



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Cofnod y Trafodion)**

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

**Dydd Mawrth, 28 Mehefin 2005
Tuesday, 28 June 2005**

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

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

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

Atal Rheolau Sefydlog Suspension of Standing Orders

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod: **The Business Minister (Jane Hutt):** I propose that:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 37.5: *the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Order No. 37.5:*

1. yn atal Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.13, a *1. suspends Standing Order No. 6.13, and*

2. yn atal y rhan honno o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 5.4 sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r datganiad busnes fod yn amserlen gytûn ar gyfer busnes y Cynulliad ar gyfer yr wythnos ganlynol, a hynny i ganiatáu i: *2. suspends that part of Standing Order No. 5.4 that requires the weekly business statement to constitute the agreed timetable for Assembly business for the following week to allow:*

NNDM2507 i sefydlu'r Pwyllgor ar y Papur Gwyn—Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru; *NNDM2507 for the establishment of the Committee on the Better Governance for Wales White Paper;*

NNDM2508 i ethol Aelodau i'r Pwyllgor; ac *NNDM2508 for the election of Members to the Committee; and*

NNDM2509 i gynnig newidiadau i'r Rheolau Sefydlog mewn perthynas â'r pwyllgor arfaethedig; *NNDM2509 proposing changes to Standing Orders in relation to the proposed committee;*

gael eu hystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mawrth 28 Mehefin; *to be considered in Plenary on Tuesday 28 June;*

3. yn atal Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.14 i ganiatáu i unrhyw welliannau i NNDM2507 ac NNDM2509, a osodir cyn 5 p.m. ddydd Llun 27 Mehefin 2005, gael eu hystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mawrth 28 Mehefin 2005. (NNDM2510) *3. suspends Standing Order No. 6.14 to allow any amendments in relation to NNDM2507 and NNDM2509, tabled before 5 p.m. on Monday 27 June 2005, to be considered in Plenary on Tuesday 28 June 2005. (NNDM2510)*

Y Llywydd: Mae angen mwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair o blaid y cynnig hwn i'w dderbyn. **The Presiding Officer:** A two-thirds majority vote in favour is needed for this motion to be carried.

*Cynnig (NNDM2510): O blaid 31, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NNDM2510): For 31, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine

Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Sefydlu'r Pwyllgor ar y Papur Gwyn—Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru Establishment of the Committee on the Better Governance for Wales White Paper

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.1:

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 8.1:

1. yn sefydlu pwyllgor ymgynghorol ar 'Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru' (Cm 6582) fel ei fod yn berthnasol i strwythur newydd arfaethedig y Cynulliad a'i bwerau deddfwriaethol arfaethedig;

1. establishes an advisory committee to consider 'Better Governance for Wales' (Cm 6582) so far as it relates to the proposed new structure of the Assembly and its proposed legislative powers;

2. teitl y pwyllgor fydd y Pwyllgor ar y Papur Gwyn—Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru;

2. the title of the committee shall be the Committee on the Better Governance for Wales White Paper;

3. bydd aelodaeth y pwyllgor yn cynnwys saith Aelod o'r Cynulliad, tri o'r Blaid Lafur, un o Blaid Cymru, Plaid Geidwadol Cymru a Phlaid Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru a'r Llywydd a fydd yn cadeirio'r Pwyllgor;

3. membership of the committee shall comprise seven Assembly Members, three from the Labour Party, one each from Plaid Cymru, the Welsh Conservative Party and the Welsh Liberal Democrat Party and the Presiding Officer who shall chair the Committee;

4. y cylch gorchwyl ar gyfer y Pwyllgor ar y Papur Gwyn—Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru fydd: 4. the terms of reference for the Committee on the Better Governance for Wales White Paper will be to:

i) ystyried y cynigion a nodwyd yn y Papur Gwyn i'r graddau eu bod yn berthnasol i strwythur newydd arfaethedig y Cynulliad a'i bwerau deddfwriaethol arfaethedig; a i) consider the proposals set out in the White Paper so far as they relate to the proposed new structure of the Assembly and its proposed legislative powers; and

ii) cymryd tystiolaeth gan sefydliadau ac unigolion sydd â diddordeb uniongyrchol yn strwythur newydd arfaethedig y Cynulliad a'i bwerau deddfwriaethol arfaethedig; ii) take evidence from organisations and individuals with a direct interest in the proposed new structure of the Assembly and its proposed legislative powers;

5. bydd y pwyllgor yn cyflwyno adroddiad i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol erbyn 19 Medi 2005 fan bellaf, ac yna bydd yn peidio â bod ar 19 Medi 2005. (NNDM2507) 5. the committee shall report to the National Assembly not later than 19 September 2005, and shall then cease to exist on 19 September 2005. (NNDM2507)

*Cynnig (NNDM2507): O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NNDM2507): For 34, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Ethol Aelodau i'r Pwyllgor ar y Papur Gwyn—Trefn Lywodraethu Well i
Gymru**
**Election of Members to the Committee on the Better Governance for Wales
White Paper**

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiaf fod
propose that

the National Assembly, acting under Standing Order No. 8.4, elects the following Members to the Committee on the Better Governance for Wales White Paper: *y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4, yn ethol yr Aelodau canlynol i'r Pwyllgor ar y Papur Gwyn—Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru:*

<i>Dafydd Elis-Thomas (Presiding Officer)</i>	<i>Dafydd Elis-Thomas (Llywydd)</i>
<i>Jane Hutt (Labour)</i>	<i>Jane Hutt (Llafur)</i>
<i>Lorraine Barrett (Labour)</i>	<i>Lorraine Barrett (Llafur)</i>
<i>Carl Sargeant (Labour)</i>	<i>Carl Sargeant (Llafur)</i>
<i>Jocelyn Davies (Plaid Cymru)</i>	<i>Jocelyn Davies (Plaid Cymru)</i>
<i>David Melding (Conservative)</i>	<i>David Melding (Ceidwadwyr)</i>
<i>Kirsty Williams (Liberal Democrat)</i>	<i>Kirsty Williams (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol)</i>

and elects the Presiding Officer to be the Chair of the Committee. (NNDM2508) *ac yn ethol y Llywydd i fod yn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor. (NNDM2508)*

Cynnig (NNDM2508): O blaid 39, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NNDM2508): For 39, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy

Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Diwygio Rheolau Sefydlog Revisions to Standing Orders

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod
propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Orders No. 37.1 and 37.4: *y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog Rhifau 37.1 a 37.4:*

1. considers the report of the Business Committee to revise Standing Orders, laid in the Table office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 23 June 2005; *1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes i adolygu'r Rheolau Sefydlog, a osodwyd yn y swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 23 Mehefin 2005;*

2. agrees to revise Standing Orders as set out in the Business Committee report; and *2. yn cytuno i adolygu'r Rheolau Sefydlog fel y nodwyd yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes; ac*

3. agrees that these Standing Order revisions shall cease to have effect on 30 October 2005. (NNDM2509) *3. yn cytuno y bydd yr adolygiadau o'r Rheolau Sefydlog hyn yn peidio â bod ar 30 Hydref 2005. (NNDM2509)*

Y Llywydd: Mae angen mwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair o blaid y cynnig hwn i'w dderbyn. **The Presiding Officer:** A two-thirds majority vote in favour is needed for this motion to be carried.

*Cynnig (NNDM2509): O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NNDM2509): For 43, 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, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin

Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Pwerau'r Cynulliad Assembly Powers

Q1 The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Will the First Minister make a statement on the issue of a referendum for more Assembly powers? OAQ0655(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Following the publication of the White Paper, the Assembly is set to gain more legislative powers incrementally without the need for a referendum first, while not excluding the possibility of full primary powers, but subject to a referendum.

Michael German: Perhaps I could take you back to the interesting answers that the Secretary of State for Wales gave last week to questions on the White Paper. In response to one of my questions, he said of the transferring of powers through Orders in Council:

C1 Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar refferendwm i gael rhagor o bwerau i'r Cynulliad? OAQ0655(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Yn dilyn cyhoeddi'r Papur Gwyn, bydd y Cynulliad yn cael rhagor o bwerau deddfu fesul cam heb fod angen refferendwm yn gyntaf, heb gau allan bosibilrwydd pwerau sylfaenol llawn, ond yn amodol ar refferendwm.

Michael German: Efallai y caf fynd â chi'n ôl at yr atebion diddorol a roddodd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf i gwestiynau ar y Papur Gwyn. Wrth ateb un o'm cwestiynau, dywedodd ar fater trosglwyddo pwerau drwy Orchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor:

‘we will have a jigsaw of powers, with pieces missing.’

That was an interesting way of putting it. He then moved on to justify why a referendum at that point in the timetable would be right. Do you agree that whether you are in favour of referenda or not, it would be an odd time to have a referendum? Can you imagine the question: ‘Are you in favour of the Assembly jigsaw being almost complete, or entirely complete?’ Do you think that that would be a recipe for the referendum to be on something other than the future of devolution for the people of Wales?

The First Minister: I am not sure that the Secretary of State would quite accept the logic of how that was put. The question surely is as to whether an enhancement of the legislative powers of the Assembly is done by incremental means, involving Parliament at each stage, so that it does not fundamentally determine by whom we are governed in Wales, or whether it is done on a fundamental basis, and that is a shift to something quite different from the model that was put to the people of Wales in 1997, and a completely new arrangement in terms of the balance between Parliament and the Assembly.

Michael German: I was trying to get from you a view, given your standpoint that referenda should be used sparingly, on whether, if you had got to the position where most of the jigsaw of powers was in place, and there were a small number of pieces missing, it would be appropriate to have a referendum. You might have 50 to 70 per cent of the full primary legislative powers that you need. Would it then be appropriate to say that a referendum is needed for the remaining chunk, or do you think that it is a logical next step, as I think that the Richard commission would have said, and that you should just move straight on to full legislative powers? Is that not a logical next step, without having a referendum?

The First Minister: I think that you are getting obsessed with the word ‘jigsaw’ here, just because the Secretary of State used it,

‘bydd gennym jig-so o bwerau, gyda darnau ar goll’.

Yr oedd hynny’n ddull diddorol o’i fynegi. Yna aeth ymlaen i gyfiawnhau pam y byddai refferendwm ar y pwynt hwnnw yn yr amserlen yn iawn. A gytunwch, boed rhywun o blaid refferenda ai peidio, y byddai’n amser od i gael refferendwm? A allwch ddychmygu’r cwestiwn: ‘A ydych o blaid bod jig-so’r Cynulliad bron yn gyflawn, ynteu’n gwbl gyflawn?’ A ydych yn credu y byddai hynny’n rysâit i’r refferendwm fod ynghylch rhywbeth gwahanol i ddyfodol datganoli i bobl Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr a fyddai’r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn derbyn rhesymeg y modd y cyflwynwyd hynny yn llwyr. Y cwestiwn, onid e, yw a gynyddir pwerau deddfu’r Cynulliad gam wrth gam, gan gynnwys y Senedd ym mhob cam, fel nad yw’n penderfynu’n sylfaenol pwy sydd i’n llywodraethu yng Nghymru, ynteu a wneir hynny ar sail sylfaenol, ac mae hynny’n symudiad at rywbeth eithaf gwahanol i’r model a gyflwynwyd i bobl Cymru yn 1997, ac yn drefniant cwbl newydd yn nhermau’r cydbwysedd rhwng y Senedd a’r Cynulliad.

Michael German: Yr oeddwn yn ceisio cael gennych fynegi barn, yn wyneb eich safbwynt mai dim ond ar achlysuron prin y dylid defnyddio refferenda, ynghylch a fyddai’n briodol cael refferendwm, pe byddech wedi cyrraedd sefyllfa lle’r oedd y rhan fwyaf o’r jig-so o ran pwerau wedi ei roi wrth ei gilydd, a bod nifer fach o ddarnau ar goll. Gallech fod â 50 i 70 y cant o’r pwerau deddfu sylfaenol llawn sydd eu hangen arnoch. Pe bai hynny’n bod, a fyddai’n briodol dweud bod angen refferendwm ar gyfer yr hyn sydd ar ôl, ynteu a ydych yn credu mai dyna’r cam nesaf rhesymegol, fel y credaf y byddai comisiwn Richard wedi dweud, ac y dylech symud ymlaen yn syth at bwerau deddfu llawn? Onid yw hynny’n gam nesaf rhesymegol, heb gael refferendwm?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf eich bod yn datblygu obsesiwn gyda’r gair ‘jig-so’ yma, oherwydd i’r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ei

and are building a huge mountain out of that particular molehill. What is important in relation to the comparison with the Richard commission's proposals is that the interim stage, which is missing from the Richard commission's proposals, but which is at the heart of the White Paper proposals, does enable you to come forward four years, from 2011 to 2007, and avoids those big, fundamental changes and questions that, if they were to arise, would tend to be linked to a referendum. Do we need more Assembly Members—70, 80 or whatever—do we need fewer Members of Parliament from Wales, and do we, therefore, need new boundaries for Assembly or Westminster constituencies, or for both? Will this also require us to change the voting system? All of these are fundamental issues, and they are not involved in the procedure that we are talking about as being at the heart of the proposal, while not ignoring the possibility of such a shift in the end.

Michael German: I will continue with the jigsaw analogy because that is precisely what the Secretary of State agreed it was. Since he was the architect to some extent, he must have some view as to whether the accrual of powers comes piece by piece, given that that is what jigsaws are made of. Most jigsaw puzzlers would have a strategy, and perhaps many Members would agree that you should do the outside first, complete the edges and then fill in the middle. If that were the case, First Minister, you would have a strategy. Could you tell me, therefore, whether you have a clear route in mind for the filling in of the pieces, now that we have the frame? Which pieces will we need to make the powers work best for Wales?

The First Minister: I have not done a jigsaw since they were on ration after the war, so I just do not remember what my strategy was. Therefore, I do not have a lot of interest in this analogy. The issue is whether this is incremental or fundamental. The point about it being incremental is that it enables you to do it quickly and to involve Parliament at each stage in the process, and, therefore, not involve consideration of these shifts between the numbers of AMs and MPs, constituency

ddefnyddio, ac yn gwneud môr a mynydd o hynny. Yr hyn sydd yn bwysig o ran y gymhariaeth â chynigion comisiwn Richard yw bod y cam interim, nad oes sôn amdano yng nghynigion comisiwn Richard, ond sydd yn ganolog yng nghynigion y Papur Gwyn, yn eich galluogi i ddod ymlaen bedair blynedd, o 2011 i 2007, ac yn osgoi'r newidiadau a'r cwestiynau mawr, sylfaenol hynny a fyddai, pe codent, yn dueddol o gael eu cysylltu â refferendwm. A oes arnom angen rhagor o Aelodau Cynulliad—70, 80 neu beth bynnag y bo—a oes arnom angen llai o Aelodau Seneddol o Gymru, ac a oes arnom, felly, angen ffiniau newydd i etholaethau'r Cynulliad neu San Steffan, neu i'r ddau? A fydd hyn yn golygu y bydd yn rhaid inni newid y system bleidleisio hefyd? Mae'r rhain i gyd yn gwestiynau sylfaenol, ac nid ydynt yn rhan o'r drefn yr ydym yn sôn amdani fel un sydd wrth wraidd y cynnig, ond nid ydynt ychwaith yn anwybyddu posibilrwydd symudiad o'r fath yn y diwedd.

Michael German: Parhaf gyda'r gymhariaeth â jig-so gan fod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi cytuno mai hynny'n union ydoedd. Gan mai ef oedd y pensaer i ryw raddau, rhaid bod ganddo ryw farn ynghylch ai fesul darn y bydd y pwerau'n cynyddu, gan mai hynny yw hanfod jig-so. Byddai gan y rhan fwyaf o gwblhawyr jig-so strategaeth, ac efallai y byddai llawer o Aelodau'n cytuno y dylech wneud y tu allan yn gyntaf, cwblhau'r ymylon ac yna llenwi'r canol. Pe bai hynny'n wir, Brif Weinidog, byddai gennych strategaeth. A allech ddweud wrthyf, felly, a oes gennych lwybr clir mewn golwg ar gyfer rhoi'r darnau ynghyd, a ninnau bellach wedi cael y ffrâm? Pa ddarnau y bydd eu hangen arnom i wneud i'r pwerau weithio orau dros Gymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf wedi gwneud jig-so ers pan oeddent yn cael eu dogni wedi'r rhyfel, felly ni allaf gofio beth oedd fy strategaeth. O ganlyniad, nid oes gennyf fawr o ddiddordeb yn y gymhariaeth hon. Y cwestiwn yw a wneir hyn fesul cam ynteu mewn modd sylfaenol. Y pwynt ynglŷn â'i wneud fesul cam yw y gallwch ei wneud yn gyflym a chynnwys y Senedd ym mhob cam yn y broses, ac, felly, heb olygu ystyried y symudiadau hyn rhwng niferoedd ACau ac

boundaries, and changes in the electoral system. It is on those kinds of things that it is difficult to take the public with you, unless you have a referendum, despite the fact that the public may be bored by constitutional issues. That is my point about referenda—when the public is bored by constitutional politics and when a proposition has to be put to it because it is seen as a major and fundamentally constitutional change, it tends to vote on some other subject and would much rather that we got on with the job of improving public services.

John Griffiths: Given the opposition's pronouncements and questions on the future governance of Wales, do you think that it is important to take a reality check and to remember that it was Labour that has delivered, is delivering and will deliver on devolution for Wales? This has been the case from the post-second world war advisory committee to the Welsh Office and to the National Assembly. It is Labour that will deliver a parliament for Wales subject to a 'yes' vote in the referendum.

The First Minister: That is undoubtedly correct. Every shift of this kind has come about under a Labour Government. Governments do not always manage to take the public with them, as was the case in 1979, and sometimes only just manage to do so, as in 1997. In terms of what is proposed now and what was in the manifesto, everyone understands the process by which a party agrees something, puts it before the public in a general election manifesto, gets a working majority, and is then expected to deliver on the manifesto commitments. That is the proper democratic process that Labour is following now.

ASau, ffiniau etholaethau, a newidiadau yn y drefn etholiadol. O ran y mathau hynny o bethau y mae'n anodd mynd â'r cyhoedd gyda chi, oni cheir refferendwm, er gwaethaf y ffaith efallai fod y cyhoedd wedi diflasu ar faterion cyfansoddiadol. Hynny yw fy mhwynt am refferenda—pan fo'r cyhoedd wedi diflasu ar wleidyddiaeth gyfansoddiadol a phan fo'n rhaid rhoi cynnig ger eu bron am y bernir ei fod yn newid mawr a sylfaenol i'r cyfansoddiad, tueddant i bleidleisio ar ryw bwnc arall a byddai'n llawer gwell ganddynt pe baem yn bwrw iddi i wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

John Griffiths: O glywed datganiadau a chwestiynau'r wrthblaid ar ddyfodol y drefn lywodraethu yng Nghymru, a gredwch ei bod yn bwysig atgoffa'n hunain o'r sefyllfa wirioneddol a chofio mai Llafur a sicrhodd, sydd yn sicrhau ac a wnaiff sicrhau datganoli i Gymru? Dyna sut y mae wedi bod ers y pwyllgor ymgynghorol ar ôl yr ail ryfel byd hyd at y Swyddfa Gymreig a hyd at y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Llafur a wnaiff sicrhau senedd i Gymru, yn amodol ar bleidlais 'ie' yn y refferendwm.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n ddi-os yn wir. Dan Lywodraeth Lafur y digwyddodd pob symudiad o'r math hwn. Ni fydd Llywodraethau bob amser yn llwyddo i fynd â'r cyhoedd gyda hwy, fel y digwyddodd yn 1979, ac weithiau dim ond cael a chael fydd hi, fel yn 1997. O ran yr hyn a gynigir yn awr a'r hyn a oedd yn y maniffesto, mae pawb yn deall y broses lle y bydd plaid yn cytuno ar rywbeth, yn ei roi gerbron y cyhoedd mewn maniffesto etholiad cyffredinol, yn cael mwyafrif digonol, ac yna y mae disgwyl iddi gyflawni'r ymrwymadau a wnaed yn y maniffesto. Dyna'r broses ddemocrataidd briodol y mae Llafur yn ei dilyn yn awr.

Ad-daliad Ewropeaidd y DU The UK's European Rebate

C2 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar oblygiadau i Gymru yn sgîl unrhyw newidiadau i ad-daliad Ewropeaidd y Deyrnas Gyfunol? OAQ0632(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwneuthum ddatganiad go gyflawn ar y mater hwn ar 22 Mehefin.

Q2 Alun Ffred Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the implications for Wales of any changes to the United Kingdom's European rebate? OAQ0632(FM)

The First Minister: I made a full statement on this matter on 22 June.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mewn cyfarfod diweddar o Bwyllgor y Rhanbarthau, dywedodd Douglas Alexander, y Gweinidog dros Ewrop, wrth Janet Davies y byddai arian y cronfeydd strwythurol, pe câi ei ailwladoli, yn golygu na fyddai gwarant y Llywodraeth i roi arian cyfatebol i Gymru ond yn sefyll pe câi'r gyllideb ei chapio ar 1 y cant. Yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oeddech chi'n gwadu bod hyn yn wir. Pa un ohonoch sy'n dweud y gwir?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn i'n dweud fy mod i wedi cael gwarant bersonol gan Des Browne, Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys a'r aelod yn y Cabinet sydd â chyfrifoldeb am faterion ariannol yn ymwneud â gwariant cyhoeddus, a hynny fore Llun diwethaf, sef wyth niwrnod yn ôl. Yr oeddwn i'n eithaf hapus gyda'r warant a roddwyd eto gan Des Browne.

2.10 p.m.

Leighton Andrews: First Minister, would you agree with me that the people of Wales would not want the United Kingdom to give up its European rebate unless there are very significant changes in the overall budget of the European Union, and that the implications for Wales of the European rebate being given up are significant in terms of public expenditure?

The First Minister: First, any reduction in public expenditure equivalent to the loss of the rebate, had it somehow been inadvertently negotiated away at the Council of Ministers meetings, would be very considerable. It is worth the product of at least a penny in the pound on income tax: that is £3 billion to £3.5 billion per year—which, in Welsh terms, would be about a drop of £180 million to £200 million in public expenditure—rising under the present rules to £5 billion a year at the end of 2013, which is equivalent to a drop of some £250 million per year in public expenditure in Wales. That would clearly be a major loss to us.

Secondly, opportunities could arise when the UK Government takes over the presidency. If

Alun Ffred Jones: At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Regions, Douglas Alexander, the Minister for Europe, told Janet Davies that if structural funds were repatriated, the Government's guarantee of match funding for Wales would only stand if the budget were capped at 1 per cent. Last week, you denied that this was the case. Which one of you is telling the truth in this instance?

The First Minister: I would say that I received a personal guarantee from Des Browne, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury and the Cabinet member with responsibility for financial issues relating to public expenditure, last Monday morning, only eight days ago. I was quite pleased with the guarantee that Des Browne restated.

Leighton Andrews: Brif Weinidog, a gytunech â mi na fyddai pobl Cymru'n dymuno i'r Deyrnas Unedig ildio'i had-daliad Ewropeaidd oni cheir newidiadau sylweddol iawn yng nghyllideb gyffredinol yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, a bod y goblygiadau i Gymru o ildio'r ad-daliad Ewropeaidd yn sylweddol yn nhermau gwariant cyhoeddus?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, byddai unrhyw ostyngiad mewn gwariant cyhoeddus sy'n gyfwerth â cholli'r ad-daliad, pe bai'r ad-daliad rywsut wedi cael ei gollu drwy amryfusedd yn ystod y negodi yng nghyfarfodydd Cyngor y Gweinidogion, yn sylweddol iawn. Mae'n werth cynnyrch o leiaf geiniog yn y bunt ar dreth incwm: sef £3 biliwn i £3.5 biliwn y flwyddyn—a fyddai, yn nhermau Cymru, yn ostyngiad o ryw £180 miliwn i £200 miliwn mewn gwariant cyhoeddus—ac yn codi dan y rheolau presennol i £5 biliwn y flwyddyn erbyn diwedd 2013, sydd yn gyfwerth â gostyngiad o ryw £250 miliwn y flwyddyn mewn gwariant cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Byddai hynny'n amlwg yn golled aruthrol inni.

Yn ail, gallai cyfleoedd godi pan fydd llywodraeth y DU yn ymgymryd â'r

there is a clear commitment to major reform, but not instant major reform, of the EU's budget halfway through the next financial perspective, from 2008 or 2009, it has said that it will put the rebate on the table provided that the common agriculture policy is also on the table.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A all y Prif Weinidog gadarnhau y byddai Cymru'n colli arian Amcan 1 ac arian yr effaith ystadegol os bydd dadleuon y Trysorlys ar gyllideb Ewrop yn llwyddo, ac mai'r unig arian y byddai Cymru'n ei gael mewn sefyllfa o'r fath fyddai cymorth trosiannol rhwng 2007 a 2013?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'n gwestiwn o beth fydd yn ennill y ddadl i'r Trysorlys ond pryd y bydd yn ennill. Pe bai'n ennill eleni, cyn cyhoeddi'r gyfres nesaf o ystadegau cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth rhanbarthau Ewrop ddiwedd y flwyddyn, ni fyddem ar ein colled o gwbl. Byddem yn cael rhywbeth tebyg i arian Amcan 1 pe bai'n dod yn uniongyrchol oddi wrth y Trysorlys neu drwy gronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop, oherwydd y byddai'n dod o dan y warant.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You set out your arguments in the letter that you sent to Peter Hain on the eve of the UK summit, and which you have kindly provided. However, would you confirm that in order for Wales to benefit fully, as set out in your letter, there has to be movement on the size of the budget and on the timing for agreeing the terms in relation to the current Welsh GDP figures? Reading between the lines, you seem to be isolated on this issue, because, as you said last week, it is unlikely that we will agree the budget during the UK presidency, and the Treasury does not want to move away from the 1 per cent agreement on the budget. So, your best hope is that other European countries fail to agree with the Treasury on the 1 per cent ceiling. Your problem, is it not, First Minister, is that, regardless of what you say, Tony Blair does not have Wales anywhere near his radar screen?

The First Minister: That is not true at all, and you contradicted yourself within your

llywyddiaeth. Os bydd ymrwymiad clir i ddiwygio mawr, ond nid diwygio mawr ar unwaith, ar gyllideb yr UE hanner ffordd drwy'r persbectif ariannol nesaf, o 2008 neu 2009, mae wedi dweud y bydd yn rhoi'r addaliad ar y bwrdd ar yr amod y bydd y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin ar y bwrdd hefyd.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Could the First Minister confirm that were the Treasury's arguments on European money to succeed, Wales would lose out on Objective 1 and statistical effect moneys, and that Wales would therefore only receive transitional funding for 2007-13?

The First Minister: It is not a question of how the Treasury will win the debate, but when it will win. If it won this year, before the publishing of the next series of European gross domestic product statistics at the end of the year, we would not lose out at all. We would receive something similar to Objective 1 funding if it were to come directly from the Treasury or through the European structural funds, because it is covered by the guarantee.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Amlinellasoch eich dadleuon yn y llythyr a anfonasoch at Peter Hain y diwrnod cyn uwchgynhadledd y DU, ac a ddarparwyd gennych yn garedig iawn. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch gadarnhau, os yw Cymru am elwa'n llawn, fel y dywedir yn eich llythyr, fod yn rhaid wrth symudiad ar faint y gyllideb ac ar yr amserlen ar gyfer cytuno ar y telerau mewn perthynas â ffigurau CMC cyfredol Cymru? O ddarllen rhwng y llinellau, mae'n ymddangos eich bod wedi'ch ynysu ar y mater hwn, oherwydd, fel y dywedasoch yr wythnos diwethaf, mae'n annhebygol y llwyddwn i gytuno ar y gyllideb yn ystod llywyddiaeth y DU, ac nid oes ar y Trysorlys eisiau symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth y cytundeb 1 y cant ar y gyllideb. Felly, eich gobaith gorau yw y bydd gwledydd Ewropeaidd eraill yn methu â chytuno â'r Trysorlys ar y terfyn uchaf o 1 y cant. Eich problem, onid e, Brif Weinidog, beth bynnag a ddywedwch, yw nad yw Cymru ar gyfyl sgrin radar Tony Blair?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw hynny'n wir o gwbl, a bu ichi eich croes-ddweud eich hun o

question. You say that I am isolated and then that I have the same views as many of the other European countries. You are absolutely right on the second proposition. Our position is very similar to that of Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, the three Baltic states, Hungary and the Czech Republic. So, we are certainly not isolated, and our position is very similar to theirs. Let us have an early settlement of the budget this year so that the structural funds can start on time. The golden scenario that I have mentioned before would then be available to us, which means full Objective 1 status for west Wales and the Valleys continuing from 1 January 2007.

