



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cofnod y Trafodion)

**The National Assembly for Wales
(The Record of Proceedings)**

Dydd Mawrth, 17 Mai 2005

Tuesday, 17 May 2005

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

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

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

Ethol Aelodau i Bwylgorau Pwnc Elect Members to Subject Committees

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn gofyn am ganiatâd y Cynulliad inni bleidleisio ar y cynigion hyn gyda'i gilydd. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad i hynny.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4, yn ethol Laura Anne Jones (Ceidwadwyr) i'w Bwylgor Cyflawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn lle William Graham (Ceidwadwyr). (NDM2433)

Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4, yn ethol Brynle Williams (Ceidwadwyr) i'w Bwylgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn lle Laura Anne Jones (Ceidwadwyr). (NDM2434)

Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4, yn ethol William Graham (Ceidwadwyr) i'w Bwylgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn lle David Davies (Ceidwadwyr). (NDM2435)

*Cynigion (NDM2433, NDM2434, NDM2435): O blaid 36, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motions (NDM2433, NDM2434, NDM2435): For 36, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice

The Presiding Officer: I ask the Assembly's permission to vote on these motions together. I see that there are no objections to that.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 8.4, elects Laura Anne Jones (Conservative) to its Social Justice and Regeneration Committee in place of William Graham (Conservative). (NDM2433)

I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 8.4, elects Brynle Williams (Conservative) to its Local Government and Public Services Committee in place of Laura Anne Jones (Conservative). (NDM2434)

I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order 8.4, elects William Graham (Conservative) to its Education and Lifelong Learning Committee in place of David Davies (Conservative). (NDM2435)

Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynigion.
Motions carried.*

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Datblygiadau yn y GIG yng Nghymru Developments in the Welsh NHS

Q1 Jeff Cuthbert: Will the First Minister make a statement on how developments in the Welsh national health service have affected Caerphilly? OAQ0486(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Developments in the Welsh NHS mean that, at the end of March, no Caerphilly resident was waiting more than eight months for cardiac surgery or angioplasty, more than six months for an angiogram, or more than four months for cataract surgery.

Jeff Cuthbert: Thank you for that useful and welcome announcement, First Minister. A particularly welcome development is the planned new hospital in the Caerphilly borough. This state-of-the-art hospital, scheduled to open in 2009, will bring enormous benefits to local people. Of particular note is the dedicated mental health unit, which will be a first for Caerphilly. Will you take this opportunity, First Minister, to reaffirm the Welsh Assembly Government's support for that major project?

Q1 Jeff Cuthbert: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar sut y mae datblygiadau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru wedi effeithio ar Gaerffili? OAQ0486(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Mae datblygiadau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru yn golygu nad oedd, ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth, neb o drigolion Caerffili'n aros am fwy nag wyth mis am lawdriniaeth y galon nac angioplasteg, mwy na chwe mis am angiogram, na mwy na phedwar mis am lawdriniaeth cataractau.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch am y cyhoeddiad buddiol hwnnw, sydd i'w groesawu, Brif Weinidog. Datblygiad a groesewir yn arbennig yw'r ysbyty newydd sydd ar y gweill ym mwrdeistref Caerffili. Daw'r ysbyty cwbl fodern hwn, y disgwylir iddo agor yn 2009, â manteision aruthrol i bobl leol. Dylid nodi'n arbennig yr uned benodol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl, y gyntaf o'i bath yng Nghaerffili. A gymerwch y cyfle hwn, Brif Weinidog, i ailgadarnhau cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r prosiect pwysig hwnnw?

The First Minister: I can certainly do that. I believe that a sum of close to £20 million has been allocated in this financial year to make a start on that major project. It is the largest of the seven or more capital projects to build new hospitals in Wales. The new hospital in Caerphilly is on a different scale to all the others, and its capital value is probably not far off £100 million. We are committed to delivering it within the timescale to which you referred in your supplementary question.

Jocelyn Davies: An article in yesterday's *Western Mail* revealed a funding shortfall in your capital programme. Can you assure us that the new hospital in Caerphilly will definitely go ahead as planned and that the shortfall will not affect that project?

The First Minister: Yesterday's article in the *Western Mail* was of curious provenance. It was based on information given to a particular journalist under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, and who alleged, quite wrongly, that no work or costings had been done on the proposals to bring waiting lists down to the targets set for 2007 and 2009. Having failed on that front, the story was changed completely and then became a story about a shortage of money from the documentation on the capital programme. There is no such shortage of money. Obviously, there are discussions about the revenue implications for each trust; they are putting forward an outline business case for these major hospital-building programmes. When you treble the size of your capital expenditure programme—from £100 million a year this year to £300 million in two years' time—each of those trusts must think about the revenue implications. It is no more than that, and I can reaffirm what I said earlier to Jeff: we anticipate that expenditure not far short of £20 million will be spent in this financial year on that particular project.

Irene James: Would you agree that the new surgery development in Crumlin to permanently house general practitioners who currently operate out of a portable unit is excellent news? Would you agree that, with a team of clinicians, also housed in the new

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallaf wneud hynny'n sicr. Credaf fod swm yn agos at £20 miliwn wedi ei ddyrannu yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon i ddechrau ar y prosiect pwysig hwnnw. Dyma'r mwyaf o'r saith neu ragor o brosiectau cyfalaf i godi ysbytai newydd yng Nghymru. Mae'r ysbyty newydd yng Nghaerffili ar raddfa wahanol i'r lleill i gyd, ac mae'n debyg bod ei werth cyfalaf yn agos at £100 miliwn. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i'w gyflawni o fewn yr amser y cyfeiriasoch ato yn eich cwestiwn atodol.

Jocelyn Davies: Datgelodd erthygl yn *Western Mail* ddoe ddiffyg ariannol yn eich rhaglen gyfalaf. A allwch roi sicrwydd inni yr aiff yr ysbyty newydd yng Nghaerffili yn ei flaen yn bendant yn unol â'r cynllun ac na fydd y diffyg yn effeithio ar y prosiect hwnnw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Tarddiad rhyfedd oedd i erthygl ddoe yn y *Western Mail*. Fe'i seiliwyd ar wybodaeth a roddwyd i ohebydd penodol dan y Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000, gohebydd a honnodd, yn gwbl gyfeiliornus, nad oedd dim gwaith na phrisio wedi bod ar y cynigion i ddod â rhestrau aros i lawr at y targedau a osodwyd ar gyfer 2007 a 2009. Wedi methu ar y pwyt hwnnw, newidiwyd y stori'n llwyr ac yna aeth yn stori am brinder arian yn ôl y gwaith papur ar y rhaglen gyfalaf. Nid oes y fath brinder arian. Yn amlwg, mae trafodaethau yngylch y goblygiadau refeniw i bob ymddiriedolaeth; maent hwy'n cyflwyno achos busnes amlinellol dros y rhaglennoi codi ysbytai pwysig hyn. Pan dreblwch faint eich rhaglen gwariant cyfalaf—o £100 miliwn y flwyddyn eleni i £300 miliwn ymhen dwy flynedd—rhaid i bob un o'r ymddiriedolaethau hynny feddwl am y goblygiadau refeniw. Nid yw'n ddim mwy na hynny, a gallaf ailgadarnhau'r hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach wrth Jeff: disgwyliwn y gwerir yn agos at £20 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon ar y prosiect arbennig hwnnw.

Irene James: A gytunech fod datblygiad y feddygfa newydd yng Nghrymlyn i roi cartref parhaol i feddygon teulu sydd ar hyn o bryd yn gweithio mewn uned symudol yn newyddion ardderchog? A gytunech, gan fod tîm o glinigwyr, a gartrefir hefyd yn y

surgery, employed to expand primary care services and manage long-term conditions funded by the local health board from its Wanless allocation, increased investment in the Welsh NHS from a Labour Welsh Assembly Government is making a difference—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I want to hear the supplementary question.

Irene James: I have almost finished, but do you want me to start again? [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Irene James is asking her question.

Irene James: Would you agree that the new surgery development in Crumlin to permanently house GPs who currently operate out of a portable unit is excellent news? Would you agree that, with a team of clinicians, also housed in the new surgery, employed to expand primary care services and manage long-term conditions funded by the local health board from its Wanless allocation, increased investment in the Welsh NHS from a Labour Welsh Assembly Government is making a difference in the constituency?

The First Minister: Some good news about the health service is so good that it deserves to be heard twice. I agree with Irene on those points. We sometimes get so obsessed with hospital-building programmes that we forget about the importance of modernising the health-centre side for the delivery of GP services. The instituting of new health centres, especially in areas benefiting from the Wanless reallocation, is of huge importance. I commend the way in which Irene raised this issue.

feddygfa newydd, wedi'i gyflogi i ehangu gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol a rheoli cyflyrau hirdymor gydag arian gan y bwrdd iechyd lleol allan o'i ddyraniad Wanless, fod cynnydd yn y buddsoddiad yn GIG Cymru gan Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gwneud gwahaniaeth—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae arnaf eisai clywed y cwestiwn atodol.

Irene James: Yr wyf bron â gorffen, ond a oes arnoch eisai imi ddechrau eto? [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae Irene James yn gofyn ei chwestiwn.

Irene James: A gytunech fod datblygiad y feddygfa newydd yng Nghrymlyn i roi cartref parhaol i feddygon teulu sydd ar hyn o bryd yn gweithio mewn uned symudol yn newyddion ardderchog? A gytunech, gan fod tîm o glinigwyr, a gartrefir hefyd yn y feddygfa newydd, wedi'i gyflogi i ehangu gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol a rheoli cyflyrau hirdymor gydag arian gan y bwrdd iechyd lleol allan o'i ddyraniad Wanless, fod cynnydd yn y buddsoddiad yn GIG Cymru gan Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gwneud gwahaniaeth yn yr etholaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ambell newydd da am y gwasanaeth iechyd mor dda fel ei fod yn haeddu cael ei glywed ddwy waith. Cytunaf ag Irene ar y pwyntiau hynny. Weithiau byddwn yn mwydro ein pennau gymaint gyda rhaglenni codi ysbytai nes anghofio am bwysigrwydd moderneiddio'r canolfannau iechyd i gyflwyno gwasanaethau meddygon teulu. Mae sefydlu canolfannau iechyd newydd, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd sydd yn elwa ar aildyraniaid Wanless, o bwysigrwydd aruthrol. Cymeradwyaf y modd y cododd Irene y mater hwn.

Gwastraff Niwclear Nuclear Waste

Q2 Helen Mary Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on nuclear waste?
OAQ0488(FM)

C2 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar wastraff niwclear?
OAQ0488(FM)

The First Minister: The Committee on Radioactive Waste Management is currently considering the options for managing the UK's radioactive waste and is due to deliver its recommendations to the UK Government and the three devolved administrations next year.

Helen Mary Jones: I am sure that you will agree that it is unlikely that this review will come up with a long-term, safe and sustainable way of dealing with nuclear waste. Therefore, do you agree that nuclear energy is not an acceptable long-term answer to tackling climate change, and will you take this opportunity to commit the Assembly Government to opposing any new nuclear power developments in Wales?

The First Minister: It is a bit premature to be doing that. My attitude towards nuclear power is well known. Members may have seen the interesting debate on last night's *Newsnight* on the costs of nuclear power, which showed that they would be at least double those of onshore wind power generation. The debate also indicated that the nuclear industry has not yet solved the waste problem. Even if you were to commit yourself to starting a big nuclear programme, as the industry would like to see, it would not avoid the need for a major continued effort to promote energy efficiency and to provide other renewables to fill the gap created by the closure of nuclear power stations from 2010 onwards.

John Griffiths: With regard to issues concerning nuclear waste and the nuclear industry in general, would you agree that there has been lack of transparency and openness and, indeed, that there has been misinformation? Along with the inherent uncertainties and dangers of nuclear power, this has resulted in understandable public concern and distrust about waste and other issues. Would you also agree that we have not heard any convincing answers to these issues, especially on nuclear waste?

The First Minister: Nuclear waste is the major handicap of the nuclear industry. Its great advantage is that it does not generate

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Pwyllgor Rheoli Gwastraff Ymbelydrol wrthi'n ystyried yr opsiynau ar gyfer rheoli gwastraff ymbelydrol y DU a dylai gyflwyno'i argymhellion i Lywodraeth y DU a'r tair gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig y flwyddyn nesaf.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn annhebygol y daw'r adolygiad hwn o hyd i ddull hirdymor, diogel a chynaliadwy o ddelio â gwastraff niwclear. Felly, a gytunwch nad yw ynni niwclear yn ateb derbyniol yn y tymor hir i fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, ac a gymerwch y cyfle hwn i rwymo Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i wrthwynebu unrhyw ddatblygiadau ynni niwclear o'r newydd yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ychydig yn gynamserol i wneud hynny. Mae fy agwedd tuag at ynni niwclear yn hysbys iawn. Efallai i Aelodau weld y ddadl ddiddorol ar *Newsnight* neithiwr yngylch costau ynni niwclear, a ddangosodd y byddent o leiaf gymaint ddwywaith â chostau cynhyrchu ynni gwynt ar y tir. Dangosodd y ddadl hefyd nad yw'r diwydiant niwclear eto wedi datrys problem gwastraff. Hyd yn oed pe baech yn ymrwymo i ddechrau rhaglen niwclear fawr, fel yr hoffai'r diwydiant ei weld, ni fyddai'n osgoi'r angen am ymdrech fawr barhaus i hyrwyddo effeithlonwydd ynni ac i ddarparu dulliau eraill o gynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy i lenwi'r bwlc a grëir wrth gau atomfeydd o 2010 ymlaen.

John Griffiths: Gyda golwg ar faterion yn ymwneud â gwastraff niwclear a'r diwydiant niwclear yn gyffredinol, a gytunech bod diffyg tryloywder a gonestrwydd wedi bod ac, yn wir, fod gwybodaeth gamarweiniol wedi bod? Ynghyd â'r agweddau ansicr a'r peryglon sydd ynghlwm wrth ynni niwclear, mae hyn wedi achosi pryder a diffyg ymddiriedaeth dealladwy ymysg y cyhoedd yngylch gwastraff a materion eraill. A gytunech hefyd nad ydym wedi clywed dim atebion i'r materion hyn sydd yn dal dŵr, yn enwedig o ran gwastraff niwclear?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwastraff niwclear yw anfantais fawr y diwydiant niwclear. Ei fantais fawr yw nad ydyw'n cynhyrchu

carbon dioxide. As the nuclear power stations of the 1970s generation reach the end of their licence period, we must be aware that we have three alternatives. The first is massive energy savings, the second is a new nuclear programme, provided that problems relating to cost and the underwriting of waste disposal can be solved, and the third is a major additional programme of renewables or of new coal-fired power stations involving clean coal technology. The latter does not exist at the moment, so we cannot point to it and say, 'There, it is working'. From our experience with windfarms, we all know that these options will generate a certain amount of local opposition. We also know what would happen as regards nuclear waste disposal sites. If we do not want the lights to go out at some point between 2010 and 2020, we will have to face up to some of the unpalatable options that could affect all of our local areas.

2.10 p.m.

Mick Bates: I am sure that we all agree with what you just said about energy conservation and renewable energy, and that that will help to reduce the impact of nuclear waste. However, how can you stand there and say that, when there is little hope that your Government will meet its target of obtaining 10 per cent of electricity from renewable sources by 2010? We already have increased carbon emissions in Wales. How can you stand there and not tell the people of Wales that it is the Department of Trade and Industry that will be telling you what to do, because we do not have the powers in the Assembly to govern ourselves and say 'no' to nuclear power?

The First Minister: Do not get over-excited about stating the obvious, Mick. We all know that consent for power stations over 50 MW is not devolved. It is not a matter of controversy. We have asked for it to be devolved, but we have not yet succeeded in that. However, the issues would remain the same whoever is in charge. Do you want the lights to go out, or do you want more windfarms? Do you want a massive energy efficiency programme, or do you want nuclear power? For nuclear power, you then have to deal with the implications of that in

carbon deuocsid. Wrth i atomfeydd cenhedlaeth y 1970au ddod i ben eu cyfnod trwyddedu, rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol bod tri dewis gennym. Y cyntaf yw arbed ynni ar raddfa enfawr, yr ail yw rhaglen niwclear newydd, ar yr amod y gellir datrys problemau yngylch y gost a gwarantu gwaredu gwastraff, a'r trydydd yw rhaglen fawr ychwanegol o ynni adnewyddadwy neu o bwerdai glo newydd a fydd yn defnyddio technoleg glo glân. Nid yw'r olaf yn bodoli ar hyn o bryd, felly ni allwn bwytio ato a dweud, 'Dyna ni, mae'n gweithio'. Yn ôl ein profiad gyda ffermydd gwynt, gwyddom i gyd y bydd y dewisiadau hyn yn creu rhyw gymaint o wrthwynebiad lleol. Gwyddom hefyd beth fyddai'n digwydd o ran safleoedd gwaredu gwastraff niwclear. Os nad ydym am i'r goleuadau ddiffodd ryw bryd rhwng 2010 a 2020, bydd yn rhaid inni wynebu rhai o'r dewisiadau annymunol a allai effeithio ar ein hardaloedd lleol ni i gyd.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn cytuno â'r hyn a ddywedasoch yn awr yngylch arbed ynni ac ynni adnewyddadwy, ac y bydd hynny'n helpu i leihau effaith gwastraff niwclear. Fodd bynnag, sut y gallwch ddweud hynny, pan nad oes fawr o obaith y gwnaiff eich Llywodraeth gyrraedd ei charged o gael 10 y cant o drydan o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy erbyn 2010? Yr ydym eisoes wedi cynyddu'r carbon sy'n cael ei ryddhau yng Nghymru. Sut y gallwch feiddio peidio â dweud wrth bobl Cymru mai'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant fydd yn dweud wrthych beth i'w wneud, am nad yw'r pwerau gennym yn y Cynulliad i lywodraethu ein hunain a dweud 'na' wrth ynni niwclear?

Y Prif Weinidog: Peidiwch â gorgynhyrfu wrth ddatgan rhywbeth sy'n amlwg, Mick. Gŵyr pawb ohonom nad yw caniatâd ar gyfer atomfeydd dros 50 MW wedi'i ddatganoli. Nid yw'n fater dadleuol. Yr ydym wedi gofyn am gael ei ddatganoli, ond nid ydym wedi llwyddo i gael hynny eto. Fodd bynnag, byddai'r cwestiynau'n aros yr un fath pwy bynnag fyddai wrth y llyw. A ydych am i'r goleuadau ddiffodd, ynteu a ydych am gael rhagor o ffermydd gwynt? A ydych am gael rhaglen effeithlonwydd ynni anferth, ynteu a ydych am gael ynni niwclear? O ran ynni

finding a waste management solution—that is the nuclear industry's Achilles' heel. Do you want clean coal technology? Initially, at least, that would have to be done on a pilot basis. There are certain unpalatable aspects to all those options, and we have to be honest enough not to pretend to the British public that there is an easy solution. It will require a lot of detailed negotiations between the industries involved, ourselves, and the Westminster Government.

niwclear, rhaid delio wedyn â goblygiadau hynny o ran canfod ateb i reoli gwastraff—dyna fan gwan y diwydiant niwclear. A ydych am gael technoleg glo glân? Ar y dechrau, o leiaf, byddai'n rhaid gwneud hynny ar sail peilot. Mae rhai agweddu annymunol i bob un o'r dewisiadau hynny, a rhaid inni fod yn onest a pheidio â chymryd arnom fod ateb hawdd. Bydd angen llawer o drafod manwl rhwng y diwydiannau dan sylw, ni, a Llywodraeth San Steffan.

Y Gwariant ar Ysbytai Newydd Spending on New Hospitals

Q3 Sandy Mewies: Will the First Minister make a statement on projected Welsh Assembly Government spending on new hospitals in Wales? OAQ0485(FM)

The First Minister: The three-year budget for the present year and the two subsequent years contains a commitment to increase capital expenditure by 300 per cent, from £120 million now to £309 million in 2007-08. Five major publicly funded hospital schemes are progressing through the capital investment process, including Holywell community hospital.

Sandy Mewies: Thank you, First Minister. You have already referred to the subject of my supplementary. In view of recent press speculation, to which you have already referred, could you reassure me and my constituents in Delyn that the capital allocation for the development of Holywell community hospital is still assured, and can you give me an idea of the timetable for completion?

The First Minister: We expect to have the full business case in a few months' time. I cannot go beyond that at present, because we will have to examine that full business case, but I do not think that there is any reason to suppose that the timing for completion of the hospital would be any different from that for most of the others in that list, which is around 2008-09. I do not have specific details on it, but given how long it has been—the consultation on an integrated community hospital commenced in 1985—it would be good if the matter was brought to a successful conclusion without any further delay.

C3 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y gwariant a ragwelir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar ysbytai newydd yng Nghymru? OAQ0485(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r gyllideb tair blynedd ar gyfer y flwyddyn bresennol a'r ddwy flynedd ddilynol yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i gynyddu gwariant cyfalaf 300 y cant, o £120 miliwn yn awr i £309 miliwn yn 2007-08. Mae pum cynllun mawr i godi ysbytai ag arian cyhoeddus yn mynd drwy'r broses buddsoddi cyfalaf, gan gynnwys ysbyty cymunedol Treffynnon.

Sandy Mewies: Diolch, Brif Weinidog. Yr ydych eisoes wedi cyfeirio at destun fy nghwestiwn atodol. Yn wyneb y dyfalu diweddar yn y wasg, y cyfeiriasoch ato eisoes, a allech roi sicrwydd i mi ac i'm hetholwyr yn Nelyn fod y dyraniad cyfalaf ar gyfer datblygu ysbyty cymunedol Treffynnon wedi'i sicrhau o hyd, ac a allwch roi syniad imi am yr amserlen ar gyfer cwblhau'r gwaith?

Y Prif Weinidog: Disgwylawn gael yr achos busnes llawn ymhen ychydig fisodd. Ni allaf fynd ymhellach na hynny ar hyn o bryd, oherwydd bydd yn rhaid inni archwilio'r achos busnes llawn hwnnw, ond ni chredaf fod rheswm dros dybio y byddai'r amserlen ar gyfer cwblhau'r ysbyty yn wahanol o gwbl i honno ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o'r lleill yn y rhestr, sef tua 2008-09. Nid oes gennyl fanylion penodol amdano, ond gan ei fod wedi cymryd cyhyd—dechreuwyd ymgynghori yngylch ysbyty cymunedol integredig yn 1985—byddai'n dda pe gellid cwblhau'r mater yn llwyddiannus heb oedi

pellach.

Jonathan Morgan: In February, the Cabinet studied a paper examining the capital projects and the money that would be available for them over the next few years. In that paper—and you have already referred to this—there is reference to the revenue resources needed. On page 7 of the paper, it is stated that NHS trusts in particular would be required to deliver significant efficiency savings above the current requirement. Can you tell me what sort of squeeze the Assembly Government will impose on our NHS trusts and hospitals, and can we get a commitment from you today that this will not lead to a reduction in front-line care?

The First Minister: Absolutely. I can give you that commitment. The tenor of that discussion was to welcome the trebling of the capital investment programme, to say that we have to give very careful attention to the evolution of the kind of project management skills that you need to deliver a programme that is three times larger than this year's programme by then, and to make sure that there are no blockages, as no-one has been spending money in the NHS at this level for a long time.

We also said that we should give particular attention to the Wanless type of hospital provision or reprovision, whereby you can achieve in some cases a revenue reduction to go with the new capital investment, where you are rationalising at the same time. The Wanless message, as you will recall, Jonathan, was that we have too many hospitals trying to do the same thing too close to each other, and we need some rationalisation. Sometimes you can achieve a big capital spend and revenue reduction through a Wanless rationalisation; sometimes you cannot. Therefore, we have to work out what revenue is really needed to run this kind of capital programme. Above all, we have to get the project management right so that there is no slippage and it is delivered on time.

Kirsty Williams: Your Cabinet paper says that there is a significant risk to the successful achievement of the capital

Jonathan Morgan: Ym mis Chwefror, astudiodd y Cabinet bapur yn archwilio'r prosiectau cyfalaf a'r arian a fyddai ar gael ar eu cyfer yn ystod y blynnyddoedd nesaf. Yn y papur hwnnw—ac yr ydych eisoes wedi cyfeirio at hyn—cyfeirir at yr adnoddau refeniw y byddai eu hangen. Ar dudalen 7 yn y papur, dywedir y byddai gofyn i iymddiriedolaethau GIG yn arbennig wneud arbedion effeithlonrwydd sylweddol ar ben y gofyniad cyfredol. A allwch ddweud wrthyf pa fath o wasgfa a rydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar ein hymddiriedolaethau GIG a'n hysbytai, ac a allwn gael ymrwymiad gennych heddiw na fydd hyn yn arwain at leihad mewn gofal rheng flaen?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn bendant. Gallaf roi'r ymrwymiad hwnnw ichi. Swm a sylwedd y drafodaeth honno oedd croesawu treblu'r rhaglen buddsoddi cyfalaf, dweud bod yn rhaid inni roi sylw gofalus iawn i esblygiad y math o sgiliau rheoli prosiect sydd eu hangen i gyflawni rhaglen sydd dair gwaith yn fwy na rhaglen eleni erbyn hynny, a gwneud yn siŵr na fydd dim tagfeydd, gan nad oes neb wedi bod yn gwario arian yn y GIG ar y lefel hon ers talwm.

Dywedasom hefyd y dylem roi sylw arbennig i'r ddarpariaeth neu ailddarpariaeth yn ôl dull Wanless mewn ysbty, lle y gallwch mewn rhai achosion sicrhau gostyngiad refeniw i gyd-fynd â'r buddsoddiad cyfalaf newydd, lle'r ydych yn rhesymoli ar yr un pryd. Neges Wanless, fel y cofiwch, Jonathan, oedd bod gennym ormod o ysbytai'n ceisio gwneud yr un peth yn rhy agos at ei gilydd, a bod angen rhesymoli rhywfaint. Weithiau gallwch wario cyfalaf mawr a gostwng refeniw drwy resymoli yn ôl dull Wanless; weithiau nid oes modd gwneud hyn. Felly, mae angen canfod faint o refeniw sydd ei angen mewn gwirionedd i redeg y math hwn o raglen gyfalaf. Yn anad dim, rhaid inni sicrhau bod y prosiect yn cael ei reoli'n iawn fel na fydd dim llithriant ac y caiff ei gyflawni mewn pryd.

Kirsty Williams: Mae eich papur i'r Cabinet yn dweud bod perygl sylweddol na fydd y rhaglen buddsoddi cyfalaf yn cael ei

investment programme, due to revenue resources over the next three years being less than the inescapable commitments identified within health and social care. Would it not have been a more honest answer to Sandy Mewies's question to have said that there will be potentially long delays in the building of the Holywell hospital unless the local health board and trust sign up to significant cost savings? Would it not be more honest for you to tell the people of Wales that you might have the money to build these hospitals, but that you do not have the money to open and run them? [Interruption.]

The Presiding Officer: Order. As I have already said, I want to hear supplementary questions.

The First Minister: I lost some of the content of that supplementary question, but—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is totally inappropriate to have barracking of Members asking supplementary questions.

The First Minister: The important point is that project management skills are crucial to the delivery of a programme. As I said in reply to Sandy, when you treble the size of your capital programme, we must first ask how good we in the public sector would be at delivering a massive increase in our capital programme in terms of procurement, project management and delivery on time. Will the hospital open on time and on budget? That is the most important point. We have asked all the professionals involved to give serious attention to where blockages could arise because no-one has been doing this in the public sector for such a long time. Secondly, can we give particular attention, early on, to those capital investment projects that deliver revenue savings? Those are the projects that rationalise the way we deliver healthcare as well as increasing the quantity of it by having it delivered in a more efficient way. That is at the heart of the Wanless message. There is no going back from that. All capital programmes have some revenue consequences, but some can actually save you revenue. Not all hospitals should try to do everything.

chyflawni'n llwyddiannus, oherwydd bod yr adnoddau refeniw dros y tair blynedd nesaf yn llai na'r ymrwymiadau anorfol a nodwyd ar gyfer iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Oni fyddai wedi bod yn ateb mwy gonest i gwestiwn Sandy Mewies ddweud y bydd efallai oedi mawr cyn adeiladu ysbty Treffynnon oni bai fod y bwrdd iechyd a'r ymddiriedolaeth leol yn cydsynio ag arbedion sylweddol yn y costau? Oni fyddai'n fwy gonest i chi ddweud wrth bobl Cymru efallai fod yr arian gennych i adeiladu'r ysbtyai hyn, ond nad oes arian gennych i'w hagor a'u rhedeg? [Torri ar draws.]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud eisoes, yr wyf am glywed cwestiynau atodol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Collais beth o gynnwys y cwestiynau atodol, ond—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n gwbl amhriodol torri ar draws pan fydd Aelodau'n gofyn cwestiynau atodol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Y pwyt pwysig yw bod sgiliau rheoli prosiect yn hanfodol i gyflawni rhaglen. Fel y dywedais yn yr ateb i gwestiwn Sandy, pan fyddwch yn treblu maint eich rhaglen gyfalaf, rhaid i chi ofyn yn gyntaf pa mor dda y byddem ni yn y sector cyhoeddus am gyflawni cynnydd enfawr yn ein rhaglen gyfalaf o safbwyt caffaol, rheoli prosiect a chwblhau'r gwaith mewn pryd. A fydd yr ysbty'n agor mewn pryd ac o fewn y gyllideb a bennwyd? Dyna'r pwyt pwysicaf. Yr ydym wedi gofyn i'r holl bobl broffesiynol sy'n ymwneud â hyn roi sylw arbennig i'r blocio a allai ddigwydd oherwydd nad oes neb yn y sector cyhoeddus wedi bod yn gwneud hyn ers cymaint o amser. Yn ail, a allwn roi sylw arbennig, yn ddigon cynnar, i'r prosiectau buddsoddi cyfalaf hynny sy'n arwain at arbedion refeniw? Dyna'r prosiectau sy'n rhesymoli'r ffordd yr ydym yn darparu gofal iechyd yn ogystal â chynyddu faint ohono sydd ar gael drwy ei ddarparu mewn ffordd fwy effeithlon. Dyna sydd wrth wraidd neges Wanless. Ni allwn osgoi hynny. Mae rhywfaint o oblygiadau refeniw i bob rhaglen gyfalaf, ond gall rhai ohonynt arbed refeniw. Ni ddylai pob ysbty ymdrechu i wneud popeth.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Gan eich bod yn cyfaddef bod gennych broblemau o ran canfod yr holl arian ar gyfer eich rhaglen buddsoddi cyfalaf—dyna'r hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddweud yn eich atebion—a bod yn rhaid cael arbedion er mwyn sicrhau'r arian hwnnw, beth yw natur y trafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop i sicrhau'r cyfalaf ychwanegol ar gyfer eich rhaglen adeiladu ysbytai?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n rhaid ichi fod yn ofalus wrth wneud honiadau ynglŷn â'r hyn yr wyf wedi'i gyfaddef. Yr hyn yr oeddwn yn ei gyfaddef oedd ein bod yn glynu at egwyddor Wanless na ddylai pob ysbyty ymdrechu i gynnig pob gwasanaeth ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Ambell waith, mae'n well rhesymoli gwasanaethau rhwng gwahanol ysbytai, fel bod rhai yn cadw at un math o driniaeth ac eraill yn cynnig gwasanaethau eraill i'r un boblogaeth. Yr ail bwynt yw nad oes prinder cyfalaf, felly nid oes pwyt mynd i drafodaethau gyda Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop. Nid oes prinder cyfalaf i wneud y naid anferth o'r £100 miliwn sydd yn y rhaglen eleni i'r £300 miliwn a fydd yn y rhaglen mewn dwy flynedd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: As you have admitted that you face problems in finding all the money that you need for your capital investment programme—that is what you have said in your replies—and that you must identify savings in order to find that money, what is the nature of your discussions with the European Investment Bank to secure the additional capital needed for your hospital building programme?

The First Minister: You must be careful in making claims about what I have or have not admitted. My admission related to the fact that we were sticking to the Wanless principle that all hospitals should not endeavour to provide all services in all parts of Wales. It is sometimes better to rationalise services between different hospitals, so that some specialise in some treatments while others offer other services to the same population. The second point is that there is no shortage of capital, so there is no point in opening discussions with the European Investment Bank. There is no shortage of capital to take the huge leap from the £100 million in this year's programme to the £300 million that will be in the programme two years hence.

Uwchraddio Gwasanaethau Rheilffyrdd i Deithwyr Upgrading Passenger Rail Services

C4 Owen John Thomas: Pa drafodaethau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi eu cael gyda golwg ar uwchraddio gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd i deithwyr? OAQ0495(FM)

Q4 Owen John Thomas: What discussions has the Welsh Assembly Government had regarding upgrading passenger rail services? OAQ0495(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi cael nifer o drafodaethau ynglŷn â'n hymrwymiad i ddatblygu a gwella gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd, gan gynnwys trafodaethau gydag Adran Drafniadaeth San Steffan, cwmniau trêñ, Network Rail, yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol, consortia awdurdodau lleol, partneriaethau rheilffordd cymunedol a Phwyllgor Teithwyr Rheilffyrdd Cymru.

Owen John Thomas: Between 1998 and 2004, Arriva Trains experienced 62 per cent growth in the number of passengers on the Cardiff-Valley lines. It is estimated that, given funding to supply new rolling stock

The First Minister: We have had numerous discussions about our commitment to developing and improving rail services, including discussions with the Whitehall Department for Transport, train operating companies, Network Rail, the Strategic Rail Authority, the local authority consortia, community rail partnerships and the Rail Passengers Committee for Wales.

Owen John Thomas: Rhwng 1998 a 2004, cafwyd twf o 62 y cant yn nifer teithwyr Trenau Arriva ar y lein rhwng Caerdydd a'r Cymoedd. O gael y cyllid i ddarparu cerbydau trêñ newydd ac i ymestyn rhai

and lengthen some platforms, a further 60 per cent growth could be achieved over a further seven-year period. Will you seek to expedite an increase in funding for passenger rail transport so as to bring about a significant reduction in road traffic in and out of Cardiff?

The First Minister: I am not sure whether or not it would deliver significant reductions in the way that you described at the end of your question, although it would be nice if it did. However, I agree with the rest of your question. The massive increase caused, in the main, by putting passing loops on the Cynon valley line, is remarkable.

2.20 p.m.

We will shortly be able to put in a passing loop for a half-hourly service north of Pontypridd on the way to Merthyr Tydfil, with four trains an hour between Bargoed and Caerphilly from the December 2005 timetable. All of that is predicated on two things, one of which is the availability of work at different points on the line, including Cardiff city centre—perhaps overwhelmingly—Treforest industrial estate, Pontygwindy and other areas located alongside the line. That is why 62 per cent more people travel on those lines. Can we keep it going? To the point where you face the big Queen street station blockage, the answer is ‘yes, we can’. That is why we are investing in the Ebbw valley line, and in the Vale of Glamorgan line, which will open in a month. There is the capital and physical work that will be done by bulldozers and so on shortly on the Ebbw valley line. There is a massive programme to try to keep the success going, and the really big blockage is at what point does Queen street station have to be rebuilt, effectively. We will have to announce decisions on that matter in a few years’ time to the Assembly, because that is a big item.

Leighton Andrews: While constituents of mine welcome the new investment by Arriva Trains, particularly in the two morning services to Cardiff from Treherbert, it is still the case that the so-called late night service

platfformau, amcangyfrifir y gellid cael twf pellach o 60 y cant dros gyfnod o saith mlynedd arall. A wnewch ymdrechu i helpu i gael cynnydd yn y cyllid sydd ar gael ar gyfer teithio ar drenau er mwyn lleihau'n sylweddol y traffig sy'n teithio ar y ffyrdd i mewn ac allan o Gaerdydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr a fyddai hynny'n arwain at ostyngiadau sylweddol yn y modd a ddisgrifiwyd gennych ar ddiwedd eich cwestiwn, er y byddai'n braf pe byddai'n hynny'n digwydd. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn cytuno â gweddill eich cwestiwn. Mae'r cynnydd anferth sydd wedi deillio, yn bennaf, o gyflwyno dolenni pasio ar lein cwm Cynon, yn rhyfeddol.

Cyn hir byddwn yn gallu cyflwyno dolen basio ar gyfer gwasanaeth bob hanner awr i'r gogledd o Bontypridd ar y ffordd i Ferthyr Tudful, gyda phedwar trêr yr awr rhwng Bargoed a Chaerffili gan ddechrau gydag amserlen Rhagfyr 2005. Mae hynny oll wedi ei seilio ar ddau beth, un ohonynt yw bod gwaith ar gael mewn lleoedd gwahanol ar hyd y lein, gan gynnwys canol dinas Caerdydd—ac yn fwyaf arbennig, efallai—ystâd ddiwydiannol Trefforest, Pontygwindy a mannau eraill wrth ochr y lein. Dyna pam y mae 62 y cant yn rhagor o bobl yn teithio ar y trenau hyn. A allwn gynnal hyn? Hyd at y pwyt lle yr ydych yn wynebu'r rhwystr mawr yng ngorsaf Heol y Frenhines, yr ateb yw ‘gallwn, fe allwn’. Dyna pam yr ydym yn buddsoddi yn lein Glyn Ebwy, ac yn lein Bro Morgannwg, a fydd yn agor ymhen mis. Dyma'r gwaith cyfalaf a ffisegol a fydd yn cael ei wneud gan deirw dur ac yn y blaen cyn hir ar lein Glyn Ebwy. Mae gennym raglen enfawr i geisio parhau â'r llwyddiant, a'r rhwystr gwirioneddol fawr yw pa bryd y bydd rhaid ailadeiladu gorsaf Heol y Frenhines, i bob pwrrpas. Bydd rhaid inni wneud cyhoeddiad i'r Cynulliad ar y mater hwnnw ymhen ychydig flynyddoedd, gan fod hwnnw'n fater mawr.

Leighton Andrews: Tra bo etholwyr at ei gilydd yn croesawu'r buddsoddiad newydd gan Drenau Arriva, yn enwedig yn y ddau wasanaeth yn y bore i Gaerdydd o Dreherbert, y sefyllfa o hyd yw bod y

from Cardiff to Treherbert actually leaves Cardiff pretty early, at around 10.30 p.m.. Will you, in the meetings that you and your Ministers have with Arriva Trains, examine the possibility of having a much later service from Cardiff on the Treherbert line so that constituents of mine who wish to spend the evening in Cardiff are able to spend a proper evening and get back rather later?

gwasanaeth hwyr yn y nos, fel y'i gelwir, o Gaerdydd i Dreherbert yn dal i adael Caerdydd yn weddol gynnar, am tua 10.30p.m. Yn y cyfarfodydd yr ydych chi a'ch Gweinidogion yn eu cael gyda Threnau Arriva, a edrychwr ar y posibilrwydd o gael gwasanaeth llawer hwyrach o Gaerdydd ar lein Treherbert fel bod y rhai o blith fy etholwyr sydd am dreulio'r noson yng Nghaerdydd yn gallu treulio noson iawn yno a chychwyn adref yn hwyrach?

The First Minister: That depends on your definition of 'a proper evening'. I think that it means closing time, but we will have to investigate that more closely with you, Leighton. However, the important thing is that I will have to ask Andrew Davies to raise that issue with Arriva Trains. When you talk to people at the end of the line in Maesteg, Treherbert, Merthyr, Rhymney and, shortly, Ebbw Vale, they all raise this issue of how early you must leave the centre of Cardiff in order to access the late train. There is nothing nicer than a night at the theatre or the cinema, going for a meal or whatever, but you cannot always catch a late train after that, which, I agree, makes an awful lot of difference.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n dibynnu ar eich diffiniad o 'noson iawn'. Yr wyf yn credu bod hynny'n golygu amser cau'r tafarnau, ond bydd rhaid imi eich holi ymhellach ynglŷn â hynny, Leighton. Fodd bynnag, y peth pwysig yw y bydd rhaid imi ofyn i Andrew Davies godi'r mater hwn gyda Threnau Arriva. Pan fyddwch yn siarad â phobl ar ben y lein ym Maesteg, Treherbert, Merthyr, Rhymni a, chyn hir, Glyn Ebwy, maent i gyd yn gofyn pa mor gynnar y mae'n rhaid i chi adael canol Caerdydd er mwyn dal y trêñl hwyr. Nid oes dim sy'n brafiach na noson yn y theatr neu'r sinema, mynd allan am bryd o fwyd neu beth bynnag y bo, ond ni allwch ddal trêñl hwyr bob amser wedi hynny sydd, rhaid imi gytuno, yn gwneud byd o wahaniaeth.

Lisa Francis: Your Government has already asked Arriva Trains to eliminate the overcrowding on Valleys lines by increasing rolling stock. Last week, at the Economic Development and Transport Committee meeting, we heard from Network Rail that it is not responsible for enhancements to railway lines. That could include, for example, the installation of two passing loops on the Cambrian line between Aberystwyth and Shrewsbury, which would facilitate frequent services and eliminate the dangers of overcrowding. Will you give a commitment to the safety of Cambrian line passengers in mid Wales by encouraging the installation of passing loops, if you are not prepared to increase rolling stock on that line, to eliminate the dangers of overcrowding?

Lisa Francis: Mae eich Llywodraeth eisoes wedi gofyn i Drenau Arriva ddileu'r gorlenwi ar lein y Cymoedd drwy gynyddu nifer y cerbydau. Yr wythnos diwethaf, yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, clywsom Network Rail yn dweud nad yw'n gyfrifol am welliannau i leiniau rheilffyrdd. Gallai hynny, er enghraifft, gynnwys gosod dwy ddolen basio ar lein y Cambrian rhwng Aberystwyth ac Amwythig, a fyddai'n hyrwyddo gwasanaethau aml ac yn dileu peryglon gorlenwi. A wnewch roi ymrwymiad i ddiogelwch teithwyr ar lein y Cambrian yn y Canolbarth drwy bwys o am gyflwyno dolenni pasio, os nad ydych yn barod i gynyddu nifer y cerbydau ar y lein honno, er mwyn dileu peryglon gorlenwi?

