodd ei grybwyll na'i bwysleisio oedd bod angen i'r gweithiwr allweddol reoli cyllideb er mwyn iddo gyflwyno'r cynllun gofal yn gyflym. Yr oedd hwnnw'n ganfyddiad clir yn yr ymchwiliad ac yn un o'r argymhellion a gafodd y gefnogaeth fwyaf. Ymgysylltaf â phob un o'r pwyntiau eraill a wnaethpwyd ar ofal dioddefwyr a'u teuluoedd.

O ran mesurau i ddiogelu'r cyhoedd, rhaid i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd fod yn wylidwrus wrth ddiogelu pobl rhag cynnyrch cig anniogel o dramor, yn enwedig o wledydd y tu allan i Ewrop. Yr ydym wedi dysgu sut y gall clefyd effeithio ar lawer o bobl, neu o leiaf yn peri eu bod yn agored i fygythiad a risg difrifol. Digwyddodd unwaith, gallai ddigwydd eto. Y tro nesaf, gall y ffynhonnell

from outside the UK and the European Union. When we put these questions to the FSA, it assured us that it has an intelligence-gathering network and is monitoring the situation internationally. However, great efforts must be made to reassure the public that food is properly protected.

The scale of the disease is something at which we can only guess. There is a probable range of 100 to 100,000. The probability is that the likely figure will be towards the bottom end of that scale. That is our more earnest hope. However, if we consider the upper end of the scale, and if we have miscalculated—we do not have much scientific knowledge at the moment on the likely scale of the disease—the mathematical model could be out and more people could be affected than even the worst-case scenario currently estimated. However, if we consider the 100,000 figure at the upper end of the scale, that could create 5,000 cases in Wales, which is a lot of victims. We have to be aware of that likely magnitude when we consider services that may have to be put in place. Let us hope that that does not happen, but it is possible. We must continue to monitor the situation in case, alas, those estimates have to be increased.

I conclude by agreeing with Mick Bates's lucid remarks on protecting public health. A public health model is completely appropriate. Safety first, is what happened in Wales. The Welsh Office came out of this inquiry well because it continued to ask the appropriate questions that people trained in public health know to ask. It was not happy to simply take the advice sent down from Whitehall without subjecting it to considerable scrutiny. It wanted to test even the most specialist advice that was received. We need to incorporate this public health model in all the systems that can now be created in a devolved Britain. Devolution offers many added protections when we consider the protection of public health and how social policy is developed. There could be a slightly different model in Wales to deliver best practice. If that had happened 10 years ago, we may have been alerted to the risks quicker.

fod y tu allan i'r Deyrnas Unedig a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Pan holasom yr asiantaeth ynglŷn â'r materion hyn, rhoes y sicrwydd fod ganddi rwydwaith casglu gwybodaeth a'i bod yn monitro'r sefyllfa o safbwynt rhyngwladol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid gwneud ymdrech fawr i dawelu meddyliau'r cyhoedd bod bwyd wedi'i ddiogelu'n briodol.

Ni allem ond dyfalu ynghylch hyd a lled y clefyd. Mae'r ystod debygol am amrywio o 100 i 100,000. Y tebygrwydd yw mai ar waelod y raddfa honno fydd y ffigur tebygol. Dyna ein gobaith taer. Fodd bynnag, os ystyriwn ben y raddfa, ac os ydym wedi camgyfrifo—nid oes gennym lawer o wybodaeth wyddonol ar hyn o bryd ynglŷn â graddfa debygol y clefyd—gallai'r model mathemategol fod yn anghywir a gallai mwy o bobl gael eu heffeithio gan y clefyd na hyd yn oed y sefyllfa waethaf oll a amcangyfrifir ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, os ystyriwn y ffigur o 100,000 ar ben uchaf y raddfa, gallai hynny greu 5,000 o achosion yng Nghymru, sydd yn gryn nifer. Rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol o'r raddfa debygol pan fyddwn yn ystyried y gwasanaethau y gallai fod yn rhaid eu rhoi ar waith. Gobeithio na ddigwydd hynny, ond mae'n bosibl. Rhaid inni barhau i fonitro'r sefyllfa rhag ofn, gwaetha'r modd, y bydd yn rhaid codi'r amcangyfrifon hynny.

