



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

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

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i Brif Weinidog Cymru Questions to the First Minister

Adeiladau'r Cynulliad yng Ngogledd Cymru Assembly Accommodation in North Wales

Q1 Alun Pugh: Further to his letter to me dated 30 April 2001, will the First Minister make a statement on Assembly accommodation in north Wales? (OAQ11352)

The First Minister: In north Wales the Assembly currently has accommodation in Caernarfon, Colwyn Bay, St Asaph, Rhuthin and Holyhead. By April 2002, we expect to increase our presence in our existing buildings in Colwyn Bay and Caernarfon and take new leased accommodation in Mold to house parts of the soon-to-be-created Care Standards Inspectorate for Wales. Seventy-five staff will be located at the CSIW offices.

Alun Pugh: I welcome that. Despite the introduction of free bus passes, the Objective 1 programme and support for British Aerospace, many people in north Wales still perceive the Assembly as remote. Is there not a case for the Assembly establishing a greater physical presence in north Wales?

The First Minister: Yes, and we are following that policy. When new public bodies are set up arising from our activities here, we consider locating them outside Cardiff. That policy applies to ELWa and CSIW. Soon, around 800 Assembly jobs will be based outside Cardiff.

Janet Ryder: I am pleased to hear that you are thinking of relocating more departments outside Cardiff, especially to north Wales, as I represent that region. Will you agree that there is still much to be done to make new and existing Assembly offices visible and open to the public, to create one-stop shops and shop fronts for the National Assembly in north Wales where people can go in, easily

C1 Alun Pugh: Yn ychwanegol at ei lythyr ataf, dyddiedig 30 Ebrill 2001, a wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar adeiladau'r Cynulliad yng ngogledd Cymru? (OAQ11352)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yng ngogledd Cymru ar hyn o bryd mae gan y Cynulliad adeiladau yng Nghaernarfon, Bae Colwyn, Llanelwy, Rhuthun a Chaergybi. Erbyn mis Ebrill 2002, disgwyliwn i'n presenoldeb gynyddu yn ein hadeiladau presennol ym Mae Colwyn a Chaernarfon a byddwn yn prydlesu adeilad newydd yn yr Wyddgrug ar gyfer Arolygiaeth Safonau Gofal Cymru sydd i'w chreu yn fuan. Bydd 75 o staff yn gweithio yn swyddfeydd yr arolygiaeth.

Alun Pugh: Croesawaf hynny. Er gwaetha'r ffaith y cyflwynwyd pasys bws am ddim, rhaglen Amcan 1 a chefnogaeth i British Aerospace, mae nifer o bobl yng ngogledd Cymru yn parhau i weld y Cynulliad fel sefydliad pellenig. Onid oes dadl o blaid creu mwy o bresenoldeb ffisegol i'r Cynulliad yng ngogledd Cymru?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Oes, ac yr ydym yn dilyn y polisi hwnnw. Pan sefydlir cyrff cyhoeddus newydd yn deillio o'n gweithgareddau yma, ystyriwn eu lleoli y tu allan i Gaerdydd. Mae'r polisi hwnnw yn berthnasol i ELWa ac Arolygiaeth Safonau Gofal Cymru. Cyn bo hir, bydd tua 800 o swyddi'r Cynulliad wedi eu lleoli y tu allan i Gaerdydd.

Janet Ryder: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich bod yn ystyried adleoli mwy o adrannau y tu allan i Gaerdydd, yn enwedig yng ngogledd Cymru, gan fy mod yn cynrychioli'r rhanbarth hwnnw. A gytunwch fod llawer i'w wneud o hyd i wneud swyddfeydd newydd a phresennol y Cynulliad yn weladwy ac yn agored i'r cyhoedd, er mwyn creu siopau un stop, a ffenestri siopau ar gyfer y Cynulliad

access information and perhaps be able to watch Committees and Plenary sessions on video-link screens?

The First Minister: That is a slightly different issue, Janet; where people can access information rather than where they work. I dealt with our policy on access to information last week when I made my statement about freedom of information, in terms of designated libraries where information about the Assembly could be accessed. I would not want to duplicate our ability to have good information technology in the form of electronic links between the Assembly and designated libraries where you could be virtually in the Assembly, in spirit if not in body.

Peter Rogers: Further to Alun Pugh's question about representation of the Assembly in north Wales—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Peter Rogers is asking a supplementary question. I would be grateful if he could be allowed to do so.

Peter Rogers: Is the First Minister aware that during the foot and mouth disease crisis, the Assembly's divisional office in Caernarfon has been severely understaffed? It is taking twice as long to process movement licences in that office than in other offices in Wales. What can you do to alleviate that problem?

The First Minister: I would be grateful to have more information from you on that, with comparisons between the time taken to process applications in Caernarfon and other areas. It may be simply related to the volume of work that they had, particularly in the early stages of the foot and mouth disease outbreak, when the disease was so heavily concentrated in Anglesey before the number of cases in Powys started to exceed that in Anglesey, and before the situation stabilised. I would be pleased to receive whatever information Peter Rogers has, which indicates under-resourcing in the Caernarfon office by comparison with Llandrindod Wells, Carmarthen and other offices. I will

Cenedlaethol yng ngogledd Cymru ble y gall pobl fynd i mewn iddynt, cael gafael ar wybodaeth yn hawdd neu wyllo cyfarfodydd Pwyllgor a Chyfarfodydd Llawn ar sgriniau cyswllt fideo?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae hwnnw'n fater ychydig yn wahanol, Janet; ble y gall pobl gael gafael ar wybodaeth yn hytrach na ble y maent yn gweithio. Ymdriniais â'n polisi ar fynediad i wybodaeth yr wythnos diwethaf pan wneuthum fy natganiad ynglŷn â rhyddid gwybodaeth, o ran llyfrgelloedd penodedig lle gellir cael mynediad i wybodaeth am y Cynulliad. Ni fyddwn am ailadrodd ein gallu i gael technoleg gwybodaeth dda ar ffurf cysylltiadau electronig rhwng y Cynulliad a llyfrgelloedd penodedig ble gallech fod yn y Cynulliad bron, mewn ysbryd os nad yn gorfforol.

Peter Rogers: Ymhellach i gwestiwn Alun Pugh ynglŷn â chynrychiolaeth y Cynulliad yng ngogledd Cymru—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae Peter Rogers yn gofyn cwestiwn atodol. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe câr cyfle i weud hynny.

Peter Rogers: A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn ymwybodol y bu swyddfa adrannol y Cynulliad yng Nghaernarfon yn brin eithriadol o staff yn ystod argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau? Mae'n cymryd dwywaith cyn hired i brosesu trwyddedau symud yn y swyddfa honno nag mewn swyddfeydd eraill yng Nghymru. Beth allwch chi ei wneud i liniaru'r broblem honno?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi cael mwy o wybodaeth gennych ynglŷn â hynny, ynghyd â chymariaethau rhwng yr amseroedd a gymerwyd i brosesu ceisiadau yng Nghaernarfon ac ardaloedd eraill. Efallai ei fod yn ymwneud â maint y gwaith yr oedd ganddynt, yn arbennig yng nghyfnod cynnar argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau, pan oedd nifer fawr o'r achosion yn Ynys Môn, cyn i fwy o achosion ddod i'r amlwg ym Mhowys, a chyn i'r sefyllfa sefydlogi. Byddwn yn falch o dderbyn unrhyw wybodaeth sydd gan Peter Rogers, sydd yn dynodi adnoddau prin yn swyddfa Caernarfon o'i gymharu â Llandrindod, Caerfyrddin a swyddfeydd

then discuss the issue with Carwyn Jones.

eraill. Byddaf wedyn yn trafod y mater â Carwyn Jones.

Cyhoeddi Newidiadau (Cytundeb Partneriaeth) Publishing Changes (Partnership Agreement)

C2 Gareth Jones: A fydd Prif Weinidog Cymru yn ceisio sicrhau bod y newidiadau a wneir gan Weinidogion y Cabinet i'r darpariaethau a gynhwysir yn y cytundeb partneriaeth yn cael eu cyhoeddi? (OAQ11338)

Q2 Gareth Jones: Will the First Minister seek to ensure that changes made by Cabinet Ministers to the provisions contained in the partnership agreement are published? (OAQ11338)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Byddaf. Yr oedd rhaglen fusnes flynyddol yn nodi sut yr oeddem yn bwriadu cyflawni'r ymrwymadau a gynhwysir yn y cytundeb partneriaeth, a gwnaethom ddatganiad ar 20 Mawrth yn adrodd ar y camau a gymerwyd tuag at gyflawni'r amcanion. Caiff unrhyw newid ei adlewyrchu yn y cynllun strategol diwygiedig a gynhyrchir yn ystod yr haf hwn.

The First Minister: Yes. We set out how we intended to achieve the commitments contained in the partnership agreement in the annual business programme, and recently reported on the steps taken to achieve the objectives in a statement made on 20 March. Any changes will be reflected in the revised strategic plan, which will be produced this summer.

Gareth Jones: Mae un o'r newidiadau i'r ddogfen yn ymwneud â'r fagloriaeth Gymreig a'r ymrwymiad ynddi i ddiogelu safon cyrhaeddiad y rhai sydd yn ceisio am y cymhwyster newydd drwy gofrestru am y fagloriaeth ryngwladol. A yw gweinyddiaeth y Cynulliad wedi gwrthod y posibilrwydd o ddatblygu model yn seiliedig ar fagloriaeth ryngwladol ar gyfer cynllun treialu arfaethedig y fagloriaeth Gymreig ac, os felly, ai'r prif reswm yw'r ffaith fod y broses dendro ddadleuol wedi tanseilio statws y cynllun?

Gareth Jones: One of the changes to the document relates to the Welsh baccalaureate and the commitment to safeguard the attainment standards of those seeking the new qualification through registering for the international baccalaureate. Has the Assembly's administration rejected the possibility of developing a model based on the international baccalaureate for the proposed trial of the Welsh baccalaureate and, if so, is the main reason the fact that the controversial tendering process has undermined the plan's status?

2.10 p.m.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae Gareth, fel arfer, wedi rhoi ei fys ar y broblem ond nid dyna sut y byddwn i'n disgrifio'r hyn a ddigwyddodd wedyn. Y broblem o ran y broses dendro oedd bod sefydliad y fagloriaeth ryngwladol wedi penderfynu peidio â thendro. Dim ond un tendr a dderbyniwyd. Rhaid inni symud ymlaen yn awr â'r prosiect peilot. Yr oedd yn rhaid inni gynnal cystadleuaeth agored. Disgwylasom i sefydliad y fagloriaeth ryngwladol dendro, ond ni wnaeth, am resymau y byddai'n rhaid eu codi gyda'r IBO. Ni fyddwn innau'n casglu, fel y gwnaeth Gareth, fod unrhyw broblem arall yn codi o hyn. Un tendr a dderbyniwyd, mae'r tendr hwnnw yn

The First Minister: Gareth, as usual, has put his finger on the problem, but that is not how I would describe what occurred afterwards. The problem with the tendering process is that the international baccalaureate organisation decided not to tender. We only received one tender. We must now proceed with the pilot project. We had to hold an open competition. We expected the IBO to tender, but it did not, for reasons that you would have to raise with the IBO. I would not have concluded, as Gareth has, that an alternative problem arises from this. We received one tender, it is an adequate tender, and therefore, we are proceeding with the Welsh Joint Education Committee rather than the IBO

ddigonol, ac felly yr ydym yn bwrw ymlaen gyda Chyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru yn lle'r IBO, oherwydd bod yr IBO wedi penderfynu peidio â chystadlu.

because the IBO decided not to compete.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): You will be aware of the unwelcome publicity in recent days about your senior coalition partner and Deputy First Minister. You will also be aware that the allegations made against him refer to his competence in running the European Unit of the WJEC, and may impact on his competence in running the Objective 1 programme. You will also know that we have made clear that we are not making any comments on the substance of those allegations today, but we have called on him to stand down to answer those allegations. That has been echoed by at least two Members of your own group in the National Assembly. Do you believe that your Deputy First Minister should stand down to answer these allegations, and if not, under what circumstances might he be asked to stand down?

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r cyhoeddusrwydd annymunol diweddar am eich uwch bartner yn y glymblaid a Dirprwy Brif Weinidog Cymru. Byddwch hefyd yn ymwybodol bod yr honiadau a wnaethpwyd yn ei erbyn yn cyfeirio at ei allu i redeg Uned Ewropeaidd CBAC, ac y gallent effeithio ar ei allu i redeg rhaglen Amcan 1. Gwyddoch hefyd ein bod wedi ei gwneud yn eglur nad ydym yn gwneud unrhyw sylwadau ar sylwedd yr honiadau hynny heddiw, ond yr ydym wedi galw arno i ymddiswyddo er mwyn ateb yr honiadau hynny. Adleisiwyd hynny gan o leiaf ddau Aelod o'ch grŵp eich hun yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. A gredwch y dylai'ch Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ymddiswyddo i ateb yr honiadau hynny ac, os na chredwch hynny, o dan ba amgylchiadau y gellid gofyn iddo ymddiswyddo?

The First Minister: Ieuan, you know perfectly well in what circumstances Ministers are asked to stand down. Those circumstances apply to the whole of the Cabinet and would also apply to the whole of the ministerial bench in Westminster. If the police formally investigate a Minister, then that Minister must step aside. I have not moved the goalposts. I have said that consistently and I have made clear that it is not about Mike German. It concerns the principles of ministerial conduct. As far as I am concerned, the allegations to which you refer—which have remarkably little to do with Gareth Jones's previous question—are now matters for the WJEC. It must decide what to do with the Bentley Jennison report. I do not know what it will do with it. I read what was stated in *The Western Mail* this morning. It is up to the WJEC and the ball is in its court. However, I also echo the wise and stateswoman-like words of Jocelyn Davies when this matter was first raised last week.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ieuan, gwyddoch yn iawn ym mha amgylchiadau y gofynnir i Weinidogion ymddiswyddo. Mae'r amgylchiadau hynny yn berthnasol i'r Cabinet cyfan a byddant hefyd yn berthnasol i'r fainc weinidogol gyfan yn San Steffan. Os bydd yr heddlu yn cynnal ymchwiliad ffurfiol i Weinidog, yna rhaid i'r Gweinidog hwnnw ymddiswyddo. Nid wyf wedi newid y meini prawf. Dywedais hynny'n gyson a gwnethum yn eglur nad yw'n ymwneud â Mike German. Mae'n ymwneud ag egwyddorion ymddygiad gweinidogol. O'm rhan i, mae'r honiadau y cyfeiriwch atynt—nad oes ganddynt fawr ddim i'w wneud â chwestiwn blaenorol Gareth Jones—bellach yn faterion i CBAC. Rhaid iddo benderfynu beth i'w wneud ag adroddiad Bentley Jennison. Ni wn beth a wnaiff ag ef. Darllenis yr hyn a nodwyd yn *The Western Mail* y bore yma. CBAC sydd i benderfynu beth i'w wneud nesaf. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn adleisio geiriau doeth a gwladweinyddesaidd Jocelyn Davies pan godwyd y mater hwn gyntaf yr wythnos diwethaf.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It was perfectly proper of me to ask that question because Mike German signed the partnership agreement

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr oedd yn gwbl briodol imi ofyn y cwestiwn hwnnw gan i Mike German lofnodi'r cytundeb partneriaeth

with you. Has Mike German passed evidence to you of the serious allegations he has made about the WJEC falsifying documents? Are you able to tell us today that you have seen evidence of that, and if not, have you asked Mike German to pass that information to you as First Minister?

The First Minister: No, in either case there is no basis for what you have just said. Ieuan, you will be aware that these matters pertain to a time prior to the establishment of the Assembly. The incident to which you referred was some six years ago, which is four years before the Assembly came into being. I have not discussed this matter with Mike German.

gyda chi. A yw Mike German wedi cyflwyno tystiolaeth i chi am yr honiadau difrifol a wnaeth ynglŷn â CBAC yn ffugio dogfennau? A allwch ddweud wrthym heddiw a welsoch dystiolaeth o hynny ac, os na wnaethoch, a ofynnasoch i Mike German drosglwyddo'r wybodaeth honno i chi fel Prif Weinidog?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Naddo, nid oes sail i'r hyn a ddywedasoch yn y naill achos. Byddwch yn ymwybodol, Ieuan, bod y materion hyn yn perthyn i gyfnod cyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Digwyddodd yr hyn y cyfeiriwch ato chwe mlynedd yn ôl, sef bedair blynedd cyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Nid wyf wedi trafod y mater hwn â Mike German.

Adroddiad Perfformiad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol The National Assembly for Wales Performance Report

C3 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru Adroddiad Perfformiad 1999-2000' a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar? (OAQ11337)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae'r adroddiad perfformiad yn cyd-fynd ag adroddiad blynyddol y Cynulliad ar gyfer y flwyddyn 1999-2000 a'r cyfrifon blynyddol a gyhoeddwyd gennym yn gynharach eleni. Rhan o'n hymgyrch ni ydyw i ddarparu mynediad da i wybodaeth am waith y Cynulliad ac am ei berfformiad yn erbyn ei gynlluniau.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A yw Rhodri'n derbyn bod yr adroddiad perfformiad hwnnw yn dangos bod nifer y cleifion sydd yn aros dros chwe mis cyn cael eu hapwyntiad allanol cyntaf wedi cynyddu 638 y cant rhwng Mawrth 1997 a Mawrth 2000? Awgryma'r ffigur diweddaraf ar gyfer Mawrth 2001 fod y ffigur yn awr yn 700 y cant. A dderbyniwch fod y ffigur yn gywilyddus, a beth mae eich Llywodraeth yn bwriadu ei wneud am hyn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Derbyniaf hynny. Nid oes gennyf friff ar y ffeithiau y cyfeiriodd Rhodri atynt, ac nid oes gennyf gopi o'r ddogfen o'm blaen. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gennyf reswm i wadu'r hyn a

Q3 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the First Minister make a statement on the recently published 'The National Assembly for Wales Performance Report 1999-2000'? (OAQ11337)

The First Minister: The performance report accompanies the Assembly's annual report for 1999-2000 and the annual accounts that we published earlier this year. It forms part of our campaign to provide good access to information about the Assembly's work and its performance against its plans.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Does Rhodri accept that that performance report shows that the number of patients waiting over six months before being given their first outpatient appointment rose by 638 per cent between March 1997 and March 2000? The latest figure for March 2001 suggests that that figure is now 700 per cent. Does he accept that that figure is disgraceful, and what does his Government intend to do about it?

The First Minister: I accept that. I do not have a briefing on the facts to which Rhodri referred, and I do not have a copy of the document in front of me. However, I have no reason to dispute what Rhodri quoted from

ddyfynnodd Rhodri o'r ddogfen. Bwriadwn barhau i fuddsoddi yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, lleihau rhestrau aros a hyfforddi mwy o nyrsys a meddygon fel na chyfyd y broblem hon eto.

David Davies: Are you aware that the National Assembly's annual report cost over £10,000 to produce, not including staff costs? Do you not agree that that money would have been far better spent on improving the health service, rather than on producing glossy bits of propaganda in the run-up to a general election?

The First Minister: There is no basis for David to suppose that the publication of the performance report is related to the general election. By implication, Rhodri Glyn Thomas made the opposite point to David, that it would be better for us not to produce the report at all. Both Members cannot be right; I do not know which one is. Perhaps they could meet and discuss it outside the Chamber.

Rod Richards: Will the First Minister give the Assembly an assurance that, when the report is published, the translation will be free from errors? [*Laughter.*]

The First Minister: I can give no such guarantee on behalf of the Assembly. However, I have much faith in our Translation Service—much more than in whoever translated the manifesto of the Conservative Party in Wales, prior to Ffion Hague having a look at it and pointing out all the errors to William Hague.

the document. We intend to continue to invest in the national health service, reduce waiting lists and train more nurses and doctors so that this problem does not recur.

David Davies: A ydych yn ymwybodol bod cost cynhyrchu adroddiad blynyddol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol dros £10,000, heb gynnwys costau staff? Oni chytunwch y byddai'n llawer gwell pe bai'r arian hwnnw wedi cael ei wario ar wella'r gwasanaeth iechyd, yn hytrach na chynhyrchu darnau o bropaganda sgleiniog ar drothwy'r etholiad cyffredinol?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid oes gan David unrhyw sail dros gredu bod cyhoeddi'r adroddiad perfformiad yn ymwneud â'r etholiad cyffredinol. Drwy ensyniad, gwnaeth Rhodri Glyn Thomas bwynt cyferbyniol sydd yn hollol groes i bwynt David, sef y byddai'n well pe na byddem yn cynhyrchu'r adroddiad o gwbl. Ni all y ddau Aelod fod yn gywir; ni wn pa un sydd yn gywir. Efallai y gallai'r ddau gyfarfod i drafod y mater y tu allan i'r Siambr.

Rod Richards: A rydd y Prif Weinidog sicrwydd i'r Cynulliad na fydd gwallau yn y cyfieithiad, pan gyhoeddir yr adroddiad? [*Chwerthin.*]

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ni roddaf unrhyw sicrwydd o'r fath ar ran y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf lawer o ffydd yn ein Gwasanaeth Cyfieithu—llawer mwy nag sydd gennyf ym mhwy bynnag a gyfieithodd fanifesto'r Blaid Geidwadol yng Nghymru, cyn i Ffion Hague gael golwg arno a thynnu sylw William Hague at yr holl gamgymeriadau.

'Rhoi Cymru'n Gyntaf' (Adroddiad Cynnydd) 'Putting Wales First' (Progress Report)

Q4 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the First Minister report on any new progress made in implementing the policies contained in 'Putting Wales First'? (OAQ11351)

The First Minister: I refer Nick to the response that I gave last week to a similar question tabled by Jonathan Morgan. In my

C4 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru gyflwyno adroddiad ar unrhyw gynnydd a wnaethpwyd wrth weithredu'r polisiau a gynhwysir yn 'Rhoi Cymru'n Gyntaf'? (OAQ11351)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cyfeiriaf Nick at yr ymateb a roddais yr wythnos diwethaf i gwestiwn tebyg a gyflwynwyd gan Jonathan

statement to Plenary on 20 March 2001, I highlighted the commitments in the partnership agreement that have already been met. On progress made since then, free dental checks and prescriptions for young people under the age of 25 were introduced on 1 April 2001.

Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister accept that the issue of holding a full debate on the Deputy First Minister's position and its impact on the continued partnership governance of Wales was raised in the Business Committee meeting this morning? No undertaking was given to making a statement or holding a full debate when the WJEC's full report is published. Is the First Minister aware that the leaked report is already circulating widely among the press in the National Assembly, and that some Assembly Members have copies of it? Will the First Minister give an undertaking to hold a full debate on this issue when the Deputy First Minister returns and is able to respond? This is a concern for the whole of Wales, the WJEC and the National Assembly. It also affects the image of Wales.

The First Minister: This trading of smears, sneers and slurs back and forth across the Chamber between Ieuan Wyn Jones and Nick does not play a part in mature, grown-up politics. If Nick wants to raise this issue, he should go to the media. He stated that this report is circulating widely among the media in Wales. I am only aware of BBC Wales having a copy. Nick seems to think that, as many people in the media have a copy of the report, ergo we, as a democratic Assembly, must hold a debate on the issue. It does not matter how many people in the media have a copy of the report. It does not affect whether we have a debate on the issue. Obviously, the media can attempt to generate much heat—but not much light—by making programmes on the back of leaked documents. That is their right and I do not object to them doing that. However, I object to Nick saying that that is a reason to hold a debate in the Assembly. As I said in answer to Ieuan Wyn Jones, the ball is in the WJEC's court. Nick must have heard me. He must have been listening, if he takes an interest in the subject. If he does not, why is he asking the question?

Morgan. Yn fy natganiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn ar 20 Mawrth 2001, amlygais yr ymrwymadau a ddiwallwyd eisoes yn y cytundeb partneriaeth. O ran y cynnydd a wnaethpwyd ers hynny, cyflwynwyd profion deintyddol a phresgripsiynau am ddim i bobl ifanc o dan 25 oed ar 1 Ebrill 2001.

Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog dderbyn y cafodd y mater o gynnal dadl llawn ar sefyllfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'i effaith ar barhad llywodraethu Cymru drwy bartneriaeth ei godi yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma? Ni wnaethpwyd unrhyw addewid i wneud datganiad na chynnal dadl llawn pan gyhoeddir adroddiad llawn CBAC. A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn ymwybodol bod yr adroddiad a ddatgelwyd yn cael ei ddosbarthu'n helaeth eisoes ymysg y wasg yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a bod gan rai Aelodau o'r Cynulliad gopiau ohono? A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ymrwymiad i gynnal dadl llawn ar y mater hwn pan fydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn dychwelyd ac yn gallu ymateb? Mae hyn yn bryder i Gymru gyfan, CBAC a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae hefyd yn effeithio ar ddelwedd Cymru.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid oes gan y taflu baw, y gwawdio a'r sarhad hwn yn ôl a blaen ar draws y Siambr rhwng Ieuan Wyn Jones a Nick ran i'w chwarae mewn gwleidyddiaeth aeddfed, gyfrifol. Os yw Nick am godi'r mater, dylai fynd at y cyfryngau. Datganodd fod yr adroddiad hwn yn cael ei ddosbarthu'n eang ymysg y cyfryngau yng Nghymru. Dim ond BBC Cymru sydd â chopi ohono, hyd y gwn i. Gan fod gan gymaint o bobl yn y cyfryngau gopi ohono, ymddengys bod Nick yn credu y dylem ni felly, fel Cynulliad democrataidd, gynnal dadl ar y mater. Nid oes ots faint o bobl yn y cyfryngau sydd â chopi o'r adroddiad. Nid yw'n effeithio ar pa un a gawn ddadl ar y mater ai peidio. Yn amlwg, gall y cyfryngau geisio creu llawer o stŵr—heb fwrw llawer o oleuni—drwy wneud rhaglenni ar gefn dogfennau a ddatgelwyd. Eu hawl hwy yw hynny ac ni wrthwynebaf hynny. Fodd bynnag, gwrthwynebaf fod Nick yn dweud bod hynny'n rheswm i gynnal dadl yn y Cynulliad. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i Ieuan Wyn Jones, penderfyniad CBAC yw beth i'w wneud nesaf. Rhaid bod Nick wedi fy

The WJEC must decide what to do with the Bentley Jennison report. It is up to it what it does with the report.

Nick Bourne: I can understand the First Minister's discomfiture and lack of leadership. We have seen it before. He single-handedly drove the partnership agreement through the Labour Party. No-one else wanted it. Is it not time that he gave a lead on something and guaranteed that a full and proper debate will be held on these serious charges? I have made no slurs. I hope that the First Minister will consider withdrawing his remark. I have been careful to make no slurs or prejudgments of this issue. I heard the First Minister's response to Ieuan Wyn Jones. It was unsatisfactory, as the First Minister's responses always are when he is asked to provide a lead. He is our leader in Wales. Is it not high time that he guaranteed a debate on these important issues that go right to the integrity of his—Rhodri Morgan's—administration?

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: I am grateful to Nick for his attempt to bring me into this. That was a wonderful double slur, smear and steer.

This is a matter for the WJEC. It relates to something that occurred three to four years before the Assembly came into existence. The WJEC has invited Bentley Jennison to conduct a review of it. The WJEC must decide what to do with the Bentley Jennison report. It is as simple as that; the ball is in its court.

Swyddfa'r Post (Cynnal Rhwydwaith yng Nghymru) The Post Office (Maintaining the Network in Wales)

Q5 Eleanor Burnham: What discussions has the First Minister had with the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry regarding maintaining the post office network in Wales? (OAQ11349)

The First Minister: I have had no such

nghlywed. Os oes ganddo ddi-ddordeb yn y pwnc, rhaid ei fod yn gwranddo. Os nad yw, pam ei fod yn gofyn y cwestiwn? Rhaid i CBAC benderfynu beth i'w wneud ag adroddiad Bentley Jennison. Ei benderfyniad ef yw beth i'w wneud â'r adroddiad.

Nick Bourne: Deallaf deimladau chwithig a diffyg arweinyddiaeth y Prif Weinidog. Fe'i gwelsom eisoes. Gorfododd y cytundeb partneriaeth ar y Blaid Lafur ar ei ben ei hun. Nid oedd unrhyw un arall o'i blaid. Onid yw'n amser iddo roi arweiniad ar rywbeth a sicrhau y cynhelir dadl lawn a phriodol ar y cyhuddiadau difrifol hyn? Nid wyf wedi sarhau unrhyw un. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn ystyried tynnu ei sylwadau yn ôl. Bûm yn ofalus i beidio â sarhau neu ragfarnu yn y mater hwn. Clywais ymateb y Prif Weinidog i Ieuan Wyn Jones. Yr oedd yn anfoddhaol, fel y mae pob un o ymatebion y Prif Weinidog pan ofynnir iddo ddangos arweiniad. Ef yw'n harweinydd yng Nghymru. Onid yw'n hen bryd iddo warantu dadl ar y materion pwysig hyn sydd yn mynd i galon cywirdeb ei weinyddiaeth—gweinyddiaeth Rhodri Morgan?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Nick am geisio fy nhynnu i mewn i hyn. Yr oedd hynny'n enghraifft fendigedig o ddwywaith cymaint o faw, gwawd a gorliwio.

Mae hyn yn fater i CBAC. Mae'n ymwneud â rhywbeth a ddigwyddodd dair neu bedair blynedd cyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Dewisodd CBAC wahodd Bentley Jennison i gynnal adolygiad o hynny. Rhaid i CBAC benderfynu beth i'w wneud ag adroddiad Bentley Jennison. Mae mor syml â hynny; eu cyfrifoldeb hwy ydyw.

C5 Eleanor Burnham: Pa drafodaethau a fu rhwng Prif Weinidog Cymru a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Fasnach a Diwydiant ynghylch cynnal rhwydwaith swyddfa'r post yng Nghymru? (OAQ11349)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ni chefais

discussions with the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. However, I met with Graham Cater about a fortnight ago. He is the chairman of the Consignia advisory board Wales—Consignia being the snappily renamed Post Office. It is the overarching body for a number of services, including Post Office Counters plc, Parcelforce and the Royal Mail. We discussed what steps the Post Office could take, with our encouragement, to slow down the closure rate of rural post offices. I am glad to say that the rural post office closure rate is now half what it was in the final two years of the previous Westminster Government. However, even though we have halved that rate, it is still a problem. The Post Office now actively tries to find replacements every time a rural post office closes owing to the sub-postmaster's or sub-postmistress's retirement and when they cannot find a replacement.

Eleanor Burnham: Are you not concerned that more than one in every 12 post offices has closed since the Labour Government came to power, the number dropping from over 1,500 to under 1,300 this year? Do you agree that the closure of a post office has a devastating effect on a local community and that you should urge the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to reconsider plans to insist that people have their pensions and benefits paid into bank accounts to save the post office network before it disappears for good?

Also, I have been talking to many sub-postmasters and they are concerned about the spate of burglaries, in north Wales especially. I am sure that you would agree that this is a distressing situation.

The First Minister: Graham Cater and I discussed that with our officials. People now find themselves the target, perhaps more so than before, of what they see as big city gangs, which are deterred by CCTV from conducting criminal activity in the big cities, and which therefore travel along the A55 or elsewhere to rob sub-post offices. Some extremely unsavoury and dangerous incidents have taken place recently in sub-post offices

drafodaethau o'r fath gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Fasnach a Diwydiant. Fodd bynnag, cyfarfum â Graham Cater tua bythefnos yn ôl. Ef yw cadeirydd bwrdd ymgynghorol Consignia yng Nghymru—Consignia yw'r enw bachog newydd ar Swyddfa'r Post. Dyma'r corff sydd yn cwmpasu nifer o wasanaethau, gan gynnwys Cownteri'r Swyddfa Bost ccc, Parcelforce a'r Post Brenhinol. Trafodasom pa gamau y gallai Swyddfa'r Post eu cymryd, gyda'n hanogaeth, i arafu cau swyddfeydd post yng nghefn gwlad. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod nifer y swyddfeydd post yng nghefn gwlad a gaiff eu cau bellach hanner yr hyn a fu yn ystod dwy flynedd olaf y Llywodraeth flaenorol yn San Steffan. Fodd bynnag, er ein bod wedi haneru'r gyfradd, mae'n parhau i fod yn broblem. Mae Swyddfa'r Post bellach yn ceisio dod o hyd i swyddfeydd newydd bob tro y bydd swyddfa bost yng nghefn gwlad yn cau oherwydd ymddeoliad is-bostfeistr neu is-bostfeistres a phan na ellir cyflogi rhywun i gymryd eu lle.

Eleanor Burnham: Onid ydych yn pryderu bod mwy nag un o bob 12 swyddfa bost wedi cau ers i'r Llywodraeth Lafur ddod i rym, gyda'r nifer wedi gostwng o dros 1,500 i lai na 1,300 eleni? Oni chytunwch fod cau swyddfa bost yn cael effaith ddinistriol ar gymuned leol ac y dylech erfyn ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Fasnach a Diwydiant i ailystyried cynlluniau i fynnu bod pensiynau a budd-daliadau yn cael eu talu i mewn i gyfrifon banc pobl er mwyn achub rhwydwaith swyddfa'r post cyn iddo ddiflannu am byth?

Hefyd, siaradais â nifer o is-bostfeistri ac maent yn pryderu am nifer y lladradau, yn enwedig yng ngogledd Cymru. Yr wyf yn sicr y cytunech ei bod yn sefyllfa ofidus.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Trafododd Graham Cater a minnau hynny gyda'n swyddogion. Bellach mae pobl, efallai yn fwy nag erioed o'r blaen, yn canfod eu bod yn darged i'r hyn a welant fel gangiau o'r dinasoedd mawr a gaiff eu hatal rhag troseddu mewn dinasoedd mawr gan gamerâu CCTV, ac sydd felly yn teithio ar hyd yr A55 neu fannau eraill i ladrata is-swyddfeydd post. Gwelwyd rhai digwyddiadau hynod o annymunol a

in north Wales.

However, the figures show—though they break down into five categories—that in general it is only rural post offices where the numbers have changed significantly. The franchise offices, the Crown offices and the town sub post offices have been pretty stable through the period since 1995. However, certainly from 1995 onwards, there has been a massive drop that we have managed to stabilise so that the rate of loss is only 50 per cent to 60 per cent of what it was between 1995 and 1997.

Brian Hancock: I have learned that the Post Office, or Consignia, intends to close cash centres that distribute money to our sub-post offices. They are doing that at the advent of automated credit transfer. I find it strange that it is doing that before ACT is fully operational. If we do not have money in our sub-post offices we cannot distribute the benefits to the people in our communities. What steps have you taken to get the Department of Trade and Industry to support our sub-post offices in all our communities, and in spending the £2 million it set aside to help our post offices, which are vital to all our communities?

The First Minister: The £2 million was restricted, as I understand, to rural post offices. That appears to be where the problem was. That does not mean that there is no problem in small Valleys villages but, by and large, the rural decline is more significant than anywhere else. Accessing that £2 million for rural sub-post offices is a high priority and we will proceed. The announcement was made not long before the general election was called and, obviously, no further action has been taken on that in Westminster. I think that we all accept that there will not now be a reversal of the decision to pay benefits directly. There will be a big reduction of post office income. About 40 per cent of the typical sub-post office's income would probably come from benefit payments. In less-well-off areas, such as some council estates, the percentage can be as high as 80 per cent. I am aware of that.

pheryglus yn ddiweddar mewn is-swyddfeydd post yng ngogledd Cymru.

Fodd bynnag, dengys y ffigurau—er eu bod yn rhannu yn bum categori—mai dim ond yn achos swyddfeydd post yng nghefn gwlad y mae'r ffigurau wedi newid yn sylweddol Bu'r swyddfeydd masnachfrait, swyddfeydd y Goron, a'r is-swyddfeydd post mewn trefi yn eithaf sefydlog yn y cyfnod ers 1995. Fodd bynnag, bu gostyngiad aruthrol, yn sicr ers 1995 ymlaen, y llwyddasom i'w sefydlogi fel bod y gyfradd a gollir bellach ond rhwng 50 y cant a 60 y cant o'r hyn yr oedd rhwng 1995 a 1997.