The First Minister: Obviously, safety is a major issue. We do not regulate safety; there is a specific authority with expertise in that area. You make an interesting point about overcrowding equalling an unsafe journey. I

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae diogelwch, yn amlwg, yn fater pwysig iawn. Nid ydym yn gyfrifol am reoleiddio diogelwch, mae gennym awdurdod penodol gydag arbenigrwydd yn y maes hwnnw. Yr ydych

am not sure that it is quite like that. What normally happens with railway investment is that you reach a certain point where the rolling stock is overcrowded but unsafe, and it is at that point that you start thinking about more rolling stock, longer trains or passing loops and more frequent services if they are restricted by the absence of a passing loop on single-track lines. We mentioned how many passing loops we are installing on the Cynon valley line, the Taff valley north of Pontypridd, the Rhymney valley north of Caerphilly and so on. I am not so familiar with the issues of overfull trains on the Cambrian coastline, but I will ask Andrew Davies to look into that and reply to you on the matter.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwyddoch am y gwelliannau sylweddol yn y blynnyddoedd diwethaf i'r gwasanaethau rhwng gogledd Cymru a Llundain, gyda nifer o drenau newydd gan Virgin Trains. Mae'r rheini wedi bod mor llwyddiannus fel bod y cwmni yn bwriadu cynyddu nifer y trenau, efallai ymhen chwe mis i flwyddyn, a fydd yn golygu cysylltiad bob awr rhwng y Gogledd a Llundain. Pe baech yn cymharu hynny a'r gwasanaeth eilradd a difrifol o wael rhwng y Gogledd a Chaerdydd, byddech yn sylweddoli ar unwaith fod angen gwneud rhywbeth ar fyrder i wella'r gwasanaeth yng Nghymru i sicrhau bod gennym wasanaeth sydd hyn yn oed rhywfaint yn debyg i hwnnw rhwng y Gogledd a Llundain.

A fydddech yn cydnabod, Brif Weinidog, fod angen mwy o bwerau sylweddol ar y Cynulliad i sicrhau, yn y lle cyntaf, ein bod yn gallu gwneud penderfyniadau ynglŷn â rheilffyrdd, yn hytrach na lobio, fel y gwnawn ar hyn o bryd? A fydddech hefyd yn cydnabod y byddai pwerau ychwanegol yn golygu y caem fwy o arian oddi wrth y Trysorlys fel rhan o symiau canlyniadol Barnett er mwyn inni gael gwneud y gwaith angenrheidiol ar greu gwasanaeth y gall pawb fod yn falch ohono?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n anodd cymharu math o wasanaeth a math o lein. Os ydyw'r lein wedi'i gosod ar gyfer cyflymder o 100

yn gwneud pwynt diddorol sy'n awgrymu bod gorlenwi'n gyfystyr â siwrnai beryglus. Nid wyf yn sicr ai felly'n union y mae pethau mewn gwirionedd. Yr hyn sy'n digwydd fel arfer gyda buddsoddiad mewn rheilffyrdd yw eich bod yn cyrraedd pwynt arbennig pan fydd cerbydau'n orlawn ond yn annio gel, a dyna pryd y byddwch yn dechrau meddwl am ragor o gerbydau, trenau hwy neu ddolenni pasio a gwasanaethau amlach os yw'r ffaith bod diffyg dolen basio ar leiniau un trac yn peri problemau. Yr ydym wedi crybwyl sawl dolen basio yr ydym yn eu gosod ar lein cwm Cynon, lein cwm Taf i'r gogledd o Bont-y-pridd, cwm Rhymni i'r gogledd o Gaerffili ac yn y blaen. Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r sefyllfa ynglŷn â threnau gorlawn ar lein y Cambrian, ond gofynnaf i Andrew Davies edrych ar hynny a rhoi ateb i chi ar y mater.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I am sure that you are aware of the significant improvements in recent years to the services between north Wales and London, with many new trains from Virgin Trains. They have been so successful that the company intends to increase the number of trains, perhaps within six months to a year, which will mean an hourly connection between north Wales and London. If you were to compare that with the extremely poor, second-rate service between Cardiff and north Wales, you would soon see the need for immediate action to improve the service within Wales to ensure that we have anything like the service between north Wales and London.

Would you therefore acknowledge, First Minister, that there is a need for significantly more powers for the Assembly to ensure, in the first place, that we can take decisions about the railways, rather than just lobbying, as we do at present? Would you further acknowledge that additional powers would mean that we would receive greater funding from the Treasury as part of the Barnett consequentials to enable us to carry out the work needed to create a service of which we can all be proud?

The First Minister: It is difficult to compare a certain kind of service with a certain kind of line. If a line is set for a speed of 100 mph,

milltir yr awr, megis y lein ar gyfer y gwasanaeth o Crewe i Lundain, mae'n llawer haws sefydlu gwasanaethau sydd hefyd yn gallu rhedeg yn gyflymach na 100 milltir yr awr ar y leiniau hynny. Mae'r lein o'r Gogledd i'r De yn un holol wahanol.

O ran y pwerau, mae'r trosglwyddiad pwerau a wnaed yn Neddf Rheilffyrdd 2005 cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol, ac yn y Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) a gyhoeddwyd y bore yma yn Araith y Frenhines, yn golygu'r trosglwyddiad mwyaf erioed o bwerau o San Steffan i Gymru o safbwyt trafnidiaeth a'r gwasanaeth rheilffyrdd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I was not suggesting that we could ever achieve, in the short term, the same standard of service as they have to London. I was trying to contrast the first-class service from north Wales to London, and the second-class, poor service that we have to Cardiff. As someone who regularly travels on that service, I can tell you that there are fewer connecting services now between north and south Wales than when I was first elected to the National Assembly.

Putting that to one side, the way in which powers are currently transferred to the Assembly, whether it is over railways, transport or anything else, represents a piecemeal approach. Today's Queen's Speech heralds the statement that

'Legislation will also be introduced to reform the National Assembly for Wales.'

Can you tell us, First Minister, what the White Paper is likely to tell us? Will there simply be the two options of full legislative powers or the Henry VIII-type powers that you advocate? Or will it include something floated in the *Waterfront* programme at the weekend, which is that we may even have this rather piecemeal, case-by-case approach that uses some kind of legislative fast track at Westminster? Peter Hain seemed to suggest today that that is an option. Will that be included in the White Paper?

for example, such as the line on which the service from Crewe to London runs, it is much easier to provide services that can also travel faster than 100 mph on those lines. The north-south line is totally different.

In terms of our powers, the transfer of powers under the Railways Act 2005 just before the general election, and the Transport (Wales) Bill announced this morning in the Queen's Speech, mean the biggest ever transfer of powers from Westminster to Wales in terms of transport and rail services.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid oeddwn yn awgrymu y gallem gael gwasanaeth o'r un safon â'r hyn sydd ganddynt i Lundain, yn y tymor byr. Ceisio tynnu sylw yr oeddwn at y gwahaniaeth rhwng y gwasanaeth o'r safon uchaf a geir o ogledd Cymru i Lundain, a'r gwasanaeth eilradd a gwael sydd gennym i Gaerdydd. Fel rhywun sy'n teithio ar y gwasanaeth hwn yn rheolaidd, gallaf ddweud wrthych fod llai o wasanaethau cysylltiol rhwng y De a'r Gogledd yn awr na'r hyn a oedd ar gael pan gefais fy ethol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol y tro cyntaf.

A rhoi hynny o'r neilltu, mae'r ffordd y mae pwerau'n cael eu trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad ar hyn o bryd, boed yn ymwneud â rheilffyrdd, trafnidiaeth neu unrhyw beth arall, yn enghrafft o fynd ati mewn ffordd dameidiog. Mae Araith y Frenhines heddiw'n cynnwys y datganiad y bydd

Deddfwriaeth yn cael ei chyflwyno hefyd i ddiwygio Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

A allwch ddweud wrthym, Brif Weinidog, beth y mae'r Papur Gwyn yn debygol o'i ddweud wrthym? A fydd yn rhoi'r ddau opsiwn o bwerau deddfu llawn neu'r math o bwerau sy'n ein hatgoffa o Harri VIII ac yr ydych chi'n eu ffafrio? Ynteu a fydd yn cynnwys rhywbeth a wyntyllwyd ar y rhaglen *Waterfront* dros y Sul, sef y gallwn hyd yn oed gael y dull tameidiog, achos-fesul-achos hwn sy'n defnyddio rhyw fath o lwybr carlam deddfwriaethol yn San Steffan? Yr oedd yn ymddangos bod Peter Hain yn awgrymu heddiw fod hynny'n opsiwn. A gaiff hynny ei gynnwys yn y Papur Gwyn?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I advise the First Minister to ensure that this 'fast track' refers to railways.

The First Minister: I was going to say that I think that what Ieuan has in mind, perhaps, is the need for a railway service from north to south Wales that can carry, in one train, all the leaders and would-be leaders of Plaid Cymru in a single carriage. [Laughter.] I am not sure that that can be achieved with the transfer of powers that will come to us by virtue of the Railways Act 2005 and the Transport (Wales) Bill. I can assure Ieuan that, if he reads the 11 September resolution, he will find that the White Paper will reflect that.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We all enjoy the First Minister's rather jocular responses to some questions, and I enjoy them as much as anyone else. [Laughter.]

However, the First Minister obviously does not travel from north to south Wales on the train as often as I do. Would he agree to come on one of those journeys with me to share his jocularity with the passengers who have to put up with an appalling service that his Government is not prepared to improve?

The First Minister: Are you comparing the rate of improvement on two services, or are you talking about the basic nature of the service, which is what I thought you were getting at in your original question? I understood that the service from Holyhead to Cardiff, which we helped to fund, had resulted in a considerable improvement in the frequency of services directly from Ynys Môn to Cardiff. I am not clear as to which baseline is used in the comparison. I understand what Ieuan said about the fact that he believes that it is worse now than it was in 1999, and I will ask Andrew Davies to write to him on the detail. I read in the *Daily Post* about Virgin Trains's new proposals for the service to London, and I was pleased to hear about that increase in service.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn cyngori'r Prif Weinidog i sicrhau bod y 'llwybr carlam' hwn yn cyfeirio at reilffyrrd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oeddwn am ddweud fy mod yn meddwl mai'r hyn sydd gan Ieuan mewn golwg, efallai, yw'r angen am wasanaeth rheilffordd o'r Gogledd i'r De a all gludo, mewn un trê, holl arweinwyr a darpar arweinwyr Plaid Cymru mewn un cerbyd. [Chwerthin.] Nid wyf yn siŵr a fydd modd cyflawni hyn yn sgil trosglwyddo'r pwerau a ddaw i'n rhan drwy Ddeddf Rheilffyrrd 2005 a'r Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru). Gallaf sicrhau Ieuan, petai'n darllen cynnig a wnaethpwyd ar 11 Medi, y byddai'n gweld y bydd y Papur Gwyn yn adlewyrchu hynny.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydym i gyd yn mwynhau ymateb ffraeth y Prif Weinidog i rai cwestiynau, ac yr wyf finnau'n eu mwynhau gymaint â neb. [Chwerthin.]

Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg nad yw'r Prif Weinidog yn teithio rhwng y Gogledd a'r De mor aml â mi. A fyddai'n fodlon dod gyda mi ar un o'r siwrneiau hyn i rannu ei ffaethineb gyda'r teithwyr sy'n gorfod dioddef gwasanaeth gwarthus nad yw ei Lywodraeth yn barod i'w wella?

Y Prif Weinidog: A ydych yn cymharu cyfradd gwella dau wasanaeth ynteu a ydych yn sôn am natur sylfaenol y gwasanaeth, sef yr hyn yr oeddwn yn credu ei fod gennych mewn golwg yn eich cwestiwn gwreiddiol? Deallaf fod y gwasanaeth o Gaergybi i Gaerdydd, gwasanaeth yr ydym wedi cyfrannu ato'n ariannol, wedi arwain at welliant sylweddol yn nifer y gwasanaethau uniongyrchol o Ynys Môn i Gaerdydd. Nid wyf yn siŵr pa linell sylfaen a ddefnyddiwyd yn y gymhariaeth. Yr wyf yn deall yr hyn a ddywedodd Ieuan am y ffraith ei fod yn credu ei fod yn waeth yn awr nag a ydoedd yn 1999, a gofynnaf i Andrew Davies ysgrifennu ato gyda'r manylion. Yr wyf wedi darllen yn y *Daily Post* am gynigion newydd Virgin Trains ynglŷn â'r gwasanaeth i Lundain, ac yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed am y cynnydd hwnnw yn y gwasanaeth.

How much comparison does that give you, or how do you make that into something that acts as a benchmark for the need to improve the services between north Wales and Cardiff? I do not know. However, we want to continue to invest in the Holyhead to Cardiff service to ensure that people from all parts of north Wales can travel to Cardiff, even though it can be a roundabout journey with a lot of stops on it. The speed of the service may suffer, but the frequency and number of pick-up points look comprehensive on paper.

Pa faint o gymhariaeth y mae hynny'n ei gynnig i chi, neu sut y gellir troi hynny'n rhywbeth sydd yn feincnod ar gyfer yr angen i wella'r gwasanaethau rhwng y Gogledd a Chaerdydd? Ni wn. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym am barhau i fuddsoddi yn y gwasanaeth o Gaergybi i Gaerdydd er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl o bob rhan o'r Gogledd yn gallu teithio i Gaerdydd, er y gall fod yn siwrnai hir a llawer o stopio yn ystod y daith. Gallai'r gwasanaeth fod yn arafach o'r herwydd ond mae amlder a nifer y mannau codi yn ymddangos yn gynhwysfawr pan welir hynny ar bapur.

Rheoliadau Mynediad Agored Newydd New Open Access Regulations

Q5 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on the new open access regulations being introduced this month in Wales? OAQ0482(FM)

The First Minister: That is a timely question. On 28 May following the successful implementation of a key Assembly Government policy commitment, 20 per cent of the Welsh countryside will become available for new public access. The potential economic, health and community benefits of widened access to the countryside are significant, and we are keen to see them realised as soon as possible.

Brynle Williams: You will be aware that I have spoken on this issue on many occasions in the Chamber. In a Plenary session a couple of weeks ago, Carwyn Jones stated:

'I would not particularly like to have people walking through my back garden'.

Some members of the general public are under the impression that they will have access to all land; that is certainly not the case. I am greatly concerned about this. Will you agree to look at improving the information in the public domain regarding open access?

The First Minister: Yes, I will. I have occasionally had people walking through my garden, but given that I put an old pub sign up behind the house perhaps I was asking for

C5 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y rheoliadau mynediad agored newydd sy'n cael eu cyflwyno yn ystod y mis hwn yng Nghymru? OAQ0482(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn amserol. Ar 28 Mai, yn sgîl cyflawni un o ymrwymiadau polisi allweddol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn llwyddiannus, bydd 20 y cant o gefn gwlad Cymru ar gael o'r newydd ar gyfer mynediad i'r cyhoedd. Gellid cael manteision sylweddol i'r economi, i iechyd ac i gymunedau o ehangu mynediad i gefn gwlad, ac yr ydym yn awyddus i weld eu gwireddu cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Brynle Williams: Gwyddoch fy mod wedi siarad ar y pwnc hwn lawer tro yn y Siambr. Mewn Cyfarfod Llawn rai wythnosau'n ôl, dywedodd Carwyn Jones:

'ni fyddwn yn hoffi cael pobl yn cerdded drwy fy ngardd gefn i'.

Mae rhai aelodau o'r cyhoedd dan yr argraff y byddant yn cael mynediad i bob darn o dir; nid yw hynny'n wir, yn sicr. Pryderaf yn fawr am hyn. A wnewch gytuno i ystyried gwella'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd ynghylch mynediad agored?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf. Mae pobl wedi bod yn cerdded drwy fy ngardd ambell dro, ond gan fy mod wedi rhoi hen arwydd tafarn y tu ôl i'r tŷ, efallai fy mod yn gofyn am

trouble—I thought that it was invisible to the outside world but, unfortunately, it is not. I only know Carwyn's front garden and not his back garden.

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 is not completely one-sided. You will be aware, Brynle, that before the Act was passed farmers could be sued for injuries that the public received following the misuse of walls, fences or gates, or natural features such as rivers, streams and cliffs on their land. Under the Act, farmers are not liable for any injuries arising from such misuse, and they have no duty of care in terms of any risk arising from natural features such as rivers, streams and cliffs. Therefore, I do not think that one should give the impression that the Act only confers new rights on walkers with no responsibilities and takes away rights from the farmers, when it has also conferred an additional right on farmers.

Denise Idris Jones: Do you agree that the new right, which gives access to mapped areas of open countryside and registered common land, will open up for walkers some of our wildest and most beautiful areas of countryside, many of which have been off limits for generations? This will be a welcome boost for rural tourism, particularly in tourism areas such as Conwy in my constituency.

The First Minister: I agree with you. The health and economic benefits will be enormous. We are so lucky to be living in a country such as Wales, where it is hard to find a boring bit of countryside that no self-respecting rambler would ever want to waste time in. There is hardly anywhere in Wales that would fit into that category. Therefore, the Act inevitably means that people can get out and visit the countryside and come back feeling much better for it. Visitors from other countries and those who travel from one part of the country to another will help to create jobs in local pubs, tea rooms, bed and breakfast accommodation and so on. There is enormous potential for benefit in the Act. I need to commend the Countryside Council for Wales for the way in which it has worked with the farming unions and the Country

helynt—yr oeddwn yn tybio nad oedd modd ei weld o'r tu allan ond, gwaetha'r modd, nid felly y mae. Dim ond gardd ffrynt Carwyn yr wyf yn gyfarwydd â hi, ac nid ei ardd gefn.

Nid yw Deddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000 yn gwbl unochrog. Gwyddoch, Brynle, y gallai ffermwyr gael eu herlyn, cyn pasio'r Ddeddf, am anafiadau yr oedd y cyhoedd wedi'u cael ar ôl camddefnyddio waliau, ffensiau neu gatiau, neu nodweddion naturiol fel afonydd, nentydd a chlogwyni ar eu tir. O dan y Ddeddf hon, nid yw ffermwyr yn atebol am anafiadau sydd yn codi o gamddefnydd o'r fath, ac nid ydynt dan ddyletswydd gofal o ran unrhyw berygl sydd yn codi o nodweddion naturiol fel afonydd, nentydd a chlogwyni. Felly, ni chredaf y dylai neb roi'r argraff nad yw'r Ddeddf ond yn rhoi hawliau newydd i gerddwyr heb osod cyfrifoldebau arnynt a'i bod yn mynd â hawliau oddi ar y ffermwyr, gan ei bod hefyd wedi rhoi hawl ychwanegol i ffermwyr.

Denise Idris Jones: A ydych yn cytuno y bydd yr hawl newydd, sydd yn rhoi mynediad i rannau o gefn gwlad agored sydd wedi'u mapio a throedd comin cofrestredig, yn agor rhai o'r rhannau hyfrytaf a mwyaf gwyllt o gefn gwlad i gerddwyr, y bu llawer ohonynt yn waharddedig iddynt ers cenedlaethau? Bydd hynny'n rhoi hwb derbyniol i dwristiaeth wledig, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd twristaidd fel Conwy yn fy etholaeth.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf â chi. Bydd y manteision i iechyd ac i'r economi'n aruthrol. Yr ydym mor ffodus o fod yn byw mewn gwlad fel Cymru, lle y mae'n anodd dod o hyd i lecyn anniddorol yng nghefn gwlad na fyddai'r un cerddwr gwerth ei halen yn dymuno gwastraffu ei amser ynddo. Prin bod unman yng Nghymru y gellid ei ddisgrifio felly. Felly, mae'r Ddeddf yn sicr yn peri bod modd i bobl fynd allan i gefn gwlad a dod yn ôl wedi cael budd o wneud hynny. Bydd ymwelwyr o wledydd eraill a'r rhai sydd yn teithio o'r naill ran o'r wlad i'r llall yn helpu i greu swyddi'n lleol mewn tafarnau, ystafelloedd te a llety gwely a brecwast ac yn y blaen. Gellir cael budd enfawr o'r Ddeddf. Rhaid imi ganmol Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru am y modd y mae wedi gweithio gyda'r undebau ffermio a Chymdeithas y

Landowners Association to get the maps done properly and in a way that causes minimum disturbance to livestock.

Tirfeddianwyr i beri i'r mapiau gael eu gwneud yn iawn ac mewn modd sydd yn peri'r aflonyddu lleiaf posibl ar dda byw.

Datblygu Economaidd Economic Development

Q6 John Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on the role of Wales's cities in economic development? OAQ0479(FM)

The First Minister: The cities of Wales play a key role as vibrant, attractive and diverse environments, which provide wide-ranging benefits for residents, commuters and visitors alike. They have a particular role to play in attracting and retaining the high skill base needed to grow the Welsh economy.

John Griffiths: That is correct. Do you agree that the cities of Wales are likely to be vital to future economic development in Wales and will play an increasing part in that? For example, Newport has been shown to be vital to the wider sub-regional economy, including the Valleys' Objective 1 areas. Therefore, do you agree that we must ensure that adequate resources are allocated to economic developments in our cities, if they are to realise their full potential?

The First Minister: You have raised an interesting point: the link between the city and the sub-region. In world terms, cities such as Cardiff, Swansea and Newport are small, but we should probably think of them not as the city as defined by the local authority boundary, but as the metropolitan area—Newport and the valleys of Gwent, Cardiff and the valleys of east and mid Glamorgan, and Swansea and the valleys of west Glamorgan and the adjoining areas of eastern Carmarthenshire. On that basis, our cities are significant, big generators of new ideas in academia, new companies, and new technologies, and they become attractive for investment in new shopping facilities and higher education facilities.

Jenny Randerson: As our capital city,

C6 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar rôl dinasoedd Cymru o ran datblygu economaidd? OAQ0479(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae dinasoedd Cymru'n chwarae rhan allweddol fel amgylcheddau bywiog, deniadol ac amrywiol, sydd yn cynnig manteision o bob math i breswylwyr, cymudwyr ac ymwelwyr fel ei gilydd. Mae iddynt rôl neilltuol wrth ddenu a chadw'r sylfaen sgiliau uchel sydd ei hangen i beri i economi Cymru dyfu.

John Griffiths: Mae hynny'n gywir. A ydych yn cytuno bod dinasoedd Cymru'n debygol o fod yn hollbwysig ar gyfer datblygu economaidd yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol ac y byddant yn chwarae rhan gynyddol yn hynny? Er enghraift, dangoswyd bod Casnewydd yn hollbwysig i'r economi is-ranbarthol ehangach, gan gynnwys ardaloedd Amcan 1 yn y Cymoedd. Gan hynny, a ydych yn cytuno bod rhaid inni sicrhau bod adnoddau digonol yn cael eu dyrannu i ddatblygiadau economaidd yn ein dinasoedd, os ydynt i gyflawni eu potensial?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi codi pwynt diddorol: y cysylltiad rhwng y ddinas a'r is-ranbarth. Yn y cyd-destun rhyngwladol, mae dinasoedd fel Caerdydd, Abertawe a Chasnewydd yn fach, ond mae'n debyg na ddylem feddwl amdanynt fel y ddinas fel y'i diffinnir gan ffin yr awdurdod lleol, ond yn hytrach fel yr ardal fetropolitan—Casnewydd a chymoedd Gwent, Caerdydd a chymoedd dwyrain a chanol Morgannwg, ac Abertawe a chymoedd gorllewin Morgannwg a'r ardaloedd cyfagos yn nwyrain sir Gaerfyrddin. Ar sail hynny, mae ein dinasoedd yn bwysig o ran cynhyrchu syniadau yn y byd academaidd, cwmnïau newydd, a thechnolegau newydd, a byddant yn fannau atyniadol i fuddsoddi mewn cyfleusterau siopa a chyfleusterau addysg uwch newydd.

Jenny Randerson: Gan mai hi yw ein

Cardiff plays a vital representative role for Wales, as well as an economic role. On average, 80,000 people a day visit Cardiff to work and to play, yet Cardiff's role as a capital is not recognised in funding terms. There is no extra provision to help our capital when major events take place, be they NUS anti-fees rallies, rugby internationals or the national remembrance day service. Will you agree to review the various funding formulae, such as those for the health service, police and transport, as well as money for economic development, to recognise the additional responsibilities that we expect our capital to bear on behalf of Wales?

prifddinas, mae Caerdydd yn chwarae rhan hollbwysig wrth gynrychioli Cymru, yn ogystal â chwarae rhan yn ei heconomi. Ar gyfartaledd, mae 80,000 o bobl yn ymweld â Chaerdydd bob diwrnod i weithio ac i chwarae, ac eto ni chydnabyddir rôl Caerdydd fel prifddinas o ran ariannu. Nid oes dim darpariaeth ychwanegol i helpu ein prifddinas pan geir digwyddiadau mawr, boed hwy'n ralifau yn erbyn ffioedd gan Undeb Cenedlaethol y Myfyrwyr, yn gêmâu rygbi rhyngwladol neu'n wasanaeth cenedlaethol dydd y cofio. A wnewch gytuno i adolygu'r gwahanol fformiwlâu ariannu, fel y rhai ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd, yr heddlu a thrafnidiaeth, yn ogystal ag arian ar gyfer datblygu economaidd, i gydnabod y cyfrifoldebau ychwanegol y disgwyliwn i'n prifddinas eu hysgwyddo ar ran Cymru?

The First Minister: I appreciate some of the points that you are making, but you are trying to narrow it back down again to the local authority area whereas I was trying to open it up, in answering John, to say that, at a local-authority level, Cardiff is not a significant player in world terms—it is too small—and neither is Newport or Swansea, but the metropolitan area of Cardiff, Newport and south-east Wales, with 1.4 million or 1.5 million people, is significant in world terms.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn deall rhai o'r pwyntiau yr ydych yn eu gwneud, ond yr ydych yn ceisio cyfyngu hyn i ardal yr awdurdod lleol eto tra oeddwn i'n ceisio ei ehangu, wrth ateb John, gan ddweud nad yw Caerdydd yn lle o bwys, ar lefel yr awdurdodau lleol, yn y cyd-destun rhyngwladol—mae'n rhy fach—na Chasnewydd nac Abertawe ychwaith, ond mae ardal fetropolitan Caerdydd, Casnewydd a de-ddwyrain Cymru, lle y mae 1.4 miliwn neu 1.5 miliwn o bobl, yn bwysig yn y cyd-destun rhyngwladol.

When you say that Cardiff should receive additional money for the cost of policing the FA cup final and so on, you must remember that, viewed from the rest of the sub-region, or the rest of Wales, Cardiff has done well out of lottery bids to get the Wales Millennium Centre, the Millennium Stadium and all manner of other capital investment, as has London to an even greater extent. To some extent, you have to take the rough with the smooth. If you get a lot of additional money and investment and become a big commuter area, you cannot then turn around and say, 'We wish that we had not received that money, unless we get some extra money for policing the FA cup final'. I think that that is a pretty narrow attitude.

Wrth ddweud y dylai Caerdydd gael arian ychwanegol am gost plismona gêm derfynol cwpan yr FA ac yn y blaen, dylech gofio bod Caerdydd wedi elwa'n fawr ar geisiadau am arian y loteri, o safbwyt gweddill yr is-ranbarth, neu weddill Cymru, drwy gael Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru, Stadiwm y Mileniwm a phob math o fuddsoddiadau cyfalaf eraill, fel y gwnaeth Llundain i fwy byth o raddau. I ryw raddau, rhaid ei chymryd fel y daw. Os cewch lawer o arian ac o fuddsoddiadau ychwanegol gan ddod yn ardal o bwys i gymudwyr, ni allwch droi wedyn a dweud, 'Byddai'n well gennym pe na baem wedi cael yr arian hwnnw, os na chawn rywfaint o arian ychwanegol i blismona gêm derfynol cwpan yr FA'. Credaf mai agwedd eithaf cul yw hynny.

Alun Cairns: It is not often that I agree with the First Minister, but I certainly agree with

Alun Cairns: Anaml y byddaf yn cytuno â'r Prif Weinidog, ond yr wyf yn sicr yn cytuno

much of what he said in his last answer. I am astounded by these calls from some Members representing Cardiff, bearing in mind the large-scale public funding that Cardiff has had over the last 20 years or so. It was not so long ago that Cardiff and Swansea were comparable in size and prosperity. Do you not recognise that Swansea is the only city in west Wales and the Valleys, and that there is a special case for Swansea to receive additional support because of its role in the sub-region of west Wales?

The First Minister: Although Swansea has struggled in terms of city centre shopping because of the amount of out-of-town shopping that was consented to some 20 years ago, that is the only weakness that I see in the area's economy. There has been an explosion of private-sector interest in the SA1 scheme; it is one of the most outstanding urban regeneration schemes in Europe. It is only starting now, and it is 10, 15 or perhaps 20 years behind a comparable development in Cardiff, but, when SA1 is finished, we will have a Swansea to which we will all want to take the VIP visitors who come to Wales so that they can see it.

â llawer a ddywedodd yn ei ateb diwethaf. Rhyfeddod at y galwadau hyn gan rai Aelodau sydd yn cynrychioli Caerdydd, o gofio am y symiau mawr o arian cyhoeddus a gafodd Caerdydd yn ystod yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Hyd yn eithaf diweddar, yr oedd Caerdydd ac Abertawe'n debyg o ran eu maint ac o ran ffyniant. Oni chydubyddwch mai Abertawe yw'r unig ddinas yng ngorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd, a bod dadl arbennig dros roi cymorth ychwanegol i Abertawe oherwydd ei rôl yn is-ranbarth y Gorllewin?

Y Prif Weinidog: Er bod Abertawe wedi'i chael yn anodd o ran siopa yng nghanol y ddinas oherwydd bod cymaint o gyfleusterau siopa y tu allan i'r dref wedi cael caniatâd tuag 20 mlynedd yn ôl, hwnnw yw'r unig wendid a welaf yn economi'r ardal. Bu cynydd mawr mewn diddordeb gan y sector preifat yng nghyllun SA1; mae hwnnw'n un o'r cynlluniau adfywio trefol mwyaf nodedig yn Ewrop. Nid yw ond newydd ddechrau, ac mae 10, 15 neu efallai 20 mlynedd ar ôl datblygiad tebyg yng Nghaerdydd, ond, wedi gorffen cynllun SA1, bydd Abertawe'n rhywle y byddwn oll am fynd ag ymwelwyr pwysig iawn â Chymru yno fel y gallant ei weld.

Cyfleusterau Canser y Fron Breast Cancer Facilities

Q7 Catherine Thomas: Will the First Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to ensure equal access to breast cancer facilities in Wales? OAQ0481(FM)

The First Minister: We have set a target that, by December 2006, the maximum wait from referral to treatment for patients with urgent suspected cancer will be two months. Patients not referred as urgent who are subsequently found to have cancer will start treatment within one month. These standards will apply throughout Wales.

Catherine Thomas: You may be aware of a successful meeting that I attended recently in my constituency, between the Minister for Health and Social Services, Dr Brian Gibbons, a local provider of breast-care

C7 Catherine Thomas: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar yr hyn mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i sicrhau mynediad cyfartal at gyfleusterau canser y fron yng Nghymru? OAQ0481(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi pennu targed sydd i'w gyrraedd erbyn Rhagfyr 2006, fel mai'r cyfnod aros hwyaf, rhwng yr atgyfeiriad a'r driniaeth, i gleifion brys yr amheuir bod canser arnynt, fydd dau fis. Bydd cleifion nas atgyfeirir ar frys y ceir wedyn fod canser arnynt yn dechrau ar eu triniaeth o fewn mis. Bydd y safonau hyn mewn grym ledled Cymru.

Catherine Thomas: Efallai y gwyddoch am gyfarfod llwyddiannus y bûm ynddo'n ddiweddar yn fy etholaeth, rhwng y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Dr Brian Gibbons, rhywun

services, Mr Simon Holt, and local campaigners. Will you join me in hoping that this meeting will lead to a strengthened service at Prince Philip Hospital's breast unit, which, under the leadership of Mr Holt, is widely acknowledged as providing an exceptional service, and which warrants expansion and development as soon as possible, especially in the form of phase 2 of the unit?

2.40 p.m.

The First Minister: Yes, and I understand that the Prince Philip Hospital has made the particular development to which you refer a joint top priority for development. I understand that the fundraising group will be lending the trust a sufficient sum of money to ensure that it can prepare the appropriate business case as soon as possible. I am very pleased with the way that that has come from the community and that the hospital is now running with it.

Helen Mary Jones: I appreciate your support for the development of breast-care facilities in Llanelli, and I associate myself with what has already been said about the excellent work already done by the local fundraising group, and how pleased they were to see Dr Brian Gibbons during his visit. However, I would like to ask you, First Minister, to ensure that if the money for the capital services is granted the trust will have sufficient revenue available to maintain the enhanced service.

I also draw your attention to an issue now being faced by the hospice in Llanelli, which has received revenue funding, and is now facing a situation where that funding may not be continued without Welsh Assembly Government support.

Therefore, I welcome your kind words about the capital development, but I would ask the Government to ensure that it can be sustainable.

The First Minister: Yes, of course. One reason for the loan from the fundraising group to the trust is to progress the preparation of the full and outline business

sydd yn darparu gwasanaethau gofal y fron yn lleol, Mr Simon Holt, ac ymgrychwr lleol. A wnewch gyd-fynd â mi wrth obeithio y bydd y cyfarfod hwn yn arwain at gynnig gwasanaeth gwell yn uned y fron yn Ysbyty'r Tywysog Philip, sydd, o dan arweiniad Mr Holt, yn cael ei chydnabod gan lawer yn fan sydd yn cynnig gwasanaeth eithriadol, ac sydd yn haeddu ei ehangu a'i ddatblygu cyn gynted ag y bo modd, yn enwedig ar ffurf rhan 2 yr uned?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, ac yr wyf yn deall bod Ysbyty'r Tywysog Philip wedi penderfynu mai'r datblygiad y cyfeiriwch ato fydd un o'i ddwy flaenoriaeth bennaf ar gyfer datblygu. Deallaf y bydd y grŵp codi arian yn rhoi benthyg swm digonol o arian i'r ymddiriedolaeth i sicrhau y gall baratoi achos busnes priodol cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Yr wyf yn fodlon iawn ar y modd y cododd hyn o'r gymuned a bod yr ysbyty bellach wedi'i fabwsiadu.

Helen Mary Jones: Gwerthfawrogaf eich cefnogaeth i ddatblygu cyfleusterau gofal y fron yn Llanelli, a chysylltaf fy hun â'r hyn a ddywedwyd eisoes am y gwaith rhagorol a wnaed yn barod gan y grŵp codi arian lleol, ac am y ffaith eu bod mor falch o weld Dr Brian Gibbons yn ystod ei ymweliad. Fodd bynnag, carwn ofyn ichi sicrhau, Brif Weinidog, os rhoddir yr arian ar gyfer y gwasanaethau cyfalaf, y bydd digon o refeniw ar gael gan yr ymddiriedolaeth i barhau â'r gwasanaeth gwell.

Tynnaf eich sylw hefyd at fater a wynebir yn awr gan yr hosbis yn Llanelli, sydd wedi cael cyllid refeniw, ac sydd bellach yn wynebu sefyllfa lle y gallai'r cyllid hwnnw ddod i ben os na cheir cymorth gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Felly, croesawaf eich geiriau caredig am y datblygiad cyfalaf, ond gofynnaf i'r Llywodraeth sicrhau y gellir ei gynnal.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ie, wrth gwrs. Un o'r rhesymau dros roi'r benthyciad gan y grŵp codi arian yw hyrwyddo'r gwaith o baratoi'r achos busnes llawn ac amlinellol. Bydd y

case. The capital and revenue costs will then be part of that business case. In advance of seeing even stage 1, let alone the full business case, neither Brian nor I can commit ourselves, but we know that Prince Philip Hospital has made this its joint top development priority, so it looks promising.

Lynne Neagle: I sent you details earlier about a constituent whose family contacted me last week, following his diagnosis of stomach cancer some three months ago. He has had his operation cancelled three times. Despite an assurance that I was given by the trust last week that the operation would go ahead this week, this is not now happening. Although he has been given a date for next week, he is, naturally, very anxious that he will be subject to further delays. Will you investigate this case, First Minister?

In view of the fact that the trust tells me that the case reflects wider difficulties in upper gastrointestinal surgery in Gwent, would you also look at the wider situation, so that we can prevent other patients from being put in this situation?

The First Minister: Indeed. If you do not mind, Lynne, it is probably better if Brian gives you a detailed reply on that. I happened to have a brief meeting with Martin Turner, the chief executive of Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust, but I did not raise those issues with him, as I did not have the paperwork with me at the time. I will, however, make sure that Brian looks into the case and responds to you; it must be extremely worrying to have repeat cancellations of that nature.

David Melding: Teenagers and young people face particular challenges when they get a diagnosis of cancer, and need to access appropriate services. Will you commend the work of the Teenage Cancer Trust, which had a very successful tug-of-war at Dyffryn Gardens on Sunday? I am pleased to say that the Welsh Assembly Government had a team, as did the opposition. Alas, for you, First Minister, the opposition won.

costau cyfalaf a refeniw yn rhan wedyn o'r achos busnes hwnnw. Ni all Brian na minnau wneud ymrwymiad cyn gweld rhan 1, heb sôn am yr achos busnes llawn, ond gwyddom fod Ysbyty'r Tywysog Philip wedi penderfynu mai hyn fydd un o'i ddwy flaenoriaeth bennaf, felly mae'n ymddangos yn addawol.

Lynne Neagle: Anfonais fanylion atoch yn gynharach am etholwr y cysylltodd ei deulu â mi yr wythnos diwethaf, ar ôl canfod ryw dri mis yn ôl fod canser y stumog arno. Mae ei lawdriniaeth wedi'i gohirio dair gwaith. Er bod yr ymddiriedolaeth wedi fy sicrhau yr wythnos diwethaf y byddai'r llawdriniaeth yn mynd yn ei blaen yr wythnos hon, ni fydd hynny'n digwydd bellach. Er ei fod wedi cael dyddiad ar gyfer yr wythnos nesaf, mae'n dra phryderus, wrth reswm, y bydd yn wynebu rhagor o oedi. A wnewch ymchwilio i'r achos hwn, Brif Weinidog?

O gofio bod yr ymddiriedolaeth wedi dweud wrthyf fod yr achos hwn yn arwydd o anawsterau mwy cyffredinol ym maes llawfeddygaeth rhan uchaf y stumog a'r perfedd yng Ngwent, a wnewch hefyd ystyried y sefyllfa ehangach, fel y gallwn beri na fydd cleifion eraill yn cael eu rhoi mewn sefyllfa o'r fath?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Os nad oes gwahaniaeth gennych, Lynne, mae'n debyg y byddai'n well pe byddai Brian yn rhoi ateb manwl i chi yngylch hynny. Digwyddais gael cyfarfod byr â Martin Turner, prif weithredwr Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Gwent, ond ni chodais y materion hynny gydag ef, gan nad oedd y dogfennau gennyf ar y pryd. Fodd bynnag, sicrhaf y bydd Brian yn ymchwilio i'r achos hwnnw ac yn ymateb i chi; mae gohirio dro ar ôl tro fel hynny yn sicr o beri pryder mawr.

David Melding: Mae pobl ifanc a rhai yn eu harddegau'n wynebu heriau neilltuol pan ganfyddir bod canser arnynt, a rhaid darparu gwasanaethau priodol ar eu cyfer. A wnewch ganmol gwaith Ymddiriedolaeth Canser yr Arddegau, a gynhaliodd ornest dynnu dra llwyddiannus yng Ngerddi Dyffryn ddydd Sul? Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod tîm gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a'r gwrthbleidiau yn ogystal. Fel yr oedd

gwaetha'r modd i chi, Brif Weinidog, y gwrthbleidiau a enillodd.

The First Minister: This sounds almost on a par with the annual boules tournament that Brian Walters of the South Wales Evening Post organises each year, and where, despite our best efforts, the Assembly Government team only occasionally reaches the second round. We try to do what British tennis players do at Wimbledon, that is, to get knocked out in the first round so that better people can go on to win. However, it is important to say that Lorraine Barrett was also heavily involved in this, and although Brynle Williams is not here now he will be pleased to hear that the final was, inevitably, fought between the National Farmers' Union and the Farmers' Union of Wales. I understand that the FUW won. Is that correct? It is, however, a good cause, and I commend everyone who was involved in arranging what appears to have been a remarkably good day.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hyn yn swnio bron crystal â'r twrnamaint *boules* y mae Brian Walters y South Wales Evening Post yn ei drefnu bob blwyddyn, lle na fydd tîm Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ond yn cyrraedd yr ail rownd ambell dro, er ein bod yn gwneud ein gorau glas. Ceisiwn wneud fel y gwnaiff chwaraeawyr tennis Prydain yn Wimbledon, hynny yw, colli eu lle yn y rownd gyntaf fel y gall pobl well fynd ymlaen i ennill. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig dweud bod a wnelo Lorraine Barrett lawer â hyn ac, er nad yw Brynle Williams yma'n awr, bydd yn falch o glywed mai'r rhai yn yr ornest derfynol, fel y gellid disgwyl, oedd Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr ac Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru. Deallaf mai'r FUW a enillodd. A yw hynny'n gywir? Mae'n achos da, er hynny, a chanmolaf bawb a fu'n ymwneud â threfnu'r hyn a fu'n ddiwrnod tra llwyddiannus, yn ôl pob sôn.

Cyllido Addysg Uwch The Funding of Higher Education

Q8 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on the funding of higher education? OAQ0491(FM)

The First Minister: We are committed to providing the funding necessary to maintain a vibrant and competitive higher education sector in Wales. I am confident that the final report from Professor Rees and her review group, which is due very shortly, will make a valuable contribution to the debate surrounding how we can continue to keep the sector vibrant and competitive in the future.

Janet Ryder: Minister, higher education institutions in both England and Wales have recently had to carry out an assessment of their workforce in preparation for a new pay framework that is being introduced. That has led to considerable costs for those institutions, which, in England, were subsidised by considerable amounts of capital money. That capital money was not forthcoming in Wales and has led to a deepening funding gap between higher education institutions in England and in

C8 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar gyllido addysg uwch? OAQ0491(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i ddarparu'r cyllid sydd ei angen i gynnal sector addysg uwch bywiog a chystadleuol yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn ffyddio y bydd adroddiad terfynol yr Athro Rees a'i grŵp adolygu, sydd i fod i ddod i law cyn hir, yn gyfraniad gwerthfawr at y ddadl ynghylch y modd y gallwn sicrhau y bydd y sector yn parhau'n fywiog ac yn gystadleuol yn y dyfodol.