Gorffennaf drwy gytuno â sylwadau eglur Mick Bates ynglŷn â diogelu iechyd cyhoeddus. Mae model iechyd cyhoeddus yn gwbl briodol. Rhoi diogelwch yn gyntaf yw'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yng Nghymru. Cafodd y Swyddfa Gymreig ei chanmol yn yr ymchwiliad hwn am iddi barhau i ofyn y cwestiynau priodol y mae pobl sydd wedi eu hyfforddi ym maes iechyd cyhoeddus yn gwybod sut i'w gofyn. Nid oedd yn fodlon ar dderbyn y cyngor a anfonwyd o Whitehall heb ei archwilio'n fanwl. Yr oedd am brofi hyd yn oed y cyngor mwyaf arbenigol a gafwyd. Mae angen inni ymgorffori'r model iechyd cyhoeddus ym mhob un o'r systemau y gellir eu creu bellach mewn Prydain ddatganoledig. Rhydd datganoli lawer o ddulliau ychwanegol o ddiogelu pobl ym maes diogelu iechyd cyhoeddus ac yn y ffordd y caiff polisi cymdeithasol ei ddatblygu. Gallai fod model ychydig yn wahanol yng Nghymru er mwyn cyflwyno

arfer gorau. Pe bai hynny wedi digwydd 10 mlynedd yn ôl, efallai y byddem wedi bod yn effro i'r risgiau yn gynt.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Y mae'r adroddiad hwn yn un eithriadol o bwysig. Y peth pwysig yn y sefyllfa hon yw ein bod yn dysgu gwersi o'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd ac yn manteisio ar y cyfle hwn i sefydlu strwythurau a fydd yn sicrhau bod pobl yn cael eu diogelu i'r dyfodol. Bu i'r Swyddfa Gymreig weithredu mewn ffordd briodol ar yr adeg honno a gofynnodd y cwestiynau pwysig. Mae'n drueni na chlywyd ei llais fel y dylid. Fodd bynnag, rhoes ddatganoli gyfle inni sicrhau, o leiaf yng Nghymru, fod y strwythurau hynny gennym.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: This report is an exceedingly important one. The important thing in this situation is that we learn lessons from what has occurred and that we take advantage of this opportunity to put structures in place that will ensure that people are safeguarded in future. The Welsh Office acted appropriately at that time and asked the important questions. It is a shame that its voice was not heard as it should have been. However, devolution has given us the opportunity to ensure that, in Wales at least, we have those structures in place.

5:10 p.m.

Nid wyf yn gallu meddwl am unrhyw afiechyd sydd yn fwy creulon na CJD, ac ni allaf ddechmygu unrhyw beth gwaeth na gweld aelod o'm teulu yn dioddef o'r afiechyd a minnau'n methu â gwneud dim i'w helpu. Mae'n bwysig, fel y pwysleisia'r adroddiad, ein bod yn sefydlu'r strwythurau gofâl, er mwyn cynnig cynhaliath i deulu sydd yn dioddef y boen echrydus o weld perthynas yn dioddef mewn ffordd greulon. Dylai'r gofâl hwnnw fod y gofâl gorau posibl.

I cannot think of any disease that is more cruel than CJD, and I cannot imagine anything worse than seeing a member of my family suffering from this disease and being unable to do anything to help them. It is important, as the report emphasises, that we put the care structures in place to provide support for families as they go through the pain of seeing a relative suffering in such a cruel way. That care should be the best care possible.

Cytunaf gyda Mick Bates fod angen prawf dibynadwy ar gyfer BSE. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Yn sgîl adroddiad Phillips, gwelwyd yr angen hefyd i gael un system i reoleiddio'r diwydiant cig. Un broblem o ran cysondeb safonau yw'r nifer o asiantaethau sydd yn ymwneud â rheoleiddio'r diwydiant. Mae'r Gwasanaeth Hylendid Cig, yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd a'r Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol oll yn ymwneud â hynny. Rhaid inni gael cysondeb drwy sicrhau y caiff y diwydiant cig cyfan ei reoleiddio gan un corff. Gellid sicrhau felly fod y safonau presennol o ran cynhyrchu cig yn y wlad hon yn berthnasol i gig sydd yn cael ei fewnforio a bod y labelu yn glir, fel ein bod yn ymwybodol o ansawdd y cig, ymhle y cafodd ei gynhyrchu ac o dan ba amgylchiadau. Mae hynny'n bwysig, ac mae gennym gyfle i bwysu ar yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

I agree with Mick Bates on the importance of a dependable diagnostic test for BSE. In light of the Phillips report, the need for one system to regulate the meat industry was identified. The fact that numerous agencies are associated with the regulation of the industry causes problems in terms of consistency of standards. The Meat Hygiene Service, the Food Standards Agency and the State Veterinary Service are all part of that. We must have consistency by ensuring that one body regulates the entire meat industry. We would then be able to ensure that the current standards as regards the production of meat in this country are applied to imported meat and that there is clear labelling, so that we are aware of the quality of the meat and where and under what conditions it was produced. That is important, and we have an opportunity to bring pressure to bear on the Food Standards Agency to ensure that that happens.

Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn a chanmolaf y Pwyllgor a'r bobl a gyfrannodd at yr ymgynghoriad am eu gwaith. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld Gweithrediaeth y Cynulliad yn gweithredu argymhellion yr adroddiad ac yn sicrhau bod Cymru yn parhau i gynhyrchu cig o'r ansawdd gorau ac yn rheoli hyd yr eithaf y cig sydd yn cael ei fewnforio. Dylid sicrhau hefyd, pe bai rhywun yn dioddef o CJD o ganlyniad i fwyta cig, fod system gofal o'r ansawdd gorau posibl ar gael.

Peter Rogers: I also welcome the report, and in particular the support that has been put in place for carers of BSE victims. The devastation that this disease causes has now been recognised.

Our calculation of risk is fundamental to the way in which we tackle this disease. When I spoke in response to the Phillips report, I said that mistakes were made at the time and that we would have to take responsibility for them. I am concerned that we have not been quick enough to learn some of the report's important lessons. This is true in respect of the controls on imported meat. The Government has been slow in tackling the problem of preventing substandard and illegal meat from entering the country. I have seen no evidence that the Assembly's coalition Government has pressed Westminster or Europe to implement controls and to ensure that it does not happen. There have been numerous instances recently of spinal cord being found in meat. However, those are the ones that were caught and I am concerned that we are not catching more, but we do not have effective import controls. I have deep reservations that lax import controls and lack of action in Wales will increase the risk to public health. I ask the Minister to impress upon Westminster colleagues and the Food Standards Agency that we must step up our control of what ends up on dinner tables in Wales. Until she does that, she will continue to put public health at risk.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I welcome the Committee's decision to undertake this inquiry. The way in which the Committee undertook its work with constructive and

I welcome this report and praise the Committee and those who contributed to the consultation for their work. I look forward to seeing the Assembly Executive acting upon the report's recommendations and ensuring that Wales continues to produce meat of the highest standard and regulates imported meat to the greatest extent possible. It should also be ensured that, when people suffer from CJD as a result of eating meat, that the best care system possible is available.

Peter Rogers: Croesawaf innau yr adroddiad hefyd, ac yn arbennig y gefnogaeth a roddwyd ar waith i gynhalwyr dioddefwyr BSE. Bellach cydnabyddir y niwed y mae'r clefyd hwn yn ei beri.

Mae ein dull o gyfrifo risg yn hanfodol i'r ffordd yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael â'r clefyd hwn. Pan siaradais mewn ymateb i adroddiad Phillips, dywedais i gamgymeriadau gael eu gwneud ar y pryd ac y byddem yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb drostynt. Pryderaf na fuom yn ddigon cyflym i ddysgu rhai o wersi pwysig yr adroddiad. Mae hyn yn wir o ran y rheolaethau ar gig a fewnforiwyd. Bu'r Llywodraeth yn araf wrth fynd i'r afael â'r broblem o atal cig gwael ei safon a chig anghyfreithlon rhag dod i mewn i'r wlad. Ni welais unrhyw dystiolaeth bod Llywodraeth glymblaid y Cynulliad wedi pwyso ar San Steffan nac Ewrop i weithredu rheolaethau ac i sicrhau na fydd yn digwydd. Bu nifer o achosion yn ddiwedder lle y canfuwyd llinyn y cefn mewn cig. Fodd bynnag, dyma'r achosion a ganfuwyd a phryderaf nad ydym yn canfod mwy, ond nid oes gennym reolaethau mewnforio effeithiol. Mae gennyf amheuon mawr y bydd rheolaethau mewnforio llac a diffyg gweithredu yng Nghymru yn cynyddu'r risg i iechyd cyhoeddus. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ddweud yn glir wrth ei chyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan a'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd bod yn rhaid inni gael gwell rheolaeth ar yr hyn a fwydawn yng Nghymru. Hyd nes y gwnaiff hynny, bydd yn parhau i beryglu iechyd cyhoeddus.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Croesawaf benderfyniad y Pwyllgor i gynnal yr ymchwiliad hwn. Ymgwymerodd y Pwyllgor â'i waith mewn modd adeiladol ac yr oedd

collaborative involvement of the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee provided the public with hearings where key Government advisers, including the chair of the Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee, answered testing questions. However, it is important, as my colleagues said, that victims' relatives were able to give us their first-hand accounts, which was moving. We thank them for that. It is vital that Assembly Members shared that and listened to victims and experts, before drawing up this important report. I thank Kirsty, the chair of SEAC and fellow members of Assembly Committees for their contributions.