Brian Hancock: Cefais ar ddeall bod Swyddfa'r Post, neu Consignia, yn bwriadu cau canolfannau arian sydd yn dosbarthu arian i'n his-swyddfeydd post. Maent yn gwneud hynny oherwydd dyfodiad y system trosglwyddo credyd awtomataidd. Yr wyf yn ei chael yn rhyfedd eu bod yn gwneud hynny cyn i'r system fod yn llwyr weithredol. Os nad oes gennym arian yn ein his-swyddfeydd post ni allwn ddosbarthu'r budd-daliadau i'r bobl yn ein cymunedau. Pa gamau a gymerwyd gennych i gael cefnogaeth yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant i gynnal pob is-swyddfa'r post ym mhob un o'n cymunedau ac i wario'r £2 filiwn a neilltuodd i helpu ein swyddfeydd post, sydd yn hanfodol i bob un o'n cymunedau?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yn ôl a ddeallaf, cyfyngwyd y £2 filiwn i swyddfeydd post yng nghefn gwlad. Ymddengys mai dyna ble yr oedd y broblem. Ni olyga hynny nad oes problem mewn pentrefi bach yn y Cymoedd ond, ar y cyfan, mae'r dirywiad gwledig yn fwy sylweddol na'r dirywiad yn unman arall. Mae cael gafael ar y £2 filiwn hwnnw ar gyfer is-swyddfeydd post yng nghefn gwlad yn flaenoriaeth uchel a byddwn yn mynd ati i wneud hynny. Gwnaethpwyd y cyhoeddiad ychydig cyn cyhoeddi'r etholiad cyffredinol, ac o'r herwydd, ni chymerwyd camau pellach ar hynny yn San Steffan. Credaf ein bod i gyd yn derbyn bellach na fydd y penderfyniad i dalu budd-daliadau yn uniongyrchol yn cael ei wyrdroi. Bydd gostyngiad mawr yn incwm swyddfeydd post. Daw tua 40 y cant o incwm is-swyddfa bost nodweddiadol o fudd-daliadau. Mewn ardaloedd tlotach, megis rhai ystadau cyngor, gall y ganran fod mor uchel

However, when you stop paying benefits directly, it saves probably 90 per cent on administration costs. It is much cheaper, so that decision will not be reversed. We must find another way of supplementing losses at post offices that are dependent upon benefit payments for their turnover.

ag 80 y cant. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o hynny. Fodd bynnag, pan fyddwch yn rhoi'r gorau i dalu budd-daliadau yn uniongyrchol, mae'n debyg ei fod yn arbed tua 90 y cant ar gostau gweinyddol. Mae'n llawer rhatach, felly ni wyrdroir y penderfyniad hwnnw. Rhaid inni ddarganfod ffyrdd eraill o ategu colledion swyddfeydd post sydd yn ddibynnol ar daliadau budd-daliadau am eu trosiant.

Cytundeb Partneriaeth (Cyflawni'r Ymrwymadau) Partnership Agreement (Fulfilling Commitments)

Q6 Jocelyn Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on progress towards fulfilling commitments made in the partnership agreement? (OAQ11340)

C6 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar gynnydd tuag at gyflawni'r ymrwymadau a wnaethpwyd yn y cytundeb partneriaeth? (OAQ11340)

The First Minister: As I outlined in a statement on 20 March, we now provide six weeks of free home care for those returning home after acute treatment in hospital. We got the Children's Commissioner for Wales Bill through the Houses of Parliament just before they broke up a few days' ago. We have now established Finance Wales, the long-awaited bank that cannot be called a bank, to assist small and medium-sized indigenous enterprises in Wales. The rollout of the Objective 1 programme is now proceeding at a faster rate in Wales than in the other Objective 1 areas, and we provide free school milk for all key stage 1 pupils.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Fel yr amlinellais mewn datganiad ar 20 Mawrth, yr ydym bellach yn darparu chwe wythnos o ofal cartref am ddim i'r rhai hynny sydd yn dychwelyd gartref ar ôl triniaeth aciwt mewn ysbyty. Gwelwyd Mesur Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn mynd drwy Dŷ'r Arglwyddi a Thŷ'r Cyffredin ychydig cyn y toriad ychydig ddyddiau yn ôl. Yr ydym bellach wedi sefydlu Cyllid Cymru, y banc hir ddisgwyliedig na ellir ei alw'n fanc, i gynorthwyo mentrau cynhenid bach a chanolig eu maint yng Nghymru. Mae rhaglen Amcan 1 yn mynd yn ei blaen ar gyfradd gyflymach yng Nghymru nag mewn ardaloedd Amcan 1 eraill, ac yr ydym yn rhoi llaeth am ddim mewn ysgolion i bob disgybl yn nghyfnod allweddol 1.

Jocelyn Davies: Of those policy achievements, which would you have failed to deliver without the Liberal Democrats?

Jocelyn Davies: O'r cyflawniadau polisi hyn, pa rai na fydddech wedi gallu eu cyflawni heb y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol?

The First Minister: It is impossible to answer a hypothetical question. I wonder why you waste the Assembly's time asking it, Jocelyn. I praised you earlier for a stateswoman-like contribution on the issue of not trying to disturb the composure of pupils sitting their summer examinations. I thought that those were wise words. Something along those lines might have fitted the bill rather better, Jocelyn.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae'n amhosibl ateb cwestiwn rhethregol. Tybed pam yr ydych yn gwastraffu amser y Cynulliad drwy ei ofyn, Jocelyn. Fe'ch canmolais yn gynharach am gyfraniad gwladweinyddol ar y mater o geisio peidio amharu ar lonyddwch disgyblion sydd yn sefyll eu harholiadau yn yr haf. Credais fod y rhain yn eiriau doeth. Efallai y byddai geiriau tebyg i'r rhain wedi bod yn fwy addas, Jocelyn.

Val Feld: Do you agree that the stunning success of your removal of entry charges for museums in Wales demonstrates that people

Val Feld: A gytunwch fod llwyddiant anhygoel dileu tâl mynediad ar gyfer amgueddfeydd yng Nghymru yn dangos y

in Wales have been constrained over many years by high charges imposed by Governments from enjoying their cultural and industrial heritage?

The First Minister: I could not agree more. We have not only removed entry charges for museums where entry used to be free, for example, the National Museum and Gallery of Wales in Cathays Park, but also for museums which have always charged for entry, such as the folk museum—to use the name by which we all used to know it—in Saint Fagans. Entry to the eight national museums is now free. That was not included in the partnership agreement, which is why I did not mention it in my previous answer. It is undoubtedly one of the roaring successes of the past few weeks. It is now six weeks since it came into force and has been one bright spot in tourism, which has otherwise been hit badly by the foot and mouth disease crisis.

Alun Cairns: The co-signatory of the partnership agreement has been questioned extensively by the media in relation to the WJEC report. The Welsh Conservative Party has been cautious in not prejudging the outcome of that report. However, we repeat our call to the First Minister to give a categorical guarantee that upon the Deputy First Minister's return from Canada—where he is on legitimate business—that we will have a full opportunity to debate this matter as soon as possible.

The First Minister: There is not a matter to debate, unless the WJEC makes it into one. It has paid for a report, which is within its rights, and has the report before it. I am told by *The Western Mail* that the WJEC will now take legal advice on what to do with the report. I do not think that we should take over the WJEC's functions in a matter that it has chosen to pursue in the way that it has. If the WJEC were to choose, on the basis of legal advice, to pass this matter on to the authorities, then we would have to see what the implications of that would be. However, I do not think that we can step into the WJEC's shoes. It has the report, it has commissioned it and now it must decide what to do with the report.

cyfyngwyd ar bobl yng Nghymru dros lawer o flynyddoedd rhag mwynhau eu treftadaeth ddiwylliedig a diwydiannol oherwydd bod y Llywodraeth yn codi taliadau uchel?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cytunaf yn llwyr. Yr ydym, nid yn unig wedi dileu tâl mynediad ar gyfer amgueddfeydd lle yr arferai'r mynediad fod am ddim, er enghraifft, yn Amgueddfa ac Oriol Genedlaethol Cymru ym Mharc Cathays, ond hefyd ar gyfer amgueddfeydd sydd wedi codi tâl erioed, fel Amgueddfa Werin Cymru yn Sain Ffagan. Mae mynediad am ddim bellach i'r wyth amgueddfa genedlaethol. Ni chafodd hynny ei gynnwys yn y cytundeb partneriaeth, sef y rheswm pam na soniais amdano yn fy ateb blaenorol. Yn ddiau, mae'n un o lwyddiannau gwych yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf. Mae chwe wythnos wedi mynd heibio bellach ers iddo ddod i rym a bu'n un pwynt cadarnhaol i dwristiaeth, yr effeithiwyd arni yn ddirfawr fel arall oherwydd argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau.

Alun Cairns: Holwyd cyd-lofnodwr y cytundeb partneriaeth yn helaeth gan y cyfryngau mewn perthynas ag adroddiad CBAC. Bu Plaid Geidwadol Cymru yn bwylllog wrth beidio â rhagfarnu canlyniad yr adroddiad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, galwn unwaith eto ar y Prif Weinidog i roi sicrwydd pendant ar ôl i Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog Cymru ddychwelyd o Ganada—lle mae ar fusnes dilys—y cawn gyfle llawn i drafod y mater hwn cyn gynted â phosibl.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid oes mater i'w drafod, oni fydd CBAC yn creu un. Talodd am adroddiad, sydd o fewn ei hawliau, ac mae'r adroddiad ger ei fron. Clywais gan *The Western Mail* y bydd CBAC yn awr yn cael cyngor cyfreithiol ar beth i'w wneud â'r adroddiad. Ni chredaf y dylem ymgymryd â swyddogaethau CBAC mewn mater y dewisodd fynd i'r afael ag ef yn y fath fodd. Pe byddai CBAC yn dewis, ar sail cyngor cyfreithiol, drosglwyddo'r mater hwn i'r awdurdodau, yna byddai'n rhaid inni weld beth fyddai goblygiadau hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf y gallwn gymryd yr awenau oddi wrth CBAC. Mae ganddo'r adroddiad, CBAC a'i gomisiynodd ac yn awr rhaid iddo benderfynu beth i'w wneud â'r

adroddiad.

Adolygiad Gwasanaethau Ombwdsmon y Sector Cyhoeddus
Review of Public Sector Ombudsman Services

Q7 Alison Halford: What discussions has the First Minister had with the Secretary of State for Wales over the proposed review of public sector ombudsman services in Wales? (OAQ11347)

The First Minister: I refer you to the written answer that I provided to this question, at least in part, on 1 May. I wrote to the Secretary of State about this at around the turn of the year, proposing that we jointly carry out a review of public sector ombudsmen in Wales, the main purpose of which would be to ensure that we have a service that meets Wales's needs in this new century. That review is now underway.

2.30 p.m.

Alison Halford: Thank you for that, Rhodri. I welcome the review that you are undertaking with the Secretary of State. Will you take this opportunity to underline our commitment to impartial scrutiny? At present, a local council chief monitoring officer is able to hold the additional post of chief legal officer and clerk to the local police authority. It could be argued that more furtive ground for conflict of interest is hard to imagine and that there is a possibility, were issues of corruption to arise, that that individual may need to investigate him or herself. The problem at present is that it is impossible to get one ombudsman to deal with all the multi-competences raised by this issue. The Assembly, through the establishment of the office of Children's Commissioner for Wales, has proved its commitment to open and accountable scrutiny. Therefore, will you ensure that this commitment to transparency and accountability is continued in the review of the services of ombudsmen?

The First Minister: I hope that I can satisfy your request, Alison. However, I cannot relate this issue specifically to the question about the status of a clerk to a police

C7 Alison Halford: Pa drafodaethau a gafodd Prif Weinidog Cymru ac Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch yr adolygiad arfaethedig o wasanaethau ombwdsmon y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? (OAQ11347)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at yr ateb ysgrifenedig a roddais i'r cwestiwn hwn, o leiaf yn rhannol, ar 1 Mai. Ysgrifennais at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol am hyn tua dechrau'r flwyddyn, gan gynnig ein bod yn cynnal adolygiad ar y cyd o ombwdsmon y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, gyda'r prif bwrpas o sicrhau bod gennym wasanaeth sydd yn diwallu anghenion Cymru yn y ganrif newydd hon. Mae'r adolygiad hwnnw ar waith bellach.

Alison Halford: Diolch am hynny, Rhodri. Croesawaf yr adolygiad yr ydych yn ei gynnal gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. A fanteisiwch ar y cyfle hwn i danlinellu ein hymrwymiad i archwilio di-duedd? Ar hyn o bryd, gall prif swyddog monitro cyngor lleol ddal swydd ychwanegol prif swyddog cyfreithiol a chlerc awdurdod heddlu lleol. Gellid dadlau ei bod yn anodd dychmygu sail mwy twyllodrus ar gyfer gwrthdaro buddiannau a bod posibilrwydd, os byddai materion o lygredd yn codi, y byddai angen i'r unigolyn hwnnw ei archwilio ef neu hi ei hun. Y broblem ar hyn o bryd yw ei bod yn amhosibl cael un ombwdsmon i fynd i'r afael â'r holl aml-fedrau a godir gan y mater hwn. Mae'r Cynulliad, drwy sefydlu swydd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, wedi profi ei ymrwymiad i archwilio agored ac atebol. Felly, a sicrhewch y bydd yr ymrwymiad hwn i eglurder ac atebolrwydd yn cael ei barhau wrth adolygu gwasanaethau ombwdsmon?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Gobeithiaf y gallaf ateb eich cais, Alison. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf gysylltu'r mater hwn yn benodol â'r cwestiwn am statws clerwr awdurdod yr

authority. A clerk to a police authority is not outside the jurisdiction of the ombudsman, but the ombudsman can only look at certain categories of complaint. Matters such as staffing fall outside that jurisdiction, as do amounts paid in compensation by a police authority to members of the public, which are subject to district audit rather than ombudsman investigation. Police authorities, in principle, are audited in the same way as other public bodies and come within the jurisdiction of the district auditor.

Janet Davies: In view of the number of bodies of varying legal status that receive considerable amounts of public money to deliver services, are you considering or engaging in discussion so that means for redress of complaints may be made more comprehensive?

The First Minister: I hope that that would be an outcome of the review of public sector ombudsman services. We need a college of ombudsmen to cover the waterfront and to ensure that there are no gaps between the areas that each ombudsman covers. It is important that the public is satisfied that the different parliamentary origins and dates on which legislation is written do not result in some complaints that do not have any mechanism for redress. That is what we intend to do, with the full co-operation of all the people in Wales with responsibilities similar to those of an ombudsman. They believe that this is the right way forward and, as this system has grown like Topsy since 1967, when the original parliamentary ombudsman was instituted, that we must conduct a review in order to modernise the system with a view to comprehensive coverage for the twenty-first century.

David Melding: Do you agree that members of the public—and some Assembly Members—do not have a good understanding of the work of ombudsmen, and that more work needs to be done to publicise this important function?

The First Minister: I would be only too happy to arrange visits for cross-party teams of AMs to the different ombudsmen offices,

heddlu. Nid yw cler awdurdod yr heddlu y tu hwnt i awdurdodaeth yr ombwdsmon, ond dim ond rhai categorïau o gwynion y gall yr ombwdsmon ymchwilio iddynt. Mae materion megis staffio y tu hwnt i'r awdurdodaeth honno, yn ogystal ag iawndal a delir gan awdurdodau'r heddlu i aelodau o'r cyhoedd. Mae'r rhain yn agored i archwiliad dosbarth yn hytrach nag archwiliad gan ombwdsmon. Caiff awdurdodau'r heddlu, o ran egwyddor, eu harchwilio yn yr un modd â chyrff cyhoeddus eraill a dônt o fewn awdurdodaeth yr archwiliwr dosbarth.

Janet Davies: O ystyried nifer y cyrff â statws cyfreithiol amrywiol a gaiff symiau sylweddol o arian cyhoeddus i ddarparu gwasanaethau, a ydych yn ystyried neu'n cynnal trafodaethau fel y gellir sicrhau modd mwy cynhwysfawr o unioni cwynion?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Gobeithiaf y byddai hynny'n un o ganlyniadau'r adolygiad o wasanaethau ombwdsmon y sector cyhoeddus. Mae angen llu o ombwdsmyrn arnom i gwmpasu pob maes ac i sicrhau na cheir unrhyw fylchau rhwng y meysydd y mae pob ombwdsmon yn ei gwmpasu. Mae'n bwysig bod y cyhoedd yn fodlon nad yw'r tarddiadau a'r dyddiadau seneddol gwahanol yr ysgrifennwyd deddfwriaeth arnynt yn arwain at gwynion nad oes ganddynt unrhyw ddull o'u hunioni. Dyna'r hyn y bwriadwn ei wneud, gyda chydweithrediad llawn yr holl bobl yng Nghymru sydd â chyfrifoldebau tebyg i gyfrifoldebau ombwdsmon. Maent o'r farn mai hon yw'r ffordd gywir ymlaen a, chan fod y system hon wedi tyfu ers 1967, pan sefydlwyd yr ombwdsmon seneddol gwreiddiol, bod rhaid inni gynnal adolygiad er mwyn moderneiddio'r system gan anelu at ddarpariaeth gynhwysfawr ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

David Melding: A gytunwch nad oes gan aelodau o'r cyhoedd—a rhai o Aelodau'r Cynulliad—ddealltwriaeth dda o waith yr ombwdsmyrn, a bod angen gwneud mwy o waith i roi cyhoeddusrwydd i'r swyddogaeth bwysig hon?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i drefnu ymweliadau ar gyfer timau traws-bleidiol o Aelodau'r Cynulliad i

for a half-hour or hour-long seminar or explanation of their work. As the function of an Assembly Member, similar to that of a Member of Parliament, is critical in helping the public to understand how to secure their rights when they feel they have been done a bad turn by the authorities, in whatever guise, it is important that we are able to reassure people with some expertise. Therefore, if that is the general wish of the Assembly, I am sure that we can make the appropriate arrangements, and I will be glad to assist.

swyddfeydd y gwahanol ombwdsmyrn, am seminar hanner awr neu awr o hyd neu esboniad o'u gwaith. Gan fod swyddogaeth Aelod o'r Cynulliad, fel un Aelod Seneddol, yn hanfodol wrth helpu'r cyhoedd i ddeall sut i ddiogelu eu hawliau pan fyddant yn teimlo eu bod wedi cael cam gan yr awdurdodau, ym mha ffurf bynnag, mae'n bwysig y gallwn dawelu meddwl pobl gydag arbenigedd. Felly, os mai dyna yw dymuniad cyffredinol y Cynulliad, yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwn wneud y trefniadau priodol, a byddaf yn falch o gynorthwyo.

Cadw Ceiswyr Lloches yng Ngharchardai Cymru Detention of Asylum Seekers in Welsh Prisons

Q8 Helen Mary Jones: What discussions has the First Minister had with the Home Office regarding the detention of asylum seekers in Welsh prisons? (OAQ11339)

C8 Helen Mary Jones: Pa drafodaethau a gafodd Prif Weinidog Cymru gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref ynghylch cadw ceiswyr lloches yng ngharchardai Cymru? (OAQ11339)

The First Minister: Immigration and asylum are not devolved matters. However, Edwina Hart, as Chair of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity, has kept in close touch with the Home Office on this issue and has written to Barbara Roche, the Home Office Minister responsible for immigration and asylum, about the Assembly's concerns, and she will make a full statement next week.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid yw mewnfudo a lloches yn faterion a ddatganolwyd. Fodd bynnag, mae Edwina Hart, fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal, wedi cadw mewn cysylltiad agos â'r Swyddfa Gartref ar y mater hwn ac wedi ysgrifennu at Barbara Roche, y Gweinidog yn y Swyddfa Gartref sydd yn gyfrifol am fewnfudo a lloches, ynghylch pryderon y Cynulliad, a bydd yn rhoi datganiad llawn yr wythnos nesaf.

Helen Mary Jones: Are you aware that these innocent people are still being shackled when they leave the prison gates, they are still experiencing problems in getting access to legal advisors and their cultural and religious needs are still not being met? It is now 10 days since Edwina Hart made her first representations on this matter to the Home Office. Given that representations have been made, how satisfied are you, and the Cabinet of the Government of Wales, with the responses that you have received? Has the Home Office given the National Assembly the respect it deserves in this regard?

Helen Mary Jones: A ydych yn ymwybodol bod y bobl ddi-fai hyn yn parhau i gael eu hualu pan fyddant yn mynd allan o'r carchar, eu bod yn parhau i gael problemau o ran cael gafael ar ymgynghorwyr cyfreithiol ac na chaiff eu hanghenion diwylliannol a chrefyddol eu bodloni o hyd? Mae 10 diwrnod wedi mynd heibio bellach ers i Edwina Hart wneud ei sylwadau cyntaf ar y mater hwn i'r Swyddfa Gartref. O ystyried y gwnaethpwyd sylwadau, pa mor fodlon ydych chi, a Chabinet Llywodraeth Cymru, â'r ymatebion a gawsoch? A yw'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi rhoi'r parch dyledus i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn yr achos hwn?

The First Minister: I am glad that you have raised this issue. I was interested to read William Graham's well-chosen and statesman-like comments on this issue in the *South Wales Argus* and other newspapers.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi codi'r mater hwn. Yr oedd yn ddi-ddorol darllen sylwadau dethol a gwladweinyddol William Graham ar y mater hwn yn y *South Wales Argus* a phapurau

This issue will be covered next week in a statement by Edwina Hart, and we will then be able to have a full debate on whether the Home Office has given the respect to the Assembly that Helen Mary thinks is due. Discussions on this matter are ongoing: it is plainly not our responsibility, but the Home Office's. However, I like to think that they would take notice of our views. Perhaps more will emerge next week, when Edwina makes her statement.

William Graham: Will you assure us that you will make the strongest possible representations about these matters when you speak to ministers in Westminster, particularly the Secretary of State for the Home Department? These issues have caused concern throughout Wales, and about its image.

The First Minister: You are right. However, at the moment, Home Office ministers are only there in a caretaker capacity, because they stopped being MPs at 5.00 p.m. yesterday—as indeed I and several other people in this Chamber did. We cannot use that title any longer. However, Home Office ministers continue, but only in caretaker roles, until after the election. We will then know to which ministers we must communicate these views.

The Presiding Officer: I will not commiserate with Members who have lost their titles.

Question 9 has been withdrawn.

**Maes Awyr Rhyngwladol Caerdydd (Cydyntu Polisiâu'r Cynulliad)
Cardiff International Airport (Co-ordinating Assembly Policies)**

C10 Owen John Thomas: Beth a wnaeth Prif Weinidog Cymru i gydyntu polisiâu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ynglŷn â datblygiad Maes Awyr Rhyngwladol Caerdydd? (OAQ11330)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae Maes Awyr Rhyngwladol Caerdydd yn borth allweddol i rwydwaith trafniadaeth ehangach Cymru, ac y mae'n allweddol wrth greu gwaith yn lleol ac

newydd eraill. Caiff y mater hwn ei gwmpasu yr wythnos nesaf mewn datganiad gan Edwina Hart, ac wedyn gallwn gael trafodaeth lawn ynghylch pa un a yw'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi rhoi'r parch sydd yn haeddiannol i'r Cynulliad, ym marn Helen Mary. Mae'r trafodaethau yn parhau ar y mater hwn: mae'n amlwg nad ein cyfrifoldeb ni ydyw, ond cyfrifoldeb y Swyddfa Gartref. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn feddwl y byddent yn cymryd sylw o'n barn. Efallai y daw mwy i'r amlwg yr wythnos nesaf, pan fydd Edwina yn gwneud ei datganiad.

William Graham: A wnewch ein sicrhau y byddwch yn gwneud y sylwadau cryfaf posibl am y materion hyn pan fyddwch yn siarad â gweinidogion yn San Steffan, yn enwedig yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref? Mae'r materion hyn wedi achosi pryder ledled Cymru, ac am ei delwedd.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr ydych yn gywir. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, dim ond rôl gofalu sydd gan weinidogion y Swyddfa Gartref, am iddynt beidio â bod yn ASau am 5.00 p.m. ddoe—fel yn wir y gwneuthum i a sawl person arall yn y Siambr hon. Ni allwn ddefnyddio'r teitl hwnnw bellach. Fodd bynnag, bydd gweinidogion y Swyddfa Gartref yn parhau, ond dim ond mewn rôl gofalu, tan ar ôl yr etholiad. Yna byddwn yn gwybod pa weinidogion y bydd yn rhaid inni gyfleu'r sylwadau hyn iddynt.

Y Llywydd: Ni chydymdeimlaf ag Aelodau sydd wedi colli eu teitlau.

Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 9 yn ôl.

Q10 Owen John Thomas: What has the First Minister done to co-ordinate the policies of the Assembly Government with regard to the development of Cardiff International Airport? (OAQ11330)

The First Minister: Cardiff International Airport is a key gateway for Wales's wider transport network. It is crucial to job creation locally and a catalyst for the wider economic

ysgogi adfywiad economaidd ehangach de Cymru gyfan. Gwyddom oll am y bron i 1,000 o swyddi sydd yno yn awr, nid yn y maes awyr ei hun, ond yng ngwaith British Airways Maintenance Cardiff.

Mae'n rhaid inni dderbyn fod pobl yn dal i gwyno am y ffordd sydd yn arwain i'r maes awyr. Fodd bynnag, rhaid derbyn hefyd fod sawl maes awyr arall, fel maes awyr Bryste, yn tyfu llawer yn gyflymach na maes awyr Caerdydd, er nad oes ffordd dda o gyrraedd maes awyr Bryste, ychwaith.

Owen John Thomas: Mae datblygiadau mawr ar y gweill a fydd yn golygu cynnydd o 5 y cant a mwy ym musnes maes awyr Bryste, sydd ar y blaen arnom eisoes. Er nad yw maes awyr Caerdydd yn rhan o gyfrifoldebau'r Cynulliad, yr ydym i gyd yn cydnabod mor bwysig ydyw i ddatblygiad economaidd Cymru. Pa gamau yr hoffech eu gweld yn cael eu cymryd i wella gwasanaethau maes awyr Caerdydd, a beth allech ei wneud i hybu hyn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ar 3 Ebrill cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Sue Essex, y sefydlir gweithgor i edrych ar botensial economaidd maes awyr Caerdydd. Bydd yn cadw ein polisi ar drafnidiaeth a'r amgylchedd, a pholisïau eraill mewn cof.

Mae maes awyr Bryste yn gystadleuol dros ben, er nad oes ffordd dda yn arwain ato. Er hynny, mae'n cystadlu'n galed â maes awyr Caerdydd: erbyn hyn mae 2 miliwn o bobl yn mynd trwy'r maes awyr bob blwyddyn—o'u cymharu â'r 1.6 miliwn yng Nghaerdydd—ac mae Bryste yn disgwyl y bydd y nifer yn cynyddu i 3 miliwn oherwydd dywedodd Go Fly Cyfyngedig y bydd yn sefydlu canolfan yno. Fodd bynnag, digwyddodd hyn oll heb wella'r system drafnidiaeth at y maes awyr. Dyna'r pwynt, ni ellir dweud mai gwendidau'r ffyrdd a wnaeth y gwahaniaeth mawr. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn gorfod ystyried y gystadleuaeth rhwng Caerdydd a Bryste, a beth y gallem ei wneud i gryfhau Caerdydd, ac i fynd ymhellach a gwella rhwydwaith y rheilffyrdd. Dywedasm ein bod yn fodlon cyfrannu at gost ailagor lein Bro Morgannwg.

regeneration of the whole of south Wales. We all know that almost 1,000 people are currently employed there, not in the airport itself, but in British Airways Maintenance Cardiff's hangar.

We must accept that complaints persist about the road that leads to the airport. However, we must also accept that there are several other airports, such as Bristol airport, which are expanding far quicker than Cardiff airport, although there is not a good road to Bristol airport, either.

Owen John Thomas: There are important developments in the offing which will lead to an increase of 5 per cent and more in Bristol airport's business, which is already stealing a march on us. Although Cardiff airport is not part of the Assembly's responsibilities, we all recognise how important it is to economic development in Wales. What measures would you like to see taken to improve Cardiff airport's services, and what can you do to further that?

The First Minister: On 3 April the Minister for Environment, Sue Essex, announced that a working group would be set up to examine Cardiff airport's economic potential. It will take our policy on transport and the environment, and other policies, into account.

Bristol airport is extremely competitive, despite the lack of good road links. Despite that, it offers stiff competition to Cardiff airport: there are now 2 million people going through the airport annually—compared to 1.6 million in Cardiff—and Bristol expects that number to increase to 3 million due to Go Fly Limited's decision to set up a base there. However, all that has happened without improvements to the travel arrangements to the airport. That is the point. You cannot say that the weaknesses in the roads have made that great difference. However, we must consider the competition between Cardiff and Bristol, and what we can do to strengthen Cardiff's hand, and to go further in improving the railway network. We have said that we are willing to contribute towards the cost of re-opening the Vale of Glamorgan line.

David Melding: Will you take advantage of this opportunity to commit your administration to the future of Cardiff International Airport, and not to support any call for an international airport on a site on the banks of the Severn?

The First Minister: I am aware of rumours in Newport, since Corus announced their proposals for the closure of the heavy end of their plant, that someone will take over the Llanwern site and the area to the south as a major international airport, involving—I suppose—the closure of Cardiff and Bristol airports. There is no official support for that, and I am unaware of any official backing for it.

2.40 p.m.

On Cardiff International Airport, the important thing is to proceed with reopening the Vale of Glamorgan line by May 2003. We can do many other things to encourage the development of an aviation business park in the airport's environs and to encourage more airlines to set up scheduled and chartered services to and from Cardiff.

David Melding: A fanteisiwch ar y cyfle hwn i ymrwymo eich gweinyddiaeth i ddyfodol Maes Awyr Rhyngwladol Caerdydd, ac i beidio â chefnogi unrhyw alwad am faes awyr rhyngwladol ar safle ar lannau'r Hafren?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r sion yng Nghasnewydd, ers i Corus gyhoeddi eu cynigion ar gyfer cau pen trwm ei waith, y byddai rhywun yn prynu safle Llanwern a'r ardal i'r de a'u datblygu fel prif faes awyr rhyngwladol, gan olygu—mae'n debyg—y byddai meysydd awyr Caerdydd a Bryste yn cau. Nid oes unrhyw gymorth swyddogol i hynny, ac nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw gefnogaeth swyddogol iddo.

O ran Maes Awyr Rhyngwladol Caerdydd, y peth pwysig yw bwrw ymlaen i ailagor llinell Bro Morgannwg erbyn mis Mai 2003. Gallwn wneud llawer o bethau eraill i hyrwyddo datblygiad parc busnes awyrennau yng nghyffiniau'r maes awyr ac annog mwy o gwmnïau awyrennau i drefnu gwasanaethau rheolaidd a gwasanaethau siarter i Gaerdydd ac oddi yno.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Minister for Assembly Business (Andrew Davies): Business for the next three weeks is as follows. In addition to the business reported last week, business on 22 May will now also include an election to appoint Dafydd Wigley to the Culture Committee and on 24 May, business will include a composite motion to approve five items of Assembly subordinate legislation.

The Assembly will be in recess between 28 May and 1 June. On Tuesday 5 June business will include a debate on community strategies, a motion to approve the Care Council for Wales (Appointment, Membership and Procedure) Regulations 2001 and a motion to approve the National Health Service (General Dental Services) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001. In view of the general election that has been

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel a ganlyn. Yn ogystal â'r busnes a nodwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, bydd busnes ar 22 Mai bellach hefyd yn cynnwys etholiad i benodi Dafydd Wigley i'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant ac ar 24 Mai, bydd y busnes yn cynnwys cynnig cyfansawdd i gymeradwyo pum eitem o is-ddeddfwriaeth y Cynulliad.

Bydd toriad y Cynulliad rhwng 28 Mai a 1 Mehefin. Ddydd Mawrth 5 Mehefin bydd y busnes yn cynnwys dadl ar strategaethau cymunedol, cynnig i gymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cyngor Gofal Cymru (Penodi, Aelodaeth a Gweithdrefn) 2001 a chynnig i gymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Deintyddol Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001. O ystyried yr etholiad cyffredinol a alwyd ar

called for Thursday 7 June, questions tabled for answer by Michael German, Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development, on that day and the finance questions for Edwina Hart, Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities, will be taken on Tuesday 5 June. The remaining business scheduled for 7 June will be taken on Wednesday 27 June.

Business on Tuesday 12 June will include motions to approve two special grant reports, a motion to approve the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000 (Commencement No. 1) (Wales) Order 2001 and items on the Carers Wales implementation plan and on operating aids. On Thursday 14 June, business will include items on the rural development plan and the Partnership Council task group on health.

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 Central Rating List (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2001, the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000 (Commencement) (Wales) Order 2001, the Children (Leaving Care) (Wales) Regulations 2001, the Gelatine (Intra-Community Trade) (Wales) Regulations 2001 and the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001. The Deputy Presiding Officer has also determined, in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.5, that the Inspection of Education and Training (Wales) Regulations 2001 should be referred to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee for consideration. The Committee has been asked to report back within the next three weeks. Arrangements will be made to post a copy of this statement to the intranet and internet.

Alun Pugh: On Saturday, the FA Cup final was a terrific success and the Millennium Stadium authorities did the whole nation proud. However, conditions for many Liverpool fans in north Wales travelling home on Saturday night were appalling. Do

gyfer dydd Iau 7 Mehefin, caiff y cwestiynau a gyflwynwyd i'w hateb gan Michael German, Dirprwy Brif Weinidog Cymru a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd, ar y diwrnod hwnnw a'r cwestiynau cyllid ar gyfer Edwina Hart, y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, eu derbyn ddydd Mawrth 5 Mehefin. Cynhelir y busnes sydd yn weddill a drefnwyd ar gyfer 7 Mehefin ddydd Mercher 27 Mehefin.

Bydd y busnes ar ddydd Mawrth 12 Mehefin yn cynnwys cynigion i gymeradwyo dau adroddiad grant arbennig, cynnig i gymeradwyo Deddf Gofalwyr a Phlant Anabl 2000 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) (Cymru) Gorchymyn 2001 ac eitemau ar gynllun gweithredu Cynhalwyr Cymru ac ar gymhorthion gweithredu. Ddydd Iau, 14 Mehefin, bydd y busnes yn cynnwys eitemau ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig a thasglu'r Cyngor Partneriaeth ar iechyd.

I gloi, ar gyngor y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi cadarnhau, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.5, nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth i Bwyllgor Pwnc: Rheoliadau Rhestr Ardrethu Canolog (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2001, Gorchymyn Deddf Plant (Ymadael â Gofal) 2000 (Cychwyn) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau Plant (Ymadael â Gofal) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau Gelatin (Masnach o fewn y Gymuned) (Cymru) 2001 a'r Rheoliadau Porthiant (Samplo a Dadansoddi) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001. Cadarnhaodd y Dirprwy Lywydd hefyd, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.5, y dylid cyfeirio Rheoliadau Arolygu Addysg a Hyfforddiant (Cymru) 2001 at y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i'w hystyried. Gofynnwyd i'r Pwyllgor adrodd yn ôl o fewn y tair wythnos nesaf. Gwneir trefniadau i roi copi o'r datganiad hwn ar y fewnrwyd a'r rhyngwyd.

Alun Pugh: Ddydd Sadwrn, bu rownd derfynol Cwpan yr FA yn llwyddiant ysgubol a gall y genedl gyfan ymfalchïo yng ngwaith awdurdodau Stadiwm y Mileniwm. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yr amodau ar gyfer llawer o gefnogwyr Lerpwl yng ngogledd Cymru a

you have any plans to hold a debate on north-south rail links in the future? Given that Manchester United and Liverpool will contest the Charity Shield in August, I fear for the safety of fans, as well as for their comfort.

Cynog Dafis: Y mae'r cyhuddiadau yn erbyn y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn eithriadol o ddifrifol o ran ei gymhwysedd i wneud ei waith ac ymddygiad amhriodol. Barn Plaid Cymru yw y dylai Mike German ymadael â'i swydd tan ei fod yn gallu clirio ei enw yn llwyr. Nid yw Prif Weinidog Cymru yn cytuno ac y mae'n mynnu nad oes a wnelo'r sefyllfa ddim â'i Lywodraeth ef. A all y Trefnydd roi sicrwydd inni y bydd dadl ar Mike German a'i swydd yn cael ei chynnal yn y dyfodol agos gan gadw mewn cof y posibilrwydd y bydd adroddiad yr archwilwyr yn cael ei gyhoeddi ddydd Llun nesaf?

William Graham: You know that the Deputy First Minister is the subject of press speculation. The auditors' draft report is now widely available—[*Interruption.*] Well, we will make a copy available to you by the end of the day, with the greatest of pleasure.

The First Minister: What?

The Presiding Officer: Order. William Graham will be allowed to comment on the business statement.