Janet Ryder: Weinidog, mae sefydliadau addysg uwch yn Lloegr ac yng Nghymru wedi gorfol cynnal asesiad o'u gweithlu'n ddiweddar yn barod ar gyfer y fframwaith cyflogau newydd sy'n cael ei gyflwyno. Mae hyn wedi arwain at gostau sylweddol i'r sefydliadau hyn, a oedd, yn Lloegr, yn derbyn cymorthdal ar ffurf symiau helaeth o arian cyfalaf. Nid yw'r arian cyfalaf hwnnw wedi'i dderbyn yng Nghymru ac arweiniodd hyn at fwlch cyllido cynyddol rhwng sefydliadau addysg uwch yn Lloegr a rhai

Wales. How does your Government intend to fill the funding gap that exists between higher education in Wales and England?

The First Minister: I find the first part of your question extremely confusing. I have never heard of capital moneys being used for a pay review—if that is what you said. Perhaps I misheard you. It is important that we remember that we inherited a situation following the diversion of funds from the higher education sector into the LG development in the final years of the Conservative administration, when there was a lower unit of resource in the Welsh higher education sector compared with that in England. I thought that we had caught up now. I will read the Record and look to see whether I misunderstood the first part of your question as to whether a gap is now opening up, because that would be regrettable, especially as, as I have just said, we are determined to maintain a competitive, which means well resourced, higher education sector in Wales.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I will take the First Minister back to an issue that we looked at last week, namely top-up fees. He said then that the Rees report was expected shortly. Can you give a specific date for that and an indication of when the Government expects to be able to respond to it? As Assembly Members, we continue to get many queries from potential students, higher education institutions and so on, and I think that the First Minister himself acknowledges the importance and the urgency of the issue.

The First Minister: I agree with all of those points. I understand that the publication of the executive summary will be available to everybody on 26 May and there will be a press and media launch by Professor Rees on that day. I think that the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee will receive a full briefing from Professor Rees and her team, but I cannot spot the date for that at this moment. The important thing then is that it hits the Whitsun, or late May half-term period, so Assembly Members receive a copy

ying Nghymru. Sut y mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu pontio'r gagendor cyllido sy'n bodoli rhwng addysg uwch yng Nghymru a Lloegr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cael cryn drafferth deall rhan gyntaf eich cwestiwn. Nid wyf erioed wedi clywed am arian cyfalaf yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer adolygiad cyflogau—os mai dyna a ddywedasoch. Efallai fy mod heb eich clywed yn iawn. Mae'n bwysig i ni gofio ein bod wedi etifeddu sefyllfa wedi i gyllid o'r sector addysg uwch gael ei ailgyfeirio i ddatblygiad llywodraeth leol ym mlynnyddoedd olaf y weinyddiaeth Geidwadol, pan oedd llai o adnoddau yn y sector addysg uwch yng Nghymru na'r sector yn Lloegr. Yr oeddwn yn meddwl ein bod wedi dal i fyny erbyn hyn. Darllenaf y Cofnod i weld a wneuthum gamddeall rhan gyntaf eich cwestiwn yngylch a oes bwlch yn agor erbyn hyn, oherwydd byddai hynny'n anffodus iawn, yn enwedig gan ein bod, fel yr wyf newydd ddweud, yn benderfynol o sicrhau bod gan Gymru sector addysg uwch cystadleuol, sy'n golygu sector gyda digon o adnoddau.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Hoffwn fynd â'r Prif Weinidog yn ôl at fater a drafodwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, sef ffioedd ychwanegol. Dywedodd bryd hynny fod adroddiad Rees ar fin cael ei gyhoeddi. A allwch roi dyddiad penodol ar gyfer hynny a syniad pa bryd y bydd y Llywodraeth yn disgwyl gallu ymateb iddo? Fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yr ydym yn parhau i dderbyn llawer o ymholaau gan ddarpar ffyfyrwyr, sefydliadau addysg uwch ac yn y blaen, ac yr wyf yn credu bod y Prif Weinidog ei hun yn cydnabod pa mor bwysig yw'r mater hwn a bod brys ynglŷn ag ef.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf â'r holl bwyntiau a wnaethoch. Yr wyf yn deall y bydd y crynodeb gweithredol a gyhoeddir ar gael i bawb ar 26 Mai ac y bydd lansiad ar gyfer y wasg a'r cyfryngau gan yr Athro Rees ar y diwrnod hwnnw. Credaf y bydd y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn cael ei frifio'n llawn gan yr Athro Rees a'i thîm, ond ni wn y dyddiad ar gyfer hynny ar hyn o bryd. Y peth pwysicaf felly yw ei fod yn dod allan o gwmpas y Sulgwyn, neu hanner tymor diwedd mis Mai, fel y bydd Aelodau'r

of the full main report on 2 June, which I presume is just after we return from our half-term break. Therefore, it is close now.

Nick Bourne: I press the First Minister on the second part of my question, which was: when is the Government going to respond so that we can have some certainty on the issue? It was not just about the publication of the report, important though that is.

I will also throw in an issue that I do not think was addressed in the interim report but which is of great concern to higher education institutions in Wales—because we have a disproportionate number of these students—namely the position of part-time students. That is important. It was not really addressed in the interim report, whether it will be in the full report, I do not know, but there is great uncertainty for these part-time students, and they need some certainty about their position.

The First Minister: Alun Cairns has commended me and I now find myself agreeing with you, Nick, as the position of part-time students is of enormous importance and is frequently ignored in all the discussions on variable top-up fees. My understanding is that, unlike full-time students, part-time students have always paid variable top-up fees. I am almost certain that that is fully considered in the Rees report.

I will correct something that I said a few seconds ago. I believe that the presentation to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee is now proposed for 6 June; that must be the point after we have returned from the half-term recess. As regards when we will deal with it, I do not know when we will table a debate and bring forward a Cabinet response to it. That is a matter for the Business Committee; I do not have the details, but I will ensure that, as soon it is tabled, the opposition party leaders are the first to know.

Nick Bourne: Further to that, I wonder whether, in the spirit of consensus that seems

Cynulliad yn cael copi o'r prif adroddiad llawn ar 2 Mehefin, sydd, yr wyf yn cymryd, yn syth ar ôl inni ddychwelyd o'n toriad hanner tymor. Felly, mae'n agos erbyn hyn.

Nick Bourne: Hoffwn bwysio ar y Prif Weinidog ynghylch ail hanner fy nghwestiwn, sef: pryd y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ymateb fel y gallwn gael rhywfaint o sicrwydd ar y mater? Nid ymwneud â pha bryd y cyhoeddwr yr adroddiad yn unig yr oedd, er bod hynny'n bwysig.

Hoffwn hefyd gyfeirio at fater nad wyf yn meddwl iddo gael ei drafod yn yr adroddiad interim ond sy'n destun pryder mawr i sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru—gan fod gennym nifer anghymesur o'r myfyrwyr hyn—sef sefyllfa myfyrwyr rhan-amser. Mae hyn yn bwysig. Ni thrafodwyd y mater yn iawn yn yr adroddiad interim, ac nid wyf yn gwybod a fydd yn yr adroddiad llawn ai peidio, ond mae'r myfyrwyr rhan-amser hyn yn teimlo'n hynod ansicr, ac angen rhywfaint o sicrwydd ynghylch eu sefyllfa.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Alun Cairns wedi tynnu fy sylw at hyn a rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn cytuno â chi yn awr, Nick, gan fod sefyllfa myfyrwyr rhan-amser yn eithriadol bwysig ac yn rhy aml yn cael ei hanwybyddu yn yr holl drafodaethau ynghylch ffioedd ychwanegol amrywiadwy. Yr wyf yn deall bod myfyrwyr rhan-amser, yn wahanol i fyfyrwyr llawnamser, wedi talu ffioedd ychwanegol amrywiadwy drwy'r amser. Yr wyf bron yn sicr bod hyn yn cael ei ystyried yn llawn yn adroddiad Rees.

Hoffwn gywiro rhywbeth a ddywedais rai eiliadau yn ôl. Credaf y bydd y cyflwyniad i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn digwydd ar 6 Mehefin; dyna pryd y byddwn wedi dychwelyd o'n toriad hanner tymor. O ran pryd y byddwn yn ymdrin ag ef, ni wn pa bryd y byddwn yn cyflwyno dadl ac yn rhoi ymateb y Cabinet iddo. Mater i'r Pwyllgor Busnes yw hynny; nid yw'r manylion gennyf, ond sicrhaf, cyn gynted ag y'i cyflwynir, mai arweinyddion y gwrthbleidiau fydd y rhai cyntaf i gael gwybod.

Nick Bourne: Yn sgîl hynny, tybed a fyddai'n bosibl, yn ysbryd y consensws sy'n

to be in the air today, it would be possible to give those dates to the heads of higher education institutions, student unions and so on—Swansea University's Student Union wrote in today about this issue—so that they are aware of the timetable. It is important, because there is so much uncertainty.

The First Minister: Indeed. Looking at the timeline here, I see that there is a reference to a stakeholder seminar in Cardiff University on 2 June, and I guess that that would cover student unions and the higher education sector. There will be another stakeholder seminar for north Wales on 15 June. The back-up papers and research will be published in July. We will ensure that you are told at the earliest possible time when we will be in a position to respond, having seen the report. I must emphasise that we have not seen it either.

2.50 p.m.

Peter Black: The presentation is at 6 p.m. on 6 June in the Assembly. One consequence of the Assembly Government's manifesto commitment to defer top-up fees until after the 2007 elections is the causing of some uncertainty in the higher education sector itself, and the putting of some pressure on that sector in terms of English higher education institutions bidding for their staff. Will you give an assurance to the university sector that once the Assembly Government has fully resolved the issues around the Rees Commission review, it will not lose out in terms of income and that it will be able to maintain its staff and have the funding to do so?

The First Minister: We have made that commitment clear, and I can only re-emphasise it today. We have made it clear that there is a budgetary commitment to backfill any income lost as a result of the absence of top-up fees in Wales for that first relevant academic year through until April/May 2007, when our next elections will be held. You are correct to say that there is a briefing by Professor Rees and her team for all Assembly Members here on 6 June—there is a huge programme to get the information

bodoli heddiw, i bob golwg, rhoi'r dyddiadau hynny i benaethiaid y sefydliadau addysg uwch, undebau'r myfyrwyr ac yn y blaen—ysgrifennodd Undeb Myfyrwyr Prifysgol Abertawe atom heddiw yn holi ynghylch hyn—fel eu bod yn ymwybodol o'r amserlen? Mae'n bwysig, oherwydd yr holl ansicrwydd sydd ynghylch hyn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn sicr. O edrych ar yr amserlen yma, gwelaf fod cyfeiriad at seminar i randdeiliaid ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd ar 2 Mehefin, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai hynny'n cynnwys undebau'r myfyrwyr a'r sector addysg uwch. Cynhelir seminar arall i randdeiliaid yn y Gogledd ar 15 Mehefin. Bydd y papurau cefndir a'r ymchwil yn cael eu cyhoeddi yng Ngorffennaf. Byddwn yn sicrhau y cewch wybod cyn gynted ag y bo modd pa bryd y byddwn yn gallu ymateb, ar ôl gweld yr adroddiad. Rhaid imi bwysleisio nad ydym ninnau wedi'i weld ychwaith.

Peter Black: Bydd y cyflwyniad am 6pm ar 6 Mehefin yn y Cynulliad. Un o ganlyniadau ymrwymiad maniffesto Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ohirio ffioedd ychwanegol tan ar ôl etholiadau 2007 yw bod peth ansicrwydd wedi'i greu yn y sector addysg uwch ei hun, a bod rhywfaint o bwysau wedi ei roi ar y sector hwnnw gan sefydliadau addysg uwch yn Lloegr yn bidio am eu staff. A wnewch sicrhau sector y prifysgolion, wedi i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad lwyd ddatrys y materion a godir yn adolygiad Comisiwn Rees, na fydd yn dioddef o ran incwm ac y bydd yn gallu cadw ei staff ac y bydd y cyllid ganddo i wneud hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi gwneud yr ymrwymiad hwnnw'n glir, ac ni allaf ond ei ailddatgan heddiw. Yr ydym wedi dweud yn glir fod ymrwymiad o ran y cyllid i wneud iawn am unrhyw incwm a gollir o ganlyniad i ddiffyg ffioedd ychwanegol yng Nghymru yn y flwyddyn academaidd berthnasol gyntaf honno hyd at Ebrill / Mai 2007, pan gynhelir ein hetholiadau nesaf. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle wrth ddweud y bydd yr Athro Rees a'i thîm yn dod yma i frifio holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 6 Mehefin—mae rhaglen enfawr

out. On any potential loss of staff and students to competing institutions, that pattern will become much clearer, not because of the Rees report, but simply because of the availability of much more information about English higher education institutions' prospectuses, which will be published over the next few weeks. The timing of the Rees report has a happy additional benefit, in that it will coincide with the publication of the 2007 prospectuses.

i gael y wybodaeth allan. Ynghylch y posiblwydd o golli staff a myfyrwyr i sefydliadau sy'n cystadlu â'n sefydliadau ni, daw'r patrwm hwnnw'n llawer cliriach, nid oherwydd adroddiad Rees, ond yn syml am y bydd gennym lawer mwy o wybodaeth am brosbectysau'r sefydliadau addysg uwch yn Lloegr, a gyhoeddir yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf. Mae gan amseriad adroddiad Rees fantais ffodus arall, sef y bydd yn cyd-ddigwydd â chyhoeddi prosbectysau 2007.

Ariannu Strwythurol Posibl ar gyfer 2007 Potential Structural Funding for 2007

Q9 Janet Davies: What discussions has the First Minister had concerning the potential structural funding for 2007? OAQ0492(FM)

The First Minister: While I and other Ministers participate in the negotiations at a UK and European level, and we also engage in a substantial programme of discussion with all the stakeholders in Wales, I made the point here last week, and in the Committee on European and External Affairs on Thursday, that the question of the structural funding itself is of a secondary nature compared to the question of whether the funding for it is over and above the Barnett formula. We must keep two issues in our minds at all times: structural funding and ensuring that funding for it is available over and above the Barnett formula.

Janet Davies: As you say, it is an issue of funding. You have said in the past that a compromise will be reached in member states' GDP contribution to the EU budget, which pays for the structural funding, and that this will settle somewhere between 1 and 1.4 per cent. Are you confident that this compromise will be the eventual outcome?

The First Minister: You can never be confident—you just take a guess. I do not see how that 1 per cent corset can fit in with the different elements of what France, Germany, Spain, Italy, ourselves and the new accession states, including Poland as the big one, have as bottom-line issues. I think that it will overtop the 1 per cent; I cannot see how it

C9 Janet Davies: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cael ynghylch yr ariannu strwythurol posibl ar gyfer 2007? OAQ0492(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Er fy mod i a Gweinidogion eraill yn cymryd rhan yn y trafodaethau ar lefel y DU ac yn Ewrop, a hefyd yn rhan o raglen helaeth o drafodaeth gyda'r holl randdeiliaid yng Nghymru, gwneuthum y pwynt yma yr wythnos diwethaf, ac yn y Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd ac Allanol ddydd Iau, fod y cwestiwn o gyllid strwythurol ynddo'i hun yn ail i'r cwestiwn a ydyw'r cyllid sydd ar gael ar ei gyfer yn ychwanegol at fformiwlaid Barnett. Rhaid inni gadw dau beth yn ein meddyliau bob amser: cyllid strwythurol, a sicrhau bod y cyllid sydd ar gael ar ei gyfer yn ychwanegol at fformiwlaid Barnett.

Janet Davies: Fel yr ydych yn dweud, mater o gyllid ydyw. Yr ydych wedi dweud yn y gorffennol y bydd cyfaddawd ynghylch cyfraniad Cynnyrch Mewnwladol Crynswth aelod-wladwriaethau i gyllideb yr UE, sy'n talu am y cyllid strwythurol, ac y bydd hyn yn y diwedd rywle rhwng 1 ac 1.4 y cant. A ydych yn ffyddio mai'r cyfaddawd hwn fydd y canlyniad yn y pen draw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allwch byth fod yn ffyddio—dim ond dyfalu y gall rhywun ei wneud. Nid wyf yn gweld sut y gall yr 1 y cant hwnnw gyd-fynd â gwahanol elfennau y materion sydd, yn Ffrainc, yr Almaen, Sbaen, yr Eidal, yn y wlad hon ac yng ngwledydd newydd yr Undeb, gan gynnwys Gwlad Pwyl, yr un fawr, yn rhai sylfaenol bwysig.

can be brought down within the 1 per cent. As far as the UK Government is concerned, I do not believe it will mind that so much, provided that the Fontainebleau rebate is retained, because that it its non-negotiable position.

Yn fy marn i, bydd yn mynd dros 1 y cant; ni allaf weld sut y mae modd ei gael i lawr o fewn yr 1 y cant. Cyn belled ag y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn y cwestiwn, nid wyf yn credu y bydd llawer o ots ganddi am hynny, ar yr amod bod ad-daliad Fontainebleau yn cael ei gadw, oherwydd y mae hynny'n safiad ganddi na ellir ei drafod.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German):

Among the main users and promoters of the structural funds at present are the Welsh Development Agency, ELWa, the Wales Tourist Board and other Assembly sponsored public bodies. Can you tell me, given the number of staff who are engaged in the management and administration of structural funds in Wales, how many staff from those three bodies have left the institutions since you announced their abolition and merger into the National Assembly? Are you at all concerned about the rate at which people are leaving these three organisations?

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratioaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German):

Ymhlih prif ddefnyddwyr a hyrwyddwyr y cyllid strwythurol ar hyn o bryd y mae'r Awdurdod Datblygu, ELWa, y Bwrdd Croeso a chyrrf eraill a noddir gan y Cynulliad. A allwch ddweud wrthyf, o ystyried faint o staff sy'n ymwneud â rheoli a gweinyddu cyllid strwythurol yng Nghymru, faint o staff y tri chorff hyn sydd wedi gadael y sefydliadau hyn ers ichi gyhoeddi'r bwriad i'w dileu a'u llyncu gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? A ydych yn poeni o gwbl ynghylch nifer y bobl sy'n gadael y tri sefydliad hyn?

The First Minister: I am not aware of any above normal attrition of key staff from the WDA, ELWa or the WTB. There may be ones and twos, but I do not know whether that is above the normal fluctuation rate. The important point that you raised is whether we would be unable to administer the big programmes that the WDA currently administers through structural funds. We would expect, especially if we get Objective 1 funding, with more emphasis on the human side of structural funding, that the ELWa end would be important in 2007 to 2013. I am not aware of any concerns expressed to us that either the WDA, ELWa, or the WTB now, or the WDA, ELWa and the WTB in the future, would be unable to administer any funds that we get because of staff attrition.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o nifer uwch nag arfer o staff allweddol yn gadael yr Awdurdod Datblygu, ELWa na'r Bwrdd Croeso. Efallai fod enghreifftiau o un neu ddau, ond ni wn a yw hynny'n fwy na'r gyfradd arferol o newid ai peidio. Y pwyt pwysig a godwyd gennych yw a fyddem yn methu â gweinyddu'r rhagleni mawr a weinyddir ar hyn o bryd gan yr Awdurdod Datblygu gyda chyllid strwythurol. Byddem yn disgwyl, yn enwedig pe byddem yn cael cyllid Amcan 1, gyda mwy o bwyslais ar ochr adnoddau dynol y cyllid strwythurol, y byddai cyfraniad ELWa yn bwysig o 2007 hyd at 2013. Ni wn am bryderon sydd wedi eu lleisio wrthym na fyddai'r Awdurdod Datblygu, ELWa neu'r Bwrdd Croeso ar hyn o bryd, nac yn y dyfodol, yn gallu gweinyddu unrhyw gyllid a gawn oherwydd bod staff yn gadael.

Michael German: Retaining that crucial stock of people who have built up expertise in the administration and management of structural funds is a major issue. It is particularly important at this time that we retain that expertise in the hope that we will get structural funds post 2006 and be able to get off to a quick start, no matter how late the commission gives us the go ahead. I am sure

Michael German: Mae cadw'r stoc graidd o bobl sydd wedi dod yn arbenigwyr ar weinyddu a rheoli cyllid strwythurol yn fater allweddol. Mae'n arbennig o bwysig ar hyn o bryd ein bod yn cadw'r arbenigedd yn y gobaith y byddwn yn cael cyllid strwythurol ar ôl 2006 ac yn gallu gweithredu'n ddiymdroi, waeth pa mor hwyr y bydd y Comisiwn yn dangos y golau gwyrdd inni. Yr

that you would agree that it is important that we do not see an unnecessary churn of staff, when we have taken so much time to build up that expertise. Can you tell me what measures you and your Government have taken to ensure that staffing is as stable as possible during the period of change faced by those three institutions?

wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig nad ydym yn gweld trosiant staff diangen, a ninnau wedi treulio cymaint o amser yn creu'r arbenigedd hwnnw. A allwch ddweud wrthyf pa fesurau a gymerwyd gennych chi a'ch Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod y sefyllfa o ran staffio mor sefydlog â phosibl yn ystod y cyfnod o newid a wynebir gan staff y tri sefydliad hyn?

The First Minister: We do not try to respond to problems that have not yet arisen. You are presuming that there will be a problem and that we should, therefore, have an answer to it. We are not aware of a problem of above-average turnover among the WDA, WTB or ELWa staff who administer Objective 1 or other structural funds programmes, nor among staff in general in those three organisations.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ydym yn ceisio ymateb i broblemau sydd heb godi eto. Yr ydych yn tybio y bydd problem ac y dylem, felly, fod ag ateb iddi. Nid ydym yn ymwybodol o broblem gyda throsiant uwch nag arfer ymhlið staff yr Awdurdod Datblygu, y Bwrdd Croeso ac ELWa sy'n gweinyddu Amcan 1 neu raglenni cyllid strwythurol eraill, nac ychwaith ymhlið staff yn gyffredinol yn y tri sefydliad hynny.

Michael German: You say that you are unaware of any changes that have taken place in staffing, but you will know that there have been reports of several senior members of staff leaving. More importantly, there are people waiting and looking for other jobs because they do not want to be merged with the civil service in Wales. Do you share a concern about that? If so, surely you have a process in place to assist in ensuring that people want to be part of a new structure.

Michael German: Yr ydych yn dweud na wyddoch am ddim newidiadau sydd wedi digwydd yng nghyswilt staffio, ond gwyddoch fod adroddiadau bod amryw o uwch aelodau o'r staff wedi gadael. Yn bwysicach na hynny, mae pobl yn aros ac yn chwilio am swyddi eraill am nad ydynt am ddod yn rhan o'r gwasanaeth sifil yng Nghymru. A ydych chithau'n pryderu ynghylch hynny? Os ydych, mae'n siŵr bod gennych broses ar waith i sicrhau y bydd pobl am fod yn rhan o'r strwythur newydd.

The First Minister: You could count on one hand the staff of whom I am aware who have left quite senior positions in the WDA; there is perhaps one from ELWa. The numbers are very small. I do not think that staff turnover has increased; it may even have fallen in those organisations. Therefore, you are anticipating a problem that does not exist.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallech gyfrif ar un llaw faint o staff y gwn i amdanynt sydd wedi gadael swyddi eithaf uchel yn yr Awdurdod Datblygu; mae un efallai o ELWa. Mae'r niferoedd yn fach iawn. Ni chredaf fod y trosiant staff wedi cynyddu; efallai'n wir ei fod wedi lleihau yn y cyrff hynny. Yr ydych, felly, yn rhagweld problem nad yw'n bodoli.

Ballet

Q10 Laura Anne Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on ballet in Wales? OAQ0476(FM)

The First Minister: We spend over £1.7 million a year on dance in Wales; I am told that that includes ballet. Wales has two ballet companies and ballet will be part of the Arts Council of Wales's new dance strategy, and

C10 Laura Anne Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar *ballet* yng Nghymru? OAQ0476(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn gwario dros £1.7 miliwn y flwyddyn ar ddawns yng Nghymru; cefais wybod bod hynny'n cynnwys *ballet*. Mae gan Gymru ddua gwmni *ballet* a bydd *ballet* yn rhan o strategaeth

will feature in the review of dance currently being undertaken by Rosemary Butler and the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee.

Laura Anne Jones: Ballet receives just a fraction of the funding awarded to contemporary dance groups. Its popularity in Wales cannot be disputed. In answer to a recent written question of mine on this subject, your Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport confirmed that attendance at ballet performances had increased by 67 per cent since 2000. What actions are you taking to ensure that ballet is fully supported, accessible to all throughout Wales, and gets the recognition that it deserves?

The First Minister: In the remit letter to the Arts Council of Wales, Alun Pugh requested that it complete a dance strategy, taking account of the committee's review of dance. The strategy will cover the spectrum of all dance organisations, including revenue clients such as Diversions and Earthfall, as well as community dance groups and regional dance houses.

Rosemary Butler: As you are aware, Newport has a superb ballet company in Independent Ballet Wales. As you said, we are undertaking a review of dance across Wales and it is essential that we nurture the wonderful talent that we have across all dance forms in Wales. Will you accept an invitation to the launch of the culture committee's report, which will take place in the autumn?

The First Minister: Provided that it does not clash with any previous unbreakable commitments, I will make my best efforts to do so. I agree with your assessment of how important Independent Ballet Wales is now that it has moved to its new home at the Riverfront arts centre in Newport.

Owen John Thomas: The culture budget represents a mere 1 per cent of the Assembly's block grant. That results in art

ddawns newydd gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, ac yn un o elfennau'r adolygiad o ddawns a gynhelir ar hyn o bryd gan Rosemary Butler a'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon.

Laura Anne Jones: Dim ond ffracsiwn o'r cyllid a roddir i grwpiau dawns cyfoes y mae *ballet* yn ei gael. Nid oes amheuaeth yngylch ei boblogrwydd yng Nghymru. Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig diweddar gennylf ar y pwnc hwn, cadarnhaodd eich Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon fod y nifer sy'n mynchu perfformiadau *ballet* wedi cynyddu 67 y cant ers 2000. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod *ballet* yn cael cymorth llawn, ei fod ar gael i bawb drwy Gymru gyfan a'i fod yn derbyn y gydnabyddiaeth y mae'n ei haeddu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn y llythyr cylch gwaith at Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, gofynnodd Alun Pugh iddynt gwblhau strategaeth ddawns, gan ystyried adolygiad dawns y pwyllgor. Bydd y strategaeth yn ymdrin â sbectwm yr holl fudiadau dawns, gan gynnwys cleientiaid refeniw fel Diversions ac Earthfall, yn ogystal â grwpiau dawns cymunedol a thai dawns rhanbarthol.

Rosemary Butler: Fel y gwyddoch, mae gan Gasnewydd gwmni *ballet* rhagorol, sef Independent Ballet Wales. Fel y dywedasoch, yr ydym yn cynnal adolygiad o ddawns ledled Cymru ac mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn meithrin y doniau ardderchog sydd gennym yng nghyswilt pob ffurf ar ddawns yng Nghymru. A dderbyniwch wahoddiad i lansio adroddiad y pwyllgor diwylliant, sydd i ddigwydd yn yr hydref?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ar yr amod nad yw'n gwrthdaro gydag unrhyw ymrwymiadau blaenorol nad oes modd eu torri, gwnaf fy ngorau glas i wneud hynny. Cytunaf â'ch asesiad yngylch pa mor bwysig yw cwmni Independent Ballet Wales ac yntau bellach wedi symud i'w gartref newydd yng nghanol fan gelfyddyda'u'r Riverfront yng Nghasnewydd.

Owen John Thomas: Nid yw'r gyllideb ar gyfer diwylliant ond 1 y cant o grant bloc y Cynulliad. O ganlyniad, mae'r cymorth i

forms such as ballet receiving poor support from the Welsh Assembly Government. What steps are you taking to improve funding for the culture portfolio?

The First Minister: Funding has increased hugely since the Assembly was set up. It started small and may only be at 1 per cent now, but you must remember that you need to look at the percentage increase rather than the per cent of the total block. The Arts Council of Wales and the directly funded clients have received a major increase in their budgets over the six years of the Assembly's existence.

Eleanor Burnham: It is all very well to say what you have done, but we have received evidence in committee that there is huge need and capacity out there to be funded.

3.00 p.m.

One of the big issues emerging from these groups is that many are run on a shoestring by volunteers. What are you doing to ensure that more funding will be available on a three to five-year cycle, as opposed to the current one-year cycle and bids system? That takes away much of the organisational capacity—all that staff are doing is bidding in between the short timescales. What will you do to reassure us on this issue?

The First Minister: I do not suppose that there is a country in the world where you would not find cultural organisations complaining that there was not enough money available for all applicants, and where applicants were not in competition, finding their money falling off after three or five years and then struggling or having to close.

We must remember that ballet has come from nowhere to become a well-developed art form in Wales; you could also say the same about dance in a wider sense. There are huge fitness implications in terms of dance and ballet, which means that we should be prioritising it, even relative to better understood and accepted art forms, such as

ffurfiau ar gelfyddyd megis *ballet* gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn wael. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i wella'r cyllid ar gyfer y portffolio diwylliant?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cyllid wedi cynyddu'n arthrol ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Ychydig oedd i ddechrau ac efallai mai dim ond 1 y cant ydyw yn awr, ond rhaid ichi gofio bod angen edrych ar y cynnydd canrannol yn hytrach na'r ganran o'r grant bloc. Mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a'r cleientiaid sy'n cael eu cyllido'n uniongyrchol wedi cael cynnydd mawr yn eu cyllidebau dros y chwe mlynedd ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad.

Eleanor Burham: Mae'n ddigon hawdd ichi sôn am yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i wneud, ond yr ydym wedi cael dystiolaeth yn y pwylgor fod angen a chapasiti arthrol yn y maes hwn y mae angen ei gyllido.

Un o'r problemau mawr ynglŷn â'r grwpiau hyn yw bod llawer yn cael eu rhedeg gyda'r nesaf peth i ddim gan wirfoddolwyr. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau y bydd rhagor o nawdd ar gael ar sail cylchred tair i bum mlynedd, yn hytrach na'r cylchred blwyddyn presennol a'r system bidiau? Mae hynny'n treulio llawer ar gapasiti sefydliadau—y cyfan y mae'r staff yn ei wneud yw bidio rhwng yr amserleni byr. Beth a wnewch i dawelu ein meddyliau ynghylch y mater hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni thybiaf fod gwlad yn y byd lle na fyddch yn dod o hyd i sefydliadau diwylliannol yn cwyno nad oes digon o arian ar gael i bob ymgeisydd, a phe na fyddai'r ymgeiswyr yn cystadlu yn erbyn ei gilydd, yn gweld eu harian yn diflannu ar ôl tair i bum mlynedd ac yna mewn trafferthion neu'n gorfol cau.

Rhaid inni gofio bod *ballet* wedi dod o'r cysgodion i fod yn ffurf gelfyddydol sydd wedi ei datblygu'n dda yng Nghymru; galleg hefyd ddweud yr un peth am ddawns mewn ystyr ehangach. Mae gan ddawns a *ballet* oblygiadau anferthol o safbwyt ffitrwydd, ac mae hyn yn golygu y dylem fod yn rhoi blaenoriaeth iddynt, hyd yn oed o

music and the visual arts. I am all in favour of giving a greater priority to dance and ballet, but that always has implications for other applicants and supplicants for state aid in the cultural field.

gymharu â ffurfiâu celfyddydol sy'n cael eu derbyn a'u deall yn well, megis cerddoriaeth a'r celfyddydau gweledol. Yr wyf yn llwyr o blaid rhoi rhagor o flaenoriaeth i ddawns a *ballet*, ond mae gan hynny yn wastad oblygiadau i ymgeiswyr a deisyfwr eraill am gymorth gwladol yn y maes diwylliannol.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I have no changes to report to this week's business. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which can be found on the Chamberweb under supporting documents. Further to this morning's deliberations in the Business Committee meeting, it has been determined that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration: the Education (Listed Bodies) (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2005, the National Health Service (Optical Charges and Payments) and (General Ophthalmic Services) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005 and the Special Guardianship (Wales) Regulations 2005.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes drafft? Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Felly, galwaf ar y Trefnydd i gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno, Weinidog, fod y syniad o bobl yn aros ar droli er mwyn cael triniaeth a sylw mewn ysbytai yn gwbl wrthun ac annerbyniol. Yn wyneb y cyhoeddusrwydd a roddwyd i'r arosiadau hyn ar droliau, a rowch sicrwydd inni y cawn ddadl lawn ar y mater hwn yn fuan?

Yn wyneb y datganiadau a gawsom gan y Prif Weinidog y prynhawn yma ynghylch yr angen i arbed ar wariant iechyd er mwyn sicrhau'r rhaglen fuddsoddi i adeiladu

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Nid oes gennys newidiadau i adrodd amdanynt i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y'i gwelir yn y datganiad drafft, sydd i'w weld ar we'r Siambra dan ddogfennau ategol. Yn sgil y trafodaethau y bore yma yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes, penderfynwyd nad oedd yn rhaid cyfeirio'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth at bwyllgor pwnc i roi rhagor o ystyriaeth iddynt: Gorchymyn Addysg (Cyrff Rhestredig) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Ffioedd a Thaliadau Optegol) a (Gwasanaethau Offthalmig Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 a Rheoliadau Gwarchodaeth Arbennig (Cymru) 2005.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the draft business statement? I see that at least 10 Members object. Therefore, I call the Business Minister to formally propose the business statement.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am sure that you would agree, Minister, that the idea of people waiting on a trolley for treatment and attention in hospitals is completely abhorrent and unacceptable. In light of the publicity given to these trolley waits, will you give us an assurance that a full debate will be held on this issue soon?

In light of the First Minister's statements this afternoon on the need for savings in health expenditure to secure capital investment for hospital building, will you ensure that the

ysbytai, a wnewch sicrhau y cawn ddatganiad ar hynny yn fuan gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol?

Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi sylwadau Plaid Geidwadol Cymru ar gadeiryddion paneli craffu Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar yr angen am ddadl ar ddeintyddiaeth a'r diffyg gwasanaeth o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd.

David Melding: Minister, you will be aware of the Conservative group's concern that the Labour Party on Caerphilly County Borough Council has decided to allocate chairs of scrutiny committees to its own group. This goes against established practice, it drives a train through the reforms towards executive structures in local government, and it risks being emulated by other Labour-dominated councils across Wales. A clear lead must come from the Minister as to how this abuse will be rectified.

Kirsty Williams: We would also like to see the Minister for Health and Social Services explain to Assembly Members and their constituents, who are expecting new hospitals to be built, how local health boards and trusts will have to make significant savings to afford the revenue costs. You may have identified the money to build these hospitals, but you have not identified money to keep them running.

With regard to a debate on dentistry services, the answer given by the Minister for Health and Social Services, and his refusal to come here to debate this issue, reveals that he feels that he is on weak ground and that he cannot come here to defend his performance, and that of the Government, on dental services.

I support the comments that David Melding has just made. The Local Government and Public Services Committee report on new local government structures was endorsed by

Minister for Health and Social Services also makes a statement on that issue soon?

Plaid Cymru will support the Welsh Conservatives' comments on the chairs of Caerphilly County Borough Council scrutiny panels. We will also support the Liberal Democrats on the need for a debate on dentistry and the lack of service at present within the national health service in Wales.

David Melding: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o bryder grŵp y Ceidwadwyr fod y Blaid Lafur ar Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili wedi penderfynu rhannu cadeiryddiaethau pwylgorau craffu i'w grŵp ei hun. Mae hyn yn mynd yn groes i'r arferiad sydd wedi ei sefydlu, mae'n chwalu'n llwyr y diwygiadau tuag at strwythurau gweithredol mewn llywodraeth leol, ac mae perygl y bydd hyn yn cael ei efelychu gan gynghorau eraill sydd dan reolaeth Llafur ledled Cymru. Rhaid i'r Gweinidog roi arweiniad pendant ynghylch sut y bydd y camddefnydd hwn yn cael ei unioni.

Kirsty Williams: Byddem hefyd yn hoffi gweld y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn esbonio wrth Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'u hetholwyr, sydd yn disgwyl i ysbytai newydd gael eu hadeiladu, sut y bydd yn rhaid i ymddiriedolaethau a byrddau iechyd lleol wneud arbedion sylweddol i fforddio'r costau refeniw. Mae'n bosibl eich bod wedi dynodi'r arian i adeiladu'r ysbytai hyn, ond nid ydych wedi dynodi'r arian i'w cynnal.

O ran cael dadl ar wasanaethau deintyddiaeth, mae'r ateb a roddodd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a'r ffaith iddo wrthod dod yma i ddadlau am y mater hwn, yn datgelu ei fod yn teimlo ei fod ar dir sigledig ac na all ddod yma i amddiffyn ei berfformiad, a pherfformiad y Llywodraeth, ynghylch gwasanaethau deintyddol.

Cefnoga y sylwadau y mae David Melding newydd eu gwneud. Cymeradwyodd y Gweinidog a'r Cynulliad cyfan adroddiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau

the Minister and the whole Assembly with regard to the role of opposition Members on scrutiny committees. In light of the actions of Caerphilly council—and I suspect that other councils will follow—which has stated that, unless the Minister forces it to do so, it has no intention of allowing opposition members to chair the scrutiny committees, we need the Finance Minister to come forward and say what she intends to do to ensure that her will and her request is carried out by local government in Wales.

Leighton Andrews: Today is a particularly poignant day in the history of the Rhondda, as it is 40 years ago today that the Cambrian colliery disaster took place, in which 31 people died and 13 were injured. Can I ask you, Minister, that we have a debate on the possibility of creating a people's history museum in Wales, as advocated by a number of my colleagues, particularly Huw Lewis, on this side. That would give us the opportunity to mark moments such as this properly, with a proper history of the contribution made by the people of the coalfield communities to the building of modern Wales.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I was surprised to hear the open declaration of Plaid Cymru forming an alliance with the Welsh Conservatives. It is interesting because, in today's *Western Mail*, one of Plaid Cymru's leaders, Adam Price, says clearly that he would never go into coalition with the Welsh Conservatives. There is a political intention behind opposing our business statement, Rhodri Glyn. What it denotes, we will see, as all of your leaders get together, fall apart, get together and do not know which way they are going.

The serious point that you made, Rhodri Glyn, in relation to effective emergency care services, has been addressed by the Minister for Health and Social Services. He addressed this in the debate on 23 February, in what was an important opportunity to explain to all Members about the effective emergency care services that we are developing in Wales as a result of the Welsh emergency care access collaborative, reporting on the results of an 18-month service improvement.

Cyhoeddus ar strwythurau llywodraeth leol o safbwyt rôl Aelodau'r wrtblaid ar bwylgorau craffu. Yng ngoleuni gweithredoedd cyngor Caerffili—ac amheuaf y bydd cynghorau eraill yn dilyn—sydd wedi dweud, oni bai fod y Gweinidog yn ei orfodi i wneud hynny, nad yw'n bwriadu gadael i aelodau'r wrtblaid gadeirio'r pwylgorau craffu, mae gofyn i'r Gweinidog Cyllid gamu ymlaen a dweud beth y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud i sicrhau bod llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru yn cyflawni ei hewylls a'i dymuniad.

Leighton Andrews: Mae heddiw yn ddiwrnod arbennig o ingol yn hanes y Rhondda, oherwydd mai 40 mlynedd yn ôl i heddiw y digwyddodd trychineb pwl glo y Cambrian, pan fu farw 31 o bobl ac 13 yn cael eu hanafu. A gaf ofyn ichi, Weinidog, a gawn ddadl ar y posibilrwydd o greu amgueddfa hanes y bobl yng Nghymru, yn unol â chais nifer o'm cyd-Aelodau, yn enwedig Huw Lewis, ar yr ochr hon. Byddai hynny'n rhoi inni'r cyfle i nodi adegau fel hyn yn briodol, gyda hanes priodol am y cyfraniad a wnaeth pobl cymunedau'r meysydd glo at adeiladu'r Gymru fodern.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Yr oedd yn syndod i mi pan glywais y datganiad agored bod Plaid Cymru yn ffurfio cynghrair gyda Cheidwadwyr Cymru. Mae'n ddiddorol, oherwydd yn y *Western Mail* heddiw, dywed un o arweinwyr Plaid Cymru, Adam Price, yn bendant na fyddai byth yn ffurfio clymbiaid gyda Cheidwadwyr Cymru. Mae bwriad gwleidyddol y tu ôl i wrthwnebu ein datganiad busnes, Rhodri Glyn. Beth y mae'n ei olygu, cawn weld, wrth i'ch holl arweinwyr ddod at ei gilydd, chwalu, dod at ei gilydd, heb wybod i ba gyfeiriad y maent yn mynd.

Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi rhoi sylw i'r pwyt difrifol a wnaethoch, Rhodri Glyn, ynglŷn â gwasanaethau gofal argyfwng effeithiol. Rhoddodd sylw i hyn yn y ddadl ar 23 Chwefror, pan gafwyd cyfle pwysig i esbonio wrth yr holl Aelodau am y gwasanaethau gofal argyfwng effeithiol yr ydym yn eu datblygu yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i raglen gydweithredol Cymru ar fynediad i ofal brys, yn adrodd ar

ganlyniadau gwelliant yn y gwasanaeth dros 18 mis.

The capital programme was dealt with extensively during questions to the First Minister, and I also take on board Kirsty's comments on this issue. The Government has already made available to the Assembly details of the NHS budget, including details of the capital programme. Why can you not celebrate the fact that we trebled the capital programme for the NHS in Wales? You are the ones who always go on about the private finance initiative; we are trebling the public capital programme to build hospitals in Wales. We heard the commitment to the hospital that is being built in Caerphilly, along with hospitals being built in Holywell, Ebbw Vale, Merthyr Tydfil and across Wales. We have already made details of this known; it is a key priority, and the people of Wales will want to hear about this public capital investment.

You went on, Rhodri Glyn, to talk about dentistry, and Kirsty also came in on this point. [*Interruption.*] There you go, the alliance is now in place.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have had to have words previously with the Reverend Rhodri Glyn Thomas. It is not appropriate for you to seek to make further supplementary interventions when the Minister is replying in order. I counsel the Minister not to listen to anything that is said by people who are sitting down.