With regard to the 1 per cent ceiling, as I have said before, I do not think that this can be done within 1 per cent. However, depending on what happens to the CAP and provided there is reform, it can be done for a little above the 1 per cent budget ceiling.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: My point was that you are isolated in relation to Tony Blair, because he is obviously not listening to your arguments. You may have agreements with Poland and other European countries and regions, but the important issue for us now is your relationship with Tony Blair. It is important for us to try to look at precisely what is at stake here. If Wales were to get full Objective 1 status—the new convergence criteria—according to the European Commission, we would get in the region of £1.5 billion over the seven-year envelope, plus transitional relief, as you said in your letter, from 2013 to 2020. If we get statistical effect status over that six-year period, we could get around £900 million. However, if we have transitional relief, the amount could be as low as £600 million over that period. Therefore, the gap between the best and the poorest deal for Wales is £1.5 billion. Do you not accept then that, if we end up with that poorest scenario—transitional relief only—you will have failed Wales in that regard?

The First Minister: You forget what I said earlier in answer to Leighton Andrews. If a

fewn eich cwestiwn. Dywedwch fy mod wedi f'ynysu ac yna fod gennyf yr un syniadau â llawer o'r gwledydd Ewropeaidd eraill. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle o ran yr ail osodiad. Mae ein sefyllfa yn debyg iawn i sefyllfa Gwlad Pwyl, Slofacia, Slofenia, y tair gwladwriaeth Faltig, Hwngari a'r Weriniaeth Siec. Felly, yn sicr nid ydym wedi'n hynysu, ac mae ein sefyllfa'n debyg iawn i'w heiddo hwy. Gadewch inni gael setlo'r gyllideb yn gynnar eleni fel y gall y cronfeydd strwythurol ddechrau yn brydlon. Byddai'r senario gorau yr wyf wedi sôn amdano o'r blaen ar gael inni wedyn, sef bod statws llawn Amcan 1 i'r Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd yn parhau o 1 Ionawr 2007.

O ran y terfyn uchaf o 1 y cant, fel y dywedais o'r blaen, nid wyf yn credu y gellir gwneud hyn o fewn 1 y cant. Fodd bynnag, gan ddibynnu ar beth fydd yn digwydd i'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin ac ar yr amod y bydd diwygio, gellir ei wneud am ychydig bach yn uwch na'r terfyn uchaf o 1 y cant ar y gyllideb.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Fy mhwynt i oedd eich bod wedi'ch ynysu oddi wrth Tony Blair, gan ei bod yn amlwg nad yw'n gwrandao ar eich dadleuon. Efallai fod gennych gytundebau â Gwlad Pwyl a gwledydd a rhanbarthau eraill yn Ewrop, ond y cwestiwn pwysig i ni'n awr yw eich perthynas â Tony Blair. Mae'n bwysig inni geisio ystyried beth yn union sydd yn y fantol yn hyn o beth. Pe câi Cymru statws Amcan 1 llawn—y meini prawf newydd ar gydgyfeirio—yn ôl y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, caem tua £1.5 biliwn dros y cyfnod o saith mlynedd sydd dan sylw, ynghyd â chymorth trosiannol, fel y dywedasoeh yn eich llythyr, o 2013 hyd 2020. Os cawn statws effaith ystadegol dros y cyfnod hwnnw o chwe mlynedd, gallem gael tua £900 miliwn. Fodd bynnag, os cawn gymorth trosiannol, gallai'r swm fod cyn lleied â £600 miliwn dros y cyfnod hwnnw. Felly, y gwahaniaeth rhwng y fargen orau i Gymru a'r un salaf yw £1.5 biliwn. Oni dderbyniwch, os mai'r senario gwaethaf a wynebwn yn y diwedd—cymorth trosiannol yn unig—y byddwch wedi gwneud cam â Chymru yn hynny o beth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn anghofio'r hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach wrth ateb

deal had been done at any price, maybe by bargaining away the British rebate, almost exactly that same sum of public expenditure would have been lost for Wales—starting at £200 million this year, and rising to £250 million to £300 million in five or six years' time—because that is the value of the Welsh share of the public expenditure accounted for by the UK rebate. You have to take that on board. You may be quite happy to say that, if you were in my position, you would tell Tony Blair to get rid of the rebate and that you do not care that public expenditure in Wales would fall by sums starting at £200 million and rising to £300 million in six or seven years' time. However, I think that we have every right to care about such a cut in public expenditure if the rebate was thrown away. If the rebate is traded for common agricultural policy reform, which is what Tony Blair is saying now, and if a deal is done at either of the two summit dates that have been set—at the end of October or in the middle of December—then the golden scenario is still on.

When I go to help launch the UK's EU presidency, with Jack McConnell and the entire membership—as far as I know—of the British Cabinet and the European Commission, on Friday, I will be able to test with Danuta Hübner, the Polish commissioner, and others who have a good perception of the politics of the accession states, the theory that I have just put to you that, far from being isolated, our position is similar to that of eight, nine or all 10 accession states.

Leighton Andrews. Pe byddai bargaen wedi'i tharo am unrhyw bris, gan roi ad-daliad Prydain yn ôl efallai, byddid wedi colli bron yr un swm yn union o wariant cyhoeddus yng Nghymru—gan ddechrau ar £200 miliwn eleni, a chodi i £250 miliwn i £300 miliwn ymhen pump neu chwe mlynedd—gan mai hynny yw gwerth cyfran Cymru o'r gwariant cyhoeddus y telir amdano drwy'r ad-daliad i'r DU. Rhaid ichi ystyried hynny. Efallai eich bod yn berffaith fodlon dweud, pe byddech yn fy lle i, y dywedech wrth Tony Blair y dylai gael gwared â'r ad-daliad ac nad oes gwahaniaeth gennych y byddai'r gwariant cyhoeddus yng Nghymru'n gostwng £200 miliwn ar y dechrau gan godi i £300 miliwn ymhen chwech neu saith mlynedd. Er hynny, credaf fod gennym bob hawl i bryderu ynghylch y fath doriad mewn gwariant cyhoeddus pe câr'r ad-daliad ei fwrw heibio. Os rhoddir yr ad-daliad yn gyfnewid am ddiwygio'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin, sef yr hyn a ddywed Tony Blair yn awr, ac os caiff bargaen ei tharo ar y naill neu'r llall o'r dyddiadau sydd wedi eu pennu ar gyfer uwchgynhadledd—ar ddiwedd Hydref neu yng nghanol Rhagfyr—bydd y senario gorau'n bosibl o hyd.

Pan af i helpu i lansio llywyddiaeth y DU ar yr UE, gyda Jack McConnell a'r holl aelodau—hyd y gwn i—o Gabinet Prydain a'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, ddydd Gwener, byddaf yn gallu rhoi prawf gyda Danuta Hübner, comisiynydd Gwlad Pwyl, ac eraill sydd ag amgyffrediad da o wleidyddiaeth y gwladwriaethau sydd wedi'u derbyn, ar y ddamcaniaeth yr wyf newydd ei rhoi i chi, sef, yn hytrach na'n bod wedi'n hynysu, fod ein sefyllfa yn debyg i sefyllfa wyth neu naw neu bob un o'r 10 gwladwriaeth sydd wedi'u derbyn.

Ffigurau Rhestrau Aros y Mis Diwethaf Last Month's Waiting List Figures

Q3 Jonathan Morgan: Will the First Minister make a statement on last month's waiting list figures, which show that waiting lists stand at 284,902? OAQ0630(FM)

C3 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ffigurau rhestrau aros y mis diwethaf, sydd yn dangos bod 284,902 ar restrau aros? OAQ0630(FM)

The First Minister: I am sure that you will welcome, as I do, Jonathan, the fact that, during the past 12 months, there has been a 99 per cent decrease in those waiting over 18

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn croesawu'r ffaith, fel yr wyf finnau, Jonathan, fod gostyngiad o 99 y cant wedi bod dros y 12 mis diwethaf yn nifer y rhai a

months for out-patient appointments, and, I believe, an 87 per cent decrease in those waiting over 12 months for in-patient or day-case treatment.

Jonathan Morgan: I am grateful for that response. However, I am sure that you will accept that, prior to the Assembly coming into being, the waiting lists figure in Wales was roughly 160,000—it now stands at over 120,000 more than that. When will we see the total waiting lists figure getting below that which you inherited when the Assembly was established six years ago?

The First Minister: I have mentioned that I do not believe that those two sets of figures are comparable, because they were not collected properly at the time of devolution. However, in terms of how big the waiting list is, as distinct from what the average wait is—which is probably the most significant figure for us to have—or what number of people wait longer than a set target, such as 18 months or 12 months, which is shortly to be nine months and then six months overall, as we have mentioned, in 2009, you have to look at how confident we are about our delivery of those targets, and the interim target in 2007. Based on the very good performance in removing the long waits over the past 12 months, we should have every confidence in that.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Dywedwch nad yw'r ffigurau i'w cymharu oherwydd sut y cânt eu casglu. Fodd bynnag, gosodasoch darged yn 1999; a wnewch gydnabod yn awr eich bod wedi methu â chyrraedd y targed hwnnw—ac wedi methu â'i gyrraedd yn gyson dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf—a bod hynny'n digalonni staff y GIG?

2.20 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae staff ymhell o gael eu digalonni; maent wedi cael hwb enfawr o weld y llwyddiant o leihau'r niferodd uchel ar restrau aros hir, sef 18 mis o ran apwyntiadau cleifion allanol—yr oedd yn 18 mis o ran cleifion mewnol hefyd, ond mae'r targed yn awr dros 12 mis. Yr ydym wedi cael llwyddiant mawr, fel y dywedais wrth

fu'n aros yn hwy na 18 mis am apwyntiad fel cleifion allanol, a gostyngiad o 87 y cant, yr wyf yn credu, yn nifer y rhai a fu'n aros yn hwy na 12 mis am driniaeth fel cleifion mewnol neu achos dydd.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr ateb hwnnw. Er hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr y derbyniwch mai'r ffigur ar gyfer y rhestrau aros yng Nghymru cyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad oedd tua 160,000—mae bellach yn fwy na 120,000 yn uwch na hynny. Pa bryd y gwelwn y ffigur am gyfanswm y rhestrau aros yn mynd yn is na'r hyn a etifeddasoch pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad chwe mlynedd yn ôl?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith na chredaf fod modd cymharu'r ddwy set hynny o ffigurau, am nad oeddent yn cael eu casglu mewn modd priodol adeg datganoli. Fodd bynnag, o ran hyd y rhestr aros, yn hytrach na hyd yr arhosiad cyfartalog—sef y ffigur sydd bwysicaf i ni, yn ôl pob tebyg—neu'r nifer sydd yn aros yn hwy na'r targed a bennwyd, fel 18 mis neu 12 mis, a fydd yn gostwng i naw mis cyn hir ac yna i chwe mis ar gyfer y cwbl, fel yr ydym wedi sôn, yn 2009, rhaid ichi ystyried pa mor ffyddiog yr ydym o allu cyrraedd y targedau hynny, a'r targed dros dro yn 2007. Ar sail y perfformiad rhagorol wrth ddileu'r arosiadau hir hynny dros y 12 mis diwethaf, dylem fod yn gwbl ffyddiog o allu gwneud hynny.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You say that the figures are not comparable because of how they are collected. However, you set a target in 1999; will you acknowledge now that you have failed to meet that target—and have consistently failed to meet it over the past six years—and that that demoralises staff in the NHS?

The First Minister: Staff are far from being demoralised; they have been massively encouraged by seeing the success in reducing the high numbers on long waiting lists, namely 18 months for outpatient appointments—it was also 18 months for in-patients, but the target is now 12 months. We have had great success, as I said to Jonathan

Jonathan Morgan yn gynharach, yn lleihau'r nifer o bobl sy'n aros yn rhy hir i weld ymgynghorydd, sef gostyngiad o 99 y cant, a gostyngiad o 87 y cant yn y nifer o bobl sy'n aros am driniaeth fel claf mewnol neu driniaeth achos dydd.

Jenny Randerson: I am surprised to hear you say that you will not get the figures below those you inherited when Labour came into power simply because they were not collected properly. Perhaps you can clarify for us when you believe they were first collected properly. Was it under the Conservatives, when Labour first came to power, when we still had rule from the Welsh Office, or during the first year of the Assembly? When did we start to collect the figures properly?

The First Minister: You may have misheard me, Jenny. I certainly did not say that we were not expecting the figures to come down to below a figure such that Jonathan gave; I made no such indication. On your second question, I will reflect on that, because I am not aware of the exact year. I will write to you about it, but I believe that it was either 2000 or 2001.

Mesur (Diwygiad) Llywodraeth Cymru The Government of Wales (Amendment) Bill

Q4 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the First Minister update us on his discussions with UK Government Ministers regarding the Government of Wales (Amendment) Bill? OAQ0629(FM)

The First Minister: Members heard directly from the Secretary of State for Wales on this matter only a week ago, but I expect to have discussions with him on this issue on a weekly or fortnightly basis over the next 15 months.

Nick Bourne: Do you share the view of the Secretary of State, expressed last week, that if a referendum for legislative powers was held at any time in the foreseeable future, that referendum would be lost?

The First Minister: I would certainly not

Morgan earlier, in reducing the number of people who are waiting too long to see a consultant, namely a 99 per cent reduction and there has been an 87 per cent reduction in those waiting for in-patient treatment or day-case treatment.

Jenny Randerson: Syndod i mi oedd eich clywed yn dweud na lwyddwch i ostwng y ffigurau'n is na'r rhai a etifeddasoch pan ddaeth Llafur i rym dim ond am nad oeddent yn cael eu casglu yn y modd priodol. Efallai y gallwch egluro i ni pa bryd y dechreuwyd eu casglu mewn modd priodol, yn eich barn chi. Ai dan y Ceidwadwyr yr oedd hynny, ai pan ddaeth Llafur i rym yn gyntaf, pan oeddem yn dal i gael ein rheoli gan y Swyddfa Gymreig, neu ai yn ystod blwyddyn gyntaf y Cynulliad? Pa bryd y dechreuasom gasglu'r ffigurau mewn modd priodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Efallai'ch bod wedi fy nghamglywed, Jenny. Yn sicr, ni ddywedais nad oeddem yn disgwyl i'r ffigurau fynd yn is na ffigur a roddodd Jonathan; ni ddywedais ddim o'r fath. Ynghylch yr ail gwestiwn a ofynasoch, ystyriaf hynny, gan na wn yr union flwyddyn. Ysgrifennaf lythyr atoch ynghylch hynny, ond credaf mai un ai 2000 neu 2001 ydoedd.

C4 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am ei drafodaethau â Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â Mesur (Diwygiad) Llywodraeth Cymru? OAQ0629(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes ond wythnos ers i'r Aelodau glywed yn uniongyrchol gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch y mater hwn, ond disgwyliaf gael trafodaethau gydag ef ar y mater hwn bob wythnos neu bob pythefnos dros y 15 mis nesaf.

Nick Bourne: A ydych yn cyd-fynd â'r hyn a ddywedodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yr wythnos diwethaf, y collid unrhyw refferendwm ar bwerau deddfu a gynhelid ar unrhyw adeg hyd y gellir rhagweld?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn sicr, ni ddymunwn roi

wish to spend a great deal of my political energy on such a referendum in the near future, so I suppose that you can draw your own conclusions from that.

Nick Bourne: It would have been better had you given a straight answer to a straight question. We take it from your answer that you do not believe it could be won. If that is not the case, perhaps you can correct me when you answer this question. Initially, when you gave your first response to the Richard commission report, presumably from the heart, you welcomed the report and said that you were proud of your nation—the report was unanimous and you favoured the recommendation for legislative powers. At that stage, it is also fair to say that you were not in favour of a referendum; the Richard commission was agnostic on that and did not express a view. You later came round to another view. Why are you not holding to your previous position when you talked about a different timeframe, with a referendum and legislative powers?

The First Minister: I always believed that we needed to have a system in which Parliament would continue to be involved in such a way that it would not raise the issue of how many MPs and Assembly Members Wales should have, and, therefore, of whether a boundary commission was needed—given all the difficulties that Scotland has got into over that—and whether a change in the voting system would be needed. Anything that avoids those four difficult issues, and therefore brings the process forward by four years, is to be greatly commended. I am glad that Ivor Richard accepted that view in giving a B+ to the alternative mechanism, if you like, which has been laid out in the White Paper.

Nick Bourne: We have established that your view changed from your initial reaction to your position now, and it sounds suspiciously as if part of the reason, at the very least, is to keep the Labour Party together on the number of Welsh MPs, which does not seem to be an issue of principle with regard to the governance of Wales. Why is it that the Labour Party does not want to put this question to the Welsh people now, with all the certainty that that would deliver with

llawer o'm hegni gwleidyddol at refferendwm o'r fath yn y dyfodol agos, felly mae'n debyg gennyf y cewch farnu drosoch eich hun ynghylch hynny.

Nick Bourne: Buasai'n well pe rhoesech ateb syml i gwestiwn syml. Gallwn gymryd yn ôl eich ateb nad ydych yn credu y gellid ei hennill. Os nad felly y mae, efallai y gallwch fy nghywiro pan atebwch y cwestiwn hwn. Ar y dechrau, pan roesoch eich ymateb cyntaf i adroddiad comisiwn Richard, a hynny o waelod calon, gellir cymryd, bu ichi groesawu'r adroddiad a dweud bod gennych feddwl mawr o'ch gwlad—yr oedd yr adroddiad yn unfrydol ac yr oeddech o blaid yr argymhelliad dros gael pwerau deddfu. Mae hefyd yn deg dweud nad oeddech, bryd hynny, o blaid cael refferendwm; nid oedd gan gomisiwn Richard ddim i'w ddweud am hynny ac ni fu iddo fynegi barn. Yn ddiweddarach, penderfynasoch fel arall. Pam nad ydych yn dal at eich safbwynt blaenorol pan soniasoch at amserlen wahanol, gyda refferendwm a phwerau deddfu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn credu erioed y byddai'n rhaid inni gael system lle y byddai'r Senedd yn dal i fod â rhan mewn modd na fyddai'n arwain at godi'r cwestiwn ynghylch pa sawl AS ac Aelod Cynulliad a ddylai fod gan Gymru, ac, felly, a oedd angen comisiwn ffiniau—o gofio am yr holl drybini yr aeth yr Alban iddo ynghylch hynny—ac a fyddai angen newid y system bleidleisio. Mae unrhyw beth sydd yn fodd i osgoi'r pedwar anhawster hynny, ac felly'n fodd i ddechrau ar y broses bedair blynedd yn gynt, i'w gymeradwyo'n fawr. Yr wyf yn falch bod Ivor Richard wedi derbyn y farn honno gan ei fod wedi rhoi B+ i'r mecanwaith amgen, os mynnwch, sydd wedi ei nodi yn y Papur Gwyn.

Nick Bourne: Yr ydym wedi darganfod bod eich barn wedi newid rhwng eich ymateb cyntaf a'ch safbwynt presennol, ac mae'n swnio fel petai lle i amau mai rhan o'r rheswm dros hynny, a dweud y lleiaf, yw'r dymuniad i gadw'r Blaid Lafur yn gytûn ar nifer yr ASau o Gymru, nad yw'n ymddangos fel petai'n fater o egwyddor ynghylch llywodraethu Cymru. Pam nad yw'r Blaid Lafur am ofyn y cwestiwn hwn i bobl Cymru yn awr, o ystyried yr holl

regard to the future status of the National Assembly?

The First Minister: There are two things here. I believe that you misread my answer to your previous question. My views about Parliament needing to be involved were not subsequent to the Richard commission—they preceded it, and, indeed, they formed part of my evidence to the Richard commission, so it is not a subsequent change of mind. On the second question of the referendum, it is perhaps for you to explain why the Conservative version of a referendum is not the same as the version that everybody else has put forward, and not the same as the one that was agreed by the Conservative representative, Paul Valerio. The issue is whether you have a referendum or whether, in an attempt to placate, you have what you or what some of your colleagues, such as Bill Wiggin, your representative in the House of Commons, think of as a method to kill off devolution altogether. I suppose that there will always be a faction in the Conservative Party that will want a referendum to see whether they can get the chance to destroy devolution and return to a system of having a John Redwood-type successor coming back to haunt us.

Leighton Andrews: Do you agree that there is no uncertainty about the White Paper or the Government of Wales Bill? Is it not the case that the Government of Wales Bill clearly enshrines on the statute book primary powers for the National Assembly in due course? Are you as surprised as I am that there are some in Wales who are more obsessed with the marginalia of these proposals than their central feature?

The First Minister: Indeed, you are right about that, but you must accept that party politics will come into the debate from time to time and that people will be looking for an advantage or trying to prevent a reduced advantage. This seems to be happening with regard to some aspects of the Bill's proposals. There is a proposal to have only one Bill, and that Bill contains the power to hold a referendum on full primary powers later on. As the Secretary of State has said, and I would also commend this, there should be a period of settling down with the

sicrwydd a roddai hynny o ran statws y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae dau beth yn codi yma. Credaf eich bod wedi camddeall fy ateb i'ch cwestiwn blaenorol. Nid yn sgîl comisiwn Richard y bernais fod angen cynnwys y Senedd, ond cyn hynny, ac, yn wir, yr oedd y farn honno'n rhan o'm tystiolaeth i gomisiwn Richard, felly nid newid fy meddwl wedyn a wneuthum. Ynghylch yr ail gwestiwn am y refferendwm, efallai mai chi a ddylai esbonio pam nad yw fersiwn y Ceidwadwyr o refferendwm yr un fath â'r fersiwn y mae pawb arall wedi'i gyflwyno, ac nid yr un fath â'r un y cytunwyd arno gan gynrychiolydd y Ceidwadwyr, Paul Valerio. Y cwestiwn dan sylw yw a geir refferendwm ynteu a geir, mewn ymgais i gymodi, yr hyn yr ydych chi neu rai o'ch cyd-aelodau, fel Bill Wiggin, eich cynrychiolydd yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, yn credu y bydd yn fodd i ladd datganoli'n gyfan gwbl. Mae'n debyg gennyf y bydd carfan bob amser yn y Blaid Geidwadol a fydd am gael refferendwm er mwyn cael gweld a gaiff gyfle i ddiaristrio datganoli a thro'i'n ôl at system lle y ceir olynnydd ar batrwm John Redwood i ddod yn ôl i'n plagio.

Leighton Andrews: A ydych yn cytuno nad oes dim ansicrwydd ynghylch y Papur Gwyn na Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru? Onid yw'n wir bod Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru'n datgan yn glir yn y llyfr statud y caiff y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwerau sylfaenol yn ei dro? A ydych yn synnu cymaint â mi fod rhai yng Nghymru sydd yn ymboeni mwy am elfennau ymylol y cynigion hyn nag am eu prif nodwedd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir, yr ydych yn gywir yn hynny o beth, ond rhaid i rywun dderbyn y bydd gwleidyddiaeth plaid yn codi yn y ddadl o bryd i'w gilydd ac y bydd pobl yn ceisio cael mantais neu'n ceisio peidio â chael llai o fantais. Ymddengys fod hynny'n digwydd mewn cysylltiad â rhai agweddau ar y cynigion sydd yn y Mesur. Mae cynnig i gael un Mesur yn unig, ac mae'r Mesur hwnnw'n cynnwys yr hawl i gynnal refferendwm ar bwerau sylfaenol llawn yn ddiweddarach. Fel y dywedodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, ac ategwn innau

intermediate level of powers to see how they work and to enable the Assembly as a whole—Ministers and backbenchers, officials and lawyers—to develop.

hynny, dylid cael cyfnod i ymgynefino â'r pwerau canolraddol i weld sut y byddant yn gweithio ac i alluogi'r Cynulliad fel cyfangorff—yn Weinidogion ac yn feincwyr cefn, yn swyddogion ac yn gyfreithwyr—i ddatblygu.

Datblygu Cynaliadwy Sustainable Development

Q5 Irene James: Will the First Minister make a statement about sustainable development in Wales? OAQ0644(FM)

C5 Irene James: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy yng Nghymru? OAQ0644(FM)

The First Minister: The sustainable development annual report, due to be published this summer, clearly demonstrates the progress being made in implementing the sustainable development action plan, which was endorsed unanimously by Members last November.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r adroddiad blynyddol ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy, sydd i'w gyhoeddi'r haf hwn, yn dangos yn glir y cynnydd a wneir wrth roi ar waith y cynllun gweithredu ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy, a gefnogwyd yn unfrydol gan Aelodau fis Tachwedd diwethaf.

Irene James: Would you agree that a sustainable transport infrastructure is a vital element of ensuring that there are more prosperous communities across Wales? Would you also agree that bringing the Ebbw Vale rail link into service, and opening up a transport service system that enables greater flexibility of transport is vital to the sustainable development of areas such as Caerphilly and Islwyn? Will you give me an assurance that current plans to bring the service into operation will be expedited, and that the transport barriers that bottleneck development will be removed?

Irene James: A gytunech fod seilwaith trafniadaeth cynaliadwy'n elfen hollbwysig wrth sicrhau bod rhagor o gymunedau ffyniannus ledled Cymru? A gytunech hefyd ei bod yn hollbwysig dechrau defnyddio cyswllt rheilffordd Glynebwy, ac agor system wasanaethau trafniadaeth sydd yn hwyluso trafniadaeth fwy hyblyg er mwyn datblygu ardaloedd fel Caerffili ac Islwyn mewn modd cynaliadwy? A wnewch fy sicrhau yr hwylusir y cynlluniau presennol i roi'r gwasanaeth ar waith, ac y bydd y rhwystrau i drafniadaeth sydd yn atal datblygu'n cael eu symud?

The First Minister: It is a big project but we are very committed to it. I believe that work on it will start before long. It is one of the most exciting public transport projects anywhere in the United Kingdom, and we want to get on with it as soon as we can. Getting people out of their cars and onto public transport, as has already happened with the Vale of Glamorgan railway, is a key part of a sustainable future for transport in Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n brosiect mawr ond yr ydym wedi ymrwymo'n gadarn iddo. Credaf y bydd y gwaith arno'n dechrau cyn hir. Mae'n un o'r prosiectau trafniadaeth gyhoeddus mwyaf cyffrous a geir yn unman yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac yr ydym am fwrw ymlaen ag ef cyn gynted ag y gallwn. Mae peri i bobl adael eu ceir a dechrau defnyddio trafniadaeth gyhoeddus, fel sydd wedi digwydd eisoes yn achos rheilffordd Bro Morgannwg, yn allweddol er mwyn sicrhau dyfodol cynaliadwy i drafniadaeth yng Nghymru.

Helen Mary Jones: If the report to which you referred in your answer to Irene James is honest, as I am sure that it will be, it will show that much more needs to be done to

Helen Mary Jones: Os bydd yr adroddiad y cyfeiriasoch ato yn eich ateb i Irene James yn dweud y gwir, fel y bydd, yr wyf yn siŵr, bydd yn dangos bod angen gwneud llawer

promote renewable energy if our emissions targets are to be met. Will you commit your Government to stepping up your work around renewable energy, especially considering renewable energy other than onshore windfarms? Will you also commit to resisting any attempts to impose new nuclear developments in Wales?

The First Minister: It is not as simple as you put it; consider the recent commitment by RWE Innogy Plc, the owner of Aberthaw B power station, which is the equal-largest power station in Wales, to spend upwards of £100 million, possibly as much as £200 million, on fitting flue gas desulphurisation. This process actually worsens the carbon dioxide situation, but it hugely improves the protection against acid rain and other pollution, which then leads to a longer life for Aberthaw B, but the station must work much harder to get through the scrubbers that are put on to reduce the sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions. That is a major project.

On the question of specific renewable energy, we need a range of technologies—onshore and offshore wind farms, tidal lagoons, biomass, solar and so on. Obviously we must consider the price that people are willing to pay. Offshore wind is the cheapest technology, but we do not want to be solely dependent on that energy source, as you say.

Brynle Williams: The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside pledged that by 2010, all energy in Assembly buildings will be supplied from renewable sources or good-quality embedded generators. Given the additional energy that will be needed for Assembly buildings under the relocation scheme, do you think that this target is eminently achievable or will you be abandoning this pledge?

2.30 p.m.

