



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)

The National Assembly for Wales
(The Official Record)

Dydd Iau 14 Mehefin 2001

Thursday 14 June 2001

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

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

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 9.05 a.m. gyda'r Llywydd yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 9.05 a.m. with the Presiding Officer in the Chair.*

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

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

the National Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.16, allows the no-named day motion on the election of a trustee of the National Assembly for Wales Members' Pension Scheme, tabled on 7 June 2001, to be brought forward. y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16, yn caniatáu dwyn ymlaen y cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod ar ethol ymddiriedolwr i Gynllun Pensiwn Aelodau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a gyflwynwyd ar 7 Mehefin 2001.

*Cynnig: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Bates, Mick
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried*

Ethol i Gynllun Pensiwn yr Aelodau Election to Members' Pension Scheme

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

the National Assembly elects Eleanor Burnham as a trustee of the National Assembly for Wales Members' Pension Scheme in place of Christine Humphreys. (NNDM698) y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ethol Eleanor Burnham yn ymddiriedolwr o Gynllun Pensiwn Aelodau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn lle Christine Humphreys. (NNDM698)

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

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

Bates, Mick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services

Ymchwil i Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol Research into Health and Social Care

C1 Elin Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad byr ar ei blaenoriaethau o ran ymchwil i iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol? (OAQ11897)

Q1 Elin Jones: Will the Minister make a brief statement on her priorities for research into health and social care? (OAQ11897)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): Research priorities for the NHS and social services are set out in circular WHC (2000) 25 on the Joint NHS and Social Services Planning and Priorities Guidance: 2000/01–2003/04. For health, the priorities are primary care, coronary heart disease and cancer. For social care, the priorities are promoting independent living, supporting families and carers, and protecting vulnerable people. At the interface between both services, the priorities are children, mental health, reducing health inequalities, equality of opportunity and substance misuse.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Gosodir y blaenoriaethau ymchwil ar gyfer yr NHS a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng nghylchlythyr WHC (2000) 25 ar y Joint NHS and Social Services Planning and Priorities Guidance: 2000/01–2003/04. Y blaenoriaethau iechyd yw gofal sylfaenol, afiechyd coronaidd y galon a chanser. Y blaenoriaethau gofal cymdeithasol yw hyrwyddo byw'n annibynnol, cefnogi teuluoedd a gofalwyr, a diogelu pobl ddi-amddiffyn. Y blaenoriaethau o ran y cysylltiad rhwng y ddau wasanaeth yw plant, iechyd meddwl, lleihau anghydraddoldebau

iechyd, cyfle cyfartal a chamddefnyddio sylweddau.

Elin Jones: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r gwaith ymchwil blaengar a wneir yn y maes hwn yng Nghymru, ond pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog i ychwanegu at y gwaith ymchwil a'r arian ymchwil a ddaw i Gymru o'r sector cyhoeddus a sectorau eraill?

Elin Jones: I welcome the innovative research work being undertaken in this field in Wales, but what plans does the Minister have to add to the research work and the finance for research that comes to Wales from the public sector and other sectors?

Jane Hutt: We have developed a programme of research and development for health and social care and health impact assessments in Wales, through the Wales Office of Research and Development and the Health Promotion Division. We also know that health trusts and health organisations throughout Wales, as well as our universities, attract external funding. We are making great progress in many areas of research.

Jane Hutt: Yr ydym wedi datblygu rhaglen ymchwil a datblygu ar gyfer iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ac asesiadau o effaith iechyd yng Nghymru, drwy Swyddfa Ymchwil a Datblygu Cymru a'r Adran Hybu Iechyd. Gwyddom hefyd fod ymddiriedolaethau iechyd a sefydliadau iechyd ledled Cymru, yn ogystal â'n prifysgolion, yn denu arian o'r tu allan. Yr ydym yn datblygu'n sylweddol mewn sawl maes ymchwil.

David Melding: Does the Minister agree that, during national carers week, we should emphasise the need for good data on how many carers' assessments are completed in Wales, and whether statutory agencies are informing carers at the appropriate time that they have a right to such an assessment?

David Melding: A gytuna'r Gweinidog y dylem, yn ystod wythnos genedlaethol y gofalwyr, bwysleisio'r angen am wybodaeth dda ar sawl asesiad gofalwyr a gaiff eu gwblhau yng Nghymru, ac a yw asiantaethau statudol yn hysbysu gofalwyr, ar yr adeg briodol, fod ganddynt hawl i gael asesiad o'r fath?

Jane Hutt: That is an appropriate comment to make during national carers week. I will certainly monitor the situation carefully with local authorities, to ensure that carers are aware of carers' assessments and that take-up is monitored.

Jane Hutt: Mae hynny yn sylw priodol i'w wneud yn ystod wythnos genedlaethol y gofalwyr. Byddaf yn sicr yn monitro'r sefyllfa yn ofalus gydag awdurdodau lleol, i sicrhau bod gofalwyr yn ymwybodol o asesiadau gofalwyr ac y caiff y nifer o asesiadau eu monitro.

Mick Bates: This week we have seen the publication of figures regarding the number of suicides in rural areas, and the increased number of calls for help to stress lines. Are you satisfied that we have adequate investment and research into the causes of this stress and that it is being dealt with effectively?

Mick Bates: Yr wythnos hon, cyhoeddwyd y ffigurau ar gyfer nifer yr achosion o hunanladdiad mewn ardaloedd gwledig, a'r nifer uwch o alwadau am help i linellau cymorth sydd yn delio â straen. A ydych yn fodlon ein bod yn buddsoddi ac yn ymchwilio yn ddigonol i achosion y straen hwn a'i fod yn cael ei drin yn effeithiol?

Jane Hutt: I am aware of those issues, and I was recently asked to approve the commissioning of a research programme into health and wellbeing issues in rural Wales. That will be an 18-month work programme, including a rural perspective on health issues for the National Assembly. It will commence in 2001. I am also aware of the good work

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r materion hynny, a gofynnwyd i mi yn ddiweddar i gymeradwyo comisiynu rhaglen ymchwil i faterion iechyd a lles yng nghefn gwlad Cymru. Bydd honno yn rhaglen waith o 18 mis, gan gynnwys perspectif gwledig ar faterion iechyd ar gyfer y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Bydd yn dechrau yn 2001. Yr

undertaken by the Institute of Rural Health at Gregynog.

wyf hefyd yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith da a wneir gan y Sefydliad Iechyd Gwledig yng Nghregynog.

The Presiding Officer: Question 2 has been withdrawn.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2 yn ôl.

Gwella Iechyd a Ffitrwydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad Improving the Health and Physical Fitness of Assembly Members

Q3 Glyn Davies: What plans does the Minister have to improve the health and physical fitness of Assembly Members? (OAQ11893)

C3 Glyn Davies: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog ar gyfer gwella iechyd a ffitrwydd corfforol Aelodau'r Cynulliad? (OAQ11893)

Jane Hutt: Thank you, Glyn. You are, of course, a shining example to us all.

Jane Hutt: Diolch, Glyn. Yr ydych, wrth gwrs, yn esiampl i bawb ohonom.

I am concerned that all those connected with the National Assembly for Wales—both Assembly Members and Assembly staff—should be aware of the need to follow the healthy living guidelines relating to smoking, diet and physical fitness. These are available in Welsh and English on the Assembly's website.

Yr wyf yn awyddus y dylai pob un sydd yn gysylltiedig â Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru—yn Aelodau'r Cynulliad a staff y Cynulliad—fod yn ymwybodol o'r angen i ddilyn y canllawiau byw'n iach sydd yn ymwneud ag ysmegu, deiet a ffitrwydd corfforol. Maent ar gael yn Gymraeg a Saesneg ar wefan y Cynulliad.

Plans are currently being prepared to modernise the Assembly's Occupational Health Service, so that its focus is extended to include the promotion of healthy lifestyles as one of its key components.

Caiff cynlluniau eu paratoi ar hyn o bryd i foderneiddio Gwasanaeth Iechyd Galwedigaethol y Cynulliad, er mwyn ymestyn ei ffocws i gynnwys hybu ffyrdd o fyw iach fel un o'i gydrannau allweddol.

Glyn Davies: I welcome your answer, as one of the greatest problems facing modern society is the increasing lack of physical fitness. Do you agree that Assembly Members should set an example, and for that purpose we should have a facility here for honing our torsos and becoming fit? Will you support a call for the inclusion of a facility in this building for that purpose?

Glyn Davies: Croesawaf eich ateb, gan mai un o'r problemau mwyaf sydd yn wynebu cymdeithas fodern yw'r diffyg ffitrwydd corfforol cynyddol. A gytunwch y dylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddangos y ffordd, ac i'r perwyl hwnnw y dylem gael cyfleusterau yma i ymarfer corff a chynyddu ffitrwydd? A gefnogwch alwad i gynnwys cyfleuster yn yr adeilad hwn ar gyfer hynny?

9:15 a.m.

Jane Hutt: I endorse your comments on the fitness of Assembly Members. On 3 July, Assembly Members will have an opportunity to test their fitness and health when the coronary heart disease national service framework is launched in the Assembly. The services and facilities provided in the Assembly building are a matter for the House Committee, not for me. The Minister for Finance, Local Government and

Jane Hutt: Cefnogaf eich sylwadau ar ffitrwydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Ar 3 Gorffennaf, caiff Aelodau'r Cynulliad y cyfle i brofi eu ffitrwydd a'u hiechyd pan gaiff fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol afiechyd coronaidd y galon ei lansio yn y Cynulliad. Mater i Bwyllgor y Tŷ, nid i mi, yw'r gwasanaethau a'r cyfleusterau a ddarperir yn adeilad y Cynulliad. Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau

Communities is responsible for answering questions on this building and the new Assembly building.

Alun Pugh: Does the Minister accept that the best advice for the unfit and middle-aged is to take moderate exercise such as walking, swimming or cycling? Will she set an example to the Assembly by taking part again in national bike to work day next week?

Jane Hutt: This will be the third year in which I will set off from Cathays Park on a bicycle on national bike to work day on 20 June. I hope that many Members will join me.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae rhai gweithluoedd yn llai iachus na'i gilydd, ac efallai fod y gweithlu hwn ymysg y rhai llai iachus. A dderbyniwch fod nifer o staff sydd yn gweithio mewn sefydliadau iechyd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn dioddef problemau gyda'u cefnau? A ydych yn bwriadu creu gwasanaeth iechyd i weithluoedd o fewn yr NHS?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r cwestiwn hwn yn ymwneud â ffitrwydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad, nid â chefnau pobl yng Nghymru'n gyffredinol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Fe gynhwysaf bobl sydd yn dioddef â'u cefnau yn y sefydliad hwn, rhai ohonynt efallai yn wan o ran asgwrn cefn.

Jane Hutt: It is important that the Assembly takes the lead in adopting UK and Welsh corporate health standards. Back problems are a major issue for any employer, particularly in the health service, where people are under strain and stress. I am sure that Assembly Members will ensure that we take the lead on this.

sydd yn gyfrifol am ateb cwestiynau ar yr adeilad hwn ac adeilad newydd y Cynulliad.

Alun Pugh: A dderbynia'r Gweinidog mai'r cyngor gorau i'r rhai nad ydynt yn ffit a phobl ganol oed yw ymarfer yn gymedrol megis cerdded, nofio neu feicio? A wnaiff hi fod yn esiampl i'r Cynulliad drwy gymryd rhan unwaith eto yn niwrnod cenedlaethol beicio i'r gwaith yr wythnos nesaf?

Jane Hutt: Hon fydd y drydedd flwyddyn i mi gychwyn o Barc Cathays ar feic ar ddiwrnod cenedlaethol beicio i'r gwaith ar 20 Mehefin. Gobeithiaf y bydd llawer o Aelodau yn ymuno â mi.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Some workforces are less healthy than others, and perhaps this workforce is among those that are less healthy. Do you accept that many staff who work in health organisations within the health service suffer from back problems? Do you intend to create a health service for workforces within the NHS?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This question relates to Assembly Members' fitness, not to Welsh people's backs in general.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I will include people who suffer from back problems in this organisation, some of them who have less backbone than others, perhaps.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig bod y Cynulliad yn cymryd yr awenau wrth fabwysiadu safonau iechyd corfforaethol y DU a Chymru. Mae poen cefn yn fater pwysig i unrhyw gyflogwr, yn arbennig y gwasanaeth iechyd, lle y mae pobl o dan straen a phwysau. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn sicrhau ein bod yn arwain y ffordd.

Annibyniaeth y Gwasanaeth Cymorth a Chyswllt i'r Cyhoedd Independence of the Public Support and Liaison Service

C4 Cynog Dafis: Pa gamau y gall y Gweinidog eu cymryd i sicrhau bod unrhyw wasanaeth cymorth a chyswllt newydd i'r cyhoedd ar gyfer yr NHS yng Nghymru yn annibynnol? (OAQ11916)

Q4 Cynog Dafis: What steps can the Minister take to ensure the independence of any new public support and liaison service for the NHS in Wales? (OAQ11916)

Jane Hutt: We are currently consulting the public and other key stakeholders on a range of patient advocacy, support and involvement mechanisms designed to strengthen the voice of patients and the public in the NHS. That consultation includes services that may be independent. I look forward to receiving the outcome of the consultation, which will be considered by the Health and Social Services Committee.

Cynog Dafis: A yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn ei bod yn bwysig, o ran hygyrdd cleifion, fod unrhyw wasanaeth eiriolaeth yn rhydd o ddylanwad buddiannau sectorau proffesiynol o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd, a bod cleifion yn teimlo y caiff eu pryderon a'u cwynion eu harchwilio'n ddi-duedd, fel y gallant ymddiried yn llwyr yn y canlyniadau?

Jane Hutt: That is one of the main reasons why I sought to, and achieved, the retention of the community health council, as an independent body for patients. The consultations that we are undertaking include proposals for an independent complaints advocacy service, new proposals for front-line help for patients, with patient support officers based in hospitals and in the community, and the possible establishment of public and patient involvement groups. The consultations also include reconsidering strengthening the role of community health councils. We will also consider the recommendations of the Government review of the complaints procedure in Wales.

Alun Cairns: Does the Minister accept that, in order for there to be sufficient confidence in any new public support and liaison service, staff should not be employed directly by the trust?

Jane Hutt: The question of which body should employ patient support officers in hospitals and in the community is being considered as part of the consultation. The community health councils, which are independent, must take the lead in devising the role and remit of complaints officers and monitor their work. The Assembly will also monitor their work. That will be subject to

Jane Hutt: Yr ydym ar hyn o bryd yn ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd a budd-ddeiliaid allweddol eraill ar amrywiaeth o beirianwaith eiriolaeth, cymorth a chyfraniad cleifion a gynlluniwyd i gryfhau llais cleifion a'r cyhoedd yn yr NHS. Mae'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw yn cynnwys gwasanaethau a allai fod yn annibynnol. Edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn canlyniad yr ymgynghoriad, a gaiff ei ystyried gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Cynog Dafis: Does the Minister accept that it is important, in terms of credibility among patients, that any advocacy service is not influenced by the interests of professional sectors within the health service, and that patients feel that their concerns and complaints will be investigated without bias, so that they can have complete confidence in the results?

Jane Hutt: Dyna un o'r prif resymau y ceisiais ac y llwyddais i gadw'r cyngor iechyd cymunedol fel corff annibynnol i gleifion. Mae'r ymgynghoriadau a gynhaliwn yn cynnwys argymhellion ar gyfer gwasanaeth eiriolaeth cwynion annibynnol, argymhellion newydd ar gyfer help rheng-flaen i gleifion, gyda swyddogion cymorth i gleifion yn gweithio mewn ysbytai ac yn y gymuned, a'r posibilrwydd o sefydlu grwpiau sydd yn cynnwys y cyhoedd a chleifion. Mae'r ymgynghoriadau hefyd yn cynnwys ailystyried cryfhau rôl y cynghorau iechyd cymunedol. Byddwn hefyd yn ystyried argymhellion adolygiad y Llywodraeth o'r drefn gwynion yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: Er mwyn magu digon o hyder mewn unrhyw wasanaeth cymorth a chyswllt newydd i'r cyhoedd, a dderbynia'r Gweinidog na ddylai staff gael eu cyflogi yn uniongyrchol gan yr ymddiriedolaeth?

Jane Hutt: Caiff mater pa gorff ddylai gyflogi swyddogion cymorth cleifion mewn ysbytai ac yn y gymuned ei ystyried fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad. Rhaid i'r cynghorau iechyd cymuned, sydd yn annibynnol, gymryd yr awenau wrth ddyfeisio rôl a chylch gwaith swyddogion cwynion a monitro eu gwaith. Bydd y Cynulliad hefyd yn monitro eu gwaith. Bydd hynny yn destun

consultation.

ymgyngoriad.

Polisi Iechyd Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru
National Health Policy for Wales

Q5 Janet Ryder: How are regional disparities factored into the development of a national health policy for Wales? (OAQ11896)

Jane Hutt: The report, 'Access and Excellence', identified four health economies in Wales that reflect the natural relationship between hospital services, clinical practices and patient flows. These economies provide a planning focus to develop health services for north Wales, Powys, west Wales and south-east Wales. The 'Improving Health in Wales' implementation group is considering these to reflect healthcare needs at a regional and local level. The strategic direction for tackling health inequalities will be provided by the National Assembly.

Janet Ryder: How do you intend to incorporate regional planning into a national strategy after the abolition of the health authorities?

Jane Hutt: It is important that we consider the results and recommendations of 'Access and Excellence', which identify the regional dimension of the health service and recognise that differences and needs are emerging at a regional level. We are removing a tier of hierarchy in Wales by abolishing the health authorities. We must acknowledge the local and regional differences and needs. That will be done strategically through the Assembly and locally through the local health groups.

Eleanor Burnham: Yn fy etholaeth, sef Gogledd Cymru, nid oes cefnogaeth HIV ar gael. Mae'r canolfannau agosaf yng Nghaer a Lerpwl ac mae'r unig glinig lle caiff pobl brofion dienw ond ar agor am 30 awr yr wythnos. O ystyried hynny, sut yr ydych yn bwriadu darparu'r gefnogaeth a'r cyfleusterau y mae pobl gogledd Cymru eu hangen ac yn eu haeddu?

C5 Janet Ryder: Ym mha ffordd y caiff gwahaniaethau rhanbarthol eu hystyried wrth ddatblygu polisi iechyd cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru? (OAQ11896)

Jane Hutt: Nododd yr adroddiad 'Mynediad a Rhagoriaeth', bedwar economi iechyd yng Nghymru sydd yn adlewyrchu'r berthynas naturiol rhwng gwasanaethau ysbytai, arferion clinigol a llif cleifion. Mae'r economïau hyn yn rhoi ffocws cynllunio i ddatblygu gwasanaethau iechyd ar gyfer gogledd Cymru, Powys, gorllewin Cymru a de-ddwyrain Cymru. Mae grŵp gweithredu 'Gwella Iechyd yng Nghymru' yn ystyried bod y rhain yn adlewyrchu anghenion gofal iechyd ar lefel ranbarthol a lleol. Bydd yr arweiniad strategol ar ymdrin ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd yn cael ei ddarparu gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Janet Ryder: Sut y bwriadwch ymgorffori cynllunio rhanbarthol i strategaeth genedlaethol ar ôl diddymu'r awdurdodau iechyd?

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ystyried canlyniadau ac argymhellion 'Mynediad a Rhagoriaeth', sydd yn nodi dimensiwn rhanbarthol y gwasanaeth iechyd ac yn cydnabod bod gwahaniaethau ac anghenion yn dod i'r wyneb ar lefel ranbarthol. Yr ydym yn dileu haen o hierarchaeth yng Nghymru drwy ddiddymu'r awdurdodau iechyd. Dylem gydnabod y gwahaniaethau a'r anghenion lleol a rhanbarthol. Gwneir hynny yn strategol drwy'r Cynulliad ac yn lleol drwy'r grwpiau iechyd lleol.

Eleanor Burnham: In my constituency of North Wales, there is no HIV support available. The closest centres are in Chester and Liverpool and the only clinic where people can be tested anonymously is only open for 30 hours a week. Given that, how do you intend to provide the support and facilities that the people of north Wales need and deserve?

Jane Hutt: I am aware of those issues. I have met several times with the chief consultant in north Wales, who is a strong campaigner on this issue. She is the person who won the Welsh Woman of the Year award this year. It is part of our sexual health strategy to consider this, but we are also mapping out our needs for our HIV services in Wales and how we take this issue forward, in terms of HIV and AIDS. North Wales is part of that strategic approach.

Peter Rogers: Do you acknowledge that special factors affect health provision in rural areas of Wales and do you agree that the Townsend committee should bear in mind in its forthcoming report that rurality is a major factor in health resource allocation?

Jane Hutt: The Health and Social Services Committee will shortly receive a report on resource allocation from Professor Peter Townsend, which targets health inequalities and the health needs of populations throughout Wales. Part of the research on that has been to consider urban factors and rural issues. Therefore, rurality factors will be reflected in the report. That report will go out to full consultation during the coming months.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r materion hynny. Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â'r prif ymgynghorydd yng ngogledd Cymru sawl gwaith, sydd yn ymgyrchydd brwd ar y mater hwn. Hi a enillodd gwobr Cymraes y Flwyddyn eleni. Mae ystyried hyn yn rhan o'n strategaeth iechyd rhywiol, ond yr ydym hefyd yn mapio ein hanghenion ar gyfer ein gwasanaethau HIV yng Nghymru a sut i ddatblygu'r mater hwn o ran HIV ac AIDS. Mae gogledd Cymru yn rhan o'r ymagwedd strategol hwnnw.

Peter Rogers: A dderbyniwch fod ffactorau arbennig yn effeithio ar ddarpariaeth iechyd mewn ardaloedd gwledig o Gymru ac a gytunwch y dylai pwyllgor Townsend gadw mewn cof yn ei adroddiad sydd ar y gweill fod gwledigrwydd yn ffactor amlwg wrth ddyrannu adnoddau iechyd?

Jane Hutt: Cyn bo hir, bydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn derbyn adroddiad ar ddyrannu adnoddau gan yr Athro Peter Townsend, sydd yn targedu anghydraddoldebau iechyd ac anghenion iechyd poblogaethau ledled Cymru. Rhan o'r ymchwil hwnnw oedd ystyried ffactorau trefol a materion gwledig. Felly, caiff ffactorau gwledigrwydd eu hadlewyrchu yn yr adroddiad. Cyflwynir yr adroddiad hwnnw ar gyfer ymgynghoriad llawn yn ystod y misoedd nesaf.

Datblygiad Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl yng Nghaerdydd Development of Mental Health Services in Wales

Q6 Pauline Jarman: Will the Minister make a brief statement on the development of mental health services in Cardiff? (OAQ11900)

Jane Hutt: The development of mental health services in particular areas is currently a matter for the relevant health authority and partner organisations. On the all-Wales front, the National Assembly is working on the production of two strategies covering mental health services in Wales, final versions of which will be issued this summer. They will help inform local decisions and should lead to greater equity of access across Wales.

C6 Pauline Jarman: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad cryno ar ddatblygiad gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yng Nghaerdydd? (OAQ11900)

Jane Hutt: Ar hyn o bryd mae datblygiad gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl mewn ardaloedd arbennig yn fater i'r awdurdod iechyd perthnasol a sefydliadau partner. O ran sefyllfa Cymru gyfan, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gweithio ar gynhyrchu dwy strategaeth yn cwmpasu gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru, a dosberthir fersiynau terfynol ohonynt yr haf hwn. Byddant yn helpu i lywio penderfyniadau lleol a dylent arwain at well mynediad i bawb ar ledled Cymru.

Pauline Jarman: You will, no doubt, be aware that it is extremely important to encourage joined-up working in such areas. How do you intend to ensure that the new flexibility in pooling NHS and social service departments' budgets, as we discussed in Plenary on Tuesday, will be used to improve mental health?

Jane Hutt: Mental health improvement will depend on the health and social care sectors working closely together, and with our partners in the voluntary sector, users and carers. The flexibilities that we are enabling in Wales and the additional grant that we approved on Tuesday will help us break down barriers and move forward with pioneering practice, of which there are already examples in Wales. We will have to monitor that closely and ensure that the NHS and local government work closely together. We believe that we are striving to do that through the new plan, 'Improving Health in Wales'.

Richard Edwards: A conference on dual diagnosis, which was sponsored by the Assembly, was held some three months ago. It linked mental health with alcohol and substance abuse. Will you give a progress report on that?

Jane Hutt: That is an important issue. It was part of the exploration of the adult mental health strategy and is also an issue for the child and adolescent mental health strategy. That will emerge as a policy area that we must address in Wales through the renewal and development of our mental health services. Thank you for making that point. We will follow it up.

9:25 a.m.

William Graham: Will you comment on the demand from organisations such as the Zito Trust, for independent inquiries into murders committed by people with diagnosed mental health problems. One hundred and twenty such investigations have been carried out in England, but not one in Wales.

Jane Hutt: Fortunately, such tragedies are

Pauline Jarman: Mae'n siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd hybu cydweithio mewn meysydd o'r fath. Sut yr ydych yn bwriadu sicrhau y defnyddir yr hyblygrwydd newydd wrth gyfuno cyllidebau'r NHS ac adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, fel y trafodasom yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mawrth, i wella iechyd meddwl?

Jane Hutt: Bydd gwella iechyd meddwl yn dibynnu ar y sectorau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn cydweithio'n agos, a gyda'nartneriaid yn y sector gwirfoddol, defnyddwyr a gofalcwyr. Bydd yr hyblygrwydd a alluogwn yng Nghymru a'r grant ychwanegol a gymeradwywyd gennym ddydd Mawrth yn ein helpu i oresgyn y rhwystrau a datblygu arfer arloesol, y mae enghreifftiau ohono yng Nghymru eisoes. Bydd yn rhaid i ni fonitro hynny'n ofalus a sicrhau bod yr NHS a llywodraeth leol yn cydweithio'n agos. Credwn ein bod yn ymgynhyddu at hynny drwy'r cynllun newydd, 'Gwella Iechyd yng Nghymru'.

Richard Edwards: Tua thri mis yn ôl, cynhaliwyd cynhadledd ar ddiagnosis deuol a noddwyd gan y Cynulliad. Yr oedd yn cysylltu iechyd meddwl â chamddefnyddio alcohol a sylweddau. A roddwch adroddiad o gynnydd ar hynny?

Jane Hutt: Mae hynny yn fater pwysig. Rhan o ymchwiliad strategaeth iechyd meddwl oedolion ydoedd ac mae hefyd yn fater ar gyfer strategaeth iechyd meddwl plant a phobl ifanc. Bydd hynny'n datblygu yn faes polisi y bydd yn rhaid inni yng Nghymru fynd i'r afael ag ef drwy adnewyddu a datblygu ein gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl. Diolch ichi am wneud y pwynt hwnnw. Byddwn yn mynd ar ei drywydd.

William Graham: A wnewch chi sylw ar y galw gan fudiadau megis Ymddiriedolaeth Zito, am ymchwiliad annibynnol i lofruddiaethau a gyflawnir gan bobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Cynhaliwyd 120 o ymchwiliadau tebyg yn Lloegr, ond dim un yng Nghymru.

Jane Hutt: Yn ffodus, mae trasiectiau o'r fath

rare. We have not undertaken independent inquiries in Wales. We are looking at the whole provision of mental health services, in terms of prevention and treatment. That is where the emphasis should be, while ensuring that we learn lessons from, and act on individual tragedies.

yn brin. Ni chynhaliwyd ymchwiliadau annibynnol gennym yng Nghymru. Edrychwn ar holl ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl, yn nhermau atal a thriniaeth. Dyna lle y dylid gosod y pwyslais, tra'n sicrhau hefyd ein bod yn dysgu o drasiedfau unigol, ac yn gweithredu arnynt.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes Questions to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning

Ceisiadau am Leoedd Mewn Sefydliadau Addysg Uwch Applications into Higher Education Institutions

Q1 Peter Black: Will the Minister give the latest figures on applications into higher education institutions within Wales for courses starting in September 2001? (OAQ11947)

C1 Peter Black: A all y Gweinidog roi ffigurau diweddaraf y ceisiadau am leoedd mewn sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru, ar gyfer cyrsiau sydd yn dechrau ym mis Medi 2001? (OAQ11947)

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): The latest figures published by the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service on 1 June 2001 show that, as at 16 May 2001, there were 54,224 students applying to study for full-time and sandwich undergraduate courses at Welsh higher education institutions in 2001-02.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd ar 1 Mehefin 2001 gan y Gwasanaeth Mynediad i Brifysgolion a Cholegau y gwnaethpwyd cais, erbyn 16 Mai 2001, gan 54,224 o fyfyrwyr i astudio ar gyrsiau israddedig amser llawn a chysiau rhyngosod mewn sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru yn 2001-02.

Peter Black: In Scotland, where tuition fees have been abolished, there has been a huge increase in the number of students going to university. Given the publication of the Rees Commission report today, will you welcome its recommendations and make representations to the UK Government to abolish tuition fees in Wales?

Peter Black: Yn yr Alban, lle y diddymwyd ffioedd dysgu, bu cynnydd enfawr yn nifer y myfyrwyr sydd yn mynd i brifysgol. Gan ystyried y cyhoeddir adroddiad Comisiwn Rees heddiw, a groesawch ei argymhellion a chyflwyno sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU i ddiddymu ffioedd dysgu yng Nghymru?

Jane Davidson: The number of students applying to go to university in Scotland has increased by 3.4 per cent. It should be noted that the number of students from Wales applying to go to universities throughout the UK has increased by over 1 per cent. We are waiting to hear the outcome of the independent commission, of which the Liberal Democrats seem to suggest that they have prior knowledge. I look forward, as am I sure the entire Assembly does, to attending the press conference at 11 a.m. today and joining with all Assembly Members for the official launch in the Assembly Neuadd at 12.30 p.m.

Jane Davidson: Mae nifer y myfyrwyr sydd yn gwneud cais i fynychu prifysgol yn yr Alban wedi cynyddu 3.4 y cant. Dylid nodi bod nifer y myfyrwyr o Gymru sydd yn gwneud cais i fynychu prifysgolion ledled y DU wedi cynyddu o dros 1 y cant. Arhoswn i glywed canlyniad y comisiwn annibynnol, y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn awgrymu bod ganddynt wybodaeth flaenorol ohono. Edrychaf ymlaen, fel yr wyf yn sicr y mae gweddill y Cynulliad, at fynychu cynhadledd i'r wasg am 11 a.m. heddiw ac ymuno â holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad am y lansiad swyddogol yn Neuadd y Cynulliad am 12.30 p.m.

Gareth Jones: Oni ddylai eich cyd-Aelodau Llafur a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol eich llongyfarch am ichi lwyddo i amddifadu'r gwasanaeth addysg yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf o fuddsoddiad o hyd at £58 miliwn? Onid yw'r diffyg hwn yn dwysáu problemau ariannol amlwg addysg bellach ac uwch ac ysgolion yng Nghymru?

Jane Davidson: The Assembly agreed the budget for the education service last year. At the meeting of the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee yesterday, I undertook to provide you with information on end of year flexibility. I will do that at the next Committee.

Lorraine Barrett: Do you agree that it is not the case that Scotland has abolished tuition fees, but rather have abolished up-front tuition fees as there is still a graduate endowment tax? We must be clear on that.

Jane Davidson: Those who visited Scotland and Northern Ireland with the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, heard at first hand that Scotland has not, as Lorraine said, dropped the principle of tuition fees. It has abolished up-front tuition fees and put in place a graduate endowment tax, which applies to all university leavers subject to their income.

In Northern Ireland, the Minister of Education is currently consulting on proposals, not to abandon tuition fees, but to consider introducing bursaries to encourage widening participation among those who suffer the most hardship. I await the independent commission's proposals with interest.

Jonathan Morgan: If the recommendations are, as we expect, that tuition fees should be abolished and maintenance grants should be reintroduced, this will be widely seen as a complete vindication of the policies that the Welsh Conservative Party has pursued for the last two years. Will you, therefore, publicly apologise to Wales's students, who are being hard hit by your Government's policies that are being pursued by the Westminster

Gareth Jones: Should not your Labour and Liberal Democrat colleagues congratulate you for succeeding in depriving the education service of an investment of up to £58 million during the last financial year? Does not this deficit intensify the obvious financial problems of further and higher education and schools in Wales?

Jane Davidson: Cytunodd y Cynulliad ar y gyllideb ar gyfer y gwasanaeth addysg y llynedd. Yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ddoe, rhoddais wybodaeth i chi am yr hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn. Gwnaf hynny yn y Pwyllgor nesaf.

Lorraine Barrett: A gytunwch mai'r gwir yw nad yw'r Alban wedi diddymu ffioedd dysgu, ond eu bod yn hytrach wedi diddymu ffioedd dysgu ymlaen-llaw gan fod treth gwaddol graddedigion o hyd? Rhaid ini fod yn glir ar hynny.

Jane Davidson: Clywodd y rhai a ymwelodd â'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon gyda'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn uniongyrchol nad yw'r Alban, fel y dywedodd Lorraine, wedi gollwng yr egwyddor o ffioedd dysgu. Mae wedi diddymu ffioedd dysgu ymlaen-llaw ac wedi sefydlu treth gwaddol graddedigion, sydd yn berthnasol i bawb sydd yn gadael prifysgol yn amodol ar eu hincwm.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae Gweinidog Addysg Gogledd Iwerddon yn ymgynghori ar gynigion, nid i ddiddymu ffioedd dysgu, ond i ystyried cyflwyno bwrseriau i annog ehangu cyfranogiad ymysg y rhai sydd yn dioddef y caledi mwyaf. Disgwyliaf gynigion y comisiwn annibynnol yn eiddgar.

Jonathan Morgan: Os mai'r argymhellion, fel y disgwyliwn, yw y dylid diddymu ffioedd dysgu ac ailsefydlu grantiau cynhaliaeth, caiff hyn ei weld yn gyffredinol fel amddiffyniad llwyr o'r polisiau y bu Plaid Geidwadol Cymru yn eu dilyn ers dwy flynedd. A wnewch chi, felly, ymddiheuro'n gyhoeddus i fyfyrwyr Cymru, a gaiff eu heffeithio'n arw gan bolisiau eich Llywodraeth chi ac a gaiff eu dilyn gan

administration?

Jane Davidson: The proposals for tuition fees were introduced by the Conservative Government. [CONSERVATIVE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'No, you are wrong.']

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister is answering a supplementary question from the Welsh Conservative group. I am sure that the Welsh Conservatives want to hear the answer.

Jane Davidson: The important issue is that we are waiting for the outcome of this independent review. We will hear what the independent review has to say. I will then make the Executive response on 26 June, as has been flagged up many times before.

weinyddiaeth San Steffan?

Jane Davidson: Cyflwynwyd y cynigion ar gyfer ffioedd dysgu gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol. [AELODAU CEIDWADOL Y CYNULLIAD: 'Na, yr ydych yn anghywir.']

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r Gweinidog yn ateb cwestiwn atodol gan grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru am glywed yr ateb.

Jane Davidson: Yr hyn sydd yn bwysig yw ein bod yn aros am ganlyniad yr adolygiad annibynnol hwn. Cawn glywed beth a ddywed yr adolygiad annibynnol. Cyflwynaf ymateb y Weithrediaeth ar 26 Mehefin, fel sydd wedi ei nodi nifer o weithiau eisoes.

Chwaraeon mewn Ysgolion Sport in Schools

Q2 Peter Black: When is the Minister expecting to publish an inquiry into sport in schools? (OAQ11948)

Jane Davidson: I have no plans to publish an inquiry into sport in schools. The physical education and school sport taskforce has produced its report. I am broadly content with its recommendations, and I am issuing the report for consultation this month. The report promotes a common vision for improving standards and provides an agenda for action for all those involved in the provision of PE and school sport activities. I have made £500,000 available this year to take forward several recommendations, which will include appointing a national PE and school sport co-ordinator to support the development and implementation of the recommendations.

Peter Black: When the report is published and the consultation is completed are you confident that enough money will be available to implement its recommendations in full?

Jane Davidson: As I have already said, it was an independent report. We have made £500,000 available this year to take forward

C2 Peter Black: Pryd y mae'r Gweinidog yn disgwyl cyhoeddi ymchwiliad i chwaraeon mewn ysgolion? (OAQ11948)

Jane Davidson: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw fwriad i gyhoeddi ymchwiliad i chwaraeon mewn ysgolion. Mae'r tasglu addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon mewn ysgolion wedi cynhyrchu ei adroddiad. Yr wyf yn weddol fodlon â'i argymhellion, ac yn cyflwyno'r adroddiad ar gyfer ymgynghoriad y mis hwn. Mae'r adroddiad yn hyrwyddo gweledigaeth gyffredin dros wella safonau ac yn cynnig agenda gweithredu ar gyfer pawb sydd yn ymwneud â'r ddarpariaeth Addysg Gorfforol a gweithgareddau chwaraeon mewn ysgolion. Yr wyf wedi rhyddhau £500,000 eleni i weithredu nifer o argymhellion, a fydd yn cynnwys penodi cydlynnydd cenedlaethol ar gyfer addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon mewn ysgolion i gynorthwyo â'r gwaith o ddatblygu a gweithredu'r argymhellion.

Peter Black: Pan gyhoeddir yr adroddiad a phan gwblheir y broses ymgynghori a ydych yn hyderus y bydd digon o arian ar gael i weithredu ei argymhellion yn llawn?