Jane Hutt: From the Reverend, or irreverent, Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

As I said last week, the Minister for Health and Social Services has given a commitment to hold a debate in the autumn. We will hold that debate in October; that is the appropriate time to hold it, as we will know the results of the £5 million investment in the personal dental services scheme, which he announced a few weeks ago, that follows the £5.5 million which went into the preparation of the new contract. However, I have secured a commitment from the Minister to issue a written statement on dentistry towards the end of this session. That will be timely in terms of demonstrating the interest with

Ymdriniwyd yn helaeth â'r rhaglen gyfalaf yn ystod cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog, a derbyniaf hefyd sylwadau Kirsty am y mater hwn. Mae'r Llywodraeth eisoes wedi rhyddhau i'r Cynulliad fanylion cyllideb y GIG, gan gynnwys manylion y rhaglen gyfalaf. Pam na allwch glodfori'r ffaith ein bod wedi treblu'r rhaglen gyfalaf ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru? Chi sydd yn traethu drwy'r amser am y fenter cyllid preifat; yr ydym yn treblu'r rhaglen gyfalaf i adeiladu ysbytai yng Nghymru. Clywsom am yr ymrwymiad i'r ysbyty sydd yn cael ei adeiladu yng Nghaerffili, ynghyd â'r ysbytai a adeiledir yn Nhreffynnon, Glyn Ebwy, Merthyr Tudful ac ar draws Cymru. Yr ydym eisoes wedi rhyddhau'r manylion ynghylch hyn; mae'n un o'r blaenoriaethau allweddol, a bydd ar bobl Cymru eisiau clywed am y buddsoddiad cyfalaf cyhoeddus hwn.

Aethoch yn eich blaen, Rhodri Glyn, i siarad am ddeintyddiaeth, a daeth Kirsty hefyd i mewn ar y pwyt hwn. [*Torri ar draws.*] Dyna chi, mae'r cynghrair bellach wedi ei sefydlu.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Bu'n rhaid imi gael gair o'r blaen gyda'r Parchedig Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Nid yw'n briodol ichi wneud ymyriadau atodol pellach pan fydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb mewn trefn. Cynghoraf y Gweinidog i beidio â gwrando ar unrhyw beth y mae rhai sydd yn eistedd yn ei ddweud.

Jane Hutt: Oddi wrth y Parchedig, neu'r amharchus, Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Fel y dywedais yr wythnos diwethaf, mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi rhoi addewid y bydd yn cynnal dadl yn ystod yr hydref. Byddwn yn cynnal y ddadl hon ym mis Hydref; dyna'r amser priodol i'w chynnal, oherwydd y byddwn yn gwybod beth fydd canlyniadau'r buddsoddiad £5 miliwn yn y cynllun gwasanaethau deintyddol personol, cynllun a gyhoeddodd rai wythnosau yn ôl, buddsoddiad sydd yn dilyn y £5.5 miliwn a gyfrannwyd at barato'i'r contract newydd. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi sicrhau addewid oddi wrth y Gweinidog y bydd yn cyflwyno

which personal dental schemes are being taken forward. You also have questioning opportunities during the Minister for Health and Social Services's report to committee and through Assembly questions.

datganiad ysgrifenedig am ddeintyddiaeth tuag at ddiwedd y cyfarfod hwn. Bydd hynny'n amserol er mwyn dangos y diddordeb mewn datblygu'r cynlluniau deintyddol personol. Mae gennych hefyd gyfleoedd i godi cwestiynau yn ystod adroddiad y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gerbron y pwylgor a thrwy gyfrwng cwestiynau'r Cynulliad.

3.10 p.m.

I am surprised that Caerphilly County Borough Council has been mentioned with regard to the important recommendations that came through the Local Government and Public Services Committee report, in which you were all engaged. It was an important report, the recommendations of which look at how to ensure that local government is delivered in partnership with the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure robust overview and scrutiny in local government.

Yr wyf yn synnu bod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili wedi cael ei grybwyl yng nghyswllt yr argymhellion pwysig a ddaeth drwy gyfrwng adroddiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, pwylgor yr oeddech oll yn gysylltiedig ag ef. Yr oedd yn adroddiad pwysig, adroddiad yr oedd ei argymhellion yn edrych ar sut i sicrhau bod llywodraeth leol yn cael ei chyflawni mewn partneriaeth â Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru er mwyn sicrhau trosolwg a chrâu cadarn mewn llywodraeth leol.

I assure you that the Finance Minister is working with the Welsh Local Government Association to consider what progress can be made in relation to all the recommendations. Those recommendations include the issue of the allocation of scrutiny chairs, which is a matter for each local authority and is not one where the Government can tell local authorities what to do. The important point is that the Minister is working with the WLGA, and I am sure that the committee, and its Chair, Ann Jones, will also take this forward in terms of delivering on the report.

Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau bod y Gweinidog Cyllid yn gweithio gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i ystyried pa gynnydd y gellir ei wneud yng nghyswllt yr holl argymhellion. Ymystyr y argymhellion hyn yr oedd y cwestiwn o ddewis cadeiryddion pwylgorau craffu, rhywbeth sydd yn fater i bob awdurdod lleol ac nid rhywbeth lle y gall y Llywodraeth ddweud wrth awdurdodau lleol beth i'w wneud. Y pwynt pwysig yw bod y Gweinidog yn gweithio gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ac yr wyf yn sicr y bydd y pwylgor, a'i Gadeirydd, Ann Jones, hefyd yn gweithredu ar hyn o safwynt cyflawni'r hyn sydd yn yr adroddiad.

Can I just respond to Leighton briefly?

A gaf ymateb i Leighton yn fyr?

The Presiding Officer: Yes, Minister, you—
[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Briefly.'] Order. The opposition frontbench is not presiding over this session. The relevant Standing Order clearly states that the Business Minister shall be entitled to reply, and she will do so.

Y Llywydd: Cewch, Weinidog, fe—
[AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Yn fyr.'] Trefn. Nid mainc flaen yr wrthblaid sydd yn llywyddu dros y cyfarfod hwn. Dywed y Rheol Sefydlog berthnasol y bydd gan y Trefnydd yr hawl i ymateb, a gwnaiff hynny.

Jane Hutt: The business statement is an

Jane Hutt: Mae'r datganiad busnes yn rhan

important part of the process of government and scrutiny in the Assembly. Leighton made a serious point. We were reminded of two important points of history by Hywel Francis MP. We had 60,000 people working the south Wales coalfields 40 years ago. The National Union of Mineworkers at Cambrian Lodge was instrumental in developing the campaign for a minimum wage, which was realised by a Labour Government. I will certainly take forward the suggestion about a people's history museum discussion and debate in the Assembly.

Cynnig: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.

Motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 26.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmyntion Composite Motion: Approval of Orders

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 24.25:

1. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly members on 10 May 2005 on the draft Smoke Flavourings (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

b) approves that the Smoke Flavourings (Wales) Regulations 2005 are made in accordance with:

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 26 April 2005,

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005, and

iii) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 10 May 2005;

2. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 10 May 2005 on the draft Housing (Right to Buy) (Priority of Charges) (Wales) Order 2005; and

b) approves that the Housing (Right to Buy) (Priority of Charges) (Wales) Order 2005 are made in accordance with:

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005,

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005. (NDM2436)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25:

1. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 10 Mai 2005 ar Reoliadau Cyflasynnau Mwg (Cymru) 2005; ac

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cyflasynnau Mwg (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Ebrill 2005,

ii) yr arfaniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005, a

iii) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 10 Mai 2005;

2. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 10 Mai 2005 ar Orchymyn Tai (Hawl i Brynu) (Blaenoriaeth Arwystlon) (Cymru) 2005; a

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Tai (Hawl i Brynu) (Blaenoriaeth Arwystlon) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â:

i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005,

ii) yr arfaniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005. (NDM2436)

*Cynnig (NDM2436): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2436): For 55, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun

Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Hawliau Ailfynediad a Fforffediad (Swm a Chyfnod Rhagnodedig) (Cymru) 2005, Deddf Cyfunddaliad a Diwygio Cyfraith Lesddaliad 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 3 ac Arbediad a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2005, Rheoliadau Tai Lesddaliad (Hysbysiad o Warchodaeth Yswiriant) (Cymru) 2005, Rheoliadau Landlord a Thenant (Hysbysu o Rent) (Cymru) 2005, Rheoliadau Tribiwnlysoedd Prisio Lesddaliadau (Gweithdrefn) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 a Rheoliadau Taliadau Gwasanaeth (Gofynion Ymgynghori) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005

Approval of the Rights of Re-entry and Forfeiture (Prescribed Sum and Period) (Wales) Regulations 2005, the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002 (Commencement No 3 and Saving and Transitional Provision)(Wales) Order 2005, the Leasehold Houses (Notice of Insurance Cover)(Wales) Regulations 2005, the Landlord and Tenant (Notice of Rent) (Wales) Regulations 2005, the Leasehold Valuation Tribunals (Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005, and the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005

Y Llywydd: Cynigiwyd ein bod yn trafod y chwe eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd oni bai fod gwthrwynebiad. Gwelaf nad oes.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Rights of Re-entry and Forfeiture (Prescribed Sum and Period) (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2437)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005 in relation to the draft Rights of Re-entry and Forfeiture (Prescribed Sum and Period) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the Rights of Re-entry and Forfeiture (Prescribed Sum and Period) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

i) the draft laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005; and

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2438)

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next six items of business are taken together, unless there are any objections. I see that there are none.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyflawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Hawliau Ailfynediad a Fforffediad (Swm a Chyfnod Rhagnodedig) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2437)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005 mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau draft Ailfynediad a Fforffediad (Swm a Chyfnod Rhagnodedig) (Cymru) 2005; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Ailfynediad a Fforffediad (Swm a Chyfnod Rhagnodedig) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

i) y draft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005; a

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005.

(NDM2438)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002 (Commencement No 3 and Saving and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2439)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005 in relation to the draft Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002 (Commencement No 3 and Saving and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 2005; and

2. approves that the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002 (Commencement No 3 and Saving and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 2005 is made in accordance with:

i) the draft laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005; and

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2440)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Leasehold Houses (Notice of Insurance Cover) (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2441)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005 in relation to the draft Leasehold Houses (Notice of Insurance Cover) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Cyfunddaliad a Diwygio Cyfraith Lesddaliad 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 3 ac Arbediad a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2439)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005 mewn perthynas â Gorchymyn drafft Deddf Cyfunddaliad a Diwygio Cyfraith Lesddaliad 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 3 ac Arbediad a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2005; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Cyfunddaliad a Diwygio Cyfraith Lesddaliad 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 3 ac Arbediad a Darpariaeth Drosiannol) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â:

i) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005; a

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2440)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Tai Lesddaliad (Hysbysiad o Warchodaeth Yswiriant) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2441)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005 mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau drafft Tai Lesddaliad (Hysbysiad o Warchodaeth Yswiriant) (Cymru) 2005; a

2. approves that the Leasehold Houses (Notice of Insurance Cover) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

i) the draft laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005; and

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2442)

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Tai Lesddaliad (Hysbysiad o Warchodaeth Yswiriant) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

i) y draft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005; a

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2442)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Landlord and Tenant (Notice of Rent) (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2443)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Landlord a Thenant (Hysbysu o Rent) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2443)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005 in relation to the draft Landlord and Tenant (Notice of Rent) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005 mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau draft Landlord a Thenant (Hysbysu o Rent) (Cymru) 2005; a

2. approves that the Landlord and Tenant (Notice of Rent) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Landlord a Thenant (Hysbysu o Rent) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005,

a) y draft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005,

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005; and

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005; a

c) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005. (NDM2444)

c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005. (NDM2444)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Leasehold Valuation Tribunals (Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2445)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Tribiwnlysoedd Prisio Lesddaliadau (Gweithdrefn) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2445)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005 in relation to the draft Leasehold Valuation Tribunals (Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the Leasehold Valuation Tribunals (Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2446)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2447)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 3 May 2005 in relation to the draft Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the Service Charges (Consultation Requirements) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 20 April 2005. (NDM2448)

I am grateful for the agreement of the Assembly to take all these Orders together.

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005 mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau draft Tribiwnlysoedd Prisio Lesddaliadau (Gweithdrefn) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005; ac

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Tribiwnlysoedd Prisio Lesddaliadau (Gweithdrefn) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

a) y draft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2446)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Taliadau Gwasanaeth (Gofynion Ymgynghori) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2447)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Mai 2005 mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau draft Taliadau Gwasanaeth (Gofynion Ymgynghori) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005; ac

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Taliadau Gwasanaeth (Gofynion Ymgynghori) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

a) y draft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ebrill 2005. (NDM2448)

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar bod y Cynulliad wedi cydsynio â thrafod pob un o'r Gorchmynion

As you know, the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002 introduced many changes to the residential leasehold system that will benefit leaseholders in England and Wales. The leasehold provisions have been implemented in stages in both countries by a series of commencement Orders. The first and second commencement Orders took effect in Wales in early 2003 and 2004, and a third Order will take effect on 31 May 2005. There will be at least one other further commencement Order to introduce outstanding provisions although the timing of that is not yet clear. I think that we all agree that leasehold is a very unsatisfactory form of tenure, and despite a series of reforms there are still abuses of the system.

The changes will stem these abuses, and this is a crucial step in dealing with the problems experienced by leaseholders of houses and flats. The new measures being debated today include safeguards for leaseholders by placing obligations on landlords and preventing them from taking certain measures that would disadvantage leaseholders.

Taken together, the reforms that we are debating will help to redress the uneven balance between the rights of landlords and leaseholders, give leaseholders a greater degree of control over the management of their homes, and protect the substantial investment that leaseholders have made. The measures safeguard leaseholders' investments by preventing landlords from seizing their considerable assets because of minor infractions on the part of the leaseholder, prevent unreasonable or oppressive behaviour by unscrupulous landlords, and provide flexibility to tackle any new forms of abuse that may arise in future.

Many think that the reforms in the 2002 Act do not go far enough, and I accept that the Act is not a panacea to all leasehold problems. However, the Assembly has made determined efforts to help leaseholders. This is the third package of measures, and I believe that these will make further improvements.

hyn gyda'i gilydd. Fel y gwyddoch, bu i Ddeddf Cyfunddaliad a Diwygio Cyfraith Lesddaliad 2002 gyflwyno nifer o newidiadau i'r system lesddaliad preswyl, newidiadau a fydd o fantais i lesddeiliaid yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Cafodd y darpariaethau lesddaliad eu gweithredu fesul cam yn y ddwy wlad drwy gyfres o Orchmynion cychwyn. Daeth y Gorchymyn cychwyn cyntaf, a'r ail, i rym yng Nghymru ar ddechrau 2003 a 2004, a bydd trydydd Gorchymyn yn dod i rym ar 31 Mai 2005. Ceir o leiaf un Gorchymyn cychwyn arall i gyflwyno'r darpariaethau sydd yn weddill er nad yw amseriad hyn yn glir eto. Credaf ein bod oll yn cytuno bod lesddaliad yn ffurf anfoddaol iawn ar ddeiliadaeth, ac er gwaethaf cyfres o ddiwygiadau, caiff y system ei chamddefnyddio o hyd.

Bydd y newidiadau'n atal y camarferion hyn, ac mae hwn yn gam hollbwysig o ran delio â'r problemau a gaiff rhai sydd yn lesddeiliaid tai a fflatiau. Ymysg y mesurau newydd y ceir dadl arnynt heddiw y mae rhai sydd yn diogelu lesddeiliaid drwy osod rhwymedigaethau ar landlordiaid a'u hatal rhag cymryd rhai camau a roddai lesddeiliaid dan anfantais.

O'u cymryd gyda'i gilydd, bydd y diwygiadau sydd dan sylw gennym yn y ddadl hon yn helpu i unioni'r diffyg cydbwysedd rhwng hawliau landlordiaid a lesddeiliaid, yn rhoi mwy o reolaeth i lesddeiliaid dros y dull o redeg eu cartrefi, ac yn diogelu'r buddsoddiad sylweddol y mae lesddeiliaid wedi'i wneud. Mae'r mesurau hyn yn diogelu buddsoddiadau lesddeiliaid drwy atal landlordiaid rhag meddiannu eu hasedau sylweddol oherwydd mân dramwyddo ar ran y lesddeiliaid, yn atal ymddygiad afresymol neu ormesol gan landlordiaid diegwyddor, ac yn cynnig hyblygrwydd i ddelio ag unrhyw fath o gamarfer newydd a allai godi yn y dyfodol.

Mae llawer o'r farn nad yw'r diwygiadau yn Neddf 2002 yn mynd yn ddigon pell, a derbyniaf nad yw'r Ddeddf yn datrys yr holl broblemau sydd yn ymwneud â lesddeiliadaeth. Er hynny, mae'r Cynulliad wedi ymdrechu'n daer i helpu lesddeiliaid. Hwn yw'r trydydd pecyn o fesurau, a chredaf y bydd y rhain yn sicrhau gwelliannau

pellach.

Additional changes to the leasehold system would require primary legislation, and I will be honest with you and say that I cannot, realistically, see further parliamentary time being devoted to leasehold matters. I am of course happy to make representations to the UK Government on issues that need to be addressed specifically in Wales, and this matter is no exception. However, we also need to get the balance right between landlords and tenants as it is only right that landlords' interests are also protected. Today, it is important that we focus on the very necessary leasehold reforms that we are putting in place and on the significant impact that these will have on leaseholders in Wales.

I know that Members have concerns, particularly about issues regarding leaseholders. We have tried to address some of those in the Order, but I am aware that Members will probably want further issues to be taken forward with the UK Government in future.

Owen John Thomas: As the Minister said, the Order brings into force several progressive measures that will further strengthen the rights of leaseholders. I welcome the new reforms, but it is our duty as National Assembly Members to consider such matters in a Welsh context. With an estimated 40 per cent of the UK's long-leasehold domestic properties, this has been a major problem in Wales for over 100 years. Lloyd George describes the leasehold system—where one person owns the land underneath another person's home—as 'legalised robbery', but then Wales's needs have always been subsumed within and subordinate to the general needs of England. Even the radical Labour Government of 1945 had no time to deal with this obvious social injustice, and when the matter was addressed by Westminster in 1967, the Leasehold Reform Act 1967 retained the bias of the system against the leaseholder and was aptly described by Gwynfor Evans at the time as a ground landlord's charter.

Byddai newidiadau ychwanegol i'r system lesddeiliadaeth yn gofyn deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, a dywedaf wrthych yn onest nad wyf yn rhagweld y bydd mwy o rhagor y Senedd yn cael ei neilltuo i drafod materion sydd yn ymwneud â lesddeiliadaeth. Wrth gwrs, byddaf yn falch o gyflwyno sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU ar faterion sydd yn gofyn sylw'n benodol yng Nghymru, ac nid yw'r mater hwn yn eithriad. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn rhaid inni hefyd ddal y ddysgl yn wastad rhwng landlordiaid a thenantiaid gan ei bod yn holol iawn i hawliau landlordiaid gael eu hamddiffyn hefyd. Heddiw, mae'n bwysig inni ganolbwytio ar y diwygiadau tra angenrheidiol i lesddeiliadaeth yr ydym yn eu rhoi ar waith ac ar yr effaith sylweddol a gânt ar lesddeiliadaid yng Nghymru.

Gwn fod Aelodau'n pryderu yng Nghylch rhai materion, yn enwedig rhai sydd yn ymwneud â lesddeiliadaid. Yr ydym wedi ceisio rhoi sylw i rai ohonynt yn y Gorchymyn, ond gwn ei bod yn debygol y bydd Aelodau am weld trafod ar faterion eraill gyda Llywodraeth y DU yn y dyfodol.

Owen John Thomas: Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, mae'r Gorchymyn hwn yn rhoi ar waith amryw o fesurau blaengar a fydd yn cryfhau hawliau lesddeiliadaid ymhellach. Croesawaf y diwygiadau newydd, ond mae'n ddyletswydd arnom fel Aelodau y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ystyried materion o'r fath yng nghyd-destun Cymru. Amcangyfrifir mai yma y mae 40 y cant o'r tai annedd sydd ar lesddaliad hir yn y DU, ac mae hyn wedi bod yn broblem fawr yng Nghymru ers dros 100 mlynedd. Bu i Lloyd George ddisgrifio'r system lesddeiliadaeth—lle y mae un person yn berchen ar y tir sydd dan gartref rhywun arall—yn 'lladrud sy'n cael ei gyfreithloni', ond mae anghenion Cymru wedi'u cynnwys erioed o fewn anghenion Lloegr a'u darostwng iddynt. Nid oedd amser hyd yn oed gan y Llywodraeth Lafur radical yn 1945 i ddelio â'r anghyfiawnder cymdeithasol amlwg hwn, a phan drafodwyd y mater gan San Steffan yn 1967, parodd Deddf Diwygio Lesddaliad 1967 i'r system barhau i ochri yn erbyn y lesddeiliad ac fe'i galwyd yn briodol gan Gwynfor Evans ar y pryd yn siarter y landlord tir.

In the late 1970s, Dafydd Wigley and Dafydd Elis-Thomas tabled questions on my behalf as part of the campaign for leasehold reform—a campaign in which a younger Sue Essex was much involved, joined later by a young Michael German. In 1978, James Callaghan was forced to enter into a pact with Plaid Cymru, and one of its six conditions of support for the Labour Government at the time was that there should be a measure of leasehold reform included in the housing Bill, which was eventually passed and enacted under the Conservative Government in 1980. The Housing Act 1980 brought about the establishment of local leasehold tribunals, which enabled leaseholders to challenge the extortionate freehold prices of ground landlords without having to use the expensive Lands Tribunal.

Between the Leasehold Reform Act 1967 and the motion to approve the Leasehold Valuation Tribunals (Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005, which are now before us, we have been drip-fed, piecemeal, leasehold reform over a period of 38 years in response to a problem that was first flagged up in Wales in the nineteenth century. Even now, glaring weaknesses, leading to gross injustices and anxiety, remain where leaseholders enter into the process of purchasing their freehold.

I have recent case evidence of leaseholders being asked to pay freehold prices that are between 22 per cent and 600 per cent above the finally agreed freehold valuation. Leaseholders still have to pay the solicitors' and surveyors' fees for both themselves and the ground landlord when purchasing the freehold. The combined professional fees alone for the simple transaction of freehold purchase, which involves three short items of correspondence, can often exceed the freehold price.

3.20 p.m.

The leaseholder is not given a breakdown of the freehold price unless a surveyor is employed, and the resulting double fee

Ar ddiwedd y 1970au, cyflwynodd Dafydd Wigley a Dafydd Elis-Thomas gwestiynau ar fy rhan fel rhan o'r ymgrych dros ddiwygio lesddeiliadaeth—ymgrych y bu Sue Essex yn ymwneud yn helaeth â hi pan oedd yn iau, ac yr ymunodd Michael German ifanc â hi'n ddiweddarach. Yn 1978, gorfodwyd James Callaghan i wneud cytundeb gyda Phlaid Cymru, ac un o'i chwe amod ar gyfer cefnogi'r Llywodraeth Lafur ar y pryd oedd y dylid cynnwys rhai diwygiadau i lesddeiliadaeth yn y Mesur tai, a gafodd ei basio yn y diwedd a'i wneud yn Ddeddf dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn 1980. Arweiniodd Deddf Tai 1980 at sefydlu tribiwnlysoedd lesddaliad lleol, a alluogodd lesddeiliad i herio'r crocbrisiau a godai landlordiaid am rydd-ddaliadau heb orfod mynd i'r gost fawr o ddefnyddio'r Tri-biwnlys Tiroedd.

Rhwng Deddf Diwygio Lesddaliad 1967 a'r cynnig i gymeradwyo Rheoliadau Tri-biwnlysoedd Prisio Lesddaliadau (Gweithdrefn) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005, sydd ger ein bron yn awr, cawsom ddiwygiadau i lesddeiliadaeth bob hyn a hyn a fesul tipyn dros gyfnod o 38 mlynedd mewn ymateb i broblem y tynnwyd sylw ati gyntaf yng Nghymru yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Hyd yn oed yn awr, erys gwendidau amlwg, sydd yn arwain at anghyfiawnder a phryder mawr, pan fydd lesddeiliad yn dechrau ar y broses o brynu eu rhydd-ddaliad.

Mae gennyd dystiolaeth o achosion diweddar lle y gofynnwyd i lesddeiliad dalu prisiau am rydd-ddaliadau sydd rhwng 22 y cant a 600 y cant yn uwch na'r prisiad ar y rhydd-ddaliad a gytunwyd yn y diwedd. Mae lesddeiliad yn dal i orfod talu ffioedd i gyfreithwyr a syrfewyr drostynt hwy eu hunain a thros y landlord tir wrth brynu'r rhydd-ddaliad. Gyda'i gilydd, gall y ffioedd proffesiynol yn unig am y trafodiad syml o brynu rhydd-ddaliad, sydd yn cynnwys tri llythyr byr, fod yn fwy yn aml na phris y rhydd-ddaliad.

Ni chaiff y lesddeiliad ddadansoddiad o bris y rhydd-ddaliad oni chyflogir syrfewr, ac mae'r ffi ddwbl a geir o ganlyniad yn fwy na

usually exceeds £600 for an exercise that takes less than 15 minutes. The freehold purchase process causes great anxiety to most leaseholders, and many settle for overpriced freeholds to bring the matter to a close. This pressure is recognised in tribunals as the Delaforce effect.

The Westminster Government is conservative by nature. It was set up to defend established interests and, furthermore, has always regarded the concerns of Wales as being marginal at best—leasehold is a clear example of its disinterest. In the recent general election, Labour won with a majority of 67. Scotland returned 41 Labour MPs, and Wales returned 29 Labour MPs, making a total of 70 Scots and Welsh Labour Members—three more than Labour's majority. Without Scots and Welsh MPs, Westminster would reflect its true colours. Thus, Labour hangs on to Wales and Scotland not out of any interest in those two nations, but, first and foremost, to retain power.

When discussing the need for our National Assembly to have law-making powers, one WAG Minister asserted, rather insultingly, that we must learn to walk before we can run. Surely, on matters such as leasehold and restoring the pension rights of Allied Steel and Wire workers—taken up recently by Rhodri—and many other important issues that call for swift, radical and just measures, it is the Westminster Government and its offspring, the Welsh Assembly Government, that appear to be crawling, leave alone walking, or occasionally choosing to run.

Given the powers recommended by the Richard commission, we could gradually build a new Wales, reflecting our own political traditions, and where our needs would be of central importance and concern. We would not have to wait over 100 years to reform an unjust system such as leasehold.

Mark Isherwood: Notwithstanding the concerns raised when the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Act 2002 was debated in

£600 fel arfer, a hynny am waith sydd yn cymryd llai na 15 munud. Mae'r broses o brynu rhydd-ddaliad yn peri pryder mawr i'r rhan fwyaf o lesddeiliaid, ac mae llawer yn talu pris rhy uchel am rydd-ddaliadau er mwyn rhoi pen ar y mater. Yr enw a roddir ar y pwysau hwn mewn tribiwnlysoedd yw effaith Delaforce.

Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan yn gediwadol wrth reddf. Fe'i sefydlwyd i warchod buddiannau sefydledig ac, yn ogystal â hynny, mae bob amser wedi ystyried pryderon Cymru'n rhai ymylol ar y gorau—mae lesddeiliadaeth yn engraifft amlwg o'i diffyg diddordeb. Yn yr etholiad cyffredinol diweddar, enillodd Llafur â mwyafrif o 67. Yn yr Alban etholwyd 41 o ASau Llafur, ac yng Nghymru etholwyd 29 o ASau Llafur, gan wneud cyfanswm o 70 o Aelodau Llafur o Gymru a'r Alban—tri yn fwy na mwyafrif Llafur. Heb ASau Cymru a'r Alban, byddai San Steffan yn dangos ei lliw go iawn. Oherwydd hynny, mae Llafur yn dal ei gafael ar Gymru a'r Alban, nid oherwydd unrhyw ddiddordeb yn y ddwy wlad hynny, ond, yn bennaf oll, i gadw grym.

Wrth drafod yr angen i'n Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gael pwerau deddfu, haerodd un o Weinidogion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn eithaf sarhaus, fod rhaid inni ddysgu cerdded cyn y gallwn redeg. Yn sicr, o ran materion fel lesddeiliadaeth ac adfer hawliau pensiwn gweithwyr Allied Steel and Wire—a godwyd yn ddiweddar gan Rhodri—a llawer o faterion pwysig eraill sydd yn galw am fesurau buan, radical a chyflawn, ymddengys mai Llywodraeth San Steffan a'i hephil, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, sydd yn cropian, heb sôn am gerdded, neu redeg weithiau, os yw'n dewis.

O gael y pwerau a argymhellwyd gan gomisiwn Richard, gallem yn raddol adeiladu Cymru newydd, gan adlewyrchu ein traddodiadau gwleidyddol ein hunain, a lle y rhoddir y pwys mwyaf ar ein hanghenion ni. Ni fyddai'n rhaid inni aros mwy na 100 mlynedd i ddiwygio system anghyflawn fel lesddeiliadaeth.

Mark Isherwood: Er gwaethaf y pryderon a fynegwyd pan fu dadl ar Ddeddf Cyfunddaliad a Diwygio Cyfraith Lesddaliad

Westminster, we will support the motions on the grounds that they help to ensure that the interests of landlords and leaseholders are more balanced. They will enable leaseholders to choose the insurer that provides the best value for money, give leaseholders more reasonable notice for the payment of ground rent, improve the efficiency of the Leasehold Valuation Tribunal, and clarify the appropriate accounting period for service charges so that disputes may be avoided between landlords and leaseholders.

However, during the Bill's second reading, Geoffrey Clifton-Brown MP stated that

'it is clear that the system of leasehold was designed in another age and that things have moved on. We welcome the concept of commonhold and consider it especially appropriate for new developments'

and that

'it would be a pity if the Bill could not be made to apply to buildings that have not yet been built'.

I endorse his comments that a provision should be inserted into the Bill to allow lessees to insure with an insurance company approved by the landlord, thereby giving them control over insurance, and enabling the landlord to ensure that the property has been insured properly. This strikes me as providing good protection for existing lessees. In no-fault right-to-management companies, the commonhold community statement should lay down the powers of insurance, especially as this enables leaseholders to obtain far cheaper insurance, and, in addition, gives rebates back to the long leaseholders. No doubt, with the increasing use of no-fault right-to-manage companies, people will get a better deal on the management of their property.

Concerns were also expressed in the House of Commons by Bill Wiggin MP, now Shadow Secretary of State for Wales, when he agreed that

'commonhold is a positive measure that

2002 yn San Steffan, cefnogwn y cynigion ar y sail eu bod yn helpu i sicrhau y bydd buddiannau landlordiaid a lesddeiliaid yn fwy cyfartal. Byddant yn galluogi lesddeiliaid i ddewis yr yswiriwr sydd yn cynnig y gwerth gorau am arian, yn rhoi rhybudd mwy rhesymol i lesddeiliaid ar gyfer talu rhent tir, yn peri i'r Tribiwnlys Prisio Lesddaliadau fod yn fwy effeithlon, ac yn egluro'r cyfnod cyfrifyddu priodol ar gyfer taliadau gwasanaeth fel y gellir osgoi anghydfodau rhwng landlordiaid a lesddeiliaid.

Fodd bynnag, yn ystod ail ddarlleniad y Mesur, dywedodd Geoffrey Clifton-Brown AS ei bod

yn amlwg bod y system lesddeiliadaeth wedi'i dyfeisio mewn oes arall a bod y byd wedi newid ers hynny. Croesawn y cysyniad o gyfunddeiliadaeth ac fe'i hystyriwn yn arbennig o addas ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd

ac

y byddai'n drueni pe na fyddai modd gwneud y Mesur yn berthnasol i adeiladau sydd heb eu codi eto.

Ategaf ei sylwadau i'r perwyl y dylid cynnwys darpariaeth yn y Mesur i ganiatáu i lesddeiliaid yswirio gyda chwmni yswiriant a gymeradwywyd gan y landlord, fel y caent reolaeth dros yswiriant, ac fel y gallai'r landlord sicrhau bod yr eiddo wedi'i yswirio'n iawn. I'm tyb i, mae hynny'n cynnig amddiffyniad da i'r lesddeiliaid presennol. Mewn cwmnïau heb fai sydd â'r hawl i reoli, dylai'r datganiad cymunedol cyfunddaliadol bennu'r pwerau yswirio, yn enwedig gan fod hynny'n galluogi lesddeiliaid i gael yswiriant sydd yn rhatach o lawer, a hefyd yn rhoi ad-daliadau i'r rhai sydd â lesddaliadau hir. Yn sicr, gyda'r defnydd cynyddol o gwmnïau heb fai sydd â'r hawl i reoli, bydd pobl yn cael gwell bargen o ran y dull o reoli eu heiddo.

Mynegwyd pryderon hefyd yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin gan Bill Wiggin AS, sydd bellach yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yr Wrthblaid, pan gytunodd fod

cyfunddaliad yn fesur cadarnhaol y dylid ei

should be introduced properly and speedily'.

Bill Wiggin agreed with the vice-chairman of the Federation of Private Residents' Associations when he stated that

'the one big disappointment with the Bill is the extreme difficulty it poses for converting existing long leaseholds into commonhold's'.

Bill pointed out that he is right, and that his organisation is also anxious to ensure that the reforms do not render existing residents' owned and managed leaseholds unmanageable, thereby enabling groups to mount coups within blocks. This legislation still appears to fail the need to tackle problems arising from flying freeholds in adjoining properties, often in the same block, with common parts.

As Bill Wiggin stated at the conclusion to the third reading to the Commonhold and Leasehold Reform Bill,

'Although our proceedings have been illuminating and educational for me, it is a shame that Parliament's 81st attempt to reform leasehold leaves us with three sad deficits on freehold purchase, forfeiture and, perhaps most important, 100 per cent unanimity. Commonhold was to be the panacea for all the ills of leasehold tenure. By their insistence on unanimity, however, the Government have, staggeringly, neutered their own Bill. I am afraid, therefore, that we will be back for an 82nd attempt at reform, and it is a great shame that we have only tinkered with the edges of the problem.'

I conclude by quoting Geoffrey Clifton-Brown, who, in summing up during the debate on the second reading, stated that

'It is particularly unfortunate... [f]or a bill of 174 clauses to have a Committee timetable of just two weeks [which] is inadequate; it does no service to our constituents or to democracy. The Government should be ashamed of themselves, and I hope that on future occasions they will think about whether it is necessary to have a timetable of

gyflwyno'n fuan ac mewn modd priodol.

Yr oedd Bill Wiggin yn cyd-fynd â barn is-gadeirydd Ffederasiwn Cymdeithasau Preswylwyr Preifat a ddywedodd mai

yr hyn sydd yn peri'r siom fwyaf yn y Mesur yw ei fod yn ei gwneud yn anodd iawn troi'r lesddaliadau hir presennol yn gyfunddaliadau.

Dyweddodd Bill ei fod yn gywir, a bod y corff y mae'n aelod ohono'n awyddus hefyd i sicrhau na fydd y diwygiadau'n peri ei bod yn amhosibl cadw trefn ar y lesddaliadau y mae preswylwyr yn berchen arnynt ac yn eu rheoli ar hyn o bryd, fel bod grwpiau mewn blociau yn gallu ceisio cipio grym. Ymddengys fod y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn methu â mynd i'r afael â phroblemau sydd yn codi oherwydd rhydd-ddaliadau ansgwar mewn tai cyfagos, a hynny'n aml yn yr un bloc, sydd â rhannau cyffredin.

Fel y dywedodd Bill Wiggin ar derfyn trydydd darlleniad y Mesur Cyfunddaliad a Diwygio Cyfraith Lesddaliad,

Er bod ein trafodion wedi bod yn ddadlennol ac yn addysgiadol i mi, mae'n drueni bod unfed ymgais ar bedwar ugain y Senedd i ddiwygio lesddeiliadaeth yn ein gadael â thri diffyg anffodus o ran prynu rhydd-ddaliadau, fforffedu ac, yn bwysicaf oll efallai, unfrydedd llwyr. Yr oedd cyfunddaliad i fod yn eli at bob clwyf ar gyfer holl ddiffygion lesddeiliadaeth. Drwy fynnu unfrydedd, fodd bynnag, mae'r Llywodraeth, yn syfrdanol, wedi ysbaddu ei Mesur ei hun. Mae arnaf ofn, felly, y cawn ail ymgais ar bedwar ugain i ddiwygio, ac mae'n drueni nad ydym ond wedi braiddgyffwrdd â'r broblem.

Terfynaf drwy ddyfynnu geiriau Geoffrey Clifton-Brown, a ddywedodd, wrth grynhai yn ystod y ddadl ar yr ail ddarlleniad, ei bod

yn arbennig o anffodus... yn achos Mesur sydd â 174 o gymalau, mai dim ond pythefnos a amserlennwyd ar ei gyfer yn y Pwyllgor, gan nad yw hynny'n ddigon; nid yw hynny o fudd i'n hetholwyr nac i ddemocratiaeth. Rhag cywilydd i'r Llywodraeth, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd yn ystyried yn y dyfodol a oes angen cael

that sort... This has been a comprehensive debate and this is a welcome Bill. Many people in this country will welcome what we are doing tonight. They will not welcome it, however, if the Bill that is put on to the statute book is wrong, inadequate, has shortcomings and imposes increased costs for leaseholders and commonholders because it'

retains flaws that should have been addressed at this opportunity.

Peter Black: The Welsh Liberal Democrats are happy to support the secondary legislation before us. It clearly takes forward important provisions of the Act and, as has already been said, seeks to redress the balance between leaseholder and lessor. Owen John Thomas's comments on leasehold were absolutely right; leasehold is an old form of tenure that is largely out of date in the twenty-first century. Acts have been passed to do away with rent charges, which were another way of imposing a charge on land that is held freehold, and another way by which the original landowner could continue to extract a rent from land, even though he or she had sold the freehold of that land. Leasehold is just another way of doing that; it is a way of retaining control of the land while someone else occupies it, and a way of extracting a rent from that land and, ultimately, getting the land back, even though someone has paid a substantial sum of money for the right of occupation of that land. In that sense, it is a very old and outdated form of land tenure that goes back to feudal times, and I hope that, at some stage, the Westminster Government is willing to bite the bullet and abolish it altogether, as it did with rent charges.

On the provisions of the legislation, there are issues with regard to tribunals and their cost. When we have debated this before, we have talked about the costs and how they should be borne by the lessor and the lessee, and that the lessee is, effectively, bearing all the costs of purchasing the freehold title. That has always tended to be the case in normal land transactions, but, of course, when you balance that against the fact that the lessee is already occupying the land, has already paid

amserlen o'r fath... Bu'r ddadl hon yn un gynhwysfawr ac mae'r Mesur hwn i'w groesawu. Bydd llawer yn y wlad hon yn croesawu'r hyn a wnawn heno. Ni fyddant yn ei groesawu, fodd bynnag, os bydd y Mesur a roddir ar y llyfr statud yn anghywir, yn annigonol ac yn ddiffygol, ac yn un sydd yn gorfodi lesdeiliad a chyfunddeiliad i fynd i fwy o gostau am fod yn ddo

ddiffygion a ddylai fod wedi cael sylw wrth gael y cyfle hwn.

Peter Black: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn fodlon cefnogi'r is-ddeddfwriaeth sydd ger ein bron. Mae'n amlwg ei bod yn hyrwyddo darpariaethau pwysig sydd yn y Ddeddf ac, fel y dywedwyd eisoes, mae'n ceisio unioni'r cydbwysedd rhwng y lesdeiliad a'r prydleswr. Yr oedd sylwadau Owen John Thomas am lesdeiliadaeth yn hollol gywir; mae lesdeiliadaeth yn hen ffurf ar ddeiliadaeth sydd yn hen ffasiwn i raddau helaeth yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae Deddfau wedi'u pasio i gael gwared â thaliadau rhent, a oedd yn ddull arall o osod arwystl ar dir rhydd-ddaliadol, ac yn fodd arall i'r perchenog tir gwreiddiol ddal i gael rhent am y tir, er ei fod wedi gwerthu rhydd-ddaliad y tir hwnnw. Nid yw lesdeiliadaeth ond yn ddull arall o wneud hynny; mae'n fodd i gadw rheolaeth ar y tir tra bo rhywun arall yn ei ddefnyddio, ac yn fodd i gael rhent am y tir hwnnw ac, yn y pen draw, cael y tir yn ôl, er bod rhywun wedi talu swm sylweddol o arian am yr hawl i ddefnyddio'r tir hwnnw. Yn yr ystyr honno, mae'n ffurf hynafol a hen ffasiwn ar ddeiliadaeth tir sydd yn deillio o'r oes ffiwdalaidd, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd Llywodraeth San Steffan yn barod rywbryd i wasgu'i dannedd a'i diddymu'n gyfan gwbl, fel y gwnaeth yn achos taliadau rhent.

O ran darpariaethau'r ddeddfwriaeth, mae cwestiynau'n codi mewn cysylltiad â thribiwnlysoedd a'u cost. Pan ydym wedi cael dadleuon ar hyn o'r blaen, yr ydym wedi sôn am y costau gan ddweud y dylent gael eu hysgwyddo gan y prydleswr a'r lesdeiliad, a bod y lesdeiliad, i bob pwrrpas, yn dwyn yr holl gostau o brynu'r hawl i'r rhydd-ddaliad. Felly y bu erioed gan mwyaf yn achos trafodion tir arferol, ond, wrth gwrs, pan ystyriwch hynny yng ngoleuni'r ffaith bod y

a substantial sum of money for the land, and is being asked to pay additional money over and above that to maintain that right, then, clearly, an injustice is being done. The fact that the legislation is trying to make tribunals easier and is trying to assist the rights of lessees is commendable. However, at the end of the day, total reform is the only way forward, and I hope that this is not just a matter for Wales but that we can eventually abolish leasehold tenure altogether throughout the United Kingdom.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): Owen John, I have always understood and respected your interest in the issue of leasehold. As you mentioned, it is not just an interest of yours; it goes across parties. You mentioned the noble Lord, who now presides here, and Sue Essex and Mike German have also contributed to many of these diverse issues.

On your general comments, and those of Peter Black, there are concerns about leasehold and whether it is fit for purpose, and Mark suggested the same. I am, therefore, more than happy to continue to make representations to the UK Government and, should Government time become available, to request that it looks at it again and at the anomalies that will still exist despite the various improvements to the system.

Mark, I cannot comment on timetables and issues elsewhere, but I am grateful for your party's support for what I think are good reforms. The rights of re-entry and forfeiture regulations will bring enormous benefits to tenants, and I think that they will have security and peace of mind from knowing that they will not lose an entire interest due to minor breaches, which is important.

3.30 p.m.