The First Minister: The figures that I have

mwy i hyrwyddo ynni adnewyddadwy os ydym i gyrraedd ein targedau ar gyfer gollyngiadau. A wnewch rwymo'ch Llywodraeth i gynyddu'r gwaith a wnewch ar ynni adnewyddadwy, gan roi sylw'n benodol i ynni adnewyddadwy heblaw'r hyn a geir o ffermydd gwynt ar y tir? A wnewch ymrwymo hefyd i wrthsefyll unrhyw ymgais i orfodi datblygiadau niwclear newydd yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw mor syml ag yr ydych yn dweud; ystyriwch yr ymrwymiad diweddar gan RWE Innogy ccc, perchennog gorsaf drydan Aberddawan B, sef un o'r ddwy orsaf drydan fwyaf yng Nghymru, i wario mwy na £100 miliwn, a chymaint â £200 miliwn efallai, ar osod offer i dynnu'r sylffwr o nwyon a ollyngir drwy ffliwiau. Mae'r broses hon yn gwaethygu'r sefyllfa o ran carbon deuocsid, mewn gwirionedd, ond mae'n hwb mawr i amddiffyn rhag glaw asid a llygredd arall, a fydd wedyn yn ymestyn oes gorsaf drydan Aberddawan B, ond rhaid i'r orsaf weithio'n galetach o lawer i osod y golchwyr i leihau'r gollyngiadau sylffwr deuocsid a nitrogen ocsid. Mae hwnnw'n brosiect pwysig.

Ynghylch y cwestiwn am y mathau penodol o ynni adnewyddadwy, mae arnom angen dewis o dechnolegau—ffermydd gwynt ar y tir ac ar y môr, morlynnoedd llanw, biomas, ynni'r haul ac yn y blaen. Mae'n amlwg bod rhaid inni ystyried y pris y mae pobl yn fodlon ei dalu. Technoleg ynni gwynt ar y môr yw'r rhataf, ond nid ydym yn dymuno dibynnu'n llwyr ar y ffynhonnell ynni honno, fel y dywedwch.

Brynle Williams: Cafwyd addewid gan y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad y byddai'r holl ynni yn adeiladau'r Cynulliad, erbyn 2010, yn cael ei gyflenwi o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy neu gan gynhyrchwyr dosbarthu lleol da. O ystyried yr ynni ychwanegol y bydd ei angen ar gyfer adeiladau'r Cynulliad dan y cynllun adleoli, a ydych yn credu y bydd yn hawdd cyrraedd y targed hwn neu a fyddwch yn troi cefn ar yr addewid honno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Y ffigurau sydd gennyf

before me are that from 1 April, a few months ago, approximately 96 per cent of the electricity consumed on the Assembly estate is from renewable sources, compared with the 100 per cent target; other buildings will be converted as contracts come up for renewal.

Mick Bates: It is widely acknowledged that your Government has made progress towards implementing sustainable development in Wales, but some steps could be taken in Cardiff that you are refusing to take. I return to the issue of the shuttle buses and the renewal of that contract. When will you set an example and ensure that the shuttle buses between Cardiff bay and Cathays park run on clean fuel, which will help to reduce carbon emissions and will show the world that the Government is setting an example, especially on transport?

The First Minister: There is no problem with that; it is just an issue of the definition of 'clean fuel'. You and I had this argument some time ago, concerning whether diesel was to be classed as 'clean fuel'. Provided that it is used in an up-to-date diesel engine, I would assert that it is a clean fuel, but I think that you take the view that it is not. We need to establish the definition of 'clean fuel'.

o'm blaen yw, o 1 Ebrill, ychydig fisoedd yn ôl, fod oddeutu 96 y cant o'r trydan a ddefnyddir ar ystâd y Cynulliad yn dod o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy, o'i gymharu â'r targed o 100 y cant; bydd adeiladau eraill yn cael eu trosi pan ddaw'n adeg adnewyddu contractau.

Mick Bates: Derbynnir yn gyffredinol fod eich Llywodraeth wedi gwneud cynnydd tuag at weithredu datblygu cynaliadwy yng Nghymru, ond gellid cymryd rhai camau yng Nghaerdydd nad ydych chi'n fodlon eu cymryd. Dychwelaf at gwestiwn y bysiau gwennol ac adnewyddu'r contract hwnnw. Pa bryd yr ydych am osod esiampl a sicrhau bod y bysiau gwennol rhwng bae Caerdydd a Pharc Cathays yn defnyddio tanwydd glân, a fydd yn helpu i leihau gollyngiadau carbon gan ddangos i'r byd fod eich Llywodraeth yn gosod esiampl, yn enwedig o ran trafndiaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes problem gyda hynny; mae'n dibynnu ar y diffiniad o 'danwydd glân'. Cawsom ein dau'r ddadl hon beth amser yn ôl, ynghylch a oedd diesel i gael ei gyfrif fel 'tanwydd glân'. Cyn belled â'i fod yn cael ei ddefnyddio mewn injan disel ddiweddar, byddwn yn haeru ei fod yn danwydd glân, ond credaf na fydddech chi'n derbyn hynny. Rhaid inni gael diffiniad o 'danwydd glân'.

Cyflwyno Cardiau Adnabod The Introduction of Identification Cards

Q6 David Lloyd: What recent discussions has the First Minister held with UK Government Ministers regarding the introduction of identification cards? OAQ0627(FM)

The First Minister: I have had no such discussions.

David Lloyd: We have some idea of the cost of obtaining an ID card, depending on what source you believe. However, the people of Wales will also have the additional financial burden of your Government's smartcard. Will you outline the Government's estimates for its proposed smartcards, so that the people of Wales know what their combined costs will be?

C6 David Lloyd: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cynnal yn ddiweddar â Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â chyflwyno cardiau adnabod? OAQ0627(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf wedi cael trafodaethau o'r fath.

David Lloyd: Mae gennym ryw syniad o beth fydd cost cael cerdyn adnabod. Fodd bynnag, bydd rhai pobl yng Nghymru'n wynebu baich ariannol ychwanegol cerdyn call eich Llywodraeth chi. A wnewch amlinellu amcangyfrifon y Llywodraeth ar gyfer ei chardiau call arfaethedig, er mwyn i bobl Cymru wybod beth fydd y costau cyfunol iddynt?

The First Minister: I am not sure that that question will arise. You refer to smartcards as an additional burden, but, in fact, they provide a method of accessing low-cost or free services, with the greatest possible simplicity. Trying to link ID cards and our smartcards is completely misconceived. Our smartcard idea is overwhelmingly popular and, yet again, your attempt to make a popular proposal unpopular will fail, Dai.

Laura Anne Jones: Could you confirm whether the technology exists to ensure the security of these cards, which is paramount when it comes to making an ID-card system work?

The First Minister: If you are referring to smartcards, obviously, they cannot be introduced until you have secure technology. I have heard some doubts expressed about ID cards. The Government accepts that the technology does not yet exist for the kind of ID cards that are proposed and will be debated in Parliament in half an hour or so and until 10 p.m.. The important thing about smartcards is that they are much simpler because they are not required, for instance, to enable you to get into the USA without a visa or to clear other, much higher, hurdle points. However, clearly we will be expected to use the most advanced and secure technology available.

Peter Black: The UK Government estimates that the cost of the ID card will be £93 per person, but the London School of Economics puts the cost at closer to £300 per person. Whether it is £93 or £300, it will be a substantial burden on many of the poorer members of our society. Given that we have a substantial programme to help deprived communities, not least through Communities First, what will you do, as the Assembly Government, to try to assist the poorer members of society to afford these cards?

The First Minister: I do not think that this is a matter for us to discuss when Parliament is about to debate it. This is clearly a non-

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr a fydd y cwestiwn hwnnw'n codi. Yr ydych yn cyfeirio at gardiau call fel baich ychwanegol, ond, mewn gwirionedd, maent yn ffordd o gael mynediad at wasanaethau rhad neu ddi-dâl, a hynny yn y ffordd hwylusaf posibl. Mae ceisio creu cysylltiad rhwng cardiau adnabod a'n cardiau call ni'n gamsyniad mawr. Mae ein syniad ni am gardiau call yn boblogaidd dros ben ac, unwaith eto, bydd eich ymdrech i wneud cynnig poblogaidd yn amhoblogaidd yn methu, Dai.

Laura Anne Jones: A wnewch gadarnhau a yw'r dechnoleg ar gael i sicrhau diogelwch y cardiau hyn, sy'n hollbwysig pan ddaw'n fater o sicrhau bod system cardiau adnabod yn gweithio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os ydych yn cyfeirio at gardiau call, mae'n amlwg na ellir eu cyflwyno nes y bydd technoleg ddiogel ar gael. Yr wyf wedi clywed rhai amheuan yn cael eu mynegi am gardiau adnabod. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn cydnabod nad yw'r dechnoleg ar gael eto ar gyfer y math o gardiau adnabod sy'n cael eu cynnig ac a fydd yn destun dadl yn y Senedd mewn oddeutu hanner awr a than tua 10p.m.. Y peth pwysig am gardiau call yw eu bod yn llawer symlach oherwydd nad oes rhaid eu cael, er enghraifft, i'ch galluogi i gael mynediad i'r UDA heb fisa neu i oresgyn rhwystrau eraill, llawer uwch. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg y bydd disgwyl inni ddefnyddio'r dechnoleg fwyaf modern a diogel a fydd ar gael.

Peter Black: Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn amcangyfrif mai cost cerdyn adnabod fydd £93 y pen, ond yn ôl y London School of Economics bydd y gost yn nes at £300 y pen. Boed yn £93 neu'n £300, bydd yn faich sylweddol ar lawer o aelodau tlawd ein cymdeithas. O wybod bod gennym raglen sylweddol i helpu cymunedau difreintiedig, yn arbennig drwy'r rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, beth yr ydych am ei wneud, fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, i geisio cynorthwyo aelodau tlotaf cymdeithas i'w galluogi i fforddio'r cardiau hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn credu bod hwn yn fater y dylem fod yn ei drafod pan fo'r Senedd ar fin cynnal dadl arno. Mae hwn yn

devolved matter over which Parliament has the proper authority; the debate will start at about 3 p.m..

amlwg yn fater sydd heb ei ddatganoli a'r Senedd sydd â gwir awdurdod drosto; bydd y ddadl yn dechrau am tua 3 p.m..

Trais yn Erbyn Gweithwyr y Gwasanaethau Brys Violence Against Emergency Service Workers

Q7 Ann Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the action that the Assembly Government is taking to combat violence against emergency service workers and other key public servants? OAQ0648(FM)

C7 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â thrais yn erbyn gweithwyr y gwasanaethau brys a gweision cyhoeddus allweddol eraill? OAQ0648(FM)

The First Minister: Those who abuse emergency service workers need to be apprehended and given a strong course of re-education as to the value of emergency services in today's society. I would expect you to ask a question on this matter, given your history in the fire brigade, and you would expect me to answer in those strong terms, following the ghastly incident in my constituency, last year, which involved the death of a fire service worker.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae angen dal y sawl sy'n ymosod ar weithwyr y gwasanaethau brys a rhoi cwrs cryf iddynt i'w hailddysgu am werth y gwasanaethau brys i gymdeithas heddiw. Byddwn yn disgwyl i chi ofyn cwestiwn am hyn, o gofio eich hanes yn y frigâd dân, a byddech chithau'n disgwyl imi ateb mewn ffordd mor gryf, wedi'r digwyddiad erchyll yn fy etholaeth y llynedd, a arweiniodd at farwolaeth un o weithwyr y gwasanaeth tân.

Ann Jones: Like you, I believe that these attacks are inexcusable and, often, it is a mindless few who carry them out. However, they are becoming more frequent and that is a worrying trend. It is no longer just a matter of stone throwing and name calling; it is lengths of scaffolding thrown through the windscreens of emergency service vehicles. No-one who works in the public services should expect to have a brick or bottle thrown at their head or to be spat at or even verbally abused. The law protects everybody from assault; however, I believe that this is a case in which we could perhaps go further. What discussions will you have with the relevant bodies that cover emergency service workers, such as the police, as well as the health boards, the fire and rescue service and the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration, to see what we can do to protect emergency service workers, so that they can go back to actually protecting the public?

Ann Jones: Fel chi, yr wyf o'r farn nad oes dim esgus dros yr ymosodiadau hyn ac, yn aml, lleiafrif difeddwl sy'n gyfrifol amdanynt. Fodd bynnag, maent yn digwydd yn amlach ac mae hynny'n duedd bryderus. Mae bellach yn golygu mwy na thaflu cerrig a galw enwau; erbyn hyn mae darnau o sgaffaldiau'n cael eu taflu drwy ffenestri blaen cerbydau'r gwasanaethau brys. Ni ddylai neb sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ddisgwyl i fricsen neu botel gael ei thaflu at eu pennau na bod rhywun yn poeri arnynt na hyd yn oed yn eu sarhau. Mae'r gyfraith yn amddiffyn pawb rhag ymosodiadau; fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn credu bod hwn yn achos lle y gallem o bosibl fynd ymhellach. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cael gyda'r cyrff perthnasol sy'n ymwneud â gweithwyr y gwasanaethau brys, megis yr heddlu, yn ogystal â'r byrddau iechyd, y gwasanaeth tân ac achub a'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio, i weld beth y gallwn ei wneud i amddiffyn gweithwyr y gwasanaethau brys, er mwyn eu galluogi i fynd yn ôl at eu gwaith o amddiffyn y cyhoedd?

The First Minister: Indeed, that is what they should be able to concentrate on, without

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir, dyna'r hyn y dylent fod yn canolbwyntio arno, heb orfod

having to protect themselves from completely unwarranted assaults by people who think that such assaults are a clever idea. As the local Assembly Member—rather than in my capacity as First Minister—I visited Ely fire station around Christmas with Kevin Brennan, the Member of Parliament. The officers there gave me full chapter and verse on the kinds of things that occur and which they ‘have to put up with’. That also involves the diversion of their time away from attending fires. Such behaviour is frequently based on hoax calls to try to ambush them into a particular area from which the fire crews cannot reverse out of. That is extremely serious. With regard to the important matter of what we do about it, it is much more of a problem in the South Wales Fire and Rescue Service area than in mid, west or north Wales, and there is much re-education to be done in Cardiff and in those Valleys areas where these incidents occur. Then there is the matter of how you persuade people to find better things to do with their time and whether we need to increase the kind of penalties for the offence of assaulting an emergency service worker, such as a firefighter or, of course, a nurse or doctor in an accident and emergency department. I will write to you on the matter after I have discussed it with Edwina Hart.

Mark Isherwood: As with fire officers and the health service staff, the Wales regional officer of the Professional Association of Teachers stated that there is no doubt from what our teachers are telling us that there is a definite trend towards more violence in the classroom and in the playground. Do you share my concern that, despite growth in national wealth, many communities are struggling with issues of illiteracy, family breakdown, desertion or addiction, and that the perpetrator is often best helped not by public sector schemes, but by volunteers who have themselves struggled with the same problems?

The First Minister: I think that there is a great deal in that and in what you say about

amddiffyn eu hunain rhag ymosodiadau cwbl ddiangen gan bobl sy'n meddwl bod ymosodiadau o'r fath yn beth clyfar. Fel yr Aelod Cynulliad lleol—yn hytrach nag yn rhinwedd fy swydd fel Prif Weinidog—bûm yn ymweld â gorsaf dân Trelái tua'r Nadolig gyda Kevin Brennan, yr Aelod Seneddol. Cefais yr hanes llawn gan y swyddogion am y math o bethau sy'n digwydd ac y mae'n rhaid iddynt eu 'dioddef'. Mae hynny hefyd yn cynnwys tynnu eu sylw oddi wrth eu gwaith o ddiffodd tanau. Mae ymddygiad o'r fath yn aml yn golygu galwadau ffug i geisio'u denu i ardal benodol fel na all y criw wedyn facio'u cerbyd oddi yno. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth difrifol dros ben. Y mater pwysig yw beth y bwriadwn ei wneud yn ei gylch ac o ran hynny, mae'n llawer mwy o broblem yn ardal Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub De Cymru nag yw yn y Canolbarth, y Gorllewin neu'r Gogledd, ac mae llawer o waith ailaddysgu i'w wneud yng Nghaerdydd ac yn y rhannau hynny o'r Cymoedd lle y mae'r digwyddiadau hyn yn broblem. Yna mae'r cwestiwn sut y mae mynd ati i berswadio pobl i chwilio am rywbeth gwell i'w wneud â'u hamser ac a oes angen inni roi cosbau llymach am y trosedd o ymosod ar weithwyr y gwasanaethau brys, megis ymladdwyr tân neu, wrth gwrs, nyrsys neu feddygon mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Ysgrifennaf atoch yn glân â'r mater ar ôl imi ei drafod gydag Edwina Hart.

Mark Isherwood: Fel yn achos swyddogion tân a staff y gwasanaeth iechyd, dywedodd swyddog rhanbarthol Cymru Cymdeithas Broffesiynol yr Athrawon nad oes dim amheuaeth yn ôl yr hyn y mae ein hathrawon yn ei ddweud wrthym nad oes tuedd bendant tuag at fwy o drais yn yr ystafell ddosbarth ac ar iard yr ysgol. A ydych yn rhannu fy mhryderon, er gwaethaf y cynnydd mewn cyfoeth cenedlaethol, fod llawer o gymunedau'n brwydro yn erbyn problemau anllythrennedd, teuluoedd yn chwalu, rhieni'n gadael neu gaethiwed, a bod y sawl sy'n cyflawni'r troseddau yn aml yn derbyn y cymorth mwyaf effeithiol nid drwy gynlluniau'r sector cyhoeddus, ond drwy wirfoddolwyr sydd eu hunain wedi brwydro yn erbyn yr un problemau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn credu bod llawer o wir yn hyn ac yn yr hyn a

the diseases of wealth, as distinct from the diseases of poverty, which are still with us, and in increasing numbers. Family breakdown or dysfunctional families are undoubtedly a major cause of that. I remember a time, when my children were still in school, when the class teacher told me that he was having to spend as much time with one child whose parents were going through a painful separation or divorce as with the other 29 in that class of 30. That was the way it was—something like that can have terrible effects on behaviour. However, that has, somehow, to be dealt with, because it is on the increase, and we need better self-defence mechanisms and ways of dealing with the root causes.

ddywedwch am glefydau cyfoeth, o'u cymharu â chlefydau tlodi, sy'n parhau i fod gyda ni, ac mewn niferoedd cynyddol. Mae teuluoedd sy'n chwalu neu deuluoedd camweithredol yn ddi-os yn un o brif achosion hyn. Cofiaf adeg, pan oedd fy mhlant yn yr ysgol, pan ddywedodd yr athro dosbarth wrthyf ei fod yn gorfod treulio cymaint o amser gydag un plentyn yr oedd ei rieni'n mynd drwy ysgariad neu wahaniad poenus ag a oedd gyda'r 29 plentyn arall mewn dosbarth o 30. Dyna sut yr oedd pethau—gall rhywbeth felly gael effaith ofnadwy ar ymddygiad. Fodd bynnag, rhaid delio â hynny rywsut, gan ei fod ar gynnydd, ac mae angen gwell mecanweithiau hunan-amddiffyn arnom a ffyrdd o ddelio â gwraidd y broblem.

Ymgyrch 'Rhown Derfyn ar Dlodi' The 'Make Poverty History' Campaign

Q8 John Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on the 'Make Poverty History' campaign? OAQ0643(FM)

C8 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar yr ymgyrch 'Rhown Derfyn ar Dlodi'? OAQ0643(FM)

The First Minister: The 'Make Poverty History' coalition is to be warmly congratulated by all Members on its campaign for trade justice, more and better-directed aid and debt relief. We all wish the many hundreds of Welsh people who will join the 'Make Poverty History' rally in Edinburgh at the weekend a historic anti-poverty success.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dylai pob Aelod longyfarch y glymblaid 'Rhown Derfyn ar Dlodi' am ei hymgyrch dros gyfiawnder mewn masnach, mwy o gymorth a hwnnw wedi ei gyfeirio'n well a diddymu dyledion. Yr ydym am ddymuno llwyddiant hanesyddol ym maes gwrth-dlodi i'r cannoedd o bobl o Gymru a fydd yn ymuno â'r rali 'Rhown Derfyn ar Dlodi' yng Nghaeredin dros y Sul.

John Griffiths: Along with many other people from Wales, I will be in Edinburgh for that mass demonstration this weekend. Do you recognise the importance of that sort of demonstration in moving the agenda on, and in bringing world leaders in line with public opinion? Also, do you recognise the achievements of Gordon Brown and the UK Labour Government in moving the world agenda towards the 'Make Poverty History' goals and objectives? Further, do you agree that it is important that the Assembly is not parochial, but looks to interact with the wider world? In that context, will you continue the Welsh Assembly Government's work in considering how it can further international development, clearly identify the work that it does that aids international development and work towards a greater focus on that?

John Griffiths: Ynghyd â llawer o bobl eraill o Gymru, byddaf yng Nghaeredin ar gyfer y brotest enfawr honno dros y Sul. A ydych yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y math hwn o brotest i symud yr agenda yn ei blaen, ac i sicrhau bod arweinwyr y byd yn derbyn barn y cyhoedd? Hefyd, a ydych yn cydnabod llwyddiant Gordon Brown a Llywodraeth Lafur y DU i symud agenda'r byd tuag at nodau ac amcanion 'Rhown Derfyn ar Dlodi'? Hefyd, a ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig nad yw'r Cynulliad yn blwyfol, ond ei fod yn ceisio rhyngweithio gyda gweddill y byd? Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, a wnewch barhau gyda gwaith Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ystyried sut y gall hyrwyddo datblygu rhyngwladol, gan nodi'n eglur y gwaith y mae'n ei wneud sy'n cynorthwyo datblygu rhyngwladol a gweithio

tuag at roi mwy o bwyslais ar hynny?

2.40 p.m.

The First Minister: Regardless of party, Gordon Brown and Tony Blair have been very successful in putting the issue of African and world poverty at the top of the agenda. They deserve our congratulations on that. However, the key issue about this weekend is not so much about putting something on the agenda, but about the follow through. A sustainable follow through is needed. This weekend is crucial to that, because of the G8 meeting in Gleneagles, and because the United Kingdom holds the presidency of the G8 for the same six months as it holds the presidency of the European Union. Therefore, there is an enormous opportunity for Tony Blair and other British Cabinet Ministers—Hilary Benn and Gordon Brown in particular—to keep this issue on the agenda for the duration of the six months and leave a good platform for whoever succeeds on 1 January next year.

David Melding: Do you agree that making poverty history is an extremely complicated and ambitious endeavour which will take decades of commitment? Do you welcome the work that has been done for over 50 years by the Council for Education in World Citizenship-Cymru in this regard, in terms of improving knowledge in schools of these important issues?

The First Minister: I do, and I am trying to remember whether that was the body for which you worked in the Temple of Peace at one time. It is an extremely strong body in helping with world citizenship education, which children need in particular, but which adults also need. Although the Assembly does not have an overseas development function—and it is better to keep overseas development issues with the Secretary of State for International Development, Hilary Benn—there are ways in which we can assist, because it is also good for our staff. The School of Dentistry on the Heath hospital site has a link with Makerere University in Uganda in order to assist the training of dentists in east Africa. Despite the ravages of Idi Amin, Makerere University is still one of the great universities of Africa,

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni waeth beth fo'u plaid, mae Gordon Brown a Tony Blair wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn wrth sicrhau bod tlodi yn Affrica a'r byd ar frig yr agenda. Maent yn haeddu ein llongyfarchiadau am hynny. Fodd bynnag, y pwynt pwysig am y penwythnos hwn yw nid yn gymaint rhoi rhywbeth ar yr agenda, ond y gwaith dilynol. Mae angen gwaith dilynol cynaliadwy. Mae'r penwythnos hwn yn allweddol i hynny, oherwydd cyfarfod gwledydd yr G8 yn Gleneagles, ac oherwydd bod y Deyrnas Unedig yn llywydd yr G8 yn ystod yr un chwe mis ag y mae'n llywydd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Felly, mae'n gyfle gwych i Tony Blair a Gweinidogion eraill y Cabinet Prydeinig—Hilary Benn a Gordon Brown yn fwyaf arbennig—sicrhau bod y pwnc hwn yn aros ar yr agenda drwy gydol y chwe mis ac yn gadael sylfaen gadarn i bwy bynnag fydd yn eu dilyn ar 1 Ionawr y flwyddyn nesaf.

David Melding: A ydych yn cytuno bod rhoi terfyn ar dlodi'n ymdrech eithriadol o gymhleth ac uchelgeisiol a fydd yn gofyn am ymrwymiad dros ddegawdau? A ydych yn croesawu'r gwaith sydd wedi ei wneud ers dros 50 mlynedd gan Gyngor Addysg mewn Dinasyddiaeth Byd-Cymru yn hyn o beth, o ran gwella gwybodaeth mewn ysgolion am y materion pwysig hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf, ac yr wyf yn ceisio cofio ai dyna'r corff yn y Deml Heddwch y buoch yn gweithio iddo ar un cyfnod. Mae'n gorff cryf dros ben o ran cynorthwyo gydag addysg mewn dinasyddiaeth byd, sydd ei angen ar blant yn fwyaf arbennig, ond sydd ei angen ar oedolion hefyd. Er nad oes gan y Cynulliad swyddogaeth datblygu tramor—ac mae'n well cadw materion datblygu tramor dan ofal yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddatblygu Rhyngwladol, Hilary Benn—gallwn gynorthwyo mewn rhai ffyrdd, gan ei fod hefyd yn beth da i'n staff. Mae gan yr Ysgol Ddeintyddiaeth ar safle Ysbyty'r Heath gysylltiad gyda Phrifysgol Makerere yn Uganda er mwyn cynorthwyo gyda hyfforddi deintyddion yn nwyrain Affrica. Er gwaethaf ar rheithio Idi Amin, mae Prifysgol Makerere

and I am pleased that we are involved in helping it to develop dental education to top quality standards.

yn parhau i fod yn un o brifysgolion pwysig Affrica, ac yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn helpu i ddatblygu addysg ddeintyddol o'r safon uchaf.

Y Papur Gwyn am Bwerau'r Cynulliad The White Paper on the Assembly's Powers

Q9 Helen Mary Jones: What matters regarding the White Paper on the Assembly's powers does the First Minister plan to discuss during his next meeting with the Secretary of State for Wales? OAQ0623(FM)

C9 Helen Mary Jones: Pa faterion ynghylch y Papur Gwyn am bwerau'r Cynulliad y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn bwriadu eu trafod yn ei gyfarfod nesaf gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru? OAQ0623(FM)

C10 Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cynnal ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch cynnwys y Papur Gwyn am bwerau'r Cynulliad? OAQ0625(FM)

Q10 Ieuan Wyn Jones: What discussions has the First Minister had with the Secretary of State for Wales regarding the contents of the White Paper on the Assembly's powers? OAQ0625(FM)

The First Minister: I would expect to discuss progress on preparations for the completion of the consultation stage and the drafting of the Bill to implement the White Paper proposals in many meetings with the Secretary of State.

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn yn disgwyl trafod cynnydd gyda'r paratodau ar gyfer cwblhau'r cam ymgynghori a drafftio'r Mesur i weithredu cynigion y Papur Gwyn mewn nifer o gyfarfodydd gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol.

Helen Mary Jones: In your next meeting, can I urge you to try to persuade the Secretary of State to reconsider the proposal that requires only a simple majority in the Westminster Parliament, but a two-thirds majority in the Assembly, to trigger a referendum on full legislative powers? Given that we are the direct representatives of the people of Wales, do you accept that it is fundamentally an undemocratic proposal?

Helen Mary Jones: Yn eich cyfarfod nesaf, a allaf bwyso arnoch geisio perswadio'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol i ailystyried y cynnig sy'n gofyn am fwyafrif syml yn unig yn Senedd San Steffan, ond sy'n mynnu mwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair yn y Cynulliad, i sbarduno refferendwm ar bwerau deddfu llawn? O gofio mai ni yw cynrychiolwyr uniongyrchol pobl Cymru, a ydych yn derbyn bod y cynnig hwn yn un annemocrataidd yn ei hanfod?

The First Minister: No, I do not. It is precisely because we are the representative body that we are expected to have the ability and the duty to measure whether the consensus to move things forward to full primary legislative powers exists among the people of Wales. Otherwise, you could have a vote almost every fortnight on this issue and many frivolous demands for a referendum. This must involve a test of whether the consensus really exists among the people, as distinct from the political classes, the anoraks or the chattering classes, or whatever you want to call them. I remember from 1979—others will remember also from 1997—that you think that the

Y Prif Weinidog: Nac ydwyf, nid wyf yn derbyn hynny. Am yr union reswm mai ni yw'r corff cynrychioliadol y mae disgwyl inni fod â'r gallu a'r ddyletswydd i fesur a oes consensws ymhlith pobl Cymru i symud pethau ymlaen tuag at bwerau deddfu sylfaenol. Fel arall, gallech gael pleidlais bob pythefnos bron ar y mater a phob math o alwadau gwamal am refferendwm. Rhaid i hyn gynnwys prawf i weld a oes consensws ymhlith y bobl mewn gwirionedd, yn hytrach na dim ond ymhlith y dosbarthiadau gwleidyddol, yr obsesiynwyr neu'r clebrwyr, neu beth bynnag yr hoffech eu galw. Cofiaf wedi 1979—bydd eraill yn cofio 1997 hefyd—ei bod yn hawdd credu bod

consensus exists when it does not. We need a high hurdle test precisely because we are the representative body. There is then a much lower hurdle when it comes before Parliament for final consent.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf wedi gwranddo ar y Prif Weinidog yn ateb y cwestiwn hwn fwy neu lai yr un ffordd ers sawl wythnos. Er mwyn deall safbwynt y Prif Weinidog a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, a oes cynsail yn unrhyw un o wledydd Prydain i gael mwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair ar unrhyw fater o bolisi? Pa bryd y digwyddodd hyn yn y gorffennol ar unrhyw fater?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y ganmoliaeth am fy nghysondeb wrth ateb ar y mater hwn. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw gynsail, ond nid achos o bresenoldeb neu absenoldeb cynseiliau yw hwn.