Jane Davidson: Fel y dywedais eisoes, adroddiad annibynnol ydoedd. Rhyddhawyd £500,000 eleni i weithredu nifer o'r

several of the recommendations in the PE and school sport task force report, including developing programmes for the continuing professional development of all teachers, establishing pilot curriculum development centres, as well as appointing the national co-ordinator. I pay tribute to Rosemary Butler, who has contacted me regularly since I became Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, to ask when this report will be published. I have said in this Chamber before, as someone who taught PE in schools, and following on from a question asked to Jane Hutt earlier, we strongly believe in the importance of health and in encouraging young people to take up sporting opportunities.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Un peth yw credu yn yr egwyddor fod angen hyrwyddo chwaraeon mewn ysgolion a sicrhau iechyd disgyblion, ond nid wyf wedi clywed am yr ymrwymiad ariannol y gofynnodd Peter Black amdano. A allwch roi sicrwydd y bydd gweinyddiaeth y Cynulliad yn barod i sicrhau bod yr arian ar gael i weithredu ar y targedau a osodir yn yr adroddiad yn ein hysgolion?

Jane Davidson: We have gone out to broad consultation on the report's outcome. We have taken on board some recommendations immediately. I have just mentioned that £500,000 has been made available to take forward the three key issues—appointing a national co-ordinator, developing the pilot centres as proposed in the report, and developing programmes and the continuing professional development of all teachers. That £500,000 is there now.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I have a question for Mrs Motivator Minister, in her role as a former PE teacher. I am sure that you agree that the provision of playing fields is vital. There is a proposal to take away a playing field in Fishguard to build a new primary school that is being displaced by a supermarket. I express due concern about that. Could we meet to discuss that situation? I realise that it is a crosscutting issue, but I am sure that you would agree that, in principle, playing fields are important. I wish to discuss this particular situation with you.

argymhellion yn adroddiad y tasglu addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon mewn ysgolion, gan gynnwys datblygu rhaglenni ar gyfer datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus pob athro, sefydlu canolfannau peilot datblygu'r cwricwlwm, yn ogystal â phenodi'r cydlynnydd cenedlaethol. Talaf deyrnged i Rosemary Butler, sydd wedi cysylltu â mi yn rheolaidd ers i mi ddod yn Weinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, i ofyn pryd y cyhoeddir yr adroddiad hwn. Dywedais eisoes yn y Siambr hon, fel rhywun a ddysgodd addysg gorfforol mewn ysgolion, ac yn dilyn cwestiwn a ofynnwyd i Jane Hutt yn gynharach, credwn yn gryf ym mhwysigrwydd iechyd ac annog pobl ifanc i ddilyn cyfleoedd mewn chwaraeon.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It is one thing to believe in the principle that we need to promote sport in schools and ensure pupils' health, but I have not heard of the financial commitment for which Peter Black asked. Can you give an assurance that the Assembly administration will be prepared to ensure that money is available to implement the targets set in this report in our schools?

Jane Davidson: Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad eang gennym ar ganlyniad yr adroddiad. Derbyniasom rai o'r argymhellion yn syth. Soniais eisoes am y £500,000 a ryddhawyd ar gyfer datblygu'r tri phrif fater—penodi cydlynnydd cenedlaethol, datblygu canolfannau peilot fel yr awgrymwyd yn yr adroddiad, a datblygu rhaglenni a datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus pob athro. Mae'r £500,000 hwnnw ar gael yn awr.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Mae gennyf gwestiwn i'r Gweinidog Mrs Motivator, yn ei rôl fel cyn athrawes addysg gorfforol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn hanfodol darparu caeau chwarae. Mae cynnig i gael gwared â chae chwarae yn Abergwaun er mwyn adeiladu ysgol gynradd newydd a gaiff ei disodli gan archfarchnad. Mynegaf fy mhryderon am hynny. A allwn gyfarfod i drafod y sefyllfa? Deallaf ei fod yn fater trawsbynciol, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch mewn egwyddor fod caeau chwarae yn bwysig. Dymunaf drafod y mater hwn â chi.

9:35 a.m.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Is the playing field in Fishguard next to a school?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A yw'r maes chwarae yn Abergwaun gerllaw ysgol?

Nick Bourne: It is a school playing field.

Nick Bourne: Mae'n faes chwarae ysgol.

The Presiding Officer: In which case, it is in order.

Y Llywydd: Felly mae mewn trefn.

Jane Davidson: If you write to me about the individual case, I will be happy to respond.

Jane Davidson: Os ysgrifennwch ataf ynglŷn â'r mater unigol, byddaf yn fodlon ymateb.

Cyllideb Ysgolion a Roddir yn Uniongyrchol i'r Ysgolion Schools Budget Given Directly to Schools

Q3 Glyn Davies: What plans does the Minister have to increase the proportion of each school's budget given directly to schools rather than through local education authorities? (OAQ11889)

C3 Glyn Davies: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog i gynyddu'r gyfran honno o gyllideb pob ysgol a roddir yn uniongyrchol i'r ysgolion, yn hytrach na thrwy awdurdodau addysg lleol? (OAQ11889)

Jane Davidson: Under the Financing of Maintained Schools Regulations 1999, a local education authority can retain funding for strategic management, access, school improvement, and specialised provision. The remainder of its schools budget must be allocated to schools. The key issue is not the level of delegation, it is whether authorities set appropriate levels of funding for schools' delegated budgets and for centrally provided services. Whether local authorities are responsive to the needs of their schools and provide high quality services for them is also an issue.

Jane Davidson: O dan Reoliadau Ariannu Ysgolion a Gynhelir 1999, gall awdurdod addysg lleol gadw arian ar gyfer rheolaeth strategol, mynediad, gwella ysgolion, a darpariaeth arbenigol. Rhaid i weddill ei gyllideb i ysgolion gael ei ddyrannu i ysgolion. Nid lefel y dirprwyo yw'r mater allweddol, ond a yw'r awdurdodau yn pennu lefelau priodol o arian ar gyfer cyllidebau a ddirprwyir i ysgolion ac ar gyfer gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn ganolog. Mae pa un a yw'r awdurdodau lleol yn ymatebol i anghenion eu hysgolion ac yn darparu gwasanaethau o ansawdd uchel iddynt hefyd yn fater i'w drafod.

Glyn Davies: I worry about the effect that this has on staff morale. Do you accept the view recently put to me by a mid-Wales headteacher, that the current perceived disadvantages to schools in rural Wales—as compared with England and Scotland because of different arrangements—are going to lead to the haemorrhaging of ambitious young teachers from Wales? Do you not think that you should address this matter before too much damage is done?

Glyn Davies: Yr wyf yn poeni am yr effaith a gaiff hynny ar forâl y staff. A dderbyniwch y farn a ddatganwyd i mi gan bennaeth yng nghanolbarth Cymru yn ddiweddar, fod yr anfanteision honedig ar hyn o bryd i ysgolion yng Nghymru wledig—o gymharu â Lloegr a'r Alban oherwydd trefniadau gwahanol—yn mynd i arwain at lu o athrawon ifanc uchelgeisiol yn gadael Cymru? Oni chredwch y dylech fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn cyn y gwneir gormod o ddifrod?

Jane Davidson: No, I do not agree with that viewpoint. We must make the situation clear. We have demonstrated to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee repeatedly,

Jane Davidson: Na, ni chytunaf â'r farn honno. Rhaid inni egluro'r sefyllfa. Yr ydym wedi ddangos i'r pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes droeon, er bod ein dulliau ar gyfer

that although our mechanisms for funding are different, the overall spend matches up well with eight out of 10 English regions. That is a positive story. All of the extra money that has been provided by this Labour Government has been passed on to schools in Wales. It is important that we continue to work with our local education authorities to ensure that we provide high quality environments, which is why we are focusing on school buildings, as well as providing the teachers and the central support, which is essential. That is necessary particularly in rural areas such as Powys, where high transport costs are run through the local education authority.

Tom Middlehurst: Do you agree that headteachers in Wales highly value the professional and educational support services that local education authorities provide? Would you also acknowledge that it is important that LEAs retain the capacity to respond to local pressures and needs, as they should determine them within their county areas? In fact, in such areas as special education, transport, and so on, it is crucial that the LEA has the capacity and the ability to assess those needs and to meet those requirements.

Jane Davidson: I agree that there are several essential functions that cannot readily be delegated to schools. Specialist support for special educational needs is of great interest to the Assembly. I have already referred to major spending on school buildings and to school transport. Monitoring school performance, providing support to individual schools and drawing up education strategic plans, making provision for excluded pupils and those with behavioural difficulties are all issues that would be difficult to address at the individual level. The overall strategic responsibility is needed, but you also need local authorities to be accountable to their electorate for how much is spent on education and what is done with the money.

ariannu yn wahanol, bod y gwariant cyffredinol yn cyfateb yn dda gydag wyth allan o 10 o ranbarthau yn Lloegr. Mae hynny'n beth cadarnhaol. Trosglwyddwyd yr holl arian ychwanegol a ddarparwyd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur hon i ysgolion yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn parhau i weithio â'n hawdurdodau addysg lleol i sicrhau ein bod yn darparu amgylcheddau o ansawdd uchel. Dyna pam ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar adeiladau ysgolion, yn ogystal â darparu'r athrawon a'r cymorth canolog, sydd yn hanfodol. Mae hynny'n angenrheidiol yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig fel Powys, lle caiff costau teithio uchel eu talu drwy'r awdurdod addysg lleol.

Tom Middlehurst: A gytunwch fod penaeithiaid yng Nghymru yn rhoi gwerth uchel ar wasanaethau cymorth proffesiynol ac addysgol y mae awdurdodau addysg lleol yn eu darparu? A gydnabyddwch hefyd ei bod yn bwysig bod AALL yn cadw'r capasiti i ymateb i bwysau ac anghenion lleol, oherwydd dylent eu pennu o fewn ardaloedd eu sir? Yn wir, mewn meysydd fel addysg arbennig, trafndiaeth, ac ati, mae'n hanfodol bod gan yr AALL y capasiti a'r gallu i asesu'r anghenion hynny a chwrdd â'r gofynion hynny.

Jane Davidson: Cytunaf fod nifer o swyddogaethau hanfodol na ellid eu dirprwyo'n hawdd i ysgolion. Mae cymorth arbenigol ar gyfer anghenion addysgol arbennig o ddiddordeb mawr i'r Cynulliad. Cyfeiriais eisoes at wariant mawr ar adeiladau ysgolion ac ar drafndiaeth ysgolion. Mae monitro perfformiad ysgolion, darparu cymorth i ysgolion unigol a llunio cynlluniau addysg strategol, darparu ar gyfer disgyblion a waharddwyd a'r rhai hynny ag anawsterau ymddygiad i gyd yn faterion y byddai'n anodd mynd i'r afael â hwy ar lefel unigol. Mae angen y cyfrifoldeb strategol cyffredinol, ond hefyd mae angen i'r awdurdodau lleol fod yn atebol i'w hetholwyr dros faint gaiff ei wario ar addysg a beth a wneir â'r arian.

Addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn Colegau Addysg Bellach
Welsh-medium Education in Further Education Colleges

C4 Gareth Jones: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon ynghylch darpariaeth addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn colegau addysg bellach yng Nghymru? (OAQ11953)

Jane Davidson: Within the remit letter of the National Council for Education and Training for Wales, ELWa, I reflected the breadth and complexity of the work that the Assembly expects the national council to perform. That remit letter expressed that the council must develop a strategy for the provision of post-16 Welsh medium learning in response to need. I expect this to be taken forward as part of the development of the council's corporate plan. Within further education, a 40 per cent premium has been added for funding of courses delivered through the medium of Welsh, specifically to increase Welsh-medium provision. The national council will be reviewing the effectiveness of the arrangement and taking account of the results when developing its strategy.

Gareth Jones: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed am y buddsoddiad ychwanegol. Fel y gwyddoch, pwysleisiodd Prif Arolygydd Ysgolion Ei Mawrhydi yn ei hadroddiad blynyddol nad yw'r holl golegau addysg bellach a darparwyd hyfforddiant yn cynnig darpariaeth ddigonol ar gyfer disgyblion o ysgolion Cymraeg neu ddwyieithog. A yw datrys y broblem hon yn flaenoriaeth gan ELWa neu a yw hyn eto i'w ddehongli fel barn oddrychol ac i'w ddidymu yn unol â'ch penderfyniad chi a'ch cyd-aelodau Llafur a Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ddoe?

Jane Davidson: Part of ELWa's remit is to reflect the Assembly's priorities for Welsh-medium provision in its statutory Welsh language scheme and corporate and business plans. ELWa will be developing strategies to encourage more people to take up learning through the medium of Welsh. In the meantime, ELWa is funding the Further Education Development Agency to translate and disseminate learning materials free of charge via the Wales Digital College website.

Q4 Gareth Jones: What measures has the Minister taken to address concerns surrounding the provision of Welsh-medium education in FE colleges in Wales? (OAQ11953)

Jane Davidson: O fewn cylch gwaith Cyngor Cenedlaethol Cymru dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant, ELWa, adlewyrchais ehangder a chymhlethdod y gwaith y mae'r Cynulliad yn disgwyl i'r cyngor cenedlaethol ymgymryd ag ef. Datganodd y llythyr cylch gwaith hwnnw fod yn rhaid i'r cyngor ddatblygu strategaeth ar gyfer darparu dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ôl-16 mewn ymateb i'r angen. Disgwyliaf i hyn gael ei weithredu fel rhan o ddatblygiad cynllun corfforaethol y cyngor. O fewn addysg bellach, ychwanegwyd premiwm o 40 y cant ar gyfer ariannu cyrsiau a gyflwynir drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, yn benodol i gynyddu'r ddarpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Bydd y cyngor cenedlaethol yn cynnal adolygiad ar effeithiolrwydd y trefniant ac yn ystyried y canlyniadau wrth ddatblygu ei strategaeth.

Gareth Jones: I am pleased to hear of that additional investment. As you know, Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Schools emphasised in her annual report that not all further education colleges and training providers offer sufficient provision for pupils from Welsh medium or bilingual schools. Is solving this problem a priority for ELWa or is this again to be interpreted as a subjective view to be dismissed in accordance with the decision taken by you and your Labour and Liberal Democrat colleagues in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee yesterday?

Jane Davidson: Rhan o gylch gwaith ELWa yw adlewyrchu blaenoriaethau'r Cynulliad ar gyfer darpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg o fewn ei gynllun iaith Gymraeg statudol a chynlluniau corfforaethol a busnes. Bydd ELWa yn datblygu strategaethau i annog mwy o bobl i ddechrau dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Yn y cyfamser, mae ELWa yn ariannu'r Asiantaeth Datblygu Addysg Bellach i gyfieithu a dosbarthu deunyddiau dysgu am ddim drwy wefan Coleg Digidol

FORUM has also proposed the setting up of a bilingual post-16 learning centre to help institutions develop their bilingual provision and to produce and disseminate new teaching material. Therefore, I am confident that, by working closely with ELWa and with the colleges, we can improve the provision currently available.

Eleanor Burnham: Pa gamau a gymerir gennyh i annog myfyrwyr i ddilyn cyrsiau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn colegau addysg bellach yng Nghymru?

Jane Davidson: As I said in the initial response to the question, Eleanor, in its remit letter, we asked ELWa to ensure that there is a provision for post-16 Welsh-medium learning in response to need. In 1999, the former Further Education Funding Council for Wales commissioned Canolfan Bedwyr to undertake a study of Welsh-medium provision and the factors affecting it. The Education and Lifelong Learning Committee will be considering the findings of that study as part of its educational review of Welsh-medium education. The study discovered that the reluctance of Welsh speaking students to continue with their studies in Welsh was due to a number of reasons: peer pressure; eagerness to sever connections with school tradition; a perception that Welsh courses involved more work due to lack of course materials; examinations set in England and the perception that Welsh courses were too difficult. Clearly, as a body that wants to produce evidence-based policy, the Assembly needs to take the survey's findings into account. That survey contributed towards the remit given to ELWa to ensure that it enhances Welsh-medium provision.

Cymru. Mae FFORWM hefyd wedi cynnig sefydlu canolfan ddysgu ôl-16 ddwyieithog i helpu sefydliadau i ddatblygu eu darpariaeth ddwyieithog a chynhyrchu a dosbarthu deunydd addysgu newydd. Felly, yr wyf yn hyderus y gallwn wella'r ddarpariaeth sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd drwy gydweithio'n agos ag ELWa a'r colegau.

Eleanor Burnham: What steps are you taking to encourage students to follow Welsh-medium courses in further education colleges in Wales?

Jane Davidson: Fel y dywedais yn yr ymateb cychwynnol i'r cwestiwn, Eleanor, yn ei lythyr cylch gwaith, fe ofynasom i ELWa sicrhau bod darpariaeth ar gyfer dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ôl-16 mewn ymateb i angen. Yn 1999, comisiynodd Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Bellach Cymru Ganolfan Bedwyr i gynnal astudiaeth o ddarpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r ffactorau sydd yn effeithio arni. Bydd y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn ystyried canfyddiadau'r astudiaeth honno fel rhan o'i adolygiad addysgol o addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Darganfu'r astudiaeth fod myfyrwyr sydd yn Gymry Cymraeg yn amharod i barhau â'u hastudiaethau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg am nifer o resymau: pwysau gan eu cyfoedion; dyhead i dorri cysylltiadau â thraddodiad yr ysgol; canfyddiad fod mwy o waith ynghlwm â chyrtsiau Cymraeg oherwydd diffyg deunyddiau cwrs; arholiadau yn Lloegr a'r canfyddiad fod cyrsiau Cymraeg yn rhy anodd. Mae'n amlwg, fel corff sydd am gynhyrchu polisi ar sail tystiolaeth, bod angen i'r Cynulliad ystyried canfyddiadau'r arolwg. Cyfrannodd yr arolwg hwnnw at y cylch gwaith a roddwyd i ELWa i sicrhau ei fod yn gwella darpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Trafodaethau gyda Chyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru Discussions with the Welsh Joint Education Committee

Q5 Alun Cairns: Would the Minister make a statement on any discussions she has had with the WJEC regarding the implementation of the Assembly's education policies? (OAQ11946)

Jane Davidson: I met the chair and chief executive of the WJEC on 23 April and discussed a number of issues regarding the

C5 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar unrhyw drafodaethau y mae wedi'u cynnal gyda Chyd-bwyllgor Addysg Cymru ynghylch rhoi polisïau addysg y Cynulliad ar waith? (OAQ11946)

Jane Davidson: Cyfarfûm â chadeirydd a phrif weithredwr CBAC ar 23 Ebrill a thrafodais nifer o faterion yn ymwneud â

WJEC's core business.

Alun Cairns: Standing Orders preclude us from asking the First Minister direct questions in relation to any Minister's portfolio. Therefore, will you advise us of discussions between the First Minister and the WJEC and whether he has sought to influence board members? If you will not answer that question, will you support a full debate being held in the Assembly on the important role of the WJEC?

The Presiding Officer: Order. The question on the order paper refers to the education policies of the WJEC and its relation to the Assembly.

Jane Davidson: I have no response to make to Alun's question.

Cynog Dafis: A yw'r Gweinidog yn cofio cynnig a basiwyd yn y Cynulliad ar 16 Tachwedd, gyda chefnogaeth y grŵp Llafur a'i chefnogaeth hi, yn galw arni i gynnal trafodaethau gyda CBAC a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru er mwyn deall statws cyfreithiol ac amgylchiadau ariannol CBAC yn well, a chyflwyno adroddiad i'r Cynulliad? A yw hefyd yn cofio bod y cytundeb partneriaeth yn cydnabod bod pleidleisiau mwyafrifol mewn Cyfarfodydd Llawn yn rhwymo aelodau'r Cabinet? Pa bryd y bydd y Gweinidog yn gweithredu ar y ddau ymrwymiad hyn?

Jane Davidson: As I have already said, the Assembly does not have a problem with the legal status of the WJEC. The WJEC is a private company. Its members are the local authorities of Wales, which represent the political parties of Wales. If WJEC members do not have a problem with the WJEC's legal status as a private company, then neither does the Assembly. In terms of educational issues, I welcome the fact that the WJEC has seen a 13 per cent increase in the number of young people taking WJEC examinations. We are pleased with the way that the WJEC is increasing its market share and we will continue to support it in its core business.

9:45 a.m.

busnes craidd CBAC.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn ein hatal rhag gofyn cwestiynau uniongyrchol i Brif Weinidog Cymru mewn perthynas â phortffolio unrhyw Weinidog. Felly, a wnewch ein hysbysu o drafodaethau rhwng y Prif Weinidog a CBAC a pha un ai a yw wedi ceisio dylanwadu ar aelodau'r bwrdd? Os nad atebwch y cwestiwn hwnnw, a gefnogwch gynnal dadl lawn yn y Cynulliad ar rôl bwysig CBAC?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r cwestiwn ar bapur y drefn yn cyfeirio at bolisiau addysg CBAC a'i berthynas â'r Cynulliad.

Jane Davidson: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw ymateb i gwestiwn Alun.

Cynog Dafis: Does the Minister recall a motion that was adopted by the Assembly on 16 November, with the Labour group's support and her own support, calling on her to hold discussions with the WJEC and the Welsh Local Government Association in order to achieve a better understanding of the WJEC's legal status and financial affairs, and to present a report to the Assembly? Does she also remember that the partnership agreement recognised that a majority vote in Plenary binds Cabinet members? When will the Minister act on these two commitments?

Jane Davidson: Fel y dywedais eisoes, nid oes gan y Cynulliad broblem â statws cyfreithiol CBAC. Cwmni preifat yw CBAC. Ei aelodau yw awdurdodau lleol Cymru, sydd yn cynrychioli pleidiau gwleidyddol Cymru. Os nad oes gan aelodau CBAC broblem â statws cyfreithiol CBAC fel cwmni preifat, yna nid oes gan y Cynulliad broblem ychwaith. O ran materion addysgol, croesawaf y ffaith bod CBAC wedi gweld cynnydd o 13 y cant yn nifer y bobl ifanc sydd yn sefyll arholiadau CBAC. Yr ydym yn falch o'r ffordd y mae CBAC yn cynyddu ei gyfran o'r farchnad a byddwn yn parhau i'w gefnogi yn ei fusnes craidd.

Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ Questions to the House Committee

Defnyddio Cardiau Debyd yn Ffreutur a Siop y Cynulliad Use of Debit Cards in the Assembly Canteen and Shop

Q1 Christine Chapman: Will you make a statement of progress on the use of debit cards for transactions in the Assembly canteen and shop? (OAQ11922)

The Deputy Presiding Officer (John Marek): As far as I am aware, the House Committee has not been asked to consider the matter and, therefore, no progress has been made.

Christine Chapman: I hope that we can make progress on this matter, as it seems draconian that, for whatever reason, the Assembly does not allow this kind of transaction. It is surprising to constituents and visitors, especially those from abroad. A group of visitors from Patagonia, who visited the Assembly last month, was surprised that it could not purchase any products by debit card. This situation could be mitigated by the installation of a cash point machine nearby.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I note your comments. We are currently in the process of trying to set up a post office where cheques could be cashed, and I hope that that plan will come to fruition. Eurest does accept payment by cheque. However, the installation of a card machine would cost the Assembly money. I will refer your request for Eures to be able to accept payment by debit card to the catering sub-committee. If it can, it should do so.

Alun Cairns: What discussions has the Deputy Presiding Officer had with banks, regarding establishing a cash point or similar machine in the National Assembly? If they can be established in petrol forecourts and Spar shops, there is no reason why we cannot have one in the Assembly.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In response to the House Committee's previous request to provide a cash point or a facility to cash cheques in the Assembly building, the feasibility of providing a cash-back facility in

C1 Christine Chapman: A wnaiff y Pwyllgor ddatganiad o gynnydd o ran defnyddio cardiau debyd yn ffreutur a siop y Cynulliad? (OAQ11922)

Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek): Hyd y gwn i, ni ofynnwyd i Bwyllgor y Tŷ ystyried y mater ac, felly, ni wnaethpwyd unrhyw gynnydd.

Christine Chapman: Gobeithio y gallwn wneud cynnydd ar y mater hwn, oherwydd ymddengys yn llym nad yw'r Cynulliad, am ba reswm bynnag, yn caniatáu'r math hwn o dâl. Mae'n syndod i etholwyr ac ymwelwyr, yn enwedig y rhai hynny o dramor. Yr oedd grŵp o ymwelwyr o Batagonia, a ymwelodd â'r Cynulliad fis diwethaf, wedi synnu na allai brynu unrhyw gynnyrch gan ddefnyddio cerdyn debyd. Gellid lleddfu'r sefyllfa hon drwy osod peiriant arian parod gerllaw.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nodaf eich sylwadau. Yr ydym ar hyn o bryd yn y broses o geisio sefydlu swyddfa bost lle y gellid cyfnewid sieciau am arian parod, a gobeithio y bydd y cynllun hwnnw'n dwyn ffrwyth. Mae Eures yn derbyn taliadau drwy siec. Fodd bynnag, byddai gosod peiriant arian parod yn costio arian i'r Cynulliad. Byddaf yn cyfeirio eich cais i Eures allu derbyn taliadau drwy gardiau debyd i'r is-bwyllgor arlwy. Os gall wneud hynny, fe ddylai.

Alun Cairns: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi'u cael gyda banciau, ynghylch gosod peiriant arian parod neu beiriant tebyg yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? Os gellir eu gosod mewn gorsafodded petrol a siopau Spar, nid oes rheswm pam na allwn gael un yn y Cynulliad.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mewn ymateb i gais blaenorol Pwyllgor y Tŷ i ddarparu peiriant arian parod neu gyfleuster i gyfnewid sieciau am arian yn adeilad y Cynulliad, ymchwiliwyd i ymarferoldeb darparu

the restaurant and shop via debit switch cards was investigated. In June 2000, the costs of providing a cash-back facility were as follows: monthly rental of machine, £14.95; the phone line rental and call charges were unknown and the charges to the customer were 27p per transaction. Members agreed not to pursue this facility at the House Committee meeting held on 8 June 2000.

cyfleuster cael arian yn ôl yn y bwyty a'r siop drwy gardiau debyd *switch*. Ym mis Mehefin 2000, yr oedd costau darparu cyfleuster cael arian yn ôl fel a ganlyn: rhentu peiriant yn fisol, £14.95; nid oedd cost rhentu'r llinell ffôn a chost galwadau yn hysbys ac yr oedd y gost i'r cwsmer yn 27c y tro. Cytunodd yr Aelodau, yng nghyfarfod Pwyllgor y Tŷ ar 8 Mehefin 2000, i beidio â mynd ar drywydd y cyfleuster hwn.

Lle Parcio i Staff y Cynulliad Car Parking Provision for Assembly Staff

Q2 Brian Hancock: What is the latest situation with regard to car parking provision for staff working at the Assembly, Cardiff Bay? (OAQ11943)

C2 Brian Hancock: Beth yw'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf o ran darparu lle parcio i staff sydd yn gweithio yn adeilad y Cynulliad ym Mae Caerdydd? (OAQ11943)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In granting our landlord, Grosvenor Waterside, planning permission to develop a park and ride site at the Queensgate roundabout, the planning inspector included the condition that the landlord close the temporary car parks on its land. This provision appears to include the Assembly's car park, but that is not certain, therefore the precise legal situation is currently being checked.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Wrth roi caniatâd cynllunio i'n landlord, Grosvenor Waterside, ddatblygu safle parcio a theithio wrth drofan Queensgate, gosododd yr arolygydd cynllunio yr amod bod y landlord yn cau'r meysydd parcio dros dro ar ei dir. Ymddengys bod y ddarpariaeth hon yn cynnwys maes parcio'r Cynulliad, ond nid yw hynny'n sicr, felly mae'r union sefyllfa gyfreithiol yn cael ei gwirio ar hyn o bryd.

Brian Hancock: Do you agree that a desperate situation exists for Assembly staff, bearing in mind that there are little or no plans to develop the light railway or provide sufficient parking, despite the extensive development of offices and other buildings in the area?

Brian Hancock: A gytunwch fod staff y Cynulliad mewn sefyllfa ddifrifol, o ystyried mai prin yw'r cynlluniau, os o gwbl, i ddatblygu'r rheilffordd ysgafn neu ddarparu digon o leoedd parcio, er gwaethaf y datblygiadau helaeth o swyddfeydd ac adeiladau eraill yn yr ardal?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The House Committee, thankfully, has no responsibilities for offices, light railways or any other public service provision in the surrounding area. It does, however, have a duty to ensure that its staff can get to work. The Executive is currently conducting a green transport questionnaire on the formulation of a green transport plan. That is in progress. The intention is that members of staff who need to use their car because of unsocial hours or for whatever reason should be able to bring their car to the National Assembly. However, where possible, if Members or staff can use other forms of public transport, they should be encouraged to do so. You will have to wait to see how the

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid yw Pwyllgor y Tŷ, diolch byth, yn gyfrifol am swyddfeydd, rheilffyrdd ysgafn nac unrhyw ddarpariaeth gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yn yr ardal gyfagos. Fodd bynnag, mae ganddo ddyletswydd i sicrhau y gall ei staff gyrraedd eu gwaith. Mae'r Weithrediaeth ar hyn o bryd yn cynnal holiadur teithio gwyrdd ar lunio cynllun teithio gwyrdd. Mae hynny'n mynd rhagddo. Y bwriad yw y bydd aelodau o staff sydd angen defnyddio eu ceir oherwydd oriau anghymdeithasol neu am ba reswm bynnag yn gallu dod â'u car i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, lle y bo'n bosibl, os gall yr Aelodau neu staff ddefnyddio ffurfiau eraill ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, dylid eu hannog i wneud hynny. Bydd rhaid

situation develops.

Brian Gibbons: Will you explore the possibility of making Cardiff city car parking cards available in the Assembly shop, so that people can park in public parking facilities closer to the Assembly?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We will give that consideration.

Alun Pugh: Do you believe that we should encourage alternatives to travelling to work by car, by ensuring that the shuttle service always stops at Cardiff central station en route?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Yes. As I said to Brian, we should encourage members of staff and Assembly Members to use other forms of transport if they can. One possibility, if there is demand for it, is to set up a good bus service—with a bus leaving every five minutes in peak periods—between Cardiff Central and Queen Street train stations and the Assembly. However, there is no point in providing that service unless there is demand for it. We have the postcode addresses of all Assembly staff and an exercise is currently being undertaken to see whether the introduction of such a service would be useful and cost-efficient for the Assembly.

Nick Bourne: Support staff are having genuine problems parking. It is easy for Assembly Members, who do not have problems. Will the House Committee consider this matter urgently? It is causing concern, and staff are having to arrive at work very early, before normal working hours, to find a parking space.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I agree with everything you have said. We are looking at this. However, Members must realise that one of the under-used areas of parking is the building's basement where they have allocated parking spaces. The House Committee has suggested that Members make those places available to their support staff when they are not using them. Therefore, I urge Members to take that suggestion seriously so that those places can be used by staff. However, I agree that there

ichi aros i weld sut mae'r sefyllfa'n datblygu.

Brian Gibbons: A archwiliwch y posibilrwydd o ddarparu cardiau meysydd parcio dinas Caerdydd yn siop y Cynulliad, fel y gall pobl barcio mewn cyfleusterau parcio cyhoeddus yn agosach i'r Cynulliad?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Byddwn yn ystyried hynny.

Alun Pugh: A gredwch y dylem annog ffyrdd amgen o deithio i'r gwaith nag mewn mewn car, drwy sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth gwennol yn aros yng ngorsaf ganolog Caerdydd bob tro ar ei daith?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Credaf. Fel y dywedais wrth Brian, dylem annog aelodau o staff ac Aelodau'r Cynulliad i ddefnyddio mathau eraill o drafnidiaeth os gallant. Un posibilrwydd, os bydd galw amdano, yw sefydlu gwasanaeth bws da—gyda bws yn gadael bob pum munud ar adegau prysur—rhwng gorsafoedd rheilffordd Caerdydd Canolog a Heol y Frenhines a'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, nid oes diben darparu'r gwasanaeth hwnnw oni bai fod galw amdano. Mae gennym gyfeiriadau cod post holl staff y Cynulliad a chynhelir ymarfer ar hyn o bryd i weld a fyddai cyflwyno gwasanaeth o'r fath yn ddefnyddiol ac yn gost-effeithlon i'r Cynulliad.

Nick Bourne: Mae staff cymorth yn cael problemau dirfawr wrth barcio. Nid yw'n broblem i Aelodau'r Cynulliad. A ystyria Pwyllgor y Tŷ y mater hwn ar fyrder? Mae'n achosi pryder, ac mae'n rhaid i staff gyrraedd y gwaith yn gynnar iawn, cyn oriau gweithio arferol, i ddod o hyd i le parcio.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cytunaf â phopeth a ddywedasoch. Yr ydym yn edrych ar hyn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i'r Aelodau sylweddoli mai un o'r ardaloedd parcio na chaiff ei ddefnyddio'n ddigonol yw islawr yr adeilad lle y mae lleoedd parcio wedi'u dyrannu. Awgrymodd Pwyllgor y Tŷ y dylai Aelodau roi'r lleoedd hynny i'w staff cymorth pan nad ydynt yn eu defnyddio. Felly, anogaf yr Aelodau i ystyried yr awgrym hwnnw o ddifrif fel y gall staff ddefnyddio'r lleoedd hynny. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf fod pryder

is concern about this matter and we are doing our best to try to meet that concern.

ynghylch y mater hwn ac yr ydym yn gwneud ein gorau i geisio datrys y broblem honno.

Cardiau Adnabod i Staff Cymorth sydd yn Gweithio yn yr Etholaethau Security Passes for Constituency Based Support Staff

Q3 Richard Edwards: What arrangements are in place to provide Assembly building security passes for constituency based support staff? (OAQ11926)

C3 Richard Edwards: Pa drefniadau a sefydlwyd i ddarparu cardiau adnabod i staff cymorth sydd yn gweithio yn yr etholaethau fel y gallant ddod i mewn i adeilad y Cynulliad? (OAQ11926)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The House Committee agreed on 14 February 2001 that Assembly Members could allocate up to three building passes to their support staff including constituency staff. A list of current pass holders for the building is maintained by the Members' helpdesk. No Member has allocated more than three at the moment, and we are not aware of any further demand. Temporary day passes for the building are also available.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cytunodd Pwyllgor y Tŷ ar 14 Chwefror 2001 y gallai Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddyrannu hyd at dri cherdyn adnabod i'w staff cymorth, gan gynnwys staff yr etholaethau. Caiff rhestr o ddeiliaid cardiau adnabod presennol ar gyfer yr adeilad ei gadw gan ddesg gymorth yr Aelodau. Ni ddyrannwyd mwy na thri i unrhyw Aelod ar hyn o bryd, ac nid ydym yn ymwybodol o unrhyw alw pellach. Mae cardiau adnabod dyddiol dros dro ar gyfer yr adeilad hefyd ar gael.

Richard Edwards: My understanding is that until around three months ago, there was no problem with constituency-based support staff gaining permanent security passes. However, there has been a problem recently, and they now have to undergo the extremely laborious vetting procedures that all visitors to the Assembly must endure.

Richard Edwards: Fel y deallaf, tan tua thri mis yn ôl, nid oedd yn broblem i staff cymorth sydd yn gweithio yn yr etholaethau gael cardiau adnabod parhaol. Fodd bynnag, cafwyd problem yn ddiweddar, ac yn awr rhaid iddynt ddilyn y gweithdrefnau gwirio hynod lafurus y mae'n rhaid i bob ymwelydd â'r Cynulliad eu dilyn.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Yes, I am afraid that that is a problem, Richard. A form has to be filled in and there are vetting procedures. However, I do not agree that it is an extremely laborious process. It does take time but it is in the interest of the Assembly's security policy to ensure that all members of staff are vetted if they are to be issued a pass into the non-public areas of this building.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ie, mae arnaf ofn bod hynny'n broblem, Richard. Rhaid llenwi ffurflen a cheir gweithdrefnau gwirio. Fodd bynnag, ni chytunaf ei bod yn broses hynod lafurus. Mae'n cymryd amser ond mae er budd polisi diogelwch y Cynulliad i sicrhau y caiff pob aelod o staff ei wirio os byddant yn cael cerdyn adnabod sydd yn caniatáu mynediad iddynt i'r rhannau o'r adeilad hwn nad ydynt ar agor i'r cyhoedd.

Rosemary Butler: Some months ago, I asked you a question about issuing security passes for Members of the European Parliament and Members of Parliament. You said that a report on that issue was in progress. What stage has the report reached?

Rosemary Butler: Rai misoedd yn ôl, gofynnais gwestiwn ichi ynghylch dosbarthu cardiau adnabod i Aelodau Seneddol Ewropeaidd ac Aelodau Seneddol. Dywedasoeh fod adroddiad ar y mater hwnnw ar y gweill. Pa gam y mae'r adroddiad wedi'i gyrraedd?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The latest position is that I am to write to the Chair of

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf yw fy mod yn bwriadu ysgrifennu at

the Welsh Affairs Select Committee in Westminster. We will be offering passes to the newly-elected MPs for Wales and those who have an interest in Wales. In return, we were led to believe that there would be a relaxation in Westminster on issuing passes to AMs. That has proved not to be the case. The relevant committee at Westminster has said that if AMs want a pass, they must take advantage of the existing methods of obtaining one by asking an existing MP to see the Serjeant at Arms so that a pass may be awarded. I do not think that that is good enough, so I will write to the Chair of the Welsh Affairs Select Committee when he or she is appointed. I do not know when that will be. It could be by the end of July, but it is not unknown for Select Committees in the House of Commons to be delayed by around six months before members are appointed.

Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig yn San Steffan. Byddwn yn cynnig cardiau adnabod i Aelodau Seneddol Cymru sydd newydd eu hethol a'r rhai hynny y mae ganddynt ddiddordeb yng Nghymru. Yn gyfnewid, cawsom ar ddeall y byddai llacio ar y rheolau yn San Steffan ar ddsbarthu cardiau adnabod i Aelodau o'r Cynulliad. Ni ddigwyddodd hynny. Dywedodd y pwyllgor perthnasol yn San Steffan os yw Aelodau o'r Cynulliad am gael cardiau adnabod, mae'n rhaid iddynt fanteisio ar y dulliau presennol o gael un drwy ofyn i AS presennol weld y Rhingyll dan Arfau fel y gellir cyhoeddi cerdyn adnabod. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n ddigon da, felly byddaf yn ysgrifennu at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig pan fydd ef neu hi wedi'i benodi neu ei phenodi. Ni wn pryd y bydd hynny. Gallai fod tuag at ddiwedd mis Gorffennaf, ond nid yw'n anarferol i Bwyllgorau Dethol yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin gael eu gohirio am tua chwe mis cyn y caiff aelodau eu penodi.

Iaith Arwyddion Prydain yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru British Sign Language Provision in the National Assembly

Q4 Karen Sinclair: Will the Committee give a brief update on progress towards British sign language provision in the National Assembly for Wales? (OAQ11939)

C4 Karen Sinclair: A wnaiff y Pwyllgor roi crynodeb o'r camau a gymerwyd hyd yma i ddarparu ar gyfer iaith arwyddion Prydain yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru? (OAQ11939)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The Presiding Office has been considering the options of providing British sign language on the Assembly's broadcast feed for some time. The costs involved would be significant. However, the recent proposal by the all-party group on deaf issues for the more limited option of providing BSL services to visitors to this building is helpful. In response to that, the Presiding Office now hopes to extend the current provision of deaf awareness training to all its staff who have direct contact with the public. It also hopes to provide more advanced awareness training and some British Sign Language training for a more limited number of staff. The Presiding Office is also looking into the costs and feasibility of providing BSL interpretation for visitors on demand. A full report will be made to the next meeting of the House Committee.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Bu Swyddfa'r Llywydd yn ystyried yr opsiynau o ddarparu iaith arwyddion Prydain ar y darllediad o'r Cynulliad ers peth amser. Byddai'r costau dan sylw yn sylweddol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynnig diweddar gan y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar faterion yn ymwneud â'r byddar ar gyfer yr opsiwn mwy cyfyngedig o ddarparu gwasanaethau iaith arwyddion Prydain i ymwelwyr i'r adeilad hwn yn ddefnyddiol. Mewn ymateb i hynny, mae Swyddfa'r Llywydd bellach yn gobeithio ymestyn y ddarpariaeth bresennol o hyfforddiant ymwybyddiaeth o fyddardod i'r holl staff sydd â chyswllt uniongyrchol â'r cyhoedd. Mae hefyd yn gobeithio darparu hyfforddiant pellach mewn ymwybyddiaeth a hyfforddiant iaith arwyddion Prydain ar gyfer nifer mwy cyfyngedig o staff. Mae Swyddfa'r Llywydd hefyd yn ymchwilio i gostau ac ymarferoldeb darparu gwasanaeth cyfieithu iaith arwyddion

Prydain i ymwelwyr, yn ôl y galw. Cyflwynir adroddiad llawn yng nghyfarfod nesaf Pwyllgor y Tŷ.

9:55 a.m.

Karen Sinclair: Do you agree that, if we are committed to inclusion, the provision of BSL in this building is imperative, not only for the access to this institution, but also for the message that it gives to other institutions and businesses?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I agree, but the difficulty is exactly what is meant by 'the provision of BSL in this building'. It would be prohibitive to have people who are efficient in BSL always available. It is a question of satisfying a demand and doing it in a cost-effective way. As a result of the last report from the deaf awareness group, I think that we can make progress and that the costs are manageable. I hope to be able to provide a positive response to the House Committee within a month.

Helen Mary Jones: To what extent are these plans being discussed with hearing impaired people themselves as well as with groups and organisations representing them? Are there any plans to install mini-com facilities in the National Assembly to assist hearing impaired people to access our proceedings?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Yes. Hearing loops and so on are available. However, I am told that for profoundly deaf people—there are only 4,000 such people in Wales—the situation is entirely different to those who are only partially hearing impaired.

Lorraine Barrett: Are information leaflets available in Braille? If not, are there any plans to provide them, at the information desk for instance?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am not sure whether information leaflets are available in Braille. However, we have Braille notices in the lifts and other places so that blind people who need to use Braille to get around the building are able to do so. I

Karen Sinclair: A gytnwch os ydym yn ymrwymedig i gynhwysedd, bod darparu iaith arwyddion Prydain yn yr adeilad hwn yn hanfodol, nid yn unig ar gyfer mynediad i'r sefydliad hwn, ond hefyd ar gyfer y neges mae'n ei roi i sefydliadau a busnesau eraill?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cytunaf, ond yr anhawster yw beth yn union yw ystyr 'darparu iaith arwyddion Prydain yn yr adeilad hwn'. Byddai'n afresymol ceisio sicrhau bod pobl sydd yn rhugl yn iaith arwyddion Prydain ar gael bob amser. Mae'n gwestiwn o fodloni galw a gwneud hynny mewn ffordd gost-effeithiol. O ganlyniad i adroddiad diwethaf y grŵp ymwybyddiaeth o fyddardod, credaf y gallwn wneud cynnydd a bod y costau'n rhesymol. Gobeithio y gallaf ddarparu ymateb cadarnhaol i Bwyllgor y Tŷ o fewn mis.

Helen Mary Jones: I ba raddau y caiff y cynlluniau hyn eu trafod â phobl â nam ar eu clyw eu hunain yn ogystal â'r grwpiau a'r sefydliadau sydd yn eu cynrychioli? A oes unrhyw gynlluniau i sefydlu cyfleusterau mini-com yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i gynorthwyo pobl â nam ar eu clyw i gael mynediad i'n trafodion?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Oes. Mae dolenni clywed ac ati ar gael. Fodd bynnag, dywedir wrthyf, ar gyfer pobl sydd yn hollol fyddar—dim ond 4,000 o bobl o'r fath sydd yng Nghymru—bod y sefyllfa'n hollol wahanol i'r rhai hynny sydd yn rhannol fyddar.

Lorraine Barrett: A oes taflenni gwybodaeth ar gael mewn Braille? Os nad oes, a oes unrhyw gynlluniau i'w darparu, wrth y ddesg wybodaeth er enghraifft?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid wyf yn siŵr a oes taflenni gwybodaeth ar gael mewn Braille. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym hysbysiadau Braille yn y lifftiau a lleoedd eraill er mwyn i bobl ddall sydd angen defnyddio Braille er mwyn symud o amgylch yr adeilad allu

will write to you regarding information leaflets in Braille.

gwneud hynny. Ysgrifennaf atoch ynghylch taflenni gwybodaeth mewn Braille.

Mynediad i Adeilad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Access to the National Assembly Building

Q5 Alun Cairns: Will the Deputy Presiding Officer make a statement on access to the National Assembly building? (OAQ11938)

C5 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Dirprwy Lywydd ddatganiad ar fynediad i adeilad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? (OAQ11938)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Access to the Assembly building is based on the principle of open and accessible government, while maintaining security of the building and all its occupants. Visitors to the building are required to be scanned and can then gain access to the public areas of the building. Visitors to other areas of the building must be escorted by a building pass holder.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae mynediad i adeilad y Cynulliad yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddor o lywodraeth agored a hygyrch, tra'n cynnal diogelwch yr adeilad a'r holl bobl sydd yn gweithio ynddo. Mae angen i ymwelwyr â'r adeilad gael eu sganio a gallant wedyn gael mynediad i rannau cyhoeddus yr adeilad. Rhaid i ymwelwyr â rhannau eraill o'r adeilad gael eu tywys gan ddeiliad cerdyn adnabod yr adeilad.

Alun Cairns: A number of chief executives and senior appointees within local authorities have expressed concern that, although they are regular users of the building through attending meetings, they find it extremely difficult to gain access to the building although they know where they are going. Are there any plans to extend access to the building to such people?

Alun Cairns: Mae nifer o brif weithredwyr ac uwch swyddogion o fewn awdurdodau lleol wedi datgan pryder ei bod yn hynod anodd iddynt gael mynediad i'r adeilad er eu bod yn gwybod ble maent yn mynd ac er eu bod yn defnyddio'r adeilad yn rheolaidd drwy fynychu cyfarfodydd. A oes unrhyw gynlluniau i ymestyn mynediad i'r adeilad i bobl o'r fath?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Certain conditions of security are waived for very important visitors. Alun, if you think that council leaders and chief executives are very important visitors, I invite you to make a submission to the House Committee and it will be given full consideration.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Caiff amodau penodol o ddiogelwch eu hildio ar gyfer ymwelwyr pwysig iawn. Alun, os credwch fod arweinwyr cyngor a phrif weithredwyr yn ymwelwyr pwysig iawn, fe'ch gwahoddaf i wneud cyflwyniad i Bwyllgor y Tŷ a rhoddir ystyriaeth lawn iddo.

Rod Richards: Does the Dirprwy Lywydd agree that access to various parts of the building would be facilitated by accurate floor plans? Is he aware that the existing floor plans are inverted both laterally and vertically, which means that one has to stand on one's head looking into a mirror to make sense of them? While this is not a problem for the Liberal Democrats, the rest of us would appreciate accurate floor plans.

Rod Richards: A gytuna'r Dirprwy Lywydd y câi mynediad i amrywiol rannau o'r adeilad ei hwyluso gan gynlluniau llawr cywir? A yw'n ymwybodol bod y cynlluniau llawr presennol y tu chwith yn llorweddol ac yn fertigol, sydd yn golygu y byddai'n rhaid i rywun sefyll ar ei ben tra'n edrych i mewn i ddrych er mwyn gwneud synnwyr ohonynt? Er nad yw hyn yn broblem i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, byddai'r gweddill ohonom yn gwerthfawrogi cynlluniau llawr cywir.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am aware that Members look at situations in all sorts of ways. The answer is that we must have these floor plans in various situs and orientations to

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol fod Aelodau'n edrych ar sefyllfaoedd mewn llawer o ffyrdd. Yr ateb yw bod rhaid inni gael y cynlluniau llawr hyn mewn lleoliadau

accommodate every Member.

a chyfeiriadau gwahanol i fodloni pob Aelod.

Podiwm i'r Siaradwyr yn Siambr Newydd y Cynulliad Speaker's Podium in the New Assembly Chamber

Q6 Glyn Davies: Has the Committee discussed the need for a speaker's podium in the new Assembly Chamber? (OAQ11923)

C6 Glyn Davies: A yw'r Pwyllgor wedi trafod yr angen am bodiwm i'r siaradwyr yn Siambr newydd y Cynulliad? (OAQ11923)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: All Assembly Members were consulted by survey for their views on a podium as part of the process of preparing a detailed design specification for the new Chamber. The policy steering group responded to the questions raised by Members over the arrangement of the front of the new Chamber by asking the architects to prepare alternative options for the layout of the Cabinet's and Presiding Officer's desks. Once these options have been finalised, they will be made available for further comment by Members.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ymgynghorwyd â phob Aelod o'r Cynulliad drwy arolwg i gael eu barn ar bodiwm fel rhan o'r broses o baratoi manyleb cynllun manwl ar gyfer y Siambr newydd. Ymatebodd y grŵp llywio polisi i'r cwestiynau a godwyd gan Aelodau ynghylch trefniant blaen y Siambr newydd gan ofyn i'r penseiri baratoi opsiynau amgen ar gyfer trefniant desgiau'r Cabinet a'r Llywydd. Pan benderfynir yn derfynol ar yr opsiynau hyn byddant ar gael i'r Aelodau roi sylwadau pellach arnynt.

Glyn Davies: I think that I welcome that, but I am not absolutely certain, as is the case with many of your clever answers, which I appreciate. However, do you agree that Members who wish to enliven the Chamber with oratory, or who, as David Melding and Rhodri Glyn often do, speak with a dash of flamboyance, require a podium at the front to perform fully?

Glyn Davies: Credaf fy mod yn croesawu hynny, ond nid wyf yn hollol siŵr, fel gyda llawer o'ch atebion clyfar, yr wyf yn eu gwerthfawrogi. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch fod Aelodau sydd yn dymuno bywiogi'r Siambr drwy areithio, neu sydd, fel y mae David Melding a Rhodri Glyn yn ei wneud yn aml, yn siarad ychydig yn flodeuog, angen podiwm yn y blaen er mwyn perfformio'n llawn?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That question must be decided according to the wishes of individual Members. Certainly, the House Committee will be consulted. The decision will be undertaken by the Executive, which is managing the organisation and construction of the new building. Its care will be handed over to the Presiding Office and the House Committee once it is built. However, Glyn, you have my assurance that there will be time for comment. Any decision taken on this matter will be as a result of Assembly Members' wishes.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rhaid penderfynu ar y cwestiwn hwnnw yn ôl dymuniad Aelodau unigol. Yn bendant, ymgynghorir â Phwyllgor y Tŷ. Gwneir y penderfyniad gan y Weithrediaeth, sydd yn rheoli'r broses o drefnu ac adeiladu'r adeilad newydd. Trosglwyddir y gwaith o ofalu amdano i Swyddfa'r Llywydd a Phwyllgor y Tŷ unwaith y bydd wedi'i adeiladu. Fodd bynnag, Glyn, gallaf eich sicrhau y bydd amser i wneud sylwadau. Bydd unrhyw benderfyniad a wneir ar y mater hwn o ganlyniad i dymuniad Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

Datganiad ar Arian Ychwanegol i Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Frenhinol Cymru Statement on Additional Funding for the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales

The Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language (Jenny Randerson): I am grateful for the opportunity to make a

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg (Jenny Randerson): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y

statement, under Standing Order No. 19.20, about a further guarantee that I have given to the National Eisteddfod. The guarantee is worth £200,000. That is a notifiable transaction for the purpose of Standing Order No. 19.16. This is a further guarantee following the original guarantee worth £150,000 covered by my statement of 8 May. This statement also gives me the opportunity to keep the Assembly up to date on the current position. As a result of the guarantee originally made to the eisteddfod, it has been able to forge ahead with its arrangements for this year. Interest in the eisteddfod is gathering pace as the weeks go on. The organisers have dealt with inquiries about its location and dates this year from as far afield as Canada and Australia and, in some cases, from visitors who wish to time their visits to Wales to coincide with the dates.

The eisteddfod organisers have kept in close touch with officials in Cardiff and have had a number of consultations with National Assembly veterinary staff in north Wales, both onsite and offsite, to ensure that they are putting into place every safety measure possible in the context of the foot and mouth disease outbreak.

The tourism industry in the area is anxious for the eisteddfod to proceed. That is hardly surprising. Last year's eisteddfod in Llanelli attracted over 160,000 visitors and drew some £6 million into the local economy. A successful event in Denbigh would do a great deal to boost tourism in that area in this difficult year.

I met representatives from the eisteddfod to assess how the situation has progressed. Since the original guarantee, much progress has been made, contracts have been signed and considerable sums of money have been committed. They asked the Assembly to consider a further guarantee against some of the losses they would face if they had to cancel the festival at a very late stage. Even with the guarantee already given, the entire future of the eisteddfod would be in severe

cyfle i wneud datganiad, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 19.20, ynglŷn â gwarant bellach a roddais i'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol. Mae'r warant yn werth £200,000. Mae hwnnw'n drafodiad hysbysadwy at ddiben Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.16. Mae hon yn warant bellach yn dilyn y warant wreiddiol a oedd yn werth £150,000 a gyhoeddais yn fy natganiad ar 8 Mai. Mae'r datganiad hwn hefyd yn rhoi'r cyfle imi rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad am y sefyllfa bresennol. O ganlyniad i'r warant a wnaethpwyd yn wreiddiol i'r eisteddfod, llwyddodd i fwrw ymlaen â'i drefniadau ar gyfer y flwyddyn hon. Ceir mwy o ddiddordeb yn yr eisteddfod wrth i'r wythnosau fynd yn eu blaen. Mae'r trefnwyr wedi delio ag ymholiadau am ei lleoliad a'i dyddiadau eleni o wledydd mor bell â Chanada ac Awstralia ac, mewn rhai achosion, gan ymwelwyr sydd yn dymuno amseru eu hymweliadau â Chymru i gyd-daro â'r dyddiadau.

Mae trefnwyr yr eisteddfod wedi cadw mewn cysylltiad agos â swyddogion yng Nghaerdydd ac maent wedi cynnal nifer o ymgynghoriadau gyda staff milfeddygol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yng ngogledd Cymru, ar y safle ac oddi ar y safle, er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gosod pob mesur diogelwch posibl ar waith yng nghyd-destun yr achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau.

Mae'r diwydiant twristiaeth yn yr ardal yn awyddus i'r eisteddfod fynd yn ei blaen. Nid yw hynny'n fawr o syndod. Denodd yr eisteddfod yn Llanelli y llynedd dros 160,000 o ymwelwyr a daeth â rhyw £6 miliwn i mewn i'r economi leol. Byddai digwyddiad llwyddiannus yn Ninbych yn cyfrannu cryn dipyn i hybu twristiaeth yn yr ardal honno yn y flwyddyn anodd hon.

Cyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr o'r eisteddfod i asesu sut y mae'r sefyllfa wedi datblygu. Ers y warant wreiddiol, gwnaethpwyd llawer o gynnydd, arwyddwyd contractau a neilltuwyd symiau sylweddol o arian. Gofynasant i'r Cynulliad ystyried gwarant bellach yn erbyn rhai o'r colledion y byddent yn eu hwynebu pe bai'n rhaid iddynt ganslo'r wyl ar adeg hwyr iawn yn y dydd. Hyd yn oed ar ôl derbyn y warant, byddai cryn amheuaeth ynglŷn â dyfodol yr eisteddfod gyfan pe

doubt were a late cancellation to be forced. The money to back up the further guarantee is in the 2001-02 reserve. Powers contained in section 32 of the Government of Wales Act 1998 enable the Assembly to take appropriate action to support culture and the Welsh language. Those powers have been delegated to me as Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language.

In making this further sum available to the eisteddfod, I have attached two conditions, on which I have asked for assurances to be made. The first is that there is a fallback plan in place for an alternative event to be held, should the full eisteddfod be cancelled. The eisteddfod has given me assurances that it would at least be able to hold a number of musical events. That would fulfil two objectives. First, the eisteddfod would be able to recoup some of its expenditure. Secondly, an event would take place, albeit in a reduced form. The second condition is that, from now on, the eisteddfod must bear the risk of carrying on with the arrangements above the £350,000 that we have already committed. The guarantees offered by the Assembly have enabled the eisteddfod to continue with its arrangements at a time when there were considerable worries about the extent of the foot and mouth disease outbreak. We have reached a point now when the eisteddfod should and can decide whether to continue with its arrangements. I will be meeting with eisteddfod officials in the next few weeks to discuss that fully. In a normal year, the main worry is whether August will be even wetter than usual. This has not been a normal year. I am glad that the Assembly has been able to offer some underpinning to the eisteddfod in these difficult circumstances. Let us all hope now that the eisteddfod will proceed as planned. If all goes well up to and including the first week of August, I am sure that a few showers will be no problem.

10:05 a.m.

Owen John Thomas: Croesawaf y gwarant o £200,000—£350,000 gyda'r £150,000 sydd wedi'i gynnig yn barod. Gobeithiaf y bydd clwy'r traed a'r genau yn diflannu cyn yr eisteddfod. Gobeithiaf hefyd, fel mwyafrif yr Aelodau, y bydd y tywydd yn braf i'r

byddai'n rhaid canslo ar y funud olaf. Mae'r arian i ategu'r warant bellach yng nghronfa 2001-02. Mae pwerau a gynhwysir yn adran 32 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i gymryd camau priodol i gefnogi diwydiant a'r iaith Gymraeg. Rhoddwyd y pwerau hynny i mi fel y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg.

Wrth sicrhau bod y swm pellach hwn ar gael i'r eisteddfod, yr wyf wedi gosod dau amod, y gofynnais am gael sicrwydd ar eu cyfer. Y cyntaf yw sicrhau bod cynllun wrth gefn ar gael ar gyfer cynnal digwyddiad amgen, pe bai'n rhaid canslo'r eisteddfod lawn. Mae'r eisteddfod wedi'm sicrhau y gallai o leiaf gynnal nifer o ddigwyddiadau cerddorol. Byddai hynny'n gwireddu dau amcan. Yn gyntaf, gallai'r eisteddfod adfer rhywfaint o'i wariant. Yn ail, byddai digwyddiad yn cael ei gynnal, ond ar raddfa lai. Yr ail amod yw bod yn rhaid i'r eisteddfod, o hyn ymlaen, gario'r risg o barhau â'r trefniadau dros y £350,000 yr ydym wedi ei neilltuo eisoes. Mae'r gwarantau a gynigiwyd gan y Cynulliad wedi galluogi'r eisteddfod i barhau â'i threfniadau ar adeg pan gafwyd pryderon sylweddol ynglŷn â nifer yr achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Yr ydym wedi cyrraedd pwynt bellach lle y gall a lle y dylai'r eisteddfod benderfynu a ddylai barhau â'i threfniadau. Byddaf yn cwrdd â swyddogion yr eisteddfod yn yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf i drafod hynny'n llawn. Mewn blwyddyn gyffredin, y prif bryder yw a fydd Awst hyd yn oed yn wlypach nag arfer. Nid fu hon yn flwyddyn gyffredin. Yr wyf yn falch bod y Cynulliad wedi gallu cynnig rhywfaint o gynhaliath i'r eisteddfod dan yr amgylchiadau anodd hyn. Gadewch i bob un ohonom yn awr obeithio y bydd yr eisteddfod yn mynd yn ei blaen yn ôl y drefn. Os bydd popeth yn mynd rhagddo'n hwylus hyd at wythnos gyntaf Awst ac yn cynnwys honno, yr wyf yn siŵr na fydd ychydig o gawodydd yn broblem.

Owen John Thomas: I welcome the guarantee of £200,000—£350,000 with the £150,000 that has already been offered. I hope that foot and mouth disease will vanish before the eisteddfod. I also hope, as do the majority of Members, that the weather will be

eisteddfod. Mae hi o bwysigrwydd mawr i'r economi leol sydd wedi dioddef yn enbyd yn sgîl clwy'r traed a'r genau. Byddaf yn teithio i Ddinbych ac yn aros yno yn ystod wythnos yr eisteddfod, ac edrychaf ymlaen at yr achlysur.

Jenny Randerson: I shall also be there and I hope that there will be good representation from this Assembly. In the past, a large number of Assembly Members have attended. It is important to emphasise the importance of this event to our image as a nation at home and abroad. I believe that there not been any new reported cases of foot and mouth disease in Wales for three weeks. That gives us cautious grounds for hope.

Karen Sinclair: While I understand and agree with this financial safeguard, I raise the issue of the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod again. I am talking about it all the time at the moment. Its circumstances are the same as those of the National Eisteddfod. I hope, following our scheduled meeting, that you will offer the same help to this prestigious event.

Jenny Randerson: I have made clear in the past that the circumstances are not the same. There are two ways in which they differ. First, the International Eisteddfod decided to go ahead and face the financial risk whereas the National Eisteddfod decided that it could not do so without financial underpinning from the Assembly. Secondly, the International Eisteddfod is held on a different type of site that is far less prone to the problems of foot and mouth disease because it is largely hard standing. The International Eisteddfod is not subject to as great a risk as the National Eisteddfod. However, I hear what you say, Karen. As you know, I have arranged to meet you and International Eisteddfod representatives in the near future. The International Eisteddfod is already talking to the Arts Council of Wales and the Denbighshire County Council about its future. I hope that we will have constructive talks when we meet. I think that that will be next week; it may be the following one.

Jonathan Morgan: On behalf of the Welsh

fine for the eisteddfod. It is of great importance to the local economy, which has suffered severely as a result of foot and mouth disease. I will be travelling to Denbigh and will be staying there during the eisteddfod week and I look forward to the event.

Jenny Randerson: Byddaf innau yno hefyd a gobeithiaf y bydd cynrychiolaeth dda yno o'r Cynulliad. Yn y gorffennol, mae nifer fawr o Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi mynychu'r eisteddfod. Mae'n bwysig i bwysleisio pwysigrwydd yr ŵyl i'n delwedd fel cenedl gartref a thramor. Deallaf na nodwyd unrhyw achosion newydd o glwy'r traed a'r genau yng Nghymru am dair wythnos. Mae hynny'n rhoi sail gofalus inni fod yn obeithiol.

Karen Sinclair: Er fy mod yn deall ac yn cytuno â'r amddiffyniad ariannol hwn, codaf fater Eisteddfod Gerddorol Gydwladol Llangollen unwaith eto. Yr wyf yn siarad amdano drwy'r amser ar hyn o bryd. Mae ei hamgylchiadau fel rhai'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol. Gobeithiaf, yn dilyn y cyfarfod a drefnwyd rhyngom, y byddwch yn cynnig yr un cymorth i'r ŵyl bwysig hon.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf wedi amlygu yn y gorffennol nad yw'r amgylchiadau yr un fath. Maent yn wahanol mewn dwy ffordd. Yn gyntaf, penderfynodd yr Eisteddfod Gydwladol i fynd yn ei blaen a wynebu'r risg ariannol lle y penderfynodd yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol na allai wneud hynny heb gynhafiaeth ariannol gan y Cynulliad. Yn ail, cynhelir yr Eisteddfod Gydwladol ar fath gwahanol o safle sydd yn llai agored i lawer o broblemau clwy'r traed a'r genau oherwydd ei fod, yn bennaf, ar dir caled. Nid yw'r Eisteddfod Gydwladol yn wynebu cymaint o risg â'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, deallaf yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud, Karen. Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf wedi trefnu i gwrdd â chi a chynrychiolwyr o'r Eisteddfod Gydwladol yn y dyfodol agos. Mae'r Eisteddfod Gydwladol eisoes yn trafod ei dyfodol gyda Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Chyngor Sir Dinbych. Gobeithiaf y cawn drafodaethau adeiladol pan fyddwn yn cwrdd. Credaf mai wythnos nesaf bydd hynny; neu o bosibl yr wythnos ganlynol.

Jonathan Morgan: Ar ran Plaid Geidwadol

Conservative Party, I welcome this morning's statement and thank you for your continuing support for this prestigious event. It is a national event of considerable pride, but it is also an international event of considerable significance. The Assembly, in recognising the importance of this event, is right to offer support. I press you on one point. In your statement, you outlined the reasons for the additional £200,000, but it is not clear how that decision came about. Those reasons would have existed when you originally allocated the first guarantee of £150,000. What has changed between 8 May and today? The justification that you gave indicates that that money should have been made available in May perhaps, when you made the original announcement. How did we reach this decision this morning? However, with that small caveat, I welcome the statement and say how much we look forward to this event.

Jenny Randerson: I am happy to give you further details on the reasons. When the eisteddfod's representatives first came to see me in April, they indicated that they had to make decisions at the beginning of May that would mean that, if they had to cancel during May, they would lose over £150,000. Therefore, we gave the first guarantee. We agreed at that meeting that we would meet again. We then saw the progress made after the first guarantee. The decisions that they had to make at the beginning of June incurred £200,000 of additional risk. Thereafter, as you go on, as on a graph, the risk increases steeply. However, we made decisions against the background of the progress of foot and mouth disease, taking into account the risk of an outbreak in that area.

Ann Jones: While I welcome this statement to safeguard the National Eisteddfod in Denbigh this year, I want to pick up on what you said about the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod. That is of major importance to my constituency. Many people were pleased when the International Eisteddfod did not stop to think, but was decisive, and took the bold decision to carry on and stage that event. Will you assure me

Cymru, croesawaf ddatganiad y bore yma a diolchaf i chi am eich cefnogaeth barhaus i'r ŵyl bwysig hon. Mae'n ddigwyddiad cenedlaethol o fri, ond mae hefyd yn ddigwyddiad rhyngwladol arwyddocaol iawn. Mae'r Cynulliad, wrth gydnabod pwysigrwydd y digwyddiad hwn, yn iawn i gynnig cefnogaeth. Fe'ch holaf ar un pwynt. Yn eich datganiad, amlinelloch y rhesymau dros y £200,000 ychwanegol, ond nid yw'n amlwg sut y daethpwyd i'r penderfyniad hwnnw. Byddai'r rhesymau hynny wedi bodoli pan ddyrannoch y warant cyntaf o £150,000 yn wreiddiol. Beth sydd wedi newid rhwng 8 Mai a heddiw? Mae'r cyfiawnhad a roesoch yn dangos y dylid bod wedi sicrhau bod yr arian hwnnw ar gael ym mis Mai efallai, pan wnaethoch y cyhoeddiad gwreiddiol. Sut y daethom i'r penderfyniad hwn y bore yma? Fodd bynnag, gyda'r cafeat bach hwnnw, croesawaf y datganiad a dywedaf gymaint yr ydym yn edrych ymlaen at yr ŵyl.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn falch i roi manylion pellach i chi ar y rhesymau. Pan ddaeth cynrychiolwyr yr eisteddfod i'm gweld gyntaf ym mis Ebrill, dywedasant y byddai'n rhaid iddynt wneud penderfyniadau ar ddechrau Mai a fyddai'n golygu, pe bai'n rhaid iddynt ganslo yn ystod Mai, y byddent yn colli dros £150,000. Felly, rhoesom y warant gyntaf. Cytunasom yn y cyfarfod hwnnw y byddem yn cwrdd eto. Yna gwelsom y cynnydd a wnaethpwyd ar ôl y warant gyntaf. Cafwyd risg ychwanegol o £200,000 o ganlyniad i'r penderfyniadau y bu'n rhaid iddynt eu gwneud ar ddechrau Mehefin. O hynny ymlaen, wrth i chi fynd yn eich blaen, megis ar graff, mae'r risg yn cynyddu'n enbyd. Fodd bynnag, gwnaethom benderfyniadau yn erbyn cefndir cynnydd clwy'r traed a'r genau, gan ystyried risg unrhyw achos yn yr ardal honno.

Ann Jones: Er fy mod yn croesawu'r datganiad hwn i ddiogelu'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yn Sir Dinbych eleni, yr wyf am gyfeirio at yr hyn y dywedasoch am Eisteddfod Gerddorol Gydwladol Llangollen. Mae hwnnw'n bwysig iawn i'm etholaeth. Yr oedd llawer o bobl yn falch pan na fu i'r Eisteddfod Gydwladol oedi, ond yn hytrach ymddwyn yn benderfynol a chymryd y penderfyniad beiddgar i fynd yn ei blaen a

that you will not treat the National Eisteddfod's indecisive decision any differently to the International Eisteddfod's decisive decision, and that you will look to fund the International Eisteddfod as Karen requested earlier?

Jenny Randerson: The National Eisteddfod took a constructive approach. It was not being indecisive; it weighed up the risk responsibly. I would not like it to be suggested that it was doing anything else.

The International Eisteddfod made a different decision in different circumstances. However, as I indicated, I am happy to meet its representatives. We will consider not only the situation this year, but also the International Eisteddfod's long-term future and will examine the issues raised by its current financial position. I am fully aware of the international importance of the International Eisteddfod to Wales and to our image abroad.

Janet Ryder: I have two points, again about the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod. You talked about Wales's image abroad, and the Llangollen eisteddfod sells Wales abroad. However, some of the teams from abroad now have doubts about attending because of the image that has been painted over the last months about foot and mouth disease. Will you give me an assurance that you will do your best to sort out visa problems of visiting groups, and encourage them to come and make the Llangollen eisteddfod a success?

I welcome the announcement for Denbighshire and the National Eisteddfod at Denbigh. It is a real sign of hope for people in that area to see the tents now being erected and the fields being prepared. It looks positive for this summer. I welcome what you said at the end of your statement. We experience some rain sometimes in August, and eisteddfods have been known to be slightly wet, but in your statement you seemed to give us a guarantee that you will solve that, Minister. I would be pleased to

llwyfannu'r ŵyl. A wnewch chi fy sicrhau na fyddwch yn trin penderfyniad amhendiant yr Eisteddfod yn wahanol i benderfyniad pendant yr Eisteddfod Gydwladol, ac y byddwch yn ystyried ariannu'r Eisteddfod Gydwladol yn unol â chais Karen yn gynharach?

Jenny Randerson: Mabwysiadodd yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol ddull gweithredu adeiladol. Nid oedd yn gweithredu'n amhendiant; bu'n pwyso a mesur y risg yn synhwyrol. Ni fyddwn am i neb awgrymu ei bod yn gwneud unrhyw beth arall.

Gwnaeth yr Eisteddfod Gydwladol benderfyniad gwahanol mewn amgylchiadau gwahanol. Fodd bynnag, fel y nodais, edrychaf ymlaen at gwrdd â'i chynrychiolwyr. Byddwn nid yn unig yn ystyried y sefyllfa eleni, ond hefyd ddyfodol yr Eisteddfod Gydwladol yn yr hirdymor a byddwn yn archwilio'r materion a godwyd o ganlyniad i'w sefyllfa ariannol bresennol. Yr wyf yn gwbl ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd rhyngwladol yr Eisteddfod Gydwladol i Gymru ac i'n delwedd dramor.

Janet Ryder: Mae gennyf ddau bwynt i'w gwneud, unwaith eto am Eisteddfod Gerddorol Gydwladol Llangollen. Cyfeiriasoch at ddelwedd Cymru dramor, ac mae eisteddfod Llangollen yn gwerthu Cymru dramor. Fodd bynnag, bellach mae gan rai o'r timau o dramor amheuan ynglŷn â mynychu'r ŵyl oherwydd y ddelwedd a bortreadwyd dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf ynglŷn â chlwy'r traed a'r genau. A wnewch chi fy sicrhau y byddwch yn gwneud eich gorau i ddatrys problemau visa grwpiau fydd yn ymweld, ac yn eu hannog i ddod i wneud eisteddfod Llangollen yn llwyddiant?

Croesawaf y cyhoeddiad ar gyfer Sir Ddinbych a'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yn Ninbych. Mae'n arwydd gwirioneddol o obaith i'r bobl yn yr ardal honno i weld y pebyll bellach yn cael eu codi a'r caeau yn cael eu paratoi. Mae'n edrych yn bositif ar gyfer yr haf eleni. Croesawaf yr hyn a ddywedasoch ar ddiwedd eich datganiad. Yr ydym yn cael ychydig o law weithiau yn Awst, ac mae eisteddfodau yn enwog am fod ychydig yn wlyb, ond yn eich datganiad yr oedd yn ymddangos fel pe baech yn rhoi

hear how you will provide a dry, sunny eisteddfod for us this year.

Jenny Randerson: I think that you misheard what I said at the end, which was that I did not think that the showers would be a problem if we manage to hold the event.

The Wales Tourist Board is already working with the International Eisteddfod on Wales's image abroad. That does not just apply to that festival, but to every other aspect of our cultural and tourism industries. We have a problem that is being approached proactively. Part of that approach is via the Wales Tourist Board and its discussions with the eisteddfod.

10:15 a.m.

Eleanor Burnham: While I welcome your statement about the National Eisteddfod, which is of great importance, as a former prize-winner at the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod, I am extremely concerned about that eisteddfod. It has suffered many problems over the years, for example, a lack of finance and backing from the Arts Council of Wales. I sincerely urge you to ensure that Llangollen receives equal priority.

Jenny Randerson: If we look at the Llangollen festival's history and financial situation, we can see that its former healthy situation has deteriorated rapidly to a much less healthy one. That is of concern, and is being addressed by the Arts Council, the county council and the Wales Tourist Board. I will also address it in my meeting with those bodies in a few weeks' time.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod oll yn croesawu'n fawr y warant hon i'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, a fydd yn caniatáu cynnal yr eisteddfod yn Awst. Mae hynny'n eithriadol o bwysig. Yr wyf hefyd yn ymwybodol o'r pryder a fynegwyd am Eisteddfod Gerddorol Gydwladol Llangollen ac yn bryderus am yr argraff a roddir o gystadleuaeth rhwng y ddwy ŵyl. Mae'r naill

sicrwydd i ni y byddwch yn datrys hynny, Weinidog. Byddwn yn falch i glywed sut y byddwch yn darparu eisteddfod sych, a heulog ar ein cyfer eleni.

Jenny Randerson: Credaf y gwnaethoch gamddeall yr hyn a ddywedais ar y diwedd, sef nad oeddwn o'r farn y byddai cawodydd yn broblem os llwyddwn i gynnal yr ŵyl.

Mae Bwrdd Croeso Cymru eisoes yn gweithio gyda'r Eisteddfod Gydwladol ar ddelwedd Cymru dramor. Nid dim ond i'r ŵyl y mae hynny'n berthnasol, ond i bob agwedd arall ar ein diwydiannau diwylliannol a thwristaidd. Mae gennym broblem sydd yn cael ei thrin yn rhagweithiol. Mae rhan o'r ymagwedd honno yn cynnwys Bwrdd Croeso Cymru a'i drafodaethau gyda'r eisteddfod.