William Graham: To continue, we are concerned about the Deputy First Minister's position as Minister for Economic Development. He is charged with the generation of policies to bring new jobs to south-east Wales. How can that be done without a full statement from the First Minister? We ask him for that. This is a matter of extreme importance and we ask you to bring a statement forward at the earliest possible opportunity. We are aware that the Deputy First Minister is away in Canada on Government business and that the report is not to be published, as far as we are aware, until Monday. However, we ask for a statement at the earliest possible opportunity.

oedd yn teithio adref nos Sadwrn yn warthus. A oes gennyh unrhyw gynlluniau i gynnal dadl ar gysylltiadau rheilffordd rhwng y gogledd a'r de yn y dyfodol? Gan ystyried y bydd Manchester United a Lerpwl yn cystadlu ar gyfer y Charity Shield ym mis Awst, pryderaf am ddiogelwch y cefnogwyr, ynghyd â'u cysur.

Cynog Dafis: The allegations against the Deputy First Minister are extremely serious in terms of his competency to do his work and inappropriate conduct. Plaid Cymru's view is that Mike German should stand down until he can clear his name. The First Minister does not agree and insists that the situation has nothing to do with his Government. Can the Minister for Assembly Business give us an assurance that there will be a debate on Mike German and his post in the near future given the possibility that the auditors' report will be published next Monday?

William Graham: Gwyddoch fod y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn destun dyfalu gan y wasg. Mae adroddiad drafft yr archwilwyr bellach ar gael—[*Torri ar draws.*] Wel, byddwn yn sicrhau bod copi ar gael ichi erbyn diwedd y dydd, gyda'r pleser mwyaf.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Beth?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Caniateir i William Graham i roi ei sylwadau ar y datganiad busnes.

William Graham: I barhau, yr ydym yn pryderu am safle'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog fel Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd. Mae dyletswydd arno i greu polisiau er mwyn dod â swyddi newydd i dde-ddwyrain Cymru. Sut y gellir gwneud hynny heb gael datganiad llawn gan y Prif Weinidog? Gofynnwn iddo am hynny. Mae hwn yn fater o gryn bwys a gofynnwn ichi gyflwyno datganiad cyn gynted â phosibl. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol bod y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog i ffwrdd yng Nghanada ar fusnes y Llywodraeth ac na chyhoeddir yr adroddiad, cyn belled ag yr ydym yn ymwybodol, tan ddydd Llun. Fodd bynnag, gofynnwn am ddatganiad cyn gynted â phosibl.

Rod Richards: The Assembly should not allow the media to dictate who holds office and who does not. That is a matter for the Assembly and Assembly Members. Nevertheless, on this occasion, it would serve the public interest if the Deputy First Minister were to make a statement.

Andrew Davies: I do not often agree with Rod Richards, but I agree with the first part of his statement. We should not allow the media to dictate the Assembly's agenda. The First Minister has made our position clear. I have not had nor read a copy of the report and, as far as I am aware, neither has any other Minister. I realise that we are in the middle of a general election campaign and that colleagues are trying to gain political advantage, but our position is clear. As the First Minister said, this is a matter for the Welsh Joint Education Committee, as a private company, in the first instance.

On Alun Pugh's point, there are no plans at the moment for a debate on north-south rail links in Wales, but the rail infrastructure in Wales is a matter of concern. I am sure that my colleague, Sue Essex, the Minister for Environment, will consider any lessons that can be learnt from the staging of the FA Cup final on Saturday. I join Alun in congratulating not only the supporters, but everybody who was involved in the organisation of the event. The First Minister has already put on record the Cabinet's congratulations to everyone concerned. I am sure that Sue Essex will consider any lessons that can be learnt from this and from any other major game that is played at the Millennium Stadium.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.*

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Alun Cairns: Point of order. You may recall that, last Tuesday, I raised a point of order under Standing Orders Nos. 2.4 to 2.8, relating to questions to Assembly Ministers. I endeavoured to table written Assembly

Rod Richards: Ni ddylai'r Cynulliad adael i'r cyfryngau benderfynu pwy sydd yn dal swydd a phwy nad yw'n dal swydd. Mae hwnnw'n fater i'r Cynulliad ac Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Serch hynny, ar yr achlysur hwn, byddai er lles y cyhoedd pe bai'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn gwneud datganiad.

Andrew Davies: Ni chytunaf yn aml â Rod Richards, ond cytunaf â rhan gyntaf ei ddatganiad. Ni ddylem adael i'r cyfryngau benderfynu ar agenda'r Cynulliad. Gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog ein sefyllfa yn glir. Nid wyf wedi derbyn na darllen copi o'r adroddiad a, chyn belled ag yr wyf yn ymwybodol, nid oes unrhyw Weinidog arall wedi gwneud hynny ychwaith. Sylweddolaf ein bod yng nghanol ymgyrch etholiad cyffredinol a bod cyd-Aelodau yn ceisio ennill mantais wleidyddol, ond mae ein sefyllfa yn glir. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, mater i Gyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru, fel cwmni preifat, yw hwn yn y lle cyntaf.

Ynglŷn â phwynt Alun Pugh, nid oes unrhyw gynlluniau ar hyn o bryd i gynnal dadl ar gysylltiadau rheilffordd rhwng y gogledd a'r de yng Nghymru, ond mae'r seilwaith rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru yn destun pryder. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd fy nghyd-Aelod, Sue Essex, y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, yn ystyried unrhyw wersi y gellir eu dysgu o'r ffordd y cynhaliwyd rownd derfynol Cwpan yr FA ddydd Sadwrn. Ymunaf ag Alun i longyfarch pawb a oedd yn gysylltiedig â threfnu'r digwyddiad. Cofnododd y Prif Weinidog eisoes fod y Cabinet yn estyn eu llongyfarchiadau i bawb dan sylw. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd Sue Essex yn ystyried unrhyw wersi y gellir eu dysgu o hyn ac o unrhyw brif gêm arall a gaiff ei chwarae yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm.

Alun Cairns: Pwynt o drefn. Efallai y cofiwch, ddydd Mawrth diwethaf, imi godi pwynt o drefn o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 2.4 i 2.8. yn ymwneud â chwestiynau i Weinidogion y Cynulliad. Ceisiais gyflwyno

questions to the First Minister, asking about his involvement, or any consultation that he may have had, with the WJEC in relation to its report on the European unit.

At that time, I mentioned that the Table Office, rightly, under Standing Orders, ruled those questions out of order, as they could only be tabled to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning. I tabled the questions to that Minister and duly received a reply. I then acted on your guidance and used my ingenuity to table a similar question to the First Minister. The question read,

‘Would the First Minister detail the communications that he has personally had with the Welsh Joint Education Committee over the last six months?’

I received the following answer:

‘I refer to the answer given by Jane Davidson to your nine questions on the WJEC on 8 May.’

The purpose of raising this point of order is to demonstrate the inability of backbench Members to scrutinise the First Minister’s actions when it has been alleged that he has played a leading role on one portfolio or another. The purpose of my question was to clarify what role the First Minister had played. However, receiving an answer such as that serves no purpose.

The Presiding Officer: My responsibility is to ensure that Members’ questions are in order. How Ministers reply to those questions is a matter for them. I can only counsel you to further use your ingenuity in this matter.

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Estyn Addysg Gyrfaoedd) (Cymru) 2001 Approval of the Education (Extension of Careers Education)(Wales) Regulations 2001

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I propose that

the National Assembly considers the

chwesiynau ysgrifenedig y Cynulliad i’r Prif Weinidog, yn holi am ei gysylltiad ef, neu unrhyw ymgynghoriad a gafodd o bosibl, gyda CBAC mewn perthynas â’i adroddiad ar yr uned Ewropeaidd.

Ar yr adeg honno, crybwyllais fod y Swyddfa Gyflwyno, o dan Reolau Sefydlog, wedi dyfarnu bod y cwestiynau hynny allan o drefn, oherwydd mai dim ond i’r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes y gellid eu cyflwyno. Cyflwynais y cwestiynau i’r Gweinidog hwnnw a chefais ateb prydlon. Yna, dilynais eich arweiniad a defnyddiais fy nyfeisgarwch i gyflwyno cwestiwn tebyg i’r Prif Weinidog, sef,

‘A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog fanylu ar y cysylltiadau personol a gafodd gyda Chydbwyllgor Addysg Cymru dros y chwe mis diwethaf?’

Cefais yr ateb canlynol:

‘Cyfeiriai at yr ateb a roddwyd gan Jane Davidson i’ch naw cwestiwn ar CBAC ar 8 Mai.’

Diben codi’r pwynt hwn o drefn yw dangos anallu Aelodau’r meinciau cefn i archwilio gweithrediadau’r Prif Weinidog yn fanwl pan honnir iddo chwarae rôl arweiniol ar ryw bortffolio neu’i gilydd. Diben fy nghwestiwn oedd egluro pa rôl a chwaraeodd y Prif Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, nid oes unrhyw ddiben i ateb o’r fath.

Y Llywydd: Fy nghyfrifoldeb i yw sicrhau bod cwestiynau’r Aelodau mewn trefn. Mae’r ffordd yr ymateba’r Gweinidogion i’r cwestiynau hynny yn fater iddynt hwy. Yr unig beth y gallaf ei wneud yw eich cynghori i ddefnyddio eich dyfeisgarwch ymhellach ynglŷn â’r mater hwn.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Cynigiaf fod

principle of the Education (Extension of Careers Education) (Wales) Regulations 2001, laid in the Table Office on 4 April 2001.

I also propose that

the National Assembly,

considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified under Standing Order 11.5 any matters for concern in the draft Order, the Education (Extension of Careers Education) (Wales) Regulations 2001, laid in the Table Office on 1 May 2001; and

approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 4 April 2001.

2.50 p.m.

Brian Hancock: Croesawaf y cynnig hwn a hoffwn ddiolch i'r bobl sydd wedi fy helpu gyda'r cynnig, a chyda'r ymchwil yr haf diwethaf. Yr wyf yn dysgu siarad Cymraeg, neu yn ceisio gwneud hynny.

A motion in my name proposing that these regulations be brought forward was debated on 24 October 2000. It has taken longer to reach this point than expected. However, the Education (Extension of Careers Education) (Wales) Regulations 2001 will come into force on 1 August. It has taken time to reach this point, but we are achieving the end result.

We have heard so much talk of an integrated post-16 education and training system that it has become a cliché. That should not distract us for a second from the importance of the task in hand. This legislation is a potentially significant element in the robust and focused education and training service that we have a duty to provide for young people. I hope that this legislation makes a difference.

Applied correctly, it will help to prevent missed opportunities. It will raise the awareness and aspirations of Wales's young people. It will provide a firmer basis for students aged 16 to 19 to develop the

egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Estyn Addysg Gyrfaoedd) (Cymru) 2001, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Ebrill 2001.

Cynigiaf hefyd fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol,

yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw wedi nodi unrhyw faterion o dan Reol Sefydlog 11.5 sydd yn peri pryder yn y gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Estyn Addysg Gyrfaoedd) (Cymru) 2001, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 1 Mai 2001; ac

yn cymeradwyo gwneud y Gorchymyn yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Ebrill 2001.

Brian Hancock: I welcome this motion, and I thank the people who have helped me with the motion, and with the research last summer. I am learning to speak Welsh, or am trying to do so.

Cafwyd dadl ar gynnig yn fy enw i ar 24 Hydref 2000 ynglŷn â dod â'r rheoliadau hyn ymlaen. Cymerwyd mwy o amser i gyrraedd y pwynt hwn nag a ddisgwyliwyd. Fodd bynnag, daw Rheoliadau Addysg (Estyn Addysg Gyrfaoedd) (Cymru) (2001) i rym ar 1 Awst. Cymerodd amser i gyrraedd y pwynt hwn, ond yr ydym yn cyflawni'r canlyniad terfynol.

Clywsom gymaint o sôn am system addysg a hyfforddiant ôl-16 integredig fel ei fod bellach yn ystrydeb. Ni ddylai hynny dynnu ein sylw am eiliad oddi wrth bwysigrwydd y dasg dan sylw. Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth hon o bosibl yn elfen arwyddocaol yn y gwasanaeth addysg a hyfforddiant grymus ag iddo ffocws y mae gennym ddyletswydd i'w ddarparu ar gyfer pobl ifanc. Gobeithiaf y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn gwneud gwahaniaeth.

Os caiff ei gymhwyso'n gywir, bydd yn helpu i osgoi colli cyfleoedd. Bydd yn codi ymwybyddiaeth a dyheadau pobl ifanc Cymru. Bydd yn darparu sylfaen mwy cadarn i fyfyrwyr 16 i 19 ddatblygu'r sgiliau a'r

appropriate skills and knowledge required to manage and plan their career development. It should consolidate existing partnerships and encourage new co-operation between careers companies in Wales and further education institutions. It seeks to promote social inclusion by reducing the number of young people dropping out of education and training courses. Hopefully—and this is my prayer—it will contribute to the Welsh economy by providing careers education that matches skills to the education requirement, and ensures that people have the skills for which employers are looking. Bringing those two aspects together is vital.

In my constituency, the news is that 350 jobs will be lost in a company that has been in the area for 50 years, where some staff have 30 years' experience. Those members of staff are all local people so they do not need to travel, and many of them are mothers working part-time and so on. We must think about those people and their contributions to the community. Losing 350 jobs in one valley of Islwyn is akin to the impact of Corus's closures in south-east Wales.

The legislation will also improve continuity in the provision of careers education. There is no reason why this should present an additional burden for already-busy lecturers. Indeed, some of the colleges that I have spoken to view it as an opportunity to ensure a better structured and more progressive system of careers advice within their institutions.

There can be little doubt that independent and authoritative careers education and guidance are vital if students are to make informed decisions about their careers and employment opportunities. The careers companies in Wales have made considerable progress in service delivery and in developing working partnerships in recent years. A report by the National Foundation for Educational Research noted the good business-like approach to collaboration between careers services, schools and colleges, since the companies were established in April 1995.

wybodaeth briodol sydd eu hangen er mwyn rheoli a chynllunio datblygiad eu gyrfaoedd. Dylai gyfnerthu partneriaethau presennol ac annog cyd-weithredu newydd rhwng cwmnïau gyrfaoedd yng Nghymru a sefydliadau addysg bellach. Mae'n anelu at hyrwyddo cynhwysiant cymdeithasol drwy leihau nifer y bobl ifanc sydd yn troi eu cefnau ar addysg a chysiau hyfforddi. Gobeithio—a dyma fy ngweddi—y bydd yn cyfrannu at economi Cymru drwy ddarparu addysg gyrfaoedd sydd yn cyfateb y sgiliau i'r gofynion addysgol, ac yn sicrhau bod gan bobl y sgiliau y mae cyflogwyr yn edrych amdanynt. Mae dwyn y ddwy elfen hon at ei gilydd yn hanfodol.

Yn fy etholaeth i, ceir newyddion y bydd 350 o swyddi yn cael eu colli mewn cwmni a fu yn yr ardal ers 50 mlynedd, lle y mae gan rai o'r staff 30 mlynedd o brofiad. Mae'r aelodau o staff hynny oll yn bobl leol felly nid oes angen iddynt deithio, ac mae llawer ohonynt yn famau sydd yn gweithio'n rhan amser ac ati. Rhaid inni feddwl am y bobl hynny a'u cyfraniadau i'r gymuned. Mae colli 350 o swyddi mewn un dyffryn yn Islwyn yn debyg i effaith y colledion yn Corus ar dde-ddwyrain Cymru.

Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hefyd yn gwella parhad o ran darpariaeth addysg gyrfaoedd. Nid oes unrhyw reswm pam y dylai hyn gyflwyno baich ychwanegol i ddarlithwyr sydd eisoes yn brysur. Yn wir, mae rhai o'r colegau y siaradais â hwy yn ei weld fel cyfle i sicrhau system o gyngor gyrfaoedd mwy datblygiadol gyda gwell strwythur o fewn eu sefydliadau.

Nid oes dwywaith bod addysg gyrfaoedd ac arweiniad annibynnol ac awdurdodol yn hanfodol os bydd myfyrwyr am wneud penderfyniadau hyddysg am eu gyrfaoedd a'u cyfleoedd cyflogaeth. Mae'r cwmnïau gyrfaoedd yng Nghymru wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol wrth ddarparu gwasanaeth a datblygu partneriaethau gwaith yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Nododd adroddiad gan y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ymchwil Addysgol yr ymagwedd fusnes dda tuag at gydweithredu rhwng gwasanaethau gyrfaoedd, ysgolion a cholegau, ers sefydlu'r cwmnïau yn Ebrill 1995.

The importance of careers education at an early age was emphasised by the requirement in the Education Act 1997 that schools provide a programme for careers education for young people in years nine to 11. However, continuity in the delivery of careers education needs to be ensured so that the ability to make informed career decisions becomes an essential feature of lifelong learning. We must also ensure that the provision of careers education is not departmentalised and fragmented, as has been the case in some areas. A coherent work programme, against which colleges are able to benchmark the services and education they provide, is needed. Careers education does not apply exclusively to young people. Career changing decisions—and I mentioned one earlier—are often made later in life. Increasingly, people return to education and training and have to face important career-defining choices. For that reason, and given the present emphasis on lifelong learning, I believe that this legislation could be taken further. This provision that applies to students aged 16 to 19 in further education could be extended to cover all students in further education. I hope that the Minister will consider such a measure in the coming months. Please support the motion.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the move to approve these regulations and, in doing so, I declare an interest as a member of the Institute of Careers Guidance and a former director of Mid Glamorgan Careers Limited. As Brian said, the importance of good careers education programmes for 16 to 19-year-olds cannot be overemphasised. We are all aware of the massive changes in the workplace. People are expected to take a much greater role in planning their careers than ever before. The days of a job for life are past. We have a labour market characterised by short-term contracts, continual re-skilling and personal development, and the need, sometimes, to change careers completely. The improved cohesion that the regulations will bring will improve the provision for those aged over 16 who, as I know from experience, sometimes slip through the net.

Pwysleisiwyd pwysigrwydd addysg gyrfaedd o oed cynnar gan y gofyniad yn Neddf Addysg 1997 y dylai ysgolion ddarparu rhaglen ar gyfer addysg gyrfaedd i bobl ifanc ym mlynnyddoedd naw i 11. Fodd bynnag, mae angen sicrhau parhad wrth ddarparu anghenion addysg gyrfaedd er mwyn sicrhau bod y gallu i wneud penderfyniadau hyddysg ar yrfaedd yn nodwedd hanfodol o ddysgu gydol oes. Rhaid inni sicrhau hefyd nad yw'r ddarpariaeth addysg gyrfaedd yn cael ei hadranoli na'i rhannu, fel y digwyddodd mewn rhai meysydd. Mae angen rhaglen waith gydynol, y gall cydweithwyr feincnodi'r gwasanaethau a'r addysg a dderbyniant yn ei erbyn. Nid yw addysg gyrfaedd yn ymwneud â phobl ifanc yn unig. Yn aml, gwneir penderfyniadau ar newid gyrfa—a chrybwyllais un yn gynharach—yn ddiweddarach mewn bywyd. Yn gynyddol, mae pobl yn dychwelyd i addysg a hyfforddiant ac mae'n rhaid iddynt wynebu dewisiadau pwysig sydd yn pennu eu gyrfa. Am y rheswm hwnnw, ac o gofio'r pwyslais presennol ar ddysgu gydol oes, credaf y gellid mynd â'r ddeddfwriaeth hon ymhellach. Gellid estyn y ddarpariaeth hon sydd yn berthnasol i fyfyrwyr 16 i 19 oed i gwmpasu'r holl fyfyrwyr mewn addysg bellach. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried mesur o'r fath yn y misoedd i ddod. Gofynnaf ichi gefnogi'r cynnig os gwelwch yn dda.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y symudiad i gymeradwyo'r rheoliadau hyn ac, wrth wneud hynny, datganaf fuddiant fel aelod o'r Sefydliad Arweiniad Gyrfaedd a chyn gyfarwyddwraig Gyrfaedd Morgannwg Ganol Cyfyngedig. Fel y dywedodd Brian, ni ellir gorbwysleisio pwysigrwydd rhaglenni addysg gyrfaedd da ar gyfer myfyrwyr 16 i 19 oed. Yr ydym oll yn ymwybodol o'r newidiadau enfawr yn y gweithle. Disgwylir i bobl gymryd llawer mwy o rôl wrth gynllunio eu gyrfaedd nag erioed o'r blaen. Mae dyddiau lle cafwyd swydd am oes wedi hen ddarfod. Mae gennym farchnad lafur a nodweddir gan gontractau byrdymor, ailsgilio a datblygiad personol parhaus, a'r angen, weithiau, i newid gyrfa yn llwyr. Bydd y gwell cydlyniant a ddaw yn sgîl y rheoliadau yn gwella'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer y rhai hynny sydd yn 16 oed a throsodd ac sydd, fel y gwn o brofiad, weithiau'n llithro drwy'r

rhwyd.

I pay tribute to Careers Wales, which was formed at the beginning of last month. I welcome its commitment to interacting closely with business, which is a step forward in helping to bring down the barriers between academic study and the workplace. It has adopted a fully integrated programme, bringing together the services formerly provided by the careers service companies, the adult guidance initiative and the education business partnerships. We have made more progress on this issue than our colleagues in England. It is only through such a multi-pronged, two-way approach that we can adequately prepare our young people for the changing workplace. Careers advice and education needs to be more than one interview or two weeks' work experience. I am pleased to see these progressive changes. However, we must challenge this new organisation, not only to reach out to young people, but also to teachers and parents. We must acknowledge those people's influence on young people's choice of career path. Careers Wales has made in-roads into achieving a dialogue with these essential groups by working proactively and innovatively with them. Careers Wales's representatives attend parents' evenings and do good work with parents and teachers. Those people are in day-to-day contact with young people, and have the most influence on them.

Eleanor Burnham: Fel cyn-athrawes, hoffwn groesawu'r gefnogaeth hon i fyfyrwyr dros 16 oed, sydd yn sicrhau cyfle iddynt gael cyngor gyrfaedd o ansawdd uchel. Y pwynt pwysicaf yw y dylai'r cyngor fod o ansawdd uchel. Mae hynny'n hanfodol mewn oes pan mae bywyd ac anghenion gwaith yn newid mor aml. Mae myfyrwyr yn wynebu digon o her fel ag y mae, gyda chaledi ariannol, ac mae'n bwysig felly eu bod yn gwneud penderfyniadau doeth ac addas ynglŷn â'u gyrfaedd.

3.00 p.m.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): Today, Brian Hancock, you make history. The Part 7 Order that we will vote on adopting today is the

Talaf deyrnged i Gyrfaedd Cymru, a sefydlwyd ar ddechrau'r mis diwethaf. Croesawaf ei ymrwymiad i ryngweithio'n agos â busnesau, sydd yn gam ymlaen i helpu gostwng y rhwystrau rhwng astudiaethau academiaidd a'r gweithle. Mabwysiadodd raglen integredig lawn, gan uno'r gwasanaethau a ddarparwyd gan y cwmnïau gwasanaeth gyrfaedd yn flaenorol, y fenter arweiniad i oedolion a'r partneriaethau addysg busnes. Gwnaethom fwy o gynnydd ar y mater hwn na'n cyd-Aelodau yn Lloegr. Dim ond drwy ymagwedd ddeublyg, ddwy ffordd o'r fath y gallwn baratoi ein pobl ifanc yn briodol ar gyfer y gweithle newidiol. Mae angen i gyngor ar yrfaedd ac addysg fod yn fwy nag un cyfweiliad neu bythefnos o brofiad gwaith. Yr wyf yn falch o weld y newidiadau blaengar hyn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni herio'r sefydliad newydd hwn, nid yn unig er mwyn cyrraedd pobl ifanc, ond hefyd i athrawon a rhieni. Rhaid inni gydnabod dylanwad y bobl hynny ar ddewisiadau gyrfa pobl ifanc. Bu Gyrfaedd Cymru yn llwyddiannus wrth gynnal dialog gyda'r grwpiau hanfodol hyn drwy weithio'n rhagweithiol ac yn ddyfeisgar gyda hwy. Mae cynrychiolwyr Gyrfaedd Cymru yn mynychu nosweithiau rhieni ac yn gwneud gwaith da gyda rhieni ac athrawon. Mae'r bobl hynny mewn cysylltiad dyddiol â phobl ifanc, a nhw sydd â'r dylanwad mwyaf anynt.

Eleanor Burnham: As a former teacher, I would like to welcome this support for students aged over 16, which ensures that high-quality careers guidance is available to them. The most important point is that the guidance should be of high quality. That is essential in an age when life and the needs of the workplace change so frequently. Students have enough problems as it is, given financial hardship, and therefore it is important that they make wise and appropriate decisions on their careers.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Janet Davidson): Heddiw, Brian Hancock, yr ydych yn creu hanes. Y Gorchymyn Rhan 7 y byddwn yn pleidleisio

first to come through the legislative process. I heard your request to extend the legislation further. However, in order to ensure that this Order is adopted today, I assure you that I will go back to the careers companies and discuss the provision throughout the further education sector. If we need to look again at making further legislative provision to make careers advice and guidance a statutory obligation for people of all ages, I am more than happy to do so.

Everyone in the Assembly shares the joint imperative of ensuring that everyone receives better quality careers advice and guidance. These regulations will make that a statutory right for 14 to 19-year-olds, rather than for 14 to 16-year-olds only, as is currently the case. As Christine and Eleanor noted, it is important that we have high quality, properly planned careers advice and guidance. Now that we have Careers Wales—our new all-age advice and guidance service—we have much more opportunity to ensure that than previously.

This motion is also the realisation of a dream for other Members, Tom Middlehurst in particular. The education and training action plan report recommended that we do this. I am pleased that I can propose this extension today. We acknowledge that careers education provision has been uneven. We are keen to ensure that there is a minimum high quality provision in the future. As Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, I assure Members that I will keep that clear in my mind in terms of the way forward.

It is also important that the new arrangements offer a unique, made-in-Wales solution. This is a double first: we in Wales are the first to do this and this is the first Part 7 Order to come through the legislative process. I encourage Members to vote enthusiastically in support of these new proposals and I look forward to working with all Members in the delivery of this important agenda. Our young people deserve the best that we can possibly give them. We must ensure that they can

dros ei fabwysiadu heddiw yw'r cyntaf i ddod drwy'r broses ddeddfwriaethol. Clywais eich cynnig i estyn y ddeddfwriaeth ymhellach. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn sicrhau y mabwysiadir y Gorchymyn hwn heddiw, fe'ch sicrhaf y byddaf yn dychwelyd at y cwmnïau gyrfaoedd ac yn trafod y ddarpariaeth yn y sector addysg bellach gyfan. Os bydd angen inni edrych eto ar wneud darpariaeth ddeddfwriaethol bellach i wneud cyngor ac arweiniad ar yrfaedd yn rhwymedigaeth statudol i bobl o bob oed, byddaf yn fwy na bodlon gwneud hynny.

Mae pawb yn y Cynulliad yn rhannu'r amcan hollbwysig o sicrhau bod pawb yn derbyn cyngor ac arweiniad gyrfaoedd o ansawdd gwell. Bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn gwneud hynny'n hawl statudol i ddisgyblion 14 i 19 oed, yn hytrach na dim ond ar gyfer disgyblion 14 i 16 oed, sef y sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd. Fel y nododd Christine ac Eleanor, mae'n bwysig bod gennym gyngor ac arweiniad gyrfaoedd o ansawdd uchel, wedi'i gynllunio'n briodol. Yn awr bod gennym Gyrfaoedd Cymru—ein gwasanaeth cyngor ac arweiniad newydd i bob oed—mae gennym lawer mwy o gyfle i sicrhau hynny nag oedd gennym yn flaenorol.

Mae'r cynnig hwn hefyd yn gwireddu breuddwyd Aelodau eraill, Tom Middlehurst yn enwedig. Argymhellodd y cynllun gweithredu addysg a hyfforddiant y dylem wneud hyn. Yr wyf yn falch y gallaf gynnig yr estyniad hwn heddiw. Yr ydym yn cydnabod y bu'r ddarpariaeth addysg gyrfaoedd yn anwastad. Yr ydym yn awyddus i sicrhau isafswm darpariaeth o ansawdd uchel yn y dyfodol. Fel Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, rhoddaf sicrwydd i'r Aelodau y byddaf yn cadw hynny mewn cof o ran y ffordd ymlaen.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig bod y trefniadau newydd yn cynnig ateb unigryw wedi'i lunio yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn orchwyl ddeublyg: ni yng Nghymru oedd y cyntaf i wneud hyn a hwn yw'r Gorchymyn Rhan 7 cyntaf i ddod drwy'r broses ddeddfwriaethol. Anogaf Aelodau i bleidleisio'n frwd dros y cynigion newydd hyn ac edrychaf ymlaen at weithio gyda'r holl Aelodau wrth gyflwyno'r agenda bwysig hon. Mae ein pobl ifanc yn haeddu'r gorau y gallwn ei roi iddynt. Rhaid

learn confidently, knowing that they can also receive the right kind of advice and guidance to encourage them to take up other learning or employment opportunities in future.

inni sicrhau y gallant ddysgu'n hyderus, gan wybod y gallant hefyd dderbyn y cyngor a'r arweiniad cywir er mwyn eu hannog i ymgymryd â chyfleoedd dysgu neu gyflogaeth eraill yn y dyfodol.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar egwyddor y rheoliadau.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on the principle of the regulations.

Cynnig: O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion: For 43, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.*

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar **The Presiding Officer:** We will now vote on

gymeradwyo'r rheoliadau.

the approval of the regulations.

Cynnig: O blaid 41, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion: For 41, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.01 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.01 p.m.*

Corus

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the name of William Graham and Alun Cairns and amendments 2, 4 and 9 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 3, 5, 6, 7 ac 8 yn enw William Graham ac Alun Cairns, a gwelliannau 2, 4 a 9 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

The First Minister: I propose that

the National Assembly,

deplores the decision of the Corus company to proceed with the termination of employment of over 3,000 of its employees in Welsh steel processing plants, including the whole closure of plants at Ebbw Vale and Bryngwyn and the substantial cuts in capacity at Shotton and Llanwern; and

welcomes the £66 million package of support announced by the First Minister on 3 May for both individual steelworkers and for the communities which have been reliant on the steel industry.

I congratulate Brian Hancock on the adoption of the careers education regulations and, on that happy note, I hope that we can continue in the same vein. There seems to be quite a widespread measure of agreement on some items under debate this afternoon.

In opening this debate, I repeat the widespread condemnation expressed by all four parties in the Chamber at Corus's decision to proceed with the termination of employment of 3,000 of its employees and perhaps 1,000 or more employed by contractors—although the numbers are harder to calculate—in Welsh steel processing plants, including the whole closure of plants at Ebbw Vale and Bryngwyn and substantial cuts in capacity at Shotton and Llanwern. I also take this opportunity to reiterate our welcome for the £66 million package of support that I was able to announce for individual steelworkers and the communities affected in my statement on 3 May. That shows that all levels of Government can work together to do all that we can for the steelworkers in Wales as they face this terrible situation.

I will be happy to support William Graham and Alun Cairns's amendment 1. I too condemn the management practices used by Corus's directors and I have repeated that time and again during the last months. I am also happy to support Jocelyn Davies's amendment 2. Corus's announcement on 1 February involved just under 3,000

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol,

yn gresynu at benderfyniad cwmni Corus i fwrw ymlaen i ddiswyddo dros 3,000 o'i weithwyr yng ngweithfeydd prosesu dur Cymru, gan gynnwys cau gweithfeydd cyfan yng Nglyn Ebwy a Bryngwyn a gwneud toriadau sylweddol yn Shotton a Llanwern; ac

yn croesawu'r pecyn gwerth £66 miliwn o gymorth a gyhoeddwyd gan Brif Weinidog Cymru ar 3 Mai ar gyfer y gweithwyr dur a'r cymunedau hynny a fu'n ddibynnol ar y diwydiant dur.

Llongyfarchaf Brian Hancock ar dderbyn rheoliadau addysg gyrfaedd ac, ar y nodyn llawen hwnnw, gobeithiaf y gallwn barhau yn yr un modd. Ymddengys fod cryn dipyn o gytundeb ar rai o'r eitemau dan sylw y prynhawn yma.

Wrth agor y ddadl hon, ailadroddaf y feirniadaeth gyffredinol a fynegwyd gan bob un o'r pedair plaid yn y Siambr ynglŷn â phenderfyniad Corus i fwrw ymlaen i ddiswyddo 3,000 o'i weithwyr ac efallai 1,000 neu fwy o weithwyr a gyflogir gan contractwyr—er ei bod yn anos cyfrifo'r nifer—yng ngweithfeydd prosesu dur yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys cau gweithfeydd cyfan yng Nglynebwy a Bryngwyn a thoriadau sylweddol yn Shotton a Llanwern. Hoffwn hefyd fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i groesawu unwaith eto y £66 miliwn o gymorth yr oeddwn yn gallu ei gyhoeddi ar gyfer gweithwyr dur unigol a'r cymunedau yr effeithiwyd arnynt yn fy natganiad ar 3 Mai. Dengys hynny y gall pob lefel o Lywodraeth gydweithio i wneud popeth o fewn ein gallu dros weithwyr dur Cymru wrth iddynt wynebu'r sefyllfa ofnadwy hon.

Yr wyf yn fodlon cefnogi gwelliant 1 William Graham ac Alun Cairns. Yr wyf innau hefyd yn condemnio'r arferion rheoli a ddefnyddiwyd gan gyfarwyddwyr Corus ac yr wyf wedi ailadrodd hynny dro ar ôl tro yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf. Yr wyf hefyd yn fodlon cefnogi gwelliant 2 Jocelyn Davies. Yr oedd cyhoeddiad Corus ar 1 Chwefror yn

redundancies among Corus employees in steel plants in Wales. However, if we take account of the losses caused by Corus since last summer, plus those among the contractors, the sad fact is that 4,000 people employed either directly or indirectly by Corus in Wales have been affected. I cannot support William Graham and Alun Cairns's amendment 3. It implies that the Welsh economy is in some way shrinking or is in serious difficulties. There is widespread acceptance that the Welsh economy is growing and prosperous. That is why I disagree with Alun Cairns and William Graham. The Tory Welsh Manifesto disagrees with William Graham and Alun Cairns. It states—at least in the Welsh language version—that the Welsh economy is prosperous. That seems to have been removed from the English version. I do not think it was a matter of bad translation, I think it was some clever teenage scribblers in the Conservative research department who suddenly saw what it meant in Welsh when it was translated for them into English and said, please remove that straight away. However, they did not remove it from the Welsh version.

The UK Labour Government has focused on entrenching economic stability for the long term and not the short-termism and the damaging cycle of boom and bust that we saw before Labour came to power. The comparison is fair and the figures back it up. I am convinced that the stable and sustainable growth in the British economy, despite the huge pressures on manufacturing industries, especially on the Welsh type of such industries such as steel, television set and other mid-technology mass production manufacturing, will allow manufacturing industries to grow and prosper in the future, even though employment is declining in manufacturing at present. Fortunately, that fall is more than compensated for by the rise in employment in the service sector. Ultimately, we will get competitive advantage when the euro re-establishes itself back to something like its launch value on the international markets. Likewise, I reject amendment 4. To blame the redundancies on UK monetary policy is to lose sight of the fact that Corus's latest arguments do not even refer to monetary policy as the reason for the

sôn am ymron i 3,000 o ddiswyddiadau ymhlith gweithwyr Corus mewn gweithfeydd dur yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, os ystyriwn y colledion a barwyd gan Corus ers yr haf diwethaf, y gwir amdani yw yr effeithiwyd ar 4,000 o bobl a gyflogir naill ai'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol gan Corus yng Nghymru. Ni allaf gefnogi gwelliant 3 William Graham ac Alun Cairns. Awgryma fod economi Cymru yn crebachu mewn rhyw ffordd neu ei fod mewn anawsterau difrifol. Derbynnir yn gyffredinol bod economi Cymru yn tyfu ac yn ffynnu. Dyna pam yr anghytunaf ag Alun Cairns a William Graham. Nid yw Maniffesto'r Toriaid ar gyfer Cymru yn cytuno â William Graham ac Alun Cairns. Noda—o leiaf yn y fersiwn Cymraeg—fod economi Cymru yn ffynnu. Ymddengys i hynny gael ei ddileu o'r fersiwn Saesneg. Ni chredaf mai enghraifft o gyfieithu gwael ydoedd, credaf i gyw ymchwilwyr yn adran ymchwil y Ceidwadwyr a welodd ei ystyr yn Gymraeg, pan gafodd ei gyfieithu i'r Saesneg iddynt, ofyn iddo gael ei ddileu ar unwaith. Fodd bynnag, nis ddilëwyd o'r fersiwn Cymraeg.