I think that there is a balance of interest between the tenants and landlords in that legislation.

lesddeiliad yn defnyddio'r tir eisoes, ei fod eisoes wedi talu swm sylweddol o arian am y tir, ac y gofynnir iddo dalu arian ychwanegol ar ben hynny i gadw'r hawl honno, mae'n amlwg bod anghyflawnder yn digwydd. Mae'r ffaith bod y ddeddfwriaeth yn ceisio hwyluso tribywlynsoedd a rhoi hwb i hawliau lesddeiliadaid yn rhywbeth i'w gannol. Fodd bynnag, yn y pen draw, diwygiad llwyr yw'r unig ffordd ymlaen, a gobeithiaf nad mater i Gymru'n unig yw hyn ac y gallwn lwyd ddiddymu lesddeiliadaeth yn y diwedd ledled y Deyrnas Unedig.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyflawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Owen John, yr wyf bob amser wedi deall a pharchu'ch diddordeb ym mhwnc lesddeiliadaeth. Fel y dywedasoch, nid diddordeb i chi'n unig ydyw; mae'n rhywbeth trawsbleidiol. Cyfeiriasoch at yr ardderchocaf Arglwydd, sydd bellach yn llywyddu yma, ac mae Sue Essex a Mike German hwythau wedi cyfrannu at lawer o'r materion amrywiol hyn.

Ynghylch eich sylwadau cyffredinol, a rhai Peter Black, mae pryderon ynghylch lesddeiliadaeth ac a yw'n addas i'r diben, ac awgrymodd Mark yr un peth. Gan hynny, yr wyf yn fodlon iawn dal i gyflwyno sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU ac, os bydd amser ar gael gan y Llywodraeth, gofyn iddi ailedrych ar hyn ac ar yr anghysonderau a fydd yn parhau o hyd er gwaethaf y gwahanol welliannau i'r system.

Mark, ni allaf wneud sylwadau am amserlenni ac am faterion sydd yn codi mewn mannau eraill, ond yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth eich plaid i'r diwygiadau hyn, a ystyriaf yn rhai da. Bydd y rheoliadau ar hawliau aiffynediad a fforffediad yn dod â buddion enfawr i denantiaid, a chredaf y caint ymdeimlad o sicrwydd a thawelwch meddwl o wybod na fyddant yn colli buddiant cyfan oherwydd mân dramgyrddo, ac mae hynny'n bwysig.

Credaf fod cydbwysedd buddiannau rhwng y tenantaid a'r landlordiaid yn y ddeddfwriaeth hon.

I think that the notice of insurance regulations is important, as you have alluded. Even in that, we have the benefit of a balance between landlords and tenants. It is important that we recognise that these may not cover all the points that Members might wish to be covered, but they are an improvement on the previous regulations.

It is important that we recognise that Parliament has taken a view on these matters. We are implementing them in Wales, and I look forward to the final package that comes through. I suggest to Members that I will be happy to pursue the detail of some of these matters, and I would be grateful if Members could correspond with me should they need to take these matters to the Wales Office.

Credaf fod y rheoliadau hysbysiad o yswiriant yn bwysig, fel y dywedasoch. Hyd yn oed yma gwelwn gydbwysedd rhwng landlordiaid a thenantiad. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod nad yw'r rhain o bosibl yn ymdrin â'r holl bwyntiau y byddai'r Aelodau'n hoffi eu gweld yn cael sylw, ond maent yn well na'r rheoliadau blaenorol.

Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bod y Senedd wedi mynegi ei safbwyt ar y materion hyn. Yr ydym yn eu gweithredu yng Nghymru, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld y pecyn terfynol a gynhyrchir. Yr wyf yn awgrymu wrth yr Aelodau y byddaf yn barod i edrych ar fanylion rhai o'r materion hyn, a byddwn yn falch pe gallai'r Aelodau gysylltu â mi pe bai arnynt eisiau mynd â'r materion hyn i Swyddfa Cymru.

Cynnig (NDM2437): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2437): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val

Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

*Cynnig (NDM2438): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2438): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl

Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2439): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2439): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2440): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2440): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2441): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2441): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2442): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2442): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter

Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sergeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2443): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2443): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn

Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwin
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2444): O blaid 49, Ynatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2444): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice

Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2445): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2445): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2446): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2446): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne

Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2447): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2447): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Elis-Thomas, Dafydd
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan

Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2448): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2448): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine

Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.36 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.36 p.m.*

Troseddau Hiliol yng Nghymru Racially Motivated Crime in Wales

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendment 2 in the name of David Melding.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

1. condemns race hatred and race crime wherever that takes place in Wales;

2. sets on record its view that racism has no place in Wales; and

3. supports the ongoing work of the Assembly Government in promoting a multi-agency approach to tackling racially motivated crime. (NDM2432)

I am sure that the Assembly is united in taking forward in practical and concrete ways the spirit and intent of this motion, namely that racism has no place in Wales. Importantly, this debate will help us to understand and learn how we can promote a multi-agency approach to tackling racially motivated crime in Wales.

When Cherry Short, the Commissioner for Racial Equality, recently reminded us prior to the general election of our responsibilities in terms of tackling racist attitudes, she said that a public political debate in which solutions are frankly and factually debated was of value to everyone living in Wales.

Y Dirprwy Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a gwelliant 2 yn enw David Melding.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn condemnio casineb hiliol a throseddau hiliol ble bynnag y bydd yn digwydd yng Nghymru;

2. yn cofnodi ei farn nad oes lle i ragfarn ar sail hil yng Nghymru; ac

3. yn cefnogi gwaith parhaus Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i hyrwyddo ymagwedd amlasiantaethol tuag at fynd i'r afael â throseddau hiliol. (NDM2432)

Yr wyf yn sicr bod y Cynulliad yn unfrydol ynglŷn â gweithredu, mewn ffyrdd ymarferol a phendant, naws a bwriad y cynnig hwn, sef nad oes lle i hiliaeth yng Nghymru. Bydd y ddadl hon, yn bwysig iawn, yn ein helpu i ddeall a dysgu sut y gallwn hyrwyddo ymagwedd amlasiantaethol tuag at fynd i'r afael â throseddau hiliol yng Nghymru.

Wrth ein hatgoffa cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol ynglŷn â'n cyfrifoldeb i fynd i'r afael ag agweddau hiliol, dywedodd Cherry Short, y Comisiynydd Cydraddoldeb Hiliol, y byddai dadl wleidyddol gyhoeddus, lle y ceir dadlau yn ffeithiol ac yn ddi-flewyn-ar-dafod yngylch atebion, o fudd i bob un sy'n byw yng Nghymru.

I am happy to support amendment 2 in the name of David Melding, as I think that we would all want to provide our support to targeted programmes that tackle racism and improve understanding among communities.

On amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, which asks for a report to Plenary by December 2005, we are having a debate today, and I do not believe that the situation will have changed considerably between now and then. Therefore, I will not be supporting the amendment, but I will take your views on board. The implementation of the race equality scheme will undoubtedly be a vehicle for monitoring action, as will be the Committee on Equality of Opportunity.

On Jocelyn's amendment 3, I am aware of the excellent work of the North Wales Race Equality Network. However, funding for race equality councils is a matter for the Commission for Racial Equality, and is not directly related to the debate that we are having today. I have also formally answered questions on this issue.

In opening this debate, as Minister responsible for equality, I hope that we are clear that all hate crime is abhorrent and has no place in civil society. Racist hate crime is particularly corrosive because it can hurt not only individuals, but entire communities, and can lead to serious rifts in social cohesion. Racial hatred and bigotry could, if we let them, threaten Wales's proud tradition of racial harmony. It is our duty to ensure that that is not allowed to happen. The issue of racist crime requires the most sensitive handling, and that is equally true of today's debate. We must guard against being alarmist; it is far better to stress factors that offer reassurance. For example, the setting up of the Faith Communities Forum by the First Minister, post 11 September, has provided an important vehicle to facilitate discussion between politicians and the various faith groups in Wales.

3.40 p.m.

Yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi gwelliant 2 yn enw David Melding, gan fy mod yn credu y byddem i gyd yn awyddus i gefnogi rhagleni wedi eu targedu sy'n mynd i'r afael â hiliaeth ac sy'n gwella dealtwriaeth ymhlih cymunedau.

O ran gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, sy'n gofyn am adroddiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn erbyn Rhagfyr 2005, yr ydym yn cael dadl heddiw, ac nid wyf yn credu y bydd y sefyllfa wedi newid llawer o hyn i fis Rhagfyr. O ganlyniad, ni fyddaf yn cefnogi'r gwelliant, ond derbyniaf eich sylwadau. Bydd gweithredu'r cynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol yn sicr yn gyfrwng i fonitro'r sefyllfa, a bydd y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal hefyd yn gyfrwng i'w monitro.

Ynglŷn â gwelliant 3 Jocelyn, gwn am y gwaith rhagorol sy'n cael ei wneud gan Rwydwaith Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Gogledd Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mater i'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol yw arian ar gyfer cynghorau cydraddoldeb hiliol, ac nid yw'n uniongyrchol gysylltiedig â'r ddadl yr ydym yn ei chael heddiw. Yr wyf hefyd wedi rhoi atebion ffurfiol i gwestiynau ar y mater hwn.

Wrth agor y ddadl hon, fel y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am gydraddoldeb, yr wyf yn gobeithio ein bod yn deall bod pob trosedd casineb yn wrthun ac nad oes lle iddynt mewn cymdeithas sifil. Mae trosedd casineb hiliol yn cael effaith ddifrifol iawn, oherwydd nid unigolion yn unig sy'n cael eu brifo, ond cymunedau cyfan, a gall arwain at rwygiadau difrifol mewn cydlyniant cymdeithasol. Gallai casineb hiliol a rhagfarn, pe caent lonydd, fygwth traddodiad balch Cymru o gytgord hiliol. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom sicrhau na chaniateir i hynny ddigwydd. Mae angen bod yn sensitif iawn wrth ddelio â throseddu hiliol, ac mae hynny yr un mor wir am y ddadl heddiw. Rhaid gochel rhag codi bwganod; mae'n llawer gwell pwysleisio ffactorau sy'n cynnig tawelwch meddwl. Er enghraifft, mae sefydlu'r Fforwm Cymunedau Ffydd gan Brif Weinidog Cymru, ar ôl 11 Medi, wedi bod yn gyfrwng pwysig i hwyluso trafodaethau rhwng gwleidyddion a'r grwpiau ffydd amrywiol sydd yng Nghymru.

Reference to the increase in recorded racist crime runs the risk of causing alarm when, in fact, it has a positive side in that many offences and incidents are now recognised as having a racist dimension and people are coming forward to report them. Therefore, to an extent, an increase is not necessarily all bad, and the same is true of figures recording domestic abuse. That racist crime is recognised as such, and that people are encouraged to make incidents known, is down to rigorous legislation and the impact of certain key reports, such as the Macpherson report on the inquiry into the death of Stephen Lawrence. It was that report that gave us the definition of a racist incident, now widely accepted. It is:

‘A racist incident is any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person.’

It is subtle, and allows room for people’s personal perceptions. Another major development has been the creation of a category of offence as being racially or religiously aggravated. Such offences carry higher maximum penalties and cover assault, verbal abuse, harassment and criminal damage among others.

There have also been important changes in the way that ethnicity is recorded and documented. The old four-point classification of ‘black, white, Asian or other’ is now being replaced across the criminal justice system with the much broader 16-point census categories, and self nomination has been brought in. The aim is a single common system. It is true to say that, in terms of ethnic monitoring in the criminal justice system, different agencies have been moving at different speeds and there has not always been commonality of methods or data sets. That makes analysis difficult, particularly of patterns and trends emerging that could inform action. However, this is set to change.

Mae perygl inni ddychryn pobl wrth gyfeirio at y cynnydd mewn troseddau hiliol a gofnodwyd, er bod ochr gadarnhaol i hyn mewn gwirionedd, o ystyried bod llawer o droseddau a digwyddiadau yn cael eu cydnabod bellach fel rhai sydd â dimensiwn hiliol a bod pobl yn dod ymlaen i roi gwybod amdanyst. Felly, i raddau, nid yw cynnydd o reidrwydd yn ddrwg i gyd. Mae'r un peth yn wir am ffigurau cam-drin yn y cartref. Yr hyn sy'n gyfrifol am yffaith bod troseddu hiliol yn cael ei gydnabod fel troseddu hiliol, a bod pobl yn cael eu hannog i roi gwybod am ddigwyddiad, yw'r ddeddfwriaeth drylwyr ac effaith ambell adroddiad pwysig, fel adroddiad Macpherson ar yr ymchwiliad i farwolaeth Stephen Lawrence. Yr adroddiad hwn a roddodd inni'r diffiniad o ddigwyddiad hiliol, sy'n cael ei dderbyn yn gyffredinol erbyn hyn, sef:

Mae digwyddiad hiliol yn golygu unrhyw ddigwyddiad sy'n cael ei weld fel un hiliol gan y dioddefwr neu unrhyw un arall.

Mae'n gynnill, ac mae lle i ganfyddiadau personol pobl. Datblygiad pwysig arall yw creu categori o droseddau sy'n waeth oherwydd elfen o weithredu ar sail hil neu grefydd. Mae'r gosb fwyaf ar gyfer troseddau o'r fath yn mynd gam ymhellach, ac mae'r troseddau'n cynnwys ymosod, cam-drin geiriol, aflonyddu a difrod troseddol ymhlið pethau eraill.

Gwelwyd newidiadau pwysig hefyd yn y modd y mae ethnigrwydd yn cael ei gofnodi a'i ddogfennu. Mae'r hen ddull dosbarthu pedwar pwyt sef, ‘du, gwyn, Asiaidd neu arall’ yn cael ei ddisodli erbyn hyn yn y system cyflawnnder troseddol gan gategorïau cyfrifiad 16-pwynt llawer ehangach, a chyflwynwyd hunan-enwebiad. Y bwriad yw cael un system gyffredin. Mae'n wir, o ran monitro ethnigrwydd yn y system cyflawnnder troseddol, bod rhai asiantaethau wedi bod yn symud yn gynt na'i gilydd ac nad yw'r dulliau na'r setiau data wedi bod yn gyffredin bob amser. O ganlyniad, mae'n anodd dadansoddi, yn enwedig dadansoddi patrymau a thueddiadau a allai arwain at gamau gweithredu. Fodd bynnag, bydd hyn yn newid.

So far, I have been talking in terms of black and minority ethnic groups as victims of crime, but it is also appropriate to touch on their experience of the criminal justice system, as this also gives some cause for concern. Ironically, given that people from minority ethnic communities are more likely to be victims, they are also more likely to be arrested on suspicion of crime, although this is followed by a lower conviction rate in the courts than that experienced by white defendants. Black people are six times more likely to be stopped and searched than white people and, although this figure represents an improvement during 2004, it is still worrying, as is the fact that all non-white groups have a higher representation as clients of the criminal justice system than they do in terms of the general population.

You will also be aware that people from minority ethnic communities are still under-represented in the police service, the prison service and prison governor grades. I believe that the answer is to have recruitment campaigns to attract these candidates and a thorough ongoing commitment among the agencies involved to diversity training at a national and local level. I am pleased to say this is the case among the Welsh police forces. South Wales Police has recently undertaken a pilot to test its protocols and documentation around stops and searches, with the issue of proportionality very much in mind. The force has made a commitment through its minorities support unit, which provides specialist advice to operational staff, and monitors and assists in service delivery in terms of racist or homophobic incidents. It also develops partnerships with agencies and communities—it has been supportive of the All Wales Saheli Association, for instance—and it feeds into the corporate approach to the media.

We need to take a hard look at policies and practices in relation to diversity issues. Primarily, it is important that, as an Assembly, we are seen to be an exemplar in

Hyd yn hyn, yr wyf wedi bod yn siarad am bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig fel dioddefwyr troseddau, ond mae hefyd yn briodol inni edrych ar eu profiad o'r system cyflawnder troseddol, gan fod hyn hefyd yn achosi rhywfaint o bryder. Yn eironig, a chymryd bod pobl o gymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn fwy tebygol o fod yn ddioddefwyr, maent hefyd yn fwy tebygol o gael eu harestio ar sail amheuaeth eu bod wedi troseddu, er bod hyn yn cael ei ddilyn gan gyfradd gollfarnu is yn y llysoedd nag ar gyfer diffynyddion gwyn. Mae pobl dduon chwe gwaith yn fwy tebygol o gael eu stopio a'u harchwilio na phobl wyn ac, er bod y ffigur hwn yn dangos gwelliant yn ystod 2004, mae'n dal i beri pryder, yn ogystal â'r ffaith yn achos pob grŵp o bobl nad ydynt yn bobl wyn fod y ganran sy'n gleientau i'r system cyflawnder troseddol yn uwch na'r ganran o'r boblogaeth gyffredinol.

Byddwch hefyd yn ymwybodol bod pobl o leiafrifoedd ethnig yn dal i fod heb gynrychiolaeth ddigonol yn yr heddlu a'r gwasanaeth carchardai ac ar raddfeydd llywodraethwyr carchardai. Credaf mai'r ateb yw cael ymgyrchoedd reciwtio er mwyn denu'r ymgeiswyr hyn ynghyd ag ymrwymiad cyson a phendant gan yr asiantaethau perthnasol i hyfforddiant amrywiaeth yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod hyn yn digwydd yn awdurdodau heddlu Cymru. Mae Heddlu De Cymru yn ddiweddar wedi cyflwyno cynllun peilot er mwyn profi ei brotocolau a'i ddogfennau mewn perthynas â stopio ac archwilio, gan roi cryn sylw i gwestiwn cymesuredd. Mae'r awdurdod wedi gwneud ymrwymiad drwy ei uned cefnogi lleiafrifoedd, sy'n darparu cyngor arbenigol i staff gweithredol, ac yn monitro ac yn cynorthwyo gyda'r gwaith o ddarparu gwasanaeth mewn perthynas â digwyddiadau hiliol neu homoffobig. Mae hefyd yn datblygu partneriaethau gydag asiantaethau a chymunedau—mae wedi bod yn gefnogol i Gymdeithas Saheli Cymru Gyfan, er enghraifft—ac mae'n bwydo'r dull corfforaethol o ymdrin â'r cyfryngau.

Mae angen inni edrych o ddifrif ar bolisiau ac arferion sydd ynglŷn â materion sy'n ymwneud ag amrywiaeth. Yn anad dim, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael ein gweld, fel

Wales. Our race equality scheme, which was launched in March, sets out our commitment to becoming an exemplar public authority in Wales in developing long-term positive change to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination, to promote race equality, and to promote good race relations as required under the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000. It is right that we are having this debate today.

I also believe that we need to tread carefully. We must remember that racist crime does not simply injure the victims or their property, but that it affects the whole family and erodes the standards of decency of the wider community. Trust and understanding between communities built up over years can be damaged by the climate of fear and anxiety that can surround a racist incident.

In Wales, we seek to address these issues in our communities and in Government, in the Assembly, through partnership and a challenging but hopefully united response in the Assembly. We have some way to go, but I am encouraged that there has been a sea change over the last few years and that that will continue and matters will improve year on year, moving us towards the building of a fairer and safer Wales for all.

Janet Ryder: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: insert at the end of point 3:

and calls for a report to Plenary by December 2005 on progress of actions this Government has taken to tackle racially motivated crime.

I propose amendment 3. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

notes that the work to tackle race related crimes in the North which is led by North Wales Race Equality Network is in imminent danger of closure because of lack of funding and calls on the Government to release core funding to North Wales Race Equality

Cynulliad, yn dangos esiampl yng Nghymru. Mae ein cynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol, a lansiwyd ym Mawrth, yn nodi'n hymrwymiad i ddod yn batrwm o awdurdod cyhoeddus yng Nghymru sy'n datblygu newid cadarnhaol hirdymor er mwyn dileu camwahaniaethu hiliol anghyfreithlon, hybu cydraddoldeb hiliol, a hybu cysylltiadau hiliol da fel sy'n ofynnol dan Ddeddf Cysylltiadau Hiliol (Diwygio) 2000. Mae'n briodol ein bod yn cael y ddadl hon heddiw.

Credaf hefyd fod angen inni droedio'n ofalus. Rhaid inni gofio bod troseddu hiliol nid yn unig yn achosi niwed i'r dioddefwyr neu eu heiddo, ond ei fod hefyd yn effeithio ar y teulu cyfan ac ar safonau cwrteisi'r gymuned ehangach. Gall ymddiriedaeth a dealtwriaeth rhwng cymunedau a ddatblygwyd dros y blynnyddoedd gael eu rhoi yn y fantol gan yr ymdeimlad o ofn a gofid a all fod yn gysylltiedig â digwyddiad hiliol.

Yng Nghymru, yr ydym yn ceisio rhoi sylw i'r materion hyn yn ein cymunedau ac yn y Llywodraeth, yn y Cynulliad, drwy bartneriaeth ac ymateb sy'n herio ond yn gwneud hynny mewn modd unedig gobeithio yn y Cynulliad. Mae cryn dipyn o waith i'w wneud, ond yr wyf wedi fy nghalonogi bod y sefyllfa wedi ei gweddnewid yn ystod y blynnyddoedd diwethaf ac y bydd hynny'n parhau ac y bydd pethau'n gwella o flwyddyn i flwyddyn, gan ein symud tuag at adeiladu Cymru decach a mwy diogel i bawb.

Janet Ryder: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu ar ddiwedd pwynt 3:

ac yn galw am gyflwyno adroddiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn erbyn mis Rhagfyr 2005 ar gynnydd y camau y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi'u cymryd i fynd i'r afael â throseddau hiliol.

Cynigiaf welliant 3. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi bod y gwaith o fynd i'r afael â throseddau sy'n gysylltiedig â rhagfarn ar sail hil yn y Gogledd dan arweiniad Rhwydwaith Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Gogledd Cymru mewn perygl o ddod i ben cyn hir oherwydd prinder arian ac yn galw ar y

Network to ensure its vital work continues.

Llywodraeth i ryddhau arian craidd i Rwydwaith Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Gogledd Cymru er mwyn sicrhau bod ei waith hanfodol yn parhau.

This is an important subject for debate, not least because I fear that the Labour Assembly Government has not yet grasped the fact that it is the North Wales Race Equality Network, more than any other voluntary agency in north Wales, that is making the biggest impact in raising awareness of racial prejudice, promoting racial harmony, challenging racial discrimination, working towards racial equality, educating and informing. At the same time, it actively combats racism, racially aggravated crime and racial violence. Nor has this Government grasped the fact that this most worthy organisation will cease to operate very soon unless some mechanism can be found to fund its core activities.

NWREN differs from many agencies serving the black and ethnic minority community in that it focuses directly on supporting victims of racial harassment. It collects data at the grass-roots level and feeds that data towards informing a policy agenda, and challenges racism on all levels. Its approach, though aligned with that of the Commission for Racial Equality and race equality councils, is innovative, in that it operates as a network covering all of north Wales. It acts as a focal point for racial harmony across the region and provides a forum to resolve racial tensions and discrimination. In short, this is the only agency devoted to tackling the behaviour that can lead to racially aggravated crime and violence. No other voluntary agency is delivering this agenda in north Wales, and I am in no doubt that if we are to successfully challenge racism in north Wales in all its forms, especially racist crime, the North Wales Race Equality Network should be a central focus of our efforts.

This is particularly relevant in view of the current climate, and irrefutable evidence of

Mae hwn yn destun dadl pwysig, yn rhannol am fy mod yn ofni nad yw'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn y Cynulliad eto wedi sylweddoli mai Rhwydwaith Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Gogledd Cymru (NWREN), yn fwy nag unrhyw asiantaeth wifoddol arall yn y Gogledd, sy'n cael yr effaith fwyaf o ran codi ymwybyddiaeth o ragfarn hiliol, hyrwyddo cytgord hiliol, herio gwahaniaethu hiliol, gweithio tuag at gydraddoldeb hiliol, addysgu a darparu gwybodaeth. Ar yr un pryd, mae'n gweithio'n ddiwyd i wrthseffyll hiliaeth, troseddu a ddwyseir gan elfennau hiliol a thrais hiliol. Nid yw'r Llywodraeth hon ychwaith wedi sylweddoli eto y bydd y sefydliad hynod deilwng hwn yn peidio â gweithredu'n fuan iawn oni bai y gellir canfod rhyw fecanwaith i ariannu ei weithgareddau craidd.

Mae NWREN yn wahanol i lawer o asiantaethau sy'n gwasanaethu'r gymuned ddu a lleiafrifoedd ethnig gan ei bod yn canolbwytio'n uniongyrchol ar gynorthwyo'r rhai sydd wedi dioddef aflonyddu hiliol yn eu herbyn. Mae'n casglu data ar lawr gwlad ac yn bwyo data i gyfrannu at agenda bolisi, ac mae'n herio hiliaeth ar bob lefel. Mae ei dull gweithredu, er ei fod yn cyd-fynd â dull y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol a'r cynghorau cydraddoldeb hiliol, yn arloesol, yn yr ystyr ei bod yn gweithredu fel rhwydwaith ar draws gogledd Cymru gyfan. Mae'n gweithredu fel canolbwyt i gytgord hiliol ar draws y rhanbarth ac yn cynnig fforwm i ddatrys tensiynau a gwahaniaethu hiliol. Yn fyr, hon yw'r unig asiantaeth sy'n gweithredu'n unswydd i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad sy'n gallu arwain at droseddu a thrais a ddwyseir gan elfennau hiliol. Nid oes yr un asiantaeth wifoddol arall yn cyflenwi'r agenda hon yn y Gogledd, ac yr wyf yn gwbl sicr, os ydym i herio hiliaeth yn ei amryfal ffuriau yn llwyddiannus yn y Gogledd, yn enwedig troseddu hiliol, y dylai Rhwydwaith Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Gogledd Cymru fod yn ganolbwyt i'n hymdreichion.

Mae hyn yn neilltuol o berthnasol o ystyried yr hinsawdd gyfredol, a'r dystiolaeth

racial crime in north Wales. In 1997 there were four racial incidents reported in the region; by 2000 the number of incidents had risen to 80, and, by 2004, to 337. This eightyfold increase cannot be explained solely in terms of increased reporting or new definitions of racial crime, according to Mike Pearson, especially as Dyfed-Powys Police reported only a tenfold increase, and South Wales Police and Gwent Police, a fourfold or fivefold increase.

While we started from a very low reported base in 1997 in north Wales, there is no doubt that the black and ethnic minority community there now faces a unique set of problems. North Wales is a very large and rural area, with a marginalised, diverse and geographically-fragmented black and ethnic minority population. In north Wales a black and ethnic minority community not only has to negotiate the phenomenon of rurality, but is also vulnerable to social isolation and community exclusion. The deputy chief constable of North Wales Police reports that victims of racist crimes often suffer more due to the nature of the offence, and are also more fearful of being the victim of crime than the white majority population is. At the same time, the isolation of certain members of the black and ethnic minority community in rural north Wales can make them more likely to be victims of racist crimes, compared to those in areas with larger, more focused ethnic-minority populations.

A recent study and analysing data on recorded incidents turned conventional wisdom around by suggesting that the risk to an individual of experiencing a racist incident tends to be 16 times higher in police areas serving rural communities. Yet, due to the rurality of north Wales, and the small size of the ethnic minority population, the issue could remain hidden, with crime going unreported. The problem could therefore be bigger than even the most recent figures suggest.

ddiymwad fod troseddau hiliol ar gynnydd yn y Gogledd. Ym 1997, adroddwyd am bedwar digwyddiad hiliol yn y rhanbarth; erbyn 2000 yr oedd nifer y digwyddiadau wedi cynyddu i 80, ac, erbyn 2004, i 337. Ni ellir egluro'r cynnydd pedwar ugain gwaith hwn yn nhermau mwy o adrodd neu ddiffiniadau newydd o droseddu hiliol yn unig, yn ôl Mike Pearson, yn enwedig gan i Heddlu Dyfed-Powys adrodd cynnydd deg gwaith, a Heddlu De Cymru a Heddlu Gwent gynnydd pedwar gwaith a phump gwaith y naill a'r llall.

Er inni ddechrau o sylfaen adrodd isel iawn ym 1997 yng ngogledd Cymru, nid oes amheuaeth fod y gymuned ddu a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yno yn wynebu set unigryw o broblemau yn awr. Mae gogledd Cymru yn ardal fawr iawn a gwledig, gyda phoblogaeth ddu a lleiafrifoedd ethnig amrywiol a darniog yn ddaearyddol sydd ar gyrron cymdeithas. Yng ngogledd Cymru, nid yn unig y mae'r gymuned ddu a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn gorfol ymdopi â ffenomen gwledigrwydd, ond mae hefyd yn agored i ynysu cymdeithasol ac allgáu cymunedol. Dywed dirprwy brif gwnstabl Heddlu Gogledd Cymru fod dioddefwyr troseddau hiliol yn aml yn dioddef mwy oherwydd natur y drosedd, a hefyd eu bod yn fwy ofnus y byddant yn wynebu troseddau yn eu erbyn nag yw'r boblogaeth wen fwyafriol. Ar yr un pryd, gall safle ynysig rhai aelodau o'r gymuned ddu a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yng ngogledd Cymru wledig eu gwneud yn fwy tebygol o ddioddef troseddau hiliol, o'u cymharu â'r rhai mewn ardaloedd sydd â phoblogaethau lleiafrifoedd ethnig mwy, a mwy o ffocws iddynt.

Trodd astudiaeth ddiweddar a data dadansoddi ar ddigwyddiadau a oedd wedi'u cofnodi y gred gonfensiynol ar ei phen drwy awgrymu bod y risg y bydd unigolyn yn dioddef digwyddiad hiliol yn tueddu i fod 16 gwaith yn uwch yn ardaloedd heddluoedd sy'n gwasanaethu cymunedau gwledig. Ond, oherwydd gwledigrwydd gogledd Cymru, a bod y boblogaeth lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn fach o ran maint, gallai'r mater hwn aros yn un cudd, a throseddu heb gael eu hadrodd. Gallai'r broblem fod yn fwy felly nag y mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf hyd yn oed yn ei awgrymu.

Since the establishment of the network in 2000, and the appointment of a manager in September 2004—a post that was funded by the Assembly only to September of this year—NWREN has striven to fulfil its aims. The network has completed a number of successful projects and has worked with organisations such as the Assembly, the National Probation Service, the University of Wales, Bangor and the Commission for Racial Equality. However, project-led funding alone will not keep this valuable organisation afloat. Any future delivery will be dependent on financial capacity. It is imperative that this monetary support continues. If its financial sustainability is to be strategically planned and maintained, NWREN must be helped to have the capacity to do that, and a commitment to combating racial crime and promoting racial equality is not a short-term initiative.

3.50 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You need to wind up, Janet; you have had over five minutes.

Janet Ryder: We need to build capacity within this relatively young voluntary organisation to help it to continue and to sustain the very valuable work that it does. I urge the Assembly to support this amendment.

Mark Isherwood: I propose amendment 2 in the name of David Melding. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

supports targeted programmes that tackle racism and improve the understanding of problems experienced.

I welcome the Minister's support for our amendment and I confirm that we will support the Plaid Cymru amendments.

For amendment 2 to be successful, as with amendment 3, we must embrace and nurture the good model established in north Wales by the North Wales Race Equality Network, established in partnership with north Wales housing associations and North Wales Police. Its aims include making north Wales a place where all people can build a successful,

Ers sefydlu'r rhwydwaith yn 2000, a phenodi rheolwr ym mis Medi 2004—swydd a ariannwyd gan y Cynulliad tan fis Medi eleni yn unig—mae NWREN wedi ymdrechu i gyflawni ei nodau. Mae'r rhwydwaith wedi cwblhau nifer o brosiectau llwyddiannus ac wedi gweithio gyda sefydliadau fel y Cynulliad, y Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol, Prifysgol Cymru, Bangor a'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd arian ar gyfer prosiectau yn unig yn cadw'r sefydliad gwerthfawr hwn ar ei draed. Bydd unrhyw wasanaeth i'r dyfodol yn dibynnu ar gapasiti ariannol. Mae'n hanfodol fod y cymorth ariannol hwn yn parhau. Os yw ei gynaliadwyedd ariannol i gael ei gynllunio a'i gynnal yn strategol, rhaid i NWREN gael help i sefydlu'r capasiti i wneud hynny, ac nid menter tymor byw yw ymrwymiad i ymladd troseddu hiliol a hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae angen ichi ddirwyn i ben, Janet, yr ydych wedi cael dros bum munud.

Janet Ryder: Mae angen inni ddatblygu gallu yn y mudiad gwirfoddol cymharol ifanc hwn i'w helpu i barhau a chynnal y gwaith hynod werthfawr y mae'n ei wneud. Anogaf y Cynulliad i gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiaf welliant 2 yn enw David Melding. Ychwanegu fel pwynt newydd ar ddiweddu y cynnig:

yn cefnogi rhaglenni sydd wedi eu targedu sy'n mynd i'r afael â rhagfarn ar sail hil a gwella'r ddealltwriaeth o'r problemau.

Croesawaf gefnogaeth y Gweinidog i'n gwelliant a chadarnhaf y byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau Plaid Cymru.

Er mwyn i welliant 2 lwyddo, megis gyda gwelliant 3, rhaid inni dderbyn a meithrin y model da a sefydlwyd yn y Gogledd gan Rwydwaith Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Gogledd Cymru, a sefydlwyd mewn partneriaeth â chymdeithasau tai gogledd Cymru a Heddlu Gogledd Cymru. Mae ei nodau yn cynnwys gwneud gogledd Cymru yn fan lle y gall

sustainable and healthy life for themselves, their family and their community. It deals with many issues, most noticeably the simple fact that, with the exception of concentrations in Bangor and Wrexham, black and minority ethnic people are dispersed throughout north Wales, as my colleague, Janet Ryder, has emphasised. Unlike in south Wales, there are no distinct black and minority ethnic clusters of population in north Wales and, in some towns and villages, there may only be a single individual or family.

In the context of racially motivated crime, the work and support provided by the North Wales Race Equality Network suddenly becomes so much more important. It is not good enough for the Minister to state that she will not provide the mere £60,000 that the network needs each year to meet its core costs so that its vital programmes can be continued, especially in rural areas of north Wales, where isolation can be so much more acute.

As we heard from the Minister, the Macpherson report states that

'a racist incident is any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person'.

Racist incidents have risen, objectively, as public concern about immigration controls have grown. During 2003-04, racist incidents recorded by the police rose by 7 per cent to 52,694. Of those, 2,413 were in Wales, which is an increase of 4 per cent on the previous year. The Crown Prosecution Service reports that, in Wales, between April 2003 and the end of March 2004, it dealt with 255 cases, of which 77 per cent, or 197, were prosecuted.

Having dealt with more than 300 racially motivated crimes last year, North Wales Police has called for more severe punishment as one of the measures needed to tackle the problem of racism in rural areas, and Deputy Chief Constable Clive Wolfendale has stated that there is concern that racist criminals have not always received sentences that reflect the nature of the crime.

pawb greu bywyd llwyddiannus, cynaliadwy ac iach iddo'i hun, i'w deulu ac i'w gymuned. Mae'n delio â llawer o faterion, yn fwyaf penodol y ffaith syml, ar wahân i'r crynoadau ym Mangor a Wrecsam, fod pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig wedi eu gwasgaru ledled gogledd Cymru, fel y mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Janet Ryder, wedi pwysleisio. Yn wahanol i dde Cymru, nid oes clystyrau poblogaeth duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn y Gogledd ac, mewn rhai trefi a phentrefi, efallai nad oes ond un unigolyn neu deulu.

Yng nghyd-destun troseddau hiliol, mae'r gwaith a'r gefnogaeth a gynigir gan Rwydwaith Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Gogledd Cymru yn dod yn llawer mwy pwysig yn sydyn. Nid yw'n ddigon da i'r Gweinidog ddatgan na wnaiff ddarparu'r pitw £60,000 y mae ar y rhwydwaith ei angen bob blwyddyn i gwrdd â'i gostau craidd fel bod modd i'w raglenni hollbwysig barhau, yn enwedig yn ardaloedd gwledig y Gogledd, lle gall yr ynysu fod yn llawer dwysach.

Fel y clywsom gan y Gweinidog, dywed adroddiad Macpherson fod

digwyddiad hiliol yn golygu unrhyw ddigwyddiad sy'n cael ei weld fel un hiliol gan y dioddefwr neu unrhyw un arall.

Mae digwyddiadau hiliol wedi cynyddu, yn wrthrychol, wrth i bryder y cyhoedd am y rheolaeth dros fewnfudo gynyddu. Yn ystod 2003-04, cynyddodd y digwyddiadau hiliol a gofnodwyd gan yr heddlu 7 y cant i 52,694. O'r rhain, yr oedd 2,413 yng Nghymru, sy'n gynnnydd o 4 y cant o gymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Dywed Gwasanaeth Erlyn y Goron iddo ddelio, rhwng mis Ebrill 2003 a diwedd mis Mawrth 2004, â 255 o achosion yng Nghymru, a bod 77 y cant o'r rheini, neu 197, wedi cael eu herlyn.

A hwythau wedi delio â mwy na 300 o droseddau hiliol y llynedd, mae Heddlu Gogledd Cymru wedi galw am gosbau llymach fel un o'r mesurau sy'n ofynnol i fynd i'r afael â phroblem hiliaeth mewn ardaloedd gwledig, ac mae'r Dirprwy Brif Gwnstabl Clive Wolfendale wedi datgan bod pryder nad yw troseddwyr hiliol bob amser wedi cael dedfrydau sy'nadlewyrchu natur y drosedd.

Even more disturbingly, a quarter of race-hate crimes in north Wales are between Welsh and English people. To quote Clive Wolfendale,

'It is a phenomenon that applies throughout Wales, but particularly in the North. For decades it was going on but never came to police attention in a big way, but now we take this very seriously indeed and investigate it... this is a more complex situation in North Wales than it is elsewhere in Britain.'

There has also been a staggering rise in race-hate crimes throughout England and Wales. Referrals to victim support rose from 3,072 in 1993-94 to 33,374 in 2003-04. While there has been a change in how crimes are recorded, the rise is still worrying.

Racially motivated crime covers a wide range of offences, including racial abuse on the streets or harassment in the workplace, and the attacks can have a dramatic effect on people's lives—it is an attack on the individual and the individual's identity and it may cause victims to suffer more than other victims of crime suffer.

The Commission for Racial Equality sent a letter to all Members yesterday, which mentions the National Assembly's race equality scheme. We have to act on the objectives listed, tackling racially motivated crime and anti-social behaviour, working in true partnership with institutions such as the Home Office, the police, local criminal justice boards and the National Offender Management Service. The action points must be enabled and timetabled to create a joined-up approach that can tackle racially motivated crime at its roots.

Let the message go out from the Chamber today that it is time to replace sympathetic words with concrete action, so that we may build a secure, outward-looking and inclusive society that celebrates its diversity within an integrated, multi-racial framework.

Yr hyn sy'n peri mwy byth o bryder yw bod chwarter y troseddu sy'n deillio o atgasedd hiliol yn y Gogledd rhwng Cymru a Saeson. A dyfynnu Clive Wolfendale,

Mae'n ffenomen sy'n bodoli ledled Cymru, ond yn arbennig yn y Gogledd. Yr oedd yn digwydd ers degawdau, ond ni fyddai byth yn dod i sylw'r heddlu mewn modd arwyddocaol, ond yn awr yr ydym yn cymryd hyn yn gwbl o ddifrif ac yn ymchwilio iddo... mae'r sefyllfa yn fwy cymhleth yma yn y Gogledd nag ydyw mewn rhannau eraill o Brydain.

Bu cynnydd aruthrol hefyd mewn troseddu sy'n deillio o atgasedd hiliol ledled Cymru a Lloegr. Cynyddodd nifer yr achosion a gyfeiriwyd at gymorth i ddioddefwyr o 3,072 yn 1993-94 i 33,374 yn 2003-04. Er bod newid wedi bod yn y modd y mae'r troseddu'n cael eu cofnodi, mae'r cynnydd yn dal i beri gofid.

Mae troseddu hiliol yn cynnwys ystod eang o droseddau, yn cynnwys cam-drin hiliol ar y strydoedd neu aflonyddu yn y gweithle, a gall yr ymosodiadau gael effaith ddramatig ar fywyd pobl—mae'n ymosodiad ar yr unigolyn a hunaniaeth yr unigolyn a gall beri i ddioddefwyr ddioddef mwy nag y mae dioddefwyr troseddu eraill yn ei ddioddef.

Anfonodd y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol lythyr at yr Aelodau i gyd ddoe, sy'n sôn am gynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol y Cynulliad. Rhaid inni weithredu ar yr amcanion a restrwyd, mynd i'r afael â throseddu hiliol, gweithio mewn gwir bartneriaeth â sefydliadau megis y Swyddfa Gartref, yr heddlu, byrddau cyflawnder troseddol lleol a'r Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol Rheoli Troseddwyr. Rhaid i'r pwyntiau gweithredu gael eu gweithredu a'u hamserlennu i greu dull cydgysylltiedig o weithredu a all fynd i'r afael â throseddau hiliol yn ei wreiddiau.

Gadewch i'r neges fynd allan o'r Siambra heddiw ei bod yn bryd cael gweithredu pendant yn lle geiriau llawn cydymdeimlad, fel y gallwn adeiladu cymdeithas ddiogel, eang ei gorwelion a chynhwysol sy'n dathlu ei hamrywiaeth o fewn fframwaith integredig, amlhiliol.

Lorraine Barrett: Like everyone else in the Chamber, I support today's motion. Racism has no place in Wales, and I join others in condemning all forms of race crimes. My constituency of Cardiff South and Penarth has some of Wales's most ethnically diverse communities, and I am proud of that rich cultural and ethnic diversity. The way in which these communities have developed has enriched the whole of the area. However, despite the efforts of the communities themselves, voluntary groups and South Wales Police, problems, tensions and race crimes still occur. These efforts are hampered by the continued under-reporting of race crimes. The reporting of a race crime is not generally the first response after an incident. Reporting tends to only happen when the victim is at the end of his or her tether and can take no more harassment. Then he or she is able to say, 'Well, yes, this is a racially motivated crime that is being perpetrated against me'. Research by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation confirms that 25 per cent of people who had experienced racial victimisation and crime had done so for 18 months before reporting it. That is a sad indictment of our society.