On 9 February, the UK Government published its interim response to the Phillips report for consultation. We acted similarly in Wales, because we want to know people's views, and this debate will add to that. We look forward to the responses that are due by the end of this week. However, we aim to make a formal submission to the UK Government that takes account of these views as well as the constructive report under discussion today. I assure colleagues that we will respond to all the recommendations of this inquiry report. Action is already underway.

The latest figures show that there have been 99 cases of new variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease in the UK, and of these, six victims are still alive. In Wales, there have been four cases and sadly, all the victims have died. David, it is too early to know the full extent of this disease. Estimates are in excess of 100,000 cases, but it may prove to be fewer. Our Chief Medical Officer keeps in close touch with her counterparts to ensure that we receive the best advice available. The CJD unit in Edinburgh operates on a UK basis, investigating all cases and undertaking additional investigations where cases may be linked.

I want to respond to the important points that have been made on care and diagnosis. I am glad to be able to tell colleagues that the

gweithio mewn cydweithrediad â'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig yn rhoi gwrandawriadau i'r cyhoedd lle yr oedd ymgynghorwyr allweddol y Llywodraeth, gan gynnwys cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Enseffalopathi Sbyngffurf Buchol Ymgynghorol, yn ateb cwestiynau anodd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig, fel y dywedodd fy nghyd-Aelodau, fod perthnasau dioddefwyr yn gallu rhoi eu hanes inni, a oedd yn emosiynol. Diolchwn iddynt am hynny. Mae'n hollbwysig bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi rhannu hynny ac wedi gwrandao ar ddiodefwyr ac arbenigwyr, cyn llunio'r adroddiad pwysig hwn. Diolchaf i Kirsty, cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Ymgynghorol a chyd-Aelodau o Bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad am eu cyfraniadau.

Ar 9 Chwefror, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU ei hymateb interim i adroddiad Phillips ar gyfer ymgynghoriad. Gwnaethom hynny hefyd yng Nghymru, am ein bod am gael gwybod barn pobl, a bydd y ddadl hon yn ategu hynny. Edrychwn ymlaen at gael yr ymatebion erbyn y dyddiad cau ar ddiwedd yr wythnos hon. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiwn wneud cyflwyniad ffurfiol i Lywodraeth y DU a fydd yn ystyried y safbwyntiau hyn yn ogystal â'r adroddiad adeiladol a drafodir heddiw. Rhoddaf sicrwydd i'm cyd-Aelodau y byddwn yn ymateb i bob un o'r argymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwn o'r ymchwiliad. Cymerir camau eisoes.

Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf fod 99 o achosion o amrywiolyn newydd clefyd Creutzfeldt-Jakob yn y DU, ac o'r achosion hynny, mae chwe diodefwyr yn dal yn fyw. Yng Nghymru, bu pedwar achos, a gwaetha'r modd, bu farw pob un. David, mae'n rhy gynnar gwybod hyd a lled y clefyd hwn. Amcangyfrifir efallai y bydd dros 100,000 o achosion, ond efallai y bydd llai. Mae ein Prif Swyddog Meddygol mewn cysylltiad agos â'i chyd-swyddogion er mwyn sicrhau y cawn y cyngor gorau posibl sydd ar gael. Mae'r uned CJD yng Nghaeredin yn gweithredu ar draws y DU, gan ymchwilio i bob achos a chynnal ymchwiliadau lle y gall fod cyswllt rhwng achosion.

Hoffwn ymateb i'r pwyntiau pwysig a wnaethpwyd yn glŷn â gofal a diagnosis. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud wrth fy nghyd-

Medical Research Council is leading a call for proposals for a new diagnostic tool for testing, which will be important as Mick, Geraint, David, Kirsty and Dai said. Diagnosis presents great difficulties. One of the most important points in relation to care in the early stages of this terrible disease is that we should ensure that all care for such a degenerative disease is provided, even if the diagnosis is not given. We learnt a great deal from that, as Members said, about the importance of our joint working between health and social services and the importance of the guidance that we issue, not only to health professionals, but also to social care workers.

I assure you that as a result of this inquiry—and Dafydd asked this question—we have a much better and closer link with the CJD care co-ordinator. We have a care package with a Welsh fund of £50,000 available. This is not to fund the care. It is more a safety net to help us monitor procedures and allocations of funds in Wales to ensure that we can fast track and that we can move things forward. It is important in itself that the Committees' inquiry has raised much awareness in Wales. What is useful, however, and as important in terms of the care that we need, is the joint professional forum, which is meeting on 15 June. That is made up of the statutory advisory committees that advise me on health, and a speaker has been invited from the CJD surveillance unit to discuss the issues surrounding the psychiatric symptoms of CJD. Representatives from the voluntary sector and social services will also attend. They will consider ways in which awareness can be raised among doctors, nurses, social workers and the voluntary sector, because we saw an absence of that in the evidence that was given to us, which was harrowing and distressing for relatives who had been through that situation. A great deal has already been learnt, therefore, and we are taking this forward through this joint professional forum, which will be important.