Canolbwyntiodd Llywodraeth Lafur y DU ar sicrhau sefydlogrwydd economaidd yn yr hir dymor ac nid y camau ar gyfer y byrdymor a'r cylch niweidiol o ffyniant a methiant a welsom cyn i Lafur ddod i rym. Mae'r gymhariaeth yn un deg ac wedi'i hategu gan y ffigurau. Yr wyf yn argyhoeddedig y bydd y twf sefydlog a chynaliadwy yn economi Prydain, er gwaethaf y pwysau enfawr ar y diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu, yn enwedig ar ddiwydiannau o'r fath yng Nghymru megis gweithgynhyrchu dur, gweithgynhyrchu setiau teledu a swmpgynhyrchu technoleg ganol arall, yn caniatáu i ddiwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu dyfu a ffynnu yn y dyfodol, er bod y nifer a gyflogir yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu yn gostwng ar hyn o bryd. Yn ffodus, caiff y gostyngiad hwnnw ei wrthbwyso gan y cynnydd yn nifer y bobl a gyflogir yn y sector gwasanaeth. Yn y pen draw, cawn fantais gystadleuol, pan fydd yr ewro yn adennill rhywfaint o'i werth ar adeg ei lansio ar y marchnadoedd rhyngwladol. Yn yr un modd, gwrthodaf welliant 4. Mae rhoi bai ar bolisi ariannol y DU am y diswyddiadau yn diystyru'r ffaith nad yw

decisions that it took. All companies must deal with monetary pressures in the global economy and they do not all turn their backs on their workers, as Jocelyn's amendment states. Jocelyn misses the point completely.

Brian Hancock: I have a few points to make. I will link them together quickly. We are talking about the manufacturing industries and their strengths and failings. At the same time, employees who may be contractors for the steel industries are not getting the same benefits as the steelworkers. My constituents are losing jobs in the manufacturing industry or in the financial service industries but are not getting the same support packages. What will you do about that?

The First Minister: The point about contractors is important. It is our understanding that provided a contractor works in the steel industry for more than 16 hours a week, he or she will be covered by the redundancy payment. That is contrary to and much better news than the cautious interpretation that I gave to you on 3 May. Discussions are continuing with the European Commission on that but it appears that the 16-hour rule is key, because, obviously, contractors often work on more than one site. However, that is our present understanding and I will return to the Assembly and correct it when we receive the final news. This is the subject of ongoing negotiations with Europe, but it looks promising at present, and that contractors can receive payments, provided that they spend more than 16 hours on Treaty of Paris sites, if you like, that is, iron and steel making or processing sites.

3.10 p.m.

On your other point, if I dare stray into that area, I had a meeting with Selectron a few hours ago. It is by no means a lost cause, Brian. Perhaps we will talk about it another time, although it is a difficult negotiation. On the renationalisation of steel, as a Member of the House of Commons, I fiercely opposed the Tories' privatisation of steel. However, in the real world, which Plaid does not always

dadleuon diweddaraf Corus hyd yn oed yn cyfeirio at bolisi ariannol fel y rheswm dros y penderfyniadau a wnaeth. Rhaid i bob cwmni wynebu pwysau ariannol yn yr economi fyd-eang ac nid ydynt oll yn cefnu ar eu gweithwyr, fel y noda gwelliant Jocelyn. Mae Jocelyn yn camddeall y pwynt yn llwyr.

Brian Hancock: Mae gennyf ychydig o bwyntiau i'w gwneud. Byddaf yn eu cydgysylltu'n gryno. Yr ydym yn sôn am y diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu a'u cryfderau a'u diffygion. Ar yr un pryd, nid yw gweithwyr sydd yn gontractwyr ar gyfer y diwydiannau dur yn cael yr un budd-daliadau â'r gweithwyr dur. Mae fy etholwyr yn colli swyddi yn y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu neu yn y diwydiannau gwasanaeth ariannol ond nid ydynt yn cael yr un pecynnau cymorth. Beth a wnewch am hynny?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae'r pwynt ynglŷn â chontractwyr yn un pwysig. Deallwn y bydd contractwyr yn cael y taliad diswyddo ar yr amod eu bod yn gweithio yn y diwydiant dur am fwy nag 16 awr yr wythnos. Mae hynny'n groes i'r dehongliad petrus a roddais ichi ar 3 Mai ac yn newyddion llawer gwell. Mae trafodaethau'n parhau â'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ynglŷn â hynny ond ymddengys fod y rheol 16 awr yn allweddol, gan fod contractwyr, yn amlwg, yn aml yn gweithio ar fwy nag un safle. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r hyn a ddeallwn ar hyn o bryd a dychwelaf i'r Cynulliad a'i gywiro pan gawn y newyddion terfynol. Mae hyn yn destun negodiadau parhaus gydag Ewrop, ond mae'n argoeli'n dda ar hyn o bryd, ac y caiff contractwyr daliadau, ar yr amod eu bod yn treulio mwy na 16 awr ar safleoedd Cytundeb Paris os hoffech, hynny yw, safleoedd cynhyrchu neu brosesu haearn a dur.

Ynglŷn â'ch pwynt arall, os mentraf sôn am y maes hwnnw, cyfarfûm â Selectron ychydig o oriau yn ôl. Nid yw'r achos wedi'i golli o bell ffordd, Brian. Efallai y trafodwn hyn ryw bryd eto, er ei bod yn anodd ei negodi. O ran ailwladoli dur, fel Aelod o Dŷ'r Cyffredin, gwrthwynebais benderfyniad y Torïaid i breifateiddio dur yn ffyrnig. Fodd bynnag, yn y byd go iawn, nad yw'n hawdd bob amser i

find easy to inhabit, the cost of arresting ownership from a multinational would be prohibitive, and is not a viable option. Plaid knows that as well as I do. It is its business of being different things to different people in different parts of Wales. It is the foxhunters' friend in rural Wales and is a *sosban* Scargill in Llanelli and other places.

The suggestion in amendment 5 that the loss of these jobs is only a continuation of a current pattern in the manufacturing industry in Wales is typical of the Conservatives' negative attitude. Manufacturing must move to the higher value end of production to survive in a competitive global economy. That is a struggle for many industries, and the manufacturing industry in Wales is under huge pressure. Jobs are lost from time to time, and many have been lost, or there have been announcements that jobs will be lost, since January. However, we are also seeing good, forward-looking companies either coming to Wales or continuing to develop in Wales, such as Airbus and Toyota in Tom's constituency, Ford in Bridgend, IQE in St Mellons in Cardiff, and Pure Wafer and Agilent in the Swansea area. They bring new opportunities and technologies. We must look forward positively, rather than only backwards as amendment 5 does.

I do not support amendment 6 on the Assembly package announced. The Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities will deal with the technicalities of this in more detail in her reply to this debate. I welcome the £66 million package of support. It shows the UK Government and the National Assembly working in concert. The Assembly will finance the £50 million from its own resources. However, it is not a matter of reallocating from other Assembly services this year. Money has been identified that can be made available immediately from end-of-year flexibility and a balance will be found for future years in forthcoming budget rounds. No programmes have lost out.

Amendment 7 at least shows us that the Conservatives can be a little more

Blaid Cymru fyw ynndo, byddai cost tynnu perchenogaeth oddi ar gwmni rhyngwladol yn anferth, ac nid yw'n opsiwn ymarferol. Gŵyr Plaid hynny cystal â mi. Ei busnes yw bod yn wahanol bethau i wahanol bobl mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru. Mae'n gyfaill i'r helwyr llwynogod yng nghefn gwlad Cymru ac yn Scargill Cymreig yn Llanelli a lleoedd eraill.

Mae'r awgrym yng ngwelliant 5 bod y diswyddiadau hyn ond yn barhad o'r patrwm cyfredol o fewn y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru yn nodweddiadol o agwedd negyddol y Ceidwadwyr. Rhaid i'r sector gweithgynhyrchu symud i'r ochr gynhyrchu â gwerth uwch er mwyn goroesi mewn economi fyd-eang gystadleuol. Mae hynny'n frwydr i lawer o ddiwydiannau, ac mae'r diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru o dan bwysau enfawr. Collir swyddi o bryd i'w gilydd, a bu llawer o ddiswyddiadau, neu cyhoeddwyd y bydd diswyddiadau, ers mis Ionawr. Fodd bynnag, gwelwn hefyd gwmnïau da, blaengar naill ai'n dod i Gymru neu'n parhau i ddatblygu yng Nghymru, megis Airbus a Toyota yn etholaeth Tom, Ford ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, IQE yn Llaneirwg yng Nghaerdydd, a Pure Wafer ac Agilent yn ardal Abertawe. Daw cyfleoedd a thechnolegau newydd yn eu sgîl. Rhaid inni edrych ymlaen yn gadarnhaol, yn hytrach nag edrych yn ôl fel y gwna gwelliant 5.

Ni chefnogaf welliant 6 ar becyn y Cynulliad a gyhoeddwyd. Bydd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn ymdrin â'r agweddau technegol ar hyn yn fanylach yn ei hateb i'r ddadl hon. Croesawaf y pecyn cymorth o £66 miliwn. Dengys fod Llywodraeth y DU a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cydweithio. Bydd y Cynulliad yn ariannu'r £50 miliwn o'i adnoddau ei hun. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd yn golygu ailddyrranu o wasanaethau eraill y Cynulliad eleni. Nodwyd arian y gellir ei ryddhau ar unwaith o drefniadau hyblyg diwedd y flwyddyn a deuir o hyd i'r gweddill ar gyfer y dyfodol o fewn y cylchoedd cyllideb i ddod. Ni fydd unrhyw raglen ar ei cholled.

Mae gwelliant 7 o leiaf yn dangos inni y gall y Ceidwadwyr fod ychydig yn fwy adeiladol

constructive sometimes. However, I am confident that the all-Wales steel taskforce, including the unions and Corus, the executive group of the taskforce, as well as the Cabinet working group on Corus, are already adequate to the task of tackling the huge problems left behind by Corus's decisions. We do not need to establish further groups. We just need to use the ones that we have already established to act strategically and effectively for our steel communities. The Assembly can, and will, work with the UK Government to do all that it can for the future of the manufacturing industry. That is why I will not support amendment 8, which treats our package of support for the steelworkers and their communities as only treating the symptoms. I do not think that the steelworkers would welcome that attitude either.

Amendment 9 is one of Phil Williams's astrophysically complicated calculations. It suggests that a ridiculous figure of £200 million, including regional selective assistance, would be needed for full recovery. That is another example of Plaid Cymru always inflating the figures, always wanting more, without having any grasp of what can be done realistically for steelworkers. It wants more separation and more money from Westminster, all at the same time. It continues to produce these dream packages while we get on with the business. Only Plaid Cymru could possibly try to deplore the lump sum ISERBS payment of around £2,500 for each worker in social assistance.

Gareth Jones: Hoffwn i chi glirio un mater, sydd yn fater o bryder mawr y tu allan i'r Cynulliad. Gan fod y pecyn hwn o £66 miliwn ar gael—ac nid oes unrhyw un yn gwrthwynebu hynny—mae ffynhonnell yr arian yn fater o bwys. Beth amser yn ôl, cyhoeddodd y Canghellor, Gordon Brown, y byddai £100 miliwn ar gael i ysgolion ac i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Erbyn hyn gwyddom mai £15 miliwn yn unig sydd ar gael i'n hysgolion. Yn naturiol, felly, gofynnir y cwestiwn, lle mae gweddill yr arian ac, i fynd â hyn gam ymhellach, ai'r arian hwn a ddefnyddir i sicrhau y caiff pecyn Corus ei ddosbarthu?

ar adegau. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn ffyddiog bod tasglu dur Cymru gyfan, sydd yn cynnwys yr undebau a Corus, grŵp gweithredol y tasglu, yn ogystal â gweithgor y Cabinet eisoes yn ddigon ar gyfer y dasg o fynd i'r afael â'r problemau enfawr a ddaeth yn sgîl penderfyniadau Corus. Nid oes angen inni sefydlu grwpiau pellach. Y cyfan sydd ei angen yw defnyddio'r grwpiau a sefydlwyd gennym eisoes er mwyn gweithredu'n strategol ac yn effeithiol dros ein cymunedau dur. Gall y Cynulliad weithio â Llywodraeth y DU er mwyn gwneud popeth o fewn ei allu dros ddyfodol y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu, a bydd yn gwneud hynny. Dyna pam na chefnogaf welliant 8, sydd yn trin ein pecyn cymorth i'r gweithwyr dur a'u cymunedau fel petai ond yn trin y symptomau. Ni chredaf y byddai'r gweithwyr dur yn croesawu'r agwedd honno ychwaith.

Mae gwelliant 9 yn un o gyfrifiadau cymhleth astroffisegol Phil Williams. Awgryma y byddai angen y swm gwirion o £200 miliwn, gan gynnwys cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol, i sicrhau adferiad llawn. Dyna enghraifft arall o Blaid Cymru yn chwyddo'r ffigurau, bob amser yn mynnu rhagor, heb feddu ar unrhyw ddealltwriaeth o'r hyn y gellid ei wneud yn realistig dros y gweithwyr dur. Mae am gael mwy o wahanu a mwy o arian gan San Steffan, a hynny ar yr un pryd. Mae'n parhau i lunio'r pecynnau delfrydol hyn tra ein bod ninnau'n bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith. Dim ond Plaid Cymru a allai geisio beirniadu'r cyfandaliad ISERBS o tua £2,5000 ar gyfer pob gweithiwr mewn cymorth cymdeithasol.

Gareth Jones: I would like you to clear up one matter, which is a matter of great concern outside the Assembly. As this package of £66 million is available—and nobody objects to that—the source of the funding is important. Some time ago, the Chancellor, Gordon Brown, announced that £100 million would be available to schools and the health service in Wales. We now know that only £15 million is available to our schools. Naturally, therefore, the question is asked, where is the rest of the money and, to take this a step further, is it this money that will be used to ensure that the Corus package is distributed?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf wedi gwneud y sefyllfa'n hollol glir, Gareth. Mae'r £100 miliwn dros dair blynedd, os deallaf y sefyllfa'n iawn. Felly, mae'r £15 miliwn i ysgolion dros flwyddyn yn unig. Peidiwch â drysu arian sydd wedi ei glustnodi ar gyfer ysgolion â'r arian hwn.

Sir Brian Moffat may well have set his sights on a steel industry that is poised to follow in the footsteps of massive global rationalisation. As the merger with Corus has now failed, he may well see it moving ahead and perhaps even Corus itself being taken over, because it has got into such difficulties. Corus will remain an important employer in Wales. Corus is still at Port Talbot, at Trostre, at Llanwern, where the finishing end will continue, and at the finishing end in Shotton, although that has been shrunk. It will continue to be an important employer in Wales. We have a major task in front of us in helping to rebuild those communities, given the 4,000 jobs that have been lost during these cutbacks. I set out a package of support in my statement on 3 May. There has been further activity since then, which I shall deal with quickly. Jane mentioned the extra £7 million that has been allocated for education, training and employment measures for steelworkers, and 1,700 inquiries have already been received at the five sites involved.

At Bryngwyn, a development officer is being appointed to work with the local community to develop a consensus plan for upgrading and further development of the commercial area of Gorseinon. The WDA has agreed with Swansea City and County Council to refurbish existing light industrial premises at West Street and to construct new starter units totalling 25,000 square feet as soon as possible. In the Port Talbot area, the Baglan energy park will go ahead and in south-east Wales we are looking at major programmes of activity at the Oakdale industrial park, where we hope to build 50,000 square feet of premises. I hope that work can start on that later this year. Some £6 million is to be invested in the construction of new premises at Rhyd-y-blew in Ebbw Vale and at Blaina, creating the potential for over 400 jobs.

The First Minister: I have made the situation crystal clear, Gareth. The £100 million is over three years, if I understand the situation correctly. Therefore, the £15 million for schools is for one year only. Do not confuse money that has been allocated to schools with this money.

Mae'n ddigon posibl bod Syr Brian Moffat wedi gosod ei fryd ar ddiwydiant dur sydd ar fin dilyn yr ad-drefnu sylweddol byd-eang. Gan fod uno â Corus bellach wedi methu, mae'n ddigon posibl ei fod yn rhagweld y bydd y cwmni yn symud ymlaen ac efallai, y bydd Corus ei hun yn cael ei feddiannu, am ei fod mewn cymaint o drafferthion erbyn hyn. Bydd Corus yn parhau'n gyflogwr pwysig yng Nghymru. Mae Corus ym Mhort Talbot o hyd, yn Nhrostre, yn Llanwern, lle y bydd yr ochr derfynu'n parhau, ac yn yr ochr derfynu yn Shotton, er bod honno wedi crebachu. Bydd yn parhau i fod yn gyflogwr pwysig yng Nghymru. Mae tasg sylweddol o'n blaenau o ran helpu i ailadeiladu'r cymunedau hynny, o gofio'r 4,000 o swyddi a gollwyd yn sgîl y toriadau hyn. Amlinellais becyn cymorth yn fy natganiad ar 3 Mai. Bu gweithgarwch pellach ers hynny, ac fe'i trafodaf yn gryno. Soniodd Jane fod £7 miliwn ychwanegol wedi'i ddyrannu ar gyfer addysg, hyfforddiant a chyflogaeth i'r gweithwyr dur, a chafwyd 1,700 o ymholiadau eisoes yn y pum safle dan sylw.

Ym Mryngwyn, bwriedir penodi swyddog datblygu i weithio â'r gymuned leol er mwyn datblygu cynllun consensws ar gyfer uwchraddio ardal fasnachol Gorseinon a'i datblygu ymhellach. Mae'r WDA wedi cytuno â Chyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe i adnewyddu'r safleoedd ar gyfer diwydiannau ysgafn sydd eisoes yn Stryd y Gorllewin ac i adeiladu cyfanswm o 25,000 troedfedd sgwâr o unedau cychwyn newydd cyn gynted â phosibl. Yn ardal Port Talbot, bydd parc ynni Baglan yn mynd rhagddo ac yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru, yr ydym yn ystyried rhaglenni gwaith mawr ym mharc diwydiannol Oakdale, lle y gobeithiwn adeiladu ar 50,000 troedfedd sgwâr. Gobeithiaf y gall y gwaith hwnnw ddechrau yn ddiweddarach eleni. Bwriedir buddsoddi tua £6 miliwn mewn adeiladu adeiladau newydd yn Rhyd-y-blew yng Nglynebwy ac yn y Blaenau, gan roi'r cyfle i greu dros 400 o swyddi.

Work is proceeding to develop land at Queen's Way meadows, adjacent to Llanwern, to provide 50,000 square feet of premises and a new innovation centre, together with facilities to attract important growth sectors such as research and development, e-businesses and multi-media businesses. That work will continue in the Cwmbran area, which can serve the Newport area. That, combined with the points that I made about contractors being eligible for ISERBS in principle, means that we have dealt with this problem as well as can be expected, given that the origins of the problem lie with Corus but that the solution lies with us, with British Government agencies and with the local authorities. It is for us to put forward a package that will regenerate the affected communities and make them ready for the challenges of the twenty-first century. I believe that this package will do that.

Alun Cairns: I propose the following amendments in my name and that of William Graham. Amendment 1: after *'the National Assembly,*' insert as a new clause:

condemns the management practices used by the directors of the Corus group management in this matter;

I propose amendment 3. After *'Llanwern'* add

but condemns the additional burdens that have been placed on manufacturing industries in particular, through higher taxes, increased red tape and a weak euro that inevitably destroys any competitive advantage;

I propose amendment 5. Insert as a new second clause:

notes with concern that the loss of these jobs from the steel industry, is a continuation of the pattern in the reduction of manufacturing jobs in Wales.

I propose amendment 6. In the second clause: delete *'welcomes'* and insert *'acknowledges that £50 million of'* at the beginning of the

Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i ddatblygu tir ym meysydd Ffordd y Frenhines, gerllaw Llanwern, er mwyn darparu 50,000 troedfedd sgwâr o adeiladau a chanolfan ddyfeisgarwch newydd, ynghyd â chyfleusterau i ddenu'r sectorau pwysig o dwf megis ymchwil a datblygu, e-fusnes a busnesau aml-gyfrwng. Bydd y gwaith hwnnw'n parhau yn ardal Cwmbrân, a all wasanaethu ardal Casnewydd. Mae hynny, ynghyd â'r pwyntiau a wneuthum ynglŷn â'r ffaith bod contractwyr mewn egwyddor yn gymwys i gael ISERBS, yn golygu ein bod wedi ymdrin â'r broblem hon orau y gallwn, o ystyried mai Corus sydd yn gyfrifol am y broblem, ond mai ni, ynghyd ag asiantaethau Llywodraeth Prydain ac awdurdodau lleol, sydd yn gyfrifol am yr ateb. Rhaid inni gyflwyno pecyn a fydd yn adfywio'r cymunedau yr effeithiwyd arnynt a sicrhau eu bod yn barod i wynebu sialensau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Credaf y bydd y pecyn hwn yn cyflawni hynny.

Alun Cairns: Cynigïaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw fy enw i a William Graham. Gwelliant 1: ar ôl *'y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol'* ychwaneger cymal newydd:

yn condemnio'r arferion rheoli a ddefnyddiwyd gan gyfarwyddwyr Grŵp Corus yn y mater hwn;

Cynigïaf welliant 3: Ar ôl *'Llanwern'* ychwaneger

ond yn condemnio'r beichiau ychwanegol a osodwyd ar ysgwyddau diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu yn arbennig, drwy drethi uchel, mwy o fïwrocratiaeth ac ewro gwan a fydd, yn anochel, yn dinistrio unrhyw fantais gystadleuol;

Cynigïaf welliant 5. Ychwaneger ail gymal newydd:

nodi â phryder bod colli'r swyddi hyn o'r diwydiant dur, yn barhad o'r patrwm o ostyngiad mewn swyddi gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru.

Cynigïaf welliant 6: Yn yr ail gymal: dileer *'croesawu'r'* a rhodder *'cydnabod bod raid i £50 miliwn o'r'* ar ddechrau'r ail gymal.

second clause. Delete the full stop at the end of this clause, then add 'has to be reallocated from other Assembly services'.

Dileer yr atalnod llawn ar ddiwedd y cymal, ac ychwaneger 'gael ei ailddyrrannu o wasanaethau eraill y Cynulliad'.

I propose amendment 7. Insert as a new third clause:

Cynigiau welliant 7. Ychwaneger trydydd cymal newydd:

while acknowledging the setting up of the Cabinet Working Group on Corus, the width of experience and outlook should be extended by:

er yn cydnabod sefydlu Gweithgor y Cabinet ar Corus, dylid ymestyn ehangder y profiad a'r agwedd drwy:

changing the title to the Assembly Working group on Corus,

newid y teitl i Weithgor y Cynulliad ar Corus,

including a member of all political parties represented at the Assembly,

gynnwys aelod o bob un o'r pleidiau gwleidyddol a gynrychiolir yn y Cynulliad,

including at least two representatives of private sector industry,

gynnwys o leiaf dau gynrychiolydd o'r diwydiant sector preifat,

undertaking a skills audit to ensure training programmes are directed to maximise re-employment opportunities.

gynnal archwiliad sgiliau er mwyn sicrhau bod rhaglenni hyfforddiant yn cael eu targedu at wneud y gorau o'r cyfleoedd sy'n bodoli ar gyfer dod o hyd i swyddi newydd.

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

Cynigiau welliant 8. Ychwaneger fel cymal newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Furthermore, this Assembly recognises such financial support is merely treating the symptoms of a wider economic problem and calls on the Liberal Democrat/Labour administration to:

Ymhellach, mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn cydnabod mai dim ond mynd i'r afael â symptomau problema economaidd ehangach y mae cefnogaeth ariannol o'r fath ac mae'n galw ar y Weinyddiaeth Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol/Llafur i:

lobby the UK Government to introduce policies to improve operating conditions for manufacturers; and

lobïo Llywodraeth y DU i gyflwyno polisiau ar gyfer gwella amodau gweithredu ar gyfer cynhyrchwyr, ac i

abandon any plans to introduce a local business rate tax.

roi'r gorau i unrhyw gynlluniau i gyflwyno treth fusnes leol.

The amendments seek to establish a balance between the responsibilities of the administration and those of Corus. I am grateful that the First Minister is happy to support some of our amendments. However, I will later discuss the ones that he failed to acknowledge and express support for. I was grateful that he was prepared to acknowledge the positive contribution that we are preparing to make. That was welcome, and I accept that comment in the spirit in which it was made.

Nod y gwelliannau yw sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng cyfrifoldebau'r weinyddiaeth a chyfrifoldebau Corus. Yr wyf yn falch bod y Prif Weinidog yn barod i gefnogi rhai o'n gwelliannau. Fodd bynnag, trafodaf y rhai na wnaeth eu cydnabod a'u cefnogi yn nes ymlaen. Yr oeddwn yn falch ei fod yn barod i gydnabod y cyfraniad cadarnhaol y bwriadwn ei wneud. Croesawyd hynny, a derbyniasf y sylw hwnnw yn yr ysbryd y'i gwnaethpwyd.

It is foolish to blame any company for reacting to the environment in which it finds itself. The objective of such an organisation is to create profit. If it does not do so, it cannot create further employment opportunities or even pay its current employees. Nobody can condemn a company for seeking to be profitable and to generate and redistribute wealth throughout the Welsh economy. Nobody can condemn Corus for reacting to the environment in which it finds itself. That is what the First Minister sought to do in many ways. I condemn the way in which Corus went about restructuring and its lack of consultation with the National Assembly and the UK Government, but it wants to make a profit. It is in the business of making money. It makes steel to make money. However, if it is in an environment in which taxes are rising, red tape and business rates are increasing and there is a weak euro, then that badly affects its profit.

Val Feld: I am interested in your comment that we should not condemn any company for making a profit. Will you expand on that and tell us how much profit it is reasonable for a company to make, and whether you feel that giving—I think it was in the region of £700 million—back to Corus's shareholders was an appropriate use of money? Had it not given that money back, would that have made a difference to the redundancies that we face?

3.20 p.m.

Alun Cairns: There is no value in Val Feld's comments; they merely reiterate the accusations about fat cats made before the last general election. However, as soon as Labour came to power it had a completely different attitude and did not act on any of the principles that it sought to establish before then. This administration has courted business, indeed there were 50 signatories in *The Times* yesterday—all of Labour's henchmen seeking to support handing money over to the Labour fund. We could always remind them of Bernie Ecclestone and Geoffrey Robinson and so on. If I were to give Val Feld the opportunity to respond—which I will not because of time limits—it would be interesting to hear whether she thought Geoffrey Robinson generated excess

Mae'n ffôl beio unrhyw gwmni am ymateb i'r amgylchedd a wyneba. Amcan sefydliad o'r fath yw creu elw. Os na wna hynny, ni all greu rhagor o gyfleoedd ar gyfer swyddi na hyd yn oed dalu ei weithwyr presennol. Ni all unrhyw un gondemnio cwmni am geisio gwneud elw a chreu cyfoeth a'i ailddosbarthu ar draws economi Cymru. Ni all unrhyw un gondemnio Corus am ymateb i'r amgylchedd a wyneba. Dyna beth y ceisiodd y Prif Weinidog ei wneud ar sawl ystyr. Condemniaf y ffordd yr aeth Corus ati i ailstrwythuro'r cwmni a'r ffaith nad ymgynghorodd â'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a Llywodraeth y DU, ond mae am wneud elw. Ei nod yw gwneud elw. Mae'n gwneud dur er mwyn gwneud arian. Fodd bynnag, os wyneba amgylchedd lle y mae trethi'n codi, a biwrocratiaeth a threthi busnes yn cynyddu a lle y ceir ewro gwan, yna amherir ar ei elw yn ddirfawr.

Val Feld: Mae gennyf ddi-ddordeb yn eich sylw na ddylem gondemnio unrhyw gwmni am wneud elw. A wnewch chi ymhelaethu ar hynny a dweud wrthym faint o elw sydd yn rhesymol i gwmni ei wneud, ac a deimlwhch fod rhoi—tua £700 miliwn, fe gredaf—i gyfranddalwyr Corus yn ddefnydd priodol o arian? Pe na bai wedi rhoi'r arian hwnnw yn ôl, a fyddai hynny wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth i'r diswyddiadau a wynebwn?

Alun Cairns: Mae sylwadau Val Feld yn gwbl ddiwerth; maent ond yn ailadrodd y cyhuddiadau a wnaethpwyd yn erbyn y rheini ar gyflogau breision cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, cyn gynted ag y daeth Llafur i rym, mabwysiadodd agwedd hollol wahanol ac ni weithredodd ar unrhyw un o'r egwyddorion y ceisiodd eu harddel cyn hynny. Mae'r weinyddiaeth hon wedi ceisio cefnogaeth y byd busnes, yn wir yr oedd 50 o lofnodion yn *The Times* ddoe—oll yn gefnogwyr Llafur yn ceisio cefnogi cyfrannu at gronfa Llafur. Gallem bob amser eu hatgoffa o Bernie Ecclestone a Geoffrey Robinson ac ati. Pe bawn yn rhoi cyfle i Val Feld ymateb—ac ni wnaf hynny oherwydd terfynau amser—byddai'n ddi-ddorol clywed a gredai fod

profits in his shady dealings elsewhere. That is the position, so I will not listen to any lectures from Val Feld on this. The reality is that she is always obsessed with one issue—equal opportunities—rather than with regenerating the economy and distributing wealth, which would benefit the whole of the Welsh economy. There is no single factor—

Val Feld *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Will you give way to Val Feld?

Alun Cairns: In the interest of equal opportunities, I will give way.

Val Feld: You clearly miss me chairing the Economic Development Committee, therefore I will give you the opportunity to have another exchange. The important point here relates to the amount of profit that is acceptable in a democratic society in which we seek to expand businesses as well as to create jobs. What do you consider to be a reasonable level of remuneration and profit for the leaders and shareholders of a company of this size? That is a reasonable question to ask a Conservative AM.

Alun Cairns: If Val Feld understood business in any way, she would know that market forces and competition will dictate what is an acceptable profit. Clearly if excess profits were made, another company would move into that industry to seek to capitalise on that opportunity, which would put the employees in a strong position.

The Assembly has the opportunity to create that dynamic environment. It is interesting to hear Val Feld and the First Minister discuss this dynamic environment, when they are not prepared to accept the fact that they are the ones creating the business environment, and when they are discussing introducing a local business rate tax. One of the four major costs that Tony Pedder and the managing director of Corus Strip Products mentioned during their meeting with the Economic Development Committee was additional business rates, as well as additional taxes and red tape. If anything were to send business to the other side of the Severn Bridge, it would

Geoffrey Robinson wedi gwneud gormod o elw yn ei drafodion amheus mewn mannau eraill. Dyna'r sefyllfa, felly ni wrandawaf ar unrhyw bregeth gan Val Feld ar hynny. Y gwir amdani yw bod ganddi obsesiwn ag un mater—sef cyfle cyfartal—yn hytrach nag adfywio'r economi a dosbarthu cyfoeth a fyddai o fudd i economi Cymru gyfan. Nid oes unrhyw un ffactor—

Val Feld *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A wnewch chi ildio i Val Feld?

Alun Cairns: Er cyfle cyfartal, ildiaf.

Val Feld: Yr ydych yn amlwg yn gweld fy eisiau yn cadeirio'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, felly rhoddaf gyfle inni gyfnewid barn eto. Y pwynt pwysig yma yw faint o elw sydd yn dderbyniol mewn cymdeithas ddemocrataidd lle yr ydym yn ceisio ehangu busnesau yn ogystal â chreu swyddi. Beth yw lefel resymol o dâl ac elw i arweinwyr a chyfranddalwyr cwmni o'r maint hwn? Mae hynny'n gwestiwn rhesymol i'w ofyn i Aelod Ceidwadol o'r Cynulliad.

Alun Cairns: Pe bai Val Feld yn deall byd busnes o gwbl, gwyddai mai grymoedd y farchnad a chystadleuaeth fydd yn dynodi elw derbyniol. Yn amlwg pe gwneid gormod o elw, byddai cwmni arall yn symud i mewn i'r diwydiant hwnnw er mwyn ceisio manteisio ar y cyfle hwnnw, a fyddai'n sicrhau bod y gweithwyr mewn sefyllfa gref.

Mae gan y Cynulliad gyfle i greu'r amgylchedd dynamig hwnnw. Mae'n ddiddorol clywed Val Feld a'r Prif Weinidog yn trafod yr amgylchedd dynamig hwn, pan nad ydynt yn fodlon derbyn y ffaith mai hwy sydd yn creu'r amgylchedd busnes, a phan fyddant yn sôn am gyflwyno treth fusnes leol. Un o'r pedair prif gost a grybwyllodd Tony Pedder a rheolwr-gyfarwyddwr Cynhyrchion Stribed Corus yn ystod eu cyfarfod â'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd oedd trethi busnes ychwanegol, yn ogystal â threthi a biwrocratiaeth ychwanegol. Pe bai unrhyw beth yn anfon busnes i ochr arall Pont Hafren, cyflwyno trethi busnes ychwanegol

be the introduction of additional business rates, which the other two parties also seek to operate.

Peter Black: Will you give way?

Alun Cairns: Yes, if you will be brief, because time is running out.

Peter Black: You will know that I was at the Economic Development Committee meeting also, and although those issues were raised, it has been established that despite the various concessions offered to Corus, it still decided to continue with the redundancies. The main reasons for those redundancies had nothing to do with the type of pressures that you outlined.

Alun Cairns: That sort of policy seeks to prop up industry. It is similar to what Plaid Cymru proposes in calling for the re-nationalisation of the steelworks. At one point, Corus was accepting £1 million per week in subsidies from the taxpayer. If we were to return to such a policy, would Plaid Cymru request that £1 million per week of subsidies be taken from the health service and given to Corus to keep those people in work? That is the reality. What would Val Feld consider to be acceptable losses before we propped Corus up, to turn her question around?

We will support amendment 2, which reminds us that 4,000 jobs were lost at Corus rather than 3,000. We reject the call for the re-nationalisation of the steel industry. That is typical of the dogmatic, socialist policies that we expect from Plaid Cymru, which are not realistic in the current economy. We have moved forward some 30 years since the nationalisation of the steel industry. I do not often agree with the First Minister, but he was right to say that we have moved forward since the old days of subsidised, propped-up industries.

I close with a comment on the First Minister's words about treating the symptoms. In response to his statement, I said that we are merely treating the symptoms of the wider economic environment, over which he has partly

fyddai hynny, sydd yn bolisi y mae'r ddwy blaid arall hefyd am ei weithredu.

Peter Black: A wnewch chi ildio?

Alun Cairns: Gwnaf, os byddwch yn gryno, gan fod amser yn mynd yn brin.

Peter Black: Gwyddoch fy mod innau'n bresennol yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd hefyd, ac er y codwyd y materion hynny, cadarnhawyd er gwaethaf y gwahanol gonsesiynau a gynigiwyd i Corus iddo benderfynu parhau i ddiswyddo'r gweithwyr hynny. Nid oes a wnelo'r prif resymau dros y diswyddiadau hynny ddim â'r math o bwysau a amlinellwyd gennyh.

Alun Cairns: Nod polisi o'r fath yw ceisio cynnal diwydiant. Mae'n debyg i'r hyn a gynigir gan Blaid Cymru wrth alw am ailwladoli'r gweithfeydd dur. Ar un adeg, yr oedd Corus yn derbyn £1 miliwn yr wythnos mewn cymorthdaliadau gan y trethdalwr. Pe baem yn dychwelyd at bolisi o'r fath, a fyddai Plaid Cymru yn gofyn am drosglwyddo £1 miliwn o gymorthdaliadau yr wythnos o'r gwasanaeth iechyd a'i roi i Corus am gadw'r bobl hynny mewn gwaith? Dyna'r realiti. Beth fyddai colledion derbyniol, ym marn Val Feld, cyn inni gynnal Corus, i wrth-droi ei chwestiwn?

Cefnogwn welliant 2, sydd yn ein hatgoffa mai 4,000 o swyddi yn hytrach na 3,000 a gollwyd yn Corus. Gwrthodwn y galw am ailwladoli'r diwydiant dur. Mae hynny'n nodweddiadol o'r polisiâu sosialaidd, dogmatig a ddisgwyliwn gan Blaid Cymru, nad ydynt yn realistig yn yr economi bresennol. Mae rhyw 30 mlynedd wedi mynd heibio ers gwladoli'r diwydiant dur. Ni chytunaf â Phrif Weinidog Cymru yn aml, ond yr oedd yn llygad ei le i ddweud ein bod wedi symud ymlaen ers yr hen ddyddiau o gynnal a rhoi cymorthdaliadau i ddiwydiannau.