Eleanor Burnham: Er fy mod yn croesawu eich datganiad ynglŷn â'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, sydd yn hynod bwysig, fel cyn enillydd yn Eisteddfod Gerddorol Gydwladol Llangollen, yr wyf yn pryderu'n fawr am yr eisteddfod honno. Dioddefodd lawer o broblemau dros y blynyddoedd, er enghraifft, prinder arian a chefnogaeth gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Pwysaf arnoch i sicrhau y rhoddir yr un blaenoriaeth i Langollen.

Jenny Randerson: Os edrychwn ar hanes a chyflwr ariannol gŵyl Llangollen, gallwn weld fod ei chyflwr iachus blaenorol wedi dirywio'n gyflym iawn i gyflwr llawer llai iachus. Mae hynny'n peri cryn bryder, ac mae Cyngor y Celfyddydau, y cyngor sir a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru yn ymdrin â'r mater. Byddaf hefyd yn mynd i'r afael â hyn yn fy nghyfarfod gyda'r cyrff hynny mewn ychydig wythnosau.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am sure that we all warmly welcome this guarantee to the National Eisteddfod, which will allow the eisteddfod to take place in August. That is extremely important. I am also aware of the concern expressed about the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod and am concerned about the impression given of competition between the two festivals. Both

ddigwyddiad a'r llall o bwys enfawr i Gymru ac yn pwysleisio'r ffaith fod Cymru yn wlad amlieithog ac amlddiwylliannol. Mae hynny'n rhan o ddelwedd Cymru.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r trafodaethau a gynhelir rhwng y cyngor sir, Cyngor y Celfyddydau a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi ymrwymiad y bydd yn cyflwyno adroddiad ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa hon i'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant? Bydd hynny'n ein galluogi i gael trafodaeth lawn ar y mater hwn a sicrhau bod gan Eisteddfod Gerddorol Gydwladol Llangollen y gefnogaeth y mae yn ei haeddu a'i bod yn gwybod bod y Cynulliad yn cefnogi'r digwyddiad hollbwysig hwn.

Jenny Randerson: First, there is no question of there being competition between the two events. They are different events of different international and national significance. On your second point, as part of my ministerial report, I will give you a report on my meeting with the International Eisteddfod representatives. If you, as Chair of the Culture Committee, wish me to follow that up with a full report, I will be happy to do so.

events are extremely important for Wales and emphasise the fact that Wales is a multilingual and multicultural country. That is part of Wales's image.

I am aware of the discussions that are taking place between the county council, the Arts Council and the Wales Tourist Board. Will the Minister give a commitment that she will provide the Culture Committee with a report on this situation? That will enable us to have a full discussion on this matter and ensure that the Llangollen International Musical Eisteddfod has the support that it deserves and knows that the Assembly supports this very important event.

Jenny Randerson: Yn gyntaf, nid oes cystadleuaeth rhwng y ddau ddigwyddiad. Maent yn ddigwyddiadau gwahanol o arwyddocâd rhyngwladol a chenedlaethol gwahanol. Ynglŷn â'ch ail bwynt, fel rhan o'm adroddiad gweinidogol, cyflwynaf adroddiad i chi ar fy nghyfarfod gyda chynrychiolwyr yr Eisteddfod Gydwladol. Os byddwch chi, fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, am i mi gyflwyno adroddiad llawn yn dilyn hynny, byddaf yn fwy na pharod i wneud hynny.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf hwn dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 8.17 ar gynigion mewn Pwyllgorau.

Mae'n debyg eich bod yn gwybod erbyn hyn am y penderfyniad a wnaethpwyd, yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ddoe, o fwyafrif o chwech i bedwar, i ddiddymu rhan o dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor gan Dafydd Glyn Jones fel rhan o'r adolygiad addysg uwch. Mae Dafydd Glyn Jones yn un o'r ysgolheigion mwyaf amlwg yn ei faes.

Yn ôl y rhai a siaradodd o blaid yn cynnig, gwnaethant hynny am fod rhai o sylwadau Dafydd Glyn Jones yn wrthun. Mae'r penderfyniad hwn yn arwain at sefyllfa ddifrifol a phellgyrhaeddol, ac mae'n gyfystyr â sensoriaeth. Mae'n ymgais i fygu barn am ei bod yn annerbyniol. Nid yw'n

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 8.17 on motions in Committees.

I am sure that you are by now aware of the resolution passed at the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee meeting yesterday, by a majority of six to four, to disregard a piece of written evidence presented to the Committee by Dafydd Glyn Jones as part of the higher education review. Dafydd Glyn Jones is one of the most prominent academics in his field.

According to those who spoke for the motion, they did so because some of Dafydd Glyn Jones's comments were objectionable. This resolution leads us to a serious and far-reaching situation, and is equivalent to censorship. It is an attempt to stifle opinions because they are unacceptable. Whether we

berthnasol fan hyn a ydym yn cytuno â'r sylwadau. Y mater dan sylw yw hawl unigolyn i fynegi ei safbwyntiau.

agree with the comments is irrelevant here. The issue is an individual's right to express his or her views.

Nid ar chwarae bach nac yn fymppyol y dylai unrhyw Aelod o'r Cynulliad, nac unrhyw un arall, geisio mygu safbwynt annerbyniol. Mae rhyddid barn yn un o'n hawliau sylfaenol. Yr hyn sydd yn fy mhryderu yn bennaf yw'r cynsail anffodus a pheryglus a osodwyd ddoe drwy wneud penderfyniad a allai glymu pob Aelod o'r Cynulliad. Er mai penderfyniad Pwyllgor ydoedd, y canfyddiad cyhoeddus yw ei fod yn clymu pob Aelod o'r Cynulliad. Nid oeddwn i, nac unrhyw un arall nad oedd yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor, yn rhan o'r penderfyniad.

No Assembly Member, nor anyone else, should try to stifle an unacceptable opinion lightly or on a whim. Freedom of expression is one of our basic rights. What chiefly concerns me is the unfortunate and dangerous precedent that was set yesterday in making a resolution that could be binding on every Assembly Member. Although it was a Committee resolution, the public perception is that it binds every Assembly Member. Neither I, nor anyone else who was not at the Committee meeting, was part of the resolution.

Gan fod y canllawiau sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd yn fud ar y mater hwn, a ystyriwch eu diwygio? Rhaid gofyn o dan ba amgylchiadau y dylid diddymu'r cyfan neu ran o dystiolaeth tyst sydd yn ymddangos gerbron Pwyllgor, boed hynny ar lafar neu'n ysgrifenedig.

As the current guidelines are silent on this matter, will you consider amending them? We must ask under which circumstances we should remove all or part of the evidence of a witness who appears before a Committee, whether that be oral or written evidence.

Yn ystod fy amser fel aelod o bwyllgorau seneddol San Steffan, ni chofiaf sensoriaeth o'r math a welwyd ddoe. Gwrandawyd ar syniadau dadleuol y byddai eraill yn eu hystyried yn wrthun, ond amddiffynnwyd i'r eithaf hawl pobl i draddodi a chyflwyno'r syniadau hynny. Yn y canllawiau diwygiedig y gobeithiaf y byddwn yn eu hystyried, dylem benderfynu pwy fydd yn cael yr hawl i ystyried—o dan amgylchiadau arbennig—yr angen i wrthod tystiolaeth. Ni ddylid rhoi'r hawl hwnnw i bwyllgor. O ystyried difrifoldeb penderfyniad o'r fath, byddai'n rhaid iddo gael ei wneud gan y Cynulliad cyfan. A ystyriwch briodoldeb newid y canllawiau?

During my time as a member of Westminster parliamentary committees, I do not recall any censorship of the sort that we witnessed yesterday. Contentious views were heard, which others would consider objectionable, but the right of people to express and present those views was staunchly defended. In the revised guidelines that I hope we will consider, we should decide who will have the right to consider—under exceptional circumstances—the need to reject evidence. That right should not be given to a committee. Given the seriousness of such a decision, it would need to be made by the whole Assembly. Will you consider the appropriateness of revising the guidelines?

Jonathan Morgan: Further to that point of order and in support of what Ieuan Wyn Jones said, while I and other members of the Committee felt that many of the comments in the documents and presentation were offensive and could be deemed as such, this matter shows that there is a problem with how we deal with evidence when a Subject Committee undertakes a major review. There is no firm guidance on dealing with evidence, and perhaps Cynog Dafis can confirm that.

Jonathan Morgan: Ymhellach i'r pwnt hwnnw o drefn ac i ategu yr hyn a ddywedodd Ieuan Wyn Jones, er fy mod i ac aelodau eraill o'r Pwyllgor o'r farn bod llawer o'r sylwadau yn y dogfennau a'r cyflwyniad yn sarhaus a gellid eu hystyried felly, mae'r mater hwn yn dangos bod problem gyda'n dull o ymdrin â thystiolaeth pan fydd Pwyllgor Pwnc yn cynnal adolygiad o bwys. Ni cheir arweiniad pendant ar ymdrin â thystiolaeth, ac efallai y gall Cynog Dafis

We heard around 600 pieces of evidence during this particular higher education review. It sets a bad precedent to start passing motions on particular items of evidence in the middle of a review. We should be attempting to evaluate that evidence at the end of the review. The information that we had from Dafydd Glyn Jones was so end-of-the-pier that it can be discounted for what was in the documentation. However, yesterday's motion demonstrates the need to firm-up the guidance and procedures that we use because it would be a dangerous precedent for Committees to attempt to evaluate each piece of evidence half way through a review before they had even reached the evaluation stage and the point at which a report could be written. Therefore, while I do not want to draw any conclusions about the report's content, the motion yesterday sets a difficult precedent for this Assembly to follow.

Huw Lewis: Further to that point of order, Plaid Cymru's comments are remarkable, and I am disappointed by Jonathan's remarks. A motion was passed in the Committee for Education and Lifelong Learning that was not ruled out of order by the Chair. It was allowed and discussed properly according to the Standing Orders and, in the Committee's view, the motion related to breaches of Standing Orders, in terms of discriminatory and offensive language used in the document. A majority of Committee members agreed that those remarks were discriminatory and offensive in terms of sections of the Welsh population.

That motion was passed and it simply states the opinion of the majority of the Committee—and now the Committee as a whole—that we disagree with the idea that we should handle, process and consider seriously comments that exclude portions of the Welsh population on the basis of their nationality or ethnic origin. There would have been no problem in passing this motion if the paper referred to the exclusion of black people, but because it refers to the exclusion of English people for some reason the motion is no longer valid and there is some kind of procedural problem with our Standing Orders. I repeat that the motion was not ruled out of order by the Chair; it was discussed

gadarnhau hynny.

Clywsom tua 600 darn o dystiolaeth yn ystod yr adolygiad arbennig hwn o addysg uwch. Mae'n gosod cynsail wael ar gyfer dechrau pasio cynigion ar eitemau arbennig o dystiolaeth yng nghanol adolygiad. Dylem fod yn ceisio gwerthuso'r dystiolaeth honno ar ddiwedd yr adolygiad. Yr oedd yr wybodaeth a gawsom gan Dafydd Glyn Jones mor niwlog fel y gellir amau'r hyn a oedd yn y ddogfennaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae cynnig ddoe yn dangos yr angen i gryfhau'r arweiniad a'r gweithdrefnau a ddefnyddiwn oherwydd byddai'n rhagesiampl beryglus o Bwyllgorau yn ceisio gwerthuso pob darn o dystiolaeth hanner ffordd drwy adolygiad cyn iddynt hyd yn oed gyrraedd y cam gwerthuso a'r pwynt y gellid ysgrifennu adroddiad. Felly, er nad wyf am ddod i unrhyw gasgliadau am gynnwys yr adroddiad, mae cynnig ddoe yn gosod cynsail anodd i'r Cynulliad hwn ei ddilyn.

Huw Lewis: Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, mae sylwadau Plaid Cymru yn hynod, ac yr wyf yn siomedig ynglŷn â safbwyntiau Jonathan. Pasiwyd cynnig yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes na ddyfarnwyd allan o drefn gan y Cadeirydd. Fe'i caniatwyd ac fe'i trafodwyd yn briodol yn unol â'r Rheolau Sefydlog ac, ym marn y Pwyllgor, yr oedd y cynnig yn ymwneud â thorri'r Rheolau Sefydlog, o ran yr iaith wahaniaethol a sarhaus a ddefnyddiwyd yn y ddogfen. Cytunodd y rhan fwyaf o aelodau'r Pwyllgor bod y sylwadau hynny yn wahaniaethol ac yn sarhaus o ran carfannau o boblogaeth Cymru.

Pasiwyd y cynnig hwnnw ac mae'n datgan yn syml farn y rhan fwyaf o'r Pwyllgor—ac erbyn hyn y Pwyllgor cyfan—ein bod yn anghytuno â'r syniad y dylem ymdrin, prosesu ac ystyried yn ddifrifol sylwadau sydd yn eithrio rhannau o boblogaeth Cymru ar sail eu cenedl neu eu tarddiad ethnig. Ni fyddem wedi cael unrhyw broblem yn pasio'r cynnig hwn pe bai'r papur yn cyfeirio at eithrio pobl ddu, ond oherwydd ei fod yn cyfeirio at eithrio Saeson, am ryw reswm nid yw'r cynnig bellach yn ddilys a cheir rhyw fath o broblem drefniadol gyda'n Rheolau Sefydlog. Dywedaf eto na ddyfarnwyd y cynnig allan o drefn gan y Cadeirydd; fe'i trafodwyd yn briodol a phleidleisiwyd arno

properly and voted on accordingly.

Alun Pugh: Further to that point of order, yesterday's decision did indeed set a precedent. I took exception to offensive, sneering and anti-English comments made by the academic concerned. We have many problems in Wales, but the lack of a self-perpetuating, patriotic and elite governing class is not one of them.

Gareth Jones: Yn bellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, ar ôl darllen papur Dafydd Glyn Jones a gwrando ar ei gyflwyniad, yn sicr fe gyfeiriodd at y Saeson a'r Cymry. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd yn annerbyniol yw bod Huw Lewis yn ei ffordd ddihafal, ac Alun Pugh, yn estyn y cyfeiriadau hynny i rywbeth hiliol. Hyd y gwn i, yr ydym yn perthyn i'r un hil—y Cymry a'r Saeson—

10:25 a.m.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ar y pwynt o drefn, os gwelwch yn dda.

Gareth Jones: Mae hwn yn bwynt o gryn bwys, Lywydd. Pan gaiff y ddadl ei hestyn wedyn i gynnwys geiriau emosiynol megis 'senoffobia', fel y gwnaeth Huw Lewis, mae hynny'n annerbyniol. Yr hyn y mae Huw Lewis wedi llwyddo i'w wneud yn y cynnig ddoe—a dyma'r mater pwysig—yw sicrhau pan gyfyd barn oddrychol yr anghytuna ef â hi, y gall ef a'i gyd-Aelodau yn awr ddweud, 'anghofiwrch hi, diddymwch hi', sydd yn beryglus tu hwnt.

Y Llywydd: Nid wyf yn awyddus inni ailadrodd dadleuon cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ddoe.

I call Lorraine Barrett, on this point of order. I repeat: I do not want further discussion of what went on in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee meeting yesterday. Please refer specifically to the point of order.

Lorraine Barrett: As I was one of the people who spoke in the Committee in support of the motion, I would like to ask what Gareth Jones and Ieuan Wyn Jones's

yn unol â hynny.

Alun Pugh: Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, gosodwyd cysail yn wir gan benderfyniad ddoe. Gwrthwynebais y sylwadau sarhaus, gwawdlyd a gwrth-Seisnig a wnaethpwyd gan yr academydd dan sylw. Mae gennym lawer o broblemau yng Nghymru, ond nid yw diffyg dosbarth llywodraethol hunanbarhaol, gwladgarol ac elít yn un ohonynt.

Gareth Jones: Further to that point of order, having read Dafydd Glyn Jones's paper and listened to his presentation, he certainly referred to the English and the Welsh. However, what is unacceptable is that Huw Lewis, in his unique way, and Alun Pugh, extend those references to something racist. As far as I know, we belong to the same race—the Welsh and the English—

The Presiding Officer: Order. On the point of order, please.

Gareth Jones: This is a point of some import, Presiding Officer. When the argument is then extended to include emotive words such as 'xenophobia', as Huw Lewis did, that is unacceptable. What Huw Lewis has succeeded in doing through yesterday's motion—and this is the important issue—is to ensure that when a subjective opinion with which he disagrees arises, he and his colleagues can now say, 'forget it, remove it', which is extremely dangerous.

The Presiding Officer: I do not wish us to repeat the arguments of the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee meeting yesterday.

Galwaf ar Lorraine Barrett, ar y pwynt hwn o drefn. Dywedaf eto: Nid wyf am drafodaeth bellach ar yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol oes ddoe. A wnewch chi gyfeirio'n benodol at y pwynt o drefn.

Lorraine Barrett: Gan fy mod i yn un o'r bobl a siaradodd yn y Pwyllgor o blaid y cynnig, hoffwn ofyn beth fyddai ymateb Gareth Jones a Ieuan Wyn Jones pe bai

response would be if a representative of the British National Party came to a Committee to give evidence and gave his or her subjective views?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I wish us to address the point of order, and not have a repetition of what was said in Committee yesterday.

Cynog Dafis: Pwysaf arnoch, Lywydd, i ystyried yr angen am ganllawiau i nodi o dan ba amgylchiadau ac yn ôl pa feini prawf y dylid caniatáu gwneud peth mor ddifrifol—a phwysleisiaf y gair ‘difrifol’—â phasio penderfyniad ffurfiol yn collfarnu eitem o dystiolaeth, yn y lle cyntaf, ac yn ail i’w diystyru yn rhannol neu yn gyfan gwbl. Penderfyniad difrifol fyddai pasio peth felly.

Bu pwysau arnaf i ganiatáu pleidlais ar gynigion mwy eithafol heb i’r rheini gael eu cyflwyno i’r Pwyllgor ymlaen llaw. Gwrthsefais y pwysau hynny, a chredaf imi weithredu yn gwbl briodol wrth wrthsefyll y pwysau hynny, er yr awgrymwyd ddoe nad oeddwn wedi gweithredu felly. Fy mhwynt yw y byddai o gryn gymorth i Gadeiryddion fel fi pe bai cyfarwyddyd clir ar gael ynglŷn â sut y mae gweithredu mewn amgylchiadau o’r fath, ac o dan ba amgylchiadau y byddai cyfiawnhad dros benderfyniad o’r math a basiwyd gan fwyafrif bychan yn y Pwyllgor ddoe.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i bawb sydd wedi siarad ar y pwynt hwn o drefn. Dywedaf yn glir fod gan Bwyllgorau yr hawl drwy gynnig a phenderfyniad i benderfynu ar eu gweithgareddau yn y dyfodol, cyhyd â’u bod yn cydymffurfio ag amodau Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, sydd yn gosod ein cyfansoddiad, ein Rheolau Sefydlog, ac unrhyw ganllawiau sydd wedi cael eu gosod yn y cyfeiriad hwn. Nid oes canllawiau i ddelio â’r sefyllfa hon wedi eu darparu gan nad oeddwn yn credu, o fy mhrofiad seneddol, y gallai’r fath sefyllfa godi. Yr wyf wedi gwneud hynny’n glir i bob Aelod sydd wedi ceisio trafod y mater hwn gyda mi. Wedi dweud hynny, nid oes dim, hyd y gallaf weld, allan o drefn yn yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn y Pwyllgor ddoe. Mae’r penderfyniad wedi ei wneud. Pwysleisiaf fod y

cynrychiolydd o Blaid Genedlaethol Prydain yn dod i Bwyllgor i roi tystiolaeth ac yn rhoi ei safbwyntiau goddrychol ef neu hi?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Dymunaf inni roi sylw i’r pwynt o drefn, ac nid ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn y Pwyllgor ddoe.

Cynog Dafis: I urge you, Presiding Officer, to consider the need for guidelines to note under which circumstances and according to which criteria taking action as serious—and I emphasise the word ‘serious’—as passing a formal resolution condemning an item of evidence, in the first place, and secondly to disregard it in part or as a whole, should be permitted. It would be a serious decision to pass such a resolution.

Pressure was exerted on me to allow votes on more extreme motions without them being submitted to Committee beforehand. I withstood that pressure, and I believe that I acted properly in withstanding that pressure, although it was suggested yesterday that I had not acted appropriately. My point is that it would be of great assistance to Chairs such as myself if clear guidance was available on how to act in such circumstances, and under which circumstances a resolution such as that which was passed in Committee by a small majority yesterday would be justified.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to everyone who has spoken on this point of order. I state clearly that Committees have the right through motions and resolutions to decide their future activities, as long as they comply with the conditions of the Government of Wales Act 1998, which sets out our constitution, our Standing Orders, and any guidelines that have been drawn up in this regard. No guidelines have been prepared to deal with these circumstances, because I did not believe, from my parliamentary experience, that such a situation could arise. I have made that clear to every Member who has tried to discuss this matter with me. Having said that, nothing that occurred in the Committee yesterday was out of order, as far as I can see. The resolution has been made. I emphasise that

penderfyniad yn ddarostyngedig o hyd i Reol Sefydlog Rhif 17.1, sef hawl y cyhoedd i gael mynediad i ddogfennau, a byddwn, pe bai aelod o'r cyhoedd yn dymuno gweld unrhyw ddogfen, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 17.1, yn ystyried bod hynny mewn trefn. Felly, nid wyf yn glir beth yw effaith y penderfyniad a wnaethpwyd yn y Pwyllgor ddoe.

Y mae'n gam difrifol, fel y dywedodd Aelodau, i unrhyw un o Bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad geisio eithrio tystiolaeth drwy benderfyniad o'r math a wnaethpwyd ddoe. Y mae'n groes i'r traddodiadau seneddol yr wyf yn eu harddel. Siaradaf fel cyn-aelod o Bwyllgor Dethol mewn dau dŷ Seneddol. Yr wyf yn pryderu am y neges y mae hyn yn ei rhoi i'r cyhoedd ac i'r rhai fydd am roi tystiolaeth i'n Pwyllgorau yn y dyfodol. Gallem gael ein gweld fel—

Huw Lewis *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is not in order for any Member to stand up while the Presiding Officer is giving a ruling and responding to a point of order. I will call you further to this point of order if you wish to speak, when I have finished expressing my view.

Ar sail y cais a wnaethpwyd heddiw, byddaf yn ystyried a ddylid paratoi canllawiau pellach. Byddaf yn ymgynghori â'r Panel Cadeiryddion Pwyllgorau a'r Pwyllgor Busnes ynglŷn â'r mater hwn.

Huw Lewis: I was not sure whether it was in order for me to stand up during or after your ruling. My apologies if I committed a faux pas. Further to your comments, I would like to—

The Presiding Officer: Order. They were not comments.

Huw Lewis: Further to your ruling, then—I am aware that there are sensitivities involved, but I think that we are becoming perhaps over-sensitive—I wish to point out that no-one has been able to refer to any piece of evidence that has been excluded. Not a single word of evidence has been excluded. There has been no censorship in terms of the

the resolution is still subject to Standing Order No. 17.1, namely the right of the public to have access to documents, and, if a member of the public wished to see any document, under Standing Order No. 17.1, I would certainly consider it to be in order. Therefore, I am not clear what the effect of the resolution that was made in Committee yesterday is.

It is a serious step, as Members have said, for any Assembly Committee to try to exclude evidence through a resolution of the kind that was made yesterday. It is contrary to the parliamentary traditions which I profess. I speak as a former member of a Select Committee in two houses of Parliament. I am concerned about the message that this sends out to members of the public and to those who will wish to give evidence to our Committees in future. We could be seen as—

Huw Lewis *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw mewn trefn i unrhyw Aelod sefyll tra bod y Llywydd yn rhoi dyfarniad ac yn ymateb i bwynt o drefn. Fe'ch galwaf ymhellach i'r pwynt hwn o drefn os dymunwch siarad, pan fyddaf wedi gorffen mynegi fy safbwynt.

On the basis of the request made today, I will consider whether further guidelines should be prepared. I will consult with the Panel of Committee Chairs and the Business Committee on this matter.

Huw Lewis: Nid oeddwn yn siŵr a oedd mewn trefn imi sefyll yn ystod eich dyfarniad neu ar ôl hynny. Fy ymddiheuriadau os gwneuthum gamgymeriad. Ymhellach i'ch sylwadau, hoffwn—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid sylwadau oeddynt.

Huw Lewis: Ymhellach i'ch dyfarniad, felly—yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod yma sensitifrwydd, ond yr wyf o'r farn ein bod yn mynd yn or-sensitif—hoffwn gyfeirio at y ffaith na lwyddodd neb i gyfeirio at unrhyw ddarn o dystiolaeth a eithriwyd. Nid eithriwyd unrhyw air o dystiolaeth. Ni chafwyd unrhyw sensoriaeth o ran y

evidence presented to the Committee. Therefore, that suggestion is inaccurate.

Standing Order No. 17, which refers to public access to documents, has not been breached. Dafydd Glyn Jones's entire, unexpurgated text is available on the internet for the entire world to see. What we have done to this man's views is the reverse of censorship. We have given them a platform, which, in my opinion, they do not deserve. His views have not been censored in any way and the resolution did not suggest doing that.

The Presiding Officer: On that point, I did not say that the evidence presented to the Committee had been censored. I referred to outside perception. I must have regard to the public standing of this Assembly and to remarks made in the Welsh media by leading academics in Wales on this matter. I must have regard to the perception of the Assembly in any situation of this kind.

Cynog Dafis: Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw, yn ogystal â'r cynnig a basiwyd gan y Pwyllgor ddoe, awgrymaf eich bod yn edrych ar y tapiau o'r cyfarfod pan godwyd y mater hwn am y tro cyntaf. Awgrymwyd y dylid dileu tystiolaeth Dafydd Glyn Jones. Os cofiaf yn iawn, defnyddiwyd y geiriau Saesneg, '*struck out*'. Daeth yn glir nad oedd hynny'n bosibl a bod cofnod o'r sylwadau hynny. Gofynnaf i chi edrych ar y cynnig a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor wedi hynny, yn awgrymu na ddylai tystiolaeth Dafydd Glyn Jones gael ei hystyried o gwbl. Cyflwynwyd cynnig cyfaddawd wedyn a awgrymodd bod rhai rhannau o'r dystiolaeth yn annerbyniol ac ni ddylid rhoi ystyriaeth bellach iddynt. Hyd yn oed yn y cynnig hwnnw felly, awgrymwyd na ddylai'r Pwyllgor ystyried rhannau o'r dystiolaeth honno ac, yn wir, na ddylai ymgynghorydd arbenigol y Pwyllgor eu hystyried o gwbl.

Gwenda Thomas: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn, a wnewch chi ddatgan eich barn neu gynnig cyngor ar ba awdurdod sydd gan Banel y Cadeiryddion o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998?

Y Llywydd: Mae Panel y Cadeiryddion yn

dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor. Felly, mae'r awgrym yn anghywir.

Ni thorwyd Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17, sydd yn cyfeirio at fynediad y cyhoedd i'r dogfennau. Mae testun cyflawn, ansensoredig Dafydd Glyn Jones ar gael ar y rhyngwyd i'r holl fyd ei weld. Mae'r hyn a wnaethom i safbwyntiau'r dyn hwn yn wrthwyneb i sensoriaeth. Rhoesom lwyfan iddynt, nad ydynt, yn fy marn i, yn ei haeddu. Ni sensoriwyd ei safbwyntiau mewn unrhyw ffordd ac nid oedd y penderfyniad yn awgrymu y dylem wneud hynny.

Y Llywydd: Ar y pwynt hwnnw, ni ddywedais bod y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor wedi cael ei sensro. Cyfeiriais at ganfyddiad pobl o'r tu allan. Rhaid imi ystyried barn y cyhoedd am y Cynulliad hwn ynghyd â'r sylwadau a wnaethpwyd yng nghyfyngau Cymru gan academyddion amlwg yng Nghymru ar y mater hwn. Rhaid imi ystyried canfyddiad pobl o'r Cynulliad mewn unrhyw sefyllfa o'r fath.

Cynog Dafis: Further to that point, as well as the motion that was passed by the Committee yesterday, I suggest that you look at the tapes of the meeting where this matter was first raised. It was suggested, if I remember correctly, that Dafydd Glyn Jones's evidence should be 'struck out'. It became clear that that was not possible and that those comments were on record. I ask you to look at the motion that was subsequently presented to the Committee, which suggested that Dafydd Glyn Jones's evidence should not be considered at all. A compromise motion was then presented, which suggested that some parts of the evidence were unacceptable and should not be given further consideration. Even in that proposal therefore, it was suggested that the Committee should not consider parts of that evidence and, indeed, that the Committee's special adviser should not consider them at all.

Gwenda Thomas: Further to that point of order, will you give your ruling or offer guidance on what authority the Panel of Chairs has under the Government of Wales Act 1998?

The Presiding Officer: The Panel of Chairs

gorff i gydlynu gwaith Cadeiryddion Pwyllgorau. Mae Cadeiryddion Pwyllgorau yn gweithredu o fewn Rheolau Sefydlog y Cynulliad, sydd yn seiliedig ar Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Dyna'r sefyllfa gyfansoddiadol.

is a body that co-ordinates the work of Committee Chairs. The Committee Chairs operate within the Assembly's Standing Orders, which are based on the Government of Wales Act 1998. That is the constitutional position.

10:35 a.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ar y pwynt o drefn a chanfyddiad y rhai y tu allan i'r Cynulliad, yn enwedig y bobl sydd yn dymuno cyflwyno tystiolaeth i Bwyllgorau, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y Pwyllgor Diwylliant ar hyn o bryd yn cynnal arolwg o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg. Yng nghyd-destun yr arolwg hwnnw, mawr obeithiaf y bydd tystiolaeth yn cael ei chyflwyno ar adegau a fydd yn annerbyniol imi fel Cadeirydd ac i wahanol aelodau o'r Pwyllgor. Pe na bai hynny'n digwydd, ni fyddai'n arolwg cyflawn o'r sefyllfa. Pe bai rhywun sydd yn cyflwyno tystiolaeth yn gofyn imi beth yw'r canllawiau ynglŷn â'r hyn sydd yn dderbyniol neu'n annerbyniol i'w gyflwyno fel tystiolaeth i Bwyllgor Cynulliad, byddwn yn falch o'ch cyfarwyddyd ar sut yr wyf innau i fod i ymateb fel Cadeirydd. A oes rhaid imi gynnal pleidlais ar pa un ai yw tystiolaeth yn dderbyniol neu'n annerbyniol? A ydwyf i fod i ofyn i Huw Lewis a yw'r dystiolaeth yn dderbyniol ai peidio? Beth yw fy sefyllfa fel Cadeirydd Pwyllgor?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: On the point of order and the perception of those outside the Assembly, particularly those who wish to present evidence to Committees, you will be aware that the Culture Committee is currently undertaking a review of the position of the Welsh language. In the context of that review, I very much hope that evidence will be presented at times that will be unacceptable to me as Chair and to different members of the Committee. If that did not happen, it would not be a complete review of the situation. Should somebody giving evidence ask me what the guidelines on what is acceptable or unacceptable to present as evidence to an Assembly Committee are, I would be grateful for your guidance as to how I should respond as Chair. Should I hold a vote on whether evidence is acceptable or unacceptable? Am I expected to ask Huw Lewis whether the evidence is acceptable or unacceptable? What is my position as a Committee Chair?

Janice Gregory: As a member of the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, I have sat patiently through this matter and a number of other issues. Whether you are Welsh or non-Welsh, there is a world of difference between being insulting and being grossly and gratuitously offensive. We found the evidence to be offensive. My interpretation of 'offensive' may be different to yours, but the decision to vote on this motion yesterday was not taken lightly by anyone in the Committee. I am amazed that we are taking so much time to discuss this issue.

Janice Gregory: Fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol oes, yr wyf wedi eistedd yn amyneddgar drwy'r mater hwn a nifer o faterion eraill. P'un a ydych yn Gymro ai peidio, mae byd o wahaniaeth rhwng bod yn sarhaus ac yn ofnadwy o dramgwyddus heb reswm. Teimlais i fod y dystiolaeth yn sarhaus. Efallai bod fy nehongliad i o 'sarhaus' yn wahanol i'ch un chi, ond ni wnaethpwyd y penderfyniad i bleidleisio ar y cynnig hwn ddoe ar chwarae bach gan unrhyw un yn y Pwyllgor. Yr wyf yn synnu ein bod yn cymryd cymaint o amser i drafod y mater hwn.

The Presiding Officer: I am not concerned with the content of any remarks made in evidence. My only concern—and the Standing Orders apply to this—is for what is offensive in this Chamber in relation to Members. Our Standing Orders do not

Y Llywydd: Nid wyf yn poeni am gynnwys unrhyw sylwadau a wnaethpwyd mewn tystiolaeth. Fy unig bryder i—ac mae'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn ymwneud â hyn—yw'r hyn sydd yn sarhaus yn y Siambr hon mewn perthynas ag Aelodau. Nid yw ein Rheolau

specify the relationship between what goes on in this Chamber and what may be given to us in evidence. There is confusion there and I have discussed that previously with Members.

Ar bwynt Rhodri Glyn, nid oes canllawiau ar hyn o bryd ynglŷn â chynnwys tystiolaeth. Ni fyddwn innau'n croesawu canllawiau a fyddai'n eithrio tystiolaeth, heblaw ei bod yn anghyfreithlon mewn rhyw ffordd. Byddai hynny yn rhagfarnllyd yn gyfreithiol a mater cyfreithiol i'r llysoedd yw hynny. O safbwynt dehongli ein Rheolau Sefydlog ni, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn eu dehongli mewn ffordd sydd yn croesawu aelodau o'r cyhoedd i gyflwyno tystiolaeth ar bob math o bynciau dadleuol i Bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad. Ceisiaf ddarparu canllawiau drafft yn unol â'r egwyddor hwnnw, gan gofio bod rhyddid barn yn un o draddodiadau pwysicaf pob corff democrataidd.

Karen Sinclair: While we are on this point, one problem for people—and I have thought about this long and hard—is not what evidence is presented. It is right and proper that evidence should be brought to Committees. It is the recording of the procedure of Committees that is problematic. If, in evidence-taking sessions, the Committee had a verbatim record, the situation would be much better. When you read the minutes of any of the meetings, they are general. What people say is not included. Their comments are not clear and are not on record for the public for the future. Sometimes, you feel so strongly about an issue that you want your comments recorded exactly. At present, there is no provision for that. Evidence-taking sessions in Parliament are, I believe, transcribed verbatim. You mentioned looking at the tape. You may look at the tape, but we would find it difficult to get that tape. Members of the public would have to pay a considerable sum of money per hour to access that tape. Therefore, the way that we record Committee meetings should be seriously considered.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful for that. There would be resource implications were we to make our digital record available. With the future development of technology, it is likely that members of the public could

Sefydlog yn nodi'r berthynas rhwng yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yn y Siambr hon a'r hyn y gellir ei roi inni fel tystiolaeth. Mae dryswch yma ac yr wyf wedi trafod hynny yn flaenorol gyda'r Aelodau.

On Rhodri Glyn's point, there are no guidelines at present regarding the content of evidence. I would not welcome guidelines that would exclude evidence, unless it was in some way illegal. That would be prejudicial in the legal sense and that is a legal matter for the courts. As regards interpreting our Standing Orders, it is important that we interpret them in a way that welcomes members of the public to present evidence on all kinds of contentious issues to the Assembly's Committees. I will attempt to supply draft guidelines according to that principle, bearing in mind that freedom of opinion is one of the most important traditions of all democratic bodies.

Karen Sinclair: Tra ein bod ar y pwynt hwn, un broblem ar gyfer pobl—ac yr wyf wedi meddwl yn galed am hyn—yw nid pa dystiolaeth a gyflwynir. Mae'n gyfiawn ac yn briodol bod tystiolaeth yn cael ei chyflwyno i'r Pwyllgorau. Y dull o gofnodi gweithdrefn y Pwyllgorau sydd yn achosi'r broblem. Pe bai gan y Pwyllgorau gofnod air am air mewn sesiynau derbyn tystiolaeth, byddai'r sefyllfa yn llawer gwell. Pan ddarllenwch gofnodion unrhyw gyfarfod, maent yn gyffredinol. Ni chynhwysir yr hyn a ddywed pobl. Nid yw eu sylwadau yn glir ac nid ydynt ar gofnod i'r cyhoedd ar gyfer y dyfodol. Weithiau, yr ydych yn teimlo mor gryf am fater, fel yr ydych am i'ch sylwadau gael eu cofnodi'n union. Ar hyn o bryd, ni cheir unrhyw ddarpariaeth ar gyfer hynny. Caiiff sesiynau derbyn tystiolaeth yn y Senedd, credaf, eu trosi air am air. Crybwylloch edrych ar y tâp. Gallech edrych ar y tâp, ond byddem yn ei chael hi'n anodd cael gafael ar y tâp hwnnw. Byddai'n rhaid i aelodau o'r cyhoedd dalu swm sylweddol o arian fesul awr i wrando ar y tâp. Felly, dylid rhoi ystyriaeth ddifrifol i'n dull o gofnodi cyfarfodydd Pwyllgor.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Byddai goblygiadau o ran adnoddau pe baem yn sicrhau bod ein cofnod digidol ar gael. Gyda datblygiad technoleg yn y dyfodol, mae'n debygol y gallai aelodau o'r

instantly recall such a digital record. We can explore that in another context.

cyhoedd alw cofnod digidol o'r fath yn ôl ar unwaith. Gallwn ymchwilio i hynny mewn cyd-destun arall.

Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Composite Motion: Approval of Regulations

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25 nid yw'r cynnig hwn yn destun dadl.

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 22.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

The Minister for Assembly Business (Andrew Davies): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly, acting under Standing Order 22.25:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, drwy weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25:

1. approves the Central Rating List (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2001, laid in the Table Office on 15 May 2001; and

1. yn cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Rhestr Ardrethu Canolog (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mai 2001; ac

considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, the Central Rating List (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2001, laid in the Table Office on 22 May 2001.

yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw wedi nodi unrhyw faterion sy'n achosi pryder yng ngorchymyn drafft Rheoliadau Rhestr Ardrethu Canolog (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mai 2001.

2. approves the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling & Analysis) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001 laid in the Table Office on 16 May 2001; and

2. yn cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Deunyddiau Porthi (Samplu a Dadansoddi) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mai 2001; ac

considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling & Analysis) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001, laid in the Table Office on 22 May 2001 and the memorandum of corrections laid in Table Office on 4 June 2001.

yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw wedi nodi unrhyw faterion sy'n achosi pryder yng ngorchymyn drafft Rheoliadau Deunyddiau Porthi (Samplu a Dadansoddi) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mai 2001 a'r memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mehefin 2001.

3. approves the Gelatine (Intra-Community Trade) (Wales) Regulations 2001 laid in the Table Office on 15 May 2001; and

3. yn cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Gelatin (Masnach o fewn y Gymuned) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mai 2001; ac

considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, the Gelatine (Intra-Community Trade) (Wales) Regulations 2001, laid in the Table Office on

yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw wedi nodi unrhyw faterion sy'n achosi pryder yng ngorchymyn drafft Rheoliadau Gelatin (Masnach o fewn y Gymuned) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y

22 May 2001. (NDM694)

Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Mai 2001.
(NDM694)

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

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cig (Pwerau Gorfodi Ehangach) (Cymru) 2001
Approval of the Meat (Enhanced Enforcement Powers) (Wales)
Regulations 2001**

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I propose that **Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly considers the principle of the Meat (Enhanced Enforcement Powers) (Wales) Regulations 2001, laid in the Table Office on 1 May 2001. (NDM695)

I also propose that

the National Assembly

considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified under Standing Order No. 11.5 any matters for concern in the draft Order, the Meat (Enhanced Enforcement Powers) (Wales) Regulations 2001, laid in the Table Office on 15 May 2001; and

approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 1 May 2001 and the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 21 May 2001. (NDM696)

The National Assembly for Wales and the Food Standards Agency are committed to achieving the highest possible standards of hygiene in meat production. The Meat (Enhanced Enforcement Powers) (Wales) Regulations 2001 amend meat hygiene legislation relating to fresh meat, poultry, game, minced meat, meat products and their preparation, to provide a range of new powers aimed at strengthening the enforcement of meat hygiene and food safety controls. They also correct some under-implementation of European Union requirements.

These regulations are not about increasing the burden of regulations on the meat industry by introducing new requirements and controls. Rather, they give enforcement authorities greater powers to enforce effectively the controls that already exist. The regulations will have virtually no impact on responsible meat plants that comply fully with statutory requirements.

I will explain briefly the background to these regulations. As part of a review of meat hygiene legislation commissioned in 1997,

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cig (Pwerau Gorfodi Ehangach) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 1 Mai 2001. (NDM695)

Cynigiau hefyd fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw wedi nodi o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5 unrhyw faterion sy'n achosi pryder yng Ngorchymyn drafft Rheoliadau Cig (Pwerau Gorfodi Ehangach) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mai 2001; ac

yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 1 Mai 2001 a'r Memorandwm Cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mai 2001. (NDM696)

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yn ymrwymedig i gyflawni'r safonau uchaf posibl o hylendid wrth gynhyrchu cig. Mae Rheoliadau Cig (Pwerau Gorfodi Ehangach) (Cymru) 2001 yn diwygio deddfwriaeth hylendid cig sydd yn ymwneud â chig ffres, dofednod, helgig, briwrig, cynhyrchion cig a'r ffordd y cânt eu paratoi, i ddarparu ystod o bwerau newydd â'r nod o gryfhau'r gwaith o orfodi hylendid cig a rheolaethau diogelwch bwyd. Cywirant hefyd rai achosion o beidio â gweithredu gofynion yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn llawn.

Nid yw'r rheoliadau hyn yn ymwneud â chynyddu baich y rheoliadau ar y diwydiant cig drwy gyflwyno gofynion a rheolaethau newydd. Yn hytrach, rhoddant fwy o bwerau i awdurdodau gorfodi i orfodi'r rheolaethau sydd eisoes yn bodoli yn effeithiol. Ni chaiff y rheoliadau fawr o effaith ar weithfeydd cig cyfrifol sydd yn cydymffurfio'n llawn â'r gofynion statudol.

Egluraf y cefndir i'r rheoliadau hyn yn fras. Fel rhan o arolwg o ddeddfwriaeth hylendid cig a gomisiynwyd yn 1997, cyflwynwyd

proposals were put forward to strengthen the powers for enforcing meat hygiene law. The original proposals were the subject of a consultation exercise in 1999 and were amended as a result of comments received. The Food Standards Agency carried out further consultation in Wales on the instrument as drafted this year. The instrument will extend the powers available to enforcement authorities to require operators to reduce or cease the rate of an operation or the use of a particular piece of equipment in order to safeguard hygiene requirements. In extreme cases, enforcement authorities will also be able to suspend the licence or approval of a non-compliant plant with immediate effect, effectively preventing further operation. Currently, meat plant licences cannot be revoked because of structural deficiencies. However, all statutory requirements that apply to meat plants, including those relating to structural standards, are designed to facilitate the hygienic production of meat. This legislation will permit licence revocation on structural grounds. The instrument will require that persons otherwise exempt from statutory requirements should not possess or offer for sale any meat not produced in accordance with statutory requirements. It will also provide stronger powers to require the disposal of meat produced in breach of meat hygiene regulation and give local authority enforcement officers new enforcement powers with regard to fresh meat and poultry produced outside licensed premises enforced by the Meat Hygiene Service.

Other changes include the removal of inconsistencies in the level of penalties for offences; the reduction of the time limit in which an operator may appeal against licence revocation; a requirement that all meat plant owners notify the enforcement authority of their identity; and making official veterinary surgeons responsible for inspecting operators records in licensing plants. This wide-ranging package of measures will increase the effectiveness of current enforcement measures and sets out clearly where enforcement responsibilities lie, without imposing new burdens on law-abiding operators. I urge the Assembly to approve the principle of the regulations and the

cynigion i gryfhau'r pwerau ar gyfer gorfodi deddfwriaeth hylendid cig. Bu'r cynigion gwreiddiol yn destun ymarfer ymgynghori yn 1999 ac fe'u diwygiwyd o ganlyniad i'r sylwadau a gafwyd. Cynhaliodd yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd ymgynghoriad pellach yng Nghymru ar yr offeryn fel y'i drafftwyd eleni. Bydd yr offeryn yn ymestyn y pwerau sydd ar gael i awdurdodau gorfodi i'w gwneud yn ofynnol i weithredwyr leihau neu derfynu y gyfradd weithredu neu ddarn penodol o offer a ddefnyddir er mwyn diogelu gofynion hylendid. Mewn achosion eithriadol, bydd awdurdodau gorfodi yn gallu atal trwydded neu gymeradwyaeth gwaith nad yw'n cydymffurfio ar unwaith, gan atal gweithredu pellach. Ar hyn o bryd, ni ellir diddymu trwyddedau gweithfeydd cig oherwydd diffygion strwythurol. Fodd bynnag, bwriedir i'r holl ofynion statudol sydd yn berthnasol i weithfeydd cig, gan gynnwys y rheini sydd yn ymwneud â safonau strwythurol, hwyluso'r gwaith o gynhyrchu cig yn lân. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn caniatáu diddymu trwyddedau am resymau strwythurol. Bydd yr offeryn yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol na ddylai pobl, a eithrir fel arall o ofynion statudol, feddu ar neu gynnig i'w werthu unrhyw gig nas cynhyrchwyd yn unol â'r gofynion statudol. Bydd hefyd yn darparu pwerau cryfach i'w gwneud yn ofynnol i waredu cig a gynhyrchwyd mewn modd sydd yn torri rheoliad hylendid cig ac yn rhoi pwerau gorfodi newydd i swyddogion gorfodi awdurdodau lleol o ran cig a dofednod ffres a gynhyrchir y tu allan i eiddo trwyddedig a orfodir gan y Gwasanaeth Hylendid Cig.

Mae newidiadau eraill yn cynnwys dileu anghysondebau yng ngraddfa'r cosbau ar gyfer troseddau; lleihau'r terfyn amser lle y gall gweithredydd apelio yn erbyn diddymu trwydded; gofyniad bod pob perchennog gwaith cig yn hysbysu'r awdurdod gorfodi o'i fodolaeth; a gwneud milfeddygon swyddogol yn gyfrifol am archwilio cofnodion gweithredwyr mewn gweithfeydd trwyddedu. Bydd y pecyn eang hwn o fesurau yn cynyddu effeithiolrwydd mesurau gorfodi presennol ac yn nodi'n glir pwy sydd yn gyfrifol am y cyfrifoldebau gorfodi, heb osod beichiau newydd ar weithredwyr sydd yn ufudd i'r gyfraith. Pwysaf ar y Cynulliad i gymeradwyo'r rheoliadau a'r offeryn fel y'i

instrument as drafted.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Croesawaf y rheoliadau hyn. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau'r safon uchaf posibl ar gyfer archwilio cig. Yr hyn sydd yn fy mhoeni, a chodais y pwynt hwn eisoes gyda'r Gweinidog, yw bod system archwilio'r diwydiant cig yn cynnwys nifer o wahanol asiantaethau. Onid oes lle i ystyried strwythur a fyddai'n sicrhau mai dim ond un asiantaeth yn y pen draw a fyddai'n gyfrifol am safonau'r diwydiant cig? Oni fyddai hynny'n gwneud y safonau'n gliriach i'r cyhoedd ac yn sicrhau cysondeb? A wnaiff y Gweinidog drafod hyn gyda'i chyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan er mwyn gweld a oes modd datblygu system gliriach a mwy uniongyrchol?

10:45 a.m.

Mick Bates: I join Rhodri in welcoming the broad outline of these regulations. Public health is a paramount concern to the meat industry. However, I remain concerned—and I have raised this issue many times before—about the amount of red tape introduced by amendments to such regulations as this. The full report on red tape does not apply to Wales. Ministers should introduce a review of red tape in Wales so that we can see through the regulatory appraisal of these regulations and perceive the full impact on meat processors. I would like to hear from the Minister what are the true costs of this particular regulation.

We all like to see meat produced in Wales, and I will include this final positive note. I hope that these regulations will ensure that Welsh meat is labelled and sold as a top quality product. That is something that I am sure the Minister will support.

Peter Rogers: The Welsh Conservatives welcome anything that will improve the Welsh meat industry and place it at the top of the league. We must consider what the other two parties said on the regulations' administration costs under a single agency and the burden of bureaucracy and red tape, particularly in the slaughterhouse industry.

drafftiiwyd mewn egwyddor.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I welcome these regulations. It is important to ensure the highest possible standards in meat inspection. What concerns me, and I have raised this point previously with the Minister, is that the meat industry's inspection system involves a number of different agencies. Is there not room to consider a structure that would ensure that only one agency would ultimately be responsible for meat industry standards? Would that not clarify the standards for the public and ensure consistency? Will the Minister discuss this with her Westminster colleagues to explore whether it is possible to develop a clearer and more straightforward system?

Mick Bates: Ategef Rhodri gan groesawu amlinelliad bras y rheoliadau hyn. Mae iechyd y cyhoedd yn holl bwysig i'r diwydiant cig. Fodd bynnag, gofidiaf o hyd—a chodais y pwynt hwn lawer gwaith o'r blaen—ynglŷn â maint y fiwrocratiaeth a gyflwynir gan newidiadau i reoliadau o'r math hwn. Nid yw'r adroddiad llawn ar fiwrocratiaeth yn berthnasol i Gymru. Dylai Gweinidogion gyflwyno arolwg o fiwrocratiaeth yng Nghymru fel y gallwn weld drwy werthusiad rheoliadol y rheoliadau hyn a chanfod yr effaith lawn ar broseswyr cig. Hoffwn glywed gan y Gweinidog beth yw costau gwirioneddol y rheoliad penodol hwn.

Mae pawb ohonom yn hoffi gweld cig yn cael ei gynhyrchu yng Nghymru, a hoffwn gynnwys y nodyn cadarnhaol hwn wrth orffen. Gobeithiaf y bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn sicrhau y caiff cig Cymru ei labelu a'i werthu fel cynnyrch o'r ansawdd gorau. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn ei gefnogi.

Peter Rogers: Croesawa Ceidwadwyr Cymru unrhyw beth a fydd yn gwella'r diwydiant cig yng Nghymru ac yn ei roi ar frig y gynghair. Rhaid inni ystyried yr hyn a ddywedodd y ddwy blaid arall ar gostau gweinyddu'r rheoliadau o dan un asiantaeth a baich biwrocratiaeth, yn arbennig yn y diwydiant lladd-dai. Y broblem ddifrifol arall

The other serious problem is the amount of meat entering the country. I would like to see the standards that are employed in our slaughterhouses to ensure that they are the best, enforced in other parts of Europe. Meat should not enter this country unless it complies with our standards. Anything that gives the meat industry a lead is welcome, so long as it is not overburdened with red tape and that the Government deals with the costs in the right way.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): As I mentioned at the start, Rhodri Glyn, this wide-ranging package of measures will increase the effectiveness of current enforcement measures. That is the important point. It sets out clearly where responsibilities lie, Mick, without imposing any new burdens on law-abiding operators. Concerning your points on the issue of enforcement costs, we have identified those costs and they are being made available to local authorities as part of their revenue support grant in terms of the additional resources for food law enforcement in Wales. Obviously, the Meat Hygiene Service is responsible for licensing. Local authorities are responsible for enforcement. However, this is about ensuring that our enforcement measures are properly implemented. We have consulted and this resulted in support from the Farmers' Union in Wales and a local authority that contacted us on this issue.

It is clear that these regulations do not increase the regulatory burden, a point made by all speakers today. They do not introduce new regulatory controls for meat production. However, they strengthen the powers available to authorities to enforce existing statutory controls. It should not be, and will not be a burden. Meat hygiene is critically important to consumer confidence in our meat industry. Labelling is an issue we must consider in terms of Welsh produce and I support the need to promote the meat industry. As I previously responded to you, Peter, we are ensuring that we enforce controls on imports, illegal or otherwise.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar egwyddor y Gorchymyn.

yw cyfanswm y cig a ddaw i mewn i'r wlad. Hoffwn weld y safonau a ddilynir yn ein lladd-dai, er mwyn sicrhau mai hwy yw'r gorau, yn cael eu gorfodi mewn rhannau eraill o Ewrop. Ni ddylai cig ddod i mewn i'r wlad hon os nad yw'n cydymffurfio â'n safonau. Mae unrhyw beth sydd yn rhoi arweiniad i'r diwydiant cig i'w groesawu, ar yr amod na chaiff ei orlwytho â biwrocratiaeth a bod y Llywodraeth yn delio â'r costau yn y ffordd gywir.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Fel y soniais ar y dechrau, Rhodri Glyn, bydd y pecyn eang hwn o fesurau yn cynyddu effeithiolrwydd y mesurau gorfodi presennol. Dyna'r pwynt pwysig. Noda'n glir ar bwy y mae'r cyfrifoldeb, Mick, heb osod unrhyw feichiau newydd ar weithredwyr sydd yn ufudd i'r gyfraith. O ran eich pwyntiau ar fater costau gorfodi, yr ydym wedi nodi'r costau hynny a chânt eu trosglwyddo i'r awdurdodau lleol fel rhan o'u grant cymorth refeniw o ran yr adnoddau ychwanegol ar gyfer gorfodi cyfraith bwyd yng Nghymru. Yn amlwg, mae'r Gwasanaeth Hylendid Bwyd yn gyfrifol am drwyddedu. Yr awdurdodau lleol sydd yn gyfrifol am orfodi. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn ymwneud â sicrhau y gweithredir ein mesurau gorfodi yn gywir. Yr ydym wedi ymgynghori ac arweiniodd hyn at gefnogaeth gan Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru ac awdurdod lleol a gysylltodd â ni ar y mater hwn.

Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r rheoliadau hyn yn cynyddu'r baich rheoliadol, sef pwynt a wnaethpwyd gan bob siaradwr heddiw. Ni chyflwynant reolaethau rheoliadol newydd ar gyfer cynhyrchu cig. Fodd bynnag, cryfhânt y pwerau sydd ar gael fel y gall awdurdodau orfodi rheolaethau statudol presennol. Ni ddylai fod, ac ni fydd yn faich. Mae hylendid cig yn holl bwysig i hyder defnyddwyr yn ein diwydiant cig. Mae labelu yn fater y mae'n rhaid inni ei ystyried o ran cynnyrch Cymreig a chefnogaf yr angen i hyrwyddo'r diwydiant cig. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, Peter, yr ydym yn sicrhau ein bod yn gorfodi rheolaethau ar fewnforion, yn anghyfreithlon neu fel arall.

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

Cynnig: O blaid 37, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion: For 37, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y cynnig i gymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn. **The Presiding Officer:** We will now vote on the motion to approve the Order.

*Cynnig: O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 34, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David

Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Elin
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 10.46 a.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 10.46 a.m.*

Y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig The Rural Development Plan

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

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

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly notes with approval the progress made in implementing the rural development plan for Wales, which was placed on the intranet on 25 February 2001 and which can be located on the intranet at: http://assembly/aegis/Subject%20Index/agriculture/Publications/ruraldevelopmentplan/ruraldevplan_e.pdf—including agri-environmental schemes, afforestation, Tir Mynydd and Farming Connect—despite the difficulties resulting from the foot and mouth outbreak. (NDM697)

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn nodi gyda chymeradwyaeth y cynnydd a wnaed wrth weithredu'r rural development plan for Wales a osodwyd ar y fewnrwyd ar 25 Chwefror 2001 ac y gellir dod o hyd iddo ar y fewnrwyd ar: http://assembly/aegis/Subject%20Index/agriculture/Publications/ruraldevelopmentplan/ruraldevplan_e.pdf —gan gynnwys cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol, coedwigo, Tir Mynydd a Chyswllt Ffermio—er gwaethaf anawsterau sy'n deillio o glwy'r traed a'r genau. (NDM697)

Mae'n bleser cael y cyfle i agor y ddadl

It gives me great pleasure to have the

hollbwysig hon. Mae'n briodol ein bod yn trafod y mater hwn, o ystyried y dioddefaint a achoswyd gan glwy'r traed a'r genau yn ardaloedd gwledig Cymru dros y misoedd diwethaf.

Cafodd y cynllun ar gyfer y cyfnod 2000-06 ei gymeradwyo gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd fis Hydref diwethaf. Cynllun Cymru oedd y cyntaf o gynlluniau'r Deyrnas Unedig i gael ei gymeradwyo. Mae'n cynnwys gwariant o tua £450 miliwn dros saith mlynedd. Cyflwynwyd y cynllun o dan Reoliad Datblygu Gwledig y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, sydd yn disodli naw rheoliad blaenorol ac sydd yn hybu datblygu gwledig integredig.

Yn sylfaenol, mae £12.6 miliwn y flwyddyn ar gael i Gymru. Yr ydym wedi ychwanegu at y swm hwnnw drwy gyflwyno modiwlleiddio a darparu arian cyfatebol ar gyfer y cyllid a ddaw o hynny. Mae llawer mwy o arian o fewn y cynllun nag oedd yn angenrheidiol o dan reoliadau'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A yw'r cynllun datblygu gwledig yn union yr un peth ag yr oedd yn Nhachwedd 2000, pan gafodd ei fabwysiadu gan y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig? Yn ei gyflwyniad, soniodd Carwyn am bwysigrwydd ymateb i effaith clwy'r traed a'r genau ar gefn gwlad a'r economi wledig. Onid oes dadl gref dros ychwanegu at y cynllun a'i gryfhau drwy ystyried Tir Gofal, cynnyrch organig a marchnata a hyrwyddo cynnyrch o Gymru? Pam na wnaethpwyd hynny wrth gyflwyno'r cynllun i'r Siambr, yn sgîl clwy'r traed a'r genau?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r bartneriaeth wledig yn ystyried hynny ar hyn o bryd ac yn datblygu cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer y cyfnod wedi clwy'r traed a'r genau. Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym yn ystyried sut y mae'r cynllun datblygu gwledig wedi datblygu hyd yn hyn. Mae gennyf gyfarfod â'r bartneriaeth wledig y prynhawn yma, felly os ydyw eisiau trafod unrhyw fater â mi, gallwn ailystyried y cynllun i weld a oes angen ychwanegu ato neu ei newid.

Mae'r Cynulliad wedi cytuno i weithredu saith o'r naw mesur o dan Reoliad Datblygu Gwledig y CE. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys

opportunity to open this crucial debate. It is appropriate for us to discuss this issue, given the suffering caused by foot and mouth disease in rural Wales over the past months.

The plan, which covers the period 2000-06, was approved by the European Commission last October. The Welsh plan was the first of the United Kingdom plans to be approved. It covers expenditure of about £450 million over seven years. The plan was submitted under the EC's Rural Development Regulation, which replaces nine former regulations and which promotes integrated rural development.

Essentially, £12.6 million a year is available for Wales. We have added to that figure by introducing modulation and by providing match funding for the money that is provided in that way. There is much more money within the plan than was necessary under EC regulations.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Is the rural development plan exactly the same as it was in November 2000, when it was adopted by the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee? In his introduction, Carwyn referred to the importance of responding to the effects of foot and mouth disease on rural areas and the rural economy. Is there not a strong case for adding to and strengthening the plan by considering Tir Gofal, organic produce and marketing and promoting Welsh produce? Why was that not done when the plan was introduced in the Chamber, as a result of the foot and mouth outbreak?

Carwyn Jones: The rural partnership is currently considering that and is developing an action plan for the post-foot and mouth period. We are currently considering how the rural development plan has developed to date. I have a meeting with the rural partnership this afternoon, so if it wants to discuss any issues with me, we can reconsider the plan to see whether it needs to be added to or amended.

The Assembly has agreed to implement seven of the nine measures under the EC's Rural Development Regulation. These include

mesurau ar ardaloedd llai ffafrïol, cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol, coedwigo a mesurau eraill ynghylch coedwigaeth, prosesu a marchnata, hyfforddiant—fel rhan o Gyswllt Ffermio—a sawl cynllun arall ar ddatblygu gwledig ehangach o dan erthygl 33 y rheoliad.

Cafwyd llwyddiannau mawr eisoes o dan y cynllun. Er enghraifft, yng ngwanwyn 2000, derbyniodd ffermwyr mewn ardaloedd llai ffafrïol daliadau'r lwfans iawndal da byw tir uchel ar y sylfaen traddodiadol. Fodd bynnag, ar gyfer 2001, yr oedd yn rhaid newid y system i sylfaen newydd. Tir Mynydd yw'r canlyniad—cynllun y Cynulliad i gefnogi ffermwyr ar y brynïau a'r mynyddoedd sydd yn symud o daliadau fesul y pen i daliadau ar sail arwynebedd. Fodd bynnag, yn bwysig, bydd rhagor o arian hefyd ar gael i ffermwyr sydd yn mabwysiadu dulliau ffermio sydd yn dda i'r amgylchedd. Mae sawl agwedd arall o dan Elfen 2 yn rhoi'r cyfle i ffermwyr gael rhagor o arian yn ychwanegol at arian Elfen 1, gan gynnwys taliadau ar sail arwynebedd. Hyd yn hyn eleni, mae taliadau gwerth £41.8 miliwn wedi eu gwneud.

10:55 a.m.

Soniwyd hefyd am gynllun Tir Gofal, sef cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol y Cynulliad. Fe'i hystyrir yn un o'r cynlluniau gorau yn Ewrop. Hefyd mae gennym gynllun ffermio organig. Mae'r ddau gynllun hyn yn mynd yn dda, er y bu clwy'r traed a'r genau yn broblem oherwydd na ellid ymweld â ffermydd am amser hir.

Mae 500 o ffermydd wedi ymuno â chynllun Tir Gofal yn ei flwyddyn gyntaf, ac ar hyn o bryd mae 50,000 hectar o dir dan y cynllun. Erbyn hyn mae'n dwyn effaith go iawn. Wrth ddweud hynny, mae'n rhaid inni gofio bod modd gwella Tir Gofal a dyna pam y dechreuwyd adolygiad ohono a fydd yn rhan o'r ddadl yn y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig fis nesaf. Bu sôn y byddai'n rhaid gwneud llawer o newidiadau i'r cynllun ac fe fydd dadl ar hynny.

Ynglŷn â'r cynllun organig, mae digon o gyllid i sicrhau y caiff yr holl geisiadau ar gyfer 2000-01 eu hariannu. Mae 211 o

measures on less favoured areas, agri-environmental schemes, afforestation and other forestry measures, processing and marketing, training—as part of Farming Connect—and many other initiatives on wider rural development under article 33 of the regulation.

We have already seen great successes under the plan. For example, in spring 2000, farmers in less favoured areas received hill livestock compensatory allowance payments on the traditional basis. However, the system had to be changed to a new basis for 2001. The result is Tir Mynydd—the Assembly's scheme to support those who farm on the hills and mountains and who are moving from headage payments to area-based payments. However, importantly, more money will also be available to farmers who adopt environment-friendly farming methods. Several other aspects under Element 2 give farmers the opportunity to receive more funding in addition to Element 1 money, including area-based payments. So far this year, payments worth £41.8 million have been made.

The Tir Gofal scheme, the Assembly's agri-environmental scheme, has also been mentioned. It is considered one of the best schemes in Europe. We also have an organic farming scheme. These two schemes are going well, although foot and mouth disease was a problem because, for a long time, it was not possible to visit farms.

In its first year 500 farms have joined the Tir Gofal scheme, and at present there are 50,000 hectares of land under the scheme. It is now making a genuine impact. In saying that, we must remember that Tir Gofal could be improved and that is why the review was implemented, which will form part of the debate next month in the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. It has been mentioned that many changes will have to be made to the scheme, and that will be a matter for debate.

As regards the organic scheme, there is sufficient funding to ensure that all the applications for 2000-01 are funded. Since

geisiadau wedi dod i law ers Rhagfyr 2000. Ar hyn o bryd mae 122 o gynigion wedi'u gwneud i ffermwyr, a chytunwyd ar 96 o'r rhain. Mae tua £3.1 miliwn wedi'i wario ar y cynllun hwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf. Mae ceisiadau yn cael eu prosesu ar hyn o bryd a gobeithiaf y daw llawer mwy o ffermwyr yn rhan o'r cynllun yn y misoedd nesaf.

O ran coedwigaeth, mae'r cynllun grant coetir a'r cynllun premiwm coetir ffermydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd. Caiff y rhain eu hadolygu eleni i weld sut y maent yn gweddu i'n gweledigaeth ar gyfer y strategaeth coedwigaeth yng Nghymru. Caiff y strategaeth ei chyflwyno ar y cyd gennyf i yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth ddechrau fis nesaf.

A key element of the rural development plan is Farming Connect. Specific elements of that initiative will provide free business plans, training, specialist advice, demonstration farms and centres of excellence to ensure that our industry is kept fully informed of the latest developments. The plan also provides capital grants for farm improvement and diversification, which will be accessed through Farming Connect. We have worked closely with other organisations such as the Wales Tourist Board and the Forestry Commission on the options for providing capital grants to farmers to help them secure alternative sources of income. We will be able to provide a suite of grant schemes under the umbrella of Farming Connect.

As Members know, there has been a delay in launching Farming Connect because of foot and mouth disease, but we believe that it will be up and running in September.

Processing and marketing grants are now available—

Ron Davies: Regarding Farming Connect, will you tell us more about the gateway arrangements? Will there be one single point of contact for farmers?

Carwyn Jones: It is envisaged that there will be one telephone number and a number of facilitators. From that one phone number,

December 2000, 211 applications have been received. At the moment 122 offers have been made to farmers, and 96 of those have been agreed. About £3.1 million has been spent on this scheme in the last financial year. Applications are being processed at present and I hope that many more farmers will join the scheme in the next months.

As regards forestry, the woodland grant scheme and the farm woodland premium scheme are currently available. These will be reviewed this year to see how they fit in with our vision for the forestry strategy in Wales. The strategy will be launched jointly by me in the National Assembly and by the Forestry Commission at the beginning of next month.

Mae Cyswllt Ffermio yn elfen allweddol o'r cynllun datblygu gwledig. Bydd elfennau penodol o'r fenter honno yn darparu cynlluniau busnes am ddim, hyfforddiant, cyngor arbenigol, ffermydd arddangos a chanolfannau rhagoriaeth er mwyn sicrhau y rhoddir yr holl wybodaeth i'n diwydiant am y datblygiadau diweddaraf. Darpara'r cynllun hefyd grantiau cyfalaf i wella ffermydd ac ar gyfer arallgyfeirio, y ceir mynediad iddynt drwy Gyswllt Ffermio. Yr ydym wedi cydweithio'n agos â sefydliadau eraill megis Bwrdd Croeso Cymru a'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth ar yr opsiynau o ran darparu grantiau cyfalaf i ffermwyr er mwyn eu helpu i sicrhau ffynonellau arian eraill. Gallwn ddarparu cyfres o gynlluniau grant o dan ymbarél Cyswllt Ffermio.

Fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, bu oedi cyn lansio Cyswllt Ffermio oherwydd clwy'r traed a'r genau, ond credwn y bydd yn weithredol ym mis Medi.

Mae grantiau prosesu a marchnata bellach ar gael—

Ron Davies: Ynglŷn â Chyswllt Ffermio, a roddwch ragor o wybodaeth inni am drefniadau'r porth? A fydd un pwynt cyswllt ar gyfer ffermwyr?

Carwyn Jones: Rhagwelir y bydd un rhif ffôn a nifer o hwyluswyr. O'r un rhif ffôn hwnnw, bydd ffermwyr yn gallu gweld

farmers will be able to access farm business reviews at the outset, and then they will be able to take their plans further to consider capital grants. The final package will be put together in September. It is designed to be as easy as possible for farmers to access the grants available.

As I mentioned, processing and marketing grants are available and are proving to be a great success. We have not made the progress that we had hoped to make because of foot and mouth disease. No one could have predicted the outbreak of the disease and the scale of the problem during the spring. Combating foot and mouth disease has been our first priority, but this has not meant that the rural development measures that we had in mind have been put on the backburner. Work has continued on the raft of schemes that comprise the rural development plan. All schemes will be fully operational to the benefit of Welsh farming and rural communities by the autumn.

I turn to the amendments. We reject amendment 1 because the Government's view is that the plan can be considered as having the National Assembly's approval and is one that has worked well. The same argument applies to amendment 2. Amendment 3 trespasses on the work of the sub-group of the rural partnership and its preparation of the rural recovery plan. It is a matter for the sub-group to bring before us because that is the work it has been asked to carry out. It is difficult to understand why amendment 4 has been tabled because it does not recognise the difficulties resulting from foot and mouth disease for farming and the whole rural economy, which all farmers will recognise. Amendment 5 again trespasses on the work of the rural partnership, and the rural recovery plan will consider the matters raised in the amendment. The question of foreign food imports raised in amendment 6 is not a matter for the Assembly or for the new Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, but a matter for the Food Standards Agency. Foreign food imports is not part of the rural development plan. We are prepared to support amendment 7 as it merely notes the report made to the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. Amendment 8 also goes against

adolygiadau o fusnes ffermydd ar y cychwyn, ac wedyn byddant yn gallu datblygu eu cynlluniau ymhellach er mwyn ystyried grantiau cyfalaf. Caiff y pecyn terfynol ei lunio fis Medi. Ei nod yw ei gwneud mor hawdd â phosibl i ffermwyr gael mynediad i'r grantiau sydd ar gael.

Fel y crybwyllais, mae grantiau prosesu a marchnata ar gael ac maent yn llwyddiant mawr. Nid ydym wedi gwneud y cynnydd yr oeddem wedi gobeithio ei wneud oherwydd clwy'r traed a'r genau. Ni allai neb fod wedi rhagweld argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau a maint y broblem yn ystod y gwanwyn. Gwrthsefyll clwy'r traed a'r genau fu ein blaenoriaeth gyntaf, ond ni olygodd hyn fod y mesurau datblygu gwledig yr oeddem yn eu hystyried wedi'u gohirio. Mae'r gwaith wedi parhau ar y cynlluniau niferus sydd yn rhan o'r cynllun datblygu gwledig. Bydd pob un o'r cynlluniau yn gwbl weithredol er lles diwydiant ffermio Cymru a chymunedau gwledig erbyn yr hydref.

Trof at y gwelliannau. Gwrthodwn welliant 1 gan fod y Llywodraeth yn credu y gellir ystyried bod y cynllun wedi'i gymeradwyo gan y Cynulliad ac yn gynllun sydd wedi gweithio'n dda. Mae'r un ddadl yn berthnasol i welliant 2. Mae gwelliant 3 yn tresmasu ar waith is-grŵp y bartneriaeth wledig a'i waith o baratoi'r cynllun adfer gwledig. Yr is-grŵp fydd yn cyflwyno'r mater ger ein bron oherwydd mai dyna'r gwaith y gofynnwyd iddo ei gyflawni. Mae'n anodd deall pam y cyflwynwyd gwelliant 4 gan nad yw'n cydnabod yr anawsterau sydd yn deillio o glwy'r traed a'r genau ar gyfer y diwydiant ffermio a'r economi wledig gyfan, y bydd pob ffermwr yn eu cydnabod. Mae gwelliant 5 eto yn tresmasu ar waith y bartneriaeth wledig, a bydd y cynllun adfer gwledig yn ystyried y materion a godwyd yn y gwelliant. Nid mater i'r Cynulliad nac Adran newydd yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig yw'r cwestiwn o fewnforion bwyd tramor a godwyd yng ngwelliant 6, ond mater i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd. Nid yw mewnforion bwyd tramor yn rhan o'r cynllun datblygu gwledig. Yr ydym yn fodlon cefnogi gwelliant 7 gan ei fod ond yn nodi'r adroddiad a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig. Mae gwelliant 8 hefyd yn groes i'r mesurau a

the measures that were approved in the rural development plan. As I have said many times here, alternative means of assisting young entrants are under consideration, and a paper will be presented to the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee shortly.

Peter Rogers: I propose the following amendments in my name and in the name of William Graham. Amendment 1: delete 'with approval'.

I propose amendment 4. Delete '*despite the difficulties resulting from the foot and mouth outbreak*'.

I propose amendment 5. Add a new paragraph at the end of motion:

calls on the coalition Executive to ensure that substantial additional resources are made available to ameliorate the social and economic impact of the foot and mouth crisis.

I propose amendment 6. Add a new paragraph at the end of motion:

notes that a successful delivery of the plan is dependent on the creation of a level playing field for Welsh produce and calls upon the Minister for Rural Affairs to press the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to immediately address the issue of substandard foreign imports which put Welsh produce at a competitive disadvantage.

I declare an interest as a farmer. My fear is that, considering its record on waiting lists and Objective 1, delivery is not the Executive's watchword. That is why I am concerned about the coalition's ability to make this plan succeed. I listened carefully to what Carwyn said about the progress made on Farming Connect. Progress is not being made. Carwyn mentioned that they had not made the progress that they had hoped to make because of foot and mouth disease. However, before the outbreak, I visited two or three agencies to try to chase up this matter and there were no plans in place. Therefore, no progress had been made prior to the foot and mouth disease outbreak. Carwyn is now saying that the service will

gymeradwywyd yn y cynllun datblygu gwledig. Fel y dywedais droeon yma, caiff ffyrdd amgen o gynorthwyo ffermwyr ifanc newydd eu hystyried, a chyflwynir papur i'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig cyn bo hir.

Peter Rogers: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i a William Graham. Gwelliant 1: dileer 'gyda chymeradwyaeth'.

Cynigiau welliant 4. Dileer '*er gwaethaf anawsterau sydd yn deillio o glwy'r traed a'r genau*'.

Cynigiau welliant 5. Ychwaneger paragraff newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar i'r Weithrediaeth glymblaid sicrhau bod adnoddau ychwanegol sylweddol ar gael i leddfu effaith gymdeithasol ac economaidd argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau.

Cynigiau welliant 6. Ychwaneger paragraff newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi bod llwyddiant i weithredu'r Cynllun yn dibynnu ar sicrhau tegwch ar gyfer cynnyrch Cymru ac yn galw ar y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig i roi pwysau ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig i fynd i'r afael yn syth â mater mewnforion tramor eilradd sy'n golygu bod cynnyrch Cymru dan anfantaes wrth geisio cystadlu.