Rhodddwyd y ddyfais ar waith i gydnabod y ffaith nad oes angen Deddf arall ar ôl y Ddeddf sydd ar y gweill yn sgîl y Papur Gwyn. Gallai hynny fod bum mlynedd, 10 mlynedd neu 15 mlynedd ar ôl y Ddeddf, ond ni fyddai angen Deddf arall, dim ond rhyw fath o fecanwaith i ddechrau'r broses. Nid yw mwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair yn swnio'n afresymol, a chredaf ei fod yn brawf sydd wedi ei seilio ar egwyddor llawer dyfnach nag unrhyw gynsail yn ein cyfansoddiad, sef yr egwyddor o chwarae teg.

William Graham: When we visited the Scottish Parliament yesterday, it was impressed on us the amount of time that Members have to spend on legislation. Have you thought through the consequences that this would have for this body? They told us that, on the three days that they meet, they have to be in committee, working on legislation, during Plenary?

The First Minister: I am interested to hear what Members think. My view is that it would be exceedingly difficult to persuade the public that we will need more Members to do better and more in-depth legislative work in the Assembly as it will be loaded on top of the existing work. People will say that they expect us to reorganise what we do and to drop some of the secondary legislation

consensus yn bodoli pan nad ydyw mewn gwirionedd. Mae angen prawf sydd â rhwystr uchel am yr union reswm mai ni yw'r corff cynrychioliadol. Ceir wedyn rwystr llawer is pan ddaw gerbron y Senedd i gael cydsyniad terfynol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I have listened to the First Minister respond to this question in virtually the same manner for a number of weeks. To understand the position of the First Minister and the Secretary of State, is there a precedent in any part of Britain for a two-thirds majority on any policy issue? When did this happen in the past on any issue?

The First Minister: I am grateful for the praise for my consistency in answering on this issue. I am not aware of any precedent, but this is not a case of the presence or absence of a precedent.

The device has been implemented to recognise the fact that a further Act will not be needed after the Act that will follow the White Paper. That could be five years, 10 years or 15 years after the Act, but we would not need another Act, only a trigger to start the process. A two-thirds majority does not sound unreasonable, and I believe that it is a measure based on a principle that goes much deeper than any precedent in our constitution, namely the principle of fair play.

William Graham: Ar ein hymweliad â Senedd yr Alban ddoe, yr oeddem yn rhyfeddu at yr amser y mae'n rhaid i Aelodau ei dreulio ar ddeddfwriaeth. A ydych wedi meddwl am yr effaith a gâi hyn ar y corff hwn? Dywedasant wrthym fod yn rhaid iddynt, yn ystod y tri diwrnod y maent yn cyfarfod, fod mewn pwyllgor, yn gweithio ar ddeddfwriaeth, yn ystod Cyfarfod Llawn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gennyf ddiddordeb mewn gwybod beth yw barn yr Aelodau. Fy marn i yw y byddai'n eithriadol anodd darbwyllo'r cyhoedd y bydd angen rhagor o Aelodau i wneud gwaith deddfwriaethol gwell a manylach yn y Cynulliad gan y bydd hynny ar ben y gwaith presennol. Bydd pobl yn dweud eu bod yn disgwyl inni ad-drefnu ein gwaith a rhoi'r gorau i ystyried peth o'r

from consideration in the Chamber, such as the Sheep and Goats Identification and Movement (Interim Measures) (Wales) (No. 2) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 2003. I realise that that can be important to people who keep sheep and goats, but such legislation does not necessarily require the scrutiny of 60 Members. I even mentioned the Order in 2002 on llama trekking, only to meet somebody who kept llamas the following week who said that it was the most important thing that the Assembly had ever done for her. However, it does not necessarily have to be debated by all 60 Members.

is-ddeddfwriaeth yn y Siambr, megis Gorchymyn Adnabod, Cofnodi a Symud Defaid a Geifr (Mesurau Interim) (Cymru) (Rhif 2) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2003. Sylweddolaf fod pethau fel hyn yn gallu bod yn bwysig i bobl sy'n cadw defaid a geifr, ond nid oes angen sylw craff 60 o Aelodau er mwyn creu deddfwriaeth o'r fath. Bu imi hyd yn oed sôn am y Gorchymyn yn 2002 ynghylch trecio â lamas, ond wedyn digwyddais gyfarfod â rhywun a oedd yn cadw lamas yr wythnos ganlynol a ddywedodd mai hynny oedd y peth pwysicaf a wnaeth y Cynulliad drosti erioed. Er hynny, nid oes rhaid i bob un o'r 60 Aelod ei drafod o reidrydd.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I have one change to report to this week's business. Alun Pugh's statement on the Wales Millennium Centre has been brought forward from tomorrow to accommodate Owen John Thomas's short debate, which was postponed from last week.

Y Gweinidog Busnes (Jane Hutt): Mae gennyf un newid i'w adrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Mae datganiad Alun Pugh ar Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru i gael ei wneud heddiw yn lle yfory i greu lle ar gyfer dadl fer Owen John Thomas, a ohiriwyd yr wythnos diwethaf.

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, it has been determined, under Standing Order No. 24.6, that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration: the National Health Service (Charges for Drugs and Appliances) (Wales) (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2005; the Housing Renewal Grants (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and the Genetically Modified Organisms (Traceability and Labelling) (Wales) Regulations 2005.

Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y'i gwelir yn y datganiad drafft, sydd ar we'r Siambr o dan ddogfennau ategol. Yn dilyn trafodaethau'r Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, penderfynwyd, o dan Orchymyn Sefydlog Rhif 24.6, nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth at bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried ymhellach: Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Ffioedd am Gyffuriau a Chyfarpar) (Cymru) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2005; Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005; a Rheoliadau Organebau a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Olrhain a Labelu) (Cymru) 2005.

Y Llywydd: A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf nad oes. A oes sylwadau?

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? It appears that there are none. Are there any comments?

Owen John Thomas: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith bod y Prif Weinidog yn bwriadu gwneud datganiad ar amcan clodwiw

Owen John Thomas: I welcome the fact that the First Minister intends to make a statement on the laudable aim of the Make Poverty

ymgyrch Rhown Derfyn ar Dlodi.

Yr wyf yn siomedig, serch hynny, nad yw Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi cynhyrchu ffurflen gais ddwyieithog i dafarnwyr yng Nghymru sy'n dymuno gwneud cais am drwydded newydd. Yn ogystal â thafarnwyr, bydd eisiau trwyddedau newydd ar neuaddau cymunedol, gwestai, bwytai a llawer o fannau eraill sy'n gwerthu diodydd alcoholig o bryd i'w gilydd. Mae James Purnell, y Gweinidog perthnasol, wedi gwneud addewid i adolygu'r sefyllfa, gan ystyried yr angen i ddarparu ffurflenni Cymraeg. Bydd Hywel Williams AS yn cwrdd â'r Gweinidog cyn bo hir, ond, yn y cyfamser, gobeithiaf y bydd y Prif Weinidog, Rhodri Morgan, yn rhoi pwysau ar ei gyfeillion yn San Steffan i gydnabod Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 i sicrhau cyfiawnder. Mae'n warthus bod yn rhaid inni frwydro o hyd ac o hyd dros hawliau sylfaenol o'r fath.

David Melding: The Assembly needs to debate the issue of affordable housing in the near future. It is a very important issue that affects many of the most vulnerable people in society. We would also like a statement on the control of foxes now that the ban on hunting has been with us for a while. This issue affects many in rural communities.

2.50 p.m.

Now that we know the depth of the spite that has been shown by the Labour Party in Government in terms of electoral arrangements, we would like a statement on what has been done to ensure that the proposed rules to ban Assembly Members from standing on both the regional list and in constituencies do not break human rights law.

Kirsty Williams: I thank you, Minister, for including the statement on the Make Poverty History campaign, as was requested by my colleague, Mick Bates, last week. I commend the Minister on her new approach to handling business by being so amenable to opposition parties' requests, and I am sure that, if she carries on in this way, we can look forward to the smooth running of the Assembly business programme in the forthcoming session.

History campaign.

I am disappointed, however, that the Westminster Government has not provided a bilingual application form for pub landlords in Wales who will be applying for a new licence. A licence will be needed not only by pub landlords, but by community halls, hotels, restaurants and many other places that sell alcohol on occasion. James Purnell, as the relevant Minister, has undertaken to review the situation and the need to provide Welsh forms. Hywel Williams MP will meet the Minister shortly, but, in the meantime, I hope that the First Minister, Rhodri Morgan, will bring pressure to bear on his Westminster colleagues to adhere to the requirements of the Welsh Language Act 1993 in order to achieve a just outcome. It is disgraceful that we have to fight time and again for what are fundamental rights.

David Melding: Mae angen i'r Cynulliad drafod cwestiwn tai fforddiadwy yn y dyfodol agos. Mae'n fater pwysig iawn sy'n effeithio ar lawer iawn o'r bobl fwyaf diymgeledd yn ein plith. Byddem hefyd yn hoffi datganiad ar reoli llwynogod gan fod y gwaharddiad ar hela bellach wedi bod mewn grym ers tro. Mae'r mater hwn yn effeithio ar lawer o bobl mewn cymunedau gwledig.

Gan ein bod bellach yn gwybod cymaint o sbeit sydd wedi cael ei ddangos gan y Blaid Lafur yng nghyswllt trefniadau etholiadol, hoffem gael datganiad ynghylch yr hyn sydd wedi'i wneud i sicrhau nad yw'r rheolau arfaethedig ar wahardd Aelodau'r Cynulliad rhag ymgeisio ar y rhestr ranbarthol ac mewn etholaeth yn torri'r gyfraith hawliau dynol.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch yn fawr, Weinidog, am gynnwys y datganiad am yr ymgyrch Rhown Derfyn ar Dlodi, ar gais fy nghyd-Aelod, Mick Bates, yr wythnos diwethaf. Hoffwn ganmol y Gweinidog am ei dull newydd o drafod busnes drwy fod mor barod i gydsynio â cheisiadau gan y gwrthbleidiau, a themlaf yn siŵr, os bydd yn dal ati fel hyn, y gallwn edrych ymlaen at weld rhaglen fusnes y Cynulliad yn rhedeg yn llyfn yn y sesiwn i ddod.

Carl Sargeant: I would welcome time, if available, to discuss the contribution of the voluntary sector and how it delivers and performs well. This week, I met Dorothy Davies, Margaret Thompson, Eleanor Murphy and Betty McAllister from Cancer Research UK, who, between them, have donated 30 years of their lives to cancer research in the shop in Shotton. We should discuss that in the Chamber, along with all the other good work that the voluntary sector does.

On the time given to the devolution of emergency services in Wales, I understand that, currently, powers over the police are not devolved to the National Assembly, but there are issues in that points mean prizes in the north Wales constabulary, where officers are awarded points according to the number of drink-drivers and speeding motorists that they catch. I believe that we need to question that.

I would also like time to discuss the smartcard or identity card that is being discussed at Westminster today, because the devil is in the detail and I believe that there could be some scope in developing a strategy to see where regional Members go and campaign, whether that is in Monmouth or Flintshire.

Jane Hutt: Owen John and Kirsty, I am also pleased that we will have a statement from the First Minister on Wales's contribution to the Make Poverty History campaign. John Griffiths instigated this in earlier times, and Mick brought it up last week. The subject has been raised by all Members and all parties and I am glad that we will have that statement. It will be on the last day of this session, which will be appropriate, and we will all be engaged in the events this weekend.

The issue on licensing is not devolved. However, our Finance Minister has agreed to make a written statement on this whole issue, which will be available to Members later this week. This is about the non-availability of Welsh-language application forms for pub landlords, and tomorrow's meeting of the

Carl Sargeant: Byddwn yn croesawu amser, pe bai ar gael, i drafod cyfraniad y sector gwirfoddol a pha mor dda y mae'n darparu ac yn perfformio. Yr wythnos hon, cyfarfûm â Dorothy Davies, Margaret Thompson, Eleanor Murphy a Betty McAllister o Cancer Research UK sydd, rhyngddynt, wedi rhoi 30 o flynyddoedd o'u bywydau i ymchwil canser yn y siop yn Shotton. Dylem drafod hyn yn y Siambr, ynghyd â'r holl waith da arall sy'n cael ei wneud gan y sector gwirfoddol.

Yng nghyswllt yr amser a roddir i ddatganoli gwasanaethau brys yng Nghymru, deallaf nad yw pwerau dros yr heddlu, ar hyn o bryd, wedi eu datganoli i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ond cyfyd rhai cwestiynau ynghylch sefyllfa lle y mae pwyntiau'n golygu gwobrau yn Heddlu'r Gogledd, gyda swyddogion yn derbyn pwyntiau am nifer y modurwyr y maent yn eu dal yn yfed a gyrru neu'n goryrru. Credaf fod angen inni gwestiynu hynny.

Hoffwn hefyd gael amser i drafod y cerdyn call neu'r cerdyn ID sy'n cael ei drafod yn San Steffan heddiw, gan mai yn y manylion y mae'r problemau a chredaf y gallai fod rhywfaint o gyfle i ddatblygu strategaeth i weld ym mha le y bydd Aelodau rhanbarthol yn mynd i ymgyrchu, boed hynny yn sir Fynwy neu yn sir y Fflint.

Jane Hutt: Owen John a Kirsty, yr wyf finnau hefyd yn falch y byddwn yn cael datganiad gan y Prif Weinidog am gyfraniad Cymru i'r ymgyrch Rhown Derfyn ar Dloddi. John Griffiths a fu'n gyfrifol am godi hyn yn y gorffennol, ac fe'i codwyd gan Mick yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'r mater wedi'i godi gan yr Aelodau a'r pleidiau i gyd ac yr wyf yn falch y byddwn yn cael y datganiad hwnnw. Bydd ar ddiwrnod olaf y sesiwn hon, a fydd yn briodol, a byddwn i gyd yn cymryd rhan yn y digwyddiadau y penwythnos nesaf.

Nid yw'r mater sy'n ymwneud â thrwyddedu wedi'i ddatganoli. Er hynny, mae ein Gweinidog Cyllid wedi cytuno i wneud datganiad ysgrifenedig ynghylch yr holl fater, a fydd ar gael i'r Aelodau yn nes ymlaen yr wythnos hon. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r ffaith nad oes ffurflenni cais Cymraeg ar gael

Local Government and Public Services Committee, of which Ann Jones is the Chair, will provide another opportunity for discussion as far as this matter is concerned.

I say to David that our Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration, Edwina Hart, has agreed to hold a debate on affordable housing in the next session and, hopefully, before the mid-term recess. The Assembly Government does not intend to make a statement on fox control. It is nice to see foxes around in our countryside, but, recognising the point that he made, the Minister has recently met representatives of the farming unions, of which I am sure he is aware. He met representatives of the National Sheep Association on 16 May to discuss the impact of the Hunting Act 2004 in Wales, and, at a meeting with the National Farmers Union Cymru, he undertook to provide a detailed report, which has recently been received. That is an important response to the point raised.

We are going to have a hot few weeks of consultation and political debate about the White Paper, and that is as it should be. As John Griffiths said earlier, in a question to the First Minister, it is Labour that has delivered and Labour will deliver on devolution for Wales. People want clarity regarding who they are going to vote for, how they are going to vote and who will win. There is plenty of time in which to consult and put your views forward during the consultation on the White Paper, which the Wales Office is conducting.

Kirsty, thank you for your contribution. We learnt a lot from our visit to Scotland yesterday about flexibility and the spirit of compromise, which seem to be the hallmark of mature democracy. I am sure that that is what we will be achieving here as we enhance our powers and opportunities.

Carl made some important points. The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration will be tabling her statement on the voluntary sector scheme annual report, which is key. On emergency services, as well as social justice taking this up, we heard the good news this week that our paramedics are

i landlordiaid tafarnau, a bydd cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a gynhelir yfory, ac a gadeirir gan Ann Jones, yn rhoi cyfle arall i drafod y mater hwn.

I ateb David, mae ein Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio, Edwina Hart, wedi cytuno i gynnal dadl ar dai fforddiadwy yn y sesiwn nesaf a, gobeithio, cyn y toriad hanner tymor. Nid yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bwriadu gwneud datganiad am reoli llwynogod. Mae'n braf gweld llwynogod o gwmpas y lle yng nghefn gwlad, ond, a chydabod y pwynt a wnaed ganddo, mae'r Gweinidog yn ddiweddar wedi cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr yr undebau amaethyddol, fel y gŵyr yn iawn yr wyf yn siŵr. Ar 16 Mai, cafodd gyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr o'r Gymdeithas Ddefaid Genedlaethol i drafod effaith Deddf Hela 2004 yng Nghymru, ac, mewn cyfarfod gydag Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru, addawodd y byddai'n darparu adroddiad manwl, a dderbyniwyd yn ddiweddar. Mae hynny'n ymateb pwysig i'r pwynt a godwyd.

Mae rhai wythnosau eithaf tanbaid o ymgynghori a thrafodaeth wleidyddol am y Papur Gwyn o'n blaenau, ac felly y dylai fod. Fel y dywedodd John Griffiths, mewn cwestiwn i'r Prif Weinidog, Llafur sydd wedi cyflwyno a Llafur a fydd yn cyflwyno datganoli i Gymru. Mae pobl am fod yn glir ynghylch dros bwy y maent yn pleidleisio, sut y byddant yn pleidleisio a phwy a fydd yn ennill. Mae digon o amser i ymgynghori a lleisio barn yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad ar y Papur Gwyn, a gynhelir gan Swyddfa Cymru.

Kirsty, diolch am eich cyfraniad. Yr ydym wedi dysgu llawer o'n hymweliad â'r Alban ddoe am hyblygrwydd ac ysbryd cyfaddawd, sy'n arwydd sicr o ddemocratiaeth aeddfed. Teimlaf yn siŵr y byddwn ninnau yn cyflawni hynny yma wrth inni ehangu ein pwerau a'n cyfleoedd.

Gwnaeth Carl nifer o bwyntiau pwysig. Bydd y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn cyflwyno ei datganiad ar adroddiad blynyddol cynllun y sector gwirfoddol, sy'n allweddol. Ynghylch y gwasanaethau brys, a chofio bod cyfiawnder cymdeithasol hefyd yn rhoi sylw i hyn,

taking the lead in terms of those vital emergency services and saving people's lives.

clywsom y newyddion da yr wythnos hon fod ein parafeddygon ar flaen y gad o ran y gwasanaethau brys hanfodol hynny ac achub bywydau pobl.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.*

Datganiad ar Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru Statement on the Wales Millennium Centre

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): Members will recall that I gave an undertaking to provide reports to Plenary on this subject, and today's statement is the first since the centre opened its doors to the nation and to critical acclaim on 26 November last year.

We are now halfway through the centre's first full year of trading. It has brought to the Welsh public, and those from further afield, a range of productions previously unavailable, as well as providing a world-class platform for its resident partners. I know from tea-room talk that a number of Members have seen the production of *Miss Saigon*. They are not alone, because over 54,000 tickets have been sold for that show alone, with over £1.6 million in box-office revenue.

The centre has sold over 230,000 tickets for performances so far. As at last week, the centre had staged 123 performances in the Donald Gordon Theatre since January, which were attended by more than 130,000 people. I am sure that we all agree with the verdict expressed in the *Financial Times* in April that

'the theatre is a stunner'.

The Welsh National Opera's spring season in February and March sold at 97 per cent capacity, with nearly 17,500 seats being sold for 10 performances. This Labour Government takes the unequal access to culture that exists in Welsh society as a source of serious concern. I am therefore pleased to report that around 70 per cent of those who bought the opera tickets costing

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, yr Iaith Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Bydd yr Aelodau'n cofio fy mod wedi ymrwymo i roi adroddiadau i'r Cyfarfod Llawn am y mater hwn, a datganiad heddiw yw'r un cyntaf ers i'r ganolfan agor ei drysau i'r genedl a chael croeso brwd ar 26 Tachwedd y llynedd.

Yr ydym bellach hanner ffordd drwy'r flwyddyn lawn gyntaf o fasnachu i'r ganolfan. Mae wedi rhoi i'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru, ac i bobl y tu hwnt i'r ffin, ystod o gynrychiadau nad oeddent ar gael o'r blaen, yn ogystal â darparu llwyfan byd-eang i'w phartneriaid preswyl. Gwn yn sgîl sgysiau amser te fod nifer o'r Aelodau wedi gweld y cynhyrchiad *Miss Saigon*. Nid hwy yw'r unig rai, oherwydd y mae dros 54,000 o docynnau wedi eu gwerthu ar gyfer y sioe honno'n unig, gyda thros £1.6 miliwn mewn referniw i'r swyddfa docynnau.

Mae'r ganolfan wedi gwerthu dros 230,000 o docynnau ar gyfer perfformiadau hyd yma. Hyd at yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oedd y ganolfan wedi llwyfannu 123 o berfformiadau yn Theatr Donald Gordon ers mis Ionawr, ac wedi denu mwy na 130,000 o bobl. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddem i gyd yn cytuno â'r dyfarniad yn y *Financial Times* ym mis Ebrill fod

y theatr yn syfrdanol.

Yr oedd tymor y gwanwyn ym misoedd Chwefror a Mawrth gan Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi gwerthu hyd at 97 y cant o'r seddau a oedd ar gael, gyda bron i 17,500 o seddau wedi eu gwerthu ar gyfer 10 perfformiad. Mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon o'r farn bod y diffyg cyfle cyfartal i brofi diwylliant yng Nghymru'n destun pryder difrifol. Yr wyf felly'n falch o adrodd nad

£5 had not bought tickets to see the WNO before. A broader audience is being attracted to see and hear our national opera company, and I welcome that. The four performances of *Die Zauberflöte* in May were sold out several months in advance, and only a handful of tickets were not sold for the two *Rigoletto* performances. WNO has already sold 23,500 tickets for 2005-06. The autumn season is 80 per cent sold, and the 2006 spring and summer seasons are both over half full already. Fans of Bryn Terfel and Richard Wagner—I will not speculate today which is the bigger group—will want to know that the *Der Fliegender Hollander* is completely sold out.

oedd tua 70 y cant o'r rhai a brynodd docynnau opera yn costio £5 erioed wedi prynu tocynnau i weld OCC o'r blaen. Mae cynulleidfa ehangach yn cael ei denu i weld a chlywed ein cwmni opera cenedlaethol, ac yr wyf yn croesawu hynny. Yr oedd y pedwar perfformiad o *Die Zauberflöte* ym mis Mai wedi gwerthu pob tocyn ymlaen llaw, a dim ond llond dwrn o docynnau oedd heb eu gwerthu ar gyfer y ddau berfformiad o *Rigoletto*. Mae OCC eisoes wedi gwerthu 23,500 o docynnau ar gyfer 2005-06. Mae 80 y cant o docynnau tymor yr hydref wedi eu gwerthu, ac mae tymhorau'r gwanwyn a'r haf yn 2006 yn fwy na hanner llawn yn barod. Bydd cefnogwyr Bryn Terfel a Richard Wagner—ni wnaif fentro dweud pa garfan yw'r fwyaf—eisiau gwybod bod *Der Fliegender Hollander* wedi gwerthu pob tocyn.

Fel canolfan genedlaethol, mae'n hanfodol ei bod yn gweithredu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg. Yr oedd Eisteddfod yr Urdd, a gynhaliwyd yno fis diwethaf, yn llwyddiannus iawn. Ymwelodd dros 100,000 o bobl â'r wyl, ac yr oeddwn yn hapus i weld cymaint o bobl ifanc, o bob rhan o Gymru, yn mwynhau eu hunain yng nghalon ein prifddinas. Yr oedd y ddau berfformiad o *Les Misérables* yn Theatr Donald Gordon yn llwyddiannus, a gwerthwyd pob tocyn.

As a national centre, it is essential that it works through the medium of Welsh and English. The Urdd Eisteddfod held there last month was very successful. Over 100,000 people visited the festival, and I was pleased to see so many young people, from all parts of Wales, enjoying themselves at the heart of our capital city. The two performances of *Les Misérables* in the Donald Gordon Theatre were successful, and every ticket was sold.

The public programmes have also had an impact. Nearly 3,400 children from 83 schools have visited the centre, and 8,500 people have taken guided tours. A total of 6,700 people have attended business functions and conferences at the centre.

Mae'r rhaglenni cyhoeddus hefyd wedi cael effaith. Mae bron i 3,400 o blant o 83 o ysgolion wedi ymweld â'r ganolfan, a 8,500 o bobl wedi bod ar deithiau tywys. I gyd, mae 6,700 o bobl wedi mynychu digwyddiadau a chynadleddau busnes yn y ganolfan.

The WMC clearly has an interesting programme mix, but I want to emphasise that I am monitoring its performance carefully. As I have said, some shows have sold very well, but others have been not so successful. The centre's management appeared before the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee on 15 June and quoted some interesting statistics. A total of 98 per cent of first-time visitors to the centre intend to visit again in the near future. The WMC has built up a database of 60,000 visitors from scratch. However, the centre acknowledges that marketing needs to be improved. To quote

Mae gan Ganolfan y Mileniwm yn amlwg amrywiaeth ddifyr o raglenni, ond hoffwn bwysleisio fy mod yn monitro ei pherfformiad yn ofalus. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud, mae rhai o'r sioeau wedi gwerthu'n wych, ond nid yw eraill wedi bod mor llwyddiannus. Daeth rheolwyr y ganolfan gerbron y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon ar 15 Mehefin gan gyflwyno rhai ystadegau digon diddorol. Mae cyfanswm o 98 y cant o'r ymwelwyr tro cyntaf â'r ganolfan yn bwriadu mynd yno eto yn y dyfodol agos. Mae Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru wedi creu cronfa ddata o 60,000 o

Judith Isherwood:

ymwelwyr o'r newydd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ganolfan yn cydnabod bod yn rhaid gwella'r marchnata. A dyfynnu Judith Isherwood:

3.00 p.m.

'I think that the marketing activity that we have done to date has been partially successful, but we could have done better'.

Credaf fod y gweithgarwch marchnata yr ydym wedi ei wneud hyd yma wedi bod yn rhannol lwyddiannus, ond gallem fod wedi gwneud yn well.

Its website, I know, has also been criticised and I am pleased to tell you that a new website will be launched soon.

Gwn hefyd fod ei gwefan wedi cael ei beirniadu ac yr wyf yn falch o ddweud wrthyhych y bydd gwefan newydd yn cael ei lansio yn fuan.

On fundraising, the centre reports that 56 per cent of its target for 2005 has already been achieved. The centre is building on the hugely generous donation of £10 million from Donald Gordon.

O ran codi arian, yn ôl y ganolfan mae 56 y cant o'i tharged ar gyfer 2005 wedi ei gyrraedd eisoes. Mae'r ganolfan yn adeiladu ar y rhodd hynod hael o £10 miliwn oddi wrth Donald Gordon.

I want to conclude by summarising the financial support that has been put in place since this Assembly voted 47 to two, on 22 January 2002, to permit the project to go ahead. Assembly support comes in three parts. First, there was an initial capital contribution of £37 million to the construction cost following that vote. Secondly, there is a continuous revenue support from the Assembly culture budget, which comprises a payment of £2 million a year; £1.2 million is provided directly to the centre, and a further £800,000 is provided to the resident companies.

Hoffwn gloi drwy grynhoi'r gefnogaeth ariannol a sicrhawyd ers i'r Cynulliad hwn bleidleisio 47 yn erbyn dau, ar 22 Ionawr 2002, i ganiatáu i'r prosiect fynd rhagddo. Mae tair rhan i gefnogaeth y Cynulliad. I ddechrau, yr oedd cyfraniad cyfalaf dechreuol o £37 miliwn at y gost o adeiladu yn dilyn y bleidlais honno. Yn ail, rhoddir cymorth refeniw parhaus drwy gyllideb ddiwylliant y Cynulliad, cymorth sydd yn cynnwys taliad o £2 filiwn y flwyddyn; rhoir £1.2 miliwn yn uniongyrchol i'r ganolfan, a rhoir £800,000 arall i'r cwmnïau preswyl.