Many people from ethnic minority communities run a greater risk of becoming a victim of crime because those communities are concentrated in large cities such as Cardiff, Swansea and Newport, where the risk of crime is relatively higher than in other areas. The fact that some ethnic minority groups are also economically disadvantaged means that they not only have to cope with the direct effects of poverty, but also lack the financial means to protect themselves against crime. People from ethnic minority groups are often suspicious that the reporting of a racist crime will not be taken seriously, or they hold the belief that the police will not be able to do anything anyway—that is something that is often reported to me. That hampers the efforts of the police, who are working very hard, particularly in this area, which I know well, and of other agencies, which are making huge efforts to tackle race

Lorraine Barrett: Fel pawb arall yn y Siambr, yr wyf yn cefnogi'r cynnig heddiw. Nid oes dim lle i hiliaeth yng Nghymru, ac ymunaf ag eraill i gondemnio troseddau hiliol o bob math. Ceir yn fy etholaeth, De Caerdydd a Phenarth, rai o gymunedau mwyaf amrywiol Cymru o ran ethnigrwydd, ac yr wyf yn falch o'r amrywiaeth diwylliannol ac ethnig cyfoethog hwnnw. Mae'r modd y mae'r cymunedau hyn wedi datblygu wedi cyfoethogi'r ardal gyfan. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf ymdrechion y cymunedau eu hunain, grwpiau gwirfoddol a Heddlu De Cymru, mae problemau, tensiynau a throseddau hiliol yn dal i ddigwydd. Llesteirir yr ymdrechion hyn oherwydd na roddir gwybod am bob trosedd hiliol o hyd. Yn gyffredinol, nid rhoi gwybod am drosedd hiliol yw'r ymateb cyntaf ar ôl digwyddiad. Dim ond pan fydd y dioddefwr wedi cyrraedd pen ei dennyn neu ei thennyn ac na all ddioddef rhagor o aflonyddu y rhoddir gwybod am droseddau fel arfer. Yna gall ef neu hi ddweud, 'Wel, ydyw, mae hon yn drosedd sydd wedi ei symbylu gan hiliaeth sy'n cael ei chyflawni yn fy erbyn'. Mae ymchwil gan Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree yn cadarnhau bod 25 y cant o bobl a oedd wedi profi erledigaeth a throseddu hiliol yn eu herbyn wedi gwneud hynny am 18 mis cyn rhoi gwybod amdano. Mae hynny'n gyhuddiad trist yn erbyn ein cymdeithas.

Mae mwy o berygl i lawer o bobl o gymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig ddioddef troseddau yn eu herbyn oherwydd bod y cymunedau hynny wedi'u canoli mewn dinasoedd mawr fel Caerdydd, Abertawe a Chasnewydd, lle y mae'r perygl i droseddu ddigwydd yn uwch yn gymharol nag mewn ardaloedd eraill. Mae'r ffaith bod rhai grwpiau lleiafrifoedd ethnig hefyd o dan anfantais yn economaidd yn golygu nid yn unig eu bod yn gorfol ymdopi ag effeithiau uniongyrchol tlodi, ond hefyd diffyg modd yn ariannol i'w hamddiffyn eu hunain rhag troseddu. Mae pobl o grwpiau lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn aml yn drwgdybio na fydd rhoi gwybod am drosedd hiliol yn cael ei gymryd o ddifrif, neu maent yn credu na all yr heddlu wneud dim beth bynnag—mae hynny'n rhywbeth a ddywedir wrthyf yn aml. Mae hynny'n llesteirio ymdrechion yr heddlu, sy'n gweithio'n galed iawn, yn enwedig yn yr

crime. It is only through increased reporting, and the mapping of racist incident hotspots so that the police and other agencies can ensure that resources are targeted effectively, that we will see a difference made.

Janet Ryder: I accept what you say about people in large, urban areas facing a higher risk of crime. However, do you not agree that the findings of a recent report on racist incidents turns that conventional wisdom on its head, as it shows that you are 16 times more at risk of a racist attack if you live in a rural area?

Lorraine Barrett: We all agree that if you are the victim of a racist attack or racist harassment and are living in a relatively isolated area, with a small ethnic minority population, the situation is even worse than it would be if you lived in the city. We must deal with the issue across the board, whether it occurs in rural or urban areas, and people should be able to report racial crime wherever they live, as I have already mentioned. There is no place for racism anywhere in Wales, but I take your point on board. I commend Cardiff's community safety partnership on its work. It works with South Wales Police and organisations such as Race Equality First, which is beginning to address the issue. I welcome the emphasis that the Government is placing on promoting a multi-agency approach in Wales, but we must do all that we can to ensure that race crimes are reported and that people are not afraid to report them. Reporting centres are a proven way of dealing with this. I attended one a few years ago in Cardiff. People can go to those centres for advice. They can be in a doctor's surgery, a school, a library or a neighbourhood housing office for example, and people will feel safe in being able to report race crimes there.

ardal hon, yr wyf yn ei hadnabod yn da, ac ymdrechion asiantaethau eraill, sy'n ymdrechu'n ddirfawr i fynd i'r afael â throseddu hiliol. Dim ond drwy roi gwybod am fwy o ddigwyddiadau, a mapio'r ardaloedd lle y mae digwyddiadau hiliol yn broblem fel bod yr heddlu ac asiantaethau eraill yn gallu sicrhau bod adnoddau'n cael eu targedu'n effeithiol, y gwelwn wahaniaeth yn cael ei wneud.

Janet Ryder: Yr wyf yn derbyn yr hyn a ddywedwch am bobl mewn ardaloedd trefol, mawr yn wynebu mwy o berygl i droseddu ddigwydd yn eu herbyn. Fodd bynnag, onid ydych yn cytuno bod canfyddiadau adroddiad diweddar ar ddigwyddiadau hiliol yn troi'r gred gonfensiynol honno ar ei phen, gan ei bod yn dangos eich bod yn wynebu cymaint 16 gwaith mwy o berygl o ymosodiad hiliol os ydych yn byw mewn ardal wledig?

Lorraine Barrett: Yr ydym i gyd yn cytuno, os ydych yn dioddef ymosodiad hiliol neu aflonyddu hiliol a'ch bod yn byw mewn ardal gymharol anghysbell, gyda phoblogaeth fach o leiafrifoedd ethnig, fod y sefyllfa hyd yn oed yn waeth nag a fyddai pe baech yn byw yn y ddinas. Rhaid inni ddelio â'r mater drwyddo draw, pa un a yw'n digwydd mewn ardaloedd gwledig neu drefol, a dylai pobl allu rhoi gwybod am droseddau hiliol ble bynnag y maent yn byw, fel yr wyf wedi sôn yn barod. Nid oes lle i hiliaeth yn unman yng Nghymru, ond yr wyf yn cydnabod eich pwynt. Yr wyf yn canmol partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol Caerdydd ar ei gwaith. Mae'n gweithio gyda Heddlu De Cymru a sefydliadau fel Race Equality First, sy'n dechrau rhoi sylw i'r broblem. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r pwyslais y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei roi ar hyrwyddo dull amlasantaeol yng Nghymru, ond rhaid inni wneud popeth a allwn i sicrhau bod troseddau hiliol yn cael eu hadrodd ac nad oes ar bobl ofn rhoi gwybod amdanynt. Profwyd bod canolfannau adrodd yn ffordd o ddelio â hyn. Bûm yn un ohonynt yng Nghaerdydd rai blynnyddol yn ôl. Gall pobl fynd i'r canolfannau hynny i gael cyngor. Gallant fod mewn meddygfa, ysgol, llyfrgell neu swyddfa tai ardal er enghraifft, a bydd pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel wrth allu rhoi gwybod am droseddau hiliol yno.

I take this opportunity in closing to ask the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration whether she will join me in a visit to Butetown police station to look at how it runs its ethnic minority support unit, which is considered exemplar throughout the UK.

4.00 p.m.

Peter Black: The Welsh Liberal Democrats are happy to support the motion and the three amendments. I put on record that, although we have not tabled an amendment because there is no easy, constructive way to tackle this issue, the motion that we have before us is very much a case of motherhood and apple pie—it is nice and we can all unite behind it—but we need some concrete changes as to how we tackle this, particularly the language used when we discuss asylum and immigration and related issues, which contributes quite markedly to the increase in racially motivated crime throughout Wales and the UK.

If anything, the use of language and the nature and tone of the debate on asylum and immigration, particularly during the general election and the period leading up to it, has not just been unfortunate, but has also created a climate in which some people—and I do not make excuses for them—have felt that the sort of crime recorded by these figures is acceptable and are encouraged to pursue it. I regret that that has happened. However, I think that we, as politicians—not only Welsh politicians, but also national politicians and parties—can change that. Instead of pandering to the lowest common denominator on these issues, if we stood up and took a moral stance, we could see a turnaround in the figures before us.

We have all referred to these figures in one way or another. Jane Hutt is right that, when you consider the increase in race crimes, the changes in how we record them and a heightened awareness have led to an increase. However, that is not all that is behind the increase. There has been an increase in race crime, which is regrettable, and we must recognise that fact. We cannot hide behind

Yr wyf yn achub ar y cyfle hwn wrth gloi i ofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio a wnaiff ymuno â mi ar ymwelliad â gorsaf heddlu'r Drenwydd i weld sut y mae'n rhedeg ei huned cymorth i leiafrifoedd ethnig, sy'n cael ei hystyried yn esiampl i'w dilyn ledled y DU.

Peter Black: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn falch o gefnogi'r cynnig a'r tri gwelliant. Hoffwn gofnodi, er nad ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant gan nad oes dull hawdd, adeiladol o fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn, fod y cynnig sydd ger ein bron i raddau helaeth yn rhywbeth y gall pawb gytuno arno—mae'n dda a gallwn i gyd uno y tu ôl iddo—ond mae angen newidiadau pendant yn y modd yrawn i'r afael â hyn, yn enwedig yr iaith a ddefnyddir pan fyddwn yn trafod materion yn ymwneud â lloches a mewnfudo a materion sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny, sydd yn cyfrannu'n eithaf sylweddol at y cynnydd mewn troseddu hiliol ledled Cymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig.

Os rhywbeth, bu'r defnydd o iaith a natur a thôn y ddadl ar loches a mewnfudo, yn enwedig yn ystod yr etholiad cyffredinol a'r cyfnod yn arwain ato, nid yn unig yn anffodus, ond hefyd yn fodd i greu hinsawdd lle yr oedd rhai pobl—ac ni wnaef esgusion drostynt—yn teimlo bod y math o drosedd a gofnodir gan y ffigurau hyn yn dderbyniol a bod anogaeth iddynt ddilyn y llwybr hwnnw. Gresynaf fod hynny wedi digwydd. Fodd bynnag, credaf y gallwn ni, wleidyddion—nid gwleidyddion yng Nghymru yn unig, ond gwleidyddion a phleidiau cenedlaethol hefyd—newid hynny. Yn lle ildio i'r nodwedd gyffredin ar y materion hyn, pe safem ar ein traed a chymryd safiad moesol, gallem weld gwyrdroi'r ffigurau sydd o'n blaenau.

Yr ydym i gyd wedi cyfeirio at y ffigurau hyn rywsut neu'i gilydd. Mae Jane Hutt yn llygad ei lle, pan ystyriwch y cynnydd mewn troseddau'n ymwneud â hil, fod y newidiadau yn y modd y'u cofnodwn a mwy o ymwybyddiaeth wedi arwain at gynnydd. Fodd bynnag, nid dyna'r cyfan sydd y tu ôl i'r cynnydd. Bu cynnydd mewn troseddau'n ymwneud â hil, sydd yn destun gofid, a rhaid

statistical anomalies and heightened awareness as a reason why such crime has increased. We must acknowledge that racist crime has increased in our communities and we must all tackle that. Until we accept that fact, we will not be able to tackle it.

In my city of Swansea, all crime has reduced by 13.2 per cent. Violent crime has fallen by 8.5 per cent, auto crime by 32 per cent, and burglary by 10 per cent, but racist incidents increased in the last year by 27.3 per cent. Racially aggravated crime has increased by 13.9 per cent. In Neath, racial incidents have increased by 117.8 per cent—from 73 to 159 incidents—and racially aggravated crime has increased by 18.5 per cent. I do not think Swansea is different from anywhere else, and certainly no more racist than any other part of Wales, but there have been changes and an increased awareness following the racially motivated murder that took place last autumn in the Kingsway. Following that murder, there was clear evidence of an increase in the number of racially motivated crimes reported. That is possibly through awareness and people reporting previous incidents at a later date, which must be acknowledged.

There has been an increase in reporting such crimes throughout Wales since the tragic terrorist attacks on New York in September 2001. The nature of the debate since then has worsened and has led to an increase in these figures.

I have gone through all the figures and I have more to say, but I am running out of time, so I will conclude by saying that there are a number of actions that the Assembly must take to deal with this. Education campaigns are important, as are working with the voluntary sector and issuing national guidance to agencies for monitoring and tackling racist incidents, sharing models of best practice and facilitating multi-agency co-operation. We must try to include other authorities such as the Children's

inni gydnabod y ffaith honno. Ni allwn guddio y tu ôl i anomaleddau ystadegol a mwy o ymwybyddiaeth fel rheswm pam y mae troseddau o'r fath wedi cynyddu. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod troseddau hiliol wedi cynyddu yn ein cymunedau a rhaid i bawb ohonom fynd i'r afael â hynny. Hyd nes y derbyniwn y ffaith honno, ni allwn fynd i'r afael â hyn.

Yn fy ninas i, Abertawe, mae troseddu yn gyffredinol wedi gostwng 13.2 y cant. Mae troseddu treisgar wedi gostwng 8.5 y cant, troseddau moduron 32 y cant, a bwrgleriaeth 10 y cant, ond bu cynnydd o 27.3 y cant mewn digwyddiadau hiliol yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Mae troseddau a waethygir gan ffactorau hiliol wedi cynyddu 13.9 y cant. Yng Nghastell-nedd, bu cynnydd o 117.8 y cant mewn digwyddiadau hiliol—o 73 i 159 o ddigwyddiadau—ac mae troseddau a waethygir gan ffactorau hiliol wedi cynyddu 18.5 y cant. Ni chredaf fod Abertawe'n wahanol i unrhyw le arall, ac yn sicr nid yw'n fwy hiliol nag unrhyw ran arall o Gymru, ond mae newidiadau a mwy o ymwybyddiaeth wedi bod wedi'r llofruddiaeth hiliol a ddigwyddodd yr hydref diwethaf yn Ffordd y Brenin. Wedi'r llofruddiaeth honno, cafwyd tystiolaeth glir bod cynnydd yn nifer y troseddau hiliol yr oeddid yn adrodd amdanynt. Mae'n bosibl bod hynny oherwydd ymwybyddiaeth a bod pobl yn adrodd am ddigwyddiadau blaenorol yn ddiweddarach, rhaid cydnabod.

Mae cynnydd wedi bod o ran rhoi gwybod am droseddau o'r fath drwy Gymru gyfan ers yr ymosodiadau terfysgol trasig ar Efrog Newydd ym Medi 2001. Mae natur y ddadl ers hynny wedi gwaethygú ac wedi arwain at gynnydd yn y ffigurau hyn.

Yr wyf wedi mynd drwy'r ffigurau i gyd ac mae gennyl ragor i'w ddweud, ond mae fy amser yn dod i ben, felly i gloi dywedaf fod sawl peth y mae'n rhaid i'r Cynulliad eu gwneud i ddelio â hyn. Mae ymgyrchoedd addysg yn bwysig, ynghyd â chydweithio gyda'r sector gwirfoddol a chyhoeddi canllawiau cenedlaethol i asiantaethau ar gyfer monitro a delio â digwyddiadau hiliol, rhannu modelau o arferion da a hwyluso cydweithredu amlasantiaethol. Rhaid inni geisio cynnwys asiantaethau eraill fel

Commissioner for Wales and education authorities and encourage public bodies to review their functions and policies and consider their relevance to race equality at the earliest possible moment. All those issues are important and there is positive action that we can take. We must also change the language of the debate.

Val Lloyd: In Wales, we have a proud tradition of integration, and many people from a variety of ethnic mixes live and work side by side in my constituency. However, that does not hide the fact that racially motivated crime and harassment, regrettably, can and does take place on a daily basis.

The fact that Wales has not seen the vicious race riots witnessed elsewhere in the UK, does not mean that we do not have difficulties. As Peter said, last October in Swansea, the tragic racist killing of an Iraqi refugee sent shockwaves through the city. This vicious and racially motivated attack has raised people's awareness to the sad fact that many people in Swansea, and across Wales, remain victims of lesser, but equally abhorrent, racially motivated crimes.

In sentencing the perpetrator of Mr Karim's manslaughter, the judge said that the court will do whatever it can to ensure that racially motivated crimes are not tolerated, and that the people who commit such crimes will be severely dealt with. That is a message which must resound around Wales with the support of the Assembly, public bodies and the general public. The figures previously quoted show, to some extent, that people now feel safer in reporting racially motivated crime.

The first step must be taken by the Assembly. The Assembly must work as one to deliver the message that racism will not be tolerated in any form, and especially in the form of racially motivated crime. We must continue to attach great importance to promoting race equality and tackling racism head-on wherever we find it. Victims, witnesses and their families, as well as the general public, must be confident that the Assembly is

Comisiynydd Plant Cymru ac awdurdodau addysg ac annog cyrff cyhoeddus i adolygu eu swyddogaethau a'u polisiau ac ystyried eu perthnasedd i gydraddoldeb hiliol cyn gynted ag y caint gyfle i wneud hynny. Mae'r materion hynny i gyd yn bwysig ac mae camau cadarnhaol y gallwn eu cymryd. Rhaid inni newid iaith y ddadl hefyd.

Val Lloyd: Yng Nghymru, mae gennym draddodiad balch o integreiddio, ac mae llawer o bobl o amrywiaeth o gymysgeddau ethnig yn byw ac yn gweithio ochr yn ochr yn fy etholaeth i. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n cuddio'r ffaith bod troseddau ac aflonyddu hiliol, ysywaeth, yn gallu digwydd ac yn digwydd yn feunyddiol.

Nid yw'r ffaith nad yw'r terfysgoedd hiliol mileinig a welwyd mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig wedi digwydd yng Nghymru yn golygu nad oes gennym ninnau drafferthion. Fel y dywedodd Peter, fis Hydref diwethaf yn Abertawe, syfrdanwyd y ddinas gyfan gan drasiedi lladd ffoadur o Irac oherwydd cymhellion hiliol. Mae'r ymosodiad milain a hiliol hwn wedi codi ymwybyddiaeth pobl o'r ffaith drist bod llawer o bobl yn Abertawe, a ledled Cymru, yn dal i ddioddef troseddau hiliol llai, ond yr un mor wrthun.

Wrth ddedfrydu'r sawl a oedd yn euog o ddynladdiad Mr Karim, dywedodd y barnwr y gwnaiff y llys beth bynnag a all i sicrhau na oddefir troseddau hiliol, ac yr ymdrinnir yn llym â'r bobl sy'n cyflawni troseddau o'r fath. Dyna neges y mae'n rhaid iddi atseini o amgylch Cymru gyda chefnogaeth y Cynulliad, cyrff cyhoeddus a'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol. Mae'r ffigurau a ddyfynnwyd yn gynharach yn dangos, i ryw raddau, fod pobl bellach yn teimlo'n fwy diogel wrth adrodd am droseddau hiliol.

Rhaid i'r Cynulliad gymryd y cam cyntaf. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad weithio fel un i gyhoeddi'r neges na chaniateir hiliaeth ar unrhyw ffurf, ac yn enwedig ar ffurf troseddau hiliol. Rhaid inni barhau i roi pwys mawr ar hybu cydraddoldeb hiliol a mynd i'r afael â hiliaeth yn uniongyrchol lle bynnag y deuwn ar draws hynny. Rhaid i ddioddefwyr, dystion a'u teuluoedd, yn ogystal â'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol, fod yn hyderus bod y

committed to working with the police, communities and other public services to reduce the number of racially motivated incidents in Wales.

The Swansea Bay Racial Equality Council plays a pivotal role in fighting for racial equality for all residents of the Swansea area. It is a small organisation, whose dedicated staff has delivered huge progress, and I have seen their valuable work first hand on many occasions. However, it has an arduous path ahead. Tackling racism and racially motivated crime is a difficult, but not impossible, task. It is the Assembly Government's role to deliver strong leadership and effective policies that will act as a catalyst for change, reflecting our collective will that racism is rooted out of Wales.

I am delighted that our race equality scheme, which seeks to forge a multi-agency approach, has been formally implemented, and I look forward to seeing the way in which the Welsh Assembly Government works with organisations such as the NHS, social services and the police. We must ensure that the scheme translates into progress at a community level. We must work with communities, build networks and deliver support mechanisms that give people the confidence to fight racism, and, even better, to stop racism at its inception.

Nick Bourne: This is an extremely important debate, and I am grateful to the Assembly Government for bringing it forward. I cannot remotely begin to understand why anyone should despise another person for the colour of their skin or racial origins—it seems to run against anything which judges people as individuals on the basis of their qualities and abilities.

The Minister is right to say that the perception of racially motivated crime, as is crime generally, is more serious than the reality, but there have been some high profile examples in the UK—the Stephen Lawrence case, the recent Zahid Mubarak case, and the dreadful murder of the Iraqi refugee in Swansea, as referred to by Peter Black and Val Lloyd. We have discussed the rise in the

Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo i gydweithio gyda'r heddlu, cymunedau a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill i leihau nifer y digwyddiadau hiliol yng Nghymru.

Mae gan Gyngor Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Bae Abertawe ran allweddol wrth ymladd dros gydraddoldeb hiliol i holl drigolion ardal Abertawe. Corff bach ydyw, y mae ei staff ymroddedig wedi cymryd camau breision, ac yr wyf wedi gweld eu gwaith gwerthfawr drosof fy hun ar sawl achlysur. Fodd bynnag, mae llwybr llafurus ganddo o'i flaen. Mae mynd i'r afael â hiliaeth a throseddau hiliol yn dasg anodd, ond nid amhosibl. Rôl Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw cynnig arweiniad cryf a pholisiau effeithiol a fydd yn gweithredu fel catalydd dros newid, gan adlewyrchu ein hewyllys ni i gyd i ddileu hiliaeth o Gymru.

Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod ein cynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol, sydd yn ceisio sefydlu dull amlasiantaethol o weithredu, wedi'i roi ar waith yn ffurfiol, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gweithio gyda sefydliadau fel y GIG, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a'r heddlu. Rhaid inni sierhau bod y cynllun yn golygu symud ymlaen ar lefel gymunedol. Rhaid inni weithio gyda chymunedau, adeiladu rhwydweithiau a chyflwyno mechanweithiau cefnogi a fydd yn rhoi hyder i bobl ymladd yn erbyn hiliaeth ac, yn well byth, atal hiliaeth wrth iddo ddechrau.

Nick Bourne: Mae hon yn ddadl eithriadol o bwysig, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad am ei chyflwyno. Ni allaf ddod yn agos at ddechrau deall pam y byddai neb yn casáu neb arall oherwydd lliw eu croen neu eu gwreiddiau hiliol—mae fel pe bai'n mynd yn groes i bob dim sy'n peri bod pobl yn cael eu barnu fel unigolion ar sail eu rhinweddau a'u galluoedd.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn gywir pan ddywed fod y canfyddiad o droseddu hiliol, fel gyda throseddu yn gyffredinol, yn fwy difrifol na'r sefyllfa wirioneddol, ond cafwyd rhai engrheifftiau amlwg yn y DU—achos Stephen Lawrence, achos Zahid Mubarak yn ddiweddar, a llofruddiaeth erchyll y ffoadur o Irák yn Abertawe, y cyfeiriodd Peter Black a Val Lloyd ati. Yr ydym wedi trafod y

statistics, and one of the triggers—although it is no justification—was 11 September. The Minister referred to the establishment of the Inter-faith Council for Wales; I will return to that point.

Although crimes of violence are the most obvious and awful examples of racial hatred, they are not limited to that. Janet Ryder and Mark Isherwood referred to examples in rural Wales. When it happens in rural Wales—and I am aware that Lorraine Barrett has an example in her constituency, because of the greater population concentration—the isolation of people in rural communities, with no peer group, is a serious issue. I am currently dealing with a constituency case of racial harassment—though it is not a devolved issue—in the most remote community you can conceive of in Wales; it is a serious case.

4.10 p.m.

There is also an English-Welsh issue, which is a dimension that we must not neglect. This week, the front page headline of the *Cambrian News* in Aberystwyth is about racially motivated crime, and it is between Welsh and English people, which is equally abhorrent; it is not a crime of violence, but it is nevertheless a serious allegation and the case is still being considered.

We need to consider action. I associate myself with what Jane Hutt said about the importance of the inter-faith council. The First Minister deserves great credit for setting that up immediately in the aftermath of 9/11. It was, and is, a valuable body in which all of Wales's political parties and faiths are involved. It is cohesive, and I hope that it has played some part in trying to lessen tension in the aftermath of 9/11. It remains a body that meets on a regular, if not frequent, basis to deal with issues that arise. It is a very useful body.

In relation to the Queen's Speech—and from what I have seen, I am sure that there will be a lot in the Queen's Speech with which I disagree—I agree with the bringing forward of a crime of incitement to religious hatred. That is a gap in legislation that needs to be plugged, and I welcome that, as it will help to

cynnydd yn yr ystadegau, ac un o'r ffactorau sydd wedi ei ysgogi—er nad yw hynny'n gyfiawnhad—oedd 11 Medi. Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at sefydlu Cyngor Aml-ffydd Cymru; dychwelaf at y pwynt hwnnw.

Er mai troseddau treisiol yw'r engriffiatau mwyaf amlwg ac erchyll o gasineb hiliol, nid yw'n gyfyngedig i hynny. Cyfeiriodd Janet Ryder a Mark Isherwood at engriffiatau yng nghefn gwlad Cymru. Pan ddigwydd hyn yng nghefn gwlad Cymru—a gwn fod gan Lorraine Barrett engriffft yn ei hetholaeth hi, oherwydd bod dwysedd y boblogaeth yn fwy—mae unigrwydd pobl mewn cymunedau gwledig, heb ddim grŵp cyfoedion, yn fater difrifol. Ar hyn o bryd yr wyf yn delio ag achos o aflonyddu hiliol yn yr etholaeth—er nad yw'n fater datganoledig—yn y gymuned fwyaf anghysbell y gallwch feddwl amdani yng Nghymru; mae'n achos difrifol.

Ceir problem rhwng Saeson a Chymry hefyd, sydd yn ddimensiwn nad oes wiw inni ei esgeuluso. Yr wythnos hon, mae pennawd tudalen flaen y *Cambrian News* yn Aberystwyth yn trafod troseddu hiliol, a hynny rhwng Cymry a Saeson, sydd yr un mor wrthun; nid trosedd dreisiol ydyw, ond serch hynny mae'n gyhuddiad difrifol ac mae'r achos yn dal i gael ei ystyried.

Mae angen inni ystyried gweithredu. Cytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedodd Jane Hutt am bwysigrwydd y cyngor aml-ffydd. Haedda'r Prif Weinidog glod mawr am sefydlu hwnnw yn syth wedi 9/11. Yr oedd, ac y mae, yn gorff gwerthfawr y mae pob plaid wleidyddol a phob crefydd yng Nghymru'n ymwneud ag ef. Mae'n gydlynol, a gobeithiaf ei fod wedi chwarae rhyw ran i geisio lleihau tyndra yn sgîl 9/11. Mae'n parhau'n gorff sydd yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd, os nad yn fynych, i ddelio â materion sydd yn codi. Mae'n gorff defnyddiol iawn.

Yng nghyswllt Araith y Frenhines—ac yn ôl yr hyn a welais, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd llawer yn Araith y Frenhines na fyddaf yn cytuno ag ef—yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â chyflwyno trosedd annog casineb crefyddol. Mae hynny'n fwlch mewn deddfwriaeth y mae angen ei gau, a chroesawaf hynny, gan y bydd yn gymorth i

tackle this serious problem. Naturally, the focus here has been on criminality, but it is not just about crime and law and order; it is about education and example, and about having role models. We have some impressive role models in Wales, as in the wider UK; that is immensely important. We live in a multicultural society, and we are richer for that. We are fortunate in having examples in Wales like Colin Jackson, Jamie Baulch, and in the wider UK, Kelly Holmes and Nasser Hussain. When we reach a position where we can say that they are role models and an example to all of Welsh youth, and to all British youth, rather than an example to people of an ethnic minority, as we tend to say, we will have reached the position of racial and religious tolerance that we must reach in Wales and in the wider United Kingdom.

Gwenda Thomas: I am pleased to support the motion. I will focus my attention on the importance of the National Assembly for Wales's second race equality scheme, to which Mark referred.

The National Assembly for Wales has a statutory duty to ensure that equality of opportunity is embedded in its work. Unlawful racial discrimination can lead to anti-social behaviour, race hatred and race crime and disenchantment with the rule of law by both perpetrators and victims. Unlawful racial discrimination must, therefore, be eliminated, and race equality and good race relations promoted. The Committee on Equality of Opportunity has produced a mainstreaming equality report and the response of the Minister, Jane Hutt, to that report has been positive. I applaud the Welsh Assembly Government's aim to incorporate the race equality scheme into an overarching mainstreaming equalities strategy. The Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000 imposes a general duty on specified public bodies in Britain requiring them, in carrying out their functions, to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful racial discrimination.

In community safety, the race equality

fynd i'r afael â'r broblem ddifrifol hon. Wrth reswm, canolbwytwyd yma ar yr elfen droseddol, ond nid mater o drosedd a chyfraith a threfn yn unig yw hyn; mae a wnelo ag addysg ac esiampl, ac â chael modelau rôl. Mae gennym fodelau rôl da yng Nghymru, fel yn y DU yn ehangach; mae hynny'n hynod o bwysig. Yr ydym yn byw mewn cymdeithas aml-ddiwylliant, ac yr ydym yn gyfoethocach o'r herwydd. Yr ydym yn ffodus o gael engrheifftiau yng Nghymru fel Colin Jackson, Jamie Baulch, ac yn y DU yn ehangach, Kelly Holmes a Nasser Hussain. Pan gyrhaeddwn sefyllfa lle y gallwn ddweud eu bod yn fodelau rôl ac yn esiampl i holl ieuenctid Prydain, yn hytrach nag yn esiampl i bobl o leiafrif ethnig, fel y tueddwn i ddweud, byddwn wedi cyrraedd y sefyllfa o oddefgarwch hiliol a chrefyddol y mae'n rhaid inni ei chyrraedd yng Nghymru ac yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn ehangach.

Gwenda Thomas: Yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi'r cynnig. Canolbwytiaf fy sylw ar bwysigrwydd ail gynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, y cyfeiriad Mark ato.

Mae gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ddyletswydd statudol i sicrhau bod cyfle cyfartal wedi'i wreiddio yn ei waith. Gall gwahaniaethu anghyfreithlon ar sail hil arwain at ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, casineb hiliol a throseddau hiliol a dadrithiad â rheolaeth y gyfraith gan y troseddwyr a'r dioddefwyr fel ei gilydd. Rhaid dileu gwahaniaethu anghyfreithlon ar sail hil felly, a hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol a chysylltiadau hiliol da. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal wedi llunio adroddiad ar brif ffrydio cydraddoldeb ac mae ymateb y Gweinidog, Jane Hutt, i'r adroddiad hwnnw wedi bod yn gadarnhaol. Cymeradwyaf nod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ymgorffori'r cynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol mewn strategaeth gyffredinol ar brif ffrydio cydraddoldeb. Mae Deddf Cysylltiadau Hiliol (Diwygio) 2000 yn gosod dyletswydd gyffredinol ar gyrrff cyhoeddus penodol ym Mhrydain sy'n mynnu y dylent, wrth gyflawni eu swyddogaethau, roi'r ystyriaeth ddyledus i'r angen i ddileu gwahaniaethu anghyfreithlon ar sail hil.

O ran diogelwch cymunedol, mae'r cynllun

scheme commits the National Assembly to developing strategies to oppose racial violence and harassment in Wales through partnership. The scheme also commits the Assembly to supporting local government in its promotion of race equality and to fostering the promotion of race equality in the voluntary sector. Successful implementation of this race equality scheme will be crucial in the fight against racially motivated crime. Each and every Member has a responsibility to support the Welsh Assembly Government in its determination to become an exemplar public authority in developing long term changes that will contribute to the elimination of unlawful racial discrimination and all its implications.

John Griffiths: This is a welcome and important debate. Representing a constituency with a significant ethnic minority population, I am well aware of many of the issues that have already been raised. I am sad to say that there is an awful lot of racism in our communities. It has been partly fuelled by 11 September, and I think that it has definitely been worse after the terrible events of that day. It has also been fuelled by concern surrounding asylum seeker and refugee issues, which are obviously subject to much distortion, misinformation and sensationalism, largely by the UK tabloid press. The local press in Wales is much better, and often quite positive. However, the national UK tabloid press has been very damaging to good community relations. As Peter Black rightly said, all politicians have a responsibility to be very careful about what they say, given that we contribute markedly to the atmosphere that permeates our society and country. We all have a big responsibility.

I am well aware of the increase in hostility, abuse and violence against our ethnic minority population, which is a big concern. Black people in particular are visibly different, and this often makes them more of a target. It is clear that the perception is sometimes worse than the reality. People feel

cydraddoldeb hiliol yn rhwymo'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ddatblygu strategaethau i wrthwynebu trais ac aflonyddu hiliol yng Nghymru drwy bartneriaeth. Mae'r cynllun hefyd yn rhwymo'r Cynulliad i gefnogi llywodraeth leol wrth iddi hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol yn y sector gwirfoddol. Bydd gweithredu'r cynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol hwn yn llwyddiannus yn allweddol yn y frwydr yn erbyn troseddu hiliol. Mae gan bob un Aelod gyfrifoldeb i gefnogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei phenderfyniad i fod yn esiampl o awdurdod cyhoeddus wrth ddatblygu newidiadau hirdymor a fydd yn cyfrannu at ddileu gwahaniaethu hiliol anghyfreithlon a'i holl oblygiadau.

John Griffiths: Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig ac yn un i'w chroesawu. Gan fy mod yn cynrychioli etholaeth sydd â phoblogaeth sylweddol o leiafrifoedd ethnig, yr wyf yn gyfarwydd iawn â llawer o'r materion sydd wedi eu codi eisoes. Trist iawn yw dweud bod llawer iawn o hiliaeth yn ein cymunedau. Mae pethau wedi gwaethygw'n rhannol yn sgîl digwyddiadau 11 Medi, ac yr wyf yn sicr bod y sefyllfa wedi dwysáu ar ôl digwyddiadau ofnadwy'r diwrnod hwnnw. Mae wedi ei dwysáu hefyd gan bryderon yng'hylch materion sy'n gysylltiedig â cheiswyr lloches a ffoaduriaid, sydd yn amlwg yn agored i gael eu camliwio, eu camddehongli a'u chwyddo y tu hwnt i bob rheswm, a hynny'n bennaf gan bapurau tabloid y DU. Mae'r wasg leol yng Nghymru'n llawer gwell, ac mae'n eithaf positif yn aml. Fodd bynnag, mae papurau tabloid cenedlaethol y DU wedi gwneud llawer o niwed i gysylltiadau cymunedol. Fel y dywedodd Peter Black yn holol gywir, mae gan bob gwleidydd gyfrifoldeb i fod yn ofalus iawn ynglŷn â'r hyn y maent yn ei ddweud, o gofio ein bod yn cyfrannu mewn ffordd amlwg at yr hinsawdd sy'n datblygu yn ein cymdeithas a'n gwlad. Mae cyfrifoldeb mawr ar ein hysgwyddau.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o'r cynnydd sydd wedi bod yn yr atgasedd, y gamdriniaeth a'r trais tuag at y boblogaeth o leiafrifoedd ethnig, ac mae hynny'n bryder mawr. Mae pobl ddu yn enwedig yn wahanol mewn modd gweladwy, ac mae hyn yn aml yn eu gwneud yn fwy o darged. Mae'n amlwg

threatened, and understandably so, and that greatly impairs their quality of life.

I grew up in Pill, Newport, where there is great cultural diversity. Although there were problems—and it was not a land of milk and honey in terms of community relations when I was growing up—there were many positive aspects. I feel that it was an enriching experience to have had that variety and diversity of culture, music, clothing and cuisine. That general cultural diversity was a positive, enriching and good experience.

As I said, there are issues. There is much good work going on. For example, the Maindee festival in Newport East, which is an annual multicultural festival, does great work. The Communities First ethnic minority community of interest scheme has great potential. Many community groups are doing good work, as well as the police. We have a multi-agency approach, with the work of the Welsh Refugee Council and the South East Wales Racial Equality Council. There is a lot of good and positive work going on, but there are still problems.

Janet Ryder: I am glad that you have noted the great deal of positive work that is going on in communities. Will you join me in congratulating the North Wales Race Equality Network on the excellent work that it is doing as the only group undertaking this work in north Wales, and will you urge your Government to re-examine its funding of this project, otherwise it will collapse in September?

John Griffiths: There are many good groups doing much good work in Wales, Janet. I am not aware of the details of that particular matter, and I am sure that it will be addressed in due course.

One of the problems that I have recently noted is that in some schools in multicultural areas, there is a trend towards greater segregation. I think that this is unfortunate and problematic. Sometimes, as the black and

bod y canfyddiad weithiau'n waeth na'r realiti. Mae pobl yn teimlo dan fygythiad, ac mae hynny'n ddealladwy, ac mae'n amharu'n fawr ar ansawdd eu bywyd.

Cefais fy magu ym Mhillgwenlly, Casnewydd, ardal sydd ag amrywiaeth ddiwylliannol fawr. Er bod yno broblemau—nid oedd yn wlad o laeth a mîl o ran cysylltiadau cymunedol pan oeddwn yn tyfu—ond yr oedd yno nifer o agweddau positif. Teimlaf fod byw gyda'r fath amrywiaeth o ran diwylliant, cerddoriaeth, dillad a bwyd yn brofiad gwerthfawr. Yr oedd yr amrywiaeth ddiwylliannol gyffredinol yn brofiad positif, cyfoethog a da.

Mae gennym broblemau, fel y dywedais eisoes. Mae llawer o waith da'n cael ei wneud. Er enghraift, mae gŵyl Maendy yn Nwyrain Casnewydd, sy'n wyl aml-ddiwylliant flynyddol, yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol. Mae cynllun buddiannau cyffredin lleiafrifoedd ethnig Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn dangos cryn botensial. Mae llawer o grwpiau cymunedol yn gwneud gwaith da, yn ogystal â'r heddlu. Mae gennym ymagwedd amlasiantaethol, gyda gwaith Cyngor Ffoaduriaid Cymru a Chyngor Cydraddoldeb Hiliol De Ddwyrain Cymru. Mae llawer o waith da a phositif yn cael ei wneud, ond mae problemau yn aros, er hynny.

Janet Ryder: Yr wyf yn falch ichi ddweud bod llawer o waith positif yn cael ei wneud mewn cymunedau. A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch Rhwydwaith Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Gogledd Cymru ar y gwaith rhagorol y mae'n ei wneud fel yr unig grŵp sy'n gwneud y math hwn o waith yn y Gogledd, ac a wnewch bwys o eich Llywodraeth i edrych eto ar y modd y mae'n ariannu'r prosiect hwn, neu bydd yn dod i ben ym mis Medi?

John Griffiths: Mae nifer o grwpiau da yng Nghymru sy'n gwneud llawer o waith da, Janet. Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â manylion y mater arbennig hwn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y caiff sylw yn y man.

Un o'r problemau yr wyf wedi sylwi arnynt yn ddiweddar yw'r duedd mewn rhai ysgolion mewn ardaloedd aml-ddiwylliant i gael mwy o wahanu. Yr wyf yn credu bod hyn yn anffodus ac yn achosi problemau. Weithiau,

ethnic minority population increases, so the white population decreases. That is something that I have noted with concern, because many of the positive attitudes that we want to see will start at school. Schools are very important in conveying positive messages.

It is important that the Assembly sets an example, as was mentioned earlier. I was pleased to be part of the Assembly football team that helped launch the race equality scheme by playing against a Butetown team and a team of asylum seekers and refugees. It was a positive occasion that was well received. We may make it an annual event, and I think that that would be very good.

In conclusion, the essential truth from this debate is that society as a whole suffers as a result of racial hostility and crime. It can make Wales a less attractive, more unpleasant place to live in, and people have a poorer quality of life. Whatever our ethnic background, we all have everything to gain from making Wales a place with greater racial harmony and less conflict and discrimination in its communities, cities, towns and villages. If we can work towards that aim, it would be of great benefit to everybody living in Wales.

4.20 p.m.

Christine Chapman: Like other Members, I welcome the debate. Racially motivated crime is a direct product of racism. This is about the Government taking a holistic approach. Dealing with racism should be high on the political agenda, but that does not mean that it should be used as a political football. I regret that we are at a time when parties of the extreme right, such as the British National Party, are threatening to tap into a potential vacuum left by a disaffection with mainstream politics by appealing to people's xenophobic instincts. I am pleased that the BNP managed to put up only 2 candidates in Wales in the general election, when it fielded a record 119 candidates across the UK. However, it is important that

wrth i boblogaeth y bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig gynyddu, mae'r boblogaeth wyn yn gostwng. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr wyf wedi sylwi arno gyda phryder, oherwydd bydd llawer o'r agweddu positif yr ydym am eu gweld yn dechrau yn yr ysgol. Mae ysgolion yn bwysig iawn i gyflwyno negeseuon positif.

Mae'n bwysig bod y Cynulliad yn gosod esiampl, fel y dywedwyd yn gynharach. Yr oeddwn yn falch o fod yn rhan o dîm pêdroed y Cynulliad a helpodd i lansio'r cynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol drwy chwarae yn erbyn tîm o'r Drenwydd, Caerdydd a thîm o geiswyr lloches a ffoaduriaid. Yr oedd yn ddigwyddiad positif a chafodd dderbyniad cynnes. Efallai y byddwn yn ei wneud yn rhywbeth blynnyddol, a chredaf y byddai hynny'n beth da iawn.

I gloi, y gwir sylfaenol sy'n deillio o'r ddadl hon yw ein bod ni i gyd yn y gymdeithas yn gyffredinol yn dioddef o ganlyniad i gasineb a throseddu hiliol. Gall wneud Cymru'n lle llai deniadol a mwy annymunol i fyw yn ddo, ac mae'n cael effaith andwyol ar ansawdd bywyd pobl. Beth bynnag fo'n cefndir ethnig, gall pob un ohonom fod ar ein hennill o wneud Cymru'n wlad â mwy o gytgord hiliol a llai o wrthdaro a gwahaniaethu yn ei chymunedau, ei dinasoedd, ei threfi a'i phentrefi. Pe gallem weithio tuag at y nod hwnnw, byddai o fudd mawr i bawb sy'n byw yng Nghymru.