I want to mention—as David, Kirsty and

Aelodau bod y Cyngor Ymchwil Feddygol yn galw am gynigion am arf ddiagnostig newydd ar gyfer profion, a fydd yn bwysig, fel y dywedodd Mick, Geraint, David, Kirsty a Dai. Mae cryn anawsterau o ran diagnosis. Un o'r pwyntiau pwysicaf o ran gofal yn gynnar yn hynt y clefyd ofnadwy hwn yw y dylem sicrhau y darperir pob gofal ar gyfer y fath glefyd dirywiol, hyd yn oed pan na fo diagnosis. Dysgwyd llawer gennym o hynny, fel y dywedodd yr Aelodau, o ran pwysigrwydd cydweithio rhwng iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a phwysigrwydd y canllawiau a gyhoeddwn, nid yn unig i weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol, ond hefyd i weithwyr gofal cymdeithasol.

Rhoddaf sicrwydd ichi—a gofynnodd Dafydd y cwestiwn hwn—fod gennym gyswllt llawer gwell ac agosach â'r cydgysylltydd gofal CJD o ganlyniad i'r ymchwiliad hwn. Mae gennym becyn gofal gyda chronfa o £50,000 yng Nghymru. Nid ariannu'r gofal yw diben y gronfa hon. Yn hytrach mae'n rhwyd ddiogelwch er mwyn ein helpu i fonitro gweithdrefnau a'r ffordd y caiff arian ei ddyrannu yng Nghymru i sicrhau y gallwn ddarparu gofal ar ddull carlam ac y gallwn symud pethau ymlaen. Un o gyflawniadau pwysig ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor ynddo'i hun yw'r ffaith iddo godi cryn ymwybyddiaeth yng Nghymru. Yr hyn sydd yn ddefnyddiol, fodd bynnag, a chyn bwysiced o ran y gofal sydd ei angen arnom, yw'r cyd-fforwm gweithwyr proffesiynol, a fydd yn cyfarfod ar 15 Mehefin. Fe'i crëwyd o'r pwyllgorau ymgynghorol statudol sydd yn rhoi cyngor imi ar iechyd a gwahoddwyd siaradwr o'r uned arolygu CJD a fydd yn trafod materion sydd yn ymwneud â symptomau seiciatryddol CJD. Bydd cynrychiolwyr o'r sector gwirfoddol a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn bresennol hefyd. Byddant yn ystyried sut y gellir codi ymwybyddiaeth ymhlith meddygon, nyrsys, gweithwyr cymdeithasol a'r sector gwirfoddol, oherwydd gwelsom ddiffyg ymwybyddiaeth yn y dystiolaeth a roddwyd inni, a oedd yn ddirdynol ac yn boenus i'r perthnasau a fu yn y sefyllfa honno. Dysgwyd cryn dipyn eisoes, felly, ac yr ydym yn symud ymlaen drwy'r cyd-fforwm gweithwyr proffesiynol hwn, a fydd yn bwysig.

Hoffwn grybwyll—fel y dywedodd David,

others have said—that it has been important that we learn from the public health perspective. That is why the Health and Social Services Committee took the lead in collaboration with its colleagues in the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. Our former Chief Medical Officer, Dame Deirdre Hine, played a key role but was not listened to. We are determined that the health professionals group, which played an important part in handling foot and mouth disease operations, is strengthened as a result of this. We recognise the role that Dame Deirdre Hine played, and we will ensure that that enables us to lead the way in Wales.

I turn now to food protection and food safety in relation to the Food Standards Agency. The agency was, importantly, set up as a result of, and was a key element in the Government's response to, the BSE disaster. We must ensure that the Food Standards Agency leads the way and provides the protection that we need. As you said, Peter, David, Rhodri Glyn and Mick, meat imports are of great concern to people, and we debated that in this Chamber. All meat imports must be produced to the same EU standards as those that apply in the UK, in terms of BSE and hygiene. All allegations of illegally imported over 30-months-old beef must be investigated. Recently detected breaches of specified risk material have been identified, and enforcement has been rigorous. I want to assure you, Peter, and colleagues, that that will be at the forefront, we must detect and enforce it, in order to have the kind of protection that people need in Wales. I welcome the fact that it has been brought back into the consideration of this important report.