Datganaf fuddiant fel ffermwr. Ofnaf, o ystyried ei record ar restrau aros ac Amcan 1, nad gweithredu yw arwyddair y Weithrediaeth. Dyna pam fy mod yn poeni am allu'r glymblaid i sicrhau y bydd y cynllun hwn yn llwyddo. Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar yr hyn a ddywedodd Carwyn am y cynnydd a wnaethpwyd o ran Cyswllt Ffermio. Ni wneir cynnydd. Soniodd Carwyn am y ffaith nad oeddent wedi gwneud y cynnydd yr oeddent wedi gobeithio ei wneud, oherwydd clwy'r traed a'r genau. Fodd bynnag, cyn yr argyfwng, ymwelais â dwy neu dair asiantaeth i geisio mynd ar drywydd y mater hwn ac nid oedd unrhyw gynlluniau wedi'u sefydlu. Felly, ni wnaethpwyd cynnydd cyn argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r

not be up and running until later this year. Farming Connect is the crucial part of the programme for rural recovery, but it is still not in place. It was supposed to be the critical part of the department's role in delivering measure 5 of priority 5 of Objective 1. Why have we failed to deliver on measure 5? Not one project has been approved. How are farmers supposed to apply for grants when there is no delivery mechanism in place? What have we done with the money? Does the Minister seriously expect us to congratulate him on putting obstacles in the way of farmers getting the grants that they deserve and to which they are entitled? This is another letdown. It is clear to all farmers that there is a serious problem at divisional office level. This is probably the most contentious issue in Welsh farming at the moment, yet only the Welsh Conservatives have been prepared to speak out. No other party supported my recent amendment calling for a review of the Assembly's divisional offices. However, in *The Western Mail* the following day, Mick Bates complained about the same issue. The Liberals would rather prop up Labour than make a principled stand.

genau. Dywed Carwyn yn awr na fydd y gwasanaeth yn weithredol tan yn ddiweddarach eleni. Cyswllt Ffermio yw'r rhan hanfodol o'r rhaglen adfer gwledig, ond nid yw wedi'i sefydlu o hyd. Dylai fod wedi bod y rhan hanfodol o rôl yr adran wrth gyflwyno mesur 5 blaenoriaeth 5 Amcan 1. Pam nad ydym wedi llwyddo i gyflwyno mesur 5? Nid oes yr un prosiect wedi'i gymeradwyo. Sut gall ffermwyr wneud cais am grantiau pan nad oes unrhyw ddull cyflwyno ar waith? Beth sydd wedi digwydd i'r arian? A yw'r Gweinidog mewn difrif yn disgwyl inni ei longyfarch am rwystro ffermwyr rhag cael y grantiau y maent yn eu haeddu ac y mae hawl ganddynt i'w cael? Siom arall yw hyn. Mae'n amlwg i bob ffermwr fod problem ddifrifol ar lefel swyddfeydd rhanbarthol. Mae'n debyg mai hwn yw'r mater mwyaf dadleuol yn niwydiant ffermio Cymru ar hyn o bryd, ond eto dim ond Ceidwadwyr Cymru a fu'n fodlon dweud unrhyw beth. Ni chefnogodd unrhyw blaid arall fy ngwelliant diweddar yn galw am adolygiad o swyddfeydd rhanbarthol y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, yn *The Western Mail* y diwrnod canlynol, cwynodd Mick Bates am yr un mater. Mae'n well gan y Rhyddfrydwyr gynnal y Blaid Lafur na gwneud safiad egwyddorol.

11:05 a.m.

It is not necessarily a problem of staff. It could be a problem of working practices, inadequate equipment, insufficient training to enable staff to cope with the extraordinary set of circumstances that none of them could have encountered before, or of not using the correct expertise. You have buried your head in the sand. You must accept that farming is on its knees. No farmer will be able to benefit from a rural development plan until you act on some of the immediate problems facing farms. You have neglected farmers under Form D restrictions, rightly called the forgotten farmers. I asked you to make them a priority. There are over 2,000 farmers across Wales under Form D restrictions. The majority of them do not have any source of income. They have over borrowed, are over stocked and have a shortage of fodder. Furthermore, they had limited opportunities to participate in the welfare cull scheme because under that scheme, the slaughter had

Nid problem o ran staff ydyw o reidrwydd. Gallai fod yn broblem yn ymwneud ag arferion gwaith, offer annigonol, hyfforddiant annigonol i alluogi'r staff i ymdopi â'r gyfres ryfeddol o amgylchiadau na allai yr un ohonynt fod wedi'u hwynebu o'r blaen, neu broblem yn ymwneud â pheidio â defnyddio'r arbenigedd cywir. Yr ydych wedi claddu eich pen yn y tywod. Rhaid ichi dderbyn bod y diwydiant ffermio ar ei liniau. Ni all unrhyw ffermwr elwa ar gynllun datblygu gwledig nes eich bod yn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r problemau sydd yn wynebu ffermydd ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydych wedi anwybyddu ffermwyr o dan gyfyngiadau Ffurflen D, a elwir yn briodol yn anghofiedig. Gofynnais ichi sicrhau eu bod yn flaenoriaeth. Mae mwy na 2,000 o ffermwyr ledled Cymru o dan gyfyngiadau Ffurflen D. Nid oes gan y mwyafrif ohonynt unrhyw incwm. Maent wedi gorfenthyg, mae ganddynt ormod o stoc ac mae ganddynt brinder porthiant. Yn

to take place on the farm and there were not the facilities to do that. Consequently, these farmers did not get rid of their stock. They should have been the first to participate in the welfare cull scheme. However, because they have only just got rid of their stock, they have not received any financial support. Those farmers are in dire need. They now live on limited savings or on charity from the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. We appreciate the donations given to that institution and the support that it gives to farmers.

A farmer in my constituency had stock slaughtered on 28 February. Since then he has not had any income and has not received a cheque for compensation. However, worst of all, Minister, no-one has contacted him to say why he has not received the payment. His business is not operating. It seems, Minister, that either you give no information or you give misinformation. You said that blood testing on farms under Form D restrictions in Builth Wells had been carried out in that circular. However, when I challenged you about that in the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee, I discovered that blood tests were being carried out in the Builth Wells area the following Saturday and Sunday. What does that tell you? I put it to you that some of those farms have been placed under continued Form D restrictions through incompetence. We must ensure that we are supporting this industry and those farmers now. They will not benefit from a rural development plan because they do not have sufficient finances.

I am glad that you mentioned timber. We must ensure that we have a policy on that. We import around 80 per cent of our timber. Given that a construction forum is being established, why can we not ensure that our public bodies: the WDA, the Environment Agency and so on, have a policy to support Welsh timber—

ogystal â hynny, prin oedd y cyfleoedd a gawsant i gymryd rhan yn y cynllun difa er lles anifeiliaid oherwydd, o dan y cynllun hwnnw, yr oedd yn rhaid lladd yr anifeiliaid ar y fferm ac nad oedd cyfleusterau i wneud hynny. O ganlyniad, ni chafodd y ffermwyr hyn wared ar eu stoc. Dylent fod gyda'r rhai cyntaf i gymryd rhan yn y cynllun difa er lles anifeiliaid. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd mai dim ond newydd gael gwared ar eu stoc y maent wedi'i wneud, ni chawsant unrhyw gymorth ariannol. Mae'r ffermwyr hynny mewn angen dybryd. Maent bellach yn byw ar gynilion cyfyngedig neu ar elusen gan y Gymdeithas Fuddiannol Amaethyddol Frenhinol. Gwerthfawrogwn y rhoddion a roddir i'r gymdeithas honno a'r cymorth a rydd i ffermwyr.

Lladdwyd stoc ffermwr yn fy etholaeth i ar 28 Chwefror. Ers hynny, nid yw wedi cael unrhyw incwm ac nid yw wedi cael siec iawndal. Fodd bynnag, yn waeth na hynny, Weinidog, nid oes neb wedi cysylltu ag ef i ddweud pam na chafodd y taliad. Nid yw ei fusnes yn gweithredu. Ymddengys, Weinidog, na roddwch unrhyw wybodaeth neu y rhoddwch wybodaeth anghywir. Dywedasoeh y cynhaliwyd profion gwaed ar ffermydd sydd o dan gyfyngiadau Ffurflen D yn Llanfair-ym-Muallt yn y cylchlythyr hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, pan godais y mater hwn gyda chi yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig, darganfûm y bwriadwyd cynnal profion gwaed yn ardal Llanfair-ym-Muallt y dydd Sadwrn a'r dydd Sul canlynol. Beth mae hynny'n ei ddweud wrthyh? Awgrymaf ichi y rhoddwyd rhai o'r ffermydd hynny o dan gyfyngiadau Ffurflen D o hyd oherwydd anfedrusrwydd. Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn cefnogi'r diwydiant hwn a'r ffermwyr hynny yn awr. Ni fyddant yn elwa ar gynllun datblygu gwledig gan nad oes digon o arian ganddynt.

Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi crybwyll pren. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod gennym bolisi ynglŷn â hynny. Mewnforiwn tua 80 y cant o'n pren. O ystyried y caiff fforwm adeiladu ei sefydlu, pam na allwn sicrhau bod gan ein cyrff cyhoeddus: y WDA, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ac ati, bolisi i gefnogi pren Cymreig—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You are half a minute over time.

Peter Rogers: I thought that as I was proposing amendments, I would have seven minutes.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There have been no interventions. You are allowed five minutes. You have another 15 seconds to wind up.

Peter Rogers: Minister, you recently told us in the Chamber that it is possible to sum up the Conservatives' viewpoint on this as more subsidies, lower standards of food and a ban on all competition. I do not know from where you obtain your information—perhaps from your friends at the Institute of Welsh Affairs—but you should pay more attention to the facts. I do not want more subsidies but I do want to ensure that subsidies are paid on time and that farmers receive them promptly. I do not want lower standards. I want to see foreign competitors meeting our own high standards. I do not want a ban on competition; I want fair competition. It is time that you woke up and started to help those desperate farmers. Only then can you start talking about the way forward.

Elin Jones: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 2: yn llinell 1, dileer *'gyda chymeradwyaeth y cynnydd a wnaed wrth weithredu'r'*.

Cynigiau welliant 3. Yn y llinell olaf, dileer *'er gwaethaf anawsterau sy'n deillio o glwy'r traed a'r genau'* a rhodder:

mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cydnabod effaith drychinebus argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau a'i effaith negyddol ar ddyfodol cefn gwlad ac yn galw ar i'r weinyddiaeth Llafur/Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol gyflymu wrth roi mesurau ar waith i adfywio'r economi wledig a sicrhau arian ar gyfer mesurau o'r fath yn uwch na bloc Barnett.

Cynigiau welliant 7. Ychwaneger ar ddiwedd y cynnig fel paragraff newydd:

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Yr ydych yn hanner munud dros eich amser.

Peter Rogers: Credais y byddai saith munud gennyf, gan fy mod yn cynnig gwelliannau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ni chafwyd unrhyw ymyriadau. Caniateir pum munud. Mae gennyf 15 eiliad arall i ddod i ben.

Peter Rogers: Weinidog, dywedsoch yn ddiweddar yn y Siambr ei bod yn bosibl crynhoi safbwynt y Ceidwadwyr ar y mater hwn fel mwy o gymorthdaliadau, safonau bwyd is a gwahardd pob cystadleuaeth. Ni wn o ble y cewch eich gwybodaeth—efallai gan eich ffrindiau yn y Sefydliad Materion Cymreig—ond dylech dalu mwy o sylw i'r ffeithiau. Nid wyf am weld mwy o gymorthdaliadau ond yr wyf am sicrhau y caiff cymorthdaliadau eu talu'n brydlon a bod ffermwyr yn eu cael yn brydlon. Nid wyf am weld safonau is. Yr wyf am sicrhau bod cystadleuwyr tramor yn cwrdd â'n safonau uchel ni. Nid wyf am weld cystadleuaeth yn cael ei gwahardd; yr wyf am weld cystadleuaeth deg. Mae'n bryd ichi ddefro a dechrau helpu'r ffermwyr hynny sydd mewn sefyllfa ddybryd. Dim ond bryd hynny y gallwch ddechrau siarad am y ffordd ymlaen.

Elin Jones: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 2: in line 1 delete, *'with approval the progress made in implementing'*.

I propose amendment 3. In the last line delete *'despite the difficulties resulting from the foot and mouth outbreak'* and replace with:

the National Assembly recognises the devastating impact of the foot and mouth crisis and its negative impact on rural development prospects and calls on the Labour/Liberal Democrat administration to speed up the implementation of measures for revitalising the rural economy and secure funding for such measures over and above the Barnett block.

I propose amendment 7. Add at the end of the motion as a new paragraph:

yn nodi'r adroddiad ar gynnydd i'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig ddydd Mercher 6 Mehefin 2001.

notes the progress report to the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee on Wednesday 6 June 2001.

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

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

yn galw ar i'r weinyddiaeth Llafur/Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol newid y cynllun datblygu gwledig a rhoi cynllun ffermwyr newydd ifanc ar waith ynghyd â chynllun ymddeol i ffermwyr fel ffordd o helpu i hyrwyddo ffermydd teuluol traddodiadol.

calls on the Labour/Liberal Democrat administration to amend the rural development plan and implement a young farmers entrants scheme, and a farmers' retirement scheme as means of helping to promote traditional family farms.

Mae'n bleser bod yma i gynnig y gwelliannau yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Cyfeiriaf yn gyntaf at y cynnig ei hun, sydd yn fy marn i, yn anniben ac mae'n flin gennyf nad yw'r Trefnydd yma i glywed fy sylwadau.

It is a pleasure to be here to propose the amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. I refer first of all to the motion itself, which is, in my opinion, untidy, and I am sorry that the Minister for Assembly Business is not here to hear my comments.

Cyfeiria'r cynnig at gynnydd, ond nid oes sôn am adroddiad cynnydd o'r fath yn y cynnig, er bod rhyw fath o adroddiad diweddar wedi dod gerbron y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig yr wythnos diwethaf. Nid oes cyfeiriad at hynny yn y cynnig.

The motion refers to progress, but there is no reference to a progress report in the motion, although some sort of update report was presented to the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee last week. There is no reference to that in the motion.

Yn ôl y cynllun datblygu gwledig, cyfrifoldeb y pwyllgor monitro yw adolygu cynnydd. Er fy mod wedi cael gwahoddiad i eistedd ar bwyllgor monitro rhyw chwe mis yn ôl, nid yw erioed wedi cyfarfod. Mae gwelliannau 2 a 7 yn enw Plaid Cymru yn ymdrech i fireinio'r cynnig.

According to the rural development plan, it is the monitoring committee's responsibility to review progress. Although I was invited to sit on a monitoring committee some six months ago, it has never convened. Amendments 2 and 7 in the name of Plaid Cymru are an attempt to polish the motion.

Mae amseriad y ddadl hon hefyd yn peri penbleth. Dwy elfen o'r cynllun datblygu gwledig o bwys posibl yw'r cynllun mynediad i ffermwyr ifanc, a Thir Gofal. Credaf y cyflwynir cyfrifiad stoc o Dir Gofal—fel y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog eisoes—i'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig nesaf, a hefyd bapur gan y Gweinidog ar ffermwyr ifanc.

The timing of this debate also causes confusion. Two potentially important elements of the rural development plan are the young farmers' new entrants scheme, and Tir Gofal. I believe that a stocktake of Tir Gofal—to which the Minister referred earlier—will be presented to the next Agriculture and Rural Development Committee, and also a paper by the Minister on young farmers.

Yn fy marn i, mae'n anffodus bod y ddadl hon yn digwydd cyn inni gael cyfle i weld y ddau adroddiad pwysig hynny. Tan i Blaid Cymru weld syniadau rhagorach o du'r Llywodraeth, bydd yn parhau i bwysu am gynllun mynediad ffermwyr ifanc.

In my opinion, it is unfortunate that we are having this debate before having an opportunity to see those two important reports. Until Plaid Cymru sees better ideas from the Government, it will continue to press for a young farmers' entrants scheme.

Gweithredir y fath gynlluniau yn y rhan fwyaf o wledydd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd fel hwb i hyder a dyfodol y diwydiant, ac nid fel '*obscene waste of money*', fel y disgrifiodd rhai aelodau o'r Blaid Lafur y cynllun yn y Siambr.

Efallai bod y cynnig yn anniben, ac efallai bod yr amseru yn ddiffygiol, ond yr hyn sydd yn fy synnu fwyaf yw bod y Llywodraeth â'r wyneb i gynnal dadl heddiw—fel y cyfeiriodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas—ar gynllun a gymeradwywyd gan yr UE yn ôl ym mis Hydref. Cafodd ei drafod yn llawn yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ddiwedd Ionawr, ac fe'i gweithredir yn awr yn ddigon hwylus a hamddenol ar y cyfan.

Tra yr ydym wedi bod yn disgwyl am becyn a chynlluniau adfywio amaeth ac economi wledig yn dilyn argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau, mae dros 100 niwrnod ers i glwy'r traed a'r genau gael gafael yn y wlad hon. Yr ydym yn dal i aros i glywed sut y mae Llywodraeth y glymblaid yn bwriadu mynd i'r afael ag effeithiau pellgyrhaeddol y clwyf. Ni welwyd unrhyw beth ers cyhoeddi £12 miliwn i lywodraeth leol ac arian marchnata i'r WDA.

Ganwyd y cynllun datblygu gwledig yn y cyfnod cyn argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau, ond yr oedd yn ddiffygiol fel pecyn ariannol i gwrdd â'r dirwasgiad gwledig a oedd yn bodoli bryd hynny. Cawl eildwym sydd gan y Llywodraeth inni heddiw. Gobeithiaf nad ei bwriad oedd twyllo'r cymunedau gwledig i feddwl mai cynllun gwledig newydd a gyflwynir. Er bod cawl yn cael ei wella o gael ei ail-dwymo, nid yw cawl heddiw wedi newid dim.

Galwaf arnoch, Weinidog, i fynd ati o ddifrif. Cyfeiriasoch at gyfarfod eich is-bwyllgor, ond y mae'n rhaid ichi fwrw ati o ddifrif o fewn yr wythnosau sydd yn weddill cyn toriad yr haf i gyflwyno pecyn o gynlluniau i'r Cynulliad i adfywio'r economi wledig. Rhaid i'r pecyn hwnnw gael ei ariannu yn llawn gan y Trysorlys, er mwyn cydnabod natur unigryw argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau.

Hwyaf y pery'r argyfwng a'r cyfyngiadau,

Such schemes are implemented in the majority of EU countries as a boost to the confidence and future of the industry, and not as '*an obscene waste of money*', as some members of the Labour party described it in the Chamber.

It may be an untidy motion, and the timing may be deficient, but what surprises me most is that the Government has the cheek to hold a debate today—as Rhodri Glyn Thomas has already stated—on a plan that was approved by the EU last October. It was fully debated in the National Assembly at the end of January, and is now being implemented fairly easily and leisurely on the whole.

While we have been waiting for a package and for measures to revive agriculture and the rural economy in the wake of the foot and mouth crisis, more than 100 days have elapsed since foot and mouth disease took hold in this country. We are still waiting to hear how the coalition Government intends to tackle the far-reaching effects of the disease. We have seen nothing since the announcement of £12 million for local government and marketing funds for the WDA.

The rural development plan was devised before the foot and mouth crisis, but, as a financial package, it was insufficient to deal with the rural depression that existed then. The Government has rehashed its plans for us today. I hope that its intention was not to fool rural communities into believing that a new rural plan is being presented. Although plans can sometimes be improved through being rehashed, the plans presented today have not changed at all.

I call on you, Minister, to tackle this urgently. You referred to a meeting of your sub-committee, but you must take urgent steps in the weeks remaining before the summer recess to introduce a package of measures to the Assembly to revive the rural economy. That package must be fully funded by the Treasury in recognition of the unique nature of the foot and mouth disease crisis.

The longer the crisis and the restrictions

dyfnaf y bydd yr effeithiau ar ein heconomi wledig a'n diwydiant amaethyddol.

Y mae'r Gweinidog yn gwybod imi holi yn gyson ers wythnosau lawer, pryd y mae ef yn bwriadu ailgyflwyno'r hawl i fasnachu drwy drwydded i'r system amaethyddol. Byddai hynny o gymorth, hyd yn oed pe bai hynny ond ar gyfer masnachu o fewn yr ardaloedd glân, fel Dyfed, i gychwyn. Gweithredir y math hwn o system yng ngogledd yr Alban. Hyd y gwelaf, nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi gwneud unrhyw ymdrech i sicrhau hyn i Gymru.

Nos Fawrth, yn Llanymddyfri, fel yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod, cafwyd ymdrech gan arwerthwyr lleol i ailgyflwyno masnach. Yn ôl y rhai a oedd yn bresennol y siaradais â hwy, yr oedd yn ymdrech flaengar a phroffesiynol i ymateb yn gall i gau'r marchnadoedd da byw.

Y mae'r Gweinidog wedi datgan bod masnachu o'r math hwn yn anghyfreithlon ac yn peryglu ailgychwyn allforio. Pam nad yw hynny'n wir yn yr Alban, felly? A oes rhaid i'r rheoliadau gwahardd symud anifeiliaid o fewn gwledydd Prydain barhau fel ag y maent, nes y cawn hawl i ailgychwyn allforio? Mae'r system rheoliadau presennol yn hurt. Nid oes unrhyw symud anifeiliaid er mwyn masnachu o gwbl, oni bai bod yr anifeiliaid yn llwgu. Os yw eich anifeiliad yn llwgu, cewch eu gwerthu, ond os ydynt yn holliach, ni chewch eu gwerthu.

Cyfeiriaf yn ôl at welliannau'r Torïaid. Cefnogwn welliannau 1 a 4. Byddwn yn ymatal ar welliant 5 oherwydd nad oes cyfeiriad at floc Barnett. Ymataliwn ar welliant 6 hefyd oherwydd nad yw'n fater i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

11.15 a.m.

Wrth gloi, ymddiheuraf i'r Gweinidog nad oeddwn yng Ngheredigion i'w groesawu adeg agor y ganolfan fwyd bwysig yn Horeb ddoe, gan fy mod ym Mrwsel mewn cyfarfod o Bwyllgor y Rhanbarthau. Felly, gallaf sicrhau'r Gweinidog nad wyf fi, fel Aelod, yn gyfrifol am gadeiriau sigledig yn fy etholaeth.

continue, the deeper the effects on our rural economy and the agriculture industry will be.

The Minister knows that I have repeatedly asked for many weeks when he intends to reintroduce into the agriculture system the right to trade through licence. That would be of help, even if that were only for trading within the disease-free areas, such as Dyfed, initially. This kind of system is being implemented in the north of Scotland. As far as I can see, the Minister has made no attempt to secure this in Wales.

On Tuesday night, in Llandovery, as we all know, local auctioneers attempted to reintroduce trading. According to those who were present and to whom I spoke, this was an innovative and professional attempt to respond sensibly to the closure of the livestock markets.

The Minister has stated that trading of this kind is illegal and that it endangers the reintroduction of exporting. Why, then, is that not the case in Scotland? Do the movement restriction measures in Britain have to continue until we are allowed to begin exporting again? The present system of restrictions is ridiculous. No movement of animals for trade purposes is permitted at all, unless the animals are starving. If your animals are starving, you can sell them, but if they are healthy you are not permitted to sell them.

I refer back to the Tories' amendments. We support amendments 1 and 4. We will abstain on amendment 5 because there is no reference to the Barnett block. We will also abstain on amendment 6 because this is not a matter for the National Assembly.

In concluding, I apologise to the Minister for not being in Ceredigion yesterday to welcome him at the opening of the important food centre in Horeb, as I was attending a meeting of the Committee of the Regions in Brussels. Therefore, I can assure the Minister that I, as a Member, am not responsible for wobbly chairs in my constituency.

Mick Bates: I declare an interest as a farmer.

When this plan was first debated over a year ago, I tabled an amendment that the plan should deal with the increasing levels of rural stress. Thankfully, that amendment was carried and funds were found for helplines and extra support. During the foot and mouth disease crisis, the lives of three Montgomeryshire farmers were tragically lost. The inquests are being held today. A House of Lords report states that suicide is one of the most likely causes of death among older farmers. In a recent report, the Institute of Rural Health in Montgomeryshire recorded a 400 per cent increase in pleas for help from rural dwellers. This morning, I received yet another call about increased stress as a result of the rumours about a mass cull of livestock in Powys. This rumour is killing hope for those people who want to carry on farming. Will the Minister put on record today that there are no plans for a mass cull of livestock in Powys? That would help to reduce stress levels and give some hope to the farmers of Powys. Furthermore, will the Minister consider holding a press conference with vets to further dispel, in public, these rumours?

The need for an integrated rural development plan has never been greater. The need to bring hope to rural Wales has never been greater and the need to create a sustainable rural economy is a goal that we all share. The future of rural Wales will not be sustained by protectionism or by looking back to a bygone age. The world has changed and we are part of a global market in which all nations have a right to trade. We are part of a European Union in which the Liberal Democrats are determined to see less public intervention and more decentralisation. We are equally determined to preserve the discipline of a European Union common policy, in which the interests of producers and consumers, in urban and rural life, are balanced.

The demand for high quality food, good animal welfare and greater environmental awareness leads our agricultural policies through this rural development plan and will

Mick Bates: Datganaf fuddiant fel ffermwr.

Pan gynhaliwyd y ddadl gyntaf ar y cynllun hwn dros flwyddyn yn ôl, cyflwynais welliant y dylai'r cynllun ymdrin â'r lefelau cynyddol o straen gwledig. Yn ffodus, derbyniwyd y cynnig hwnnw a darparwyd arian ar gyfer llinellau cymorth a chefnogaeth ychwanegol. Yn ystod argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau, collwyd bywydau tri ffermwr o Sir Drefaldwyn mewn ffordd drychinebus. Cynhelir y cwestau heddiw. Noda adroddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi mai hunanladdiad yw un o'r achosion mwyaf tebygol o farwolaeth ymysg ffermwyr hŷn. Mewn adroddiad diweddar, cofnododd y Sefydliad Iechyd Gwledig yn Sir Drefaldwyn gynnydd o 400 y cant yn y ceisiadau am gymorth gan drigolion cefn gwlad. Y bore yma, cefais alwad arall eto yn dweud yr achoswyd mwy o straen o ganlyniad i'r sïon am ddifa da byw ar raddfa fawr ym Mhowys. Mae'r si hwn yn chwalo gobaith y bobl hynny sydd am barhau i ffermio. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gofnodi heddiw nad oes cynlluniau i ladd da byw ar raddfa fawr ym Mhowys? Byddai hynny'n helpu i leihau'r straen gan roi rhywfaint o obaith i ffermwyr Powys. Yn ogystal, a wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried cynnal cynhadledd i'r wasg gyda milfeddygon i roi taw ar y sïon hyn, yn gyhoeddus?

Ni fu erioed fwy o angen am gynllun datblygu gwledig integredig. Ni fu erioed fwy o angen i ddod â gobaith i Gymru wledig ac mae'r angen i greu economi wledig gynaliadwy yn nod y mae pob un ohonom yn ei rannu. Ni chaiff dyfodol Cymru wledig ei gynnal gan ddiffyndollaeth neu drwy edrych yn ôl i oes a fu. Mae'r byd wedi newid ac yr ydym yn rhan o farchnad fyd-eang lle y mae gan bob cenedl yr hawl i fasnachu. Yr ydym yn rhan o Undeb Ewropeaidd lle mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn benderfynol o weld llai o ymyrraeth cyhoeddus a mwy o ddatganoli. Yr ydym yr un mor benderfynol o gadw disgyblaeth polisi cyffredin yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, lle y cedwir cydbwysedd rhwng buddiannau cynhyrchwyr a defnyddwyr, mewn bywyd trefol a gwledig.

Mae'r galw am fwyd o ansawdd uchel, lles anifeiliaid da ac ymwybyddiaeth amgylcheddol well yn arwain ein polisiau amgylcheddol trwy'r cynllun datblygu

enable the creation of employment to sustain our communities and heritage. Our rural development plan will enhance the rural way of life, including that of family farms, and ensure more prudent management of the countryside. That is a considerable challenge.

I have lobbied for a long time for a clearer, concise vision of where we are heading in Wales. This rural development plan does not contain an integrated vision such as the long-term vision contained in 'Rural Scotland: A New Approach'. Wales needs a similar statement that outlines rural opportunities for young people, the development of housing and transport services and the sustaining of our natural and cultural heritage. We need a document that links and pronounces our commitment to every aspect of policy that affects rural Wales. This rural development plan is part of that process. However, Minister, we need a single, integrated vision similar to that of Scotland.

Our plan recognises the need to correct the market weaknesses for agriculture and forestry. Priority 1 wants to increase competitiveness, as does priority 2. Priority 3 aims to protect our environmental schemes and rural heritage. In addition, the plan urges support for the regeneration of rural communities, which are essential to our commitment to sustainable development. Farming Connect will, I hope, deliver fundamental changes, because it is the empowerment of local people to deliver local solutions that will create sustainable rural economies.

My deepest desire is to see, during the lifetime of this plan, the maximum amount of aid going to the people who need it most—the people of rural Wales. However, I doubt whether that aspiration will be reached. I am not convinced that this plan will be implemented equally throughout rural east Wales. For example, will the article 33 measures on the promotion and adaptation of development apply to all of rural east Wales? Although Powys was desperately hit by foot and mouth disease, I believe that it will miss

gwledig hwn a bydd yn galluogi inni greu cyflogaeth i gynnal ein cymunedau a'n treftadaeth. Bydd ein cynllun datblygu gwledig yn gwella'r ffordd o fyw yng nghefn gwlad, gan gynnwys y ffordd o fyw ar ffermydd teuluol, gan sicrhau y rheolir cefn gwlad mewn ffordd fwy doeth. Mae honno'n her fawr.

Yr wyf wedi llobio ers amser maith am weledigaeth gyson, gliriach o'n nod yng Nghymru. Nid yw'r cynllun datblygu gwledig hwn yn cynnwys gweledigaeth integredig megis y weledigaeth hirdymor a gynhwysir yn 'Rural Scotland: A New Approach'. Mae angen datganiad tebyg ar Gymru gan amlinellu'r cyfleoedd gwledig i bobl ifanc, y gwaith o ddatblygu tai a gwasanaethau trafndiaeth a'r gwaith o gynnal ein treftadaeth naturiol a diwylliannol. Mae angen dogfen arnom sydd yn cysylltu a nodi ein hymrwymiad i bob agwedd ar bolisi sydd yn effeithio ar Gymru wledig. Mae'r cynllun datblygu gwledig hwn yn rhan o'r broses honno. Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, mae arnom angen un weledigaeth integredig sydd yn debyg i weledigaeth yr Alban.

Mae ein cynllun yn cydnabod yr angen i unioni gwendidau'r farchnad i amaethyddiaeth a choedwigaeth. Mae blaenoriaeth 1 am weld mwy o gystadleuaeth, fel blaenoriaeth 2. Nod blaenoriaeth 3 yw diogelu ein cynlluniau amgylcheddol a'n treftadaeth wledig. Yn ogystal, mae'r cynllun yn annog cymorth i adfywio cymunedau gwledig, sydd yn hanfodol i'n hymrwymiad i ddatblygu cynaliadwy. Gobeithiaf y bydd Cyswllt Ffermio yn cyflwyno newidiadau sylfaenol, gan mai awdurdodi pobl leol i gyflwyno atebion lleol fydd yn creu economïau gwledig cynaliadwy.

Fy nyhead mwyaf yw gweld, yn ystod oes y cynllun hwn, y cymorth mwyaf yn mynd i'r bobl sydd ei angen fwyaf—pobl Cymru wledig. Fodd bynnag, mae amheuan gennyf a gaiff y gobaith hwnnw ei gyflawni. Nid wyf yn argyhoeddedig y caiff y cynllun hwn ei weithredu mewn ffordd gyfartal ledled dwyrain Cymru wledig. Er enghraifft, a fydd y mesurau erthygl 33 ar hyrwyddo ac addasu'r gwaith datblygu yn berthnasol i ddwyrain Cymru wledig gyfan? Er y cafodd clwy'r traed a'r genau effeithiau difrifol ar

out on funding under this measure, which amounts to £7.7 million.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You have spoken for well over five minutes. I will allow you another 15 seconds.

Mick Bates: The plan will provide finance and grant support. There is work to be done through Finance Wales to find support for young people. The structures must be sensitive so that they can adapt. There is no single answer to rebuilding rural Wales. However, our plans will not succeed without effective community participation, the integration of economic, environmental and social interests, and increased ownership by farmers and rural people, not only of the ideas but of the companies that will generate wealth for rural Wales. Remember that our future is not a gift, but a reward for what we do now.

Glyn Davies: I declare an interest as a partner in a farming business.

When the rural development plan was prepared, the rural economy was in a very different condition to that which it is in today. It was not buoyant then. Since early 1996, the announcement of a possible link between BSE and new variant CJD had already hit agriculture, and weakening European currencies were already having a negative effect on the three main pillars of the rural economy, namely agriculture, tourism and manufacturing. We are discussing the rural development plan in a very different economic climate today.

The foot and mouth disease outbreak has had a devastating effect on tourism and agriculture, and continues to do so. The outbreak, together with the public and media attention that it has received, has fundamentally changed the attitude of many farmers and, even more so, the people who do not farm but who pay the taxes that underpin the common agricultural policy that supports the industry.

As politicians, our job is to recognise this change and respond to it. The time is right to

Bowys, credaf y bydd yn colli'r cyfle i gael arian o dan y mesur hwn, sef cyfanswm o £7.7 miliwn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Yr ydych wedi siarad am lawer mwy na phum munud. Rhoddaf 15 eiliad arall ichi.

Mick Bates: Bydd y cynllun yn darparu cyllid a chymorth ar ffurf grantiau. Mae gwaith i'w wneud drwy Gyllid Cymru i gael cymorth ar gyfer pobl ifanc. Rhaid i'r strwythurau fod yn sensitif fel y gallant addasu. Nid oes un ateb i ailddatblygu Cymru wledig. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd ein cynlluniau yn llwyddo heb gyfranogiad cymunedol effeithiol, integreiddio buddiannau economaidd, amgylcheddol a chymdeithasol, a mwy o berchenogaeth gan ffermwyr a phobl wledig, nid o'r syniadau yn unig ond o'r cwmnïau a fydd yn creu cyfoeth i Gymru wledig. Cofiwch nad rhodd yw ein dyfodol, ond gwobr am yr hyn a wnawn yn awr.

Glyn Davies: Datganaf fuddiant fel partner mewn busnes ffermio.

Pan baratowyd y cynllun datblygu gwledig, yr oedd yr economi wledig mewn cyflwr gwahanol iawn i'w chyflwr ar hyn o bryd. Nid oedd yn fywiog bryd hynny. Ers yn gynnar yn 1996, yr oedd y cyhoeddiad bod cysylltiad posibl rhwng BSE ac amrywiolyn newydd CJD eisoes wedi effeithio ar amaethyddiaeth, ac yr oedd y ffaith fod arian gwledydd Ewrop yn gwanhau eisoes yn cael effaith negyddol ar y tair prif agwedd ar yr economi wledig, sef amaethyddiaeth, twristiaeth a gweithgynhyrchu. Trafodwn y cynllun datblygu gwledig o fewn amgylchedd economaidd gwahanol iawn heddiw.

Cafodd argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau effaith ddinistriol ar dwristiaeth ac amaethyddiaeth, a pharha i wneud hynny. Mae'r argyfwng, ynghyd â'r sylw a gafodd gan y cyhoedd a'r wasg, wedi newid yn sylfaenol agwedd llawer o ffermwyr ac, hyd yn oed yn fwy felly, y bobl nad ydynt yn ffermio ond sydd yn talu'r trethi sydd wrth wraidd y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin sydd yn cynorthwyo'r diwydiant.

Ein gwaith ni, fel gwleidyddion, yw cydnabod y newid hwn ac ymateb iddo.

strengthen the Assembly's commitment to what are usually termed 'decoupling' and 'modulation'. I have always supported the concept of decoupling. That view is driven by my interest in biodiversity. However, the industry has always been suspicious of that principle and has resisted it. Inevitably, politicians respond to the industry's view, although a significant move towards decoupling has already taken place in some support regimes.

The next big change in financial support to the farming industry is in the reform of the sheep annual premium, where it seems that the negative attitude towards the principle of decoupling means that the new scheme will almost certainly be based on animal numbers. I know about the problem as it affects Wales, and it is probably too late to do anything about it, but it is important that we acknowledge the benefits of the principle of decoupling so that it leads opinion in the future.

In my view, there is a case for raising the level of modulation within the rural development plan for the future. Perhaps that is a controversial view. It is important that we catch the mood that has arisen from the foot and mouth disease outbreak. Farmers do not want to restock to the same intensive level. The non-farming public is now more engaged in the industry and wants to see a change in the way that British farming is organised. Since the first time—some 10 years ago—I discussed a potential new scheme, which eventually came to be known as Tir Cymen, I believed that agri-environmental schemes would eventually become the principal means of support for the farming industry.

I will make a few comments about our current flagship scheme, namely Tir Gofal. As it is currently arranged, I do not believe that it will be a success. It will not deliver what we want it to do. The scheme is too elitist and applies only to those farms that are already a long way down the road to recognising the importance of biodiversity. It requires too great a commitment from farmers who do not want the whole farm

Mae'r amser yn briodol i atgyfnerthu ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i'r hyn a elwir fel arfer yn 'ddatgyplu' a 'modwleiddio'. Yr wyf bob amser wedi cefnogi'r cysyniad o 'ddatgyplu'. Ysgogir y farn honno gan fy niddordeb mewn bioamrywiaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae'r diwydiant bob amser wedi amau'r egwyddor honno ac wedi ei gwrthwynebu. Yn anochel, mae gwleidyddion yn ymateb i farn y diwydiant, er bod cam arwyddocaol eisoes wedi'i wneud tuag at ddatgyplu mewn rhai cyfundrefnau cymorth.