Christine Chapman: Fel yr Aelodau eraill, yr wyf yn croesawu'r ddadl hon. Mae troseddu sy'n cael ei sbarduno gan hil yn deillio'n uniongyrchol o hiliaeth. Mae hyn yn golygu bod rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fabwysiadu ymagwedd gyfannol. Dylai mynd i'r afael â hiliaeth fod yn uchel ar yr agenda wleidyddol, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu y dylai gael ei ddefnyddio'n arf gwleidyddol. Mae'n anffodus ein bod yn byw mewn cyfnod pan fo pleidiau'r dde eithafol, megis y British National Party, yn bygwth manteisio ar y gwagle posibl sy'n cael ei greu o ganlyniad i ddadtrithiad gyda gwleidyddiaeth brif ffrwd drwy apelio at reddfau senoffobig pobl. Yr wyf yn falch mai dim ond 2 ymgeisydd a oedd gan y BNP yng Nghymru yn yr etholiad

we are not complacent about judging the threat of the BNP in Wales, and that we are proactive in promoting tolerance and awareness to undermine the ignorance and fear upon which racism thrives.

It is particularly important that, as parties, we deal with race issues in a responsible manner and work together in partnership rather than in conflict. In doing so, we need to send a clear sign to the BNP that its message of racism and intolerance is not welcome in Wales. We also need to challenge the myth that racism is not a problem in areas where there are few black and minority ethnic people, and I appreciate the discussion that we have had so far in the debate. First, it is through denial that racism is allowed to grow and go unchecked. Secondly, the impact on victims of racist abuse and harassment is compounded when the victim is more isolated.

Racism is not always recorded as a reported crime but we know that it exists. It exists in the form of graffiti daubed on the walls of people's houses, verbal abuse of shopkeepers and owners of restaurants and, in some cases, intimidation and physical attacks. Members will be aware of the awful case in Swansea. Racism also includes abuse directed at white English, Irish and Scottish residents of Wales, which I appreciate that Nick has already mentioned. This was raised by the Valleys Race Equality Council, which has already identified the problem. This sense of difference is greater for people in smaller minorities.

Reports show that the number of racist incidents rose during 2003-04 compared to the previous year. It is important to note that these are recorded incidents, and it is only when racism is reported and acknowledged that we can truly deal with it. Therefore, our approach should be twofold—it should be about strong responses to those who commit

cyffredinol, yn enwedig gan fod ganddynt 119 o ymgeiswyr, ei nifer uchaf erioed, ledled y DU. Mae'n bwysig, fodd bynnag, nad ydym yn diystyr ugythiad y BNP yng Nghymru, a'n bod yn rhagweithiol wrth hybu goddefgarwch a chodi ymwybyddiaeth er mwyn tanseilio'r anwybodaeth a'r ofn y mae hiliaeth yn dibynnu arnynt i ffynnu.

Mae'n bwysig dros ben ein bod, fel pleidiau, yn delio â materion hil mewn ffordd gyfrifol ac yn gweithio gyda'n gilydd mewn partneriaeth yn hytrach nag achosi gwrthdaro. Drwy wneud hyn, rhaid inni ddatgan yn glir wrth y BNP nad oes croeso i'w neges hiliol ac anoddefgar yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni hefyd ddangos mai myth yw'r haeriad nad yw hiliaeth yn broblem mewn ardaloedd lle nad oes llawer o bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn byw, ac yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi'r drafodaeth yr ydym wedi ei chael hyd yma yn y ddadl. Yn gyntaf, mae gwadu'r gwirionedd yn caniatáu i hiliaeth ffynnu a thyfu'n ddilyffethair. Yn ail, mae effeithiau cam-drin ac afonyddu hiliol ar y dioddefwyr yn waeth byth pan fo'r dioddefwr yn fwya ynysig.

Nid yw hiliaeth bob amser yn cael ei chofnodi'n drosedd ond gwyddom ei bod yn digwydd. Mae i'w gweld ar ffurf graffiti wedi ei baentio ar walau tai pobl, siopwyr a pherchnogion tai bwyta sy'n gorfod dioddef iaith anweddus a bygythiol ac, mewn rhai achosion, bygythiadau ac ymosodiadau corfforol. Bydd yr Aelodau'n ymwybodol o'r achos difrifol yn Abertawe. Mae hiliaeth hefyd yn cynnwys achosion o gasineb sydd wedi eu hanelu at Saeson, Gwyddelod ac Albanwyr gwyn sy'n byw yng Nghymru, yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod Nick wedi sôn amdanynt eisoes. Codwyd y mater hwn gan Gyngor Cydraddoldeb Hiliol y Cymoedd, sydd eisoes wedi gweld y broblem hon. Mae'r ymdeimlad hwn o fod yn wahanol yn cael ei deimlo'n ddwysach yn achos pobl sy'n perthyn i leiafrifoedd llai.

Mae adroddiadau'n dangos bod nifer y digwyddiadau hiliol wedi codi yn ystod 2003-04 o'i gymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Mae'n bwysig nodi mai achosion a gofnodwyd yw'r rhain, a dim ond pan gaiff achosion o hiliaeth eu cofnodi a'u cydnabod y gallwn ddelio â'r peth mewn gwirionedd. Felly, dylem ymdrin â hyn mewn dau ddull—

racially motivated crimes through the judicial system, and about a determination to stop racism developing at its roots, by strangling it of the oxygen of hate and intolerance that it needs to grow and survive.

Helen Mary Jones: I support amendments 1 and 3, and, of course, as a party, we will support the motion as it stands. To address amendment 3 briefly, it is vital that this work is resourced, and I do not think that we should be allowing technicalities concerning which bodies are specifically or technically responsible for funding a particular body to get in the way of making sure that the work continues. I am sure that this is a discussion that Janet Ryder and others will wish to pursue with both Ministers outside this debate. It would not be right for the Assembly Government to spend its precious resources on funding work that should be funded by a British body, but surely the important thing is the work and not the source of the funding.

I endorse everything that has been said about the seriousness of the problem. For example, the rise in reported incidents in Dyfed Powys from 18 in 1996-97 to 172 in 2003-04 reflects a very serious picture. As the Minister said in her introduction, there is an extent to which this is good news, because at least it means that some people who are victims of such offences feel safe to come forward to report them and identify them for what they are. However, I am sorry to say, as Peter Black and others have said, that this also reflects a pattern of increased offending and particularly a pattern of increased offending since the aftermath of 9/11. I will have more to say about the impact of the so-called war on terror in a moment.

There is, however, still an issue about reporting, especially reporting the kind of low-level harassment and graffiti that creates an environment in which more serious events can take place. That can be especially difficult for isolated individuals and families, perhaps running businesses in rural areas or in some of our Valleys estates. We need to

ymateb mewn modd cadarn drwy'r system farnwrol yn erbyn y sawl sy'n cyflawni troseddau hiliol, a bod yn benderfynol o atal hiliaeth rhag magu gwreiddiau, drwy sicrhau nad yw'n cael cyfle i fagu'r casineb a'r anoddefgarwch sydd mor hanfodol os yw am dyfu a goroesi.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn cefnogi gwelliannau 1 a 3, ac, wrth gwrs, byddwn fel plaid yn cefnogi'r cynnig fel y mae. Ac edrych am ychydig ar welliant 3, mae'n hanfodol bod arian ar gael ar gyfer y gwaith hwn, ac nid wyf yn credu y dylem fod yn caniatáu i fanylion megis pa gyrrff sy'n dechnegol neu'n benodol gyfrifol am ariannu corff penodol effeithio ar ein gallu i sicrhau bod y gwaith yn parhau. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod hon yn drafodaeth y bydd Janet Ryder ac eraill am ei pharhau gyda'r ddau Weinidog ar wahân i'r ddadl hon. Ni fyddai'n iawn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wario'i hadnoddau gwerthfawr ar ariannu gwaith a ddylai gael ei ariannu gan gorff Prydeinig, ond y peth pwysig, yn amlwg, yw'r gwaith ei hun ac nid ffynhonnell yr arian.

Yr wyf yn cytuno â phopeth a ddywedwyd am ddifrifoldeb y broblem. Er enghraifft, mae'r cynnydd yn nifer y digwyddiadau a gofnodwyd yn Nyfed Powys o 18 yn 1996-97 i 172 yn 2003-04 yn arwydd o ddifrifoldeb y sefyllfa. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog yn ei chyflwyniad, mae rhywfaint o newyddion da ynghlwm â hyn, gan ei fod o leiaf yn golygu bod rhai pobl sy'n dioddef troseddau o'r fath yn teimlo'n ddigon diogel i ddod ymlaen i hysbysu'r heddlu a chofnodi'r troseddau am yr hyn yr ydynt. Mae'n ddrwg gennyl ddweud, fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd Peter Black ac eraill, fod hyn hefyd yn dangos patrwm o gynnydd mewn troseddu ac yn fwyaf arbennig batrwm o gynnydd mewn troseddu o ganlyniad i 9/11. Bydd gennyl ragor i'w ddweud am effaith y rhyfel honedig yn erbyn terfysgaeth mewn munud.

Mae'r broblem ynglŷn â chofnodi troseddau'n parhau, fodd bynnag, yn enwedig cofnodi'r math o aflonyddu lefel isel a graffiti sy'n creu hinsawdd a all arwain at ddigwyddiadau mwy difrifol. Gall hynny fod yn arbennig o anodd i unigolion a theuluoedd sy'n teimlo eu bod ar eu pennau eu hunain, sydd efallai'n cadw busnesau mewn ardaloedd gwledig neu ar rai

remember that behind each of the statistics that we have talked about is an individual, a community and a family. I am sure that many of us have seen in our constituency casework the impact that such offences can have not only on the families that suffer them on that day, as it were, but on the whole way that they feel about living in and being part of this nation.

As we have heard, many more members of the community are affected by fear, which can be just as debilitating as any real threat or real attack. I pay tribute to the action that the police have already taken, although much more could be done. I pay particular tribute to the force at the Llanelli police station. It has taken strong and positive steps, for example, to protect the mosque following an attack, and to create a proactive relationship with the community to facilitate the ability to report offending, and particularly to report that kind of low-level offending.

However, much more needs to be done to encourage reporting and to address fear. I urge the Government Ministers responsible to ensure that community safety partnerships address these issues as a priority. We support the action that the Government has taken, but much more needs to be done. Amendment 1 asks for a report as a way of ensuring that that action is monitored and that the whole Assembly retains a sense of ownership. Since the Government feels that the timetable that we have asked for is too short, will the Minister give a commitment as regards the timescale that she will be able to follow in terms of reporting back to the Assembly as a whole?

I welcome the consensus about the seriousness of this issue. However, I too have a serious concern that some aspects of political discourse, particularly at a British level, risk contributing to a climate that makes black and ethnic minority citizens fearful, raises unnecessary concerns in the majority of communities about issues such as

o'r stadau yn rhai o'n Cymoedd. Mae'n bwysig cofio bod pob un o'r ystadegau yr ydym wedi sôn amdanyst yn cynrychioli unigolyn, cymuned a theulu. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod pob un ohonom yn ein gwaith achos yn ein hetholaethau wedi gweld pa effaith y gall troseddau o'r fath ei chael nid yn unig ar y teuluoedd sy'n eu dioddef ar y diwrnod hwnnw, fel petai, ond hefyd ar eu teimladau am fyw yn y wlad hon a bod yn rhan o'r genedl hon.

Fel y clywsom, mae ofn, a all fod yr un mor niweidiol ag unrhyw fgythiad real neu ymosodiad gwirioneddol, yn effeithio ar lawer mwy o aelodau o'r gymuned. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged i'r camau y mae'r heddlu eisoes wedi eu cymryd, er bod llawer mwy y gellid ei wneud. Talaf deyrnged arbennig i'r swyddogion yng ngorsaf heddlu Llanelli. Maent wedi cymryd camau cadarn a phositif, er enghraifft, i amddiffyn y mosg ar ôl ymosodiad, ac i feithrin perthynas ragweithiol gyda'r gymuned er mwyn ei gwneud yn haws cofnodi troseddau, ac yn enwedig cofnodi'r math hwnnw o droseddu lefel isel.

Mae angen gwneud llawer mwy, fodd bynnag, i annog pobl i hysbysu'r heddlu am droseddau ac i fynd i'r afael ag ofn. Yr wyf yn pwysu ar Weinidogion y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod partneriaethau diogelwch y gymuned yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r materion hyn. Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r camau y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi eu cymryd, ond mae angen gwneud llawer mwy. Mae gwelliant 1 yn gofyn am adroddiad fel ffordd o sicrhau bod y camau a gymerir yn cael eu monitro a bod y Cynulliad yn ei gyfarwydd yn cadw ymdeimlad o berchnogaeth. Gan fod y Llywodraeth yn teimlo bod yr amserlen y gofynnwyd amdani gennym yn rhy fyr, a yw'r Gweinidog yn fodlon rhoi ymrwymiad ynglŷn â'r amserlen y gall ei dilyn o ran adrodd yn ôl i'r Cynulliad cyfan?

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r consensws yngylch difrifoldeb y mater hwn. Yr wyf finnau hefyd, fodd bynnag, yn pryderu'n fawr bod perygl i rai agweddau ar draffodaethau gwleidyddol, yn enwedig ar lefel Brydeinig, gyfrannu at greu hinsawdd sy'n codi ofn ar ddinasyyddion duon ac o leiafrifoedd ethnig, sy'n codi pryderon diangen ymhliith y

immigration—which, in most communities across Wales, are almost completely irrelevant—and, I am afraid, risks giving comfort to those whose hateful views we all deplore.

I say to Christine Chapman that this is not, sadly, just about the parties of the extreme right, although I would agree with everything that she said about the need for mainstream politics to present a united front against them. I am afraid that I was discomfited by the tone of the Conservatives' general election campaign around immigration. To their question, 'Are you thinking what we're thinking?', my answer would be a resounding 'no'. From what I have heard today, I suspect that I speak for most people in the Chamber, and most people in Wales. It is not racist to discuss immigration in theory, but it can risk contributing towards racism if we do it in the wrong way.

It is not just the Conservatives. Some of the London New Labour discourse around the war on terror, ID cards, the whole idea of asylum seekers swamping us—

Jenny Randerson: I am pleased to hear your comments, Helen Mary. Do you agree that the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, and the debate surrounding that, contributed to that issue? Do you agree with a British Asian constituent of mine, who has served in the armed forces in Wales for two and a half years and whose father was a British Asian prisoner of war, that it is an outrage that Hazel Blears should have suggested that he should be prepared to be stopped and searched more frequently than a white person?

Helen Mary Jones: I welcome your intervention, Jenny. That example is exactly the kind of thing that I am talking about.

The discourse is different in Wales, and this has been demonstrated. That is an argument

mwyafriw o'r cymunedau ynglŷn â materion fel mewnfudo—sydd, yn y rhan fwyaf o gymunedau yng Nghymru, bron yn gwbl amherthnasol—ac, sydd, mae arnaf ofn, mewn perygl o swcro'r rhai sydd â safbwytiau atgas ac yr ydym oll yn gresynu atynt.

Dywedaf wrth Christine Chapman nad pleidiau'r dde eithafol yn unig sydd dan sylw, gwaetha'r modd, er y byddwn yn cytuno â phopeth y mae wedi ei ddweud am yr angen i wleidyddiaeth brif ffrwd ddangos undod yn eu herbry. Mae'n ddrwg gennyl ddweud fy mod yn anghyfforddus iawn gyda chywair ymgrych y Ceidwadwyr yn yr etholiad cyffredinol wrth iddynt drafod mewnfudo. Wrth ateb eu cwestiwn, 'A ydych chi'n meddwl yr hyn yr ydym ni'n ei feddwl?', fy ateb i fyddai 'na' diamheuol. Yn ôl yr hyn yr wyf wedi ei glywed heddiw, yr wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn siarad dros y rhan fwyaf o bobl yn y Siambra, a'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yng Nghymru. Nid yw trafod mewnfudo'n hiliol ynddo'i hun, ond mae perygl i'r drafodaeth gyfrannu at hiliaeth os ydym yn trafod y pwnc yn y ffordd anghywir.

Nid y Ceidwadwyr yn unig oedd wrthi. Yr oedd rhai o drafodaethau Llafur Newydd Llundain ar y rhyfel ar derfysgaeth, cardiau adnabod, yr holl sôn am geiswyr lloches yn ein boddī—

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich sylwadau, Helen Mary. A ydych yn cytuno bod Deddf Gwrthderfysgaeth, Torcyfraith a Diogelwch 2001, a'r ddadl sydd ynghlwm â hynny, wedi cyfrannu at y mater hwnnw? A ydych yn cytuno gydag un o fy etholwyr sy'n Asiad Prydeinig, sydd wedi gwasanaethu gyda'r lluoedd arfog yng Nghymru am ddwy flynedd a hanner ac y bu ei dad, Asiad Prydeinig, yn garcharor rhyfel, ei bod yn warth bod Hazel Blears wedi awgrymu y dylai fod yn fodlon cael ei stopio a'i archwilio'n amlach na pherson gwyn?

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn croesawu eich ymyriad, Jenny. Mae eich esiampl yn enghraifft berffaith o'r hyn sydd gennyl dan sylw.

Mae'r drafodaeth yn wahanol yng Nghymru, ac mae hyn wedi cael ei ddangos. Mae

for having more powers related to these matters devolved to the Assembly, where our Ministers may want to do things differently. However, I invite all those politicians who sit here in the name of those parties who have contributed to that kind of discourse to take the opportunity today to specifically distance themselves from that kind of talk. I have little to say about people who are here—

Huw Lewis rose—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. She is finishing now, Huw.

Helen Mary Jones: I apologise, Huw, as I would have been prepared to take your intervention if I had time.

Finally, there are specific actions that we can take, but the key to dealing with racially motivated crime is promoting positive community relations where difference is celebrated and enjoyed and understanding promoted. We have to be careful to ensure that none of us, in public discourse, does anything to undermine that.

4.30 p.m.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): There has been a good standard of debate, and it shows, Helen Mary, that a different discourse is taking place in Wales about the issues of asylum and immigration and the issues of racism. We should be proud, as a nation, that we can have this type of discussion and ensure that we get the right messages across to the public about our views.

It is important that Christine Chapman identified—as did you, Helen, and Peter, to a degree—the issues of the British National Party and how politicians speak. It is important that we all consider our language, our deeds and actions when we talk about these issues. We must constantly ensure that we recognise that we value diversity, we value people coming to this country, and we value the skills that they bring with them. It is important that we keep a cross-party and

hynny'n ddadl dros ddatganoli rhagor o bwerau sy'n ymwneud â'r materion hyn i'r Cynulliad, lle y mae'n bosibl y bydd ein Gweinidogion am wneud pethau'n wahanol. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn wahodd yr holl wleidyddion hynny sy'n eistedd yma yn enw'r pleidiau sydd wedi cyfrannu at y math hwn o drafodaeth i fanteisio ar y cyfle heddiw i ymbellhau oddi wrth y math hwnnw o sylwadau. Nid oes gennyd lawer i'w ddweud am bobl sydd yma—

Huw Lewis a gododd—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae hi'n gorffen yn awr, Huw.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn ymddiheuro, Huw, gan y byddwn yn barod i dderbyn eich ymyriad pe bai gennyd amser.

Yn olaf, mae camau penodol y gallwn eu cymryd, ond yr hyn sy'n allweddol i ddelio â throseddau hiliol yw hybu cysylltiadau cymunedol positif lle y mae gwahaniaeth yn rhywbeth sy'n cael ei fawrygu a'i fwynhau a lle y mae dealltwriaeth yn cael ei hyrwyddo. Rhaid inni fod yn ofalus i sicrhau nad oes yr un ohonom, mewn trafodaethau cyhoeddus, yn gwneud dim i danseilio hynny.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyflawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Cafwyd dadl o safon uchel, ac mae'n dangos, Helen Mary, fod deialog wahanol yn digwydd yng Nghymru ynghylch materion lloches a mewnfudo a'r cwestiynau'n ymwneud â hiliaeth. Dylem fod yn falch, fel cenedl, ein bod yn gallu cael y math yma o drafodaeth a sicrhau ein bod yn cyflwyno'r negeseuon cywir i'r cyhoedd am ein barn.

Mae'n bwysig bod Christine Chapman—a chithau, Helen, a Peter, i raddau—wedi sôn am y British National Party a sut y mae gwleidyddion yn siarad. Mae'n bwysig ein bod i gyd yn ystyried ein hiaith a'n gweithredoedd pan fyddwn yn siarad am y materion hyn. Rhaid inni sicrhau'n gyson ein bod yn cydnabod ein bod yn gwerthfawrogi amrywiaeth, a phobl yn dod i mewn i'r wlad hon, a'r sgiliau a ddônt gyda hwy. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cynnal ffrynt traws-

united front on this matter in the National Assembly.

Jane dealt with the amendments, but to Janet, Mark and Helen, I say that we all applaud the work being done by the North Wales Race Equality Network. However, there are issues about funding, the Home Office, and funding to the Commission for Racial Equality. Whereas, in the past, we have been prepared to help race equality organisations in Wales with additionality, there is an issue when it comes to core funding. I would not want anyone to think us unsympathetic, but we must recognise the limitations of our resources and where funding should be coming from, and whether the Government should prioritise funding through various organisations, such as the CRE.

With regard to some of the contributions, Lorraine, I would be delighted to accept your invitation to visit, but we must be aware of the excellent role that the police are playing—to which many of you alluded—in dealing with the issues. They have certainly been good in encouraging people to report race crimes, and they have put the necessary mechanisms in place to ensure that people feel secure in reporting them. However, looking at the statistics for this, more reporting is definitely going on, but, as Peter said, when you look at the Swansea statistics, to which both you and Val referred, you can see that trend. That trend is definitely a result of what people think is acceptable to say and do as a result of voices elsewhere. You only have to look at some of the stories run in the national press some days to make you want to put your head in your hands and really scream, because of their mentality and the way in which they almost stir up hatred.

As Peter said, it is important that we do not pander to the lowest common denominator. As politicians, we have a duty to take the moral high ground on these issues and to be prepared to be counted on that stance. Sometimes, it is much easier when you are out talking to constituents to say, ‘Oh’ and

bleidiol ac unedig ar y mater hwn yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Deliodd Jane â'r gwelliannau, ond wrth Janet, Mark a Helen, hoffwn ddweud ein bod i gyd yn cymeradwyo'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gan Rwydwaith Cydraddoldeb Hiliol Gogledd Cymru. Fodd bynnag, cyfyd rhai cwestiynau ynghylch cyllid, y Swyddfa Gartref, a chyllid i'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol. Er ein bod, yn y gorffennol, wedi bod yn barod i helpu cyrff cydraddoldeb hiliol yng Nghymru gydag ychwanegedd, cyfyd problem pan ddaw'n fater o gyllid craidd. Ni fyddwn am i neb feddwl ein bod yn ddigydymdeimlad, ond rhaid inni gydnabod cyfyngiadau ein hadnoddau ac o ba le y dylai'r cyllid fod yn dod, ac a ddylai'r Llywodraeth flaenoriaethu cyllid drwy wahanol sefydliadau, fel y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol.

O ran rhai o'r cyfraniadau, Lorraine, byddwn yn falch iawn o dderbyn eich gwahoddiad i ymweld, ond rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol o'r rôl wych y mae'r heddlu yn ei chwarae—rôl y cyfeiriwyd ati gan nifer ohonoch—o ran delio â'r problemau. Yn sicr, maent wedi bod yn dda am annog pobl i roi gwybod iddynt am droseddau hiliol, ac maent wedi rhoi'r mecanweithiau angenrheidiol ar waith i sicrhau bod pobl yn teimlo'n ddiogel wrth adrodd amdanynt. Fodd bynnag, o edrych ar yr ystadegau ar gyfer hyn, yn sicr, mae mwy o adrodd am droseddau'n digwydd, ond, fel y dywedodd Peter, pan edrychwrh ar ystadegau Abertawe, y gwnaethoch chi a Val gyfeirio atynt, gallwrh weld y duedd honno. Mae'r duedd honno yn sicr yn deillio o'r hyn y mae pobl yn credu ei fod yn dderbyniol ei ddweud a'i wneud o ganlyniad i leisiau mewn mannau eraill. Nid oes rhaid ichi ond darllen rhai o'r straeon yn y wasg genedlaethol ambell waith i wneud ichi fod eisiau rhoi eich pen yn eich dwylo a sgrechian o ddifrif, oherwydd eu meddylfryd a'r modd y maent bron yn creu casineb.

Fel y dywedodd Peter, mae'n bwysig nad ydym yn ildio i'r nodwedd gyffredin. Fel gwleidyddion, mae gennym ddyletswydd i gymryd safbwyt moesol aruchel ar y materion hyn a bod yn barod i gael ein cyfrif ar y safiad hwnnw. Weithiau, pan fyddwrh allan yn siarad gyda'r etholwyr, mae'n llawer

just move away from the conversation. The days are over when you move away from conversations like that. The day has come for us to confront the issues. You might lose a vote or two by doing so but, ultimately, is it that important when you are tackling the particular issues?

Val, I concur with you about the Assembly taking a lead role. It is important that we set an example and that all public bodies follow our lead on all issues to do with racism. Nick, I thank you on behalf of the First Minister for your thanks to him for the way in which he dealt with issues post 11 September. It is important, as you say, that people such as Colin Jackson and Kelly Holmes are role models for all young people; we must see them as being part of our society and as role models for the young here.

Gwenda, as Chair of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity, I certainly concur with your contribution on the way that we are positively taking the race equality scheme forward. John, you alluded to some concerns about greater segregation in schools. I know that Jane Davidson heard your comments on that matter, but, as you are aware, all schools are required to have race equality policies. Across the board, it is important for us to understand the impact of our words and deeds on issues such as this, and remember at all times that we should try to take a rational approach.

Finally, as an Assembly Member for a Swansea constituency, when I heard of the attacks and the murder, I wanted to put my head in my hands and cry, because someone had been subject to a racist murder in my city. However, when I saw the demonstration by the people of Swansea to say that this was wrong, I felt uplifted that there are people out there who feel the same way as I do, and who want to condemn it. It is important that we all stand up and condemn racist crime.

We must encourage people to report crime, especially the low-level harassment and graffiti that Helen referred to, which is a blight on the lives of so many people, especially for those in communities where

haws dweud "O" a symud i ffwrdd o'r sgwrs. Mae'r dyddiau pan allwch ymneilltuo o sgyrsiau o'r fath wedi dod i ben. Daeth yn bryd inni wynebu'r materion hyn. Efallai y byddwch yn colli pleidlais neu ddwy drwy wneud hynny ond, yn y pen draw, a ydyw hynny'n bwysig pan fyddwch yn delio â'r materion penodol hyn?

Val, cytunaf â chi y dylai'r Cynulliad arwain ar hyn. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gosod esiampl a bod yr holl gyrrff cyhoeddus yn dilyn ein harweiniad ar bob mater sy'n ymwneud â hiliaeth. Nick, diolchaf ichi ar ran y Prif Weinidog am ddiolch iddo am y modd y deliodd â phethau ar ôl 11 Medi. Mae'n bwysig, fel y dywedwch, fod pobl fel Colin Jackson a Kelly Holmes yn fodelau rôl i bobl ifanc ym mhobman; rhaid inni eu gweld yn rhan o'n cymdeithas ac yn fodelau rôl i'r bobl ifanc yma.

Gwenda, fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal, yr wyf yn sicr yn cytuno â'ch cyfraniad yngylch y modd yr ydym yn symud ymlaen yn gadarnhaol gyda'r cynllun cydraddoldeb hiliol. John, bu ichi gyfeirio at rai pryderon yngylch mwy o wahanu mewn ysgolion. Gwn fod Jane Davidson wedi clywed eich sylwadau ar y mater hwnnw, ond, fel y gwyddoch, rhaid i bob ysgol fod â pholisi cydraddoldeb hiliol. Yn gyffredinol, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn deall effaith ein geiriau a'n gweithredoedd gyda materion fel hyn, a chofio y dylem bob amser geisio arddel agwedd resymegol.

Yn olaf, fel Aelod Cynulliad dros etholaeth Abertawe, pan glywais am yr ymosodiadau a'r llofruddiaeth, yr oedd arnaf eisiau rhoi fy mhen yn fwy nwylo ac wylo, oherwydd bod rhywun wedi cael ei lofruddio ar sail hil yn fy ninas i. Fodd bynnag, pan welais bobl Abertawe yn protestio yn erbyn yr hyn a ddigwyddodd, cefais fy nghalonogi bod yno bobl sy'n teimlo yr un fath â fi, ac sydd eisiau condemnio'r fath beth. Mae'n bwysig ein bod i gyd yn sefyll i fyny ac yn condemnio troseddu ar sail hil.

Rhaid inni geisio cael pobl i roi gwybod am droseddau, yn enwedig yr harasio llai amlwg a'r graffiti y cyfeiriodd Helen ato, sy'n felltith ar fywydau cymaint o bobl, yn enwedig rhai mewn cymunedau lle nad oes

they have no-one else to talk to. It is important that we take a united stand in the Assembly, so I am pleased to be closing this debate. I urge you to support the motion. Jane has outlined the position with regard to the amendments and I think that we can move forward from strength to strength, united, in tackling racism in Wales.

ganddynt neb arall i siarad â hwy. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gwneud safiad unedig yn y Cynulliad hwn, ac yr wyf yn falch, felly, o gau'r drafodaeth hon. Pwysaf arnoch yn daer i gefnogi'r cynnig. Mae Jane wedi egluro'r sefyllfa o ran y gwelliannau a chredaf y gallwn fynd o nerth i nerth, gyda'n gilydd, i fynd i'r afael â hiliaeth yng Nghymru.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Amendment 1: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment defeated.

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 52, Ymatal 2, Yn erbyn 0.

Amendment 2: For 52, Abstain 2, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine

Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Isherwood, Mark
 Lloyd, Val

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 3: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane

Davies, Janet	Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn	Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Francis, Lisa	Essex, Sue
German, Michael	Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William	Gregory, Janice
Isherwood, Mark	Griffiths, John
Jones, Alun Ffred	Gwyther, Christine
Jones, Elin	Hart, Edwina
Jones, Helen Mary	Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ieuan Wyn	Idris Jones, Denise
Jones, Laura Anne	James, Irene
Lloyd, David	Jones, Ann
Melding, David	Jones, Carwyn
Morgan, Jonathan	Lewis, Huw
Randerson, Jenny	Lloyd, Val
Ryder, Janet	Mewies, Sandy
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn	Morgan, Rhodri
Williams, Brynle	Neagle, Lynne
Williams, Kirsty	Pugh, Alun
	Sargeant, Carl
	Sinclair, Karen
	Thomas, Catherine
	Thomas, Gwenda

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Cynnig NDM2432 fel y'i diwygiwyd:
Motion NDM2432 as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. *condemns race hatred and race crime wherever that takes place in Wales;*
 2. *sets on record its view that racism has no place in Wales;*
 3. *supports the ongoing work of the Assembly Government in promoting a multi-agency approach to tackling racially motivated crime.*
 4. *supports targeted programmes that tackle racism and improve the understanding of problems experienced.*
1. *yn condemnio casineb hiliol a throseddau hiliol ble bynnag y bydd yn digwydd yng Nghymru;*
 2. *yn cofnodi ei farn nad oes lle i ragfarn ar sail hil yng Nghymru;*
 3. *yn cefnogi gwaith parhaus Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i hyrwyddo ymagwedd aml-asiantaethol tuag at fynd i'r afael â throseddau hiliol.*
 4. *yn cefnogi rhagleni sydd wedi eu targedu sy'n mynd i'r afael â rhagfarn ar sail hil a gwella'r ddealltwriaeth o'r problemau.*

Cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amended motion: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun

Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.

Amended motion carried.

**Adroddiad Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar ei
Adolygiad o Weithredu Rheoliadau Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a'r Drefn
Arolygu yng Nghymru**

**The Local Government and Public Services Committee's Report on its Review of
the Operation of the Public Service Regulations and Inspection Regime in Wales**

Ann Jones: I propose that

Ann Jones: Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Orders Nos. 6.6 and 9.9, notes the Local Government and Public Services Committee report, 'Regulation and Inspection of Public Services in Wales', a Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 6.6 a 9.9, yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, 'Rheoleiddio ac Arolygu

copy of which was laid before the Assembly and e-mailed to all Assembly Members on Tuesday, 10 May 2005. (NDM2449)

I am pleased to present to the Assembly the Local Government and Public Services Committee's report on the regulation and inspection of public services in Wales. Before I introduce the report, I thank past and present members of the Committee for their input to the inquiry. Also, I would like to put on record my thanks to the committee and research team, for the work that they have put in. Without their dedication and diligence, the Local Government and Public Services Committee simply would not function.

I am also grateful to all those individuals and bodies who submitted evidence, both orally and in writing, to the inquiry. There are far too many to list individually, but they know who they are and I thank you.

Now that I have done my Oscars speech, I will move on to the debate on the report.

Last October saw the publication of 'Making the Connections' by the Welsh Assembly Government, setting out its vision for delivering better public services in Wales. I hope that the Local Government and Public Services Committee report, and the recommendations contained in it, will be of use in the action plan to take that vision forward.

The reform of public service regulation and inspection is currently being considered throughout the UK. England is looking closely at the reform of the inspection regime through such studies as 'Inspecting for Improvement' and the regulation regime through the regulatory impact unit. 'Making the Connections' highlights the need to strengthen, improve and enhance aspects of regulation and inspection in Wales. In April 2004, the Local Government and Public Services Committee decided, as part of its public services remit, to take a strategic overview of the regulation and inspection regime in Wales to help to ensure that it

Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yng Nghymru', a osodwyd gerbron y Cynulliad ac a e-bostiwyd at holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddydd Mawrth, 10 Mai 2005. (NDM2449)

Yr wyf yn falch o gyflwyno i'r Cynulliad adroddiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar reoleiddio ac arolygu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Cyn imi gyflwyno'r adroddiad, yr wyf am ddiolch i aelodau presennol a blaenorol y Pwyllgor am eu cyfraniad i'r ymchwiliad. Hefyd, hoffwn gofnodi fy niolch i'r Pwyllgor a'r tîm ymchwil, am y gwaith a wnaethant. Heb eu hymroddiad a'u dycnwch, ni fyddai'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn gallu gwneud dim.

Yr wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar i'r holl unigolion a'r cyrff hynny a gyflwynodd dystiolaeth, ar lafar ac yn ysgrifenedig, i'r ymchwiliad. Mae llawer gormod ohonynt i'w rhestru'n unigol, ond maent yn gwybod pwy ydynt a hoffwn ddiolch iddynt.

A minnau yn awr wedi gorffen fy arraith Oscars, symudaf ymlaen at y ddadl ar yr adroddiad.

Fis Hydref diwethaf, cyhoeddwyd "Creu'r Cysylltiadau" gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a gyflwynodd ei gweledigaeth ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gwell i Gymru. Gobeithio y bydd adroddiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, a'r argymhellion a wneir ynddo, o ddefnydd ar gyfer y cynllun gweithredu i geisio gwireddu'r weledigaeth honno.

Mae diwygio'r trefniadau rheoleiddio ac arolygu ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd ledled y DU. Mae Lloegr yn edrych yn ofalus ar ddiwygio'r drefn arolygu drwy gyfrwng astudiaethau fel "Inspecting for Improvement", a'r drefn reoleiddio drwy'r uned effaith rheoliadau. Yn "Creu'r Cysylltiadau", tynnir sylw at yr angen i gryfhau, gwella ac ehangu agweddau ar reoleiddio ac arolygu yng Nghymru. Yn Ebrill 2004, penderfynodd y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, fel rhan o'i gylch gwaith gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gyflawni trosolwg

delivers effectively.

4.40 p.m.

During our inquiry, the committee focused on the operation of the public services regulation and inspection regime in Wales, the roles and accountabilities of inspectorates, the interaction between inspectorates and inspected bodies, and the added value that the regime brings to public service improvement.

Although the terms of reference covered the committee's wider public service remit, inevitably, much of the evidence, the subsequent analysis and the conclusions focus on local government services. As I have already said, we took evidence from many organisations across Wales. I thank them once again for their openness and candour in guiding the committee through such a complex and wide-ranging subject. The committee also had the opportunity to visit Scotland to gather evidence on the workings of the regime that is now in place north of the border.

The report before us today, which is the result of around 12 months' work, contains 21 recommendations to maintain and improve standards of public service delivery in Wales. I will briefly comment on some of the report's main findings.

The basic aim of regulation and inspection is to bring about improvement. Although the Wales programme for improvement was roundly welcomed, we received diverse views on the impact of regulation and inspection on service improvement. Regulation and inspection must not only drive improvement; it must also be seen to deliver change for the better. In the light of the evidence that we received, we recommend that the measures for the level of improvement that results from regulation and inspection need to be developed.

Making services better is not cost free. Many of the people giving evidence felt that resources were not always available for

strategol ar y trefniadau rheoleiddio ac arolygu yng Nghymru mewn ymgais i sicrhau eu bod yn darparu'n effeithiol.

Yn ystod ein hymchwiliad, canolbwytiodd y Pwyllgor ar weithrediad y gyfundrefn ar gyfer rheoleiddio ac arolygu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, ar rolau ac atebolrwydd yr arolygiaethau, y cyswllt rhwng arolygiaethau a chyrff sy'n cael eu harolygu, a'r gwerth ychwanegol a roddir i wasanaethau cyhoeddus gwell o ganlyniad i'r gyfundrefn hon.

Er bod y cylch gorchwyl yn ymdrin â chylch gwaith gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ehangach y Pwyllgor, mae llawer o'r dystiolaeth, y dadansoddiad wedyn, a'r casgliadau, yn canolbwytio ar wasanaethau llywodraeth leol. Fel y soniais eisoes, cafwyd dystiolaeth gan amryw o sefydliadau ledled Cymru. Hoffwn ddiolch iddynt unwaith yn rhagor am fod mor agored a gonest wrth dywys y pwylgor drwy bwnc mor gymhleth ac eang. Cafodd y pwylgor gyfle hefyd i ymweld â'r Alban i gasglu dystiolaeth ar sut y mae'r gyfundrefn sydd bellach ar waith i'r gogledd o'r ffin yng Nghymru.

Mae'r adroddiad ger ein bron heddiw, sy'n ganlyniad tua 12 mis o waith, yn cynnwys 21 o argymhellion i gynnal a gwella safonau darpariaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Gwnaf ychydig o sylwadau byr ar rai o brif ganfyddiadau'r adroddiad.

Nod sylfaenol rheoleiddio ac arolygu yw sicrhau gweliannau. Er bod rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella wedi'i chroesawu'n frwd, cawsom amrywiol safbwytiau ynghylch effaith y rheoleiddio a'r arolygu ar wella gwasanaeth. Rhaid i reoleiddio ac arolygu nid yn unig hybu gweliannau, ond rhaid iddo hefyd gael ei weld yn darparu newid er gwell. Yng ngoleuni'r dystiolaeth a gawsom, argymhellwn fod angen datblygu'r mesurau ar gyfer lefel y gweliannau sy'n deillio o reoleiddio ac arolygu.

Nid yw gwella gwasanaethau yn ddi-gost. Teimlai llawer o'r rhai a gyflwynodd dystiolaeth nad oedd adnoddau bob amser ar

improvements to be made. We agree that failing service providers should not be seen to be rewarded by being given extra resources at the expense of those who are succeeding. However, the committee also felt that, in many cases, progress could not be brought about without some re-allocation of resources. We recommend that guidance be given to local authorities on how resources can be made available for delivering the improvements identified.

The role of inspection bodies was often seen as ending at the final inspection report. While we recognise the dangers in inspection bodies taking on a problem-solving consultancy role, they should be encouraged to take on a more supportive role throughout the entire inspection process.

On the issue of burden of inspection versus risk, it is clear that regulation and inspection processes impose resource burdens. Many of those giving evidence warned about the potential risk to the delivery of front-line services of resources being diverted into the requirements of regulation and inspection. The cost of inspection should be in proportion to the risks involved. We welcome Estyn's move towards having a more risk-based inspection regime, and recommend that other inspectorates follow that move.

The self-assessment element in the Wales programme for improvement and the potential of scrutiny committees and policy agreements are commended as moves forwards towards having a more risk-based approach.

On methods of inspection, having a number of different inspection methods was seen to worsen the burden on service providers. There were also concerns about the role of service users in inspection processes. Self assessment is important in countering some of the effects of different methods of inspection. Models of good practice exist, and they should be singled out and shared with service providers.

The role of service users in the regulation and inspection regime is key; they are why the regime exists. Their input should be clearly

gael i wneud gwelliannau. Cytunwn na ddylai darparwyr gwasanaethau llai llwyddiannus gael eu gweld yn cael eu gwobrwyd drwy dderbyn adnoddau ychwanegol ar draul y rhai sy'n llwyddo. Fodd bynnag, teimlai'r pwylgor hefyd, mewn nifer o achosion, na ellid sicrhau cynnydd heb ailddyrannu adnoddau i raddau. Argymhellwn y dylid rhoi canllawiau i awdurdodau lleol ynghylch sut i drefnu bod adnoddau ar gael i gyflawni'r gwelliannau angenrheidiol.

Yn aml, gwelid bod rôl y cyrff arolygu'n gorffen gyda'r adroddiad arolygu terfynol. Er ein bod yn cydnabod y gallai peryglon godi os yw cyrff arolygu yn cyflawni rôl ymgynghorol i ddatrys problemau, dylid eu hannog i chwarae rôl fwy cefnogol drwy gydol y broses arolygu ar ei hyd.

Ynglŷn â baich yr arolygiad o'i gymharu â'r risg, mae'n glir bod prosesau rheoleiddio ac arolygu yn dreth ar adnoddau. Rhybuddiodd amryw o'r rhai a gyflwynodd dystiolaeth ynghylch y risg bosibl i ddarparu gwasanaethau rheng flaen o ganlyniad i orfod arallgyfeirio adnoddau ar gyfer y gofynion rheoleiddio ac arolygu. Dylai cost yr arolygiad fod yn gymesur â'r risg iau perthnasol. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r ffaith bod Estyn yn symud tuag at gyfundrefn arolygu sy'n fwy seiliedig ar risg, ac yn argymhell bod arolygiaethau eraill yn dilyn eu harweiniad.