Thirdly, and finally, there have been financial guarantees by the Assembly to the centre's bankers. Members will be aware that these constitute contingent liabilities and fall under Standing Order No. 21. On 19 May, I tabled a written statement with the detail of these transactions. As I explained to the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee on 15 June, the current guarantee runs to the end of May 2006 and is for £11 million. That replaces my previous guarantee under Standing Order No. 21.23, which expired on 14 June 2005, valued at £14 million, and which extended a guarantee approved under Standing Order No. 21.16 on 9 November 2004.

Yn drydydd, ac yn olaf, rhoddodd y Cynulliad warantau ariannol i fancwyr y ganolfan. Bydd yr Aelodau yn ymwybodol mai rhwymedigaethau amodol yw'r rhain ac maent yn dod o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 21. Ar 19 Mai, cyflwynais ddatganiad ysgrifenedig gyda manylion y trafodion hyn. Fel yr esboniais wrth y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon ar 15 Mehefin, mae'r warant gyfredol yn para hyd at ddiwedd Mai 2006 ac mae'n warant am £11 miliwn. Mae hynny'n disodli fy ngwarant flaenorol dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 21.23, a ddaeth i ben ar 14 Mehefin 2005, gwarant a oedd yn werth £14 miliwn, ac a ymestynnai warant a gymeradwywyd dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 21.16 ar 9 Tachwedd 2004.

The WMC's vision is to be an internationally

Gweledigaeth Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru

significant cultural landmark and centre for the performing arts in Wales, renowned for inspiration and excellence, and attracting audiences and visitors from Wales and beyond. I believe that the centre is on track to achieve that vision of artistic excellence.

Owen John Thomas: Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod datganiad y Gweinidog yn llawn newyddion positif. Yn anffodus, yr oedd sawl Jeremiah yn yr adeilad hon dwy flynedd yn ôl yn proffwydo pob math o bethau negyddol ynghylch Canolfan y Mileniwm. Erbyn hyn, y mae cannoedd ar filoedd o bobl, os nad mwy, yng Nghymru sy'n falch iawn o'n sefydliad cenedlaethol diweddaraf.

Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch bod 54,000 o docynnau wedi eu gwerthu ar gyfer y sioe gerdd, *Miss Saigon*, a bod 230,000 o docynnau wedi eu gwerthu ers agoriad y ganolfan ddiwedd Tachwedd—prin chwe mis yn ôl.

Croesawaf y gefnogaeth a dderbyniodd Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru ac yr wyf yn falch fod ganddo gartref a llwyfan teilwng. Croesawaf hefyd y ffaith bod Eisteddfod yr Urdd wedi bod mor llwyddiannus eleni. Bu i dros 100,000 o bobl ymweld â'r ganolfan a'r eisteddfod. Yr oedd neuadd Donald Gordon yn llawn bob nos a phob prynhawn ar gyfer yr adloniant a gynhyrwyd gan yr Urdd.

Teithiodd nifer sylweddol o blant o wahanol ysgolion ledled Cymru i'r ganolfan. Fodd bynnag, a yw'r ganolfan wedi cysylltu â phob ysgol yng Nghymru—oherwydd y mae llawer mwy na 83—er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn derbyn pamffled sgleiniog i'w denu i ymweld â hi? Y mae cyfle, drwy'r plant a'u hathrawon, i hysbysebu'r ganolfan a dod o hyd i fwy o ymwelwyr a fyddai, yn y pendraw, yn ymweld â hi.

Yr wyf yn falch bod gan y ganolfan gronfa ddata o 60,000 o ymwelwyr a'u cyfeiriadau, a'i bod yn gallu eu hysbysu am yr hyn sydd yn cael ei gynnal yn y ganolfan drwy'r flwyddyn flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, ac ychwanegu at y ffigur; mae hynny i gyd yn newyddion da.

yw bod yn atyniad diwylliannol pwysig ac yn ganolfan i'r celfyddydau perfformio yng Nghymru, canolfan a fydd yn enwog am ei hysbrydoliaeth a'i rhagoriaeth, ac yn denu cynulleidfaoedd ac ymwelwyr o Gymru a thu hwnt. Credaf fod y ganolfan ar y trywydd iawn i wireddu'r weledigaeth honno am ragoriaeth artistig.

Owen John Thomas: I am pleased to say that the Minister's statement was full of positive news. Unfortunately, there were several Jeremiahs in this building two years ago who foresaw all kinds of negative things for the Wales Millennium Centre. By now, there are hundreds of thousands of people, if not more, in Wales who are very proud of our latest national institution.

I am particularly pleased that 54,000 tickets have been sold for the musical, *Miss Saigon*, and that 230,000 tickets have been sold since the centre opened at the end of November—barely six months ago.

I welcome the support received by the Welsh National Opera and I am pleased that it has a worthy home and stage. I also welcome the fact that the Urdd Eisteddfod was such a huge success this year. Over 100,000 people visited the centre and the eisteddfod. The Donald Gordon hall was full every evening and afternoon for the entertainment produced by the Urdd.

A considerable number of children travelled from different schools throughout Wales to the centre. However, has the centre contacted every school in Wales—because there are many more than 83—to ensure that they receive a glossy pamphlet to attract them to visit it? There is an opportunity here, through the children and their teachers, to publicise the centre and find more visitors who would ultimately visit it.

I am pleased that the centre has a database of 60,000 visitors and their addresses and that it can inform them of what is being held in the centre throughout the year year after year, and add to that figure; that is all good news.

Mae gennyf nifer o gwestiynau i'w gofyn, Weinidog. A ydych wedi trafod gyda'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, neu yn uniongyrchol gyda Bwrdd Croeso Cymru, hyrwyddo'r syniad o becynnau gwyliau yng Nghymru sydd yn cynnwys ymweliad â Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru? Mae nifer o brosiectau fel hyn yn ymwneud â thwristiaeth ledled Cymru a'r byd. Credaf fod nifer o atyniadau yng Nghymru y gallem eu datblygu drwy ddulliau felly. A ydych wedi trafod ffyrdd eraill o hysbysebu'r ganolfan gyda'r prif weithredwr, Judith Isherwood?

I have a number of questions to ask, Minister. Have you had any discussions with the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, or directly with the Wales Tourist Board, about promoting the idea of holiday packages in Wales that include a visit to the Wales Millennium Centre? There are a number of such projects linked to tourism throughout Wales and the world. We have many attractions in Wales that we could develop by such means. Have you discussed other ways of publicising the centre with the chief executive, Judith Isherwood?

Hoffwn symud ymlaen i drafod ymwelwyr o Gymru a Lloegr; mae'n haws teithio o orllewin a chanolbarth Lloegr gan fod gan Loegr rwydwaith modern o reilffyrdd a heolydd i sicrhau bod pobl yn medru teithio yn gyflym o un lle i'r llall. Mae'n bwysig iawn eich bod yn gweithio gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion i sicrhau cysylltiadau gwell rhwng Caerdydd a gweddill Cymru fel bod pawb yng Nghymru yn gallu cael y pleser o ymweld â'r ganolfan yn weddol aml.

I would like to move on to discuss visitors from Wales and England; it is easier to travel from the west of England and the Midlands, as England has a modern network of railways and roads to ensure that people can travel from one place to another quickly. It is very important that you work with your fellow Ministers to ensure better links between Cardiff and the rest of Wales, so that everyone can have the pleasure of visiting the centre fairly frequently.

A ydych wedi trafod gyda'r Urdd a chyrrff fel Ysgol Berfformio Glanaethwy ac adrannau drama y BBC ac ITV ar ffyrdd o ddatblygu'r potensial a dawn sydd gennym yng Nghymru? Gwelwyd enghraifft o hyn yn y fersiwn Cymraeg o *Les Misérables*. Gobeithiaf byddwch yn ystyried y pethau hynny, gan ei fod yn bwysig ein bod yn datblygu canolfan y mileniwm fel ein bod yn gallu portreadu Cymru i'r byd. Golyga hyn y bydd rhai o'r sioeau yn cael eu creu yng Nghymru, a chan Gymry.

Have you discussed with the Urdd or bodies such as the Glanaethwy School of Performing Arts and the drama departments of the BBC and ITV ways of developing the potential and talent that we have in Wales? We saw an example of this in the Welsh-language version of *Les Misérables*. I hope that you will consider these issues, as it is important that we develop the millennium centre so that we can portray Wales to the world. That means that some of the shows will be created in Wales, and by Welsh people.

Alun Pugh: There were many points there, and I agree with much of what you said; it was heartening to see the commercial success of *Miss Saigon*, and artistically excellent cutting-edge projects such as *Wozzeck* selling very well indeed.

Alun Pugh: Yr oedd llawer o bwyntiau gennyh, a chytunaf â llawer o'r hyn a ddywedaso; yr oedd yn galonogol gweld llwyddiant masnachol *Miss Saigon*, a phrosiectau arloesol a oedd yn rhagorol yn artistig megis *Wozzeck* yn gwerthu'n dda iawn.

The Urdd Eisteddfod was hugely successful. The rough weather that we had during part of that week would have reduced a traditional Urdd Eisteddfod in a field to a sea of mud, but with all of the hard surfaces in the bay, that was not a problem. The centre has state-

Yr oedd Eisteddfod yr Urdd yn llwyddiant ysgubol. Byddai'r tywydd garw a gawsom yn ystod rhan o'r wythnos honno wedi troi Eisteddfod yr Urdd draddodiadol ar gae yn fôr o fwd, ond gyda'r holl arwynebau cadarn yn y bae, nid oedd hynny'n broblem. Mae

of-the-art, world-class staging facilities, which is something that cannot be put up in a tent on a field. It was a hugely successful Urdd Eisteddfod.

You asked what discussions I have had since then; I have had a number of informal discussions, but nothing formal yet. We will obviously want to discuss future locations with the Urdd, and we have plenty of time to do that.

There have been many school visits, but there could obviously be more. I will raise your point about the all-schools mailing with the centre's management team. I would like to say a couple of things regarding your comments on transport. It is easier to get to the WMC if you happen to live in Bristol, rather than my constituency of Clwyd West; that is an inevitable fact of geography. Your points regarding tourism and operators were well made. Some operators are putting together packages of overnight accommodation in Cardiff together with an opera ticket. A number of organisations operate such packages.

Lisa Francis: In your last statement regarding the Wales Millennium Centre in November of last year, Minister, you stated that the company's final business plan showed a balanced operation for the first three years, but that the capital fundraising deficit was then below £2 million, and that the company was determined to close that gap completely by the end of 2004. Can you confirm that that was achieved?

3.10 p.m.

Also, as part of your statement in November you announced the Government's intention to extend the period of the loan that covered the Wales Millennium Centre's cash-flow deficit for a further six months until the end of May 2005. The timescale has now been extended to May 2006. Will you explain why the timescale has been extended?

When the Wales Millennium Centre came to

gan y ganolfan y cyfleusterau perfformio diweddaraf o'r radd flaenaf, ac ni ellir rhoi cyfleusterau o'r fath mewn pabell mewn cae. Yr oedd yn Eisteddfod yr Urdd hynod lwyddiannus.

Gofynasoch pa drafodaethau yr wyf wedi eu cael ers hynny; yr wyf wedi cael nifer o drafodaethau anffurfiol, ond dim byd ffurfiol hyd yma. Bydd arnom eisiau trafod lleoliadau i'r dyfodol gyda'r Urdd, wrth gwrs, ac mae gennym ddigonedd o amser i wneud hynny.

Bu nifer o ymweliadau gan ysgolion, ond mae'n amlwg y gellid cael rhagor. Codaf eich pwynt ynghylch gohebu gyda phob ysgol gyda thîm rheoli'r ganolfan. Hoffwn ddweud dau beth ynghylch eich sylwadau am drafnidiaeth. Mae'n haws cyrraedd Canolfan y Mileniwm os ydych yn digwydd byw ym Mryste, yn hytrach nag yn fy etholaeth i, sef Gorllewin Clwyd; mae hynny'n ffaith ddaearyddol anochel. Cyflwynasoch eich pwyntiau ynghylch twristiaeth a chwmnïau gwyliau yn effeithiol. Mae rhai cwmnïau gwyliau yn llunio pecynnau sydd yn cynnig llety dros nos yng Nghaerdydd ynghyd â thocyn i'r opera. Mae nifer o sefydliadau yn cynnig pecynnau o'r fath.

Lisa Francis: Yn eich datganiad diwethaf ynghylch Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd, Weinidog, dywedasoch fod cynllun busnes terfynol y cwmni yn dangos gweithrediad cytbwys yn ystod y tair blynedd cyntaf, ond bod y diffyg o ran codi arian cyfalaf bryd hynny o dan £2 filiwn, a bod y cwmni yn benderfynol o gau'r bwllch hwnnw yn gyfan gwbl erbyn diwedd 2004. A allwch gadarnhau bod hyn wedi ei gyflawni?

Hefyd, fel rhan o'ch datganiad ym mis Tachwedd cyhoeddasoch fwriad y Llywodraeth i ymestyn cyfnod y benthyciad ar gyfer diffyg llif arian Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru am chwe mis pellach hyd at ddiwedd Mai 2005. Mae'r amserlen yn awr wedi ei hymestyn hyd at Fai 2006. A wnewch esbonio paham mae'r amserlen wedi ei hymestyn?

Pan ddaeth Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru i roi

present to the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee two weeks ago, its representatives referred to the lessons that they had learned during the first six months of operation, and stated that they are revising and revisiting business plans for the future. The centre needs to hit an average of 70 per cent in terms of attendance, and is currently below that, at 60 per cent.

Insofar as marketing is concerned, it is clear that the Wales Millennium Centre needs to draw audiences from beyond Cardiff and Wales, and that measuring performance during the start-up phase is critical. What are you specifically doing, Minister, to work with other organisations, including the Wales Tourist Board and local authorities, which I believe should be looking more at marketing Cardiff as a must-visit destination?

Two weeks ago, the Wales Millennium Centre emphasised the importance of working in partnership. It is not good enough to give the centre the money and to think that doing so absolves you of any further responsibility and effort. The same applies to transport. We know that Arriva and the Wales Millennium Centre meet regularly to discuss transport issues, but there must be a collaborative approach. Discussions are still ongoing about an 11-deck car park and a dedicated coach park. We understood that it was the intention of a company to complete construction of the car park by late summer or early autumn. How are you involved in discussions to chivvy them along? Please do not tell me that transport issues are solely the responsibility of another Minister.

I believe that the Wales Millennium Centre represents a positive and dynamic way to celebrate Welsh talent and culture and that its location in Cardiff provides a gateway for visitors in encouraging them to further seek all that is culturally wonderful in Wales. However, I am concerned—and I note that you have also expressed concern—about unequal access to the arts in Wales. There is an irony, Minister, when we regard a

cyflwyniad gerbron y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon bythefnos yn ôl, cyfeiriodd ei chynrychiolwyr at y gwersi a ddysgasent yn ystod y chwe mis cyntaf, a dywedasant eu bod yn adolygu ac yn ailystyried y cynlluniau busnes i'r dyfodol. Rhaid i'r ganolfan gyrraedd ffigur presenoldeb cyfartalog o 70 y cant, ac mae'n is na hyn ar hyn o bryd, yn 60 y cant.

Cyn belled ag y bo marchnata yn y cwestiwn, mae'n amlwg bod angen i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru ddenu cynulleidfaoedd o'r tu hwnt i Gaerdydd a Chymru, a bod mesur perfformiad yn ystod y cyfnod dechreuol yn hollbwysig. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud yn benodol, Weinidog, i weithio gyda sefydliadau eraill, gan gynnwys Bwrdd Croeso Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol, cyrff y credaf y dylent fod yn edrych fwyfwy tuag at farchnata Caerdydd fel dinas y mae'n rhaid ymweld â hi?

Bythefnos yn ôl, pwysleisiodd Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru bwysigrwydd gweithio mewn partneriaeth. Nid yw'n ddigon da rhoi'r arian i'r ganolfan a chredu bod gwneud hynny yn eich esgusodi rhag unrhyw gyfrifoldeb ac ymdrech pellach. Mae'r un peth yn wir am drafnidiaeth. Gwyddom fod Arriva a Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru yn cyfarfod yn rheolaidd i drafod materion yn ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth, ond rhaid wrth ddull cydweithredol o weithredu. Mae trafodaethau yn parhau i fynd rhagddynt ynghylch maes parcio 11-llawr a maes parcio penodol i fysiau. Yr oeddem wedi cael ar ddeall mai bwriad y cwmni oedd cwblhau gwaith adeiladu'r maes parcio erbyn diwedd yr haf neu ddechrau'r hydref. Pa ran sydd gennych yn y trafodaethau hyn i'w gyrru yn eu blaen? Os gwelwch yn dda peidiwch â dweud wrthyf mai cyfrifoldeb Gweinidog arall yn unig yw materion trafnidiaeth.

Credaf fod Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru yn ffordd gadarnhaol a deinamig o ddatlu diwylliant a doniau Cymru a bod ei lleoliad yng Nghaerdydd yn borth i ymwelwyr i'w hannog i fynd ati i chwilio am bopeth sydd yn ddiwylliannol wych yng Nghymru. Serch hynny, yr wyf yn bryderus—a sylwaf eich bod chithau hefyd wedi mynegi pryder—ynghylch diffyg cyfle cyfartal i gael mynediad at y celfyddydau yng Nghymru.

development such as the Torch Theatre, which started its development at the same time as the Wales Millennium Centre, two years ago. The Wales Millennium Centre is up and running, while the Torch Theatre is in a fragile position, and might be extinguished. Was not the £2 million for the arts outside Cardiff supposed to help the regions?

Alun Pugh: You have raised a number of points. In terms of the financial results, we have seen some interim internal management accounts, but the centre will not complete its first full year of trading until 31 December 2005. When we get past 31 December, and we have all of the figures for the year and they have been audited, I will be happy to make a further statement to the Assembly.

You used the word 'loan', which I did not use. I used the word 'guarantee'. I think that you are confusing a contingent liability with an actual liability. We have guaranteed a loan to the bank. That has been covered in a number of statements and in the presentation to the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee last week. Rather than going up, the figures are going down. The current guarantee figure is for £11 million, which replaces the previous guarantee for £14 million, which expired on 14 June. These are not loans but guarantees, which is quite different.

In respect of transport, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport has the responsibility for transport matters. You might not like that, but that is how it works. As you have raised it, I will give you the latest information on the transport situation. The Wales Millennium Centre has received hundreds of feedback letters since the opening weekend, many of which are highly complimentary. A very few raise concerns about parking. Cardiff County Council, the responsible local authority, and the owner of the car park site report that they expect the car park development to start this calendar year and to be completed towards the end of 2006. I am sure that all Assembly Members

Mae'n eironig, Weinidog, wrth inni ystyried datblygiad megis Theatr y Torch, theatr y dechreuwyd ei datblygu ar yr un pryd â Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru, ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Mae Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru ar waith, tra bod Theatr y Torch mewn sefyllfa fregus, ac mae'n bosibl y bydd yn cau. Onid oedd y £2 filiwn ar gyfer y celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd i fod i helpu'r rhanbarthau?

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych wedi codi nifer o bwyntiau. O ran y canlyniadau ariannol, yr ydym wedi gweld rhai cyfrifon rheoli mewnol interim, ond ni fydd y ganolfan yn cwblhau ei blwyddyn lawn gyntaf o fasnachu tan 31 Rhagfyr 2005. Ar ôl i 31 Rhagfyr fynd heibio, a phan fydd yr holl ffigurau ar gyfer y flwyddyn gennym a phan fydd y ffigurau hynny wedi eu harchwilio, byddaf yn fodlon gwneud datganiad pellach gerbron y Cynulliad.

Defnyddiasoch y gair 'benthyciad', gair nas defnyddiais i. Y gair 'gwarant' a ddefnyddiais i. Credaf eich bod yn drysu rhwng rhwymedigaeth amodol a rhwymedigaeth wirioneddol. Yr ydym wedi gwarantu benthyciad i'r banc. Rhoddwyd sylw i hyn mewn nifer o ddatganiadau ac yn y cyflwyniad gerbron y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon yr wythnos diwethaf. Yn hytrach na chynyddu, mae'r ffigurau yn gostwng. Gwarant am ffigur o £11 miliwn yw'r warrant gyfredol; mae hon yn disodli'r warrant flaenorol am £14 miliwn a ddaeth i ben ar 14 Mehefin. Nid benthyciadau yw'r rhain ond gwarantau, maent yn dra gwahanol.

O safbwynt trafndiaeth, gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth y mae'r cyfrifoldeb dros faterion trafndiaeth. Mae'n bosibl nad ydych yn hoffi hynny, ond dyna sut y mae'n gweithio. Gan eich bod wedi codi'r pwynt, rhoddaf ichi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y sefyllfa o safbwynt trafndiaeth. Mae Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru wedi cael cannoedd o lythyron adborth ers y penwythnos agoriadol, ac mae llawer o'r rhain yn ganmoliaethus iawn. Mae nifer fach iawn yn codi pryderon am barcio. Mae Cyngor Sir Caerdydd, sef yr awdurdod lleol sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb, a pherchennog safle'r maes parcio yn dweud eu bod yn disgwyl dechrau datblygu'r maes parcio yn ystod y

will agree that this is excellent news for both the Wales Millennium Centre and the wider Cardiff bay community.

Eleanor Burnham: Cymeradwyaf Judith Isherwood a'i staff am eu gwaith caled wrth roi'r ganolfan hon, a Chymru, ar y map diwylliannol rhyngwladol. Dangosodd i ni y gymeradwyaeth a dderbyniodd eisoes, pan ddaeth i gyfarfod y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon yr wythnos diwethaf. Yr oedd eisteddfod yr Urdd, a gynhaliwyd yno, yn llwyddiannus iawn. Cafodd rhai ohonom yr anrhydedd a'r pleser o gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau yn y Siambr gyda disgyblion a ddaeth i Gaerdydd i'r eisteddfod. Yr wyf yn siŵr hefyd fod y cynhyrchiad o *Les Misérables* wedi profi y dylid hybu mwy o waith drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn yr adeilad gwych hwnnw drws nesaf.

It is a wonderful centre for all who use it, including the Welsh National Opera. I am not sure whether Judith included the Urdd in the statistics given at last week's committee meeting. Could you clarify whether the Urdd, which is a resident there, is included in the numbers that you gave of visitors?

How can funding continue for the WNO when, as Judith Isherwood said in her testimony, they only account for 9 per cent of performances at the centre even though they occupy 30 per cent of the time? Is it a design fault that they have to be in that theatre, when, obviously, she would like other people to be using it and selling tickets? Are you addressing this question with her?

There is keen competition in Cardiff between the Wales Millennium Centre and other venues, not only as a performance centre, but also for business events and other functions. Are you confident that this will be sustainable?

flwyddyn galendr hon a'i gwblhau erbyn tua diwedd 2006. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cytuno bod hyn yn newyddion ardderchog i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru a chymuned ehangach bae Caerdydd, fel ei gilydd.

Eleanor Burnham: I commend Judith Isherwood and her staff on their hard work in putting this centre, and Wales, on the cultural map of the world. She demonstrated the plaudits that she has already received when she came to the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee meeting last week. The Urdd eisteddfod, held at the centre, was very successful. Some of us had the privilege and pleasure of taking part in activities in the Chamber with school pupils attending that eisteddfod. I am also sure that the production of *Les Misérables* proved that more Welsh-language work should be promoted in that magnificent building next door.

Mae'n ganolfan wych i bawb sy'n ei defnyddio, gan gynnwys cwmni Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw Judith wedi cynnwys yr Urdd yn yr ystadegau a roddwyd yng nghyfarfod y pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf. A fyddai'n bosibl ichi ddweud a yw'r Urdd, sydd â'i swyddfeydd yn yr adeilad, wedi ei gynnwys yn nifer yr ymwelwyr a roddasoch?

Sut y gellir dal i roi arian i gwmni Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru pan fo'r cwmni, fel y dywedodd Judith Isherwood yn ei thystiolaeth, yn gyfrifol am 9 y cant yn unig o'r perfformiadau yn y ganolfan er ei fod yn cymryd 30 y cant o'r amser? Ai oherwydd diffyg yn y dyluniad y mae'n gorfod bod yn y theatr honno, pan fyddai Judith, yn amlwg, yn hoffi gweld pobl eraill yn ei defnyddio ac yn gwerthu tocynnau? A ydych yn rhoi sylw i'r cwestiwn hwn gyda hi?

Mae tipyn o gystadleuaeth yng Nghaerdydd rhwng Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru a lleoliadau eraill, nid yn unig fel canolfan ar gyfer perfformiadau, ond hefyd ar gyfer digwyddiadau ym myd busnes a gweithgareddau eraill. A ydych yn hyderus y gellir cynnal hyn?

Judith Isherwood also mentioned the difficulty faced in finding top-notch marketing personnel. Have you had further discussions with her as to how to solve this incredible, possibly global, shortage?

Although everyone else has mentioned transport, I wish to add my concern. I understand from Judith that Cameron Mackintosh did not make it to see *Miss Saigon* because the trains were not running properly. I would rather be positive than negative, but that is sad. We need to ensure that that does not happen to someone as important as that. I hope that you will be able to address this issue with the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, as we do not want to continue to be a laughing stock for such a reason.

I have asked Judith Isherwood about integrated ticketing, but are you convinced that enough is currently being done? I am pleased that a large number of people come from the Swansea area to the centre, but that is of no consequence to me and my constituents in north Wales, which is very far away. Are we doing enough to attract people, and to make it a pleasing experience, rather than a back-breaking one?

Alun Pugh: It is true that much hard work has gone into turning a vision into a £100-million-capital-development project, which is a flagship for the performing arts across the UK. More hard work is to come because, unless significant numbers of tickets are sold every time the curtain goes up in the magnificent Donald Gordon theatre, a difficult financial situation may arise.

Cytunaf â chi ynglŷn â pherfformiadau yn y Gymraeg; yr wyf yn siŵr bod marchnad i'r fath berfformiadau.

As far as the Welsh National Opera is concerned, it is a key tenant of the WMC. The relationship between them is essentially one of landlord and tenant, covered by a very detailed contract, entered into freely by the two parties. I am sure that the WNO would say that it operates entirely within the scope of that freely entered-into contract and to

Cyfeiriodd Judith Isherwood hefyd at yr anhawster o geisio dod o hyd i staff marchnata penigamp. A ydych wedi cael rhagor o drafodaethau gyda hi ynglŷn â sut i ddatrys y prinder anhygoel hwn, sydd o bosibl yn un byd-eang?

Er bod pawb arall wedi sôn am drafnidiaeth, hoffwn innau fynegi pryder hefyd. Yn ôl yr hyn a glywais gan Judith methodd Cameron Mackintosh â chyrraedd mewn pryd i weld *Miss Saigon* oherwydd problem gyda'r trenau. Byddai'n well gennyf fod yn gadarnhaol nag yn negyddol, ond mae hyn yn drist. Mae angen inni sicrhau nad yw hyn yn digwydd i rywun mor bwysig ag ef. Hyderaf y gallwch roi sylw i'r mater hwn gyda'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, gan nad ydym am barhau i fod yn destun sbort oherwydd rheswm o'r fath.

Yr wyf wedi holi Judith Isherwood ynglŷn â thocynnau integredig, ond a ydych yn argyhoeddedig bod digon yn cael ei wneud ar hyn o bryd? Yr wyf yn falch bod nifer fawr o bobl yn dod i'r ganolfan o ardal Abertawe, ond nid yw hynny o bwys i mi a'm hetholwyr yn y Gogledd, sy'n bell iawn i ffwrdd. A ydym yn gwneud digon i ddenu pobl, ac i wneud y profiad yn un dymunol, yn hytrach nag yn lladdfa?

Alun Pugh: Mae'n wir bod llawer o waith caled wedi ei wneud er mwyn troi gweledigaeth yn brosiect datblygu cyfalaf gwerth £100 miliwn, sy'n brosiect blaenllaw ym maes y celfyddydau perfformio ar hyd a lled y DU. Mae mwy o waith caled i'w wneud oherwydd, oni werthir nifer fawr o docynnau bob tro y codir y llen yn theatr fendigedig Donald Gordon, gallai sefyllfa ariannol anodd godi.

I agree with you regarding Welsh-language performances; I am sure that there is a market for such performances.

O ran cwmni Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru, mae'n un o brif denantiaid Canolfan y Mileniwm. Mae'r berthynas rhyngddynt yn ei hanfod yn berthynas landlord a thenant, sydd â chontract manwl iawn, wedi ei arwyddo o'u gwirfodd gan y naill ochr a'r llall. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai cwmni Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru yn dweud ei fod yn gweithredu yn

ensure that it keeps on churning out world-class performances, it needs proper rehearsal time, as well as stage time.

3.20 p.m.

On Cameron Mackintosh's problem, I believe that his train ran late due to problems in England; not even Andrew Davies's responsibilities go that far.