To conclude, the Government's response in terms of this important inquiry—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Could you please wind up.

Jane Hutt: We have led the way with this report with our duty to the people of Wales and the people who have suffered through

Kirsty ac eraill—ei bod yn bwysig inni ddysgu o safbwynt iechyd cyhoeddus. Dyna pam y cymerodd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yr awenau o ran cydweithredu â chyd-Aelodau yn y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig. Chwaraeodd ein cyn-Brif Swyddog Meddygol, y Fonesig Deirdre Hine, rôl allweddol ond ni wrandawyd arni. O ganlyniad i hyn yr ydym yn benderfynol o atgyfnerthu'r grŵp gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol, a chwaraeodd ran bwysig wrth ymgymryd â gweithrediadau clwy'r traed a'r genau. Cydnabyddwn rôl y Fonesig Deirdre Hine, a byddwn yn sicrhau y bydd hynny yn ein galluogi i fod ar flaen y gad yng Nghymru.

Trof yn awr at ddiogelwch bwyd mewn perthynas â'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd. Sefydlwyd yr asiantaeth, ac mae hynny'n bwysig, o ganlyniad i drychineb BSE, ac yr oedd yn elfen allweddol o ymateb y Llywodraeth iddi. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yn cymryd yr awenau ac yn rhoi'r diogelwch sydd ei angen arnom. Fel y dywedasoeh chi, Peter, David, Rhodri Glyn a Mick, mae mewnfurion cig yn achosi cryn bryder i bobl, a thrafodwyd hynny gennym yn y Siambr hon. Rhaid i fewnfurion cig oll gael eu cynhyrchu i'r un safonau o fewn yr UE â'r rhai sydd yn berthnasol yn y DU, o ran BSE a hylendid. Rhaid ymchwilio i bob honiad o fewnfurion cig eidion dros 30 mis oed yn anghyfreithlon. Nodwyd achosion o dor-rheol mewn perthynas â deunydd â risg penodol a ganfuwyd yn ddiweddar, a chymerwyd camau gorfodi llym. Hoffwn roi sicrwydd ichi, Peter, a'm cyd-Aelodau, y caiff hynny flaenoriaeth amlwg, rhaid inni ei ganfod a'i orfodi, er mwyn sicrhau'r math o ddiogelwch sydd ei angen ar bobl yng Nghymru. Croesawaf y ffaith iddo gael ei ystyried eto yn yr adroddiad pwysig hwn.

I gloi, mae ymateb y Llywodraeth o ran yr ymchwiliad pwysig hwn—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A wnewch chi ddirwyn i ben.

Jane Hutt: Buom ar flaen y gad gyda'r adroddiad hwn o ran ein dyletswydd i bobl Cymru a'r bobl a ddiodefodd oherwydd y

this disease, and we will take it forward as the Committee has identified.

Kirsty Williams: I thank Assembly Members for their comments and contributions this afternoon, all of which have been extremely relevant. As Dai said, one key issue is early diagnosis of this disease, but that is difficult. It does not have anything to do with the efficiency or the training of the GPs involved. With God's grace, most GPs in this country will never see a case of variant CJD. Therefore, should one come along, it is difficult for those professionals who have never seen a case before to make that early diagnosis. We have explored with the Chief Medical Officer and the Royal College of General Practitioners ways in which we can make guidance better available to GPs and make them better aware of potentially the symptoms that may be in evidence.

All speakers have talked about the need to fast-track care. This is a devastating and rapidly changing disease, which challenges health care and social care professionals to respond in a necessary way. However, in its deliberations, the Committee felt that the best way was to consider establishing a key worker, and as David Melding rightly said, giving that key worker the resources needed to purchase care and services on behalf of the victim or the victim's family. That fast-tracks through the bureaucracy that exists, as all Members will be aware, when dealing with the Department of Social Security and the need for aids adaptations, care and responsibilities.

We have an opportunity, not only to improve care for people with CJD, as Dai Lloyd said, but also for people with other catastrophic and degenerative illnesses. This is an opportunity not only to improve care for CJD victims but for other disease victims as well. That includes Geraint's relevant point about palliative care. I understand that the Minister for Health and Social Services has recently undertaken a review of the palliative care services that are available in Wales, many of which rely on the voluntary sector for funding. We are considering how to improve

clefyd hwn, a byddwn yn gweithredu fel y nodwyd gan y Pwyllgor.