Gorffennaf drwy wneud sylw ar eiriau'r Prif Weinidog ynglŷn â thrin y symptomau. Mewn ymateb i'w ddatganiad, dywedodd mai dim ond trin symptomau'r amgylchedd economaidd ehangach yr ydym, sef amgylchedd y bu ef yn rhannol gyfrifol

presided, either as an Assembly Member or as a Member of Parliament. It is interesting to note that he rejects that on this occasion. How can he do so if he has accepted it previously? I call on the First Minister to make a plea to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, during the next few weeks or so, while he is still responsible for this issue, to adjust the fiscal and monetary policy that is so damaging to the Welsh economy.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Alun had eight and a half minutes to speak. That is because he took three interventions. It is not to be regarded as a precedent.

Phil Williams: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 2: In clause 1 replace 'over 3,000' with 'over 4,000'.

I propose amendment 4. At the end of the first clause add two new clauses:

recognises that the monetary policies of the UK Government made a major contribution to the problems of the steel industry;

regrets that the UK Government took no steps to maintain a critical-mass steel industry in the UK and refused to consider proposals to restore the industry to public ownership;

I propose amendment 9. At the end of motion, add two new clauses:

deplores the fact that of the £66 million in the package only £8 million has come from the UK Government with £8 million coming from the European Union and the remaining £50 million taken from the normal budget of the National Assembly; and

recognises that the cost of full economic recovery, including regional selective assistance for jobs to replace those lost on-site, and the costs of new infrastructure, will total £200 million, and urges the Government of Wales to press the UK Treasury for sufficient funds in addition to the Barnett allocation to ensure that full recovery takes place.

I feel anger in relation to this issue, so I must

amdano naill ai fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad neu fel Aelod Seneddol. Mae'n ddiddorol nodi iddo wrthod hynny y tro hwn. Sut y gall wneud hynny os yw wedi ei dderbyn o'r blaen? Galwaf ar y Prif Weinidog i apelio i Ganghellor y Trysorlys, yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf, tra ei fod yn parhau yn gyfrifol am y mater hwn, i addasu'r polisi cyllidol ac ariannol sydd mor niweidiol i economi Cymru.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Siaradodd Alun am wyth munud a hanner gan iddo dderbyn tri ymyriad. Ni ddylid ystyried hynny'n gynsail.

Phil Williams: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 2: Yng nghymal 1 rhodder 'dros 4,000' yn lle 'dros 3,000'.

Cynigiau welliant 4. Ychwaneger dau gymal newydd ar ddiwedd cymal 1:

cydnabod bod polisiau ariannol Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyfrannu'n sylweddol at broblemau'r diwydiant dur;

gresynu na chymerodd Llywodraeth y DU unrhyw gamau i gynnal màs critigol y diwydiant dur yn y DU a'i bod wedi gwrthod ystyried cynigion i ailwladoli'r diwydiant;

Cynigiau welliant 9. Ychwaneger dau gymal newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu at y ffaith mai dim ond £8 miliwn o'r pecyn gwerth £66 miliwn sydd wedi dod o Lywodraeth y DU gydag £8 miliwn yn dod o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd a'r £50 miliwn arall yn dod allan o gyllideb arferol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol; ac

yn cydnabod y bydd cyfanswm adferiad economaidd llawn, gan gynnwys cymorth dewisol rhanbarthol ar gyfer swyddi i ddisodli'r rhai a gollwyd ar y safle, a chostau'r seilwaith newydd, yn £200 miliwn, ac mae'n annog Llywodraeth Cymru i roi pwysau ar Drysorlys y DU am arian digonol sy'n ychwanegol at ddyraniad Barnett er mwyn sicrhau adferiad llawn.

Teimlaf yn ddig ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, felly

take care to discipline myself and stick to facts. However, the facts eloquently express my anger.

Amendment 2 reminds us of the scale of the problem. In May 2000, Corus employed 11,300 people in Wales. In future, the total number of Corus jobs in Wales will be 7,000, not all of which are secure. Therefore, 4,300 jobs at Corus will be lost. If we add on-site contract workers, the total number of jobs lost is 5,000. That is before counting off-site contract workers, shopkeepers, tradesmen and other service workers. It is a huge blow to all four communities involved and devastating to Gorseinon and Ebbw Vale.

The second fact is also firm. Between 1999 and 2000, world steel production increased by over 7 per cent. Of the 25 major steel producers in the world, 24 produced more steel in 2000 than in 1999. The exception was the UK. Neither the UK Government nor the Government in Cardiff have made any serious effort to prevent a strategic industry from falling below a critical mass. When the Party of Wales asked whether the Government had any plans to restore the industry to some form of popular ownership, the idea was dismissed without question. Corus may have achieved a combination of managerial incompetence and ruthless indifference to the communities affected, but the UK Government prefers Corus to run the industry rather than take socialist measures to maintain a strategic industry.

My indictment continues. The Government created the conditions responsible for the decline of the steel industry and many other manufacturing industries. How often did I and other Members of the Party of Wales stand in this Chamber and warn that the high value of the pound was a serious threat to all manufacturing industries, especially commodity industries? How often did we warn that the monetarist policies of Tony Blair and Gordon Brown, designed to tackle hyper-inflation in south-east England, showed no concern for the very different problems of traditional manufacturing areas,

mae'n rhaid imi sicrhau fy mod yn ddisgybledig ac yn cadw at y ffeithiau. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffeithiau yn ffordd huawdl o fynegi fy nicter.

Mae gwelliant 2 yn ein hatgoffa o faint y broblem. Ym Mai 2000, cyflogwyd 11,300 o bobl gan Corus yng Nghymru. Yn y dyfodol, caiff cyfanswm o 7,000 eu cyflogi gan Corus yng Nghymru ac ni fydd pob un ohonynt yn ddiogel. Felly caiff 4,300 o swyddi yn Corus eu colli. Os ychwanegwn y gweithwyr contract ar y safle, 5,000 yw cyfanswm y swyddi a gollir. Mae hynny heb gyfrif gweithwyr contract y tu allan i'r safleoedd, siopwyr, masnachwyr a gweithwyr gwasanaeth eraill. Mae'n ergyd drom iawn i bob un o'r pedair cymuned dan sylw ac yn un adfyddus i Orseinion a Glynebwy.

Mae'r ail ffaith hefyd yn un gadarn. Rhwng 1999 a 2000, cynyddodd gweithgynhyrchu dur ledled y byd dros 7 y cant. O'r 25 o brif weithgynhyrchwyr dur y byd, cynhyrchodd 24 fwy o ddur yn 2000 nag yn 1999. Y DU oedd yr eithriad. Nid yw Llywodraeth y DU na'r Llywodraeth yng Nghaerdydd wedi gwneud unrhyw ymdrech wirioneddol i atal diwydiant strategol rhag disgyn yn is na mas critigol. Pan ofynnodd Plaid Cymru a oedd unrhyw gynlluniau gan y Llywodraeth i ddychwelyd y diwydiant i ryw fath o berchenogaeth boblogaidd, diystyriwyd y syniad yn ddi-gwestiwn. Efallai bod Corus wedi bod yn euog o gyfuniad o anallu rheoli a difaterwch creulon i'r cymunedau yr effeithiwyd arnynt, ond mae'n well gan Lywodraeth y DU weld Corus yn rhedeg y diwydiant yn hytrach na chymryd mesurau sosialaidd i gadw diwydiant strategol.

Parhau y mae fy nghondemniad. Y Llywodraeth a greodd yr amodau sydd yn gyfrifol am ddirywiad y diwydiant dur a llawer o ddiwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu eraill. Pa mor aml yr wyf innau ac Aelodau eraill o Blaid Cymru wedi sefyll yn y Siambr hon ac wedi rhybuddio bod gwerth uchel y bunt yn fygythiad difrifol i bob un o'r diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu? Pa mor aml y rhybuddiasom nad oedd polisiâu arianyddol Tony Blair a Gordon Brown, sydd â'r nod o fynd i'r afael â'r uwch-chwyddiant yn neddwyrain Lloegr, wedi dangos unrhyw bryder am y problemau gwahanol iawn a geir yn yr

such as Wales, the west Midlands, Yorkshire and northern England?

Helen Mary Jones: Will you join me in further indicting the UK New Labour Government for refusing to sign the EU Directives that would have provided Welsh workers with some protection against action such as that taken by Corus? Do you agree that other Welsh manufacturing jobs are threatened by the lack of protection from multi-national companies, including many in my constituency of Llanelli?

I am grateful for this opportunity to express the sympathy and solidarity of the workers at Corus's plant in Trostre to those affected by devastating closures elsewhere in Wales. Although the Llanelli jobs may be safe for now, that gives us little pleasure, given what others are facing. Finally, will you join me in demanding that the next UK Government sign the protective EU Directives as a matter of urgency to try, to some extent, to prevent this from happening again?

Phil Williams: It is a matter of great regret that the present UK Government continues to give multi-national corporations the freedom to sack workers at will. The deed is done; 5,000 jobs have been lost and the heart torn out of Ebbw Vale. We received a large petition today from the people of Blaenau Gwent, demanding a better future. We cannot calculate the cost in human despair, but we can calculate the cost of replacing 5,000 jobs.

3.30 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: In view of the apocalyptic vision that you are perpetuating, Phil, can you explain how one million extra jobs have been created in the UK market alone, with 50,000 of those in Wales? Do you accept that Stephen Byers has already initiated the consultation process on circumstances regarding the Directive about which you are waxing so lyrically?

ardaloedd gweithgynhyrchu traddodiadol, megis Cymru, gorllewin Canolbarth Lloegr, Swydd Efrog a gogledd Lloegr?

Helen Mary Jones: A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i gondemnio Llywodraeth Lafur Newydd y DU ymhellach am beidio â llofnodi Cyfarwyddbau'r UE a fyddai wedi rhoi rhywfaint o ddiogelwch i weithwyr yng Nghymru rhag y camau a gymerwyd gan Corus? A gytunwch y caiff swyddi gweithgynhyrchu eraill yng Nghymru eu peryglu oherwydd nad oes unrhyw ddiogelwch rhag cwmnïau amlwladol, gan gynnwys llawer yn fy etholaeth i, Llanelli?

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle hwn i fynegi cydymdeimlad a chefnogaeth gweithwyr Corus yn Nhrostre i'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt yn sgîl y penderfyniad adfydus i gau gweithfeydd mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru. Er bod y swyddi yn Llanelli yn ddiogel am y tro, ni rydd hynny lawer o bleser inni, o ystyried yr hyn a wyneba gweithwyr eraill. Yn olaf, a wnewch chi ymuno â mi i alw ar Lywodraeth nesaf y DU i lofnodi Cyfarwyddbau diogelu'r UE ar fyrder er mwyn ceisio, i raddau, atal hyn rhag digwydd eto?

Phil Williams: Gresynwn yn fawr fod Llywodraeth bresennol y DU yn parhau i roi rhyddid i gorfforaethau amlwladol ddiswyddo gweithwyr fel y mynnont. Mae'r weithred wedi'i gwneud; collwyd 5,000 o swyddi a chwalwyd cymuned Glynwby. Derbyniasom ddeiseb fawr heddiw gan bobl Blaenau Gwent, yn gofyn am ddyfodol gwell. Ni allwn gyfrifo'r gost o ran anobaith ymhlith y bobl hynny, ond gallwn gyfrifo'r gost o gael swyddi newydd yn lle'r 5,000 a gollwyd.

Brian Gibbons: O ystyried y weledigaeth apocalyptaid yr ydych yn rhoi bod iddi, Phil, a allwch egluro sut y crëwyd un filiwn o swyddi ychwanegol yn y DU yn unig, gyda 50,000 o'r rheini yng Nghymru? A dderbyniwch fod Stephen Byers eisoes wedi dechrau ar y broses ymgynghori ar yr amgylchiadau o ran y Gyfarwydddeb yr ydych yn siarad amdani mor huawdl?

Phil Williams: Nothing has yet been implemented, and it is years too late. Service industries depend on a manufacturing base. If you compare the UK economy with the German economy you will see how perilous it is to let manufacturing industries slip.

The deed is done. We welcome the £66 million to cover European redundancy payments and the cost of retraining. However, that is only a third of the sum required. Rhodri may dismiss my sums, but, if you create 5,000 jobs on top of those in the economic strategy plans, it will require £75 million in regional selective assistance, which must come from somewhere. What about the £40 million required for improved infrastructure, including a passenger rail service between Ebbw Vale and Cardiff? If Corus meets its obligation to remove derelict buildings and decontaminate ground, what about the £20 million required to convert sites into enterprise parks to attract new and modern industry? Judging by the figures in Rhodri's statement, which notes that £6 million is required to produce 400 jobs, perhaps I have underestimated the cost. The total that I have calculated is £200 million. The package that we welcome is £66 million.

My final indictment goes further. Of the £66 million, only £8 million will come from Westminster.

Alun Cairns: I welcome the points that Phil made about enterprise zones and the passenger rail service from Ebbw Vale to the centre of Cardiff. Will he acknowledge that that will not transform the economy of Ebbw Vale, but that what it needs is an environment of low tax and low regulation to encourage business to prosper? If employees want to become employers, they are burdened with regulations that prevent them from redeveloping their local economy.

Phil Williams: We need an overall economic strategy, which is possible and will work, based on our natural advantages. However, we have not had that yet.

Phil Williams: Ni weithredwyd dim byd hyd yn hyn, ac mae flynyddoedd yn rhy hwyr i wneud hynny. Mae'r diwydiannau gwasanaeth yn dibynnu ar sylfaen weithgynhyrchu. Os cymharwch economi'r DU ag economi'r Almaen gwelwch pa mor beryglus ydyw i golli diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu.

Mae'r weithred wedi'i gwneud. Croesawn y £66 miliwn a fydd yn talu taliadau diswyddo Ewropeaidd a chost ailhyfforddi. Fodd bynnag, dim ond traean o'r swm sydd ei angen ydyw. Gall Rhodri wawdio fy symiau, ond, os crëwch 5,000 o swyddi yn ychwanegol at y rheini yn nghynlluniau'r strategaeth economaidd, bydd angen £75 miliwn mewn cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol, ac mae'n rhaid i hynny ddod o rywle. Beth am y £40 miliwn sydd ei angen i wella'r seilwaith, gan gynnwys y gwasanaeth rheilffordd i deithwyr rhwng Glynebwy a Chaerdydd? Os bydd Corus yn cyflawni ei rwymedigaeth i symud yr adeiladau gwag a diheintio tir, beth am yr £20 miliwn sydd ei angen i addasu safleoedd yn barciau menter er mwyn denu diwydiant newydd a modern? O ystyried y ffigurau yn natganiad Rhodri, a nodaf fod angen £6 miliwn i greu 400 o swyddi, efallai nad wyf wedi amcangyfrif y gost lawn. Dau gan miliwn o bunnau yw'r cyfanswm a gyfrifais i. Chwe deg chwech miliwn o bunnau yw'r pecyn a groesawn.

Mae fy nghondemniad olaf yn mynd ymhellach. O'r £66 miliwn, dim ond £8 miliwn a ddaw o San Steffan.

Alun Cairns: Croesawaf y pwyntiau a wnaeth Phil ynglŷn â'r ardaloedd menter a'r gwasanaeth rheilffordd i deithwyr o Lynebwy i ganol Caerdydd. A wnaiff gydnabod na fydd hynny yn trawsnewid economi Glynebwy, ond mai'r hyn sydd ei angen yw amgylchedd o drethi isel ac ychydig o reoleiddio er mwyn annog busnesau i ffynnu? Os yw gweithwyr am fod yn gyflogwyr, wynebant faich rheoliadau sydd yn eu hatal rhag ailddatblygu eu heconomi leol.

Phil Williams: Mae angen strategaeth economaidd gyffredinol arnom, sydd yn bosibl, ac a fydd yn gweithio, yn seiliedig ar ein manteision naturiol. Fodd bynnag, ni chawsom hynny eto.

The Government managed to find £1.6 billion for the extra cost of the London Underground Jubilee Line, £800 million for the Millennium Dome, £260 million for Portcullis House and has commissioned a new building for Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham at a cost of £1 billion. However, when it comes to Wales, it could only manage £8 million.

Dafydd Wigley: A paltry £8 million.

Phil Williams: Yes, a paltry £8 million. During the extended Plenary session a fortnight ago, when Rhodri delivered a statement on Corus, the surplus amassed by the Treasury during those four hours was larger than the total it is prepared to give to Wales. It is sitting on a surplus of £16 billion.

Glyn Davies *rose—*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I do not think that Phil is giving way, as his time has almost come to an end.

Phil Williams: Labour is only prepared to give us £8 million. That is how much it cares. It confirms the bleak attitude of civil servants shown in the misdirected e-mails in January. The UK Government has turned its back on Wales, which is now an obvious matter of record. Our justified anger and the lessons we have learned are equally obvious.

John Griffiths: As many have stated throughout, Corus deserves our condemnation for its reprehensible behaviour from the beginning. I am pleased to see the word 'deplore' in the motion before us. We rightly deplore Corus's plans to axe jobs and decrease capacity. There is such a contrast when you compare the company's attitude with that of the workforce, the trade unions, the communities and all levels of Government. Everyone should recognise that the Assembly, Westminster, local authorities and Europe have made an effort to try to engage with Corus, in order to salvage at least something from its proposals. Unfortunately, Corus would not go down that

Llwyddodd y Llywodraeth i ddod o hyd i £1.6 biliwn ar gyfer cost ychwanegol Llinell Jiwibili Rheilffyrdd Tanddaearol Llundain, £800 miliwn ar gyfer Dôm y Mileniwm, £260 miliwn ar gyfer Tŷ Portcullis ac mae wedi comisiynu adeilad newydd ar gyfer Pencadlys Cysylltiadau'r Llywodraeth yn Cheltenham ar gost o £1 biliwn. Fodd bynnag, o ran Cymru, dim ond £8 miliwn y daeth o hyd iddi.

Dafydd Wigley: Y swm pitw o £8 miliwn.

Phil Williams: Ie, y swm pitw o £8 miliwn. Yn ystod y Cyfarfod Llawn estynedig bythefnos yn ôl, pan gyflwynodd Rhodri ddatganiad ar Corus, yr oedd y gwarged a gronwyd gan y Trysorlys yn ystod y pedair awr honno yn fwy na'r cyfanswm yr oedd yn barod i'w roi i Gymru. Mae ganddo warged o £16 biliwn.

Glyn Davies *a gododd—*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ni chredaf fod Phil am ildio, mae ei amser bron ar ben.

Phil Williams: Dim ond £8 miliwn y mae Llafur yn barod i'w roi inni. Dyna ddangos faint ei bryder. Mae'n cadarnhau agwedd brudd y gweision sifil a welwyd yn y negeseuon e-bost a gamgyfeiriwyd fis Ionawr. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi cefnu ar Gymru, sydd yn amlwg erbyn hyn yn fater o gofnod. Yr un mor amlwg yw ein dicter cyfiawn a'r gwersi a ddysgwyd gennym.

John Griffiths: Fel y nododd llawer drwy gydol y ddadl, haedda Corus ein condemnïad am ei ymddygiad gresynus o'r cychwyn. Mae'n dda gennyf weld y gair 'gresynu' yn y cynnig ger ein bron. Gresynu a wnawn wrth gynlluniau Corus i gael gwared ar swyddi ac i ostwng capasiti. Gwelir cymaint o wrthgyferbyniad pan gymharwch agwedd y cwmni ag agwedd y gweithlu, yr undebau llafur, y cymunedau a phob lefel o Lywodraeth. Dylai pawb gydnabod bod y Cynulliad, San Steffan, awdurdodau lleol ac Ewrop wedi gwneud ymdrech i geisio cysylltu â Corus, er mwyn arbed rhywbeth o'i gynigion. Yn anffodus nid oedd Corus yn fodlon dilyn y trywydd hwnnw. O ganlyniad,

road. As a result, communities and Corus's workforce are suffering.

I have received many communications from people affected by the consequences of Corus's decision. Among them were communications from several contractors, many of whom are grade 1 contractors who work full-time on site at Llanwern. These people rightly point to the unfairness of some of the ideas surrounding different treatment for contractors and full-time Corus employees. The contractors are hardly to blame for the status that they hold as a result of their employment contracts. I was pleased to hear Rhodri say that the position regarding ISERBS is not yet finalised. There may be grounds for hope as far as that is concerned. It is also welcome that contractors will benefit from the training and general advice and support packages. I know that that has been well received by them. Nonetheless, the contractors are not happy with the differences in the redundancy packages. However, I accept that there is perhaps little that we can do about that.

I strongly believe that we need to get up to speed with best European practice with regard to information and consultation, as I and many other Members have stated previously. The European Commissioner for Employment and Social Affairs, Anna Diamantopoulou, has announced that the European Commission will implement a package of initiatives. That is welcome news and I applaud it. The EC obviously sees the need for those initiatives. It has considered the situation regarding Corus, Marks & Spencer and others and it can see a need to ensure that companies are forced to do what any reasonable company would do in any event—that is, to properly inform and consult with its workforce. It also goes further than that, as there is talk of worker involvement in ensuring corporate social responsibility. That is a progressive agenda that is worthy of all the support that we can give it.

Glyn Davies: As I listen to John Griffiths, it occurs to me how incredibly different his message is from that which I am hearing from the Government. Are you saying that all

mae cymunedau a gweithlu Corus yn dioddef.

Derbyniais lawer o negeseuon gan bobl yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan sgîl-ffeithiau penderfyniad Corus. Yn eu plith yr oedd negeseuon gan sawl contractwr, y mae llawer ohonynt yn gontractwyr gradd 1 sydd yn gweithio'n llawn amser ar safle Llanwern. Noda'r bobl hyn pa mor annheg yw rhai o'r syniadau ynglŷn â gwahanol ffyrdd o drin contractwyr a gweithwyr llawn amser Corus, a hynny'n gwbl gyfiawn. Prin bod y contractwyr ar fai am eu statws o ganlyniad i'w cytundebau cyflogi. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed Rhodri yn dweud nad oedd y sefyllfa ynglŷn ag ISERBS yn derfynol eto. Efallai bod sail dros obaith o ran hynny. Croesewir y ffaith hefyd y bydd y contractwyr yn elwa ar y pecynnau hyfforddiant a chyngor a chymorth cyffredinol. Gwn eu bod wedi croesawu hynny. Eto i gyd, nid yw'r contractwyr yn fodlon ar y gwahaniaethau o ran y pecynnau diswyddo. Fodd bynnag, derbyniasf nad oes llawer y gallwn ei wneud am hynny.

Credaf yn gryf fod angen inni ddechrau gweithredu arfer gorau Ewropeaidd o ran gwybodaeth ac ymgynghori fel y nododd llawer o Aelodau eraill a minnau yn gynharach. Cyhoeddodd y Comisiynydd Ewropeaidd ar gyfer Cyflogaeth a Materion Cymdeithasol, Anna Diamantopoulou, y bydd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn gweithredu pecyn o fentrau. Mae hynny'n newyddion da ac fe'i cymeradwyaf. Mae'r CE yn amlwg yn gweld bod angen y mentrau hynny. Ystyriodd y sefyllfa o ran Corus, Marks & Spencer a chwmnïau eraill a gall weld bod angen sicrhau y caiff cwmnïau eu gorfodi i wneud yr hyn y byddai unrhyw gwmni rhesymol yn ei wneud o dan yr amgylchiadau—hynny yw, rhoi gwybodaeth i'w weithlu ac ymgynghori ag ef mewn modd priodol. Mae'n mynd ymhellach na hynny hefyd, gan fod sôn am gynnwys gweithwyr er mwyn sicrhau cyfrifoldeb cymdeithasol corfforaethol. Dyna agenda flaengar sydd yn haeddu pob cefnogaeth y gallwn ei rhoi iddi.

Glyn Davies: Wrth imi wrando ar John Griffiths, sylwaf pa mor hynod wahanol yw ei neges i'r hyn a glywaf gan y Llywodraeth. A ddywedwch y dylai pob un sydd yn

those who are socialists, as you claim to be, should vote for the new socialist party in Wales and that all the conservatives with a small 'c' who currently vote for Plaid Cymru should return to the Conservative Party?

John Griffiths: The Labour Party always has been, and remains, the real socialist party for Wales. [*Laughter.*] Members may laugh as much as they like: the truth of that is amply demonstrated by how the people of Wales have voted and will vote again, I trust, in the coming general election.

On amendment 3, it is obvious that the Conservatives are raising irrelevancies to fit in with their narrow right-wing agenda. Not even Corus itself has stretched to the extent that the Conservatives do in claiming that higher taxes or increased red tape have been factors in the company's recent history.

Alun Cairns *rose—*

John Griffiths: I will give way in a minute. As far as the euro is concerned, I fully accept that the company has repeatedly stressed that there has been a problem with the pound's exchange rate. The answer to that is to do what would be anathema to the Conservatives in Wales and in Britain, namely to have a strong, Government-led campaign in favour of early entry into the euro when the conditions are right. That would help to strengthen the euro, thus helping manufacturing industry in Britain and in Wales.

I apologise to Alun for not giving way; the Deputy Presiding Officer is indicating to me that I have not got time.

Peter Law: He is telling you to hit him.

3.40 p.m

John Griffiths: That is what he is saying. As far as Llanwern is concerned, it is an awful shock to think that, after the most recently announced redundancies, there will only be 1,325 directly employed workers at Llanwern

sosialydd, fel yr honnwyd eich bod chi, bleidleisio dros y blaid sosialaidd newydd yng Nghymru ac y dylai'r ceidwadwyr i gyd gyda 'c' fach sydd ar hyn o bryd yn pleidleisio dros Blaid Cymru ddychwelyd at y Blaid Geidwadol?

John Griffiths: Y Blaid Lafur fu'r wir blaid sosialaidd dros Gymru erioed ac mae'n parhau i fod. [*Chwerthin.*] Caiff yr Aelodau chwerthin faint y mynnont: amlygir gwirionedd hynny gan y ffordd y pleidleisiodd pobl Cymru a'r ffordd y pleidleisiant eto, gobeithio, yn yr etholiad cyffredinol sydd wrth law.

O ran gwelliant 3, mae'n amlwg bod y Ceidwadwyr yn codi materion amherthnasol sydd yn gweddu â'u hagenda gul, adain dde. Nid yw hyd yn oed Corus ei hun wedi estyn i'r fath raddau ag y gwna'r Ceidwadwyr i honni y bu trethi uchel a mwy o fiwrocratiaeth yn ffactorau yn hanes diweddar y cwmni.

Alun Cairns *a gododd—*

John Griffiths: Ildiaf ymhen ychydig. O ran yr ewro, derbynaf yn llwyr i'r cwmni bwysleisio droeon fod problem ynglŷn â chyfradd gyfnewid y bunt. Yr ateb i hynny yw gwneud yr hyn a fyddai'n wrthun i'r Ceidwadwyr yng Nghymru ac ym Mhrydain, sef cynnal ymgyrch gref o dan arweiniad y Llywodraeth dros ymuno'n gynnar â'r ewro pan fo'r amodau yn gywir. Byddai hynny'n fodd o gryfhau'r ewro, gan helpu'r diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu ym Mhrydain ac yng Nghymru.

Ymddiheuraf wrth Alun am beidio ag ildio; mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd yn rhoi arwydd imi nad oes gennyf amser i wneud hynny.

Peter Law: Mae'n dweud wrthyfych am ei daro.

John Griffiths: Dyna beth a ddywed. O ran Llanwern, mae'n ysgytwad ofnadwy meddwl, ar ôl y diswyddiadau diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd, mai dim ond 1,325 o weithwyr a gaiff eu cyflogi'n uniongyrchol yn

and 350 contractors. It is such a difference from its heyday when 10,000 to 12,000 people were directly employed at Llanwern. It has been a huge blow to the local economy. There are imaginative proposals to help the local area recover from these hefty blows, many of which entail land use. I hope that the company will be urged as strongly as possible to deal with the contaminated land and with the freeing up of land. It owes that, and much more, to the local communities and workforce.

Finally, I will mention the local authorities' imaginative plan to deal with the aftermath in terms of land use and the possible establishment of an urban redevelopment company. Those imaginative and constructive plans have been well worked out and will be considered seriously when we take forward our Assembly-led response to the chaos and the difficulties created by Corus.

William Graham: After that windy socialism I am not sure how to begin. We are concerned primarily for those who are about to lose their jobs. Members will know that the programme of closure has been brought forward and that this has resulted in the nadir of workers' morale at those works. We have been concerned about press reports that people are worried about health and safety issues due to low morale in the works. I ask the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities to bear that in mind.

I appreciate that the Executive cannot give an assurance on the future of the Llanwern works as a whole today. However, I hope that it can offer hope for the people who will lose their jobs and assure them that these skills audits will produce jobs and that the training will produce people who can take up the jobs that will be available. The Executive should work with indigenous employers and with, hopefully, new employers from outside Wales, who can create new jobs in that area. That would give the people of south-east Wales the hope that they deserve.

Peter Law: I am grateful for the opportunity to speak in this important debate as Ebbw

Llanwern ynghyd â 350 o gontractwyr. Mae mor wahanol i'w uchafbwynt pan gyflogwyd 10,000 i 12,000 o bobl yn uniongyrchol gan Lanwern. Bu'n ergyd enfawr i'r economi leol. Mae cynigion creadigol i helpu'r ardal leol adfer o'r ergydion trwm hyn, y mae llawer ohonynt yn ymwneud â defnydd tir. Gobeithiaf y caiff y cwmni ei annog mor daer â phosibl i ddiheintio tir a'i ryddhau at ddefnydd arall. Mae arno hynny, a llawer mwy, i'r cymunedau lleol a'r gweithlu.

Yn olaf, soniaf am gynllun creadigol yr awdurdodau lleol i ymdrin â'r sgîl-effeithiau o ran defnydd tir a'r posibilrwydd o sefydlu cwmni ailddatblygu trefol. Cafodd y cynlluniau adeiladol, dychmygus hynny eu llunio'n dda a chânt eu hystyried o ddifrif pan fyddwn yn datblygu ymateb y Cynulliad i'r anhrefn a'r anawsterau a grëwyd gan Corus.

William Graham: Ar ôl y sosialaeth lawn gwynt honno, nid wyf yn siŵr sut i ddechrau. Pryderwn yn bennaf am y rhai sydd ar fin colli eu swyddi. Gŵyr yr Aelodau y penderfynwyd dechrau'r rhaglen o gau gweithfeydd yn gynt ac y mae morâl y gweithwyr ar ei isaf yn y gweithfeydd hynny. Buom yn pryderu ynglŷn â'r adroddiadau yn y wasg fod pobl yn poeni am iechyd a diogelwch yn sgîl y morâl isel o fewn y gweithfeydd. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau gofio am hynny.

Gwerthfawrogaf na all yr Weithrediaeth roi unrhyw sicrwydd ar ddyfodol gwaith cyfan Llanwern heddiw. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf y gall roi gobaith i'r bobl a fydd yn colli eu swyddi a rhoi sicrwydd iddynt y bydd yr archwiliadau sgiliau hyn yn creu swyddi ac y bydd yr hyfforddiant yn arwain at bobl a all ymgymryd â'r swyddi a fydd ar gael. Dylai'r Weithrediaeth weithio â chyflogwyr yng Nghymru a chyflogwyr newydd, gobeithio, o'r tu allan i Gymru, a all greu swyddi newydd yn yr ardal honno. Byddai hynny yn rhoi'r gobaith i bobl de-ddwyrain Cymru y maent yn ei haeddu.

Peter Law: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl bwysig hon gan fod

Vale is in my constituency. When the initial announcement was confirmed, *The Welsh Mirror* said that that was the end as far as the town was concerned; Corus had axed it. That is true. I have said a great deal about Corus. In my opinion, Brian Moffat does not deserve the title of human being, given how he treated these communities. It is sad that, even now, he has not had the decency to visit Ebbw Vale to meet the people whom he has sentenced to unemployment and a devastating future.

However, we find ourselves in that situation. It is amazing to listen to Alun Cairns on the Tory benches talk about how you must understand enterprise and industry. He does not have any credibility when he tries to justify that in view of what Corus has done to the people of Wales and Britain. Without a shadow of a doubt, the agenda is to take the British steel industry away. My heart goes out today to the workers at Selectron and their families, and to Brian Hancock, because of the sad news of redundancies there. The plant is not far away from us in Blaenau Gwent, just down the valley in Abercarn. It is a mirror of what happened with Corus. A multinational comes in, takes over, and all of a sudden, jobs are shed and the people in the communities suffer once again. They are the ones left to clean up the mess after these multinationals have left town.

This is not a time to play politics. The First Minister is right. We should rejoice in the announcement. It is a positive announcement on funding that will try to help hard-pressed communities. People talk to me about how good it used to be. The Liberal Democrat, Peter Black, sent me an e-mail reminding me of the old days under the Conservatives, not that I needed reminding—by the way, he is doing a manful job here on behalf of the other five who are not present today. I thought that I would throw that one in—

Glyn Davies: Have you noticed that over the last four years we have had a Labour Government in Britain? Most of what you condemn happened under that Government.

Glynebwy yn fy etholaeth i. Pan gadarnhawyd y cyhoeddiad cychwynnol, dywedodd *The Welsh Mirror* ei bod ar ben ar y dref; yr oedd Corus wedi ei chwalu. Mae hynny'n wir. Dywedais gryn dipyn am Corus. Yn fy marn i, nid yw Brian Moffat yn haeddu cael ei alw'n fod dynol, o gofio ei ymddygiad tuag at y cymunedau hyn. Mae'n drist nodi nad oes ganddo, hyd yn oed yn awr, y cwrteisi, i ymweld â Glynebwy er mwyn cyfarfod â'r bobl y mae wedi'u dedfrydu i ddiweithdra a dyfodol trychinebus.

Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn y sefyllfa honno. Mae'n rhyfeddol gwranddo ar Alun Cairns ar feinciau'r Torïaid yn sôn bod yn rhaid deall menter a diwydiant. Nid oes ganddo unrhyw hygrededd wrth geisio cyfiawnhau hynny o ystyried yr hyn a wnaeth Corus i bobl Cymru a Phrydain. Heb unrhyw amheuaeth, yr agenda yw dileu diwydiant dur Prydain. Cydymdeimlaf yn fawr â gweithwyr Selectron a'u teuluoedd heddiw, ac â Brian Hancock, yn sgîl y newyddion trist bod diswyddiadau yno. Nid yw'r gwaith nepell oddi wrthym ni ym Mlaenau Gwent, ychydig i lawr y cwm yn Abercarn. Mae'n ddrych o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn achos Corus. Mae cwmni amlwladol yn cyrraedd, yn meddiannu cwmni, ac yn sydyn, caiff swyddi eu colli ac mae'r bobl yn y cymunedau yn dioddef drachefn. Hwyl yw'r bobl sydd yn gorfod rhoi trefn ar bethau ar ôl i'r cwmnïau amlwladol ymadael.

Nid dyma'r amser priodol i chwarae gemau gwleidyddol. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn llygad ei le. Dylem ymlawenhau yn y cyhoeddiad. Mae'n gyhoeddiad cadarnhaol ar arian a fydd yn ceisio helpu cymunedau sydd o dan bwysau. Mae pobl yn sôn wrthyf pa mor dda yr oedd pethau'n arfer bod. Anfonodd y Democrat Rhyddfrydol, Peter Black, e-bost ataf yn fy atgoffa o'r hen ddyddiau o dan y Ceidwadwyr, er nad oedd angen fy atgoffa—gyda llaw, mae'n gwneud gwaith gwrol yma ar ran y pum Aelod arall nad dynt yn bresennol heddiw. Credais y dylwn dynnu sylw at hynny—

Glyn Davies: A sylwasoch mai Llywodraeth Lafur fu gennym ym Mhrydain dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf? Digwyddodd y rhan fwyaf o'r hyn a gondemniwch o dan y Llywodraeth honno.

Peter Law: No, it did not. I can go back to before those four years. A great deal has improved in Blaenau Gwent during those four years thanks to the positive attitude of the Labour Government. Everything the Conservatives say turns into negativity, when it comes to Blaenau Gwent and it always has. It is a pity about their manifesto, which, as the First Minister pointed out, did not translate at all well yesterday, did it? Glyn wanted to tell me what the Conservatives did. Under them we had the highest taxes, the highest rates of unemployment and the highest mortgage rates. Yes, that is all different now, but I do not want to be political about it. I want to talk about the fact that we live in a real world here. There are 1,200 people suffering from the knock-on effects of Corus's announcement.

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Peter Law: No, I do not have time. I do not want to hear any more bilge from the Tory benches because it is insincere and disingenuous when you talk about peoples' lives in depressed communities like Blaenau Gwent and Ebbw Vale. When we examine the situation, there are nearly 1,200 people there who have no future. Today's generation always used to wake up thinking that there would always be a steelworks there. Sadly, that is not the case any more. It is a major shock. We must take positive steps to ensure that we provide a future for those young people. The announcement that we have had certainly gives us that opportunity. It is not everything. We will need more funding. I am the first to agree on that. However, unrealistic suggestions of re-nationalisation, as much as I lean toward that, will not be the answer. That is tilting at windmills, and it is not worth doing that today because we are talking about the realities of life.