Y newid mawr nesaf o ran cymorth ariannol i'r diwydiant ffermio yw'r gwaith i ddiwygio'r cynllun premiwm blynyddol defaid, lle yr ymddengys fod yr agwedd negyddol tuag at egwyddor datgyplu yn golygu y bydd y cynllun newydd bron yn sicr yn seiliedig ar niferoedd yr anifeiliaid. Gwn am y broblem fel y mae'n effeithio ar Gymru, ac mae'n debyg ei bod yn rhy hwyr i wneud unrhyw beth amdani, ond mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod manteision egwyddor datgyplu fel ei bod yn ysgogi barn yn y dyfodol.

Yn fy marn i, mae achos dros godi'r lefel fodwleiddio o fewn y cynllun datblygu gwledig ar gyfer y dyfodol. Efallai bod honno'n farn ddadleuol. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ymateb i'r sefyllfa sydd wedi deillio o argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau. Nid yw ffermwyr am ailstocio i'r un lefel ddwys. Mae'r cyhoedd y tu allan i'r diwydiant ffermio bellach yn cymryd mwy o ddiddordeb yn y diwydiant ac am weld newid yn y ffordd y caiff diwydiant ffermio Prydain ei drefnu. Ers y tro cyntaf—tua 10 mlynedd yn ôl—i mi drafod cynllun newydd posibl, a adwaenwyd fel Tir Cymen yn y pen draw, credais y byddai cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol yn y pen draw yn dod yn brif gyfrwng cymorth i'r diwydiant ffermio.

Gwnaf ychydig o sylwadau am ein prif gynllun presennol, sef Tir Gofal. Ni chredaf y bydd yn llwyddo ar ei ffurf bresennol. Ni fydd yn cyflwyno'r hyn yr ydym am iddo ei wneud. Mae'r cynllun yn rhy elitaidd a dim ond i'r ffermydd hynny sydd eisoes wedi gwneud llawer i gydnabod pwysigrwydd bioamrywiaeth y mae'n berthnasol. Mae angen gormod o ymrwymiad gan ffermwyr nad ydynt am dderbyn opsiwn y fferm gyfan.

option. The Minister is currently considering what he calls a stocktake. However, I am certain that, whatever he decides, the scheme will not be a success unless it becomes less bureaucratic and elitist, and does not depend on a whole-farm commitment.

To do that, it would be necessary to greatly increase the budget available for Tir Gofal. I am realistic enough to know that the scale of budget increase required could only be achieved by top-slicing other grants to agriculture to a greater extent than is currently the case. When preparing our rural development plan, I accepted the view that modulation, at that time, should not be introduced—

11:25 a.m.

Ron Davies: I hesitate to interrupt Glyn's thoughtful speech. However, in his criticism of Tir Gofal he implied that it was those farms that were some way down the road to having a better environmental approach that are now involved in the Tir Gofal scheme. Does he accept that it was inevitable that those farms that were most likely to benefit from the scheme and had a higher quality of biodiversity would be the first to apply and the first to be included in the Tir Gofal scheme?

Glyn Davies: Yes, I accept that point. However, I want to move on.

It is crucial that we start bringing the industry onside now. Our discussions with the industry have concerned how this principle can be taken further and how the industry would like to see that done. A greater diversification in the rural economy is also necessary. That will produce the greater degree of prosperity that we want to see and tourism is crucial to that. There are two issues that I want to refer to specifically. One is the Montgomeryshire canal. That is a hugely important project and will eventually be linked to the national canal network. However, even now, the Assembly is considering new road schemes that do not allow for the canal's re-opening in a few

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Gweinidog yn ystyried yr hyn y mae'n ei alw yn gloriannu. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr, beth bynnag fydd ei benderfyniad, na fydd y cynllun yn llwyddo oni ddaw yn llai biwrocraidaidd ac elitaidd, ac na fydd yn dibynnu ar ymrwymiad fferm gyfan.

I wneud hynny, byddai'n angenrheidiol codi'n sylweddol y gyllideb sydd ar gael i Dir Gofal. Yr wyf yn ddigon realistig i wybod mai dim ond drwy frigdorri grantiau amaethyddiaeth eraill i raddau mwy nag sydd yn wir ar hyn o bryd y gellid cyflawni'r codiad sydd ei angen yn y gyllideb. Wrth baratoi ein cynllun datblygu gwledig, derbyniais y farn na ddylid cyflwyno modwleiddio, ar y pryd—

Ron Davies: Petrusaf cyn torri ar draws araith Glyn sydd yn dangos llawer o ôl meddwl. Fodd bynnag, pan feirniadodd Dir Gofal, ensyniodd mai'r ffermydd hynny sydd wedi gwneud rhywfaint tuag at gael ymagwedd amgylcheddol well sydd bellach yn cymryd rhan yng nghynllun Tir Gofal. A yw'n derbyn ei bod yn anochel mai'r ffermydd hynny a oedd yn fwyaf tebygol o elwa o'r cynllun a chanddynt fioamrywiaeth o ansawdd uwch fyddai'r cyntaf i wneud cais a'r cyntaf i gael eu cynnwys yn y cynllun Tir Gofal?

Glyn Davies: Ydwyf, derbyniaf y pwyt hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am symud ymlaen.

Mae'n hanfodol ein bod bellach yn dechrau cael cytundeb y diwydiant. Bu ein trafodaethau â'r diwydiant yn ymwneud â sut y gellir datblygu'r egwyddor hon a sut yr hoffai'r diwydiant weld hynny yn cael ei wneud. Mae angen mwy o arallgyfeirio yn y diwydiant gwledig hefyd. Bydd hynny'n creu mwy o ffyniant yr ydym am ei weld ac mae twristiaeth yn rhan hanfodol o hynny. Mae dau fater yr wyf am gyfeirio atynt yn benodol. Un o'r materion yw camlas Sir Drefaldwyn. Mae hwnnw'n brosiect pwysig iawn ac yn y pen draw, caiff ei gysylltu â'r rhwydwaith camlesi cenedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed yn awr, ystyria'r Cynulliad gynlluniau ffyrdd newydd nad

years' time. We lack vision when we spend millions of pounds on improving the A483 in Montgomeryshire in way that does not recognise that a re-opened Montgomeryshire canal will soon have to pass underneath it.

The other important point is the relationship between farmers and national parks. National park designation is crucial to attract large numbers of visitors to an area. There has always been, in my view, an argument for a cambrian mountains national park. That cannot happen until national parks recognise that they must be well regarded by all those who live and work within their boundaries. That is not the case at present. Over the years I have witnessed warfare between the Brecon Beacons National Park and those who live and work within it. That has been hugely damaging, not only to national parks, but to the whole principle of developing rural Wales's economy. Whereas diversification is important to the rural economy, national parks are a magnet to the area and it is vital that the relationship between parks and those who live and work in them becomes an issue of importance to the Assembly, and that we demand that the relationship improve. What we generally think of as rural development has always been regarded with suspicion by the agricultural community. However, it is our job as politicians to make everybody understand why it is so important.

Cynog Dafis: Gwnaf sylwadau byr. Hoffwn gefnogi'n gryf welliannau Jocelyn Davies a rhai o eiddo William Graham. Mae'n bwysig i bobl sylweddoli pa mor ddigalon yw'r sefyllfa yn y Gymru wledig ar hyn o bryd; ym myd twristiaeth, ym myd amaethyddiaeth, ym myd gweithgynhyrchu yn yr ardaloedd gwledig ac yn arbennig ymysg masnachwyr ar y stryd fawr yn y trefi. Mae'n dda cael croesawu'r hyn a gyflawnwyd ond mae angen ei roi yng nghyd-destun y problemau anferth sydd yn bodoli. Ni fyddai pobl yn ei werthfawrogi pe byddem yn llongyfarch ein hunain yn ormodol yn y sefyllfa bresennol.

ydont yn ystyried y ffaith bod y gamlas yn cael ei hailagor ymhén ychydig flynyddoedd. Mae diffyg gweledigaeth gennym pan wariwn filiynau o bunnoedd i wella'r A483 yn Sir Drefaldwyn mewn ffordd nad yw'n cydnabod y ffaith y bydd yn rhaid i gamlas Sir Drefaldwyn a gaiff ei hailagor yn fuan fynd oddi tani.

Pwynt pwysig arall yw'r gydberthynas rhwng ffermwyr a pharciau cenedlaethol. Mae cael yr enw parc cenedlaethol yn hanfodol i ddenu niferoedd mawr o ymwelwyr i ardal. Bu dadl bob amser dros gael parc cenedlaethol ym mynyddoedd cambria, yn fy marn i. Ni all hynny ddigwydd nes bod y parciau cenedlaethol yn cydnabod bod yn rhaid iddynt gael eu parchu gan yr holl bobl sydd yn byw ac yn gweithio o fewn eu ffiniau. Nid yw hynny'n wir ar hyn o bryd. Dros y blynyddoedd, bûm yn dyst i ryfela rhwng Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog a'r bobl sydd yn byw ac yn gweithio oddi mewn iddo. Bu hynny'n andwyol iawn, nid yn unig i'r parciau cenedlaethol, ond i'r egwyddor gyfan o ddatblygu economi Cymru wledig. Tra bod arallgyfeirio yn bwysig i'r economi wledig, mae parciau cenedlaethol yn denu pobl i'r ardal ac mae'n hanfodol bod y gydberthynas rhwng y parciau a'r bobl sydd yn byw ac yn gweithio o'u mewn yn fater sydd yn bwysig i'r Cynulliad, a'n bod yn mynnu bod y gydberthynas yn gwella. Mae'r gymuned amaethyddol wastad wedi bod yn ddrwgdybus o'r hyn yr ystyriwn fel datblygu gwledig. Fodd bynnag, ein gwaith ni fel gwleidyddion yw sicrhau bod pawb yn deall pam ei bod mor bwysig.

Cynog Dafis: I will make brief comments. I would like to strongly support Jocelyn Davies' amendments and some of William Graham's. It is important that people realise how depressed the situation in rural Wales is at present; in tourism, in agriculture, in manufacturing in rural areas and particularly among high street retailers in the towns. It is good to be able to welcome what has been achieved but that needs to be placed in the context of the huge problems that exist. Given the current situation, it would not be appreciated if we were to congratulate ourselves excessively.

Manteisiaf ar y cyfle i gyfeirio at dri neu bedwar o faterion a grybwyllais o'r blaen. Yn gyntaf, ar Dir Gofal, yr oeddwn yn falch i glywed y Gweinidog yn sôn am yr adolygiad cyfredol. Mae eisiau ailwampio Tir Gofal. Ar hyn o bryd ceir ffermwyr sydd yn gwrthod y cyfle i ymuno ag ef am y byddai'n golygu colled ariannol. Mae ffermwyr eraill—mae prosiect Penpont yn ardal Llanfair Caereinion yn enghraifft o hyn—sydd yn gwneud gwaith gwych yn ôl egwyddorion cynaliadwy, yn cryfhau amgylchedd eu ffermydd ond sydd yn cael eu gwrthod am iddynt fethu â chael digon o bwyntiau o ran gwerth amgylcheddol. Yn anarferol, yr wyf am anghytuno â'r hyn a ddywedodd Ron Davies ynglŷn â'r mater hwn.

Cawsom wybod bod yr adolygiad yn digwydd a phryd y bydd y canlyniadau i'w cael. A yw'r Gweinidog yn fodlon ystyried ai Cyngor Cefn Gwlad yw'r corff priodol i weinyddu cynllun Tir Gofal, ac a oes angen ailystyried hynny?

Ynglŷn â Thir Gofal, ailgodaf y pwynt a wneuthum mewn dadl ar 23 Ionawr ynghylch ychwanegedd cyfraniad yr Undeb Ewropeaidd at Dir Gofal a rhai cynlluniau eraill, megis Tir Mynydd a chynllun y newydd-ddyfodiaid pe byddem yn cael un. A yw'n derbyn nad yw arian Ewrop ar hyn o bryd yn ychwanegol, ac a gawn sicrwydd ei fod ef a'r weinyddiaeth yn pwyso'n galed am ychwanegedd? Golyga hynny gynnydd sylweddol, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd Amcan 1. Pan oedd gan Iwerddon statws Amcan 1 fe wariodd £20 miliwn ar ei chynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol gan wario £60 miliwn ychwanegol o arian Ewropeaidd. Dyna gyfanswm o £80 miliwn ar gyfer cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol yr Iwerddon.

Yn ail, cyfeiriai at daliadau ar gyfer cnydau ynni. Yn y trafodaethau ar Agenda 2000, methwyd â chynrychioli buddiannau Cymru yn effeithiol. O ganlyniad, gellir trosi taliadau tir â'r daliadau cyfwerth ar gyfer cnydau ynni, megis helyg cylchdro byr, ond nid i daliadau tir glas. Bu hynny'n anfantais fawr i Gymru mewn sector twf pwysig. A gawn sicrwydd y bydd y Gweinidog yn mynd i'r afael â hyn ac yn mynnu diwygio'r rhannau perthnasol o'r polisi amaeth cyffredin, pan

I take this opportunity to refer to three or four matters that I have mentioned previously. First, on Tir Gofal, I was pleased to hear the Minister mention the current review. Tir Gofal needs to be revamped. At present some farmers are refusing the opportunity to join it as it would mean a financial loss. There are other farmers—the Penpont project in the Llanfair Caereinion area is an example of this—who do excellent work according to the principles of sustainability, strengthening the environment of their farms but who are rejected because they have failed to accrue sufficient points in terms of environmental value. Unusually, I will disagree with what Ron Davies said on this issue.

We have been informed that the review is underway and when the results will be available. Is the Minister willing to consider whether the Countryside Council for Wales is the appropriate body to administer the Tir Gofal scheme, and does that need to be reconsidered?

Concerning Tir Gofal, I raise again a point that I made in a debate on 23 January regarding the additionality of the European Union's contribution to Tir Gofal and some other schemes, such as Tir Mynydd and the new entrants' scheme if we were to have one. Does he accept that the European money is not additional at present, and can he assure us that he and the administration are pressing hard for additionality? That would mean a significant increase, particularly in Objective 1 areas. When Ireland had Objective 1 status it spent £20 million on its agri-environmental scheme and an additional £60 million was spent from European funding. That is a total of £80 million for Ireland's agri-environmental scheme.

Secondly, I refer to payments for energy crops. Wales's interests were not represented effectively in the discussions on Agenda 2000. As a result, arable area payments can be converted into payments of equal value for energy crops, such as short-rotation willow, but not into grassland payments. That has been of great disadvantage to Wales in an important growth sector. Can we have an assurance that the Minister will tackle this and will insist that the relevant parts of the

ddaw'r cyfle nesaf? Sut y mae'n bwriadu gwneud hynny?

Yn drydydd, yr wyf yn falch o weld bod y cynllun premiwm coetir ffermydd yn llawn weithredol erbyn hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae gwendid sylfaenol yn y cynllun hwn, fel y gwelir ym mhrosiect Penpont yn Llanfair Caereinion. Mae taliadau premiwm defaid ar gyfer tir uchel yn uwch nag ar gyfer tir isel, am resymau amlwg. Fodd bynnag, mae taliadau coetir yn is ar gyfer tir uchel nag ar gyfer tir isel. Er bod rhyw resymeg dros hynny o bosibl, mae'n nonsens. Mae'n anghymhelliad i ffermwyr wneud yr hyn y ceisia cynllun Penpont ei gyflawni. Mae'r cynllun hwnnw'n arloesol, yn oleuedig ac yn effeithlon. Byddai er lles mawr i economi ardaloedd gwledig, yn enwedig yn y bryniau. Pe gellid lledaenu'r math hwnnw o weithgarwch, byddai proffidiolrwydd amaethyddiaeth yn gwella a byddai'r amgylchedd naturiol yn elwa. Eto, byddai'n rhaid newid y rheoliadau Ewropeaidd, ac nid yw hynny'n hawdd. Fodd bynnag, a gawn sicrwydd y bydd y Gweinidog yn pwysu'n galed am hyn drwy Lywodraeth y DU ac yn uniongyrchol â'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd?

Mae fy mhedwerydd pwynt yn ymwneud â'r strategaeth goedwigaeth. Mae rhai'n beirniadu'r strategaeth honno oherwydd ei natur amhenodol. O ran tyfu coed caled ac ati, nid oes sôn am faint o newidiadau a wneir na phryd y'u gwneir. A gawn sicrwydd y cynhelir dadl ar y strategaeth goedwigaeth mewn Cyfarfod Llawn, ac nid yn unig yn y Pwyllgor? Mae'n fater sylfaenol a thyngedfennol i'r amgylchedd, i amaethyddiaeth ac i'r economi yn ehangach. Gobeithiaf, felly, y cawn y sicrwydd hwnnw.

David Davies: I am grateful for the opportunity to contribute to the debate, as Monmouth was one of the areas worst affected by the foot and mouth disease crisis. The rural development plan plays a vital part in the strategy to return stability to those rural areas. However, it does not go far enough. I will, therefore, support the amendments.

Amendment 3 discusses the need for additional resources to ameliorate the impact

common agriculture policy be amended, when the opportunity next arises? How does he intend to do that?

Thirdly, I am pleased that the farm woodland premium scheme is now fully operational. However, there is a basic weakness in this plan, as seen in the Penpont project in Llanfair Caereinion. Sheep premium payments are higher for uplands than for lowlands, for obvious reasons. However, woodland payments are lower for uplands than for lowlands. Although there could be some logic to that, it is nonsense. It is a disincentive for farmers to do what the Penpont project aims to achieve. That scheme is innovative, enlightened and efficient. It would be of great benefit to the economy of rural areas, particularly in the hills. If that kind of activity could be expanded upon the profitability of agriculture would improve, and the natural environment would benefit. Again, European regulations would have to be amended, and that is not an easy task. However, will the Minister assure us that he will press hard for this through the UK Government and directly with the European Commission?

My fourth point relates to the woodlands strategy. Some people are criticising that strategy because it is unspecific. In terms of growing hardwood and so on, it does not state how many changes will be made or when they will be made. Can we have an assurance that a debate on the woodlands strategy will be held in Plenary, and not just in Committee? It is a fundamental and crucial issue for the environment, for agriculture and for the wider economy. I therefore hope that we will receive that assurance.

David Davies: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl, gan mai Trefynwy oedd un o'r ardaloedd yr effeithiodd argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau waethaf arni. Mae'r cynllun datblygu gwledig yn chwarae rhan hanfodol yn y strategaeth i ailsefydlogi'r ardaloedd gwledig hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid â'n ddigon pell. Felly, cefnogaf y gwelliannau.

Trafoda gwelliant 3 yr angen am adnoddau ychwanegol i leddfufu effaith clwy'r traed a'r

of the foot and mouth disease outbreak. The measures that have been taken to date have been inadequate, particularly the much-trumpeted £12 million distributed to local authorities to provide rate relief to affected businesses. That money should have gone where it was most needed. Instead, the Minister—and I suspect that the Welsh Local Government Association had a hand in this—decided how to divide the money in an arbitrary fashion, based on information about the number of businesses that fell into certain categories, not the number of businesses affected. As a result, Monmouthshire—which was one of the worst affected areas in Wales and one of only three areas where there were significant outbreaks of foot and mouth disease—received just over £600,000. Does the Minister think that it is acceptable that an area that was so badly affected should receive only a tiny fraction of the tiny amount available? Much is made today of allocating money to local authorities according to their need. That did not happen when allocating money to provide rate relief to businesses affected by the foot and mouth disease outbreak.

Does the Minister think that it is right that the Government, without any warning, abandoned its payments to farmers whose animals were culled under the livestock welfare disposal scheme, hiding it behind the decision to rescue a photogenic calf, which was much-trumpeted in the press? Finally, does the Minister agree with the Conservative group and all those affected firsthand, that this crisis was handled abysmally and with woeful incompetence? If the rural development plan is implemented in the same way as all other schemes to help those affected by this crisis, we in the countryside should not hold our breath and wait for things to get better.

11:35 a.m.

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Carwyn Jones): Several points have arisen, and I will try to answer them all. On Farming Connect, it is inevitable that it will be delayed from the original launch date. The last thing that we want to do is to encourage people to visit farms and to travel around them when foot and mouth disease is still present. Let us not

genau. Ni fu'r camau a gymerwyd hyd yma yn ddigonol, yn enwedig y £12 miliwn a gafodd lawer o gyhoeddusrwydd a ddosbarthwyd i awdurdodau lleol i roi rhyddhad trethi i fusnesau yr effeithiwyd arnynt. Dylai'r arian hwnnw fod wedi mynd i'r lle yr oedd ei angen fwyaf. Yn lle hynny, penderfynodd y Gweinidog—ac amheuaf fod gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ran yn y penderfyniad hwn—sut i rannu'r arian mewn ffordd fympwyol, yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth am nifer y busnesau a gafwyd o fewn categorïau penodol, nid nifer y busnesau yr effeithiwyd arnynt. O ganlyniad, cafodd Sir Drefaldwyn—sef un o'r ardaloedd y cafwyd yr effaith waethaf arni yng Nghymru ac un o dair ardal yn unig lle y cafwyd nifer fawr o achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau—ychydig dros £600,000. A gred y Gweinidog ei bod yn dderbyniol y dylai ardal yr effeithiwyd arni cynddrwg gael dim ond cyfran fach iawn o'r arian a oedd ar gael? Cyfeirir llawer heddiw at ddyrannu arian i awdurdodau lleol yn ôl eu hangen. Ni ddigwyddodd hynny wrth ddyrannu arian i roi rhyddhad trethi i fusnesau yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau.

A gred y Gweinidog ei bod yn briodol i'r Llywodraeth, heb unrhyw rybudd, roi'r gorau i'w thaliadau i ffermwyr y cafodd eu hanifeiliaid eu difa o dan y cynllun lles da byw-gwaredu, gan guddio hyn y tu ôl i'r penderfyniad i achub llo ffotogenig, a gafodd lawer o gyhoeddusrwydd yn y wasg? Yn olaf, a gytuna'r Gweinidog â grŵp y Ceidwadwyr ac â'r holl bobl yr effeithiwyd arnynt yn uniongyrchol, yr ymdriniwyd â'r argyfwng hwn mewn ffordd ofnadwy ac anghymwys iawn? Os gweithredir y cynllun datblygu gwledig yn yr un ffordd â phob cynllun arall i helpu'r rheini yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan yr argyfwng hwn, ni ddylem ni yng nghefn gwlad ddal ein gwynt gan aros i bethau wella.

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Carwyn Jones): Mae nifer o bwyntiau wedi codi a cheisiaf ateb pob un ohonynt. Ynglŷn â Chyswllt Ffermio, mae'n anochel y caiff y dyddiad lansio gwreiddiol ei ohirio. Y peth olaf yr ydym am ei wneud yw annog pobl i ymweld â ffermydd a theithio o'u cwmpas pan fydd clwy'r traed a'r genau yn parhau. Ni

forget that it is still present and that it is not beyond the realms of possibility that there may be outbreaks in the future. Therefore, it is important that we schedule the whole of Farming Connect to begin at a time when we believe that the risk posed is acceptable. Nevertheless, as I have already mentioned to the National Assembly, those who have lost animals as a result of the foot and mouth cull will be able to receive farm business reviews so that they can decide whether to restock, to restock to the original numbers of livestock, or to consider another option. Therefore, that delay is quite understandable in light of foot and mouth disease.

I listened with interest to what Peter Rogers had to say. Much of it basically rehashed several matters that he has mentioned before in the Chamber, as well as in Committee. I welcome his conversion to the idea that we should consider using Welsh products. For 18 years, local authorities and other public bodies were not able to source Welsh products because they were forced under compulsory competitive tendering to buy the cheapest products. I welcome the Conservative Party's apparent conversion to the idea that we should buy and use products that are produced locally rather than those that are produced a long way away because they are cheaper.

I now turn to several of the other points made. I have already mentioned that the Rural Partnership will meet this afternoon. It will bring forward a rural recovery plan. Today's debate on the rural development plan is not intended to suggest that, suddenly, a new plan has been produced, because we all know, and it has been quite well publicised, that the recovery plan will be brought forward by the Rural Partnership sub-group. The purpose of this debate is to monitor and listen to Members' views on the existing rural development plan that was approved in October.

I turn to two points made by Members. First, on marketing and trading, in order for us to get our export market back, we need to go through a blood testing programme. In order for that blood testing programme to be

ddylem anghofio ei fod yn parhau ac nad yw'n amhosibl y bydd rhagor o achosion yn y dyfodol. Felly, mae'n bwysig inni amserlennu pob agwedd ar Gyswllt Ffermio i ddechrau pan gredwn fod y perygl yn dderbyniol. Serch hynny, fel yr wyf eisoes wedi ei grybwyll i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gall y rheini sydd wedi colli anifeiliaid o ganlyniad i ddifa anifeiliaid yn ystod clwy'r traed a'r genau gael adolygiadau busnes ffermydd fel y gallant benderfynu a ddylent ailstocio, a ddylent ailstocio i'r niferoedd gwreiddiol o dda byw, neu a ddylent ystyried opsiwn arall. Felly, mae'r oedi hwnnw yn eithaf dealladwy yng ngoleuni clwy'r traed a'r genau.

Gwrandewais gyda diddordeb ar yr hyn a ddywedodd Peter Rogers. Yn y bôn, ailwampiodd lawer o'r materion y mae wedi eu crybwyll o'r blaen yn y Siambr hon, yn ogystal ag yn ystod cyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor. Croesawaf ei dröedigaeth i gefnogi'r syniad y dylem ystyried defnyddio cynnyrch Cymreig. Ers 18 mlynedd, ni allai awdurdodau lleol a chyrff cyhoeddus eraill gael ffynhonnell o gynnyrch Cymreig oherwydd y'u gorfodwyd o dan y broses tendro cystadleuol gorfodol i brynu'r cynnyrch rhataf. Croesawaf yr hyn a ymddengys fel tröedigaeth y Blaid Geidwadol at y syniad y dylem brynu a defnyddio cynnyrch a gynhyrchir yn lleol yn hytrach na chynnyrch a gynhyrchir mewn manau pellennig gan ei fod yn rhatach.

Trof yn awr at nifer o'r pwyntiau eraill a godwyd. Yr wyf eisoes wedi crybwyll y bydd y Bartneriaeth Wledig yn cyfarfod y prynhawn yma. Bydd yn cyflwyno cynllun adfer gwledig. Ni fwriedir i'r ddadl heddiw ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig awgrymu bod cynllun newydd wedi'i lunio yn sydyn, oherwydd gŵyr pob un ohonom y bydd y cynllun adfer yn cael ei gyflwyno gan is-grŵp y Bartneriaeth Wledig, a chafodd hyn gryn gyhoeddusrwydd. Diben y ddadl hon yw monitro a gwrandeo ar safbwyntiau'r Aelodau ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig presennol a gymeradwywyd ym mis Hydref.

Trof at ddau bwynt a wnaethpwyd gan yr Aelodau. Yn gyntaf, ynglŷn â marchnata a masnachu, er mwyn inni ailsefydlu ein marchnad allforio, mae angen inni ymgymryd â rhaglen profi gwaed. Er mwyn i'r rhaglen

successful, it is important that a sample of animals be tested for us to understand the results. If animals are being moved around, the results of those samples will be compromised. If the results are compromised, we will not export for years. That is what will happen if we return to trading now. My views on the video auction have been well documented. We are not yet in a position, either to open marts or to trade via video auction. It might suit cattle farmers, but sheep farmers will suffer, because it will not be possible to reopen the export market for some years if the European Commission feels that trading resumed too early. That is, unfortunately, the reality.

On the mass cull, I think that the words that I used last week in Committee about the rumours of a mass cull were 'preposterous nonsense'. I do not know how much further I can go to quash the rumours of a mass cull without having my voice bleeped out by the BBC. It was claimed last week that the mass cull was supposed to start today and that secret holes had been dug around Wales. I was told yesterday that there was a boat full of railway sleepers in Pembroke Dock, that police leave had been cancelled and any number of rumours. Rumours will build on rumours. People are people; that is the way that it is. There is no mass cull. There are no holes being dug in the middle of Wales. Wales is not Australia. It is not possible to dig holes in the middle of Wales without somebody noticing—you know that curtains will be twitching. Such a suggestion is ridiculous. Therefore, I say yet again, that there is no mass cull. The election is over. There is no mass cull, regardless of the General Election having taken place. That is the end of the story.

Peter Rogers *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Your time is up, Minister. I will give you another 15 or 20 seconds, but you must then finish.

Carwyn Jones: Cynog Dafis asked several questions. I have already mentioned the

profi gwaed honno fod yn llwyddiannus, mae'n bwysig y caiff sampl o anifeiliaid ei brofi er mwyn inni ddeall y canlyniadau. Os symudir anifeiliaid, caiff canlyniadau'r samplau hynny eu peryglu. Os caiff y canlyniadau eu peryglu, ni fyddwn yn allforio am flynyddoedd. Dyna'r hyn a fydd yn digwydd os ailddechreuwn fasnachu yn awr. Cafodd fy marn am yr arwerthiant fideo lawer o gyhoeddusrwydd. Nid ydym eto mewn sefyllfa, naill ai i agor marchnadoedd neu i fasnachu drwy gyfrwng arwerthiannau fideo. Efallai ei bod yn addas ar gyfer ffermwyr gwartheg, ond bydd ffermwyr defaid yn dioddef, oherwydd na fydd yn bosibl ailagor y farchnad allforio am rai blynyddoedd os cred y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd i fasnachu ailddechrau yn rhy gynnar. Dyna'r realiti, yn anffodus.

Ynglŷn â difa ar raddfa fawr, credaf mai '*preposterous nonsense*' oedd y geiriau a ddefnyddiais yr wythnos diwethaf yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor wrth drafod y sion am ladd ar raddfa fawr. Ni wn beth arall y gallaf ei ddweud i roi taw ar y sion y bydd difa ar raddfa fawr heb i'r BBC guddio rhai o'm geiriau. Honnwyd yr wythnos diwethaf bod y gwaith difa ar raddfa fawr i fod i ddechrau heddiw a bod tyllau wedi'u torri yn gyfrinachol ledled Cymru. Dywedwyd wrthyf ddod bod cwch yn llawn trawstiau rheilffordd yn Noc Penfro, bod gwyliau'r heddlu wedi ei ganslo a llawer iawn o sion. Bydd sion yn magu sion eraill. Pobl yw pobl; dyna fel y mae. Ni fydd difa ar raddfa fawr. Ni thorri tyllau yng nghanol Cymru. Nid Awstralia yw Cymru. Nid yw'n bosibl torri tyllau yng nghanol Cymru heb i rywun sylwi—fe wyddoch y bydd pobl yn sbecian drwy eu llenni. Mae awgrym o'r fath yn hurt. Felly, dywedaf unwaith eto na chaiff anifeiliaid eu difa ar raddfa fawr. Mae'r etholiad drosodd. Ni chaiff anifeiliaid eu difa ar raddfa fawr, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod yr Etholiad Cyffredinol wedi'i gynnal. Dyna ddiwedd y gân.

Peter Rogers *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae eich amser ar ben, Weinidog. Rhoddaf 15 neu 20 eiliad arall ichi, ond wedyn rhaid ichi orffen.

Carwyn Jones: Gofynnodd Cynog Dafis nifer o gwestiynau. Yr wyf eisoes wedi

biomass strategy. The woodlands strategy for Wales will be considered by the Committee. I have sympathy with regard to the less favoured area payments for forestry. I am actively pursuing that. On businesses, you cannot please everyone in terms of how the National Assembly distributes money. Finally, if the crisis was handled so badly and there was grave incompetence, then consider the general election results in Monmouthshire and Brecon and Radnorshire and, in particular, the great result in Anglesey.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I heard Mick Bates use the word 'shameful' earlier. I am sorry that you feel the need to attack the Chair in this manner, as I am your servant. Guidelines state that a Minister only has 15 minutes for an opening and closing speech, which was allowed to Carwyn Jones. It is my duty, in the service of the Assembly, to point that out to him.

Mick Bates: I apologise for my remark.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We will now move to a vote. If amendment 3 is carried, amendment 4 will fall.

crybwyll y strategaeth bio-mas. Caiff strategaeth coedwigaeth Cymru ei hystyried gan y Pwyllgor. Cydymdeimlaf â'r syniad o roi taliadau am goedwigaeth i'r ardaloedd llai ffafriedig. Af ar drywydd hynny yn frwd. Ynglŷn â busnesau, ni ellir plesio pawb o ran y ffordd y mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn dosbarthu arian. Yn olaf, os ymdriniwyd â'r argyfwng cynddrwg a bod blerwch difrifol, yna ystyriwch ganlyniadau'r etholiad cyffredinol yn Sir Fynwy a Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed ac, yn enwedig, y canlyniad ardderchog yn Ynys Môn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Clywais Mick Bates yn defnyddio'r gair 'gwarthus' yn gynharach. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf eich bod yn teimlo bod angen ichi ymosod ar y Cadeirydd yn y modd hwn, gan mai eich gwas ydwyf. Noda'r canllawiau mai dim ond 15 munud sydd gan Weinidog i wneud araith agoriadol ac i gloi, a rhoddwyd hynny i Carwyn Jones. Mae dyletswydd arnaf, wrth wasanaethu'r Cynulliad, i dynnu ei sylw at hynny.

Mick Bates: Ymddiheuraf am yr hyn a ddywedais.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Symudwn yn awr at bleidlais. Os derbynnir gwelliant 3, bydd gwelliant 4 yn methu.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24
Amendment 1: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 24*

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

Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun

Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24
Amendment 2: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 24*

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

Bourne, Nick
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 10, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31
Amendment 3: For 10, Abstain 0, Against 31*

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

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

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice

Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24
 Amendment 4: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 24*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 7, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 24
 Amendment 5: For 7, Abstain 10, Against 24*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Graham, William
 Melding, David
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron

Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 9, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 24
Amendment 6: For 9, Abstain 8, Against 24*

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

Bourne, Nick
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Melding, David
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:

The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Geraint
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 41, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 7: For 41, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried*

Gwelliant 8: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24
Amendment 8: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 24

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

Bourne, Nick
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Graham, William
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

11:45 a.m.

Amended motion:

the National Assembly

notes with approval the progress made in implementing the rural development plan for Wales, which was placed on the Intranet on 25 February 2001 and which can be located on the Intranet at: http://assembly/aegis/Subject%20Index/agriculture/Publications/ruraldevelopmentplan/ruraldevplan_e.pdf—including agri-environmental schemes, afforestation, Tir Mynydd and Farming Connect—despite the difficulties resulting from the foot and mouth outbreak; and

notes the progress report to the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee on Wednesday 6 June 2001.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

yn nodi gyda chymeradwyaeth y cynnydd a wnaed wrth weithredu'r Rural Development Plan for Wales a osodwyd ar y Fewnrwyd ar 25 Chwefror 2001 ac y gellir dod o hyd iddo ar y Fewnrwyd ar: http://assembly/aegis/Subject%20Index/agriculture/Publications/ruraldevelopmentplan/ruraldevplan_e.pdf—gan gynnwys cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol, coedwigo, Tir Mynydd a Chyswllt Ffermio - er gwaethaf anawsterau sy'n deillio o glwy'r traed a'r genau. (NDM697)

yn nodi'r adroddiad ar gynnydd i'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig ddydd Mercher 6 Mehefin 2001.

Cynnig: O blaid 31, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 0
Motion: For 31, Abstain 10, Against 0

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Cyffuriau—Atal neu Gaethiwo Drugs—Prevention or Addiction

Peter Black: David Lloyd, David Melding and Alison Halford have asked if they can speak at the end of my speech. In preparing for this debate, what became immediately apparent in relation to the drug issue is that

Peter Black: Gofynnodd David Lloyd, David Melding ac Alison Halford a allant siarad ar ddiwedd fy araith. Wrth baratoi ar gyfer y ddadl hon, yr oedd yn amlwg ar unwaith nad oedd prinder ystadegau yn gysylltiedig â

there is not a lack of statistics. However, other than to use some of those statistics to underline my argument, I do not want this speech to turn into a procession of facts and figures. There is a comprehensive strategy on tackling substance misuse in Wales. I know that, in addition to money allocated to this strategy in the Welsh budget, money is also coming from the Home Office to tackle drug related crime. A Barnett share of around £11 to £12 million should be available for drug and alcohol action teams over the next three years as a result of an initiative to tackle drugs and related crime. I was grateful for the assurance, when this was raised in Committee, that this money could be used for education and prevention as well as measures to tackle crime. If we are serious about tackling the drug issue and reducing drug related crime, we must invest in education and rehabilitation, cutting off the demand as well as dealing with those who supply and deal in drugs.

The National Assembly provides over £2.6 million a year in direct funding for drug and alcohol initiatives, which has been topped up by the current budget round by £0.6 million this year, an extra £1 million next year and £1.5 million in 2003-04. In 1994, £3 million was repatriated to health authority budgets to support activity and combating drug and alcohol misuse, but these resources were not ringfenced. Although health authorities are expected to spend at least 0.4 per cent of their discretionary revenue allocations on substance misuse treatment and prevention, some are failing to do this, although others are spending in excess of this amount. That needs to be tackled, as treatment prevention and rehabilitation still remain the most effective way of tackling dependency on drugs. That is why the Assembly must adopt a much higher profile on drugs policy and ensure that resources are feeding into these measures at a national and local level.