Kirsty Williams: Diolchaf i Aelodau'r Cynulliad am eu sylwadau a'u cyfraniadau y prynhawn yma, a fu oll yn hynod berthnasol. Fel y dywedodd Dai, un o'r materion allweddol yw diagnosis cynnar o'r clefyd hwn, ond mae'n anodd gwneud hynny. Nid oes a wnelo ddim ag effeithlonrwydd na hyfforddiant y meddygon teulu dan sylw. Drwy ras Duw, bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r meddygon teulu yn y wlad hon fyth yn gweld achos o amrywiolyn CJD. Felly, os digwydd un, mae'n anodd i'r gweithwyr proffesiynol hynny sydd erioed wedi gweld achos o'r blaen wneud diagnosis cynnar. Ar y cyd â'r Prif Swyddog Meddygol a Choleg Brenhinol yr Ymarferwyr Cyffredinol yr ydym wedi ystyried sut y gallwn sicrhau bod canllawiau ar gael yn haws i Feddygon Teulu a'u bod yn fwy ymwybodol o'r symptomau posibl y gellir eu canfod.

Soniodd pob siaradwr am yr angen am ofal dull carlam. Mae hwn yn glefyd erchyll sydd yn newid yn gyflym, sydd yn rhoi her i weithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ymateb fel y bo'r angen. Fodd bynnag, yn ei drafodaethau, teimlai'r Pwyllgor mai'r ffordd orau oedd ystyried sefydlu gweithiwr allweddol, ac fel y dywedodd David Melding, rhoi'r adnoddau sydd eu hangen i'r gweithiwr allweddol hwnnw brynu gofal a gwasanaethau ar ran y dioddefwr neu ei deulu. Mae hynny'n torri drwy'r fiwrocratiaeth sydd yn bodoli, gan y bydd pob Aelod yn ymwybodol, wrth ymdrin â'r Adran Nawdd Cymdeithasol a'r angen am gymhorthion, addasiadau gofal a chyfrifoldebau.

Mae gennyn gyfle, nid yn unig i wella gofal i bobl sydd yn dioddef o CJD, fel y dywedodd Dai Lloyd, ond hefyd i bobl sydd yn dioddef o fathau eraill o salwch dirywiol, trychinebus. Mae'n gyfle nid yn unig i wella gofal i ddiodefwyr CJD, ond i'r rhai sydd yn dioddef o glefydau eraill yn ogystal. Mae hynny'n cynnwys pwynt perthnasol Geraint ynglŷn â gofal lliniarol. Deallaf fod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi cynnal adolygiad yn ddiweddar o'r gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol sydd ar gael yng Nghymru, y mae llawer

these services in Wales right across the board. Much of the review's evidence stated that the palliative care resources available in Wales are often limited to cancer victims. It is difficult for victims of other degenerative, terminal diseases to have access to those beds. Palliative care tends to focus on cancer.

I move to the issue of meat imports. Peter, you will be aware from the report that the Agricultural and Rural Development Committee and the Health and Social Services Committee are concerned that imported meat should be of the highest quality. The Health and Social Services Committee was convinced by the FSA that the system currently operating in Britain means that our beef and meat products are being produced to the highest standards and that the public is protected from any known risks. We needed to achieve that across the board in terms of EU imports. The FSA gave the Committee reassurances, but the Committee recognised that it needed to revisit the issue of EU imports, and, as David rightly said, the issue of imports from outside the European Union, with the FSA continually. The EU will introduce beef labelling regulations in 2002 and looks to enforce a better labelling system throughout the European Union. Therefore, the FSA's focus will need to shift to those producing meat outside the EU.

On better communications and the public health model, the Phillips inquiry vindicated the actions of Dame Deirdre Hine, who was Chief Medical Officer at the time. It is of great regret that her words, and those of her officials and fellow support staff in Wales, were not heeded in Whitehall. The impact of the disease may have been lesser if her words and advice had been taken more seriously. However, we explored this matter seriously with the current Chief Medical Officer, who gave us assurances that communications are better than they were in 1996. She felt that she would now have the opportunity to make her views heard and listened to in a way that, perhaps, Dame Deirdre had not been able to

ohonynt yn dibynnu ar y sector gwirfoddol am eu harian. Yr ydym yn ystyried sut i wella'r gwasanaethau hyn yng Nghymru yn gyffredinol. Nododd llawer o'r dystiolaeth yn yr adolygiad fod adnoddau gofal lliniarol sydd ar gael yng Nghymru yn aml ond ar gael i bobl sydd yn dioddef o ganser. Mae'n anodd i bobl sydd yn dioddef o glefydau dirywiol angheuol eraill gael y gwelyau hynny. Mae gofal lliniarol yn tueddu i ganolbwyntio ar ganser.