When Members on the Plaid Cymru benches talk of grabbing money from the air that is not real either. You must be real and you must remember that if you had 40 seats in Westminster it would not make any difference to the national policies of Great Britain.

Peter Law: Naddo, ni wnaeth. Gallaf gofio'r hyn a ddigwyddodd cyn y pedair blynedd hynny. Mae cryn dipyn wedi gwella ym Mlaenau Gwent yn ystod y pedair blynedd hynny diolch i agwedd gadarnhaol y Llywodraeth Lafur. Mae popeth a ddyweda'r Ceidwadwyr yn troi'n negyddiaeth, o safbwynt Blaenau Gwent ac felly y bu erioed. Mae'n drueni, onid ydyw, am eu manifest, nad oedd yn cyfieithu'n dda o gwbl ddoe, fel y nododd y Prif Weinidog? Yr oedd Glyn am ddweud wrthym am yr hyn a wnaeth y Ceidwadwyr. O dan eu Llywodraeth hwy, cafwyd y trethi uchaf, y diweithdra mwyaf a'r cyfraddau morgeisi uchaf. Ie, mae'r cyfan yn wahanol yn awr, ond nid wyf am fod yn wleidyddol am hynny. Yr wyf am sôn am y ffaith ein bod yn byw yn y byd go iawn yma. Mae 1,200 o bobl yn dioddef o sgîl-ffeithiau cyhoeddiad Corus.

Alun Cairns: A wnewch ildio?

Peter Law: Na wna, nid oes amser gennyf. Nid wyf am glywed rhagor o lol oddi wrth feinciau'r Toriaid am ei bod yn ffuantus ac yn anonest siarad am fywydau pobl mewn cymunedau dirwasgedig fel Blaenau Gwent a Glynabwy. Pan ystyriwn y sefyllfa, mae bron i 1,200 o bobl yno heb ddyfodol. Arferai'r genhedlaeth bresennol ddeffro gan feddwl y byddai gwaith dur yno am byth. Gwaetha'r modd, nid yw hynny'n wir bellach. Mae'n sioc fawr. Rhaid inni gymryd camau i sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi dyfodol i'r bobl ifanc hynny. Mae'r cyhoeddiad a gawsom yn sicr yn rhoi'r cyfle hwnnw inni. Nid yw'n datrys popeth. Bydd angen mwy o arian arnom. Fi yw'r cyntaf i gyd-fynd â hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid awgrymiadau afrealistig am ailwladoli, cymaint ag yr wyf yn ei gefnogi, fydd yr ateb. Mae hynny'n wastraff egni, ac nid yw'n werth gwneud hynny heddiw gan ein bod yn siarad am realiti bywyd.

Pan fydd Aelodau ar feinciau Plaid Cymru yn sôn am dynnu arian o'r awyr nid yw hynny'n ymarferol ychwaith. Rhaid ichi fod yn ymarferol a rhaid ichi gofio pe bai 40 o seddau gennych yn San Steffan ni fyddai'n gwneud unrhyw wahaniaeth i bolisiau cenedlaethol Prydain Fawr.

Phil Williams: It would.

Peter Law: Oh no, it would not. The fact is that if you had control in Wales we would be a banana republic with all the commerce and industry running across the Severn Bridge to England. We would not have an industrial base. That is the point. We must remember that we have an opportunity now to rebuild these communities and we need to ensure that we take that opportunity. Those that want to give out money can remember in a month's time what I said last week. When we come to develop a concert hall across the road, if you only have a limited amount of money start thinking socialist-wise—as I am reminded by those on the Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales benches, some of whom do so sometimes. Start thinking about how you distribute that among the poor and needy people and not shove it on top of another rich area. There are no Grosvenor Waterside developments in Blaenau Gwent, Rhondda and Merthyr Tydfil. No-one in the private sector is doing anything there. Everything is concentrated down here. All we are doing is obscenely pouring public money on top of it.

We have much to do to ensure that communities like Blaenau Gwent and Ebbw Vale, Shotton and Llanwern are given the future that we want them to have. I want to see new jobs coming to my area. They must be directed there. We need direction there. I want to see the passenger railway line reopened from Cardiff to Ebbw Vale and Newport to Abertillery. That railway must become a reality. I was delighted when the First Minister said that the Vale of Glamorgan railway would be open by 2003. We want the Ebbw Vale railway signed up by 2003 and running by 2005. Nothing less than that will do because we must have some parity in these communities. If the Assembly is to mean something to poor communities, then we must deliver the goods and not just pontificate. I look forward to the Assembly doing that in the future.

Janet Davies: I look to the communities in my area, in Gorseinon and Swansea, and I

Phil Williams: Byddai.

Peter Law: O na, ni fyddai. Y gwir amdani yw pe bai gennych reolaeth yng Nghymru, gweriniaeth fananas fyddai gennym a byddai pob cwmni a diwydiant yn ffoi ar hyd Bont Hafren i Loegr. Ni fyddai sylfaen ddiwydiannol gennym. Dyna'r pwynt. Rhaid inni gofio bod gennym gyfle yn awr i ailadeiladu'r cymunedau hyn ac mae angen inni sicrhau ein bod yn bachu ar y cyfle hwnnw. Gall y rheiny sydd am ddsbarthu arian gofio'r hyn a ddywedais yr wythnos diwethaf ymhen mis. Pan fyddwn yn datblygu neuadd gyngerdd dros y ffordd, os mai dim ond swm penodol o arian sydd gennych, dechreuwch feddwl yn nhermau sosialaidd—fel y'm hatgoffir gan yr Aelodau ar feinciau Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales, mae rhai ohonynt yn gwneud hynny weithiau. Dechreuwch feddwl am sut y byddwch yn dosbarthu hynny ymhlith y bobl dlawd ac anghenus a pheidio â'i daflu i ardal gyfoethog arall. Nid oes unrhyw ddatblygiadau Grosvenor Waterside ym Mlaenau Gwent, y Rhondda a Merthyr Tudful. Nid oes unrhyw un yn y sector preifat yn gwneud unrhyw beth yno. Canolir popeth yma. Y cyfan a wnawn yw taflu arian cyhoeddus ato ac mae hynny'n warthus.

Mae llawer gennym i'w wneud er mwyn sicrhau y bydd gan gymunedau fel Blaenau Gwent a Glynebwy, Shotton a Llanwern y dyfodol yr ydym am iddynt ei gael. Yr wyf am weld swyddi newydd yn dod i'm hardal. Rhaid iddynt gael eu cyfeirio yno. Rhaid inni gael arweiniad ar hyn. Yr wyf am weld y rheilffordd i deithwyr o Gaerdydd i Lynebwy ac o Gasnewydd i Abertyleri yn ailagor. Rhaid gwireddu hynny. Yr oeddwn yn falch pan ddywedodd Prif Weinidog Cymru y byddai rheilffordd Bro Morgannwg ar agor erbyn 2003. Yr ydym am weld cytundeb ar reilffordd Glynebwy erbyn 2003 a rheilffordd weithredol erbyn 2005. Ni wnaiff unrhyw beth arall y tro am fod yn rhaid inni gael rhywfaint o gydraddoldeb yn y cymunedau hyn. Er mwyn i'r Cynulliad olygu rhywbeth i gymunedau tlawd, rhaid inni gyflawni pethau ac nid dim ond pregethu. Edrychaf ymlaen at y Cynulliad yn gwneud hynny yn y dyfodol.

Janet Davies: Ystyriaf y cymunedau yn fy ardal i, yng Ngorseinon ac Abertawe, ac yr

was pleased to hear the First Minister say that action is being taken to invest money into that area. However, I was surprised to hear the announcement on BP Chemicals at Baglan because I thought that I heard about that three to four years ago. If there is to be new money on top of what has been announced already I will be pleased to hear about it. What is important about BP Chemicals in Baglan is the way it has set such a good example in social caring by working with local government and others as it knows that it will be pulling out of the area. That is in stark contrast with what has happened with Corus throughout Wales.

It has been acknowledged that the issue is one of saving the communities and ensuring that individuals and families get the support that they need to deal with the situation they now face and receive the training that they need to take up new employment. There has been legitimate concern over the past months among Members about the financial input needed. That has been voiced over and over again along with concerns about the effect that may have on other budgets. John Griffiths mentioned the issue of possible extra money coming from the European Commission following the announcement on 10 May by the Commissioner for Employment and Social Affairs. That is important. That is a package of community initiatives to assist successful adaptation to business change in the context of the need for change by businesses as they adapt to the present global environment. The European Commission emphasises the need for advance preparation and management, including effective guarantees to workers on advance information and consultation. Plans for restructuring must be early and effective. If the European Commission is right about that, I am wondering what will happen to the rest of Corus.

3.50 p.m.

The most important issue that the commission mentioned last week was that it also proposes redirecting European social fund money towards regions and sectors that have been hardest hit by job losses. That

oeddwn yn falch o glywed Prif Weinidog Cymru yn dweud bod camau yn cael eu cymryd i fuddsoddi yn yr ardal honno. Fodd bynnag, synnais wrth glywed am y cyhoeddiad ar BP Chemicals ym Maglan oherwydd tybiais imi glywed am hynny ryw dair i bedair blynedd yn ôl. Os bydd arian newydd yn ychwanegol at yr hyn a gyhoeddwyd eisoes, byddaf yn falch o hynny. Yr hyn sydd yn bwysig am BP Chemicals ym Maglan yw'r ffordd iddo osod esiampl dda o ran gofal cymdeithasol drwy weithio â llywodraeth leol ac eraill am ei fod yn gwybod y bydd yn gadael yr ardal. Mae hynny mewn gwrthgyferbyniad llwyr i'r hyn a ddigwyddodd ledled Cymru yn achos Corus.

Cydnabuwyd mai'r prif ystyriaeth yw achub cymunedau a sicrhau y caiff unigolion a'u teuluoedd y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt i ymdopi â'r sefylla a wynebant erbyn hyn ynghyd â'r hyfforddiant sydd ei angen arnynt i ymgymryd â swyddi newydd. Yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf bu Aelodau yn pryderu, a hynny'n gyfiawn, ynglŷn â'r arian yr oedd ei angen. Lleisiwyd hynny dro ar ôl tro ynghyd â'r pryderon am yr effaith bosibl ar gyllidebau eraill. Soniodd John Griffiths am y posibilrwydd o arian ychwanegol o'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad ar 10 Mai gan y Comisiynydd dros Gyflogaeth a Materion Cymdeithasol. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Mae'n becyn o fentrau cymunedol i helpu i addasu'n llwyddiannus i newidiadau mewn busnes yng nghyd-destun yr angen i fusnesau newid wrth iddynt addasu i'r amgylchedd byd-eang presennol. Mae'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn pwysleisio'r angen am baratoi a rheoli ymlaen llaw, gan gynnwys gwarantau effeithiol i weithwyr ar wybodaeth ac ymgynghori ymlaen llaw. Rhaid i gynlluniau ar gyfer ailstrwythuro fod yn gynnar ac yn effeithiol. Os yw'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn gywir am hynny, tybed beth fydd yn digwydd i weddill Corus.

Y mater pwysicaf y soniodd y comisiwn amdano yr wythnos diwethaf oedd ei fod hefyd yn bwriadu ailgyfeirio arian cronfa gymdeithasol Ewrop i'r rhanbarthau a'r sectorau yr effeithiwyd arnynt fwyaf gan y

proposal could be of great benefit to steel areas and other parts of Wales.

However, as the European Union moves towards stronger measures on restructuring and its effects are felt, the Government of Wales must listen to Assembly Members, and support all those new measures. The Welsh Government must explain clearly to the UK Government that we can no longer afford to be a member state that does not recognise the importance of the early adoption of measures such as the European Company Statute, the European Works Council Directive and working on the basis of social partnership.

I am not sure whether it will still be possible to access that extra ESF money, but we must try. However, in order to do so, we must sign up to those consultative rights. During the next few weeks, the UK Government must turn its mind to that and get on with it. We have seen the UK miss the boat on European issues many times. We were all distressed when Conservative Governments did it, and it is distressing when it continues under Labour. The people of Wales get left out. I make a plea this afternoon that the Assembly does not ignore this extra help, but that it pressurises the UK to sign up to all these new proposals so that the people of the steel areas of Wales will get this benefit that seems to be just within our grasp.

Tom Middlehurst: Corus's very name now has negative connotations throughout the UK, as well as in Wales. I join other Members in condemning Sir Brian Moffat. His performance in response to his workers' needs has been absolutely disgraceful. He was intransigent in responding to the practical proposals put to him by the workforces, the trade unions, the UK Government and the Government of Wales. Corus has little credibility within and outside the industry. There is widespread disillusionment among the remaining workforce, which has absolutely no confidence in anything that Corus says about the industry's future. The trade unions have

diswyddiadau. Gallai'r cynnig hwnnw fod o fudd mawr i ardaloedd dur a rhannau eraill o Gymru.

Fodd bynnag, wrth i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd symud tuag at fesurau cryfach ar ailstrwythuro ac wrth i'w effeithiau ddod i'r amlwg, rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru wrando ar Aelodau'r Cynulliad, a chefnogi'r holl fesurau newydd hynny. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru egluro'n glir i Lywodraeth y DU na allwn bellach fforddio bod yn aelod-wladwriaeth nad yw'n cydnabod pwysigrwydd mabwysiadu mesurau megis y Statud Cwmnïau Ewropeaidd, Cyfarwyddeb y Cyngor Gweithio Ewropeaidd a gweithio ar sail partneriaeth gymdeithasol yn gynnar.

Nid wyf yn siŵr a fydd yn bosibl manteisio ar arian ychwanegol y gronfa o hyd, ond rhaid inni roi cynnig arni. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn gwneud hynny, rhaid inni gymeradwyo'r hawliau ymgynghorol hynny. Yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf, rhaid i Lywodraeth y DU roi ei meddwl ar hynny a bwrw ati. Collodd y DU sawl cyfle mewn perthynas â materion Ewropeaidd. Yr oeddem oll yn siomedig pan wnaeth y Llywodraethau Ceidwadol hynny, ac mae'n ofid ei fod yn parhau o dan y Blaid Lafur. Mae pobl Cymru yn cael eu hanwybyddu. Erfyniaf ar y Cynulliad y prynhawn yma i beidio ag anwybyddu'r help ychwanegol hwn, ond iddo roi pwysau ar y DU i gymeradwyo'r holl gynigion newydd hyn er mwyn i bobl ardaloedd dur Cymru gael y budd hwn sydd, yn ôl pob golwg, o fewn ein cyrraedd.

Tom Middlehurst: Erbyn hyn mae gan enw Corus arwyddocâd negyddol ledled y DU, yn ogystal ag yng Nghymru. Ymunaf ag Aelodau eraill wrth gondemnio Syr Brian Moffat. Bu ei berfformiad mewn ymateb i anghenion ei weithwyr yn gwbl gywilyddus. Yr oedd yn ddi-ildio wrth ymateb i'r cynigion ymarferol a gyflwynwyd ger ei fron gan y gweithluoedd, yr undebau llafur, Llywodraeth y DU a Llywodraeth Cymru. Prin yw hygredd Corus o fewn y diwydiant a'r tu allan iddo. Mae'r gweithlu sydd yn weddill wedi'i ddadrithio, ac nid oes ganddo unrhyw hyder yn unrhyw beth a ddywed Corus am ddyfodol y diwydiant. Mae'r undebau llafur wedi clywed y cyfan o'r

heard it all before, on many occasions.

Nevertheless, a substantial industry remains, as the First Minister said in his opening speech, and we must therefore recognise the needs of the people who remain in the industry. In Shotton the workforce and the trade unions submitted practical proposals to Corus for retaining that plant's processing capacity. It was a soundly-researched and well-presented business plan, which brought great credit to the skills and talents of the trade unions at the Shotton site. I commend their efforts to protect their industry.

Phil Williams depresses me, and he must depress most people with the doom and gloom that he continually dispenses in this Chamber. Certainly, we have deep-seated problems in Wales in the wake of the collapse of some of our major industries, such as mining and steel. We still suffer the consequences of those substantial industrial shifts. However, Labour in Government is tackling those issues with real investment. I remind the Chamber today that the UK Government gave £5 million to the Airbus project at Broughton, which was welcome and essential for it to get off the ground. I also remind you of the £19.5 million that the National Assembly granted to the Airbus project, which was widely welcomed in my constituency.

Alun Cairns: The Conservative group was pleased to support the £19.5 million of regional selective assistance for the Airbus project. However, will you join me in condemning the First Minister for the delay that threatened that project, as the work could have gone elsewhere?

Tom Middlehurst: Not at all. Had you read yesterday's newspapers, you would have seen that Rhodri Morgan had to ensure that there was no possible challenge, under international trade rules, to the granting of that amount of money to the Airbus project. It was essential that we got it right and that happened as a result of Rhodri's persistence and determination in ensuring that we delivered.

In spite of the compelling case made by the

blaen, sawl gwaith.

Serch hynny, erys diwydiant sylweddol, fel y nododd y Prif Weinidog yn ei araith agoriadol, a rhaid inni felly gydnabod anghenion y bobl sydd yn y diwydiant o hyd. Yn Shotton cyflwynodd y gweithlu a'r undebau llafur gynigion ymarferol i Corus ar gyfer cadw capasiti prosesu'r gwaith. Yr oedd y cynllun busnes yn seiliedig ar ymchwil gadarn ac wedi'i gyflwyno'n dda, ac yr oedd hynny'n glod mawr i sgiliau a thalentau'r undebau llafur ar safle Shotton. Canmolaf eu hymdrechion i ddiogelu eu diwydiant.

Mae Phil Williams yn fy nigelonni, ac mae'n rhaid ei fod yn digalonni'r rhan fwyaf o bobl gyda'i ddiflastod negyddol parhaus yn y Siambr hon. Yn sicr, mae gennym broblemau dybryd yng Nghymru yn sgîl dirywiad rhai o'n prif ddiwydiannau, megis glo a dur. Byddwn yn parhau i ddioddef canlyniadau'r newidiadau diwydiannol sylweddol hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion hynny drwy fuddsoddiad gwirioneddol. Atgoffaf y Siambr heddiw i Lywodraeth y DU roi £5 miliwn i'r prosiect Airbus ym Mrychdyn. Croesawyd hynny ac yr oedd yn hanfodol er mwyn ei roi ar waith. Fe'ch atgoffaf hefyd o'r £19.5 miliwn a ddyfarnwyd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i'r prosiect Airbus, a gafodd groeso brwd yn fy etholaeth i.

Alun Cairns: Yr oedd yn bleser gan grŵp y Ceidwadwyr gefnogi'r cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol o £19.5 miliwn i'r prosiect Airbus. Fodd bynnag, a ymunwch â mi wrth gondemnio Prif Weinidog Cymru am yr oedi a fu'n fygythiad i'r prosiect hwnnw, gan y gallai'r gwaith fod wedi mynd i rywle arall?

Tom Middlehurst: Ddim o gwbl. Pe baech wedi darllen y papurau newydd ddoe, byddech wedi gweld y bu'n rhaid i Rhodri Morgan sicrhau nad oedd unrhyw her bosibl, o dan reolau masnachu rhyngwladol, i ddyfarnu'r swm hwnnw o arian i'r prosiect Airbus. Yr oedd yn hanfodol inni lwyddo a dyna a wnaethom o ganlyniad i ddyfalbarhad a phenderfyniad Rhodri wrth sicrhau ein gallu i gyflwyno.

Er gwaethaf yr achos grymus a gyflwynwyd

trade unions, Corus cynically dismissed their efforts. We now know where we stand and are beginning to come to terms with the scale of the job losses in the industry. We are also aware of the consequent effects of those losses on people indirectly employed by the company, as on-site contractors in other plants or in undertaking work outsourced by Corus. I was pleased to hear Rhodri say that progress has been made in widening the application of ISERBS to contractors. That is encouraging news for many people who have deep concerns about their future, and will provide some comfort for them. It is also encouraging, in these difficult circumstances, to be able to say that while Corus may abandon its workers, the Labour Governments in Westminster and Cardiff will not.

Geraint Davies: When historians study the situation at Corus, their deliberations will be characterised by massive question marks. They will want to know why the most efficient steel plants in Europe were allowed to close, why the UK was the only country in the world's top 25 steel-producing countries to cut production and why so much pain and worry was inflicted on vulnerable communities. A major reason why plants will be closed is the high value of the pound, which has put the manufacturing industry in Wales at a great disadvantage and has led to the loss of 20,000 jobs in the sector since 1997. This is the result of the deliberate policy of the New Labour Government in London to use Thatcherite monetarist policies to dampen the economy of south-east England at Wales's expense.

It is also, of course, easier to make employees redundant in Wales than in the Netherlands, because the New Labour Government blocked, and continues to block, the EU Directive that makes consultation with employees compulsory in the case of redundancies. We have heard Sir Brian Moffat and Corus being condemned, and rightly so. However, the Labour Government is also to blame for blocking this Directive, as consultation would otherwise have been compulsory.

Brian Gibbons: How is Geraint able to

gan yr undebau llafur, diystyrododd Corus eu hymdrechion yn sinigaidd. Gwyddom bellach beth yw'r sefyllfa ac yr ydym yn dechrau dod i delerau â nifer y swyddi a gollir yn y diwydiant. Yr ydym hefyd yn ymwybodol o sgîl-ffeithiau'r colledion hynny ar bobl a gyflogir yn anuniongyrchol gan y cwmni, fel contractwyr ar y safle mewn gweithfeydd eraill neu wrth ymgymryd â gwaith a gontractir gan Corus. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed Rhodri yn dweud y gwnaethpwyd cynnydd wrth ehangu'r ffordd y cymhwysir ISERBS i gontractwyr. Mae hynny'n newyddion calonogol i lawer o bobl sydd yn pryderu'n ddirfawr am eu dyfodol, gan roi rhywfaint o gysur iddynt. Mae hefyd yn galonogol, yn yr amgylchiadau anodd hyn, gallu dweud er bod Corus yn esgeuluso ei weithwyr, na wnaiff y Llywodraethau Llafur yn San Steffan a Chaerdydd hynny.

Geraint Davies: Pan fydd haneswyr yn astudio'r sefyllfa yn Corus, nodweddir eu trafodaethau gan farciau cwestiwn enfawr. Byddant am wybod pam y caniatwyd i'r gweithfeydd dur mwyaf effeithlon yn Ewrop gau, pam mai'r DU oedd yr unig wlad o blith 25 o wledydd amlycaf y byd o ran cynhyrchu dur i gwtogi cynhyrchiant a pham yr achoswyd cymaint o boen a gofid i gymunedau diamddiffyn. Un o'r prif resymau dros gau gweithfeydd yw gwerth uchel y bunt, sydd wedi rhoi'r diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru o dan anfantais fawr ac wedi arwain at gollu 20,000 o swyddi yn y sector ers 1997. Mae hyn o ganlyniad i bolisi bwriadol y Llywodraeth Lafur newydd yn Llundain i ddefnyddio polisïau arianyddol Thatcheriaid i ddampio economi de-ddwyrain Lloegr ar draul Cymru.

Mae hefyd, wrth gwrs, yn haws diswyddo cyflogeion yng Nghymru nag yn yr Iseldiroedd, gan i'r Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd atal Cyfarwyddeb yr UE sydd yn datgan bod ymgynghori gyda chyflogeion yn orfodol yn achos diswyddiadau, a'i bod yn parhau i'w hatal. Clywsom Syr Brian Moffat a Corus yn cael eu condemnio, ac maent yn haeddu hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae bai ar y Llywodraeth Lafur hefyd am atal y Gyfarwyddeb hon, gan y byddai ymgynghori wedi bod yn orfodol fel arall.

Brian Gibbons: Sut y gall Geraint ddisgrifio

describe Labour policies as Thatcherite, when it is generally recognised that this Labour Government's public spending is unprecedented and at record levels? If that is monetarism, rock on.

Geraint Davies: Monetarism is responsible for the high level of the pound, which is the policy adopted in this country.

The New Labour Government in London played a crucial part in these closures, as it sustained the high level of the pound and blocked the EU Directive. It should stand up and accept responsibility for its actions.

The compensation package of £66 million is a start, but, as Phil Williams explained, much more is needed. However, as the Westminster Government is primarily responsible for the situation, all of the money should come from the Treasury. Other deprived communities, such as those mentioned by Peter Law, should not have to wait any longer for regeneration simply because New Labour in London will not accept the consequences of its policies.

The £50 million of compensation that must come from Wales's block grant, could easily be spent in constituencies such as mine.

4.00 p.m.

Lorraine Barrett: Where would all this money come from in Plaid Cymru's wonderful independent Wales?

Geraint Davies: We are not independent. We are part of the United Kingdom. Gordon Brown has £16 billion in his war chest. It is about time that it was used in a socialist manner for the benefit of the people of Wales.

The Valleys require hundreds of millions of pounds. We desperately need better infrastructure to strengthen the economy. We need integrated transport systems. We need to tackle the problem of polluted land, which is hampering our economic development. We have the worst health statistics in western Europe. This money could easily have been

polisiâu'r Blaid Lafur fel polisiâu Thatcheriaidd, pan gydnabyddir yn gyffredinol bod gwariant cyhoeddus y Llywodraeth Lafur hon heb ei ail ac yn uwch nag erioed? Os mai dyna yw ystyr arianyddiaeth, ewch amdani.

Geraint Davies: Arianyddiaeth sydd yn gyfrifol am werth uchel y bunt, sef y polisi a fabwysiadwyd yn y wlad hon.

Chwaraeodd y Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd yn Llundain ran hanfodol yn y broses o gau'r gweithfeydd hyn, gan iddi gadw gwerth y bunt yn uchel ac atal Cyfarwyddeb yr UE. Dylai gyfaddef a derbyn cyfrifoldeb dros ei gweithrediadau.

Mae'r pecyn iawndal o £66 miliwn yn ddechreuad, ond, fel yr eglurodd Phil Williams, mae angen llawer mwy. Fodd bynnag, gan mai Llywodraeth San Steffan sydd yn bennaf gyfrifol am y sefyllfa, dylai'r holl arian ddod o'r Trysorlys. Ni ddylai cymunedau difreintiedig eraill, fel y rheini y soniodd Peter Law amdanynt, orfod aros yn hwy i gael eu hadfywio am y rheswm syml nad yw Llafur Newydd yn Llundain yn barod i dderbyn canlyniadau ei pholisiâu.

Gellid gwario'r £50 miliwn o iawndal sydd yn gorfod dod o grant bloc Cymru yn hawdd mewn etholaethau tebyg i'm hetholaeth i.

Lorraine Barrett: O ble y byddai'r holl arian yn dod yng Nghymru annibynnol wych Plaid Cymru?

Geraint Davies: Nid ydym yn annibynnol. Yr ydym yn rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Mae gan Gordon Brown £16 biliwn yn ei goffr rhyfel. Mae'n hen bryd defnyddio hwnnw mewn modd sosialaidd er budd pobl Cymru.

Mae angen cannoedd o filoedd o bunnau ar y Cymoedd. Mae angen dirfawr am well seilwaith i atgyfnerthu'r economi arnom. Mae angen systemau trafnidiaeth integredig arnom. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â'r broblem o ran tir llygredig, sydd yn llesteirio ein datblygiad economaidd. Ni sydd â'r ystadegau iechyd gwaethaf yng ngorllewin

used to accelerate the building of the two hospitals that we are waiting for in Rhondda and Merthyr Tydfil. Given that we do not have the money we must wait for a PFI scheme, which is taking a long time. Needless to say, there are many other problems that need to be addressed as a matter of urgency, yet £50 million of our money is going to redress the mistakes of the New Labour Government in London. If all the money does not come from the Treasury, it will once again be clear that New Labour cares more about the marginal constituencies in middle England than it does about Valleys communities.

This policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul shows a complete disregard for Wales's needs. Rhodri's explanation of end-of-year flexibilities does not hold water, because end-of-year flexibilities could be used for health, education, or regenerating the economy. Rhodri and his administration must stand up to the UK Government to ensure that it accepts its responsibilities, and funds the whole of the compensation, so that Wales will get a fair deal.

Peter Black: Like many Members who represent areas hit by the job losses at Corus, I am acutely aware of the profound impact the announcement has had on the communities concerned. The impact of the job losses in Llanwern and Blaenau Gwent is particularly severe. However, the community of Gorseinon in my region has also suffered, not just from the closure of Bryngwyn, but also from the announcement that Valeo is to close, as well as other job losses. That is why I welcome the £66 million that the Government of Wales has put into a package of support for these areas. The jobs that will hopefully come from this package will take time to filter through, and will never replace what has been lost, but at least there is a faint ray of hope that will, hopefully, enable those communities to rebuild something of what they have lost.

Predictably, the amendments to this motion fall into two types. There are those seeking to score political points—we have heard many

Ewrop. Gellid bod wedi defnyddio'r arian hwn yn hawdd i gyflymu'r gwaith o adeiladu'r ddau ysbyty yr ydym yn aros amdanynt yn y Rhondda a Merthyr Tudful. O ystyried nad yw'r arian gennym, rhaid inni aros am gynllun menter cyllid preifat, sydd yn cymryd peth amser. Yn ddiau, mae llawer o broblemau eraill y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy ar fyrder, ond caiff £50 miliwn o'n harian ei ddefnyddio i unioni camgymeriadau'r Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd yn Llundain. Os na ddaw'r holl arian o'r Trysorlys, bydd yn amlwg unwaith eto bod Llafur Newydd yn poeni mwy am yr etholaethau ymylol yng nghanol Lloegr nag am gymunedau'r Cymoedd.

Mae'r polisi hwn o ddwyn o'r naill law i dalu'r llall yn diystyru anghenion Cymru yn llwyr. Nid yw esboniad Rhodri o'r trefniadau hyblyg diwedd y flwyddyn yn dal dŵr, oherwydd gellid defnyddio trefniadau hyblyg diwedd y flwyddyn ar gyfer iechyd, addysg, neu adfywio'r economi. Rhaid i Rhodri a'i weinyddiaeth herio Llywodraeth y DU er mwyn sicrhau ei bod yn derbyn ei chyfrifoldebau, ac yn ariannu'r cynllun iawndal cyfan, er mwyn i Gymru gael bargaen deg.

Peter Black: Fel llawer o Aelodau sydd yn cynrychioli ardaloedd sydd yn dioddef yn sgîl diswyddiadau yn Corus, yr wyf yn llwyr ymwybodol o effaith ddybryd y cyhoeddiad ar y cymunedau dan sylw. Mae effaith colli swyddi yn Llanwern a Blaenau Gwent yn arbennig o ddifrifol. Fodd bynnag, mae cymuned Gorseinon yn fy rhanbarth i hefyd wedi dioddef, nid yn unig yn sgîl cau Bryngwyn, ond hefyd yn sgîl y cyhoeddiad bod Valeo i gau, yn ogystal â cholli swyddi eraill. Dyna pam fy mod yn croesawu'r pecyn cymorth o £66 miliwn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i roi i'r ardaloedd hyn. Bydd y swyddi y gobeithiwn eu gweld yn deillio o'r pecyn hwn yn cymryd amser i ddod i'r amlwg, a ni allant fyth gymryd lle yr hyn a gollwyd, ond o leiaf mae llygedyn o obaith a fydd, gobeithio, yn galluogi'r cymunedau hynny i ailadeiladu rhywfaint o'r hyn a gollwyd ganddynt.

Yn ôl y disgwyl, mae dau fath o welliant i'r cynnig hwn. Mae'r rheini sydd yn ceisio sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol—clywsom

of those this afternoon—and there are those seeking to reopen old arguments. The mantra that is contained in amendment 3 has often been heard in this Chamber. We always hear about high taxes and red tape, but we never get the justification of what is meant by this moan. Perhaps that is because the 18 years of Conservative Government between 1979 and 1997 did not produce anything to boast about in its management of the economy. The early budgets of that Government led directly to the decline of steel making in this country and the loss of thousands of jobs.

Alun Cairns: I find it difficult to believe that Peter Black has just made that statement. I am sure that he will concede, possibly under pressure, that the situation that Prime Minister Thatcher inherited in 1979 was very different. Let us remember the winter of discontent, when you could not get your rubbish collected and you could not bury the dead. That was the reality, and changes needed to be introduced to ensure that the economy got back onto its feet. That is what was delivered after 18 years of Tory Government.

Peter Black: What I recall from those days is that Margaret Thatcher was elected with the slogan 'Labour is not working', and then managed to increase unemployment and inflation and destroy the manufacturing base of this country.

As for the euro, it is a fact that the strength of the pound has had a great impact on manufacturing industries in Wales. The solution, as John Griffiths said previously, is not to entrench that inequity—as the Conservatives want to do in amendment 3—by staying out of the euro, but to become a part of the single currency when the conditions are right and allow British manufacturing industry to enjoy the advantages of the low interest rates and the stability that that will bring. That is the way out of this and the direction in which we as a country should move.

The arguments on the source of the money are also old ones by now. The sum of £50 million that the Assembly is putting into this

lower ohonynt y prynhawn yma—a'r rheini sydd yn ceisio ailagor hen ddadleuon. Clywyd y mantra a gynhwysir yng ngwelliant 3 yn aml yn y Siambr hon. Clywn yn gyson am drethi uchel a biwrocraatiaeth, ond ni chlywn byth y cyfiawnhad dros yr hyn a olygir gan y gŵyn hon. Efallai mai'r rheswm dros hynny yw na chynhyrchodd 18 mlynedd o Lywodraeth Geidwadol rhwng 1979 a 1997 unrhyw beth a oedd yn werth ymfrostio ynddo o ran rheoli'r economi. Un o ganlyniadau uniongyrchol cyllidebau cynnar y Llywodraeth honno oedd dirywiad y diwydiant cynhyrchu dur yn y wlad hon a chollwyd miloedd o swyddi.

Alun Cairns: Mae'n anodd gennyf gredu i Peter Black wneud y fath ddatganiad. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff gyfaddef, o bosibl o dan bwysau, bod y sefyllfa a etifeddwyd gan Brif Weinidog Thatcher yn 1979 yn wahanol iawn. Gadewch inni gofio'r gaeaf o anniddigrwydd, pan na allech gael eich sbwriel wedi'i gasglu na chladdu'r meirw. Dyna oedd y realiti, ac yr oedd angen cyflwyno newidiadau er mwyn adfer yr economi. Dyna a gyflwynwyd ar ôl 18 mlynedd o Lywodraeth Doriaidd.

Peter Black: Yr hyn a gofias o'r dyddiau hynny oedd i Margaret Thatcher gael ei hethol gyda'r slogan 'Nid yw Llafur yn gweithio', gan lwyddo wedi hynny i gynyddu diweithdra a chwyddiant a dinistrio sylfaen gweithgynhyrchu'r wlad hon.

O ran yr ewro, mae cryfder y bunt wedi cael effaith fawr ar ddiwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru. Nid rhoi sylfaen gadarn i'r anghydraddoldeb hwnnw—fel y mae'r Ceidwadwyr am ei wneud yng ngwelliant 3—drwy beidio ag ymuno â'r ewro yw'r ateb, fel y nodwyd yn flaenorol gan John Griffiths, ond dod yn rhan o'r arian sengl pan fydd yr amodau yn gywir gan alluogi'r diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu ym Mhrydain i fwynhau manteision y cyfraddau llog isel a'r sefydlogrwydd a ddaw yn ei sgîl. Dyna'r ateb i'r broblem a'r cyfeiriad y dylem ni, fel gwlad, ei ddilyn.

Mae'r dadleuon ar ffynhonnell yr arian hefyd yn hen erbyn hyn. Daeth y swm o £50 miliwn y mae'r Cynulliad yn ei gyfrannu at y pecyn

package has come from savings and the Assembly reserves. No commitment has been abandoned to find this money and no Assembly services have been cut. Of course, we would welcome any extra money from the Treasury reserves, but that is now becoming Plaid Cymru's response to every crisis. Clearly, that is how it will want to fund its own substantial spending commitment. However, it should bear in mind that the more we rely on that source of extra funding, the bigger the funding gap grows. If it were ever to achieve the independence for Wales that it desires, what is now a £5 billion deficit would rapidly grow to £6 billion, £7 billion and more. If devolution is to mean anything, the Assembly must stand on its own two feet. We must find Welsh solutions to Welsh problems. We must find appropriate solutions. The £66 million package before us is good and it will make a difference. It has been widely welcomed throughout Wales and the two opposition conservative groups have acknowledged that.