Every £1 spent on drug treatment in the United Kingdom saves £3 on criminal justice

chyffuriau. Fodd bynnag, ar wahân i ddefnyddio rhai o'r ystadegau hynny i ategu fy nadl, nid wyf am i'r araith hon droi'n llifeiriant o ffeithiau a ffigurau. Ceir strategaeth gynhwysfawr ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau yng Nghymru. Gwn fod arian yn dod o'r Swyddfa Gartref hefyd er mwyn mynd i'r afael â throseddau sydd yn gysylltiedig â chyffuriau, yn ogystal ag arian a ddyrennir i'r strategaeth hon yng nghyllideb Cymru. Dylai cyfran Barnett o tua £11 i £12 miliwn fod ar gael ar gyfer timau gweithredu ar gyffuriau ac alcohol dros y tair blynedd nesaf o ganlyniad i fenter i fynd i'r afael â chyffuriau a throseddau cysylltiedig. Yr oeddwn yn falch o'r sicrwydd, pan godwyd y mater hwn mewn Pwyllgor, y gellid defnyddio'r arian hwn ar gyfer addysg ac atal yn ogystal â mesurau i fynd i'r afael â throseddau. Os ydym o ddifrif ynglŷn â mynd i'r afael â chyffuriau a lleihau troseddau sydd yn gysylltiedig â chyffuriau, rhaid inni fuddsoddi mewn addysg ac ailsefydlu, gan ddiddymu'r galw yn ogystal ag ymdrin â'r rheini sydd yn cyflenwi ac yn gwerthu cyffuriau.

Mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn darparu dros £2.6 miliwn y flwyddyn mewn nawdd uniongyrchol ar gyfer mentrau cyffuriau ac alcohol, ac ychwanegwyd £0.6 miliwn at hynny gan gylch presennol y gyllideb eleni, £1 miliwn ychwanegol y flwyddyn nesaf ac £1.5 miliwn yn 2003-04. Yn 1994, dychwelwyd £3 miliwn i gyllidebau awdurdodau iechyd i gynnal gweithgareddau a brwydro yn erbyn camddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol, ond ni chafodd yr adnoddau hyn eu pridiannu. Er bod disgwyl i awdurdodau iechyd wario o leiaf 0.4 y cant o'u dyraniadau cyllid dewisol ar drin ac atal camddefnyddio sylweddau, mae rhai ohonynt yn methu â gwneud hyn, er bod rhai yn gwario mwy na'r swm hwn. Mae angen mynd i'r afael â hynny, am mai trin, atal ac adfer yw'r dulliau mwyaf effeithiol o fynd i'r afael â dibyniaeth ar gyffuriau o hyd. Dyna pam bod yn rhaid i'r Cynulliad fabwysiadu proffil llawer uwch ar bolisi cyffuriau a sicrhau bod adnoddau'n cyfrannu at fesurau ar lefel genedlaethol a lleol.

Mae pob £1 a gaiff ei wario ar driniaeth cyffuriau yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn arbed £3

costs, and yet over half of government money allocated to fight drugs in this country is spent on enforcement. We need to get value for money and reap the savings in terms of resources and human lives that proper planned and co-ordinated investment in treatment can give us. However, when I talk to drug and alcohol agencies, they tell me that they do not see the full benefit of our investments and that they need more resources to invest in outreach work, treatment and rehabilitation. That also applies to social service departments. One local council told me last year that of the extra money being put into drug and alcohol abuse by the Assembly, once the various administrative costs had been teased out of the global figure for budget increases, each local action team could only expect to receive an extra £30,000 to spend on frontline services. That translates to one or two frontline workers in an area of service where demand already outstrips supply and is increasing rapidly.

When David Blunkett was made Secretary of State for the Home Department, I was interested that he made it clear that he considered the war on drugs to be integral to the fight against crime. Research by the new English and Welsh arrestee drug abuse monitoring project found that 69 per cent of arrestees tested positive for at least one drug, of which 29 per cent tested positive for opiates and 20 per cent positive for crack cocaine. In addition, the research found that one in 10 offenders commit 240 offences per year on average to fund their drug habits. Half of all property crime is committed by drug addicts.

The link between drugs and crime is well-established, which is why the Assembly cannot ignore that in dealing with this issue. A proper joined-up approach will ensure that those responsible for tackling crime and disorder in the Assembly also have

ar gostau cyfiawnder troseddol, ond eto i gyd caiff dros hanner arian y llywodraeth a ddyrennir i frwydro yn erbyn cyffuriau yn y wlad hon ei wario ar orfodaeth. Rhaid inni sicrhau gwerth am arian ac elwa ar yr arbedion o ran adnoddau a bywydau y gall buddsoddiad mewn triniaeth a gynlluniwyd ac a gydlynwyd yn gywir ei roi inni. Fodd bynnag, pan siaradaf ag asiantaethau cyffuriau ac alcohol, dywedant wrthyf na welant fantais lawn ein buddsoddiadau a bod angen mwy o adnoddau arnynt i fuddsoddi mewn gwaith ymestyn i'r gymuned, triniaeth ac ailsefydlu. Mae hynny hefyd yn wir am ein hadrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Dywedodd un cyngor lleol wrthyf y llynedd, o'r arian ychwanegol a roddir tuag at gamddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol gan y Cynulliad, wedi i'r costau gweinyddol amrywiol gael eu didynnu o'r cyfanswm ar gyfer cynnydd yn y gyllideb, mai dim ond £30,000 yn ychwanegol y gallai pob tîm gweithredu lleol ddisgwyl ei gael i wario ar wasanaethau rheng flaen. Mae hynny'n golygu un neu ddau o weithwyr rheng flaen mewn maes gwasanaeth lle mae'r galw eisoes yn uwch na'r cyflenwad a lle mae'r galw yn cynyddu'n gyflym.

Pan benodwyd David Blunkett yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yr Adran Gartref, yr oedd gennyf ddiddordeb mawr yn y ffaith iddo bwysleisio ei fod yn ystyried bod y rhyfel yn erbyn cyffuriau yn rhan annatod o'r frwydr yn erbyn troseddau. Canfu ymchwil gan y prosiect newydd i fonitro pobl a arestiwyd am gamddefnyddio cyffuriau yng Nghymru a Lloegr fod o leiaf 69 y cant o'r rheini a arestiwyd wedi'u profi'n bositif am o leiaf un cyffur, ac o'r rheini profodd 29 y cant yn bositif am opiadau ac 20 y cant yn bositif am grac cocên. Yn ogystal, canfu'r ymchwil bod un o bob 10 troseddwr yn cyflawni 240 o droseddau y flwyddyn ar gyfartaledd er mwyn ariannu eu harferion cyffuriau. Cyflawnir hanner yr holl droseddau sydd yn gysylltiedig ag eiddo gan bobl sydd yn gaeth i gyffuriau.

Mae'r cysylltiad rhwng cyffuriau a throseddau wedi'i hen sefydlu, a dyna pam na all y Cynulliad anwybyddu hynny wrth ddelio â'r mater hwn. Bydd agwedd gydgyssylltiedig briodol yn sicrhau bod y rheini yn y Cynulliad sydd yn gyfrifol am

responsibility, or part-responsibility, for drug policy. That view has been raised in the Local Government and Housing Committee in the past and the First Minister should give it urgent attention when he considers the allocation of responsibilities and how to take a more cross-cutting approach to some of these issues.

We cannot deal with the criminal element of drugs without also considering the social context in which this crime is committed. The Assembly's substance misuse strategy sums it up well in stating that:

'The misuse of substances can propel individuals into damaging situations including unhealthy lifestyles, marginality from education or the labour market, homelessness and involvement in crime. At the same time, substance misuse is more prevalent in these situations because people do not have the opportunity to lead fulfilling lives.'

It is a vicious circle. Deprivation can lead to drug use, which in turn can lead to unemployment, homelessness and crime. We must not forget that much recreational drug use is out of choice, often by well-educated, middle-class people. Homeless people and clubbers are statistically the two groups most likely to use drugs.

Drugs policy also affects other areas of policy. Research shows that two in five children will have tried a drug by the time they leave school. The substance misuse strategy reports that in 1998, 42 per cent of 15 and 16-year-olds reported having used some kind of illicit drug and that between 1990 and 1996, the number of 15 and 16-year-olds who reported using an illicit drug in the last month more than doubled from 11 per cent to 25 per cent. In 1996, young people under the age of 21 made up 55 per cent of those cautioned for or found guilty by the court of drug offences in Wales.

fynd i'r afael â throseddau ac anhrefn hefyd yn gyfrifol neu'n rhannol gyfrifol am bolisi cyffuriau. Crybwyllwyd y safbwynt hwnnw yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai yn y gorffennol a dylai Prif Weinidog Cymru roi sylw iddo ar fyrder wrth ystyried dyrannu cyfrifoldebau a sut i fabwysiadu ymagwedd fwy trawsbynciol tuag at rai o'r materion hyn.

Ni allwn ddelio ag elfen droseddol cyffuriau heb ystyried hefyd o fewn pa gyd-destun cymdeithasol y caiff y troseddu hyn ei gyflawni. Mae strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau'r Cynulliad yn crynhoi hyn yn effeithiol drwy ddatgan:

'Gall camddefnyddio sylweddau yrru unigolion i sefyllfaoedd niweidiol gan gynnwys ffordd afiach o fyw, eu heithrio o addysg neu'r farchnad lafur, bod yn ddigartref a throseddu. Ar yr un pryd, mae camddefnyddio sylweddau'n fwy amlwg yn y sefyllfaoedd hyn am nad oes gan bobl y cyfle i arwain bywydau cyflawn.'

Mae'n gylch diefflig. Gall amddifadedd arwain at ddefnyddio cyffuriau, sydd yn ei dro yn gallu arwain at ddiweithdra, digartrefedd a throseddu. Ni ddylem anghofio y defnyddir llawer o gyffuriau at ddibenion hamdden o ddewis, yn aml gan bobl dosbarth canol, addysgedig. O ran ystadegau, pobl ddigartref a phobl sydd yn mynychu clybiau nos yw'r ddau grŵp sydd fwyaf tebygol o ddefnyddio cyffuriau.

Mae polisi cyffuriau hefyd yn effeithio ar feysydd polisi eraill. Dengys ymchwil y bydd dau o bob pum plentyn wedi arbrofi â chyffur erbyn iddynt adael yr ysgol. Mae'r strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau yn cofnodi i 42 y cant o blant 15 ac 16 mlwydd oed yn 1998 gofnodi iddynt ddefnyddio rhyw fath o gyffur anghyfreithlon a rhwng 1990 a 1996, dyblodd nifer y plant 15 ac 16 mlwydd oed a gofnododd iddynt ddefnyddio cyffur anghyfreithlon yn ystod y mis diwethaf o 11 y cant i 25 y cant. Yn 1996, yr oedd pobl ifanc o dan 21 oed yn ffurfio 55 y cant o'r rheini a gafodd rybudd neu y'u cafwyd yn euog gan y llys am droseddau yn gysylltiedig â chyffuriau yng Nghymru.

We need to invest in effective education to try to discourage young people from using drugs in the first place. That often means using premises outside school where young people do not feel patronised and can therefore enter into discussion on an equal basis. That is why the Assembly's Education and Lifelong Learning Committee and the Local Government Partnership Council also need to be involved in the substance misuse strategy so that they can also have ownership of it and offer guidance and support to such education programmes.

My interest in drug policy stems from my work on homelessness. A huge number of homeless people have problems with drugs and alcohol. It is important that proper treatment and support is available if they are to be re-housed effectively and in a sustainable way. I have visited a number of agencies and rehabilitation and counselling centres in the last few years and have never failed to be impressed with the commitment and dedication of the people running them. I have also visited one of the wet houses run by Wallich Clifford in Cardiff and talked to many housing professionals working in the voluntary sector on how they deal with drug and alcohol abuse among their clients and the facilities and services they can draw on to help them with their task.

I know that the Homelessness Commission considers proper and effective treatment of substance misuse to be a key part in eradicating the need to sleep rough in Wales. However, the other overriding impression that I take away from many of these visits and conversations is the feeling that more can and should be done to deal with this problem. I am not sure whether this is because inadequate resources are going into the substance misuse strategy or because it is not being properly directed and targeted. The Assembly needs to have a much higher profile on this issue and be seen to be taking the lead more in the crusade against drugs.

Mae angen inni fuddsoddi mewn addysg effeithiol i geisio darbwyllo pobl ifanc i beidio â defnyddio cyffuriau yn y lle cyntaf. Mae hynny'n aml yn golygu defnyddio adeiladau ar wahân i'r ysgol er mwyn sicrhau nad yw pobl ifanc yn teimlo eu bod yn cael eu trin yn nawddoglyd ac y gallant felly ymuno yn y drafodaeth ar lefel gyfartal. Dyna hefyd pam bod angen i Bwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes y Cynulliad a'r Cyngor Partneriaeth Llywodraeth Leol fod yn gynwysedig yn y strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau fel eu bod yn teimlo perchenogaeth arno a chynnig arweiniad a chefnogaeth i raglenni addysg o'r fath.

Mae fy niddordeb mewn polisi cyffuriau yn deillio o'm gwaith ar ddirgaredd. Mae gan nifer helaeth o bobl ddirgaref broblemau gyda chyffuriau ac alcohol. Mae'n bwysig fod triniaeth a chymorth addas ar gael os ydynt i gael eu hailgarefu yn effeithiol ac mewn ffordd gynaliadwy. Ymwelais â nifer o asiantaethau a chanolfannau ailsefydlu a chynghori dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf ac yr wyf bob amser yn synnu at ymroddiad ac ymrwymiad y bobl sydd yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Yr wyf hefyd wedi ymweld â lloches i bobl â phroblemau alcohol a redir gan Wallich Clifford yng Nghaerdydd a siaradais â nifer o bobl broffesiynol ym maes tai yn y sector gwirfoddol ar sut maent yn delio â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol ymhlith eu cleientiaid a'r cyfleusterau a'r gwasanaethau a ddefnyddiant i'w cynorthwyo gyda'u tasg.

Gwn fod y Comisiwn Dirgaredd yn ystyried bod triniaeth gywir ac effeithiol o gamddefnyddio sylweddol yn rhan allweddol o ddileu'r angen i gysgu ar y stryd yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, y brif argraff a gaf ar ôl nifer o'r ymweliadau a'r sgysiau hyn yw'r ymdeimlad y gellir gwneud mwy ac y dylid gwneud mwy er mwyn delio â'r broblem hon. Nid wyf yn siŵr ai'r rheswm am hyn yw bod adnoddau annigonol yn cael eu darparu ar gyfer y strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau neu am nad yw'n cael ei gyfeirio a'i dargedu yn gywir. Mae angen i'r Cynulliad feithrin proffil llawer uwch ar y mater hwn a phrofi ei fod yn arwain y ffordd yn y frwydr yn erbyn cyffuriau.

11:55 a.m.

In line with my party's policy, I believe that there should be a Royal Commission to investigate and evaluate the effectiveness of drug policy across the whole range of service provision in the UK, to ensure that money is being spent properly and is being targeted at the greatest problem. In the meantime, I urge the First Minister and the Assembly Cabinet to review this whole area of policy. It is a health issue, but it also ties into education, crime and disorder, community regeneration and many other policy areas. Maybe we would have a higher profile in tackling drugs if responsibility lay with those dealing with community regeneration and with crime and disorder. A Cabinet Minister, or even a civil servant, should perhaps be designated the Welsh drug tsar to raise the profile of the issue and to ensure that we get results in partnership with the health authorities, local councils, the voluntary sector and the police. This must be a partnership but it also must be high profile. If a Welsh drug tsar could achieve that, so be it.

David Lloyd: I thank Peter for allowing me this opportunity to speak. I declare an interest as a general practitioner and a county councillor in the City and County of Swansea. Drugs are a huge issue and I am grateful to Peter for his comprehensive overview of the situation. Intervention with individuals is often a complex process, but the involvement of family members is often beneficial. More support for families is needed in preventing drug abuse in the first place, and also more support for families in tackling the problem once it has been established. I ask the Deputy Minister to state in reply to this debate what the Labour/Liberal Democrat administration is doing to assist such family-based schemes to flourish.

David Melding: I thank Peter for his speech. During his 10 minutes he covered a great deal of ground and it was a lucid contribution. I did not disagree with anything in his speech, but I ask the Executive to consider the

Yn unol â pholisi fy mhlaidd, credaf y dylid ffurfio Comisiwn Brenhinol i ymchwilio a gwerthuso effeithiolrwydd polisi cyffuriau ar draws ystod eang o wasanaethau a ddarperir yn y DU, er mwyn sicrhau bod arian yn cael ei wario'n briodol a'i fod yn cael ei dargedu tuag at y broblem fwyaf. Yn y cyfamser, pwysaf ar Brif Weinidog Cymru a Chabinet y Cynulliad i adolygu'r holl faes polisi hwn. Mae'n fater sydd yn ymwneud ag iechyd, ond mae hefyd yn gysylltiedig ag addysg, troseddau ac anhrefn, adfywio cymunedau a nifer o feysydd polisi eraill. Efallai y byddai gennym broffil uwch ar fynd i'r afael â chyffuriau pe bai gan y rheini sydd yn gyfrifol am adfywio cymunedau ac am droseddau ac anhrefn gyfrifoldeb drosto. Efallai y dylai Gweinidog yn y Cabinet, neu was sifil hyd yn oed, gael ei benodi'n tsar cyffuriau er mwyn codi proffil y pwnc a sicrhau ein bod yn llwyddiannus mewn partneriaeth â'r awdurdodau iechyd, cynhorau lleol, y sector gwirfoddol a'r heddlu. Rhaid i hyn fod yn bartneriaeth ond rhaid iddo hefyd gael proffil uchel. Pe gallai tsar cyffuriau Cymru gyflawni hynny, bydded felly.

David Lloyd: Diolchaf i Peter am ganiatáu'r cyfle hwn imi siarad. Datganaf fuddiant fel meddyg teulu a chynghorydd sir gyda Dinas a Sir Abertawe. Mae cyffuriau'n bwnc enfawr ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Peter am ei drosolwg cynhwysfawr o'r sefyllfa. Mae ymyrryd ag unigolion yn aml yn broses gymhleth, ond mae cynnwys aelodau o'r teulu yn aml yn fanteisiol. Mae angen mwy o gefnogaeth ar deuluoedd wrth atal camddefnyddio cyffuriau yn y lle cyntaf, a hefyd mwy o gefnogaeth i deuluoedd wrth fynd i'r afael â'r broblem pan fydd wedi'i chadarnhau. Gofynnaf i'r Dirprwy Weinidog nodi yn ei ateb i'r ddadl hon beth mae'r weinyddiaeth Lafur/Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ei wneud i gynorthwyo cynlluniau o'r fath i ffynnu.

David Melding: Diolchaf i Peter am ei araith. Yn ystod ei 10 munud cwmpasodd lawer o faterion ac yr oedd yn gyfraniad huawdl. Nid oeddwn yn anghytuno ag unrhyw beth yn ei araith, ond gofynnaf i'r

advisability of separating out drug and alcohol strategies. Drugs are illicit. You cannot purchase drugs legally in this country. The approach for drugs is different from the approach we need for alcohol. I accept that there is dual diagnosis often, in that people will abuse both substances. Alcohol is a legal substance. It is usually purchased lawfully, although there is under-age drinking. However, much of our alcohol problem is among adults who are not committing crimes but are purchasing and consuming an inappropriate amount of alcohol. We need a different strategy for that sector of the population from the ones who are using substances and who are often also committing crimes. That is a huge issue as Peter pointed out.

Alison Halford: Peter Black's contribution was timely. I find it depressing that so little has been achieved over the years, despite the fact that government and also now the Assembly have put so much money into the problem. We need radical thinking. As a police officer in 1968, I remember young drug-takers in the Crypt in London playing with their syringes and the walls were spattered with blood. In 1974 I was sent to Baltimore as a chief inspector to find out if police had any role to play in the education of children. In Baltimore I looked at a range of projects, such as programmes to give methadone to addicts and those that attempted to scare potential users to death. Millions of dollars were spent on projects. What have we achieved in 27 years? Enforcement does not work. Early education seems to be the only way of doing it in America. The message must be to start educating children as young as three, four or five years old. Assembly Members should start considering what is available in monitoring rehabilitation centres. We must put in progress plans where treatment can be given early. I will find out whether there are any waiting lists or log jams in my constituency and consider what we can do to ensure that the treatment is available if enforcement has not worked. Congratulations, Peter, on raising this issue. The Assembly can, and must, do more.

Weithrediaeth ystyried doethineb rhannu strategaethau cyffuriau ac alcohol. Mae cyffuriau'n anghyfreithlon. Ni allwch brynu cyffuriau'n gyfreithlon yn y wlad hon. Mae'r ymagwedd tuag at gyffuriau yn wahanol i'r ymagwedd sydd ei hangen arnom ar gyfer alcohol. Derbyniaf fod diagnosis deublyg yn aml, ac y bydd pobl yn camddefnyddio'r ddau sylwedd. Mae alcohol yn sylwedd cyfreithlon. Fel arfer, caiff ei brynu yn gyfreithlon, er bod llawer o blant dan oed yn ei yfed. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o'n problemau alcohol ymhlith oedolion nad ydynt yn troseddu ond sydd yn prynu ac yn yfed swm amhriodol o alcohol. Mae angen strategaeth ar gyfer y sector hwnnw o'r boblogaeth sydd yn wahanol i'r rheini sydd yn defnyddio sylweddau a'r rheini sydd hefyd yn aml yn troseddu. Mae hwnnw'n bwnc enfawr fel yr eglurodd Peter.

Alison Halford: Yr oedd cyfraniad Peter Black yn un amserol. Yr wyf yn ddigalon iawn fod cyn lleied wedi'i gyflawni dros y blynyddoedd, er gwaetha'r ffaith fod y llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad hefyd bellach wedi cyfrannu cymaint o arian at ddatrys y broblem. Mae angen inni feddwl yn radical. Fel swyddog heddlu yn 1968, cofiaf bobl ifanc a oedd yn cymryd cyffuriau yn y Crypt yn Llundain yn chwarae gyda'u chwistrellau a'r waliau wedi'u hysgeintio gan waed. Yn 1974 fe'm hanfonwyd i Baltimore fel prif arolygydd i ganfod a oedd gan swyddogion yr heddlu rôl i'w chwarae mewn addysgu plant. Yn Baltimore ystyriaais ar amrywiaeth o brosiectau, megis prosiectau i roi methadon i bobl a oedd yn gaeth i gyffuriau a'r rheini a oedd yn ceisio codi ofn ar y rheini a oedd â'r potensial i ddefnyddio cyffuriau. Gwariwyd miliynau o ddoleri ar brosiectau. Beth yr ydym wedi'i gyflawni mewn 27 mlynedd? Nid yw gorfodaeth yn gweithio. Ymddengys mai addysg gynnar yw'r unig ffordd o lwyddo yn America. Y neges yw bod yn rhaid dechrau addysgu plant mor ifanc â thair, pedair neu bum mlwydd oed. Dylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddechrau ystyried beth sydd ar gael yn ein canolfannau monitro ailsefydlu. Rhaid inni roi cynlluniau ar waith lle y gellir darparu triniaeth yn gynnar. Canfyddaf a oes rhestrau aros neu dagfeydd cofrestru yn fy etholaeth ac ystyried beth y gallwn ei wneud i sicrhau bod triniaeth ar gael os nad yw gorfodaeth wedi gweithio.

Llongyfarchiadau, Peter, am godi'r mater hwn. Gall y Cynulliad wneud rhagor, a rhaid iddo wneud rhagor.

The Deputy Minister for Health (Brian Gibbons): I thank Peter for raising this important issue. All parts of Wales are affected by the joint problem of drug and alcohol abuse, but it is fair to say that the problem is worst in socially and economically deprived communities. Statistics show that between 35 and 45 young men died in Wales every year during the last decade or so directly from drug problems. However, that is only the tip of the iceberg. In my community alone, four or five young men have died from drug-related problems in the last few of years, and many more were killed indirectly as a result of this enormous problem.

In this context, I am not sure that we can make as narrow a definition of drugs and alcohol as David Melding asked us to do. While there are specific problems and specific therapeutic approaches for both, many of the worst problems are related to the dual abuse of drugs and alcohol. That causes the suffering not only of these young people but of the community in which they live. That has created ravages in terms of youth disaffection, crime and social disorder.

As Peter said, the emphasis on prevention is important. It is to nobody's advantage to have to pick up the pieces when terrible havoc, misery and hardship is created. I was surprised at his statement that every £1 spent on drug prevention services saves £3 on criminal justice costs. My impression is—and I have not looked at the statistics—that the potential savings are considerably more when one considers damage to property and so on. That is a woeful underestimate of what can be achieved if we are successful in conveying the message of prevention.

Peter alluded to our Welsh substance abuse strategy, which was launched in May 2000. It

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Iechyd (Brian Gibbons): Diolchaf i Peter am godi'r mater pwysig hwn. Mae pob rhan o Gymru wedi'i heffeithio gan broblem ddeublyg camddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol, ond mae'n deg dweud bod y broblem yn waeth mewn cymunedau cymdeithasol ac economaidd ddifreintiedig. Dengys ystadegau bod rhwng 35 a 45 o ddynion ifanc wedi marw yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn yn ystod y degawd diwethaf yn uniongyrchol yn sgîl problemau cyffuriau. Fodd bynnag, dim ond megis dechrau yw hynny. Yn fy nghymuned i yn unig mae pedwar neu bump o ddynion ifanc wedi marw yn sgîl problemau a oedd yn gysylltiedig â chyffuriau dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, ac mae llawer mwy wedi marw yn anuniongyrchol o ganlyniad i'r broblem anferth hon.

Yn y cyd-destun hwn, nid wyf yn sicr a allwn greu diffiniad mor gul o gyffuriau ac alcohol ag y gofynnodd David Melding inni ei wneud. Er bod problemau penodol a thriniaethau therapiwtig penodol ar gyfer y ddau, mae nifer o'r problemau gwaethaf yn gysylltiedig â chamddefnydd deublyg o gyffuriau ac alcohol. Mae hynny'n peri dioddefaint nid yn unig i'r bobl ifanc hyn ond hefyd i'r gymuned y maent yn byw ynddi. Creodd hynny ddifrod o ran ymddieithrio ymhlith pobl ifanc, troseddu ac anhrefn cymdeithasol.

Fel y dywedodd Peter, mae'r pwyslais ar atal yn bwysig. Nid yw o fudd i unrhyw un orfod casglu'r darnau ynghyd ar ôl anhrefn, gofid a chaledi dybryd. Yr oeddwn yn synnu at ei ddatganiad fod pob £1 a gaiff ei wario ar wasanaethau atal cyffuriau yn arbed £3 ar gostau cyfiawnder troseddol. Yr argraff a gaf fi—ac nid edrychais ar yr ystadegau—yw bod yr arbedion posibl yn sylweddol uwch wrth ystyried difrod i eiddo ac ati. Mae hwnnw'n amcangyfrif llawer yn rhy isel o'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni os byddwn yn llwyddiannus wrth drosglwyddo'r neges o atal cyffuriau.

Cyfeiriodd Peter at ein strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau yng Nghymru a

notes four key aims, which are worth highlighting. The first is prevention and helping children, young people and adults to resist substance abuse and so achieve their full potential in society. It also involves promoting healthy, sensible drinking within the overall context of a healthy lifestyle. It is significant that the strategy's first aim is to deal with this issue. The second aim is to help families and communities to protect themselves against drug-related anti-social and criminal behaviour. The third aim is to provide treatment and help to all those involved in substance abuse, to overcome their addiction. The fourth aim is to stifle the general availability of drugs. The lifetime use of illicit drugs by 15 to 16-year-olds more or less doubled between 1990 and 1996. That amply demonstrates the ease of access to drugs. However, encouragingly, there was a slight decrease in those figures in 1998. That may be evidence that successful preventive work is taking place. However, this is not only a preventive strategy based on the narrow personal model, it addresses social, educational and economic factors, which are important determinants of the likelihood of substance abuse among individuals and in their communities.

Those four aims relate to the broader perspective. As Peter correctly said, substance abuse is not only a health issue, it is a law and order, education and housing issue. The points about homelessness were well made. Substance abuse is also a problem in terms of social and economic renewal and regeneration. Unless we tackle all those areas and bring all of the issues together, we will not be in a position to deal effectively with this problem.

12:05 p.m.

Prevention is the priority. Working with young people is central to that, particularly with those under the age of 25. To support

lansiwyd ym mis Mai 2000. Noda bedwar nod allweddol y byddai'n fuddiol eu tanlinellu. Y cyntaf yw atal a helpu plant, pobl ifanc ac oedolion i ymrwngod â chamddefnyddio sylweddau a thrwy hynny gyflawni eu llawn botensial yn y gymdeithas. Mae hefyd yn ymwneud â hybu yfed yn iach ac yn synhwyrol o fewn cyd-destun cyffredinol ffordd iach o fyw. Mae'n arwyddocaol mai nod cyntaf y strategaeth yw ymdrin â'r mater hwn. Yr ail nod yw cynorthwyo teuluoedd a chymunedau i ddiogelu eu hunain rhag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a throeddol sydd yn gysylltiedig â chyffuriau. Y trydydd nod fydd darparu triniaeth a chymorth i'r holl bobl hynny sydd yn camddefnyddio sylweddau i oresgyn eu caethiwed. Y pedwerydd nod yw atal argaeledd cyffuriau yn gyffredinol. Yr oedd y defnydd o gyffuriau anghyfreithlon gydol oes gan bobl ifanc 15 ac 16 mlwydd oed wedi dyblu fwy neu lai rhwng 1990 a 1996. Mae hynny'n brawf digonol o ba mor hawdd ydyw i gael gafael ar gyffuriau. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd yn galonogol yw bod gostyngiad bach yn y ffigurau hynny yn 1998. Gallai hynny fod yn dystiolaeth y gwneir gwaith ataliol llwyddiannus. Fodd bynnag, nid strategaeth ataliol yn unig yw hon, yn seiliedig ar y model personol cul, mae'n ystyried ffactorau cymdeithasol, addysgol ac economaidd, sydd yn bwysig ar gyfer penderfynu pa mor debygol ydyw i bydd unigolion a'u cymunedau yn camddefnyddio sylweddau.

Mae'r pedwar nod hwnnw yn gysylltiedig â'r perspectif ehangach. Fel y dywedodd Peter, a hynny'n gywir, nid dim ond mater yn ymwneud ag iechyd yw camddefnyddio sylweddau, ond mater o gyfraith a threfn, addysg a thai. Gwnaethpwyd pwyntiau da ynglŷn â digartrefedd. Mae camddefnyddio sylweddau hefyd yn broblem o ran adfywio ac adnewyddu cymdeithasol ac economaidd. Oni fyddwn yn mynd i'r afael â'r holl feysydd hynny a'u dwyn ynghyd, ni fydd modd inni ymdrin â'r broblem hon yn effeithiol.

Atal yw'r flaenoriaeth. Mae cydweithio â phobl ifanc yn ganolog i hynny, yn arbennig gyda'r rheini o dan 25 oed. Er mwyn cefnogi

this, we have a strategic prevention action plan for drugs and alcohol in Wales, which outlines a range of prevention activities. Education has an important role to play. The Assembly is in the process of revising its guidance to schools on substance abuse.

Alongside the prevention work, we must realise that the provision of treatment is also important. As well as dealing with immediate problems, treatment is a way of preventing future problems. Evidence shows that treatment can work for individuals, and it can also benefit their families and communities. Equally, we realise that living in healthy, stable families in thriving communities is therapeutic for people with drug and substance abuse problems. This is why initiatives such as Communities First are so important in dealing with this problem at the source.

Spending on drug-related problems in Wales has increased. Peter provided a considerable amount of information on that. In terms of the crime prevention aspect of the problem, you will remember that, during the last Parliament, the Government brought forward the Proceeds of Crime Bill. This Bill is intended to establish a criminal assets recovery agency, the purpose of which is to deprive criminals of their ill-gotten gains. As Peter said, David Blunkett, in his new post at the Home Office, has issued tough statements on crime and drug abuse. We will follow with interest what happens in that area. There is nothing more galling or frustrating to those of us who live in communities where drug abuse is a problem than seeing people drive by dressed up to the nines in four-by-four vehicles to dish out death and destruction to so many young people.

Peter Black has highlighted his active interest in this area. It is important to emphasise what is being done in the Swansea area, such as the school-based prevention programme called Avoiding Drugs: Solutions. Members will also know that, in Neath Port Talbot, there is

hyn, mae gennym gynllun atal strategol yn ei le ar gyfer cyffuriau ac alcohol yng Nghymru, sydd yn amlinellu amrywiaeth o weithgareddau atal. Mae gan addysg rôl bwysig i'w chwarae. Mae'r Cynulliad yn y broses o adolygu ei arweiniad i ysgolion ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau.

Ar y cyd â'r gwaith atal, rhaid inni sylweddoli bod darparu triniaeth hefyd yn bwysig. Yn ogystal â delio gyda phroblemau ar unwaith, mae triniaeth yn ffordd o atal problemau yn y dyfodol. Dengys tystiolaeth bod triniaeth yn gallu gweithio ar gyfer unigolion ac y gall hefyd fod o fudd i'w teuluoedd a'u cymunedau. Yr ydym hefyd yn sylweddoli bod byw mewn teuluoedd iach, sefydlog mewn cymunedau ffyniannus yr un mor bwysig a therapiwtig ar gyfer pobl gyda phroblemau camddefnyddio cyffuriau a sylweddau. Dyna pam bod cynlluniau megis Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf yn bwysig wrth fynd at wraidd y broblem hon.

Cynyddodd gwariant ar broblemau sydd yn gysylltiedig â chyffuriau yng Nghymru. Darparodd Peter lawer o wybodaeth ynglŷn â hynny. O ran yr agwedd atal troseddau, fe gofiwch, yn ystod y tymor Seneddol diwethaf, i'r Llywodraeth gyflwyno Mesur Enillion yn sgîl Troseddau. Bwriedir i'r Mesur hwn sefydlu asiantaeth adennill asedau troseddol, er mwyn amddifadu troseddwyr o'u henillion anghyfreithlon. Fel y dywedodd Peter, mae David Blunkett, yn ei swydd newydd yn y Swyddfa Gartref, wedi cyhoeddi datganiadau llym ar droseddu a chamddefnyddio cyffuriau. Byddwn yn dilyn trywydd yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yn y maes hwnnw â chryn ddiddordeb. Nid oes dim sydd yn cythruddo neu'n peri mwy o rwystredigaeth i'r rheini ohonom sydd yn byw mewn cymunedau lle mae camddefnyddio cyffuriau yn broblem na gweld pobl yn gyrru heibio wedi'u gwisgo mewn dillad crand mewn cerbydau mawr i chwalu bywydau a pheri marwolaeth cynifer o bobl ifanc.

Mae Peter Black wedi amlygu ei ddiddordeb byw yn y maes hwn. Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio beth a wneir yn ardal Abertawe, megis y rhaglen atal sydd wedi'i wreiddio mewn ysgolion o'r enw Avoiding Drugs: Solutions. Bydd yr Aelodau hefyd yn

10-week training programme for youth leaders on various aspects of prevention work in health issues, including substance abuse. David Lloyd will know of the work of the primary substance abuse liaison team in the Neath Port Talbot, Swansea and Bridgend areas. It is an innovative, primary care and community-based drug treatment service. There is also the secondary tier service provision in Swansea, provided by Dr Lyn Jones. There is a framework of active response in our communities, but more resources need to be invested. I hope that, as the money allocated to health increases, this area will benefit.

gwybod bod rhaglen hyfforddi 10 wythnos ar gyfer arweinwyr ieuencid yng Nghastell Nedd Port Talbot ar agweddau amrywiol ar waith atal mewn materion iechyd, gan gynnwys camddefnyddio sylweddau. Bydd David Lloyd yn ymwybodol o waith y tîm camddefnyddio sylweddau sylfaenol yn ardal Castell Nedd Port Talbot, Abertawe a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Mae'n wasanaeth triniaeth cyffuriau sydd yn ddyfeisgar ac yn darparu gofal sylfaenol yn y gymuned. Hefyd ceir gwasanaeth haen eilaidd yn Abertawe, a ddarperir gan Dr Lyn Jones. Ceir fframwaith o ymateb brwd yn ein cymunedau, ond mae angen buddsoddi mwy o adnoddau. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr ardal hon yn elwa wrth i'r arian a ddyrennir i iechyd gynyddu.

A recent article in *The Observer* quoted a heroin addict as saying that

Dyfynnodd erthygl ddiweddar yn *The Observer* berson a oedd yn gaeth i heroin yn dweud

'Where there's no hope . . . there's always dope'.

That is a paraphrase of a slogan that appeared after the 1984 miners' strike on a wall in Caerau, which is in Janice Gregory's constituency and just over the mountain from my village. The original slogan read

Aralleiriad yw hwnnw o slogan a ymddangosodd ar ôl streic y glowyr yn 1984 ar wal yng Nghaerau, sydd yn etholaeth Janice Gregory ac ychydig dros y mynydd o'm pentref. Y slogan gwreiddiol oedd

'There is no hope, smoke dope'.

If we are to challenge drug addiction, we must be tough on its causes as well as respond to the problem itself.

Os ydym am herio caethiwed i gyffuriau, rhaid inni weithredu'n llym yn erbyn yr achosion yn ogystal ag ymateb i'r broblem ei hun.

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

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

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 12.06 p.m.
The meeting ended at 12.06 p.m.*