Trof at fater mewnfornion cig. Peter, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r adroddiad bod y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig a'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn pryderu y dylai'r cig a fewnforiwyd fod o'r safon uchaf. Argyhoeddwyd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gan yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd fod y system a weithredir ar hyn o bryd ym Mhrydain yn sicrhau bod ein cig eidion a'n cynhyrchion cig yn cael eu cynhyrchu i'r safonau uchaf a bod y cyhoedd wedi'i ddiogelu rhag unrhyw risgiau hysbys. Yr oedd angen inni sicrhau hynny yn gyffredinol o ran mewnfornion yr UE. Rhoddodd yr asiantaeth sicrwydd i'r Pwyllgor, ond cydnabu'r Pwyllgor fod angen iddo adolygu mewnfornion o'r UE, ac, fel y dywedodd David, fewnfornion o'r tu allan i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, gyda'r asiantaeth yn barhaus. Bydd yr UE yn cyflwyno rheoliadau ar labelu cig eidion yn 2002 ac mae'n ystyried gorfodi system labelu well ledled yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Felly, bydd angen i ffocws yr asiantaeth newid i'r rhai sydd yn cynhyrchu cig y tu allan i'r UE.

O ran cysylltiadau gwell a'r model iechyd cyhoeddus, nododd ymchwiliad Phillips fod camau'r Fonesig Deirdre Hine, sef y Prif Swyddog Meddygol ar y pryd wedi eu cyfiawnhau. Mae'n drueni mawr na wrandawodd Whitehall ar ei geiriau hi, a geiriau ei swyddogion ac aelodau eraill o'i staff cymorth yng Nghymru. Gallai effaith y clefyd fod wedi bod yn llai pe bai ei geiriau a'i chyngor wedi cael ystyriaeth fwy difrifol. Fodd bynnag, ymchwiliad i'r mater hwn o ddifrif gyda'r Prif Swyddog Meddygol presennol, a roddodd sicrwydd inni fod y cysylltiadau'n well nag y buont yn 1996. Teimlai y byddai cyfle ganddi erbyn hyn i sicrhau bod pobl yn clywed ei barn ac yn

in 1996. As David said, a public health model needs not only to be adopted in this Assembly, but also needs to be the hallmark of our relationship with Whitehall in the future.

That also applies for increased communication with the FSA. At present, the Committee was reassured by Dame Deirdre and other National Assembly officials' view that the current provisions for dealing with the FSA were adequate. However, they agreed that these needed to be kept under constant review. If it was felt that the Welsh voice was not being heard in the FSA, the Spongiform Encephalopathy Advisory Committee or other scientific bodies, we should flex our muscles as an Assembly to formalise our relationships with these bodies.

It has been a difficult report to work on. I am grateful for the Minister's response to the debate this afternoon. We have learned how the Executive has begun to put some of the recommendations in place and move forward on this. The Health and Social Services Committee looks forward to continuing to support the Minister in her efforts to ensure that the Assembly implements all the recommendations on which we have worked.

gwrando arni mewn modd nad oedd yn bosibl i'r Fonesig Deirdre yn 1996. Fel y dywedodd David, mae angen i'r Cynulliad hwn fabwysiadu model iechyd cyhoeddus, ond hefyd mae angen sicrhau ei fod yn nodwedd o'n perthynas gyda Whitehall yn y dyfodol.

Mae hynny'n berthnasol hefyd i gael mwy o gysylltiadau â'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd. Ar hyn o bryd, sicrhawyd y Pwyllgor gan y Fonesig Deirdre a barn swyddogion eraill y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fod y darpariaethau presennol ar gyfer ymdrin â'r asiantaeth yn ddigonol. Fodd bynnag, cytunasant fod angen eu hadolygu'n barhaus. Pe teimlid nad oedd llais Cymru yn cael ei glywed yn yr asiantaeth, y Pwyllgor Enseffalopathi Sbyngffurf Buchol Ymgynghorol neu unrhyw gyrff gwyddonol eraill, dylem ddangos nerth ein braich fel Cynulliad er mwyn ffurfioli ein perthynas gyda'r cyrff hyn.

Bu'n adroddiad anodd i weithio arno. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am ymateb y Gweinidog i'r ddadl y prynhawn yma. Clywsom sut y mae'r Weithrediaeth wedi dechrau rhoi rhai o'r argymhellion ar waith a symud ymlaen ar hyn. Mae'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn edrych ymlaen at barhau i gefnogi'r Gweinidog yn ei hymdrechion i sicrhau y caiff y Cynulliad weithredu pob un o'r argymhellion yr ydym wedi gweithio arnynt.

*Cynnig: O blaid 38, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 38, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison

Hancock, Brian
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â
our proceedings today to a close. thrafodaethau heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.20 p.m.
The session ended at 5.20 p.m.*