Brian Gibbons: I can only add my words to the words of anger and bitterness spoken by so many here today. It is right that we should concentrate on this and pay particular attention to the efforts to remedy the damage that has been caused by the Corus's retrenchment. However, we should also not forget—and I think that the First Minister said this—that we will still have a significant steel industry in Wales once this process has finished. Between 5,000 and 6,000 people will still be employed by the steel industry in Wales, either directly employed by Corus or on the steel making plants. Corus, when it announced and justified its drastic decision, said that it was taking that action

'so that the group's competitiveness will remain in such a state as to protect the future interests of employees and customers.'

In other words, Corus took that decision to protect the workforce that will remain in the industry and also to maintain or restore the company's profitability. Many of the market commentators who have commented on Corus believe that these changes, drastic as

hwn o gynilion a chronfeydd wrth gefn y Cynulliad. Ni ddiystyrwyd unrhyw ymrwymiad er mwyn dod o hyd i'r arian hwn ac ni chwtogwyd ar unrhyw un o wasanaethau'r Cynulliad. Wrth gwrs, byddem yn croesawu unrhyw arian ychwanegol o gronfeydd wrth gefn y Trysorlys, ond erbyn hyn dyna ymateb Plaid Cymru i bob argyfwng. Yn amlwg, dyna sut y bydd am ariannu ei ymrwymiad gwariant sylweddol ei hun. Fodd bynnag, dylai gofio po fwyaf y dibynnwn ar y ffynhonnell honno o arian ychwanegol, y mwyaf fydd y bwlch ariannu. Pe llwyddai byth i gyflawni'r annibyniaeth y mae am ei chael i Gymru, byddai'r hyn sydd yn awr yn ddiffyg o £5 biliwn yn tyfu'n gyflym i £6 biliwn, £7 biliwn a mwy. Er mwyn i ddatganoli olygu rhywbeth, rhaid i'r Cynulliad sefyll ar ei draed ei hun. Rhaid inni ddod o hyd i atebion Cymreig i broblemau Cymreig. Rhaid inni ddod o hyd i atebion priodol. Mae'r pecyn £66 miliwn ger ein bron yn un da ac fe wnaiff wahaniaeth. Fe'i croesawyd yn frwd ledled Cymru ac mae dau grŵp ceidwadol yr wrthblaid wedi cydnabod hynny.

Brian Gibbons: Gallaf ond ychwanegu fy ngeiriau at y geiriau o ddieter a chwerwder a lefarwyd gan gymaint yma heddiw. Mae'n iawn inni ganolbwyntio ar hyn a thalu sylw arbennig i'r ymdrechion i unioni'r difrod a achoswyd gan gwtogiad Corus. Fodd bynnag, dylem gofio hefyd—a chredaf i Brif Weinidog Cymru ddweud hyn—y bydd gennym ddiwydiant dur sylweddol yng Nghymru o hyd unwaith y daw'r broses hon i ben. Bydd rhwng 5,000 a 6,000 o bobl yn parhau i gael eu cyflogi gan y diwydiant dur yng Nghymru, naill ai wedi'u cyflogi'n uniongyrchol gan Corus neu yn y gweithfeydd cynhyrchu dur. Dywedodd Corus, wrth gyhoeddi a chyfiawnhau ei benderfyniad llym, ei fod yn cymryd y fath gamau

Hynny yw, gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad hwnnw gan Corus i ddiogelu'r gweithlu a fydd yn parhau yn y diwydiant a hefyd i gynnal neu adfer gallu'r cwmni i wneud elw. Barn llawer o sylwebwyr y farchnad sydd wedi cyflwyno sylwadau ar Corus yw y bydd

they are, will restore the profitability of the company. It is vital that we use the opportunity of retrenchment to build a stronger platform for the future of the steel industry in Wales. Unless we do that we will be revisiting this painful scenario in two or three years' time. We must follow a two-track approach to the painful events of the last six months. First, we must do everything to remedy the problems that communities such as Ebbw Vale, Shotton, Bryngwyn and Newport have faced. Equally, we must positively engage with Corus to ensure that the sacrifices that have been made—and I include the 700 jobs that are at risk in Port Talbot—will not be in vain. Corus has said that it needs further investment to maintain its direct production, particularly in Port Talbot where the blast furnace needs relining. We must ensure that Corus lives up to the promise that Tony Pedder made to the Economic Development Committee that it will invest in the necessary infrastructure so that steel continues in Wales. Corus also said that it would concentrate on the downstream elements of its production. The National Assembly for Wales must positively engage with that challenge. Through our national economic development strategy we must instruct the Welsh Development Agency to actively engage in what we can do in Wales to encourage that downstream production. Janet Davies said that she was surprised to hear Rhodri mention Baglan Bay again. However, the dramatic changes that are taking place in Baglan Bay and the assistance given to the Welsh Development Agency's South West Wales division are all part of the rejuvenation of that part of Wales, and a key part of its social and economic renewal.

4.10 p.m.

Corus stated that one main reason why it found itself in its current situation—previous speakers have mentioned the strength of the pound—was because of the lack of an internal market in the United Kingdom. Given that, I found Phil Williams's comments on the building of Portcullis

y newidiadau hyn, er mor llym, yn adfer gallu'r cwmni i wneud elw. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn defnyddio'r cwtogiad hwn i adeiladu llwyfan cryfach ar gyfer dyfodol y diwydiant dur yng Nghymru. Oni wnawn hynny byddwn yn ail-fyw'r sefyllfa boenus hon ymhen blwyddyn neu ddwy. Rhaid inni ystyried digwyddiadau poenus y chwe mis diwethaf gan ddilyn ymagwedd ddeublyg. Yn gyntaf, rhaid inni wneud popeth i unioni'r problemau a wynebwyd gan gymunedau megis Glynebwy, Shotton, Bryngwyn a Chasnewydd. Yn yr un modd, rhaid inni gyd-drafod yn gadarnhaol gyda Corus er mwyn sicrhau nad ofer fu'r aberthau—gan gynnwys y 700 o swyddi sydd mewn perygl ym Mhort Talbot. Dywedodd Corus fod angen buddsoddiad pellach arno er mwyn cynnal ei gynhyrchiant uniongyrchol, yn arbennig ym Mhort Talbot lle mae angen ail-leinio'r ffwrnais chwyth. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod Corus mewn sefyllfa i wireddu'r addewid a wnaeth Tony Pedder i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, sef y bydd yn buddsoddi yn y seilwaith angenrheidiol er mwyn i'r diwydiant dur barhau yng Nghymru. Dywedodd Corus hefyd y byddai'n canolbwyntio ar elfennau disgyntol ei gynhyrchiant. Rhaid i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r her honno. Drwy ein strategaeth datblygu economaidd genedlaethol rhaid inni roi cyfarwyddyd i Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru gymryd rhan weithredol yn yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud yng Nghymru i annog y cynhyrchiant disgyntol hwnnw. Dywedodd Janet Davies ei bod yn syndod ganddi glywed Rhodri yn sôn am Fae Baglan eto. Fodd bynnag, mae'r newidiadau dramatig sydd ar waith ym Mae Baglan a'r cymorth a roddwyd i adran De Orllewin Cymru Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru oll yn rhan o'r broses o adfywio'r rhan honno o Gymru, ac yn rhan allweddol o'i adfywiad cymdeithasol ac economaidd.

Nododd Corus mai un o'r prif resymau pam yr oedd yn ei sefyllfa bresennol—soniodd siaradwyr blaenorol am gryfder y bunt—oedd diffyg marchnad fewnol yn y Deyrnas Unedig. O ystyried hynny, yr oedd sylwadau Phil Williams ar adeiladu Tŷ Portcullis a'r Tiwb yn Llundain yn anhygoel. Mae hynny'n

House and the Tube in London extraordinary. That is a case of xenophobic nationalism overruling common-sense economics. Construction and infrastructure are among the main markets for steel products in the UK. If we follow the doomsday scenario that Phil Williams was describing, we will not have a market for steel products.

Phil Williams: Will you accept that none of those expenditures created any extra revenue in the Barnett block and, therefore, that we did not receive the equivalent moneys? Will you also accept that, for some of these contracts, the steel was imported?

Brian Gibbons: Yes, of course it was. However, if Phil spoke to Corus and listened for five minutes, he would know that the construction industry is the second largest market for steel in the UK. Construction products and the railway lines are a key element of the steel market. If the UK economy is not engaging in building that type of infrastructure, we will not have a market for our steel. Only the Welsh Labour administration in the National Assembly, working with the Labour Government of the UK, will pursue the type of economic policy that will give the steel industry in Wales a brighter, better future than the past miserable six months.

The Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities (Edwina Hart): In debating this, we must ask how many Members in the Chamber know what it is like to be made redundant and to see your whole life disappear after five, 10, 20 or 30 years of loyal service, despite the fact that you have embraced all the new technology and working practices. Some people see their whole world and their children's futures disappear with a stroke of a banker's or an accountant's pen. How many of us here have sat on the other side of the table as a company explains its restructuring plans, knowing that not just one or two jobs—although that is important to the individual—will be lost. Multinationals, as we know, only deal in hundreds—or, in Corus's case, thousands—of job losses. As a trade union official, your duty is always clear. You negotiate until you drop and campaign to the bitter end. We must all pay tribute to the important role played by the trade unions and

achos o genedlaetholdeb senoffobig yn trechu economeg synnwyr cyffredin. Mae adeiladu a seilwaith ymhlith y prif farchnadoedd ar gyfer cynnyrch dur yn y DU. Os dilynwn y senario dydd y farn a ddisgrifiwyd gan Phil Williams, ni fydd marchnad gennym ar gyfer cynnyrch dur.

Phil Williams: A dderbyniwch na chreodd unrhyw un o'r gwariannau hynny unrhyw refeniw ychwanegol yn y bloc Barnett ac, felly, na dderbyniasom yr arian cyfatebol? A dderbyniwch hefyd y mewnoforiwyd y dur ar gyfer rhai o'r contractau hyn?

Brian Gibbons: Do, wrth gwrs hynny. Fodd bynnag, pe siaradai Phil â Corus a gwranddo am bum munud, câi wybod mai'r diwydiant adeiladu yw'r ail farchnad fwyaf ar gyfer dur yn y DU. Mae cynnyrch adeiladu a'r rheilffyrdd yn elfen allweddol o'r farchnad ddur. Os nad yw economi'r DU yn ymwneud ag adeiladu'r math hwnnw o seilwaith, ni fydd marchnad gennym ar gyfer ein dur. Dim ond gweinyddiaeth Plaid Lafur Cymru yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithio gyda Llywodraeth Lafur y DU, a aiff ar drywydd y math o bolisi economaidd a ddaw â dyfodol gwell, mwy llewyrchus i'r diwydiant dur yng Nghymru na'r chwe mis diflas diwethaf.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Edwina Hart): Wrth gynnal dadl ar hyn, rhaid inni ofyn sawl Aelod o'r Siambr hon sydd yn gwybod sut brofiad yw cael eu diswyddo a gweld eich bywyd cyfan yn diflannu ar ôl pum, 10, 20 neu 30 mlynedd o wasanaeth teyrngar, er gwaethaf y ffaith eich bod wedi derbyn yr holl dechnoleg a'r arferion gweithio newydd. Gwêl rhai pobl eu byd cyfan a dyfodol eu plant yn diflannu gydag un llofnod mewn swyddfa banciwr neu gyfrifydd. Sawl un ohonom yma sydd wedi eistedd ar ochr arall y bwrdd wrth i gwmni egluro ei gynlluniau ailstrwythuro, gan wybod nad dim ond un neu ddwy o swyddi a gollir—er bod hynny'n bwysig i'r unigolyn. Dim ond â channoedd—neu, yn achos Corus, miloedd—o ddiswyddiadau y mae cwmnïau amlwladol yn delio, fel y gwyddom. Fel swyddog undeb llafur, mae eich dyletswydd bob amser yn glir. Byddwch yn negodi nes ichi ymlâd ac yn ymgyrchu hyd yr eithaf. Rhaid inni oll

to their resolve. As the Assembly Member for Gower, I was delighted to be part and parcel of the trade union negotiations on the Bryngwyn plant. I was also pleased that I was able to assist the trade unions in their negotiations on Valeo. However, at the end of the day, you can never forget the numbers of job losses. Behind those numbers are human beings, and every human being counts.

What is our job as politicians and as a Government? We are here, sometimes, just to clean up the blood and sinews—the aftermath of a brutal attack by a multinational that affects the core of the communities and our people. That is what the Government has done in Corus's case. It has delivered a package in Wales of £50 million, excluding the iron and steel employees re-adaptation benefits scheme. We have brought hope to the workers and to their communities. Those workers and their communities care little about our debate today. They have lives to get on with, mortgages to pay and jobs to look for. They are wondering whether they can afford to go on their summer holiday. They must search for their future. The issue of the reserve and how this financial package stacks up is not their concern. However, as Minister for Finance, it is my concern.

Following Corus's announcement on 1 February, I conducted a vigorous review of Assembly programmes, which helped to identify what money could be made available to help to alleviate the problems caused by the announcement. First, I considered the end-of-year flexibility, based on the estimates that were available at the time. I will make a full statement on end-of-year flexibility in due course during this term. Secondly, I looked whether there were any savings within budgets. Thirdly, I intended to use the forthcoming budget planning round to consider reprogramming expenditure in future years, depending on what profile was needed. Fourthly, I considered the Welsh reserve, which stands at £33.4 million in 2001-02, £97 million in 2002-03 and £153.4 million in 2003-04. As I confirmed in my supplementary budget statement on 29 March, the Treasury has made an additional

dalau teyrnged i'r rhan bwysig a chwaraewyd gan yr undebau llafur ac i'w dyfalbarhad. Fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad dros fro Gŵyr, yr oedd yn bleser gennyf fod yn rhan o negodiadau'r undebau llafur ar safle Bryngwyn. Yr oedd hefyd yn bleser gennyf allu cynorthwyo'r undebau llafur yn eu negodiadau ar Valeo. Fodd bynnag, yn y pen draw, ni allwch fyth anghofio niferoedd y swyddi a gollwyd. Mae bodau dynol y tu ôl i'r niferoedd hynny, a phob un ohonynt yn cyfrif.

Beth yw ein gwaith ni fel gwleidyddion ac fel Llywodraeth? Yr ydym yma, weithiau, er mwyn glanhau'r llanastr—adladd ymosodiad ciaidd gan gwmni amlwladol sydd yn effeithio ar graidd y cymunedau a'n pobl. Dyna a wnaeth y Llywodraeth yn achos Corus. Cyflwynodd becyn £50 miliwn yng Nghymru, heb gynnwys y cynllun budd-daliadau ailaddasu cyflogeion haearn a dur. Daethom â gobaith i'r gweithwyr a'u cymunedau. Nid yw'r gweithwyr hynny a'u cymunedau yn poeni rhyw lawer am ein dadl heddiw. Mae ganddynt fywydau i fyw, morgeisi i'w talu a swyddi i chwilio amdanynt. Maent yn ystyried a allant fforddio mynd ar eu gwyliau haf. Rhaid iddynt chwilio am eu dyfodol. Nid mater iddynt hwy yw'r gronfa wrth gefn a chynnwys y pecyn ariannol hwn. Fodd bynnag, fel Gweinidog dros Gyllid, mae'n fater i mi.

Yn dilyn cyhoeddiad Corus ar 1 Chwefror, cynhaliais adolygiad trwyadl o raglenni'r Cynulliad, a helpodd i nodi pa arian y gellid ei ryddhau i helpu i liniaru'r problemau a achoswyd gan y cyhoeddiad. Yn gyntaf, ystyriais y trefniadau hyblyg diwedd y flwyddyn, yn seiliedig ar yr amcangyfrifon a oedd ar gael bryd hynny. Gwnaf ddatganiad llawn ar drefniadau hyblyg diwedd y flwyddyn maes o law yn ystod y tymor hwn. Yn ail, ystyriais a oedd unrhyw arbedion o fewn cyllidebau. Yn drydydd, fy mwriad oedd defnyddio'r cylch cynllunio cyllideb arfaethedig i ystyried ailraglennu gwariant yn y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod, gan ddiybennu ar ba broffil yr oedd ei angen. Yn bedwerydd, ystyriais cronfa wrth gefn Cymru, sef £33.4 miliwn yn 2001-02, £97 miliwn yn 2002-03 a £153.4 miliwn yn 2003-04. Fel y cadarnheais yn fy natganiad cyllidebol atodol ar 29 Mawrth, darparodd y Trysorlys £100 miliwn

£100 million available for the next three years.

This is normal, prudent budget management, reflecting changing priorities during any given financial year and the size and complexity of the Assembly's budget. We are talking about some £9.7 billion this year on a resource basis, rising to over £11 billion in 2003-04. However, the objective is to ensure that frontline services do not suffer as a consequence of this package. We can deliver it and, at the same time, I can continue to give my commitment to public services.

Alun Cairns *rose*—

Edwina Hart: I wish to continue as I have limited time.

The £50 million package, including ISERBS, will have to be funded from the Assembly's budget. However, by no means will it all have to be found during the current year. That is an incorrect assumption that has been voiced in various places. We are talking about an extended time framework for regeneration through infrastructure projects that will bring lasting benefits to the steel communities affected by job losses. The administration's objective is to bring lasting economic and social benefits to the areas concerned, through a long-term strategy, such as the rail link to which Peter Law alluded. This is about opportunities for the futures of those communities, not about indulging in quick-fix solutions, as Phil suggested when he said that we must do something with the buildings. We are asking communities, in consultation with local government and partners, what they want to do. It is important that we discuss our tomorrows.

The Secretary of State for Wales made a bid to the reserve on behalf of the Assembly, in line with the statement of funding policy that governs the relationship between the UK Government and the devolved administrations on budgetary and financial matters. That was done early in the process. It was not successful, but neither were the bids of Whitehall departments to cover the costs of remedial packages in England.

yn ychwanegol ar gyfer y tair blynedd nesaf.

Mae hyn yn enghraifft o reolaeth gyllidebol arferol, doeth, sydd yn adlewyrchu blaenoriaethau cyfnewidiol yn ystod unrhyw un flwyddyn ariannol a maint a chymhlethdod cyllideb y Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn sôn am tua £9.7 biliwn eleni ar sail adnoddau, gan godi i dros £11 biliwn yn 2003-04. Fodd bynnag, y nod yw sicrhau na fydd gwasanaethau rheng flaen yn dioddef o ganlyniad i'r pecyn hwn. Gallwn ei gyflwyno ac, ar yr un pryd, gallaf barhau i wneud ymrwymiad i wasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Alun Cairns *a gododd*—

Edwina Hart: Hoffwn barhau gan fy mod yn brin o amser.

Bydd yn rhaid ariannu'r pecyn £50 miliwn, gan gynnwys ISERBS, o gyllideb y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd yn rhaid dod o hyd i'r cyfan yn ystod y flwyddyn gyfredol. Mae hynny'n dybiaeth anghywir a leisiwyd mewn sawl man. Yr ydym yn sôn am fframwaith amser estynedig ar gyfer adfywio drwy brosiectau seilwaith a ddaw â buddiannau parhaus i'r cymunedau dur yr effeithiwyd arnynt yn sgîl colli swyddi. Nod y weinyddiaeth yw sicrhau buddiannau economaidd a chymdeithasol parhaus i'r ardaloedd dan sylw, drwy strategaeth hirdymor, megis y cyswllt rheilffordd a grybwyllwyd gan Peter Law. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â chyfleoedd ar gyfer dyfodol y cymunedau hynny, nid darparu atebion cyflym, fel yr awgrymodd Phil wrth nodi y dylem wneud rhywbeth gyda'r adeiladau. Yr ydym yn gofyn i gymunedau, drwy ymgynghori â llywodraeth leol a phartneriaid, beth y maent am ei wneud. Mae'n bwysig inni drafod ein dyfodol.

Cyflwynwyd cais i'r gronfa wrth gefn gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar ran y Cynulliad, yn unol â'r datganiad o bolisi ariannu sydd yn rheoli'r berthynas rhwng Llywodraeth y DU a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig ar faterion cyllidebol ac ariannol. Gwnaethpwyd hynny yn gynnar yn y broses. Ni fu'n llwyddiannus, ond ni fu ceisiadau adrannau Whitehall i gwmpasu costau pecynnau adfer yn Lloegr yn

A redundant worker suffers whether he or she lives in Wales, Scotland or elsewhere. It is important that, when the First Minister outlines a scheme including the ISERBS arrangement, everybody welcomes central Government's contribution.

Nick Bourne *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Edwina is running out of time and I do not think that she is giving way.

Edwina Hart: No, I am not.

That contribution was welcomed wholeheartedly by local authorities and trade unions. They recognise that only a Labour-led administration could deliver for the steelworkers.

Rubbish has been spoken during this debate. According to Phil, Janet and Geraint, everything is the UK Government's fault, not that of Corus—the multi-national company. In the general election period, the UK Government of Tony Blair is being blamed. I have also witnessed Plaid Cymru's supplicant approach. Do you have any principles left as you strive for power? You once stood for independence, which was a principled position, although I did not agree with it. Now you ask the UK Government for handouts, although it has no role in your future vision of Wales.

Turning to the Welsh Conservatives, history is obviously not part of your core competencies. Do you remember the coal industry? Do you remember who closed it down and destroyed vibrant communities? We remember that. None of us can escape our past. As a socialist, I acknowledge my past. My party is proud of where it came from and where it is going. We delivered this package for Corus workers and their communities because they are our communities. Labour delivered and we will continue to deliver. You cannot play politics with people's lives and it is about time that the Opposition learnt that. Government is

llwyddiannus ychwaith.

Mae gweithiwr sydd wedi'i ddiswyddo yn dioddef boed yn byw yng Nghymru, yr Alban neu rywle arall. Mae'n bwysig, pan fydd Prif Weinidog Cymru yn amlinellu cynllun yn cynnwys y trefniant ISERBS, i bawb groesawu cyfraniad Llywodraeth ganolog.

Nick Bourne *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae amser Edwina yn dod i ben ac ni chredaf ei bod am ildio.

Edwina Hart: Nac ydwyf.

Rhoddyd croeso mawr i'r cyfraniad hwnnw gan awdurdodau lleol ac undebau llafur. Maent yn cydnabod mai dim ond gweinyddiaeth o dan arweiniad y Blaid Lafur a allai gyflawni hynny ar gyfer y gweithwyr dur.

Clywyd nonsens yn ystod y ddadl hon. Yn ôl Phil, Janet a Geraint, bai Llywodraeth y DU yw popeth, nid bai Corus—y cwmni amlwladol. Yn ystod cyfnod yr etholiad cyffredinol, rhoddir y bai ar Lywodraeth y DU o dan arweiniad Tony Blair. Bûm hefyd yn dyst i ymagwedd erfyniol Plaid Cymru. A oes gennych unrhyw egwyddorion yn weddill wrth i chi ymdrechu am bŵer? Yr oeddech yn arfer sefyll dros annibyniaeth, a oedd yn safbwynt llawn egwyddor, er nad oeddwn yn cytuno â hynny. Yn awr gofynnwch i Lywodraeth y DU roi arian ar blât ichi, er nad oes ganddi unrhyw ran yn eich gweledigaeth ar gyfer Cymru'r dyfodol.

Gan droi at Geidwadwyr Cymru, mae'n amlwg nad yw hanes yn un o'ch cryfderau. A gofiwch y diwydiant glo? A gofiwch pwy oedd yn gyfrifol am ei ddirywiad gan ddinistrio cymunedau llewyrchus? Yr ydym ni yn cofio hynny. Ni all yr un ohonom ddianc rhag ein gorffennol. Fel sosialydd, cydnabyddaf fy ngorffennol. Mae fy mhlaid yn ymfalchïo yn ei gwreiddiau a'i dyfodol. Cyflwynasom y pecyn hwn i weithwyr Corus a'u cymunedau gan mai ein cymunedau ni ydynt. Llwyddodd y Blaid Lafur i gyflawni ac fe barhawn i wneud hynny. Ni allwch chwarae gwleidyddiaeth gyda bywydau pobl ac mae'n hen bryd i'r Wrthblaid ddysgu

about three 'r's. It is about being responsible and responsive, which the administration has been. Now let us get on with the third 'r', namely regeneration, and give hope to those communities.

hynny. Mae tair elfen yn gysylltiedig â Llywodraeth. Mae'n ymwneud â bod yn gyfrifol ac yn ymatebol, sydd yn wir am y weinyddiaeth. Yn awr gadewch inni fwrw ati â'r drydedd elfen, sef adfywio, gan roi gobaith i'r cymunedau hynny.

4.20 p.m.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: For 42, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant
Amendment adopted.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 2: For 43, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant
Amendment adopted.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 8, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35
Amendment 3: For 8, Abstain 0, Against 35*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Feld, Val
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 11, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32
 Amendment 4: For 11, Abstain 0, Against 32*

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

Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Hancock, Brian
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Phil

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Feld, Val
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Richards, Rod

Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24
Amendment 5: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 24*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 8, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35
Amendment 6: For 8, Abstain 0, Against 35*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison

Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 8, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 25
Amendment 7: For 8, Abstain 10, Against 25*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Wigley, Dafydd

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Hancock, Brian
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant
Amendment rejected

Gwelliant 8: O blaid 8, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 24
Amendment 8: For 8, Abstain 11, Against 24

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Hancock, Brian
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.

Gwelliant 9: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24
Amendment 9: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 24

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine

Davies, Jocelyn
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

Amended motion:

the National Assembly

condemns the management practices used by the directors of the Corus group management in this matter;

deplores the decision of the Corus company to proceed with the termination of employment of over 4,000 of its employees in Welsh steel processing plants, including the whole closure of plants at Ebbw Vale and Bryngwyn and the substantial cuts in capacity at Shotton and Llanwern; and

welcomes the £66 million package of support announced by the First Minister on 3 May for both individual steelworkers and for the communities which have been reliant on the steel industry.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

condemnio'r arferion rheoli a ddefnyddiwyd gan gyfarwyddwyr Grŵp Corus yn y mater hwn;

yn gresynu at benderfyniad Cwmni Corus i fwrw ymlaen i ddiswyddo dros 4,000 o'i weithwyr yng ngweithfeydd prosesu dur Cymru, gan gynnwys cau gweithfeydd cyfan yng Nglyn Ebwy a Bryngwyn a gwneud toriadau sylweddol yn Shotton a Llanwern; ac

yn croesawu'r pecyn gwerth £66 miliwn o gymorth a gyhoeddwyd gan Brif Weinidog Cymru ar 3 Mai ar gyfer y gweithwyr dur a'r cymunedau hynny a fu'n ddibynnol ar y diwydiant dur.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 8
Amended motion: For 35, Abstain 0, Against 8*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter

Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Feld, Val
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Phil

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

Blaenraglenni Gwaith Strategol y Pwyllgorau Committees' Strategic Forward Work Programmes

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. 9.9, notes the strategic forward work programmes and progress reports of the National Assembly's Subject Committees for Agriculture and Rural Development, Culture, and Local Government and Housing, which were e-mailed to Members on 8 May 2001.

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 9.9, yn nodi blaenraglenni gwaith strategol ac adroddiadau cynnydd Pwyllgorau Pwnc y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig, Diwylliant, a Llywodraeth Leol a Thai, a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau ar 8 Mai 2001

The Deputy Presiding Officer: As was agreed by the Panel of Chairs and in Business Committee last week, the debate will begin with five-minute contributions from each Chair, before I open it to the floor.

Y Llywydd: Fel y cytunwyd gan Banel y Cadeiryddion ac yn y Pwyllgor Busnes yr wythnos diwethaf, bydd y ddadl yn dechrau â chyfraniadau o bum munud yr un gan bob Cadeirydd, cyn imi ei agor y ddadl i bob Aelod.

Glyn Davies: First, I thank Rhodri Glyn Thomas for his work during the first half of the year in preparing the Chair of the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee for my succession to it. Standing Orders identify several different roles for Subject Committees and I will say something

Glyn Davies: Yn gyntaf, diolchaf i Rhodri Glyn Thomas am ei waith yn ystod hanner cyntaf y flwyddyn yn paratoi Cadeiryddiaeth y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig ar gyfer fy olyniaeth iddi. Mae'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn nodi nifer o swyddogaethau gwahanol ar gyfer

about policy development, scrutiny of the Executive and consideration of legislation.

The main theme of the Committee's work last year was the long-term development of the rural economy. The recent experience of the impact of foot and mouth disease has stimulated great public interest in the structure of the rural economy. Next year, I expect the focus to be on the recovery of the rural economy following the devastation that has been wreaked upon it. Foot and mouth disease has brought into sharper focus a theme that has been running through the Committee's work during the last year.

The Committee's most obvious contribution to its long-term agenda was its review of economic diversification in rural Wales. It is a huge topic that has taken over a year to complete following the vast amount of oral and written evidence presented to the Committee. Professor Terry Marsden of Cardiff University has served as an expert adviser to the Committee and we are grateful for his advice, work and commitment. The Committee has produced its interim report and should be in a position to publish the final report during the next few weeks. The report will address important issues such as the need for the Assembly to lead strategically on the development of the rural economy, the role of the planning system, the need for skills development, business advice and a co-ordinated marketing strategy and the encouragement of grass-roots development initiatives.

The Committee has also considered the controversial issue of modulation of direct farm subsidies, recommending the introduction of modulation at a limited level as a way of redirecting resources away from production to target investment in rural development. The Committee has maintained its drive to bring producers closer to the market through regular meetings with the Agri-Food Partnership. It has also contributed to the development of Farming Connect and the Wales Woodland Strategy and will continue its work on non-agricultural aspects of the rural economy.

Pwyllgorau Pwnc a dywedaf rywbeth am feysydd datblygu polisi, archwilio'r Weithrediaeth ac ystyried deddfwriaeth.

Prif thema gwaith y Pwyllgor y flwyddyn ddiwethaf oedd datblygiad hirdymor yr economi wledig. Mae'r profiad diweddar o effaith clwy'r traed a'r genau wedi ysgogi diddordeb mawr ymhlith y cyhoedd yn strwythur yr economi wledig. Y flwyddyn nesaf, disgwyliaf i'r ffocws fod ar adfer yr economi wledig ar ôl y dinistr a'i difethodd. Mae clwy'r traed a'r genau wedi crisialu thema a fu'n ganolog i waith y Pwyllgor yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf

Cyfraniad amlycaf y Pwyllgor i'w agenda hirdymor oedd ei arolygiad o arallgyfeirio economaidd yn y Gymru wledig. Mae'n bwnc enfawr a gymerodd dros flwyddyn i'w gwblhau o ganlyniad i'r maint enfawr o dystiolaeth lafar ac ysgrifenedig a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor. Gweithredodd yr Athro Terry Marsden o Brifysgol Caerdydd fel ymgynghorydd arbenigol i'r Pwyllgor ac yr ydym yn ddiolchgar iawn am ei gyngor, ei waith a'i ymrwymiad. Cyhoeddodd y Pwyllgor ei adroddiad interim a dylai fod mewn sefyllfa i gyhoeddi'r adroddiad terfynol yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf. Bydd yr adroddiad yn mynd i'r afael â materion pwysig megis yr angen i'r Cynulliad arwain yn strategol ar ddatblygu'r economi wledig, swyddogaeth y system gynllunio, yr angen i ddatblygu sgiliau, cyngor busnes a strategaeth farchnata gydgyssylltiedig ac annog datblygu mentrau ar lawr gwlad.

Mae'r Pwyllgor hefyd wedi ystyried y mater dadleuol o fodiwleiddio cymorthdaliadau fferm uniongyrchol, gan argymhell cyflwyno modiwleiddio ar lefel gyfyngedig fel modd o ailgyfeirio adnoddau oddi wrth gynhyrchu er mwyn targedu buddsoddi mewn datblygu gwledig. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi cadw at ei nod o ddod â chynhyrchwyr yn agosach i'r farchnad drwy gyfarfodydd rheolaidd â'r Bartneriaeth Bwyd-Amaeth. Mae hefyd wedi cyfrannu at ddatblygu Cyswllt Ffermio a Strategaeth Coetir Cymru a bydd yn parhau â'i waith ar agweddau an-amaethyddol ar yr economi wledig.

The Committee considered the report of the Phillips inquiry established by the Government to look into aspects of BSE dating back to early 1996 when the link between BSE and CJD was first discussed publicly.

It has looked at the introduction of an independent appeals mechanism for farmers in relation to subsidy schemes, which is an important issue for the Committee. It has also considered a co-ordinated approach to help deal with problems associated with rural stress, which has become more evident during the foot and mouth disease epidemic.

An important aspect of the Committee's work during my short time as Chair was scrutinising the Minister. The Committee has devoted a significant proportion of its time in meetings over recent months to scrutinising the Minister's report, which led to two extra meetings during the Easter recess, one of which was a joint meeting with the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee. The Committee has served as a forum for Members to ask questions about the rapidly changing situation with foot and mouth disease and its impact on the rural economy and communities.

Next year, the diversification report will be published and we will look forward to the Government acting on its recommendations as a step towards the long-term recovery of the rural economy. During next year the Committee will take an active part in the Minister's stocktake of Tir Gofal—the Government's flagship agri-environment scheme. The Agriculture and Rural Development Committee will also consider the Nautilus report on salmon and freshwater fisheries in Wales, and will conduct an inquiry into how the information and communication technology infrastructure can be developed for the benefit of rural communities and businesses.

4.30 p.m.

Finally, I thank the Committee Members for almost always contributing constructively, and for helping me as I have tried to fit comfortably into the chair vacated by Rhodri

Ystyriodd y Pwyllgor adroddiad ymchwiliad Phillips a sefydlwyd gan y Llywodraeth i ymchwilio i agweddau ar BSE sydd yn dyddio yn ôl i ddechrau 1996 pan drafodwyd y cyswllt rhwng BSE a CJD yn gyhoeddus am y tro cyntaf.

Mae wedi edrych ar gyflwyno peirianwaith apeliadau annibynnol i ffermwyr mewn perthynas â chynlluniau cymhorthdal, sydd yn fater pwysig i'r Pwyllgor. Mae hefyd wedi ystyried ymagwedd gydgyssylltiedig er mwyn helpu i ymdrin â phroblemau sydd yn ymwneud â straen gwledig, sydd wedi dod yn fwy amlwg yn ystod epidemig y clwy'r traed a'r genau.

Agwedd bwysig ar waith y Pwyllgor yn ystod fy nghyfnod byr fel Cadeirydd oedd holi'r Gweinidog yn fanwl. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi neilltuo cyfran sylweddol o'i amser yn y misoedd diwethaf mewn cyfarfodydd yn archwilio adroddiad y Gweinidog, a arweiniodd at ddau gyfarfod ychwanegol dros gyfnod y Pasg, gydag un ohonynt yn gyfarfod ar y cyd â Phwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi gweithredu fel fforwm i Aelodau holi am sefyllfa gyfnewidiol clwy'r traed a'r genau a'i effaith ar yr economi a'r cymunedau gwledig.

Y flwyddyn nesaf, cyhoeddir yr adroddiad arallgyfeirio ac edrychwn ymlaen i weld y Llywodraeth yn gweithredu ar ei argymhellion fel cam tuag at adfer yr economi wledig yn yr hirdymor. Yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf, bydd y Pwyllgor yn chwarae rhan weithredol yn adolygiad y Gweinidog o Dir Gofal—prif gynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol y Llywodraeth. Bydd y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig hefyd yn ystyried adroddiad Nautilus ar bysgodfeydd eogiaid a dŵr croyw yng Nghymru, ac yn cynnal ymchwiliad i sut y gellir datblygu seilwaith technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu er budd cymunedau a busnesau gwledig.

Yn olaf, diolchaf i Aelodau'r Pwyllgor am gyfrannu'n adeiladol bob amser, ac am fy helpu wrth i mi geisio eistedd yn gyfforddus yn y gadair a adawodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Glyn Thomas. I also thank the officials, particularly Adrian Crompton, Howell Rees and Menna Williams for their commitment and skill, which they have demonstrated during the year as they have helped us to carry out our work.

Gwenda Thomas: Y mae'n anrhydedd mawr cadeirio'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai, ac mae hefyd yn fraint cyflwyno'r adroddiad cyntaf ar gynnydd y Pwyllgor i'r Cyfarfod Llawn.

Sefydlwyd y Pwyllgor dros flwyddyn yn ôl, ar ôl penodi Sue Essex i'r Cabinet. Er bod y Pwyllgor yn canolbwyntio ar lai o faterion na'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol ac Amgylchedd blaenorol, mae ganddo ystod eang o gyfrifoldebau o hyd, gan gynnwys materion polisi a chyllid llywodraeth leol, tai, gostwng troseddau ac adfywio trefol. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi gweithio'n galed i wneud cyfiawnder â holl ystod y cyfrifoldebau hynny.