Mae'r elfen hunan-asesu yn rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella, a'r potensial ar gyfer pwylgorau craffu a chytundebau polisi, yn cael eu cymeradwyo fel camau ymlaen tuag at ddull sy'n fwy seiliedig ar risg.

Ynghylch dulliau arolygu, yr oedd bod ag amryw o ddulliau gwahanol o arolygu yn cael ei weld yn rhywbeth a oedd yn gwaethygwr baich ar ddarparwyr gwasanaeth. Yr oedd pryderon hefyd ynghylch rôl defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn y prosesau arolygu. Mae hunan-asesu yn bwysig er mwyn gwrt hsefyll rhai o effeithiau'r gwahanol ddulliau o arolygu. Mae modelau arferion da yn bodoli, a dylid rhoi pwyslais arnynt a'u rhannu gyda darparwyr gwasanaeth.

Mae rôl defnyddwyr gwasanaeth yn y gyfundrefn rheoleiddio ac arolygu yn allweddol; er eu mwyn hwy y mae'r

defined and seen as an integral part of the reporting process.

The final main theme is joined-up working within regulation and inspection. The largest body of evidence by far stressed the burden caused by the lack of co-ordination across the regulation and inspection regime. Both service providers and the regulators and inspectors accepted the impact of the problem. We decided against advocating a single body for inspections in Wales, because of the evidence that we heard about the potential loss of expertise and flexibility for such an organisation. In addition, several inspections are carried out by UK or England-and-Wales bodies, which are outside the Assembly's control. However, the problem still needs to be tackled.

We recommend that inspection bodies aim to rationalise inspections through the inspection sub-group of the Wales programme for improvement and the Wales inspectorate and regulators' fora. Co-operation and collaborative working between inspectorates should be encouraged, and good practice identified and shared.

To conclude, the people of Wales deserve the highest standards of public service delivery. Getting the right regulation and inspection regime is key in terms of ensuring that quality is achieved and sustained.

Local people must be able to see how good their council is at delivering everyday services, from education, social care and housing to street cleaning, waste disposal and libraries. More joined-up regulation and inspection will drive the improvements that local people expect and deserve. The committee expects the Assembly Government, local authorities, and the regulation and inspection bodies to take forward the recommendations in our report. I look forward to the debate this afternoon and to the response of the Government in due course.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Only members of the committee are seeking to

gyfundrefn yn bodoli. Dylid diffinio eu cyfraniad yn glir a'i weld yn rhan annatod o'r broses adrodd.

Y brif thema olaf yw gweithio'n ddi-fwlch o fewn rheoleiddio ac arolygu. Yr oedd y corff mwyaf o dystiolaeth o ddigon yn pwysleisio'r baich a grëir gan y diffyg cydgysylltu ar draws y gyfundrefn rheoleiddio ac arolygu. Yr oedd darparwyr gwasanaeth a'r cyrff rheoleiddio a'r arolygwyr yn derbyn yr effaith a gaiff y broblem hon. Yr ydym wedi penderfynu yn erbyn argymhellwn un corff arolygu i Gymru, oherwydd y dystiolaeth a gawsom y byddai'n bosibl i sefydliad o'r fath golli arbenigedd a hyblygrwydd. Yn ogystal, mae llawer o'r arolygiadau yn cael eu cyflawni gan gyrrff y DU neu gyrrff Cymru a Lloegr, sydd y tu allan i reolaeth y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, mae angen mynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon er hynny.

Argymhellwn fod cyrff arolygu yn ceisio addrefnu arolygiadau drwy'r is-grŵp arolygu sydd ynghlwm wrth raglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella, a fforymau arolygiaethau a chyrff rheoleiddio Cymru. Dylid annog cydweithrediad a chydgysylltu rhwng arolygiaethau, a sicrhau bod arferion da yn cael eu nodi a'u rhannu.

I gloi, mae pobl Cymru yn haeddu darpariaeth o'r safon uchaf o ran gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae cael y gyfundrefn rheoleiddio ac arolygu iawn yn hollbwysig o ran sicrhau bod yr ansawdd hwnnw'n cael ei gyflawni a'i gynnal.

Rhaid i bobl leol allu gweld pa mor dda yw eu cyngor am ddarparu gwasanaethau bob dydd, o addysg, gofal cymdeithasol a thai i lanhau strydoedd, gwaredu gwastraff a llyfrgelloedd. Bydd rheoleiddio ac arolygu mwy cydgysylltiedig yn sbarduno'r gwelliannau y mae pobl leol yn eu disgwyl a'u haeddu. Mae'r pwylgor yn disgwyl i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, yr awdurdodau lleol, a'r cyrff rheoleiddio ac arolygu weithredu ar yr argymhellion yn ein hadroddiad. Edrychaf ymlaen at y ddadl y prynhawn yma ac at ymateb y Llywodraeth maes o law.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Dim ond aelodau o'r pwylgor sydd yn dymuno gwneud

make contributions, therefore I will be able to call them all.

David Lloyd: We are here, this afternoon, to discuss the content of this report on the regulation and inspection of public services in Wales. I commend Ann Jones, as Chair, and the committee secretariat on their work in bringing together the various strands of information from the various oral and written presentations that we received during the course of this committee review. As Ann has mentioned, the regulation and inspection regime in Wales is highly complex, as noted in the report. Not only are there a plethora of bodies, but their regulatory and inspection functions vary in scope, and different people have different control over who or what is inspected at any given time.

In the time that I have available, I will concentrate on a few of the recommendations. In the chapter on regulation and inspection as mechanisms for improvement, there are some strong recommendations, such as recommendation 4.7:

‘We recommend that the Welsh Assembly Government should seek to develop a measure of the level of improvement that results from the inspection regime’.

That is an important concept to grasp: the whole point of inspection is that it leads to an improvement in services. Also important is recommendation 4.13, that

‘the Welsh Assembly Government should ensure that measures that can be taken against failing organisations should be made clearer to all involved’.

All of this, as was demonstrated in the evidence presented to us, has budgetary implications. As we note in paragraph 4.17,

‘capacity and support were identified as key issues by inspected bodies following inspection. If there is a problem a body needs support, not another inspection telling it that it has not improved’.

This means funding, not only in monetary

cyfraniadau, felly byddaf yn gallu galw ar bob un ohonynt.

David Lloyd: Yr ydym yma y prynhawn yma i drafod cynnwys yr adroddiad hwn ar reoleiddio ac arolygu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo Ann Jones, y Cadeirydd, ac ysgrifenyddiaeth y pwylgor ar eu gwaith yn dwyn ynghyd yr amryfal elfennau o wybodaeth o'r gwahanol gyflwyniadau llafar ac ysgrifenedig a gawsom yn ystod yr adolygiad pwylgor hwn. Fel y soniodd Ann, mae'r drefn rheoleiddio ac arolygu yng Nghymru'n hynod o gymhleth, fel y nodir yn yr adroddiad. Nid yn unig y mae llu o gyrff, ond mae eu swyddogaethau rheoleiddio ac arolygu'n amrywio o ran cwmpas, ac mae gan wahanol bobl wahanol reolaeth dros bwy neu beth a arolygir ar unrhyw adeg benodol.

Yn yr amser sydd ar gael imi, canolbwytiaf ar ychydig o'r argymhellion. Yn y bennod ar reoleiddio ac arolygu fel mechanweithiau ar gyfer gwella, ceir ambell argymhelliaid cryf, fel argymhelliaid 4.7:

‘Argymhellwn y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol geisio datblygu mesur o'r lefel o wellhad sydd yn deillio o'r drefn arolygu’.

Mae hynny'n gysyniad y mae'n bwysig ei ddeall: holl ddiben arolygu yw ei fod yn arwain at welliant yn y gwasanaethau. Mae argymhelliaid 4.13 yn bwysig hefyd, sef

‘y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol sicrhau y caiff pawb eglurhad cliriach o'r camau y gellir eu cymryd yn erbyn sefydliadau sydd yn methu’.

Mae i hyn oll, fel y dangoswyd yn y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd inni, oblygiadau cyllidebol. Fel y nodwn ym mharagraff 4.17,

‘nodwyd gallu a chefnogaeth fel materion allweddol gan gyrff a arolygwyd wedi'r arolwg. Os oes problem, mae ar gorff angen cefnogaeth, nid arolwg arall yn dweud wrtho nad yw wedi gwella’.

Mae hyn yn golygu cyllido, nid yn unig

terms, but in terms of additional staff—I am talking about social workers, specifically—and additional staff training, as required.

Turning to another chapter, another important aspect is the burden of the inspection versus the risk. The Wales programme for improvement is based on the principle that regulation must be proportionate to risk. We took evidence from Care Forum Wales, which gave us the perspective of private care home owners, who feel that there should be fewer inspections of low-risk homes, offset by more unannounced inspections. That could consolidate a more risk-based approach. There is a strong recommendation in 5.7 that

‘those organisations that carry out inspections should start to move towards a more risk based assessment system’.

Finally, there is the chapter headlined “Joined-up thinking” in regulation and inspection’. We took a lot of evidence that said that the lack of joined-up thinking among the regulation and inspection bodies was the issue that caused the most concern to the service providers. As has been mentioned, sometimes a terrific burden is placed on inspected bodies. For an inspection regime to be effective, it should not place an undue burden on service providers. As a committee, we consider that the burden could be further reduced by regulation and inspection bodies taking a more co-ordinated approach. Otherwise, you get paralysis by analysis, which is what we are trying to avoid. Recommendation 7.11 spells it out:

‘we recommend that inspection bodies should liaise over their inspection programmes to ensure that the burden of inspection is not increased by several different inspections within a short timeframe’.

4.50 p.m.

We took several bits of evidence to that end. A final recommendation that I want to highlight is 7.16,

‘that the Welsh Assembly Government and inspection bodies consider initiatives such as

mewn termau ariannol, ond yn nhermau staff ychwanegol—yr wyf yn sôn am weithwyr cymdeithasol, yn benodol—a hyfforddiant ychwanegol i'r staff, yn ôl y galw.

A throi at bennod arall, agwedd bwysig arall yw baich yr arolwg yn erbyn y risg. Mae rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella yn seiliedig ar yr egwyddor bod yn rhaid i'r rheoleiddio fod yn gymesur â'r risg. Cawsom dystiolaeth gan Fforwm Gofal Cymru, a roddodd inni safbwyt perchenogion cartrefi gofal preifat, sydd yn teimlo y dylai fod llai o arolygon ar gartrefi risg isel, a mwy o arolygon dirybudd yn lle hynny. Gallai hynny gyfnerthu dull sy'n fwy seiliedig ar y risg. Ceir argymhelliaid cryf yn 5.7

‘y dylai'r cyrff hynny sydd yn cynnal arolygon ddechrau symud tuag at drefn asesu sydd yn fwy seiliedig ar y risg’.

Yn olaf, ceir y bennod dan y pennawd ““Meddwl cydlynol” wrth reoleiddio ac arolygu”. Cawsom lawer o dystiolaeth a ddywedai mai'r diffyg meddwl cydlynol ymysg y cyrff rheoleiddio ac arolygu oedd y broblem a barai'r pryder mwyaf i'r darparwyr gwasanaethau. Fel y soniwyd, weithiau gosodir baich aruthrol ar gyrrf a arolygir. Er mwyn i drefn arolygu fod yn effeithiol, ni ddylai osod baich gormodol ar ddarparwyr gwasanaethau. Fel pwylgor, credwn y gellid lleihau'r baich ymhellach pe bai cyrff rheoleiddio ac arolygu yn mynd ati mewn modd mwy cydgysylltiedig. Fel arall, fe geir parlys drwy ddadansoddi, sef yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio'i osgoi. Mae argymhelliaid 7.11 yn egluro'r sefyllfa:

‘argymhellwn y dylai cyrff arolygu gysylltu â'i gilydd ynglŷn â'u rhagleni arolygu er mwyn sicrhau na chynyddir baich arolygu drwy gynnal sawl arolwg gwahanol o fewn cyfnod amser byr’.

Cawsom sawl dystiolaeth i'r perwyl hwnnw. Yr argymhelliaid olaf yr hoffwn dynnu sylw ato yw 7.16,

‘y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a chyrrf arolygu ystyried

the Joint Scrutiny Forum website'

and the work happening in Scotland with the Scottish Executive charter for inspectorates there, to encourage liaison work between inspection bodies. In conclusion, I look forward to the Assembly Government's response to these recommendations, and to their enactment shortly afterwards, so that they can bring about meaningful change for the better in regulation and inspection in Wales.

Bryngle Williams: As the newly elected Conservative Party spokesman on local government and public services, I am delighted to have the opportunity to speak to this report. One of the most important aspects of local government is the delivery of public services, and we need to strive to improve them.

I was pleased to see that the Welsh Assembly Government, in its consultation document, 'Making the Connections: Delivering Better Services for Wales' recognises the need to strengthen, improve and enhance aspects of the regulation and inspection regime to ensure that Wales's public services are accountable, efficient and effective. This is essential in order to oversee the running of key front-line services.

This report discusses many key threads and issues that are relevant to local government. In order for the people of Wales to work with all tiers of government, we need to ensure that consultation is at the top of our list of priorities. No-one can deny that there are serious problems in many of our public services. Today I read about the Leonard Cheshire charity, which is launching its manifesto in this building today, calling for improved services for disabled people in Wales. We know that the lack of care home beds in the principality is at crisis point, and I understand that in Cardiff there are almost no beds available, and there are very limited places within a 50 mile radius. These are just a few of the issues that are crying out for funding and assistance.

We need to remove as much red tape and bureaucracy as we can to ensure that the

mentrau megis gwefan y Cyd-Fforwm Craffu'

a'r gwaith sydd yn digwydd yn yr Alban gyda siarter Gweithrediaeth yr Alban ar gyfer cyrff arolygu yn y fan honno, i annog cydwethredu rhwng cyrff arolygu. Wrth gloi, edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i'r argymhellion hyn, ac at eu gweithredu'n fuan wedyn, fel y gallant ddod â newid ystyrlon er gwell mewn rheoleiddio ac arolygu yng Nghymru.

Bryngle Williams: Fel llefarydd newydd y Blaid Geidwadol ar lywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yr wyf wrth fy modd o gael y cyfle i siarad am yr adroddiad hwn. Un o agweddu pwysicaf llywodraeth leol yw darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac mae angen ymdrechu i'w gwella.

Yr oeddwn yn falch o weld bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn ei dogfen ymgynghori, 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau: Gwell Gwasanaethau i Gymru', yn cydnabod yr angen i gryfhau a gwella rhai agweddu ar y drefn rheoleiddio ac arolygu i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru'n atebol, yn effeithlon ac yn effeithiol. Mae hyn yn hanfodol er mwyn goruchwyllo'r modd y mae gwasanaethau rheng flaen allweddol yn cael eu darparu.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn trafod llawer o elfennau a materion allweddol sydd yn berthnasol i lywodraeth leol. Er mwyn i bobl Cymru weithio gyda phob haen o lywodraeth, mae angen inni sicrhau bod ymgynghori ar ben ein rhestr o flaenoriaethau. Ni all neb wadu nad oes problemau difrifol mewn llawer o'n gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Heddiw darllenais am elusen Leonard Cheshire, sydd yn lansio'i maniffesto yn yr adeilad hwn heddiw, yn galw am wasanaethau gwell i bobl anabl yng Nghymru. Gwyddom fod y diffyg gwelyau mewn cartrefi gofal yng Nghymru yn argyfngus, a deallaf nad oes dim gwelyau ar gael bron yng Nghaerdydd, ac ychydig iawn o leoedd o fewn cylch o 50 milltir. Dim ond ychydig o'r materion sydd yn crefu am gyllid a chymorth yw'r rhain.

Mae angen inni ddileu cymaint o dâp coch a biwrocratiaeth ag a allwn i sicrhau bod y

front-line professionals can deliver. I would not dream of telling a surgeon how to conduct an operation or a teacher how to teach, so I feel that politicians should stop interfering in the running of public services, and allow front-line staff the freedom and confidence to deliver them. Our staff know what the problems and challenges are and we can work together within the parameters in order to provide excellent services. I am looking forward to sitting on the Local Government and Public Services Committee and hope that all Members can work together to support councils, irrespective of their political control, to ensure that people who live and work in Wales receive the excellent services that they deserve.

Michael German: I also express my appreciation for the team that put this report together, the clerks and so on. This may appear to be a dry report, but it is of substantive interest to those engaged in delivering public services in Wales. In the evidence that we received, it was interesting that there were disparities of views between those who felt that their inspection regime was inaccurate or incorrect, those who felt that there was too much inspection, and those who felt that it was not possible to resolve the conflict between inspection and regulation.

It is the latter view that I will start with, because the purpose of inspection is sometimes to ensure that regulations are being carried out and are being followed to the letter, and that the regulations that have been laid down in Government are being executed by the public services. There are others who feel that the purpose of inspection is also to act as a helpful friend, enabling people to make appropriate changes to their work practices and make advancements in their daily work. Some of the inspection regimes found that difficult because some inspectors themselves said that it was difficult to be both the gatekeeper and the helpful friend. There are some clear recommendations in this report that will help to avoid, and to bridge, that divide.

gweithwyr proffesiynol yn y rheng flaen yn gallu gwneud eu gwaith. Ni fyddwn yn breuddwydio am ddweud wrth lawfeddyg sut i roi llawdriniaeth neu wrth athro sut i ddysgu, felly teimlaf y dylai gwleidyddion roi'r gorau i ymyrryd â rheolaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, a chaniatâu i'r staff yn y rheng flaen y rhyddid a'r hyder i'w cyflwyno. Gŵyr ein staff beth yw'r problemau a'r sialensiau, a gallwn gydweithio o fewn y paramedrau er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau rhagorol. Yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen at eistedd ar y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a gobeithiaf y gall yr holl Aelodau gydweithio i gefnogi cynghorau, dan ba reolaeth wleidyddol bynnag y bônt, i sicrhau bod pobl sydd yn byw ac yn gweithio yng Nghymru yn cael y gwasanaethau rhagorol y maent yn eu haeddu.

Michael German: Mynegaf finnau fyngwerthfawrogiad i'r tim a luniodd yr adroddiad hwn, y clercod ac yn y blaen. Efallai fod hwn yn ymddangos yn adroddiad sych, ond mae o ddiddordeb sylwedol i'r rhai sydd wrthi'n darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Yn y dystiolaeth a gawsom, yr oedd yn ddiddorol bod gwahaniaethau barn rhwng y rhai a deimlai fod eu trefn arolygu'n wallus neu'n anghywir, y rhai a deimlai fod gormod o arolygu, a'r rhai a deimlai nad oedd modd datrys y gwrthdaro rhwng arolygu a rheoleiddio.

Gyda'r farn olaf honno y dechreuaaf, oherwydd pwrpas arolygu weithiau yw sicrhau bod rheoliadau'n cael eu cyflawni ac yn cael eu dilyn i'r llythyren, a bod y rheoliadau a bennwyd gan y Llywodraeth yn cael eu gweithredu gan y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae eraill sydd yn teimlo mai pwrpas arolygu hefyd yw gweithredu fel cyfaill parod i gynorthwyo, gan alluogi pobl i wneud newidiadau priodol i'w harferion gwaith a symud ymlaen yn eu gwaith beunyddiol. Yr oedd hynny'n anodd i rai o'r cyrff arolygu oherwydd dywedodd rhai arolygwyr eu hunain ei bod yn anodd bod yn ddidolwr ac yn gyfaill parod i gynorthwyo ar yr un pryd. Mae rhai argymhellion clir yn yr adroddiad hwn a fydd yn gymorth i osgoi, ac i bontio, y gagendor hwnnw.

As others have said, inspection is not cheap; it is costly, and we are not just talking about the cost in monetary terms of the inspection regimes that we already have, but also the cost in terms of the time of those who are being inspected. We heard from some local authority people who had been inspected not just once, not just twice, but three times by different inspection bodies coming at them from different angles. There must surely be room for rationalisation in that regard.

I suppose that part of the problem is that there is no across-the-board methodology that is used for inspection. That might be a way to reduce the costs of this service in terms of the time of those inspected. Looking for savings in that regard may be a way forward.

I was impressed by the number of inspectors and those inspected who felt that they should have less of a regular regime, particularly given their level of risk, and more of what I call the ‘secret shopper’, namely someone turning up on the doorstep and asking questions, rather like the *Egon Ronay Guide* does with restaurants, to find out what is really happening from the point of view of the client. There are two sides to being a secret shopper. There are those who will just turn up, but are inspecting in their own way, and there are those who are seeking to find out how the service feels from the consumer or the client’s point of view.

The potential for inspection regimes to work together is explored fully in this document and, as a way of reducing the burden, the Minister should look at how inspectors can turn up together and do things together to try to avoid the duplication that is sometimes evident, and the consequent pressures.

This report offers great benefits to those who are inspected and the inspection regimes, and we now look to the guidance given in the report coming forward in the form of concrete actions from the Minister.

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolchaf i Ann Jones, y Cadeirydd, ac i'r tîm cefnogol am eu gwaith.

Mae nifer o argymhellion defnyddiol yn yr

Fel y dywedodd eraill, nid proses rad yw arolygu; mae'n gostus, ac nid sôn yr ydym am gost y cyrff arolygu sydd gennym eisoes mewn termau ariannol yn unig, ond hefyd y gost yn nhermau amser y rhai a arolygir. Clywsom gan rai mewn awdurdodau lleol a oedd wedi cael eu harolygu nid unwaith, nid dwywaith, ond dair gwaith gan wahanol gyrrf arolygu a ddeuai atynt o wahanol onglau. Rhaid bod lle i resymoli yn hynny o beth.

Mae'n debyg mai rhan o'r broblem yw nad oes methodoleg gyffredinol a ddefnyddir ar gyfer arolygu. Gallai hynny fod yn ddull o leihau costau'r gwasanaeth hwn yn nhermau amser y rhai a arolygir. Gallai edrych am arbedion yn hynny o beth fod yn ffordd ymlaen.

Yr oedd yn fy nharo bod cynifer o'r arolygwyr a'r rhai a arolygid yn teimlo y dylent gael llai o drefn reolaidd, yn enwedig o ystyried eu lefel o risg, a mwy o'r hyn a alwaf yn 'gwsmer cudd', hynny yw, rhywun yn glanio ar stepen y drws ac yn gofyn cwestiynau, yn weddol debyg i'r hyn y mae'r *Egon Ronay Guide* yn ei wneud gyda thai bwyta, i ganfod beth sydd yn digwydd mewn gwirionedd o safbwyt y cleient. Mae dwy agwedd i weithredu fel cwsmer cudd. Ceir rhai sydd yn cyrraedd yno, ond sydd yn arolygu yn eu ffordd eu hunain, a cheir rhai sydd yn ceisio canfod sut deimlad sydd i'r gwasanaeth o safbwyt y defnyddiwr neu'r cleient.

Archwili'r yn llawn y potensial i gyfundrefnau arolygu gydweithio yn y ddogfen hon ac, fel modd i leihau'r baich, dylai'r Gweinidog edrych ar sut y gall arolygwyr ymweld gyda'i gilydd a gwneud pethau gyda'i gilydd i geisio osgoi'r dyblygu a welir weithiau, a'r pwysau a ddaw yn sgil hynny.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cynnig manteision mawr i'r rhai a arolygir ac i'r cyrff arolygu, ac yr ydym yn awr yn disgwyl i'r arweiniad a roddir yn yr adroddiad gael ei droi'n weithredu pendant gan y Gweinidog.

Alun Ffred Jones: I thank Ann Jones, the Chair, and the support team for their work.

There are several useful recommendations in

adroddiad, ond yr wyf am godi tri mater lle mae angen gofal, yn fy marn i. Mae'r cyntaf yn gwestiwn. Sut y mae sicrhau bod argymhellion yr adroddiad yn cael eu gweithredu? Mae'r cwestiwn hwn yn codi yngylch pob adroddiad pwylgor. Cofiwch mai un o argymhellion cadarnaf adroddiad diwethaf y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus oedd sicrhau bod cyngorau yn rhannu cadeiriau pwylgorau craffu yn ôl cydbwysedd gwleidyddol. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf yr adroddiad ac arweiniad y Gweinidog, mae'n amlwg, o'n profiad diweddar yng Nghaerffili a lleoedd eraill, nad oes dim wedi newid. Mae hyn yn sialens i'r Llywodraeth, gan nad oes pwrrpas cynhyrchu'r adroddiadau hyn os nad oes dim byd yn digwydd fel canlyniad.

Mae'r ail sylw yn cyfeirio at bwynt 6.4, sydd yn sôn am yr angen i wella dulliau o hunanasesu ar gyfer arolygiadau. Yr oeddwn yn arwain Cyngor Gwynedd, ac yr oedd y blynnyddoedd cynnar o dan Lafur yn rhai hunllefus i lywodraeth leol. Yr oedd un drefn arolygu ac un archwiliad beichus a di-drefn ar ôl y llall. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid inni fod yn ofalus nad ydym yn anghofio pwrrpas arolygu, sef gwella ansawdd y gwasanaeth. Yr wyf wedi cael profiad o archwiliadau beirniadol iawn sydd wedi arwain at newid a gwell, ac mae perygl y gall gorbwysleisio hunan-asesu arwain at sefyllfa lle nad oes dim byd yn newid. Bu i Graham Williams yn ei adroddiad y llynedd—neu yn yr adroddiad yr oedd yn gweithio arno y llynedd—ar wasanaethau cymdeithasol roi'r rhybudd hwn:

‘Mae hefyd yn bwysig nodi bod asesiadau'r awdurdodau lleol o'u sefyllfa eu hunain yn fwy ffafriol na chanfyddiadau'r archwiliad mewn nifer o ffyrdd.’

Mae hynny yn dangos inni efallai fod tuedd i gyrff cyhoeddus fod yn rhy hunanfodlon, a siaradaf fel cyn arweinydd sy'n ymwybodol o'r perygl hwnnw mewn sefydliadau cyhoeddus.

Yn olaf, mae pwynt 4.14 yn cyfeirio at ddiwygio deddfwriaeth, os oes angen hynny. Un maes y mae angen gweithredu arno ar fylder yw'r iaith Gymraeg, sy'n prysur ddiflannu oddi ar radar llywodraeth leol. Nid

this report, but I wish to raise three matters over which care needs to be taken, in my opinion. The first is a question. How do you ensure that the report's recommendations are implemented? This question arises for every committee report. You will recall that one of the strongest recommendations of the Local Government and Public Services Committee's last report was to ensure that councils shared the chairing of scrutiny committees according to political balance. However, despite the report and the Minister's guidance, it is evident, from our recent experience in Caerphilly and other places, that nothing has changed. This is a challenge to the Government as there is no point in producing these reports if nothing happens as a result.

The second comment refers to point 6.4, which mentions the need to improve methods of self-assessment for inspections. I was the leader of Gwynedd Council, and the early years under Labour were a nightmare for local government. There was one inspection regime and one burdensome and disorganised inspection after the other. However, we must be careful not to lose sight of the purpose of inspection, which is to improve the quality of the service. I have had experience of very critical inspections that have led to change and improvement, and there is a risk that over-emphasising self-assessment could lead to a situation where nothing changes. Graham Williams, in his report last year—or in the report that he was working on last year—on social services gave this warning:

‘It is also important to note that local authorities' assessments of their own situation are more favourable than the findings of the inspection in several ways.’

That demonstrates that there is perhaps a tendency for public bodies to be too complacent, and I speak as a former leader who is aware of that risk in public organisations.

Finally, point 4.14 refers to reforming legislation, if that is needed. One field in which action needs to be taken quickly is the Welsh language, which is fast disappearing from local government radar. No non-

oes un mesurydd anstatudol yn ymwneud â'r iaith Gymraeg sy'n dangos perfformiad cynghorau lleol. Sut, felly, y gellir mesur eu cynnydd yn wrthrychol yn y maes trawsbynciol hwn? Gyda Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ei hun yn diflannu, nid oes unrhyw un wedi esbonio eto sut y bydd y gwaith rheoleiddio yn digwydd yn y dyfodol. Gallai hynny fod yn rheswm arall dros ddiwygio'r ddeddf iaith bresennol, neu greu un newydd—gwaith ardderchog i'r Cynulliad, pe bai'n gorff gwerth ei halen, â'r hawl i lunio deddfwriaeth. Gyda'r pwyntiau hynny, dywedaf eto fod nifer o'r argymhellion yn synhwyrol iawn, ond i'r adroddiad brofi ei werth, rhaid iddo wneud gwahaniaeth.

Glyn Davies: I, too, endorse the congratulatory remarks made by Dai Lloyd and Mike German about the inclusive and balanced way in which the Chair of the committee has managed this whole debate over the last 12 months. It has been a real pleasure for me, as party spokesman, to be involved in all this work.

We are dealing with an important issue in the delivery of public services. Most of the discussions that we have about public services involve the money that is being invested in them. Often, we have debates where the Government says that more money is being invested and there are arguments about that, but securing value for that money is the most important part. Ensuring that the regulation and inspection is done efficiently and in a way that secures value for money is also important. We need an effective internal and external review, and that is the issue that we have been looking at.

It is crucially important—and this is the real nub of what the report is about—that all this inspection and regulation is put to good effect. One of the things that I took from the evidence that we received was that, while there was a great deal of inspection and regulation, there was an element of duplication. Changes could be introduced which would make the whole regime more effective. It will be challenging for the Government, in responding to and acting on the committee report, to ensure less

statutory indicators on the Welsh language demonstrate the performance of local councils. How, therefore, can their progress be objectively measured on this cross-cutting issue? With the Welsh Language Board itself disappearing, no-one has yet explained how the regulation work will be undertaken in the future. This could be another reason for reforming the present language act, or even for creating a new one—an excellent job for the Assembly, if it was a body worth its salt, with primary law-making powers. With those points, I repeat that a number of the recommendations are very sensible, but for the report to prove its worth, it must make a difference.

Glyn Davies: Yr wyf finnau'n ategu'r sylwadau canmoliaethus a wnaed gan Dai Lloyd a Mike German am y ffordd gynhwysol a chytbwys y bu i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor reoli'r drafodaeth hon yn ei chyfarwydd dros y 12 mis diwethaf. Pleser pur i mi, fel llefarydd y blaid, fu bod yn rhan o'r holl waith hwn.

Yr ydym yn delio â mater pwysig o ran darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o drafodaethau a gawn ynglŷn â gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ymdrin â'r arian sy'n cael ei fuddsoddi ynddynt. Yn aml, cawn drafodaethau lle y bydd y Llywodraeth yn dweud bod mwy o arian yn cael ei fuddsoddi ac fe geir dadleuon am hynny, ond sicrhau gwerth am yr arian hwnnw yw'r elfen bwysicaf. Mae sicrhau bod y broses rheoleiddio ac arolygu yn gweithredu'n effeithiol ac mewn ffordd sy'n sicrhau gwerth am arian hefyd yn bwysig. Mae arnom angen adolygiad mewnol ac allanol effeithiol, a dyna'r mater yr ydym wedi bod yn ei ystyried.

Mae'n allweddol bwysig—a dyma wir hanfod yr adroddiad—fod budd gwirioneddol yn deillio o'r holl arolygu a rheoleiddio sy'n digwydd. Un o'r pethau a'm trawodd yn y dystiolaeth a dderbynwyd gennym oedd, er bod llawer o arolygu a rheoleiddio, fod cryn ddyblygu. Gellid cyflwyno newidiadau a fyddai'n gwneud y drefn gyfan yn fwy effeithiol. Bydd yn her i'r Llywodraeth, wrth ymateb i adroddiad y pwyllgor a gweithredu arno, sicrhau llai o ddyblygu wrth arolygu a mwy o gydgysylltu rhwng y gwahanol

duplication in inspection and more co-ordination between the various arms of inspection. ‘Joined-up working’ is the phrase that is used in the report; that is a challenge for the Government in terms of ensuring that that actually happens. It must also ensure that all of this inspection and review feeds into an ongoing plan for improvement in public services.

Another point that has been raised—and I reiterate it because it feeds into another point that was raised by Alun Ffred Jones—is the issue of proportionality. Inspection needs to be proportionate to risk, and within local government, which delivers many of our public services, I would welcome seeing more of that inspection conducted within local government itself via the new arrangements of scrutiny. That was very much a part of the Welsh Local Government Association’s evidence to the committee. However, for that to be an accepted and recommended part of the review process, we must get rid of this concept of a gatekeeper on the scrutiny committees. I do not know the exact details of what has happened at Caerphilly County Borough Council, but I was disappointed about the great deal of publicity it received. I am sure that other councils in Wales do the same thing, because I have heard the same complaints from other places, but if local government is serious about wanting to introduce self-regulation, which should be the norm, it must accept that it must have scrutiny committees that are genuinely independent and that cannot act as gatekeepers. I do not know whether it is happening in Caerphilly, or if that is the intention, but it certainly looks as though it might be. Local government must address that, if it is to be taken seriously. The reporting that we have seen is responsible for losing a great deal of respect for local government as a whole and for the inspection regime.

On the question of planned and unplanned inspection, I am a firm advocate of the unplanned inspection, which, in many ways, is much more helpful. There is no point in having an inspection when everything has been prepared for that particular inspection. That paints a false picture and cannot be helpful to the organisation being inspected. It

elfennau sy’n arolygu. Y gair a ddefnyddir yn yr adroddiad yw ‘gweithio di-fwlch’; ac mae hynny’n her sy’n wynebu’r Llywodraeth o ran sicrhau bod hynny’n digwydd mewn gwirionedd. Rhaid iddi hefyd sicrhau bod yr holl arolygu ac adolygu yn cyfrannu at gynllun parhaus ar gyfer gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Pwynt arall a godwyd—ac yr wyf yn ei ailadrodd gan ei fod yn berthnasol i bwynt arall a godwyd gan Alun Ffred Jones—yw cwestiwn cymesuredd. Rhaid i’r arolygu fod yn gymesur â’r risg, ac o fewn llywodraeth leol, sy’n darparu llawer o’n gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, byddwn yn croesawu gweld mwy o’r arolygu hwnnw yn cael ei wneud o fewn llywodraeth leol ei hun, drwy gyfrwng y trefniadau craffu newydd. Yr oedd hyn yn amlwg iawn yn nhystiolaeth Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i’r pwylgor. Fodd bynnag, cyn i hynny fod yn rhan dderbyniol a chymeradwy o’r broses adolygu, rhaid inni gael gwared â’r cysyniad hwn o ddidolwr ar y pwylgorau craffu. Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd ag union fanylion yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yng Nghynghor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili, ond fe’m siomwyd gan yr holl sylw a gafodd. Yr wyf yn sicr bod cynghorau eraill yng Nghymru yn gwneud yr un peth, oherwydd yr wyf wedi clywed yr un gwyn o leoedd eraill, ond os yw llywodraeth leol o ddifrif ynglŷn â’i hawydd i gyflwyno hunan-reoleiddio, sef yr hyn a ddylai fod yn norm, rhaid iddi dderbyn bod rhaid iddi gael pwylgorau craffu sy’n wirioneddol annibynnol ac yn rhai na allant weithredu fel didolwyr. Nid wyf yn gwybod a yw hynny’n digwydd yng Nghaerffili, nac ai hynny yw’r bwriad, ond ceir yr argraff bendant bod hynny’n bosibl. Rhaid i lywodraeth leol fynd i’r afael â hynny, os yw i gael ei chymryd o ddifrif. Collodd llywodraeth leol yn ei chyfanrwydd, a’r drefn arolygu, llawer o barch yn sgil yr adroddiadau a welsom.

O ran arolygiadau gyda rhybudd ac arolygiadau dirybudd, yr wyf yn gadarn o blaids arolygiadau dirybudd sydd, mewn sawl ffordd, yn llawer mwy buddiol. Nid oes dim diben cynnal arolygiad pan fo popeth wedi ei baratoi ar gyfer yr arolygiad penodol hwnnw. Mae hynny’n creu darlun ffug ac ni all fod o gymorth i’r sefydliad sy’n cael ei arolygu.

is crucial that all deliverers of public services approach inspection and regulation with an open mind. No matter what legislation the Government introduces in response to the report, unless those who deliver public services are open to accepting regulation and to seeing it as a useful tool and a help in terms of improving their services, nothing we do here will be wholly effective. That is one of the committee's and the Government's biggest challenges.

Ann Jones: I thank members of the committee for their contributions to this report. Only when you try to work out what you are going to say about a detailed report such as this, do you realise how grateful you are to committee members for taking up the points that you managed to put briefly on record.

On Dai's point about the Scottish Executive's model for the child probation service, we will be watching progress with that because when we visited Scotland, we were all impressed by how they had managed to establish that joined-up working.

To answer Brynle's question, of course we will all work together for the good of public services because, at some point, we will all be public-service users and will want to avail ourselves of those services. Therefore, I welcome you to the committee and I am sure that you will enjoy your time as a member and will play an active role.

Mike German talked about the plethora of evidence received, which all came down to the theme of the joined-up approach to inspections and to the fact that people felt that we should think more about the timing of inspections. The committee thought hard about that.

Alun Ffred is right to say that the committee's recommendations are only as good as those who implement them. We will ensure that that will happen. A great deal of background work is invested in producing a

Mae'n hanfodol bod pawb sy'n darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn edrych â meddwl agored ar arolygu a rheoleiddio. Pa ddeddfwriaeth bynnag y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei chyflwyno fel ymateb i'r adroddiad, os nad yw'r rhai sy'n darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn agored i dderbyn rheoleiddio, a'i ystyried yn gyfrwng defnyddiol a chymorth iddynt wella eu gwasanaethau, yna ni fydd dim a wnawn ni yma yn holol effeithiol. Mae hynny'n un o'r heriau mwyaf sy'n wynebu'r pwylgor a'r Llywodraeth.

Ann Jones: Carwn ddiolch i aelodau'r pwylgor am eu cyfraniadau i'r adroddiad hwn. Dim ond pan fyddwch yn ceisio meddwl am yr hyn yr ydych yn bwriadu ei ddweud am adroddiad manwl fel hwn y dewch i sylweddoli pa mor ddiolchgar ydych i aelodau pwylgor am ddilyn y pwyntiau y llwyddasoch i'w cofnodi'n fras.

Ynglŷn â phwynt Dai am fodel Gweithrediaeth yr Alban ar gyfer y gwasanaeth prawf i blant, byddwn yn cadw golwg ar ei ddatblygiad, oherwydd pan ymwelsom â'r Alban, gwnaed argraff ffafriol iawn arnom gan y modd yr oeddent wedi llwyddo i sefydlu'r gweithio di-fwlch hwnnw.

Ac ateb cwestiwn Brynle, wrth gwrs y byddwn i gyd yn gweithio gyda'n gilydd er budd gwasanaethau cyhoeddus oherwydd, ar ryw adeg neu'i gilydd, bydd pawb ohonom yn ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a byddwn am fanteisio ar y gwasanaethau hynny. Felly, yr wyf yn eich croesawu i'r pwylgor ac yr wyf yn sicr y byddwch yn mwynhau eich cyfnod fel aelod ac y byddwch yn cyfrannu'n weithredol ato.

Cyfeiriodd Mike German at y doreth o dystiolaeth a gafwyd, ac yn y bôn yr oedd a wnelo hynny â thema y dull cydgysylltiedig o ymdrin ag arolygiadau a'r ffaith bod pobl yn credu y dylem feddwl mwy am amseru arolygiadau. Bu'r pwylgor yn ystyried hynny'n ddwys.

Mae Alun Ffred yn llygad ei le pan ddywed nad yw argymhellion y pwylgor ond cyn gadarned â'r bobl sy'n eu gweithredu. Fe sicrhawn y bydd hynny'n digwydd. Mae cynhyrchu adroddiad yn ffrwyth llafur llawer

report and I, for one, do not want to see it simply propping up the piano legs of chief executive officers up and down the country. Therefore, I will ensure that the recommendations of this report, as with the first report, are implemented.

Glyn is right: everyone wants to see value for money on inspection services. We want to move forward with providing that value for money and safety for the service users in terms of knowing that they are using a service that is inspected and regulated. Most people, when carrying out their services, did not fear the planned and unplanned inspections, which was encouraging to note. That gave us confidence, as a committee, that the services delivered on our behalf were well maintained.

We will have to wait for the Government response. The Minister has sat through this debate and has taken on board what we have said about the recommendations. I look forward to this going forward and to all 21 recommendations being implemented for the benefit of better and safer public services for all in Wales.

iawn o waith cefndir ac nid wyf fi, yn bersonol, am ei weld yn gwneud dim mwy na chynnal coesau piano prif weithredwyr ar hyd a lled y wlad. O'r herwydd, sicrhaf y bydd argymhellion yr adroddiad hwn, fel yr adroddiad cyntaf, yn cael eu gweithredu.

Mae Glyn yn iawn: mae pawb am weld gwasanaethau arolygu yn cynnig gwerth am arian. Yr ydym am symud ymlaen o ran darparu'r gwerth am arian hwnnw a chynnig sicrwydd i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaeth eu bod yn defnyddio gwasanaeth sy'n cael ei arolygu a'i reoleiddio. Nid oedd y rhan fwyaf o bobl, wrth ddarparu eu gwasanaethau, yn ofni arolygiadau gyda rhybudd nac arolygiadau dirybudd, ac yr oedd yn galonogol nodi hynny. Rhoddodd hyn hyder i ni, fel pwylgor, fod y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ar ein rhan yn cael eu cynnal yn dda.

Bydd yn rhaid inni aros am ymateb y Llywodraeth. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi eistedd drwy'r ddadl hon ac wedi gwrando ar yr hyn a oedd gennym i'w ddweud am yr argymhellion. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld hyn yn symud ymlaen a gweld pob un o'r 21 o argymhellion yn cael eu gweithredu er mwyn cael gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gwell a mwy diogel i bawb yng Nghymru.

*Cynnig (NDM2449): O blaid 40, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2449): For 40, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

- Andrews, Leighton
- Barrett, Lorraine
- Bates, Mick
- Black, Peter
- Burnham, Eleanor
- Butler, Rosemary
- Cairns, Alun
- Chapman, Christine
- Cuthbert, Jeff
- Davidson, Jane
- Davies, Glyn
- Davies, Jocelyn
- Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
- Essex, Sue
- Francis, Lisa
- German, Michael
- Gibbons, Brian
- Graham, William
- Gregory, Janice
- Griffiths, John
- Gwyther, Christine
- Hart, Edwina

Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

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

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.09 p.m.
 The meeting ended at 5.09 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)

Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)