Lorraine Barrett: Thank you for your statement, Minister. I am glad to hear that you are keeping a critical eye on things, because even I have said that there is not a bottomless pit of money there—the WMC has to work, and it has to stand on its own two feet.

The transport issue is a strange phenomenon. Every day, I watch the coaches that come to the WMC, whether they are from Pencoed, Preseli, north Wales, or the many that come from Ceredigion—thank you, Elin, for encouraging your people to come—and the centre is managing. For example, *Miss Saigon* is a sell-out, with 1,600 tickets sold for every show, including matinees. Therefore, people are managing without the multi-storey car park. I was grateful to hear your comments that, hopefully, the car park will come into fruition because, until we get the trains right—whoever is responsible for that—we will be unable to attract people from outside Wales in the numbers that we need.

At some point, I must raise the Urdd eisteddfod with you—I will do so another time. That was a very successful event, but there were issues for local people, and for thousands of visitors, who could not access the site for nearly three weeks due to all the preparation work, and the dismantling work at the end of the eisteddfod week. In your discussions with the WMC, will you ensure that it works with the Assembly Parliamentary Service so that, when our new building—our wonderful debating Chamber—opens in the autumn, people will be able to have a full and varied programme when they visit this area?

gyfan gwbl o fewn cwmpas y contract hwn a arwyddwyd o wirfodd, ac er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn dal i lwyfannu perfformiadau o'r safon uchaf, mae angen amser priodol ar gyfer ymarfer, yn ogystal ag amser ar y llwyfan.

O ran problem Cameron Mackintosh, credaf fod ei drên yn hwyr oherwydd problemau yn Lloegr; nid yw cyfrifoldebau Andrew Davies hyd yn oed yn ymestyn cyn belled â hynny.

Lorraine Barrett: Diolch ichi am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich bod yn cadw llygad barcud ar bethau, oherwydd yr wyf fi hyd yn oed wedi dweud nad oes yno bwl diwaelod o arian—rhaid i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru weithio, a rhaid iddi sefyll ar ei thraed ei hun.

Mae trafndiaeth yn ffenomenon rhyfedd. Bob dydd, byddaf yn gwyllo'r bysiau sy'n dod i Ganolfan y Mileniwm, o Bencoed, y Preseli, y Gogledd, a llawer o Geredigion—diolch ichi, Elin, am annog eich pobl i ddod—ac mae'r ganolfan yn ymdopi. Er enghraifft, mae *Miss Saigon* wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol, gyda 1,600 o docynnau wedi eu gwerthu ar gyfer pob sioe, gan gynnwys perfformiadau'r prynhawn. Felly, mae pobl yn ymdopi heb y maes parcio aml-lawr. Yr oeddwn yn falch o'ch clywed yn dweud y bydd y maes parcio, gobeithio, yn dwyn ffrwyth oherwydd, hyd nes y cawn y trenau'n iawn—pwy bynnag sy'n gyfrifol am hynny—ni fyddwn yn gallu denu'r holl bobl o'r tu allan i Gymru y mae arnom eu hangen.

Rywbyrd neu'i gilydd, bydd rhaid imi drafod eisteddfod yr Urdd gyda chi—gwnaf hynny rywbyrd eto. Yr oedd hon yn wyl lwyddiannus iawn, ond yr oedd problemau i bobl leol, ac i filoedd o ymwelwyr, na allent fynd i'r safle am yn agos i dair wythnos oherwydd yr holl waith paratoi, a'r gwaith clirio ar ddiwedd wythnos yr eisteddfod. Yn eich trafodaethau gyda Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru, a wnewch chi sicrhau bod y ganolfan yn gweithio gyda Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad er mwyn sicrhau, pan fydd ein hadeilad newydd—ein Siambr ddadlau wych—yn agor yn yr hydref, y bydd pobl yn gallu cael rhaglen lawn ac amrywiol pan

fyddant yn ymweld â'r ardal hon?

Alun Pugh: You are right that there cannot be a bottomless pit when it comes to funding. I am proud of the fact that the culture budget has risen sharply in previous years; we are well on track to invest around £150 million in the culture budget in the financial year 2007-08. That is a huge increase over the miserable record, frankly, of the 1990s, where there was standstill funding year after year.

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych yn iawn na ellir cael pwll diwaelod pan fo'n fater o ariannu. Yr wyf yn falch o'r ffaith bod y gyllideb ddiwylliant wedi gweld cynnydd sylweddol yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf; mae'n debyg y byddwn yn gallu buddsoddi tua £150 miliwn yn y gyllideb ddiwylliant yn y flwyddyn ariannol 2007-08. Mae hyn yn gynydd aruthrol o gymharu â'r ffigurau digalon, a dweud y gwir, yn y 1990au, lle na welwyd dim cynnydd yn y gyllideb o'r naill flwyddyn i'r llall.

The present coaching and car parking situation is not brilliant, but, as you say, it will greatly improve when we have the multi-storey car park on track next year. We have already had informal discussions about the impact of the Urdd eisteddfod on your constituents, and I take those discussions seriously. It was the first time that we have ever done anything like this in this location, and I am sure that there will be lessons that we can learn from that. I cannot speak on the Assembly Parliamentary Service's estate; were I to try, I would get myself into deep trouble with the Llywydd.

Nid yw'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran parcio ceir a bysiau yn wych, ond, fel y dywedasoeh, bydd yn llawer gwell y flwyddyn nesaf pan fydd trefniadau ar y gweill ar gyfer maes parcio aml-lawr. Yr ydym eisoes wedi cael trafodaethau anffurfiol ynglŷn ag effaith eisteddfod yr Urdd ar eich etholwyr, ac yr wyf yn cymryd y trafodaethau hyn o ddirif. Dyma'r tro cyntaf inni wneud rhywbeth fel hyn yn y lleoliad hwn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd gwersi i'w dysgu oddi wrth hynny. Ni allaf siarad ynglŷn ag ystâd Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad; pe bawn yn ceisio gwneud hynny, byddwn mewn cryn dipyn o helynt gyda'r Llywydd.

Elin Jones: Cofiwch i gynrychiolwyr o Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru, yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, nodi eu bwriad i farchnata mwy ar eu gweithgaredd yn Lloegr. Nid oes gennyf wrthwynebiad i hyn mewn egwyddor, ond ni ddylai hynny fod ar draul marchnata i bobl Cymru. Gwn fod nifer o bobl o Geredigion—ac yr wyf wedi gweld sawl bus o Geredigion—yn mynychu'r ganolfan, ond gwn fod mwy eto a allai ddod i ymweld â'r ganolfan a chymryd rhan. Beth yw eich syniadau a'ch sylwadau i reolwyr y ganolfan ar sut y gallant gryfhau eu marchnata a gwneud eu hunain yn fwy deniadol fyth i bobl Cymru, ac yn enwedig i'r bobl hynny sy'n byw y tu hwnt i goridor yr M4?

Elin Jones: You will remember that representatives of the Wales Millennium Centre, at the last meeting of the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee, indicated their intention to market their activities wider in England. I do not object to this in principle, as long as that is not at the expense of marketing to the people of Wales. I know that many people from Ceredigion—and I have seen many buses from Ceredigion—come to the centre, but I know that yet more people would like to visit the centre and take part. What are your ideas and comments to the centre's managers on how they can strengthen their marketing and make themselves even more attractive to the people of Wales, particularly those living beyond the M4 corridor?

Alun Pugh: Cofiaf y sesiwn gyda rheolwyr y ganolfan. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym lawer o gapasiti yn y ganolfan. Yn y dyfodol, hoffwn weld pobl o bob rhan o Brydain yn dod i'r ganolfan.

Alun Pugh: I recall the session with the centre's managers. However, we have a great deal of capacity at the centre. In future I would like to see people from all over Britain coming to the centre.

Janice Gregory: I welcome this statement. As a Member representing a constituency close to Cardiff, I must raise transport issues with you, Minister. I understand, as do all Members, that you do not have responsibility for transport, but it is important for constituents such as mine, who live so close yet so far away if they do not have access to an organised trip. I, like other Members, am delighted to see coaches for people visiting the Wales Millennium Centre. However, if you live at the top of the Llynfi, Garw or Ogmore valleys in my constituency, you are not part of an organised trip to the Wales Millennium Centre, and if you do not have a car, it is difficult to access an evening performance. Given your relationship with the Minister for Economic Development and Transport—and we are so fortunate, as a result of devolution, that our Ministers work so closely together—will you hold discussions with him to keep a close eye on this and perhaps give a nudge in the direction of the train operators?

Finally, everyone from my constituency who visits the Wales Millennium Centre has been very complimentary, and I am delighted to encourage all those who come here to go there—and they often do—and I am also delighted to know that the centre's website is to change because I failed to get tickets for *Miss Saigon*.

Alun Pugh: You are not the only one who failed to get tickets; it has been a tremendously popular show. A couple of Members who tried to get tickets had to change all kinds of arrangements to get in, but that is part of the problem of the success of that particular show.

On the transport issue, there are matinee performances, which make it possible to travel considerable distances after a performance. You mentioned coach trips, and it is good to see the growth of coach trips from all parts of Wales. However, you are right to say that there are some public transport issues at present, particularly with regard to late-night trains. I know that this is an issue for a number of Assembly Members

Janice Gregory: Croesawaf y datganiad hwn. Fel Aelod sy'n cynrychioli etholaeth sy'n agos at Gaerdydd, rhaid imi godi materion yn ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth gyda chi, Weinidog. Deallaf, fel pob Aelod, nad oes gennych gyfrifoldeb am drafnidiaeth, ond mae'n bwysig i etholwyr fel fy rhai i, sy'n byw mor agos ac eto mor bell os nad ydynt yn gallu mynd ar drip sydd wedi ei drefnu. Fel yr Aelodau eraill, yr wyf yn falch o weld bysiau ar gyfer pobl sy'n ymweld â Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru. Fodd bynnag, os ydych yn byw yn rhan uchaf cymoedd Llynfi, Garw neu Ogwr yn fy etholaeth i, nad ydych yn rhan o drip sydd wedi ei drefnu i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru, ac os nad oes gennych gar, mae'n anodd mynd i berfformiad gyda'r nos. O ystyried eich perthynas gyda'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth—ac yr ydym mor ffodus, o ganlyniad i ddatganoli, fod ein Gweinidogion yn gweithio mor agos gyda'i gilydd—a wnewch gynnal trafodaethau gydag ef er mwyn cadw llygad barcud ar hyn a rhoi pwniad bach efallai i weithredwyr y gwasanaethau trenau?

Yn olaf, mae pob un o'm hetholaeth i sydd wedi ymweld â Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru wedi bod yn llawn canmoliaeth, ac yr wyf yn falch o annog pawb sy'n dod yma i fynd yno—ac maent yn aml yn mynd—ac yr wyf hefyd yn falch o glywed bod gwefan y ganolfan yn mynd i newid gan fy mod wedi methu â chael tocynnau ar gyfer *Miss Saigon*.

Alun Pugh: Nid chi yw'r unig un a fethodd â chael tocynnau; mae wedi bod yn sioe hynod o boblogaidd. Bu'n rhaid i ddau Aelod a geisiodd gael tocynnau newid pob math o drefniadau er mwyn cael mynd i mewn, ond dyna ran o broblem llwyddiant y sioe arbennig hon.

Ar fater trafndiaeth, mae'r perfformiadau yn y prynhawn yn golygu bod modd teithio cryn bellter ar ôl perfformiad. Cyfeiriasoch at dripiâu bysiau, ac mae'n braf gweld cynnydd yn nifer y tripiâu bysiau o bob rhan o Gymru. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai problemau gyda chludiant cyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd, fel y dywedasoch, yn enwedig o ran trenau yn hwyr yn y nos. Gwn fod hon yn broblem i nifer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad a etholwyd i

who were elected to represent Valleys seats. When Arriva introduces its new standard pattern timetable, trains serving destinations in the Rhondda Valley for example, will be re-timed; the last train from Cardiff Central to Treherbert will leave at 10.45 p.m., the last train to Aberdare will leave at 10.41 p.m., and the last train to Pontypridd will leave at 11.45 p.m. I will check the situation with regard to trains to your constituency, Janice, but it is not possible to run departures significantly later than those times because of the current regime of overnight track possessions. Network Rail needs the rails back to carry out essential overnight maintenance and renewal work before the early morning commuter trains start to get people to work in the Cardiff area. However, I will certainly take that issue up with Andrew Davies.

Rosemary Butler: This statement is timely. Having had the privilege of hearing representatives of the WMC at the last Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee meeting, I only need to ask one question. The WMC is an iconic building, of which everyone should be proud, and world-class performances are held there. One of the best performances I saw was by the Hijinks theatre company—it was absolutely fantastic to see people with learning difficulties performing to the highest standards possible. No-one here today has mentioned the staff of the centre, who are fantastic. You can have the best building in the world, but if you do not have the staff, then people leave feeling that they have not had a good experience.

We are getting these wonderful performances in Cardiff, Minister, but will you tell us how you will spend the £2 million for arts outside Cardiff, and when it will be coming on stream?

Alun Pugh: You are right to say that it is an iconic building. I know that not everyone likes the design, especially from the back, but it is rapidly becoming an international signature building; I am sure that, in time, it will say about the performing arts in Wales what the Sydney Opera House says about the

gynrychioli seddau yn y Cymoedd. Pan fydd Arriva yn cyflwyno ei amserlen patrwm safonol newydd, bydd amseroedd trenau sy'n gwasanaethu ardaloedd yng Nghwm Rhondda er enghraifft, yn cael eu newid; bydd y trêen olaf o Ganol Caerdydd i Dreherbert yn gadael am 10.45 p.m., bydd y trêen olaf i Aberdâr yn gadael am 10.41 p.m., a bydd y trêen olaf i Bont-y-pridd yn gadael am 11.45 p.m. Yr wyf am edrych ar y sefyllfa o ran trenau i'ch etholaeth chi, Janice, ond nid yw'n bosibl i drenau gychwyn yn llawer hwyrach na'r amseroedd hyn oherwydd y trefniadau presennol gyda meddiant traciau dros nos. Mae ar Network Rail angen y rheilffyrdd yn ôl er mwyn gwneud gwaith cynnal a chadw hanfodol dros nos cyn i'r trenau cymudwyr cynnar ddechrau cludo pobl i'w gwaith yng Nghaerdydd a'r cyffiniau. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr o drafod y mater hwn gydag Andrew Davies.

Rosemary Butler: Mae'r datganiad hwn yn amserol. Gan fy mod wedi cael y fraint o glywed cynrychiolwyr Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, dim ond un cwestiwn y mae angen imi ei ofyn. Mae Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru'n adeilad eiconig, y dylai pawb fod yn falch ohono, a chynhelir perfformiadau o safon uchel iawn yno. Un o'r perfformiadau gorau a welais oedd un cwmni theatr Hijinks—yr oedd yn wirioneddol wych gweld perfformiadau o safon mor uchel gan bobl sydd ag anawsterau dysgu. Nid oes neb yma heddiw wedi sôn am staff y ganolfan, sy'n rhagorol. Gallwch gael yr adeilad gorau yn y byd, ond os nad yw'r staff gennych, yna mae pobl yn gadael gan deimlo nad ydynt wedi cael profiad da.

Yr ydym yn cael y perfformiadau rhagorol hyn yng Nghaerdydd, Weinidog, ond a ddywedwch wrthym sut y byddwch yn gwario'r £2 filiwn ar gyfer y celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd, a pha bryd y bydd yr arian yn dechrau llifo?

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych yn gwbl gywir wrth ddweud ei fod yn adeilad eiconig. Gwn nad yw pawb yn hoffi'r dyluniad, yn enwedig o'r cefn, ond mae'n prysur ddod yn adeilad sy'n cael ei adnabod yn rhyngwladol; yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd, ymhén amser, yn dweud yr un peth am y celfyddydau perfformio yng

Australian cultural scene. However, we want to see that building open to all people, of all abilities, and working in the two languages of Wales. Your personal experience of the helpful nature of the staff mirrors mine; the front-of-house staff are professional and are a credit not just to the centre, but to the Welsh nation.

The £2-million fund for arts outside Cardiff matches the £2 million of revenue investment in the WMC. Wales is not just about what goes on in Cardiff, and we want to use that £2 million investment for the arts outside Cardiff, so that some of the parallel, strategic investment that we have made in places such as Galeri, in Caernarfon, the great theatre in your own city of Newport, and Theatr Mwldan in west Wales leads to top-quality performances on those stages.

Nghymru ag y mae Tŷ Opera Sydney yn ei ddweud am ddiwylliant Awstralia. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym am weld yr adeilad hwn yn agored i bawb, beth bynnag fo'u gallu, ac yn gweithio yn y ddwy iaith sydd gennym yng Nghymru. Yr ydych yn rhannu'r un profiad personol â mi, o ran cymwynasgarwch y staff; mae staff blaen y tŷ yn broffesiynol ac yn glod nid yn unig i'r ganolfan, ond i'r genedl Gymreig.

Mae'r gronfa o £2 filiwn ar gyfer y celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd yn cyfateb i'r £2 filiwn o fuddsoddiad refeniw yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru. Mae mwy i Gymru na'r hyn sy'n digwydd yng Nghaerdydd, ac yr ydym eisiau defnyddio'r buddsoddiad hwn o £2 filiwn ar gyfer y celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd, fel bod rhywfaint o'r buddsoddiad strategol, cyfochrog yr ydym wedi ei wneud mewn lleoedd fel y Galeri, yng Nghaernarfon, y theatr wych yn eich dinas chi'ch hun, Casnewydd, a Theatr Mwldan yn y Gorllewin, yn arwain at berfformiadau o'r safon uchaf ar y llwyfannau hynny.

3.30 p.m.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Mark Isherwood: I raise a point of order, under Standing Order No. 7.7, regarding the statement by the Member for Alyn and Deeside concerning regional Members working in Monmouthshire and Flintshire. As this was clearly aimed at me and other identifiable colleagues, I would appreciate your guidance as to whether this was discourteous and unbecoming, noting that an evidence-based analysis of our engagements and surgeries would show that the majority of these were held outside the constituencies and counties in which we live. It is up to constituents to choose which Members they wish to contact with their problems, concerns and invitations.

Carl Sargeant: Further to this point of order, I am also aware of the Standing Orders, and Standing Order No. 5.5 states that I am allowed to comment briefly on the business

Mark Isherwood: Codaf bwynt o drefn, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 7.7, ynglŷn â'r datganiad gan yr Aelod dros Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy ynghylch Aelodau rhanbarthol yn gweithio yn sir Fynwy a sir y Fflint. Gan ei bod yn amlwg bod hyn wedi ei anelu ataf fi a chyd-Aelodau eraill y gellir eu hadnabod, gwerthfawrogwn eich arweiniad ynghylch a oedd hyn yn anghwrtais ac anwedus, gan nodi y byddai dadansoddiad o'n galwadau a'n cymorthfeydd ar sail tystiolaeth yn dangos bod y rhan fwyaf o'r rhain wedi eu cynnal y tu allan i'r etholaethau a'r siroedd lle'r ydym yn byw. Mater i etholwyr yw dewis pa Aelodau y dymunant gysylltu â hwy gyda'u problemau, eu pryderon a'u gwahoddiadau.

Carl Sargeant: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwn, yr wyf finnau'n ymwybodol o'r Rheolau Sefydlog, a dywed Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 5.5 fod gennyf hawl i roi sylwadau'n fyr

statement. Also, Standing Order No. 7.2 states that Members should not be disorderly, cause any discrimination or be offensive. I do not believe that any of those things apply to me, but perhaps some Members find the word 'work' offensive. Under Standing Order No. 5.2—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I would like to hear the matter of order for me.

Carl Sargeant: I was coming to that. Standing Order No. 5.2 makes clear reference to—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Carl Sargeant, I am perfectly able to interpret Standing Orders. That is what I am paid exorbitantly to do.

Carl Sargeant: Thank you, Presiding Officer. I will just get to my point, if I may. The Standing Order refers to constituencies or electoral regions. It makes a clear reference to two different types of Members, and yet, we have guidance that says that we are all the same.

The Presiding Officer: I will take nothing further on this point of order. Today, the Assembly has helpfully—and I am grateful for this—elected a committee to look at the 'Better Governance for Wales' White Paper. That committee is not looking at electoral arrangements, under chapter four, for obvious reasons. I suggest that we all, as Members, exercise a self-denying ordinance between now and the summer recess, and that we do not have these continuing references to list and regional Members, until the law is changed.

Huw Lewis: That is not what he said in the *Western Mail*.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I heard that. Anything that I say outside the Chamber is a matter for me, and if a Member wishes to raise that outside the Chamber, I would be happy to respond. As the Presiding Officer, I do not express opinions in the Chamber; outside the Chamber, I, and my successors, hopefully, will always be robust in any opinions that we express. It is a matter for the holders of this office to exercise their

ar y datganiad busnes. Hefyd, dywed Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.2 na ddylai Aelodau fynd yn groes i'r drefn, camwahaniaethu na pheri tramgwydd. Nid wyf yn credu bod yr un o'r pethau hynny'n wir amdanaf, ond efallai fod rhai Aelodau'n cael eu tramgwyddo gan y gair 'gwaith'. Dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 5.2—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn glywed y pwynt o drefn i mi.

Carl Sargeant: Yr oeddwn yn dod at hynny. Mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 5.2 yn cyfeirio'n glir at—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Carl Sargeant, yr wyf yn berffaith abl i ddehongli Rheolau Sefydlog. Am wneud hynny yr wyf yn cael arian mawr.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch, Lywydd. Af at fy mhwynt, os caf. Cyfeiria'r Rheol Sefydlog at etholaethau neu ranbarthau etholiadol. Mae'n cyfeirio'n glir at ddau fath gwahanol o Aelodau, ac eto, mae gennym ganllawiau sydd yn dweud ein bod i gyd yr un fath.

Y Llywydd: Ni chymeraf ddim byd arall ar y pwynt o drefn hwn. Heddiw, mae'r Cynulliad wedi bod cystal—ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hyn—ag ethol pwyllgor i edrych ar y Papur Gwyn 'Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru'. Nid yw'r pwyllgor hwnnw'n edrych ar drefniadau etholiadol, dan bennod pedwar, am resymau amlwg. Awgrymaf y dylai pawb ohonom, fel Aelodau, arfer deddf hunanymwadiad o hyn hyd wyliau'r haf, ac nad ydym yn cael y cyfeiriadau diddiwedd hyn at Aelodau rhestr a rhanbarthol, hyd nes newidir y ddeddf.

Huw Lewis: Nid dyna a ddywedodd yn y *Western Mail*.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Clywais hynny. Mater i mi yw unrhyw beth a ddywedaf y tu allan i'r Siambr, ac os dymuna Aelod godi hynny y tu allan i'r Siambr, byddwn yn fodlon ymateb. Fel Llywydd, ni fyddaf yn mynegi barn yn y Siambr; y tu allan i'r Siambr, byddaf fi, a'm holynwyr, gobeithio, bob amser yn gadarn o ran unrhyw farn a fynegwn. Mater i ddeiliaid y swydd hon yw arfer eu rhyddid i lefaru—

freedom of speech—

Brynle Williams *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I need no help on this. Therefore, to conclude, my advice to Members is that we should not prolong a discussion that will be resolved in Westminster sooner or later. We all have views on these matters. I have not expressed my views in the Chamber, and it might be helpful if Members were to consider doing the same, at least until the end of the term. We will see what the situation looks like when we return in September.

Brynle Williams *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Is this on this point of order, or on another one? I do not think that there is anything else on this point of order.

Brynle Williams: All that I wanted to say was—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r pwynt hwn wedi dod i ben. Diolch yn fawr.

Brynle Williams *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes arnaf angen dim cymorth ar hyn. Felly, i gloi, fy nghyngor i'r Aelodau yw na ddylem ymestyn trafodaeth a gaiff ei datrys yn San Steffan yn hwyr neu'n hwyrach. Mae gennym i gyd farn ar y materion hyn. Nid wyf wedi mynegi fy marn yn y Siambr, ac efallai y byddai'n fuddiol pe bai'r Aelodau'n ystyried gwneud yr un modd, o leiaf tan ddiwedd y tymor. Cawn weld sut olwg fydd ar bethau pan ddychwelwn ym mis Medi.

Brynle Williams *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A yw hyn ar y pwynt o drefn hwn, ynteu ar un arall? Nid wyf yn credu bod dim byd arall ar y pwynt o drefn hwn.

Brynle Williams: Y cyfan yr oedd arnaf eisiau ei ddweud oedd—

Y Presiding Officer: Order. This point of order has been dealt with. Thank you.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG (NHS
Business Services Authority) 2005
Approval of the NHS Business Services Authority (Awdurdod Gwasanaethau
Busnes y GIG) Regulations 2005**

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

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order Nos. 24.25, 25.13 and 25.14:

1. approves the draft NHS Business Services Authority (Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005; and

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

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 24.25, 25.13 a 25.14:

1. yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG (NHS Business Services Authority) 2005, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a

2. notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly members on 21 June 2005. (NDM2500)

2. yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005.(NDM2500)

*Cynnig (NDM2500): O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2500): For 43, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
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, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG (NHS
Business Services Authority) (Sefydlu a Chyfansoddiad) 2005
Approval of the NHS Business Services Authority (Awdurdod Gwasanaethau
Busnes y GIG) (Establishment and Constitution) Order 2005**

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate. **Y Llywydd:** O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order Nos. 24.25, 25.13 and 25.14:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 24.25, 25.13 a 25.14:

1. approves the draft NHS Business Services Authority (Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG) (Establishment and Constitution) Order 2005, a copy of which was laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005; and

1. yn cymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG (NHS Business Services Authority) (Sefydlu a Chyfansoddiad) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a

2. notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005. (NDM2499)

2. yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2499)

*Cynnig (NDM2499): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2499): 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
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, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
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.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG (NHS Blood and Transplant) 2005
Approval of NHS Blood and Transplant (Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG) Regulations 2005

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate. **Y Llywydd:** O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order Nos. 24.25, 25.13 and 25.14:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 24.25, 25.13 a 25.14:

1. approves the draft NHS Blood and Transplant (Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005; and

1. yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG (NHS Blood and Transplant) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a

2. notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005. (NDM2501)

2. yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2501)

*Cynnig (NDM2501): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2501): 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
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, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
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.*

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG (NHS Blood and Transplant) (Sefydlu a Chyfansoddiad) 2005
Approval of the NHS Blood and Transplant (Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG) (Establishment and Constitution) Order 2005

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn. **The Presiding Officer:** Under Standing Order No. 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order Nos. 24.25, 25.13 and 25.14:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 24.25, 25.13 a 25.14:

1. approves the draft NHS Blood and Transplant (Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG) (Establishment and Constitution) Order 2005, a copy of which was laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005; and

1. yn cymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG (NHS Blood and Transplant) (Sefydlu a Chyfansoddiad) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a

2. notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005. (NDM2502)

2. yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2502)

*Cynnig (NDM2502): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
 Motion (NDM2502): 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
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark

James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 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.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Plaleiddiaid (Lefelau Gweddillion Uchaf mewn Cnydau, Bwydydd a Phorthiant) (Cymru a Lloegr) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2005
 Approval of Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Food and Feeding Stuffs) (England and Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2005**

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

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

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order Nos. 24.25, 25.13 and 25.14:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 24.25, 25.13 a 25.14:

1. approves the draft Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Food and Feeding Stuffs) (England and Wales) (Amendment) (No 2) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005; and

1. yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Plaleiddiaid (Lefelau Gweddillion Uchaf mewn Cnydau, Bwydydd a Phorthiant) (Cymru a Lloegr) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a

2. notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005. (NDM2503)

2. yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2503)

Cynnig (NDM2503): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2503): 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
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, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
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 Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion
Composite Motion: Approval of Orders**

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.
The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

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 21 June 2005 on the draft Individual Learning Accounts Wales (Amendment) Regulations 2005; and

b) approves that the draft Individual Learning Accounts Wales (Amendment) Regulations 2005 are made in accordance with:

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 7 June 2005; and

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 14 June 2005; and

iii) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005;

2. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005 on the draft National Health Service (Travelling Expenses and Remission of Charges) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

b) approves that the draft National Health Service (Travelling Expenses and Remission of Charges) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005 are made in accordance with:

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 14 June 2005; and

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 17 June 2005; and

iii) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005;

3. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

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 21 Mehefin 2005 ar y rheoliadau drafft Rheoliadau Cyfrifon Dysgu Unigol Cymru (Diwygio) 2005; a

b) yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft Rheoliadau Cyfrifon Dysgu Unigol Cymru (Diwygio) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Mehefin 2005; a

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mehefin 2005; a

iii) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005;

2. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005 ar reoliadau drafft y Rheoliadau Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Treuliau Teithio a Pheidio â Chodi Tâl) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005; a

b) yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft Rheoliadau Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Treuliau Teithio a Pheidio â Chodi Tâl) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mehefin 2005; a

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Mehefin 2005; a

iii) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005;

3. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21

2005 on the draft *Street Works (Sharing of Costs of Works) (Wales) Regulations 2005 and Mehefin 2005 ar y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Gwaith Stryd (Rhannu Costau Gwaith) (Cymru) 2005 a*

b) approves that the draft Street Works (Sharing of Costs of Works) (Wales) Regulations 2005 are made in accordance with: b) yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Gwaith Stryd (Rhannu Costau Gwaith) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 14 June 2005; and i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mehefin 2005; a

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 17 June 2005; and ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Mehefin 2005; a

iii) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005. (NDM2496) iii) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2496)

*Cynnig (NDM2496): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2496): 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
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, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
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.*

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Pysgota am Gregyn Bylchog (Cymru) 2005 Approval of the Scallop Fishing (Wales) Order 2005

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Scallop Fishing (Wales) Order 2005, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 7 June 2005. (NDM2498)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005 in relation to the draft Scallop Fishing (Wales) Order 2005; and

2. approves that the Scallop Fishing (Wales) Order 2005 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 7 June 2005; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 17 June 2005; and

c) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005. (NDM2497)

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn falch o'r

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Pysgota am Gregyn Bylchog (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2498)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin mewn perthynas â Gorchymyn drafft Pysgota am Gregyn Bylchog (Cymru) 2005; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Pysgota am Gregyn Bylchog (Cymru) 2005 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Mehefin 2005; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Mehefin 2005; a

c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2497)

Helen Mary Jones: I am pleased to have an

cyfle heddiw i gefnogi'r rheoliadau synhwyrol hyn a fydd yn amddiffyn amgylchedd yr arfordir a'r stociau pysgod ac yn cyd-fynd â buddiannau'r diwydiant pysgota cregyn bylchog yng Nghymru.

Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am dderbyn, yn y pwyllgor, dau welliant a gynigiwyd gan Blaid Cymru, ar gais y diwydiant. Nid wyf am flino'r Cyfarfod Llawn gyda'r materion technegol, ond effaith y gwelliannau yw sicrhau y bydd yn anos i gychod mawr diwydiannol, sy'n dod o'r tu allan i Gymru, i ddod i'r dyfroedd o amgylch ein harfordir. Golyga'r gwelliannau y bydd yn anos iddynt beidio â chael eu dal os ydynt yn ceisio mynd yn groes i'r rheoliadau.

Cymeradwyaf y ffordd y mae'r Gweinidog wedi gweithredu yn yr achos hwn. Yr oedd yn barod i dderbyn cynigion synhwyrol yr wrthblaid gan iddo weld y byddai hynny er budd y diwydiant. Bu iddo osod esiampl dda o ran sut y dylai Gweinidogion ymwneud â'r gwrthbleidiau, yn enwedig pan fo'r Llywodraeth mewn lleiafrif. Gallai rhai o gydweithwyr y Gweinidog ddysgu gwers ddiddorol ac adeiladol o'r ffordd y mae Carwyn Jones wedi delio â'r mater hwn. Pe baent yn dysgu gwersi tebyg, efallai y gallem osgoi'r math o wrthdaro yr ydym wedi ei weld o ran ffioedd dysgu. Cymeradwyaf y ffordd y mae'r Gweinidog wedi delio â'r mater hwn a chymeradwyaf y rheoliadau.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yr oeddwn wedi paratoi araith ond ni fyddaf yn ei defnyddio. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am sylwadau Helen Mary. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn bwysig o ran y pysgodfeydd ac, felly, yr wyf yn falch bod croeso trawsbleidiol wedi ei roi iddynt heddiw ac yn y pwyllgor.

opportunity today to support these sensible regulations, which will protect the coastal environment and the fish stocks and concur with the best interests of the scallop fishing industry in Wales.

I thank the Minister for accepting, in committee, two amendments proposed by Plaid Cymru, following a request from the industry. I will not exhaust Plenary with the technical details, but the regulations will have the effect of ensuring that it will be more difficult for large industrial boats, from outside Wales, to come into the waters around our coast. The amendments mean that it will be harder for them to avoid getting caught if they try to breach the regulations.

I commend the way in which the Minister has acted in this regard. He was willing to accept the sensible suggestions of the opposition because he could see that that was in the best interests of the industry. He has set a good example in terms of how Ministers should deal with opposition parties, particularly when they are part of a minority Government. Some of the Minister's colleagues could learn an interesting and constructive lesson from the way in which Carwyn Jones has dealt with this matter. If they were to learn similar lessons, maybe we could avoid the sort of confrontation seen over tuition fees. I commend the way in which the Minister has dealt with this matter and I commend the regulations.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I had prepared a speech, but I will not use it. I am grateful for Helen Mary's comments. These regulations are important for the fisheries and, therefore, I am pleased that they have received cross-party support, today and in committee.

*Cynnig (NDM2498): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2498): 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
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, 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.
Motion carried.*

3.40 p.m.

*Cynnig (NDM2497): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2497): 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew

Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 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, 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.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Deddf Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl 2004 (Cynllunio Rhag
 Argyfyngau) 2005
 Approval of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning)
 Regulations 2005**

The First Minister: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 26, agrees that the Secretary of State makes the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 (Contingency Planning) Regulations 2005, which was laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly members on 21 June 2005. (NDM2504)

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 is a catalyst for change in emergency planning. It provides the legislative foundation to build

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 26, yn cytuno bod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn gwneud Rheoliadau Deddf Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl 2004 (Cynllunio rhag Argyfyngau) 2005, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2504)

Mae Deddf Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl 2004 yn gatalydd i newid ym maes cynllunio at argyfwng. Mae'n darparu'r sylfaen

on the emergency planning arrangements that we already have in place. It will help to develop and strengthen resilience, and it is a mechanism for renewing the way in which we deal with emergencies. It has not been updated since 1920. As enabling legislation, the process of implementing Part I of the Act will be heavily dependent on supporting regulations and guidance, and these set out the detail of how the legislation will work in practice.

In considering the regulations, we should bear in mind that emergency planning is not a devolved function, and it is not being devolved through this legislation—not, at least, in Wales. It has always been devolved in Scotland. However, it impacts on several of our functions, and, for this reason, under the Act, the Assembly has to consent to the regulations in relation to devolved functions and be consulted on those regulations where functions are not devolved, such as for policing.

Part I of the Act provides the template for how emergency planners will function on a daily basis. For this reason, Her Majesty's Government has produced these regulations through a process of public consultation, with professionals in emergency planning being able to contribute to their development. The regulations, therefore, take account of the expertise and experience of practitioners, who are the people who will have to implement this legislation on the ground. These Part I regulations reflect the role that we are playing, and we will be consulted on risk assessments issued by the UK Government. We will be able to issue our own risk assessments in Wales, and local responders will be required to share community risk registers with us.

The Local Government and Public Services Committee considered and reported on the draft Bill in February 2004. It also considered the draft regulations in February 2005, and fed its comments into the public consultation in Wales. On 8 June, the committee scrutinised and approved the revised regulations. The committee has,

ddeddfwriaethol i adeiladu ar y trefniadau cynllunio at argyfwng sydd wedi'u sefydlu gennym eisoes. Bydd yn helpu i ddatblygu a chryfhau gwydnwch, ac mae'n fecanwaith ar gyfer adnewyddu'r modd y deliwn ag argyfyngau. Ni chafodd ei diweddarau ers 1920. Fel deddfwriaeth alluogi, bydd proses gweithredu Rhan I y Ddeddf yn dibynnu'n drwm ar reoliadau a chanllawiau ategol, ac mae'r rhain yn amlinellu manylion y modd y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth yn gweithio'n ymarferol.

Wrth ystyried y rheoliadau, dylem gofio nad yw cynllunio at argyfwng yn swyddogaeth a ddatganolwyd, ac nad yw'n cael ei datganoli drwy'r ddeddfwriaeth hon—nid yng Nghymru, o leiaf. Mae'n ddatganoledig erioed yn yr Alban. Fodd bynnag, mae'n effeithio ar lawer o'n swyddogaethau, ac am y rheswm hwn, dan y Ddeddf, mae'n rhaid i'r Cynulliad gydsynio â'r rheoliadau mewn perthynas â swyddogaethau datganoledig a rhaid ymgynghori ag ef ar y rheoliadau hynny lle nad yw swyddogaethau wedi'u datganoli, er enghraifft gyda'r heddlu.

Mae Rhan I y Ddeddf yn darparu'r templed ar gyfer y modd y bydd cynllunwyr rhag argyfyngau yn gweithredu o ddydd i ddydd. Am y rheswm hwn, mae Llywodraeth Ei Mawrhydi wedi llunio'r rheoliadau hyn drwy broses o ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd, gan roi cyfle i bobl broffesiynol ym maes cynllunio at argyfwng gyfrannu at eu datblygiad. Mae'r rheoliadau, felly, yn rhoi ystyriaeth i arbenigedd a phrofiad ymarferwyr, sef y bobl a fydd yn gorfod gweithredu'r ddeddfwriaeth hon ar lawr gwlad. Mae'r rheoliadau Rhan I hyn yn adlewyrchu'r rôl yr ydym yn ei chwarae, ac fe ymgynghorir â ni ar asesiadau risg a gyhoeddir gan Lywodraeth y DU. Byddwn yn gallu cyhoeddi ein hasesiadau risg ein hunain yng Nghymru, a bydd gofyn i ymatebwyr lleol rannu cofrestrau risg cymunedol gyda ni.

Bu i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ystyried ac adrodd ar y Mesur drafft yn Chwefror 2004. Ystyriodd y rheoliadau drafft hefyd yn Chwefror 2005, a bwydodd ei sylwadau i'r ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Ar 8 Mehefin, craffodd y pwyllgor ar y rheoliadau diwygiedig a'u cymeradwyo.

therefore been fully involved throughout the legislative process, and its report reflects the support that it gives to the new legislation. I commend these regulations to the Assembly.

David Lloyd: As we have heard from the First Minister, these regulations impose a series of duties under Part I of the Act on category 1 responders, including the duty to assess the risk of an emergency occurring and to maintain plans for the purposes of responding to an emergency. The Civil Contingencies Bill, now enacted, as we have heard, was scrutinised in detail in the Local Government and Public Services Committee and elsewhere on several occasions over the last 18 months or so.

We in Plaid Cymru remain uneasy about several facets of the Act, such as the proposed funding for emergency services, and the absence of recognition of devolution and the presence of the National Assembly of Wales on the face of the Act. A third area of unease is the reliance on a concordat only between London and the Assembly in the case of an emergency. However, with regard to the Act, the decision has been taken elsewhere, and, with regard to what is before us, we are left with the regulations, under which, contingency planning is all-important. Plaid Cymru is content to lend its support to these regulations today.

Brynle Williams: I have raised concerns in Plenary previously about the need for tighter security, as we are living in dangerous times. So far, we have been lucky, mainly due to the efforts of our security forces. It is amazing that we had to wait for over two years following the devastating events of 11 September for a Civil Contingencies Bill. The Conservative Party, being a constructive opposition, has supported most of the measures in the Bill, but remains concerned about the operation of emergency powers. The stark fact is that Britain is woefully underprepared for a terrorist attack. We, as a nation, need to see a dedicated Minister for homeland security, so that the preparations for a potential disaster are realistically exercised. We should all be united on that front.

Mae'r pwyllgor, felly, wedi cyfranogi'n llawn drwy gydol y broses ddeddfu, ac mae ei adroddiad yn adlewyrchu'r gefnogaeth y mae'n ei rhoi i'r ddeddfwriaeth newydd. Cymeradwyaf y rheoliadau hyn i'r Cynulliad.

David Lloyd: Fel y clywsom gan y Prif Weinidog, mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn gosod cyfres o ddyletswyddau dan Ran I y Ddeddf ar ymatebwyr categori 1, gan gynnwys y ddyletswydd i asesu'r risg y gallai argyfwng ddigwydd ac i gynnal cynlluniau ar gyfer ymateb i argyfwng. Craffwyd yn fanwl ar y Mesur Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl, sydd bellach yn Ddeddf, fel y clywsom, yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ac mewn manau eraill ar sawl achlysur yn ystod y 18 mis diwethaf.

Yr ydym ni ym Mhlaid Cymru'n dal i fod yn anfoddog ynghylch sawl agwedd i'r Ddeddf, megis y modd y bwriedir ariannu gwasanaethau argyfwng, a diffyg cydnabyddiaeth i ddatganoli a phresenoldeb Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn y Ddeddf. Trydydd maes lle y mae anniddigrwydd yw'r modd y dibynnir ar goncordat yn unig rhwng Llundain a'r Cynulliad pe digwyddai argyfwng. Fodd bynnag, ar fater y Ddeddf, mae'r penderfyniad wedi'i wneud yn rhywle arall ac, o ran yr hyn sydd ger ein bron, fe'n gadewir gyda'r rheoliadau, ac o dan y rheini mae cynllunio rhag argyfyngau posibl yn hollbwysig. Mae Plaid Cymru yn fodlon cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn heddiw.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf wedi codi pryderon yn y Cyfarfod Llawn o'r blaen ynghylch yr angen am fwy o ddiogelwch, gan ein bod yn byw mewn oes beryglus. Hyd yn hyn, buom yn lwcus, yn bennaf oherwydd ymdrechion ein lluoedd diogelwch. Mae'n rhyfeddol ein bod wedi gorfod aros dros ddwy flynedd wedi digwyddiadau trychinebus 11 Medi am Fesur Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl. Mae'r Blaid Geidwadol, fel gwrthblaid adeiladol, wedi cefnogi'r rhan fwyaf o'r camau yn y Mesur, ond mae'n dal i bryderu ynglŷn â gweithredu pwerau argyfwng. Y gwir plaen yw bod Prydain yn druenus o amharod am ymosodiad terfysgol. Mae angen inni, fel cenedl, weld Gweinidog cyfrifol am ddiogelwch y famwlad a dim arall, fel y gall y paratodau ar gyfer argyfwng posibl gael eu harfer yn realistig.

Dylem oll fod yn gytûn ar hynny.

Many people in Wales are rightly asking the question, ‘What is the Government actually doing to protect us?’ The answer is simple—not as much as it should. I learned from Westminster colleagues that the Civil Contingencies Bill was met by a complete Government stonewall when the Conservatives suggested a public information campaign about the threats that faced the public. I recall within two weeks of the Government dismissing our ideas that a booklet was sent to each and every household in the land. The booklet was obviously very costly to produce and circulate, but it provided very little detailed information for people to decipher.

Mae llawer o bobl yng Nghymru’n holi, a hynny’n briodol, ‘Beth yn union y mae’r Llywodraeth hon yn ei wneud i’n hamddiffyn?’ Mae’r ateb yn un syml—nid cymaint ag y dylai ei wneud. Cefais wybod gan gyd-aelodau yn San Steffan fod y Llywodraeth wedi’u hanwybyddu’n llwyr ar fater y Mesur Argyfyngau Sifil Posibl pan awgrymodd y Ceidwadwyr y dylid cael ymgyrch gwybodaeth i’r cyhoedd ynghylch y bygythion y mae’r cyhoedd yn eu hwynebu. Cofiaf fod llyfryn wedi’i anfon i bob un aelwyd yn y wlad, cyn pen pythefnos wedi i’r Llywodraeth wfftio ein syniadau. Yr oedd yn amlwg bod y llyfryn wedi bod yn un drud i’w gynhyrchu a’i ddsbarthu, ond ychydig iawn o wybodaeth fanwl a oedd ynddo y gallai pobl ei deall.

Do not just listen to me. Listen to Professor Michael Clarke, Director of the International Policy Institute at King’s College, London, who states that there is

Nid ar fy ngeiriau i’n unig y dylech wrando. Gwrandewch ar eiriau’r Athro Michael Clarke, Cyfarwyddwr y Sefydliad Polisi Rhyngwladol yn King’s College, Llundain, sydd yn dweud nad oes

‘no clear political drive behind our homeland security coordination’.

dim ymgyrch wleidyddol bendant yn gefn i’r cydgyssylltu ar gyfer ein diogelwch mewnwladol.

We need to take heed of these words and work to ensure that we as a nation are protected as much as possible against disaster striking.

Rhaid inni gymryd sylw o’r geiriau hynny ac ymdrechu i sicrhau ein bod ni fel gwlad wedi’n diogelu i’r graddau mwyaf posibl rhag unrhyw drychineb.

The First Minister: We listened with absolute fascination to Brynle’s contribution about threats to civil order, given his expertise in this field, if I can put it that way, which we all remember. [*Laughter.*]

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwrandawsom gyda diddordeb mawr ar gyfraniad Brynle ynghylch bygythion i’r drefn sifil, o gofio ei arbenigedd yn y maes hwn, os caf ei fynegi felly, yr ydym oll yn ei gofio. [*Chwerthin.*]

I mentioned in my opening remarks that this was the first attempt to systematise and modernise emergency planning since 1920, so it is a historic leap, involving three or four generations of politicians, and many Governments, one World War and several minor wars have come in between.

Dywedais yn fy sylwadau agoriadol mai hon oedd yr ymgais gyntaf i gyfundrefnu a moderneiddio cynllunio at argyfwng ers 1920, felly mae’n gam hanesyddol, sydd yn cynnwys tair neu bedair cenhedlaeth o wleidyddion, a sawl Llywodraeth, un Rhyfel Byd a nifer o fân ryfeloedd a gafwyd yn y cyfamser.

Everyone had the knee-jerk reaction after the events of 11 September that we should prepare for a British 11 September, so we had emergency planning exercises on that.

Bu i bawb ymateb yn ddifeddwl ar ôl digwyddiadau 11 Medi gan ddweud y dylem baratoi ar gyfer digwyddiad tebyg ym Mhrydain, felly cawsom ymarferion

Then there was major concern about greenhouse gases, global warming and coastal flooding, so we had an exercise on that. However, when we did the planning and tried to work out scientifically what was the biggest threat by multiplying the likelihood of something happening with how bad it would be if it happened, it was realised that the greatest risk was not another 11 September, a terrorist threat, a dirty bomb, global warming or coastal flooding, but bird flu. Preparation for bird flu and a major exercise on that was not the result of our simply saying, 'Well, let's do bird flu, we've done the other two', but of a scientific exercise that tried to measure the size and likelihood of the threat, multiplied by how bad it would be. That is the progress that we have made, so I think that you are underplaying it a lot.

cynllunio at argyfwng ar hynny. Wedyn bu pryder mawr ynghylch nwyon tŷ gwydr, y cynhesu byd-eang a llifogydd ar yr arfordir, felly cawsom ymarferiad ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, pan aethom ati i gynllunio a cheisio canfod yn wyddonol beth oedd y bygythiad mwyaf drwy luosi'r tebygolrwydd y byddai rhywbeth yn digwydd â'i ddifrifoldeb pe digwyddai, sylweddolwyd nad digwyddiad tebyg i un 11 Medi, neu fygythiad gan derfysgwyr, neu fom frwnt, neu'r cynhesu byd-eang neu lifogydd ar yr arfordir oedd y perygl mwyaf, ond fflw adar. Nid am ein bod wedi dweud, 'Wel, gadewch inni roi sylw i fflw adar gan ein bod wedi rhoi sylw i'r ddau beth arall' y bu inni baratoi ar gyfer fflw adar a chynnal ymarferiad mawr ar hynny, ond oherwydd ymarferiad gwyddonol a geisiai fesur maint a thebygolrwydd y bygythiad, a'i luosi yn ôl ei ddifrifoldeb. Dyna'r cynnydd yr ydym wedi ei wneud, felly credaf eich bod yn ei fychanu gryn dipyn.

Dai also mentioned the concordat. I am very happy to bring the concordat back and make the appropriate arrangements for people to be consulted in the Assembly. The concordat is basically a Government to Government administrative arrangement, and I will certainly not fail to consult with the Assembly on it. I give you my assurance on that, and I am very grateful for the cross-party support for these regulations.

Cyfeiriodd Dai at y concordat hefyd. Byddaf yn falch iawn o roi'r concordat ger eich bron eto a gwneud y trefniadau priodol i ymgynghori â phobl yn y Cynulliad. Trefniant gweinyddol rhwng y naill Lywodraeth a'r llall yw'r concordat yn y bôn, a byddaf yn sicr o ymgynghori arno gyda'r Cynulliad. Rhoddaf sicrwydd i chi ar hynny, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn am y gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i'r rheoliadau hyn.

*Cynnig (NDM2504): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2504): 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, Janet
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, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 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.
 Motion carried.*

**Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau o dan Reoliadau'r Cynllun Masnachu Gollyngiadau
 Nwyon Tŷ Gwydr 2005 i'r Prif Weinidog
 Delegation of Functions under the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme
 Regulations 2005 to the First Minister**

**The Minister for Environment, Planning
 and Countryside (Carwyn Jones):** I
 propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales, acting
 under section 62 (1) (b) of the Government of
 Wales Act 1998, resolves to delegate all
 functions of the National Assembly contained
 in or under the Greenhouse Gas Emissions
 Trading Scheme Regulations 2005 to the
 Assembly First Minister, save those which by
 law cannot be so delegated:*

*Nothing in the motion will have the effect of
 reducing the pre-eminence of the authority of
 the full Assembly or of reducing the role of
 the Assembly committees in the exercise of
 the above functions.*

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd,
 Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones):**
 Cynigiau fod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan
 weithredu o dan adran 62 (1) (b) o Ddeddf
 Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu
 dirprwyo holl swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad
 Cenedlaethol a gynhwysir yn neu o dan
 Reoliadau'r Cynllun Masnachu
 Gollyngiadau Nwyon Tŷ Gwydr 2005 i Brif
 Weinidog y Cynulliad, ac eithrio'r rhai na
 ellir yn ôl y gyfraith eu dirprwyo yn y modd
 hwnnw:*

*Ni fydd dim yn y cynnig hwn yn lleihau
 goruchafiaeth awdurdod y Cynulliad llawn
 nac yn lleihau rôl pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad
 wrth arfer y swyddogaethau uchod.*

This delegation will be made in the knowledge that those functions will, as appropriate, be further delegated to the appropriate Assembly Minister and to staff. (NDM2493)

Janet Davies: In principle, Plaid Cymru is in favour of the measure, but there are a couple of issues that I would like the Minister to address.

When we were last in session, I asked the Minister to clarify how emission trading schemes would operate in Wales, and he explained how they operate in EU member states, and in the UK in particular. How do the schemes operate in Wales? Also, has the Minister had any discussions at the UK and European Union levels concerning emissions from aircraft?

3.50 p.m.

Mick Bates: I think that we all agree that these trading arrangements will be beneficial in reducing carbon emissions. By and large, it is a market-driven piece of legislation. There are various examples around the world of where chemical trading—for example, sulphur trading in America—has proved to be very successful. However, the Welsh Liberal Democrats are unclear about your powers within the transfer, Minister. Will you give us an example of how you will use the powers after delegation? There are various problems with trading at the moment, as I am sure you are aware. It has been biased towards business, and the credit system has enabled businesses to continue much as normal. There are those of us who wish to see a more stringent regime, which would reduce the carbon emissions in line with the Kyoto protocol, which is 5.5 per cent by 2010. Do you have any views on how we in Wales can help to achieve that target in a more positive way than is currently being achieved throughout Europe?

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): With regard to meeting the Kyoto protocol targets, TAN 8 is due to be published in the middle

Caiiff y swyddogaethau hyn eu dirprwyo gan wybod y caiiff y swyddogaethau hynny, fel y bo'n briodol, eu dirprwyo ymhellach i Weinidog priodol y Cynulliad ac i staff. (NDM2493)

Janet Davies: Mae Plaid Cymru o blaid y mesur hwn, mewn egwyddor, ond mae un neu ddau o faterion y carwn i'r Gweinidog roi sylw iddynt.

Yn y Cyfarfod Llawn diwethaf, gofynnais i'r Gweinidog egluro sut y byddai cynlluniau marchnata gollyngiadau'n gweithio yng Nghymru, ac esboniodd sut y maent yn gweithio yn aelod-wladwriaethau'r UE, ac yn y DU yn benodol. Sut y mae'r cynlluniau'n gweithio yng Nghymru? Hefyd, a gafodd y Gweinidog unrhyw drafodaethau ar lefel y DU a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd ynghylch gollyngiadau o awyrennau?

Mick Bates: Credaf ein bod oll yn gytûn y bydd y trefniadau masnachu hyn yn llesol o ran lleihau gollyngiadau carbon. Deddf sydd yn cael ei sbarduno gan y farchnad ydyw, at ei gilydd. Ceir sawl enghraifft o gwmpas y byd lle y mae masnachu cemegol—er enghraifft, masnachu sylffwr yn America—wedi profi'n dra llwyddiannus. Er hynny, nid yw Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n deall pa bwerau a gewch drwy'r trosglwyddiad, Weinidog. A rowch enghraifft i ni o'r modd y defnyddiwyd y pwerau ar ôl eu dirprwyo? Mae amryw o broblemau ynglŷn â masnachu ar hyn o bryd, fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf yn siŵr. Mae gogwydd at fyd busnes ynddo, ac mae'r system gredydau wedi galluogi busnesau i fynd ymlaen yn ôl eu harfer i raddau helaeth. Mae rhai ohonom a garai weld cyfundrefn fwy llym, a fyddai'n lleihau'r gollyngiadau carbon yn unol â phrotocol Kyoto, sef 5.5 y cant erbyn 2010. A oes gennych farn ynghylch y modd y gallwn ni yng Nghymru helpu i gyrraedd y targed hwnnw mewn modd mwy cadarnhaol na'r hyn a wneir ledled Ewrop ar hyn o bryd?

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Gyda golwg ar gyrraedd targedau protocol Kyoto, mae TAN 8 i fod i gael ei gyhoeddi

of next month. It will go some way towards assisting with emissions and the way in which power is generated. With regard to aircraft emissions, I have not had any discussions so far with UK or EU colleagues. On the way in which the scheme will operate, generally it will operate where there is a market for buying allocations of emissions. It will be possible for companies to buy emission allowances, and for companies to sell them. The ultimate aim is a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. A market trading system is one way of doing that. It will apply in Wales as much as in the rest of Europe.

With regard to what the Assembly will be able to do, I can give you a definitive list. The National Assembly has an appellate power with regard to some of the Environment Agency functions that will be exercised via the regulations, but the Assembly's powers are in relation to excluded installations in terms of permitting surrender, permitting revocation, the national allocation plan, allocation and issue of allowances, supplementary decisions, pooling appeals, information gathering and publicity requirements, and directions and guidance to the Environment Agency. There are other regulations that give the National Assembly powers, and I will be pleased to furnish Mick Bates with more details of those, rather than read out an exhaustive list in Plenary.

ganol y mis nesaf. Bydd yn cynnig rhywfaint o gymorth tuag at leihau gollyngiadau a thrafod y dull o gynhyrchu trydan. O ran gollyngiadau o awyrennau, ni chefais drafodaethau hyd yma gyda chymheiriaid yn y DU na'r UE. Ynghylch y modd y bydd y cynllun yn gweithio, at ei gilydd bydd yn gweithio lle y ceir marchnad ar gyfer prynu dyraniadau o ollyngiadau. Bydd modd i gwmnïau brynu lwfansau gollyngiadau, a bydd modd iddynt eu gwerthu. Y nod yn y pen draw yw lleihau gollyngiadau nwyon tŷ gwydr. System farchnata yw un dull o wneud hynny. Bydd ar waith yng Nghymru i'r un graddau ag yng gweddill Ewrop.

Gyda golwg ar yr hyn y bydd y Cynulliad yn gallu ei wneud, gallaf roi rhestr swyddogol i chi. Mae gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bŵer apeliadol mewn cysylltiad â rhai o swyddogaethau Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a gaiff ei arfer drwy'r rheoliadau, ond mae pwerau'r Cynulliad yn ymwneud ag eithrio gosodiadau yng nghyd-destun caniatáu ildio, caniatáu dirymu, y cynllun dyrannu cenedlaethol, dyrannu a rhoi lwfansau, penderfyniadau atodol, apelau ynghylch cronni, casglu gwybodaeth a gofynion o ran cyhoeddusrwydd, a chyfarwyddiadau a chanllawiau i Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd. Ceir rheoliadau eraill sydd yn rhoi pwerau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a byddaf yn falch o roi rhagor o fanylion amdanynt i Mick Bates, yn hytrach na darllen rhestr gynhwysfawr yn y Cyfarfod Llawn.