Y mae'r Pwyllgor wedi datblygu dull agored o drafod lle gall pawb gymryd rhan, ac mae'n cydweithio'n agos â phartneriaid y Cynulliad ym meysydd llywodraeth leol a thai. Mae hefyd wrthi'n datblygu ei berthynas waith gyda chyngor partneriaeth llywodraeth leol.

Over the year, housing was the Committee's top priority, in recognition of the role of good housing in promoting better health and helping to combat social exclusion. Much of our attention has been on the development of the national housing strategy, which is a tremendous example of a new and inclusive approach to policy development.

The Committee has also considered in detail what is our most pressing housing problem, the poor condition of much of the council housing stock. We have undertaken a review of the Cabinet's policy on housing stock transfer, which has focused on how to generate the finance necessary to overcome the massive backlog of repair and modernisation work. I will not say too much about the review, as we are due to consider the report in detail next week.

On local government, the Committee is keen

Diolchaf hefyd i'r swyddogion, yn arbennig Adrian Crompton, Howell Rees a Menna Williams am eu hymrwymiad a'u medr, a amlygwyd ganddynt yn ystod y flwyddyn wrth iddynt ein helpu i wneud ein gwaith.

Gwenda Thomas: It is a great honour to chair the Local Government and Housing Committee, and it is also a privilege to present the Committee's first progress report to Plenary.

The Committee was established over a year ago, following Sue Essex's appointment to the Cabinet. Although the Committee focuses on fewer issues than the former Local Government and Environment Committee, it has a wide range of responsibilities, covering local government policy and finance issues, housing, crime reduction and urban regeneration. The Committee has worked hard to do justice to the full range of those responsibilities.

The Committee has developed an open style of debate in which everybody can participate, and it works closely with the Assembly's partners in the local government and housing sectors. It is also developing its working relationship with the local government partnership council.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn, prif flaenoriaeth y Pwyllgor oedd tai, gan gydnabod rôl tai da wrth hyrwyddo gwell iechyd a helpu i frwydro yn erbyn allgáu cymdeithasol. Bu llawer o'n sylw ar ddatblygu'r strategaeth dai genedlaethol, sydd yn enghraifft ardderchog o ymagwedd newydd a chynhwysol tuag at ddatblygu polisi.

Mae'r Pwyllgor hefyd wedi ystyried ein problem dai fwyaf dybryd yn fanwl, sef cyflwr gwael y rhan fwyaf o'n tai cyngor. Yr ydym wedi cynnal adolygiad o bolisi'r Cabinet ar drosglwyddo stoc tai, sydd wedi canolbwyntio ar sut i greu'r arian angenrheidiol i oresgyn yr ôl-groniad enfawr o waith cynnal a chadw a moderneiddio. Ni ddywedaf lawer am yr adolygiad, gan y byddwn yn ystyried yr adroddiad yn fanwl yr wythnos nesaf.

O ran llywodraeth leol, mae'r Pwyllgor yn

to encourage the delivery of high quality and cost-effective services within a framework of greater local accountability. It has considered all aspects of the Cabinet's extensive modernisation programme for local government. This includes the development of new political management structures, the introduction of policy agreements, the development of the Best Value regime, the new ethical framework and community strategies.

The Committee gave high priority to the ongoing work of developing and reforming the local government finance system. It is keen to ensure that resources are allocated fairly on the basis of an objective assessment of need, and that local authorities, with their democratic mandate, have the discretion to spend in line with their assessment of local priorities. The Committee has taken a close interest in the introduction of the new standard spending assessment formula.

Over the last year, we have also considered a range of issues relating to urban regeneration and crime reduction, as well as cross-cutting issues, such as sustainable development, social disadvantage and children's issues. For the future, the Committee will contribute to the development of emerging strategies and initiatives across the full range of the Minister's responsibilities as set out in the forward work programme. The Committee will also shortly start work on a policy review on community regeneration. This will probably focus on the scope for streamlining existing community regeneration programmes and how to improve the arrangements for their delivery. The review will be reflected in the detailed work programme as soon as the plans have been agreed by the Committee.

I would like to thank Members for their contribution to the Committee's work. Although we have had several membership changes over the year, the Committee has worked well together throughout. I am grateful to colleagues for their constructive and positive approach to Committee business. I also express my gratitude to the officials who support the Committee's work, here and in Cathays Park. Finally, I assure Members

awyddus i annog bod gwasanaethau cost-effeithiol o ansawdd uchel yn cael eu darparu o fewn fframwaith o atebolrwydd lleol ehangach. Mae wedi ystyried pob agwedd ar raglen foderneiddio eang y Cabinet ar gyfer llywodraeth leol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys datblygu strwythurau rheolaeth wleidyddol newydd, cyflwyno trefniadau polisi, datblygu'r system Gwerth Gorau, y fframwaith moesol newydd a strategaethau cymunedol.

Rhoddodd y Pwyllgor flaenoriaeth uchel i'r gwaith parhaus o ddatblygu a diwygio system ariannol llywodraeth leol. Mae'n awyddus i sicrhau y dyrennir adnoddau'n deg ar sail asesiad gwrthrychol o anghenion, a bod gan awdurdodau lleol, gyda'u mandad democrataidd, y rhyddid i wario yn ôl eu hasesiad o flaenoriaethau lleol. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi dangos diddordeb mawr mewn cyflwyno'r fformiwla asesiad gwariant safonol newydd.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, yr ydym hefyd wedi ystyried ystod o faterion yn ymwneud ag adfywio trefol a lleihau troseddau, yn ogystal â materion trawsbynciol, megis datblygu cynaliadwy, anfantais gymdeithasol a materion yn ymwneud â phlant. Ar gyfer y dyfodol, bydd y Pwyllgor yn cyfrannu at ddatblygu strategaethau a mentrau sy'n tyfu ar draws yr ystod gyfan o gyfrifoldebau'r Gweinidog fel y nodwyd yn y flaenraglen waith. Bydd y Pwyllgor hefyd yn dechrau gweithio ar arolwg polisi ar adfywio cymunedol cyn bo hir. Mae'n debyg y bydd hyn yn canolbwyntio ar y posibiladau ar gyfer symleiddio rhaglenni adfywio cymunedau presennol a sut i wella'r trefniadau i'w gweithredu. Adlewyrchir yr adolygiad yn y rhaglen waith fanwl cyn gynted ag y bydd y Pwyllgor yn cytuno ar y cynlluniau.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniad i waith y Pwyllgor. Er bod sawl newid i'r aelodaeth yn ystod y flwyddyn, mae'r Pwyllgor wedi cydweithio'n dda drwy gydol y cyfnod. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i gyd-Aelodau am eu hymagwedd adeiladol a phositif tuag at fusnes y Pwyllgor. Diolchaf hefyd i'r swyddogion sydd yn cynorthwyo gyda gwaith y Pwyllgor, yma ac ym Mharc Cathays. Yn olaf, rhoddaf sicrwydd i'r

that I will bring any points raised in today's debate to the Committee's attention.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Diolchaf i Glyn Davies am ei gyfraniad unigryw. Ni chredaf ei fod wedi cyfeirio dau sylw caredig, canmoliaethus tuag ataf mewn pum munud erioed o'r blaen, ac ni ddisgwyliaf iddo wneud hynny eto, ond yr oedd yn braf cael y profiad hwnnw y prynhawn yma.

Mae'n dipyn o newid i symud o fod yn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig i fod yn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Diwylliant. Un peth braf ynglŷn â'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant yw nad yw'n wynebu anawsterau ynglŷn â gweithredu unrhyw benderfyniadau oherwydd ymrwymadau i San Steffan ac Ewrop. Mae'n llawer rhwyddach i'r Pwyllgor fynegi barn a cheisio ysgogi gweithgaredd.

Mae'r adroddiad ffeithiol i'w gael ar wefan y Cynulliad o dan Busnes y Pwyllgorau. Ymddiheuraf nad yw ar we'r Siambr am ryw reswm. Mae dau adroddiad yno gan y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai. Yr wyf yn awyddus i geisio esbonio yr hyn y mae'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant yn ceisio'i gyflawni. Etifeddodd y Pwyllgor adroddiad hynod bwysig, 'Diwylliant Cytûn', a baratowyd gan y cyn Bwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16. Cyflwynwyd yr adroddiad hwnnw i'r Siambr, ac fe'i nodwyd gan yr Aelodau. Mae hynny'n peri ychydig o bryder imi fel Cadeirydd.

Yr ydym ar fin dechrau ar adolygiad o'r iaith Gymraeg, y byddwn yn paratoi adroddiad arno. Caiff adroddiad ei baratoi hefyd ar adolygiad o chwaraeon yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn paratoi adroddiadau manwl, a'r rheini'n cael eu nodi'n unig gan y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn hynod o ddyledus i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg, Jenny Randerson, am ei pharodrwydd gwirfoddol i ymateb i'r adroddiad 'Diwylliant Cytûn' yn gadarnhaol. Ond, dylai bod ymrwymiad ar y Cynulliad i ymateb mewn manylder i adroddiad o'r fath. Yr ydym yn cyfrannu tuag at ddatblygu polisi, ac yn trosglwyddo'r syniadau hynny i'r weinyddiaeth. Cyfrifoldeb y weinyddiaeth yw gweithredu'r polisiau hynny oherwydd ganddi hi y mae'r pwerau gweithredol.

Aelodau y byddaf yn dwyn unrhyw bwyntiau a godir yn y ddadl heddiw i sylw'r Pwyllgor.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I thank Glyn Davies for his unique contribution. I do not think that he has ever praised me twice in the space of five minutes before, and I do not expect that he will do so again in future, but it was a pleasant experience this afternoon.

It is quite a change to move from being Chair of the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee to being Chair of the Culture Committee. One of the pleasing things about the Culture Committee is that it does not face difficulties regarding implementing any decisions because of commitments to Westminster and Europe. It is far easier for the Committee to express its opinion and to try to stimulate activity.

The factual report is available on the Assembly website under Committee Business. I apologise that it is not, for some reason, on the Chamberweb. There are two reports there from the Local Government and Housing Committee. I am eager to try to explain what the Culture Committee is attempting to achieve. We inherited an extremely important report, 'A Culture in Common', which had been prepared by the former Post-16 Education and Training Committee. We presented that report to the Chamber, and it was noted by Members. That causes some concern to me as Chair.

We are embarking on a review of the Welsh language, which will form the basis of our report. A report will also be prepared on a review of sport in Wales. We prepare detailed reports, and they are only noted by the Assembly. I am indebted to the Minister for Culture, Sports and the Welsh Language, Jenny Randerson, for her willingness to respond voluntarily, and positively, to the report 'A Culture in Common'. However, it should be incumbent on the Assembly to respond in detail to such a report. We contribute to policy development, and present those ideas to the administration. The administration is responsible for implementing those policies, because it has the executive powers.

Yr ydym hefyd yn archwilio gwaith y Cynulliad a'r Gweinidog. Ar hyn o bryd yr ydym yn edrych ar ailstrwythuro Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Geilw adroddiad Wallace am hynny, ac mae cyfeiriadau at hyn hefyd yn 'Diwylliant Cytûn'. Mae hynny'n waith pwysig, ac mae archwilio'n fanwl yr hyn sydd yn digwydd a'r hyn a gyflawnir gan weinyddiaeth y Cynulliad, a chan y cyrff hynny sydd yn atebol i Bwyllgor, yn gyfrifoldeb mawr ar unrhyw Bwyllgor. Mae gennym gyfle i edrych yn fanwl ac ymchwilio i'w gweithgareddau a hefyd i ofyn cwestiynau. Gobeithiaf fod y Pwyllgor yn cyflawni'r rôl honno mewn ffordd gyfrifol.

4.40 p.m.

Daw cyfleoedd i Bwyllgor gyflawni gwaith ychydig yn wahanol. Yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf cawsom gais gan y Gweinidog dros Gyllid i edrych yn fanwl ar gostau rhedeg Canolfan y Mileniwm, petai'r ganolfan honno yn cael ei hadeiladu. Byddwn yn edrych ar y cynllun busnes newydd a gyflwynir ger ein bron gan fwrdd Canolfan y Mileniwm yfory. Mae'n deg i ddweud bod llawer o'r newidiadau angenrheidiol i'r cynlluniau hynny wedi digwydd o ganlyniad i'r ymchwil fanwl a wnaed gan y Pwyllgor Diwylliant. Mae'r rôl honno yn un arbennig a phwysig.

Cawsom gyfle yn ddiweddar i edrych ar gais Cyngor Dinas a Sir Caerdydd ar gyfer Prifddinas Diwylliant Ewrop 2008. Yr oedd yn galonddid imi dderbyn gwahoddiad gan yr Arglwydd Faer Russell Goodway i eistedd ar bwyllgor prosiect y Cyngor ar gyfer y cais hwnnw. Mae hynny'n dangos yn glir ei fod ef, fel arweinydd awdurdod lleol, yn gweld rôl o gydweithio â Phwyllgor y Cynulliad.

Felly, mae ystod eang o weithgareddau y mae Pwyllgor yn gallu ymwneud â hwy a gobeithiaf fod y Pwyllgor yn cyflawni'r rheini yn gyfrifol.

Fel y Cadeiryddion eraill, diolchaf i'r holl aelodau. Cawsom un newid yn ein cyfnod byr fel Pwyllgor. Mae Gareth Jones ar fin ymddeol o'r Pwyllgor. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar i Gareth am ei gyfraniad ac yn ymwybodol o'r baich trwm yr oedd yn ei

We also scrutinise the Assembly's and the Minister's work. We are currently looking at the restructuring of the Arts Council of Wales. The Wallace report calls for that and there are also references to that in 'A Culture in Common'. That is important, and to scrutinise in great detail the actions and achievements of the Assembly administration, and bodies accountable to a Committee, is a great responsibility for any Committee. We have an opportunity to look in detail and investigate their activities and also to ask questions. I hope that the Committee is undertaking that role in a responsible way.

Committees also have an opportunity to undertake slightly different work. During recent weeks we received a request from the Finance Minister to look in detail at the running costs of the Wales Millennium Centre, were that centre to be built. We shall look tomorrow at the new business plan that will be presented before us by the board of the Wales Millennium Centre. It is fair to say that many of the necessary changes to those plans have taken place as a result of the detailed investigation of the Culture Committee. That role is a special and important one.

We had an opportunity recently to look at Cardiff City and County Council's bid for European Capital of Culture 2008. It was heartening for me to be invited by the Lord Mayor Russell Goodway to sit on the Council's project committee for that bid. That clearly shows that he, as the leader of a local authority, sees the value of working in partnership with an Assembly's Committee.

Therefore, there is a wide range of activities in which a Committee can get involved and I hope that the Committee undertake those responsibly.

Like the other Chairs, I thank all the members. We have seen one change in membership during our short life as a Committee. Gareth Jones is about to retire from the Committee. We are grateful to Gareth for his contribution and are aware of

ysgwyddo wrth eistedd ar ddau Bwyllgor. Edrychwn ymlaen at gyfraniad Dafydd Wigley, yr aelod newydd. Yr wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar i'r ysgrifenyddiaeth am y gefnogaeth a'r cyfeiriad y mae wedi ei rhoi i'n gwaith, ac i'r ymgynghorwyr arbenigol sydd wedi gweithio gyda'r Pwyllgor hwn a'r Pwyllgor blaenorol ar yr adroddiadau pwysig y cyfeiriais atynt, a hefyd y swyddogion sydd yn ein cynorthwyo yn ein gwaith. Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno adroddiad y Pwyllgor Diwylliant ichi.

Elin Jones: Siaradaf yn benodol am adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig. Mae'n amlwg ac yn gwbl ddealladwy fod gwaith y Pwyllgor hwn wedi cael ei herwgipio gan argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau dros y misoedd diwethaf, ac mae'n debyg y bydd y clwyf a'i effeithiau yn parhau i fynd â sylw'r Pwyllgor yn y dyfodol.

Darllenaf yn *The Western Mail* heddiw fod Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor eisiau gweld y Pwyllgor yn ymgymryd ag adolygiad sylfaenol o bolisi amaeth ac y bydd yn codi hyn yn y Pwyllgor yfory. Penderfyniad y Pwyllgor yw'r rhaglen waith ac efallai y byddai'n ddoethach i'r Cadeirydd drafod gydag aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn gyntaf cyn trafod â'r wasg.

Darllenaf hefyd yn y wasg heddiw fod Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn galw am ymchwiliad annibynnol llawn i driniaeth y Llywodraeth o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Nid oes cyfeiriad at ba Lywodraeth, pa un ai yng Nghaerdydd neu yn Llundain. Nid oes cyfeiriad ychwaith at y ffaith nad yw'r Pwyllgor erioed wedi trafod yr angen am ymchwiliad annibynnol. Fel aelod cyffredin o'r Pwyllgor, byddai'n well gennyf ddarllen barn y Pwyllgor ar y rhaglen waith yn yr adroddiad sydd o'n blaenau heddiw yn ystrach nag yn *The Western Mail*.

Gan fod y Cadeirydd wedi gosod cysail, dywedaf innau am y rhaglen waith y byddwn yn gobeithio'n fawr y bydd y Pwyllgor yn ymgymryd ag adolygiad llawn maes o law ar ddileu clwy'r traed a'r genau yng Nghymru. Yn rhan o'r gwaith hwn, dylai'r Pwyllgor edrych yn benodol ar y rhwystrau a

the heavy burden that he was shouldering sitting on two Committees. We look forward to the contribution of the new member, Dafydd Wigley. I am also grateful to the secretariat for the support and direction that it has given our work, to the expert advisers that have worked with this Committee and the previous Committee on the important reports to which I referred, and also the officials who support our work. It gives me great pleasure to present the Culture Committee's report to you.

Elin Jones: I will refer specifically to the report of the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. It is obvious and completely understandable that this Committee's work has been hijacked by the foot and mouth disease crisis over recent months, and it is likely that the disease and its effects will continue to demand the Committee's attention in the future.

I read in *The Western Mail* today that the Committee Chair wishes to see the Committee undertaking a fundamental review of agriculture policy and that he will be raising this in Committee tomorrow. The work programme is the Committee's decision and perhaps it would be wiser for the Chair to discuss with the Committee first before discussing with the press.

I also read in the press today that the Chair of the National Assembly's Agriculture and Rural Development Committee is calling for a comprehensive independent review of the Government's handling of foot and mouth disease. There is no reference as to which Government, whether in Cardiff or London. There is no reference either to the fact that the Committee has never discussed the need for an independent review. As an ordinary member of the Committee, I would prefer to see the Committee's opinion on the work programme in the report before us today rather than in *The Western Mail*.

As the Chair set a precedent, I say that on the work programme I hope that the Committee will undertake a comprehensive review in due course on eradicating foot and mouth disease in Wales. As part of this work, the Committee should look specifically at the difficulties that have been caused and

achoswyd ac sydd yn parhau i gael eu hachosi gan y ffaith mai MAFF sydd â chyfrifoldeb ar bron bob maes ar reoli'r clwyf yng Nghymru. Mae'r Gweinidog eisoes wedi datgan ei gefnogaeth i hyn yn y Pwyllgor a mawr hyderaf y cawn drafodaeth lawn ar y materion hyn maes o law.

Mae problemau'r sector amaeth a'r economi wledig yn gyffredinol yn rhai difrifol ar hyn o bryd. Er gwaethaf hyn, bu'n bleser bod yn rhan o'r Pwyllgor dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf o dan gadeiryddiaeth Rhodri Glyn Thomas a, bellach, Glyn Davies. Mae'r ddau wedi gwneud gwaith clodwiw, y rhan fwyaf o'r amser.

Mae un frawddeg siomedig yn yr adroddiad, sef paragraff 3.1:

'Cynhaliwyd pob un o'r cyfarfodydd yng Nghaerdydd'.

Peter Rogers: I welcome the report of the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. We have seen considerable change since the last report, including a change of Minister and Chair. My time is now split between trying to keep Carwyn in line and being kept in line by Glyn. The Committee can be proud of some of the detailed work it has undertaken. There is not too much disagreement on the Committee's priorities for rural Wales, even though there are major differences of opinion on how best to achieve those priorities.

The Committee has also performed a useful scrutiny role during the foot and mouth disease crisis, and I expect that it will play an important role in the inquiry into how the Assembly's coalition Government handled the crisis. The crisis will also affect the detail of much of the other work that the Committee will undertake. We all knew of the agriculture industry's desperate economic position before the foot and mouth outbreak, and this crisis was just another hammer blow to rural communities. The industry's economic structure has been profoundly changed by the crisis. It is undoubtedly the case that the coalition's plans and the Committee's work must reflect the new economic context that the industry now faces.

continue to be caused by the fact that MAFF is responsible for almost every aspect of disease control in Wales. The Minister has already proclaimed his support for this in Committee and I very much hope that we will have a full discussion of this soon.

The problems of the agriculture sector and the rural economy in general are very serious at the moment. Despite this, it has been a pleasure to be a member of the Committee over the past year, under the chairmanship of Rhodri Glyn Thomas and, currently, Glyn Davies. Both have done sterling work most of the time.

There is one disappointing sentence in the report, namely paragraph 3.1:

'All meetings of the committee were held in Cardiff'.

Peter Rogers: Croesawaf adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig. Gwelsom newid sylweddol ers yr adroddiad diwethaf, gan gynnwys newid Gweinidog a'r Cadeirydd. Mae fy amser yn awr yn cael ei rannu rhwng ceisio cadw trefn ar Carwyn a Glyn yn cadw trefn arnaf fi. Gall y Pwyllgor ymfalchïo yn y gwaith manwl a wnaeth. Nid oes gormod o anghytundeb ar flaenoriaethau'r Pwyllgor ar gyfer Cymru wledig, er bod gwahaniaeth barn mawr ar y ffordd orau o gyflawni'r blaenoriaethau hynny.

Mae'r Pwyllgor hefyd wedi ymgymryd â swyddogaeth archwilio ddefnyddiol yn ystod argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau, a disgwyliaf y bydd yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn yr ymchwiliad i sut yr ymdriniwyd â'r argyfwng gan Lywodraeth glymblaid y Cynulliad. Bydd yr argyfwng hefyd yn effeithio ar fanylion llawer o'r gwaith arall a wneir gan y Pwyllgor. Yr oeddem oll yn ymwybodol o sefyllfa economaidd ddyrws y diwydiant amaethyddiaeth cyn yr argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau, a bu'r argyfwng hwn yn ergyd arall i gymunedau gwledig. Cafodd strwythur economaidd y diwydiant ei newid yn llwyr gan yr argyfwng. Mae'n anorfod y dylai cynlluniau'r glymblaid a gwaith y Pwyllgor adlewyrchu'r cyd-destun economaidd newydd sydd yn wynebu'r diwydiant bellach.

The new situation will mean that the Committee will have to approach its work with renewed vigour and will require a fresh approach to the long-term problems of the agriculture industry. I look forward to full and frank debates in Committee, debates where, after exploring all the arguments and evidence, the Committee will agree that I was right in the first place.

Owen John Thomas: Mae blaenraglen waith strategol y Pwyllgor Diwylliant yn cyflwyno cyfle gwych inni i ymwneud â materion sydd yn ganolog i'r amcan o godi hyder a delwedd y genedl. Hoffwn gyfeirio'n gryno at nifer o bwytiau yn y rhaglen waith honno, rhai sydd yn rhoi pleser ac eraill sydd yn peri gofid.

Yn gyntaf, mae'r adroddiad cynhwysfawr ar y celfyddydau a diwylliant yn cynnwys casgliad o sylwadau ac awgrymiadau diddorol a chyffrous am ddatblygiadau posibl yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn falch bod camau breision wedi eu cymryd eisoes i gryfhau'r celfyddydau a diwylliant ym mhob rhan o Gymru, yn ogystal ag i ystyried hyfywdra Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru.

Mae'r adolygiad o'r Gymraeg yn ddigwyddiad o bwys hanesyddol ac yn gyfle inni i sicrhau ei ffyniant. Serch hynny, rhaid taro nodyn o rybudd. Mae adroddiad dadansodol Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ar gyflwr ac anghenion y Gymraeg yn cynnwys targedau er mwyn cryfhau'r iaith. Pennwyd dyddiadau a chostau ar gyfer pob targed, ond pan ddaeth yr amser i gyllido'r targedau, nid oedd y gydnabyddiaeth angenrheidiol yn y gyllideb. Dim ond drwy weithio gyda'n gilydd y gallwn greu Cymru ddwyieithog, a rhaid i ewyllys da ddarparu'r arian angenrheidiol.

Mae angen inni hefyd roi mwy o sylw i ddarlledu. Er bod y Cynulliad wedi ymateb i'r Papur Gwyn ar ddarlledu a chyfathrebu, rhaid inni sicrhau mewnbwn pellach i'r broses ddeddfwriaethol, yn dilyn cyhoeddiad y Mesur. Bydd angen, wrth gwrs, i'r Pwyllgor ystyried y mater hwn ymhellach.

Bydd y sefyllfa newydd yn golygu y bydd rhaid i'r Pwyllgor ymgymryd â'i waith gydag egni newydd a bydd angen ymagwedd newydd tuag at broblemau hirdymor y diwydiant amaethyddiaeth. Edrychaf ymlaen at ddadleuon llawn a gonest yn y Pwyllgor, dadleuon lle y bydd y Pwyllgor, ar ôl ymchwilio i'r holl ddadleuon a'r holl dystiolaethau, yn cytuno mai fi oedd yn iawn o'r dechrau.

Owen John Thomas: The Culture Committee's strategic forward work programme affords us an excellent opportunity to deal with issues that are central to the objective of raising the nation's confidence and profile. I will refer briefly to a number of points in that work programme, some that give me pleasure and others that are a cause for concern.

First, the comprehensive report on the arts and culture includes a number of interesting and exciting comments and suggestions for possible developments in Wales. I am pleased that huge steps forward have already been taken to strengthen the arts and culture throughout Wales, as well as to consider the viability of the Wales Millennium Centre.

The review of the Welsh language is of historical importance and an opportunity for us to ensure that the language prospers. However, I have a word of warning. The Welsh Language Board's analytical report on the condition and needs of the Welsh language sets targets for the strengthening of the language. Dates and costs were set for each target, but when the time came to fund those targets, the necessary provision was not included in the budget. We can only create a bilingual Wales, through working together, and good will must be accompanied by funding.

We also need to give more attention to broadcasting. Although the Assembly has responded to the White Paper on broadcasting and communications, we must ensure further input into the legislative process, following the publication of the Bill. The Committee will, of course, need to consider this matter further.

Ceir pryderon ynghylch gwendidau'r ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig i amddiffyn ansawdd rhaglenni rhanbarthol a chenedlaethol. Er na ddatganolwyd llawer o bwerau yn y maes hwn, mae cyfrifoldeb ar y Cynulliad i wneud cymaint â phosibl i warchod gwasanaeth neilltuol Cymru ac i sicrhau y cynhelir natur a nodweddion unigryw darlledu Cymraeg. Un ffordd o wneud hynny fyddai drwy sefydlu Ofcom Cymreig.

There are concerns regarding deficiencies in the proposed legislation to safeguard the quality of regional and national programming. Although many powers have not been devolved in this field, it is incumbent upon the Assembly to do as much as possible to safeguard Wales's distinguished service and to ensure that the unique nature and characteristics of Welsh-language broadcasting are maintained. One way of doing that would be to establish a Welsh Ofcom.

Yn olaf, trof at chwaraeon. Yr wyf yn falch y bydd y Pwyllgor yn cynnal adolygiad o'r maes hwn y flwyddyn nesaf. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch fod Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru wedi llwyddo'n sylweddol i ddenu mwy o bobl i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn fodlon bod rhai chwaraeon megis paffio a phêl fas, sydd yn boblogaidd mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig, yn cael y gefnogaeth y maent yn ei haeddu.

Finally, I turn to sport. I am pleased that the Committee will conduct a review of this area next year. I am also pleased that the Sports Council for Wales has had great success in encouraging more people to participate in sporting activities. However, I am not satisfied that some sports such as boxing and baseball, which are popular in deprived areas, are getting the support they deserve.

4.50 p.m.

Teimlaf mai'r chwaraeon sydd yn elwa fwyaf o gymorth cyllidol yw'r rhai sydd wedi cael y cymorth hwnnw ers tro, tra ei bod yn anodd i'r grwpiau llai huawdl, llai dylanwadol a llai breintiedig gael mwy na briwsion. Mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau cymorth ymarferol, ac nid geiriau slic yn unig. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg yn cofnodi'r sylwadau hyn ac yn gweithredu arnynt.

I feel that the sports that benefit most from financial assistance are those that have received that assistance over a long period, while it is very difficult for the less vocal, less influential and less privileged groups to receive more than scraps. We must ensure practical assistance, not just slick words. I hope that the Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language will note these comments and act upon them.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant yn cynnal adolygiad o'r iaith Gymraeg a chroesawaf hynny. Fodd bynnag, dylai pob Pwyllgor ystyried yr iaith Gymraeg fel rhan hanfodol o'u gweithgarwch ynghyd â dyfodol yr iaith a chyfleodd cyfartal. Er enghraifft, ym myd iechyd mae adroddiad diweddar gan Gyngor Defnyddwyr Cymru wedi amlygu'r pwysigrwydd i gleifion drafod eu hafiechyd gyda meddyg neu unrhyw berson arall yn eu dewis iaith. Mae hynny yn fater hanfodol, yn ein barn, nid rhywbeth ychwanegol.

Eleanor Burnham: The Culture Committee is reviewing the Welsh language, and I welcome that. However, every Committee should consider the Welsh language as an essential part of its activities as well as the future of the language and equal opportunities. For example, in health a recent report by the Consumer Council highlighted the importance of allowing patients to discuss their illness with a doctor or anyone else in the language of their choice. That is essential, in our opinion, and not an add-on.

Janet Ryder: As the Chair of the Local Government and Housing Committee said, this Committee has dealt with a number of

Janet Ryder: Fel y dywedodd Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai, mae'r Pwyllgor hwn wedi ymdrin â nifer o faterion

issues over the year. A number of those issues have implications for other Committees. With regard to the report, it was discussed for the first time in Committee last week. That would be one of my criticisms of it. It feels like the Chair's report, perhaps it would feel more like the Committee's report had we discussed it earlier in Committee in draft form. Perhaps we can do that next year.

The Chair highlighted some of the issues we considered, the national housing strategy, for example. Again, I do not think that we have spent—or, looking at the forward work programme, will spend—enough time on this strategy before it comes to Plenary. I appreciate that a lot of time has been allocated to a forward work programme in one of the Committees. However, as has been said before in Committee, this housing strategy is perhaps one of the main strategies that the Assembly will produce. It has implications for almost every other Committee. Housing is fundamental to creating better communities and helping to create healthier lifestyles and people. It was developed, in its early stages, with a great deal of co-operation from outside bodies based on task groups working together. It was then drafted into a draft strategy. Plaid Cymru would like to see that strategy return to Committee for more than one long period with those task groups returning to help us review and draft it. It will be a major Assembly strategy. Perhaps it may be delayed slightly in coming to Plenary to allow more time to develop that draft. I know that it will not be set in stone and that we will return to many aspects but we would like to see more time being devoted to that in the forward work programme.

It is difficult to set a forward work programme for a year when circumstances can change so radically that they may require more time. For instance, business rates. No one would doubt that business rates must be reviewed. However, because of the foot and mouth disease crisis and its effect on rural industry and the tourism trade, we need now to undertake a quick review to see how we can help businesses survive the foot and mouth disease crisis. That needs to be worked

yn ystod y flwyddyn. Mae gan nifer o'r materion hynny oblygiadau ar gyfer Pwyllgorau eraill. Ynglŷn â'r adroddiad, fe'i trafodwyd am y tro cyntaf yn y Pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf. Dyna fyddai un o'm beirniadaethau ohono. Mae'n teimlo fel adroddiad y Cadeirydd, ac efallai y byddai'n teimlo'n fwy fel adroddiad y Pwyllgor pe baem wedi ei drafod yn gynharach yn y Pwyllgor ar ffurf drafft. Efallai y gallwn wneud hynny y flwyddyn nesaf.

Amlygodd y Cadeirydd rai o'r materion a drafodwyd gennym, y strategaeth dai genedlaethol, er enghraifft. Eto, ni chredaf inni dreulio—neu, o edrych ar y flaenraglen waith, y byddwn yn treulio—digon o amser ar y strategaeth hon cyn iddi ddod i'r Cyfarfod Llawn. Gwerthfawrogaf fod llawer o amser wedi ei neilltuo i flaenraglen waith yn un o'r Pwyllgorau. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedwyd eisoes yn y Pwyllgor, y strategaeth dai hon efallai yw un o'r prif strategaethau a gaiff ei chynhyrchu gan y Cynulliad. Mae ganddi oblygiadau i bron iawn bob Pwyllgor arall. Mae tai yn hanfodol i greu cymunedau gwell a helpu i greu dull o fyw a phobl iachach. Fe'i datblygwyd, ar y dechrau, gyda llawer o gydweithrediad gan gyrrff allanol yn seiliedig ar grwpiau gorchwyl yn cydweithio. Yna, fe'i drafftwyd yn strategaeth ddrafft. Dymuna Plaid Cymru weld y strategaeth honno'n dychwelyd i'r Pwyllgor am fwy nag un cyfnod hir gyda'r grwpiau gorchwyl hynny yn dychwelyd i'n helpu i'w hadolygu a'i drafftio. Bydd yn strategaeth bwysig i'r Cynulliad. Efallai y bydd ychydig o oedi cyn ei chyflwyno i'r Cyfarfod Llawn er mwyn caniatáu mwy o amser i ddatblygu'r drafft hwnnw. Gwn na fydd yn derfynol ac y dychwelwn at nifer o agweddau ond hoffem weld mwy o amser yn cael ei ymroi i hynny yn y flaenraglen waith.

Mae'n anodd pennu blaenraglen waith ar gyfer blwyddyn pan all amgylchiadau newid gymaint fel y gall fod angen mwy o amser. Er enghraifft, trethi busnes. Ni fyddai neb yn dadlau nad oes angen adolygu trethi busnes. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau a'i effaith ar ddiwydiant gwledig a thwristiaeth, mae angen inni yn awr gynnal adolygiad cyflym i weld sut y gallwn helpu busnesau i oresgyn argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau. Mae angen ychwanegu

into the forward work programme and I would like to see more time given to that.

Of the cross-cutting issues that we were asked to look at, housing was obviously one of the major ones. On the housing issue, we need to be able to signpost on other Committees' decisions that might impact on the housing strategy, just as decisions taken on the housing strategy need to be flagged up in other Committees. I do not think that the Assembly has developed that way of cross working among Committees.

I will highlight quickly another two strategies that the Local Government and Housing Committee considers have major implications for other Committees. Communities First is not something that merely involves local government. It involves health, planning and economic development, as should the development of community strategies. As yet, the Assembly has not developed that method of working across Committees, not just on cross-cutting themes, but also on issues that affect all Committee business.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Given that this debate is on the strategic forward work programme of Committees and that the Government has moved the motion formally, there will be no ministerial reply. The Committee Chairs have been present throughout the debate and have listened to all the comments that were made.

cynnwys hynny yn y flaenraglen waith a hoffwn weld mwy o amser yn cael ei roi i hynny.

O blith y materion trawsbynciol y gofynnwyd inni edrych arnynt, tai yn amlwg oedd un o'r prif rai. O ran tai, mae angen inni allu nodi penderfyniadau Pwyllgorau eraill a allai effeithio ar y strategaeth dai, yn union fel y mae angen i benderfyniadau ar y strategaeth dai gael eu hamlygu mewn Pwyllgorau eraill. Ni chredaf fod y Cynulliad wedi datblygu'r modd hwnnw o drawsweithio rhwng Pwyllgorau.

Cyfeiriau yn gyflym at ddwy strategaeth arall yr ystyria'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai sydd â goblygiadau i Bwyllgorau eraill. Nid rhywbeth ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yn unig yw Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf. Mae'n cwmpasu iechyd, cynllunio a datblygu economaidd, fel y dylai datblygu strategaethau cymunedol. Hyd yma, nid yw'r Cynulliad wedi datblygu dull o drawsweithio rhwng Pwyllgorau, nid ar themâu trawsbynciol yn unig, ond hefyd ar faterion sydd yn effeithio ar fusnes pob Pwyllgor.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gan fod y ddadl hon yn trafod blaenraglenni gwaith strategol y Pwyllgorau a bod y Llywodraeth wedi cyflwyno'r cynnig yn ffurfiol, ni fydd ymateb gweinidogol. Bu Cadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau yn bresennol drwy gydol y ddadl ac maent wedi gwrando ar yr holl sylwadau a wnaethpwyd.

*Cynnig: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Essex, Sue
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw

Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â
today's proceedings to a close. chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.53 p.m.
The meeting ended at 4.53 p.m.*