*Cynnig (NDM2493): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2493): 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, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
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, 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.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.53 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.53 p.m.*

Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Y Blaid Geidwadol) Minority Party Debate (The Conservative Party)

Tir Gofal

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

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Glyn Davies: I propose that

Glyn Davies: Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

instructs the Welsh Assembly Government to drop its plans to transfer the staff responsible for delivering agri-environment schemes, particularly Tir Gofal, from the Countryside Council for Wales into the direct employment of the National Assembly for Wales.

yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i roi'r gorau i'w chynlluniau i drosglwyddo'r staff sy'n gyfrifol am ddarparu cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol, yn arbennig Tir Gofal, o Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru i gyflogaeth uniongyrchol Cynulliad

(NDM2494)

I would like to begin by emphasising what the motion is not about. It is not a challenge to the general principle of incorporation of quangos into the civil service, even if we strongly disagree with the First Minister's approach in handling discussion about this matter. Assembly Members should have been much more involved in such an important debate. The First Minister and, indeed, other Ministers talk often about the importance of having an evidence base for decisions, but completely ignore any recourse to evidence or discussion when it suits them. That is not the issue that we are raising in the debate today. The purpose of our motion is to stop the Assembly Government wielding its incorporation agenda as an ideological sledgehammer to inflict seriously damaging consequences on a genuinely successful Welsh story, which over the past 10 years has greatly benefited the Welsh environment.

I will comment briefly on both amendments. I have some sympathy with the Plaid Cymru amendment in that it calls for evidence-based consideration, which should have taken place before any decision was made. However, it prejudices the outcome of such research by effectively calling for the incorporation of the Countryside Council for Wales and the Environment Agency into the civil service, or at least large parts of their responsibilities, before even considering this evidence. Therefore, we cannot support this amendment. We will support the Liberal Democrat amendments, although their link to the motion is somewhat tenuous, but both are important in their own right.

It is important to set out the historical context in which, I believe, this issue should be considered. Throughout the 30 years between its inception in the 1960s and the early 1990s, the common agricultural policy was focused almost wholly on production, with almost no environmental considerations. By the early 1990s, there was a widely held view, with which I strongly agreed, that there would have to be change. At the time, the Welsh Office's new advisory body on countryside issues, the Countryside Council

Cenedlaethol Cymru. (NDM2494)

Carwn ddechrau drwy nodi'r hyn nad yw'r cynnig yn ymwneud ag ef. Nid yw'n her i'r egwyddor gyffredinol o ymgorffori cwangos yn y gwasanaeth sifil, hyd yn oed os anghytunwn yn gryf â dull y Prif Weinidog o ymdrin â'r drafodaeth ynghylch y mater hwn. Dylid bod wedi cynnwys Aelodau'r Cynulliad i fwy o raddau o lawer mewn dadl mor bwysig. Mae'r Prif Weinidog ac, yn wir, Gweinidogion eraill yn sôn yn aml am bwysigrwydd cael sylfaen dystiolaeth ar gyfer penderfyniadau, ond yn llwyr anwybyddu defnyddio tystiolaeth neu drafodaeth pan yw hynny'n gyfleus iddynt. Nid hynny yw'r mater yr ydym yn ei godi yn y ddadl heddiw. Pwrpas ein cynnig yw atal Llywodraeth y Cynulliad rhag defnyddio ei hagenda ar ymgorffori fel gordd ideolegol i beri niwed difrifol i rywbeth sydd â hanes o lwyddiant gwirioneddol yng Nghymru, sydd wedi bod o fudd mawr i'r amgylchedd yng Nghymru dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf.

Cyflwynaf sylwadau'n fyr am y ddau welliant. Mae gennyf beth cydymdeimlad â gwelliant Plaid Cymru gan ei fod yn gofyn am ystyried hyn ar sail tystiolaeth, fel y dylid bod wedi gwneud cyn dod i unrhyw benderfyniad. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhagfarnu canlyniad ymchwil o'r fath drwy alw i bob pwrpas am ymgorffori Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn y gwasanaeth sifil, neu rannau helaeth o'u cyfrifoldebau o leiaf, cyn ystyried y dystiolaeth hon hyd yn oed. Gan hynny, ni allwn gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn. Cefnogwn welliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, er bod y cysylltiad rhyngddynt a'r cynnig braidd yn denau, ond mae'r ddau'n bwysig yn eu hanfod.

Mae'n bwysig cyflwyno'r cyd-destun hanesyddol y credaf y dylid ystyried y mater hwn ynddo. Drwy gydol y 30 mlynedd rhwng ei sefydlu yn y 1960au a dechrau'r 1990au, yr oedd y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin yn ymwneud yn gyfan gwbl bron â chynhyrchu, heb ddim ystyriaethau amgylcheddol o gwbl bron. Erbyn dechrau'r 1990au, yr oedd barn gyffredin, yr oeddwn yn cytuno'n fawr â hi, y byddai'n rhaid cael newid. Ar y pryd, yr oedd corff ymgynghorol newydd y Swyddfa Gymreig ar faterion cefn gwlad, Cyngor Cefn

for Wales, was becoming increasingly concerned about the negative impact of the CAP on the Welsh environment. I vividly recall a meeting in 1992 with the then CCW chair, Mr Michael Griffiths, at the Royal Welsh Show, when he floated with me his ideas for a new innovation, an agri-environment scheme that would seek to change the nature of farming in Wales, making the industry much more sympathetic to the environment, through rewarding good environmental management. I thoroughly approved of, and encouraged the CCW to develop, this highly innovative proposal, as did many others. There was a two-year gestation period, the Welsh Office approved it, and Tir Cymen, a pilot scheme, which was to operate discretely in three areas of Wales, was born in 1994. The scheme proved a brilliant success, and, in the late 1990s, the Labour Government extended it, with all-party support, to the whole of Wales, under the name of Tir Gofal.

The crucial point is that this agenda was formulated, developed and implemented by the Countryside Council for Wales; it was not, as some would have us believe today, a Welsh Office proposal that the CCW was asked to deliver. It transformed the way in which public investment is used to structure land management policies. Not only did this new principle underpin the distribution of public money within the common agricultural policy in return for environmental benefit, it has also fundamentally changed the culture within the Countryside Council for Wales and its relationship with its customers, the farmers and land managers. It transformed the role of the Countryside Council for Wales from being one of regulation to one of positive engagement with farmers and other land managers, who deliver countryside management. It changed farmers' and other land managers' perception of the Countryside Council for Wales from being negative, and being a regulator, to being much more positive, and being a partner that people welcomed working with.

I was deeply disappointed to hear the Minister tell us, in a committee meeting last

Gwlad Cymru, yn mynd yn fwyfwy pryderus ynghylch effaith negyddol y PAC ar yr amgylchedd yng Nghymru. Mae gennyf gof byw am gyfarfod yn 1992 gyda chadeirydd y cyngor ar y pryd, Mr Michael Griffiths, yn y Sioe Amaethyddol Frenhinol, pan soniodd wrthyf am ei syniadau ar gyfer menter newydd, cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol a fyddai'n ceisio newid natur ffermio yng Nghymru, gan beri i'r diwydiant fod yn llawer mwy ystyriol o'r amgylchedd, drwy wobrwyo rheolaeth dda ar yr amgylchedd. Llwyf gymeradwyais y cynnig tra arloesol hwn ac annog Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru i'w ddatblygu, fel y gwnaeth llawer o rai eraill. Cafwyd dwy flynedd o baratoi, fe'i cymeradwywyd gan y Swyddfa Gymreig, a rhoddwyd bod i Tir Cymen, cynllun peilot, a oedd i'w roi ar waith mewn tair ardal ar wahân yng Nghymru, yn 1994. Profodd y cynllun yn llwyddiant aruthrol, ac, ar ddiwedd y 1990au, fe'i hestynnwyd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur, gyda chefnogaeth yr holl bleidiau, i gynnwys Cymru gyfan, dan yr enw Tir Gofal.

Y pwynt hollbwysig yw bod yr agenda hon wedi'i chreu, ei datblygu a'i rhoi ar waith gan Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru; nid cynnig gan y Swyddfa Gymreig y gofynnwyd i Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ei gyflawni ydoedd, fel y carai rhai inni gredu heddiw. Gweddnewidiodd y modd y defnyddir buddsoddiad cyhoeddus i lunio polisiau rheoli tir. Yn ogystal â bod yn sail i'r dull o ddsbarthu arian cyhoeddus dan y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin yn gyfnewid am fuddion amgylcheddol, mae'r egwyddor newydd hon wedi peri newid sylfaenol yn arferion Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ac yn ei berthynas â'i gwsmeriaid, y ffermwyr a'r rheolwyr tir. Gweddnewidiodd rôl Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru o fod yn un sydd yn ymwneud â rheoleiddio i fod yn un lle yr ymwneir yn gadarnhaol â ffermwyr a rheolwyr tir eraill, sydd yn rheoli cefn gwlad. Mae wedi newid canfyddiad ffermwyr a rheolwyr tir eraill o Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru o fod yn negyddol, gan ei ystyried yn gorff rheoleiddio, i fod yn llawer mwy cadarnhaol, gan ei weld yn bartner y mae pobl yn falch o gydweithio ag ef.

Siom fawr i mi oedd clywed y Gweinidog yn dweud wrthym, mewn cyfarfod pwyllgor yr

week, that he wanted the CCW to return to its former, limited, regulatory role. Tir Gofal has been a brilliant success story, which Wales can be truly proud of. It is widely described as the best agri-environment scheme in Europe, and probably in the world, and it has exceptionally low administration costs. The only restraint on its success has been the amount of money that the Government has been able to make available for the scheme. Tir Gofal is at the heart of the Government's plans for the future of land management, and all parties in the Assembly support this strategy.

I was shocked when I first heard that the Government intended to put all this at risk by taking responsibility for delivering Tir Gofal away from the Countryside Council for Wales. About 60 project officers work within CCW, delivering this scheme, transforming the way in which the countryside is farmed and underpinning the partnership relationship that the CCW now enjoys with individuals and businesses that manage the land of Wales. The Government wants to transfer these 60 officers into the civil service. That is all that we are talking about: 60 project officers. This is utterly incomprehensible. It is driven by a misguided, misplaced ideology. We see a willingness to sacrifice a world-renowned, made-in-Wales agri-environment scheme on the altar of ideology.

4.00 p.m.

The Minister seems to have two reasons for this castration of the CCW as we know it. He has looked entirely unconvincing when advancing these reasons, and I strongly suspect that the First Minister has a firm grip on the Minister's arm—halfway up his back; or perhaps it might be his officials. First, he claims that it is a tidying-up exercise, because, in future, all other agri-environment schemes will be run by the civil service, and therefore it must follow that Tir Gofal should also be run in-house. That does not follow. I am not even sure that his reasoning is strictly true, because I understand that the management of the Tir Cymen pilot scheme still has three years to run and is not being taken in.

wythnos diwethaf, ei fod am weld Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru'n troi'n ôl at y rôl reoliadol, gyfyng a oedd ganddo o'r blaen. Bu Tir Gofal yn llwyddiant aruthrol, y gall Cymru ymfalchïo ynddo. Cyfeirir ato gan lawer fel y cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol gorau yn Ewrop, ac yn y byd o bosibl, ac mae'r costau ar gyfer ei weinyddu'n eithriadol o isel. Yr unig beth sydd wedi cyfyngu ar ei lwyddiant yw faint o arian y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi gallu ei ddarparu ar gyfer y cynllun. Mae Tir Gofal yn ganolog i gynlluniau'r Llywodraeth ar gyfer rheoli tir yn y dyfodol, ac mae'r holl bleidiau yn y Cynulliad yn cefnogi'r strategaeth hon.

Cefais ysgytwad pan glywais gyntaf fod y Llywodraeth yn bwriadu peryglu hyn oll drwy fynd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros redeg Tir Gofal oddi ar Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru. Mae tua 60 o swyddogion prosiectau yn gweithio yng Nghyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, gan redeg y cynllun hwn, a gweddnewid y dull o ffermio yng nghefn gwlad a chynnal y berthynas ar ffurf partneriaeth sydd gan y cyngor yn awr ag unigolion a busnesau sydd yn rheoli tir Cymru. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn dymuno trosglwyddo'r 60 swyddog hyn i'r gwasanaeth sifil. Dyna'r cwbl yr ydym yn sôn amdano: 60 o swyddogion prosiectau. Mae hyn yn hollol annealladwy. Fe'i hysgogir gan ideoleg gyfeiliornus ac annoeth. Gwelwn barodrwydd i aberthu cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol byd-enwog a wnaethphwyd yng Nghymru ar allor ideoleg.

Ymddengys fod gan y Gweinidog ddau reswm dros dorri ar Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru fel y gwyddom ni amdano. Mae wedi ymddangos yn hollol anargyhoeddiadol wrth gyflwyno'r rhesymau hyn, ac yr wyf yn tybio'n gryf fod gafael y Prif Weinidog yn gadarn ar fraich y Gweinidog—hanner ffordd i fyny ei gefn; neu efallai mai ei swyddogion sydd wrthi. Yn gyntaf, honna mai mater o dacluso pethau ydyw, oherwydd, yn y dyfodol, caiff pob cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol ei gynnal gan y gwasanaeth sifil, ac felly mae'n dilyn o reidrwydd y dylid cynnal Tir Gofal yn fewnol hefyd. Nid yw hynny'n dilyn. Nid wyf yn sicr a yw ei resymeg yn fanwl gywir hyd yn oed, gan y deallaf fod tair blynedd yn dal yn weddill o

ran rheolaeth y cynllun treialu Tir Cymen ac nid yw hynny'n cael ei ymgorffori.

The Minister's case is further undermined by the great success of Tir Gofal, at a time when other agri-environment schemes were being managed and run by the civil service, incidentally with massively higher administration costs. There is no reason why the sort of arrangements that have proved so successful over the last seven years should not continue. This theoretical tidying-up argument is being used by the Minister to cloak the total absence of any reason that stands up to detailed inspection.

Secondly, the Minister has conveniently found a proposal, emanating from within the European Union, that says that there should be only one paying agency in Wales. I have to accept that if the EU insisted that there must only be one agency, the Government's arm would be strengthened. However, my understanding is that the EU is saying that there should be one agency. It would be interesting to know how the Minister is going to arrange Forestry Commission grants in Wales if he puts this forward as an argument.

I strongly suspect that the Minister has been searching for some fig leaf to cover his inadequacy and to justify the unjustifiable. Along with many other Members and people who truly care for the Welsh countryside and want to see the land of Wales managed in the interests of the environment, I believe that the Government is making a huge mistake in incorporating the responsibility for Tir Gofal into the civil service. I hope, even at this late stage, that the Government will think again.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Delete all after 'Government' and insert:

to undertake a thorough review of all public bodies in the environmental field and seek primary powers if necessary to create a coherent system with one advisory, regulatory body including functions currently carried out by the Environment Agency in

Tanseilir rhagor ar achos y Gweinidog gan lwyddiant mawr Tir Gofal, ar adeg pan gâi cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol eraill eu rheoli a'u cynnal gan y gwasanaeth sifil, a hynny gyda llaw gyda chostau gweinyddol llawer iawn uwch. Nid oes rheswm dros beidio â pharhau â'r mathau o drefniadau a fu mor llwyddiannus dros y saith mlynedd diwethaf. Mae'r Gweinidog yn defnyddio'r ddadl ddamcaniaethol ynglŷn â thaculo i gelu'r ffaith nad oes rheswm yn y byd a allai wrthsefyll archwiliad manwl.

Yn ail, yn gyfleus ddigon mae'r Gweinidog wedi dod o hyd i gynnig, sy'n dod o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, a ddywed na ddylai fod ond un asiantaeth dalu yng Nghymru. Rhaid imi dderbyn petai'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn mynnu na fyddai ond un asiantaeth, y byddai achos y Llywodraeth yn gryfach. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl a ddeallaf yr hyn y mae'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn ei ddweud yw y dylai fod un asiantaeth. Byddai'n ddiddorol gwybod sut y mae'r Gweinidog am drefnu grantiau'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth yng Nghymru os yw'n cyflwyno dadl fel hon.

Tybiaf yn gryf fod y Gweinidog wedi bod yn chwilio am ryw ddeilen ffigys i gelu ei annigonolrwydd ac i gyfiawnhau'r hyn na ellir ei gyfiawnhau. Yr un fath â llawer o Aelodau a phobl eraill y mae cefn gwlad Cymru o'r pwys mwyaf iddynt ac sydd am weld tir Cymru'n cael ei reoli er budd yr amgylchedd, credaf fod y Llywodraeth yn gwneud camgymeriad anferth wrth ymgorffori'r cyfrifoldeb dros Tir Gofal yn y gwasanaeth sifil. Gobeithiaf, hyd yn oed mor hwyr â hyn, y gwnaiff y Llywodraeth ailfeddwl.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

Dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cymru' ac ychwanegu:

gynnal adolygiad trylwyr o bob corff cyhoeddus yn y maes amgylcheddol a cheisio cael pwerau sylfaenol os bydd angen er mwyn creu system gydgyssylltiedig gydag un corff rheoleiddio ymgynghorol yn cynnwys swyddogaethau y mae Asiantaeth yr

Wales and the Countryside Council for Wales, bringing all executive functions under direct democratic control.

I congratulate Glyn Davies for a case well made, but with which I fundamentally disagree. The fact that we disagree with the case that the Conservatives are presenting today does not mean that we are criticising the work that the staff at the Countryside Council for Wales has done in terms of delivering Tir Gofal. I associate myself with many of the remarks that Glyn made about the quality of that work and about it being groundbreaking work of which Wales can be proud. Our objections to their arguments are about accountability and clarity. We support the principle that what the Government does, namely its executive functions, needs to be under democratic control, whether nationally or locally. Accountability is the key. All of us who sit on the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee have asked the Minister questions relating to issues around Tir Gofal and have been told by him that they are administrative matters for CCW. When you then raise the same issues with CCW, it tells us that it is a question of funding and policy direction from the Minister. Those of us who have questions to raise are therefore shunted between the Minister and the quango, and the accountability simply is not there.

It also seems rational that all agri-environment schemes should be managed by one body under the new payments system. However, I share some of the concerns that have been raised about the risk of losing expertise that has been built up over the years. Therefore, we will not support the Conservative motion today, but that is not to say that we support the Government's approach either.

The Government has missed the opportunity to clarify what will remain, after these changes are made, an unnecessary complex situation. We have different bodies regulating and advising the Government, the public sector and private industry on

Amgylchedd Cymru a Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru yn ymgymryd â hwy ar hyn o bryd, gan ddod â'r holl swyddogaethau gweithredol o dan reolaeth ddemocrataidd uniongyrchol.

Yr wyf am longyfarch Glyn Davies am ddadlau ei achos yn dda, er fy mod yn anghytuno'n sylfaenol ag ef. Nid yw'r ffaith ein bod yn anghytuno â'r achos y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei gyflwyno heddiw'n golygu ein bod yn beirniadu'r gwaith y mae staff Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru wedi ei wneud o ran cyflawni'r cynllun Tir Gofal. Cysylltaf fy hun â llawer o'r sylwadau a wnaeth Glyn am ansawdd y gwaith hwnnw ac o ran ei fod yn waith arloesol y gall Cymru fod yn falch ohono. Gwrthwynebwn eu dadleuon ar sail atebolrwydd ac eglurder. Cefnogwn yr egwyddor bod angen i'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud, sef ei swyddogaethau gweithredol, fod dan reolaeth ddemocrataidd, boed yn genedlaethol neu'n lleol. Atebolrwydd yw'r allwedd. Mae pawb sy'n aelod o Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad wedi gofyn cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog am faterion sy'n ymwneud â Thir Gofal ac mae wedi dweud wrthym mai materion gweinyddol ydynt i Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru. Yna pan godwch yr un materion gyda Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, dywed yntau wrthym mai mater o gyllid a chyfeiriad polisi gan y Gweinidog ydyw. Felly caiff y rhai yn ein plith sydd am godi cwestiynau eu symud yn ôl ac ymlaen rhwng y Gweinidog a'r cwango, ac nid oes dim atebolrwydd i'w gael.

Mae hefyd i'w weld yn rhesymegol bod pob cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol yn cael ei reoli gan un corff dan y system daliadau newydd. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn rhannu rhai o'r pryderon a godwyd am y perygl o golli'r arbenigedd a enillwyd dros y blynyddoedd. Felly, ni fyddwn yn cefnogi cynnig y Ceidwadwyr heddiw, ond nid ydym yn dweud drwy hynny ein bod yn cefnogi agwedd y Llywodraeth ychwaith.

Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi colli cyfle i egluro sefyllfa a fydd yn dal i fod yn un ddiangen o gymhleth ar ôl gwneud y newidiadau hyn. Mae gennym gyrff gwahanol yn rheoleiddio ac yn cynghori'r Llywodraeth, y sector cyhoeddus a diwydiannau preifat ar faterion

environmental issues, and some of these bodies also deliver environmental improvement work. We believe that what is needed is one regulatory and advisory body to protect the environment in Wales, working to the increasingly different Welsh political agenda, promoting sustainable development, and combining some of the roles of the Environment Agency and the Countryside Council for Wales. A proper review might identify other powers held by other bodies that should be rolled into one regulatory and advisory body. This would provide a coherent and transparent regulatory and advisory system that could respond to the Welsh political agenda. That would leave the executive functions currently carried out by some of these different bodies to be brought under direct democratic control and accountability, either nationally under the Assembly civil service, or locally under local authorities. At the very least, before such fundamental changes were made, we should have had—and it is still not too late to have—a comprehensive review. Any changes could then be based on evidence of what works for effective delivery and regulation.

The Government's proposal, as it stands, is a typical fudge. The hard decisions, which might need primary legislation, have been pushed to one side and we are left with a situation that is still complex, unstable and that will, ultimately, be unsustainable. However, in terms of bringing Tir Gofal itself under direct democratic control, it is a step in the right direction.

We share some of the concerns that were raised about how this process is being managed. I am not often shocked in the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee, but I was shocked to hear that, at this stage in the change process, no comprehensive risk-management assessment has been undertaken. I am grateful to the Minister for agreeing to share that risk-management assessment with us when it comes, but I remain shocked that it has not yet been done.

It is true that this process has been very unsettling for staff; processes of change

amgylcheddol, ac mae rhai o'r cyrff hyn hefyd yn gwneud gwaith i wella'r amgylchedd. Credwn fod angen un corff rheoleiddio a chynghori i ddiogelu'r amgylchedd yng Nghymru, gan weithio yn ôl yr agenda gynyddol wahanol sy'n bod yng Nghymru, gan hybu datblygu cynaliadwy, a chyfuno rhai o rolau Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru. Gallai adolygiad priodol nodi pwerau eraill sy'n perthyn i gyrff eraill y dylid eu cyfuno'n un corff rheoleiddio a chynghori. Byddai hyn yn esgor ar system reoleiddio a chynghori gydlynol a thryloyw a allai ymateb i agenda wleidyddol Cymru. Yna byddai modd dod â'r swyddogaethau gweithredol y mae rhai o'r gwahanol gyrff hyn yn eu cyflawni dan reolaeth ddemocrataidd uniongyrchol a'u gwneud yn atebol, naill ai'n genedlaethol dan wasanaeth sifil y Cynulliad, neu'n lleol dan awdurdodau lleol. O leiaf, cyn gwneud newidiadau mor sylfaenol, dylasem gael adolygiad cynhwysfawr, ac nid yw'n rhy hwyr o hyd i gael hynny. Yna gellid seilio unrhyw newidiadau ar dystiolaeth ynghylch yr hyn sy'n gweithio o ran cyflawni a rheoleiddio'n effeithiol.

Fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, mae cynnig y Llywodraeth yn nodweddiadol o garbwl. Mae'r penderfyniadau anodd, a allai beri bod angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, wedi eu rhoi o'r neilltu gan adael inni sefyllfa sy'n dal yn gymhleth, yn ansefydlog ac yn un na fydd modd ei chynnal yn y pen draw. Fodd bynnag, o ran rhoi Tir Gofal ei hun dan reolaeth ddemocrataidd uniongyrchol, mae'n gam i'r cyfeiriad iawn.

Rhannwn rai o'r pryderon a godwyd ynglŷn â'r modd y mae'r broses hon yn cael ei rheoli. Nid yn aml y caf fy syfrdanu ym Mhwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, ond yr oeddwn yn syfrdan o glywed, ar y pwynt hwn yn y broses o newid, nad oes asesiad rheoli risg cynhwysfawr wedi ei wneud. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am gytuno i rannu'r asesiad rheoli risg hwnnw gyda ni pan ddaw, ond yr wyf yn dal yn syfrdan nad yw wedi ei wneud eto.

Mae'n wir dweud bod y broses wedi bod yn un gythryblus iawn i'r staff; peth felly yw

always are. That is often unavoidable and the change is sometimes for the better, but it is obvious, despite what the Minister has said, that CCW staff are feeling insecure. They are unsure about their future roles and, therefore, the loss of that expertise is real. The Minister needs to address that. If it is to go ahead as it is, the process must be more effectively managed. Frankly, the Minister needs to get on with it and give it some individual attention of his own. This is a small and partial answer to what will continue to be a democratic deficit.

We will support the Liberal Democrats' amendments although I agree with Glyn Davies that they appear to be slightly tangential. However, I will listen to what their spokesperson has to say. I urge the Assembly to support amendment 1 and support a serious bonfire of environmental quangos rather than the damp squib that this Government is implementing.

Mick Bates: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 2: add a new point at the end of the motion:

regrets the Minister's inability to spend modulated receipts as they are drawn down.

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

regrets the cuts in Tir Gofal rates and urges their reversal.

The tangent has arrived. The essential feature of this debate, and I congratulate Glyn Davies on his excellent introduction to it, is what message we are sending to all environmental groups in Wales. Glyn outlined the history of Tir Gofal, which, as part of our rural development plan, has proved a tremendous scheme; he described it as the jewel in the crown of our agri-environment schemes.

Recently, as part of our work on the EPC committee, Glyn Davies, Alun Ffred Jones and I visited CCW in Bangor, where we had

pob proses o newid. Yn aml mae hynny'n anochel ac weithiau mae'r newid er gwell, ond mae'n amlwg, er gwaethaf yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog, fod staff Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru'n teimlo'n ansicr. Maent yn ansicr o ran eu rolau at y dyfodol ac, felly, mae colli'r arbenigedd hwnnw'n beth real. Mae angen i'r Gweinidog roi sylw i hynny. Os yw am fynd rhagddi fel y mae, mae angen rheoli'r broses yn fwy effeithiol. A bod yn onest, mae angen i'r Gweinidog fwrw ymlaen â'r peth a rhoi rhywfaint o'i sylw unigol ei hun i'r mater. Ateb bach a rhannol yw hyn i rywbeth a fydd yn parhau i fod yn ddiffyg democrataidd.

Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol er fy mod yn cytuno â Glyn Davies eu bod ychydig bach yn dangiadol. Fodd bynnag, gwrandawaf ar yr hyn a fydd gan eu llefarydd i'w ddweud. Anogaf y Cynulliad i gefnogi gwelliant 1 a chefnogi coelcerth go iawn o gwangos amgylcheddol yn hytrach na'r fatsien wleb y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn ei rhoi ar waith.

Mick Bates: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu wrth anallu'r Gweinidog i wario derbyniadau wedi'u modiweiddio wrth iddynt gael eu tynnu i lawr.

Cynigiau welliant 3. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu wrth y toriadau i gyfraddau Tir Gofal ac yn pwysu iddynt gael eu gwyrddio.

Mae'r tangiad wedi cyrraedd. Nodwedd hanfodol y drafodaeth hon, ac yr wyf yn llongyfarch Glyn Davies am roi cyflwyniad rhagorol iddi, yw pa neges yr ydym yn ei hanfon at holl grwpiau amgylcheddol Cymru. Amlinellodd Glyn hanes Tir Gofal, a fu, fel rhan o'n cynllun datblygu gwledig, yn gynllun gwych; fe'i disgrifiodd fel prif drysor ein cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol.

Yn ddiweddar, fel rhan o'n gwaith ar Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, bu i Glyn Davies, Alun Ffred Jones a

an indication of the unsettling nature of this Government proposal. As confirmed by the Minister's statement in the last Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee meeting, he has yet to undertake detailed consultation about this off-the-cuff proposal. In fact, it would appear that this is almost a whim, without rationale. Glyn referred to the fact that there must be one payment body in Wales, and it may be that you will have to restructure more than just the agri-environment schemes; you will also have to look at all the woodland grants. Until you have clarified that position, I see no earthly reason why you should destroy a fully integrated management system for this tremendous agri-environment scheme.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats are particularly concerned about the environment. As such, we would go so far as to say that we champion the environmental cause. In our discussions with environmental groups, none have described this process as a great idea. In fact, they have said quite the reverse. Environmental groups trust an independent organisation at arm's length from the Government more. Their view is that if you bring that into the Assembly, you will lose their trust.

There is a great deal in amendment 1 that the Welsh Liberal Democrats can support, particularly in terms of a review of functions. However, Plaid Cymru's last point is too predictive. You have already predicted the outcome and, as such, destroyed what would be a perfectly valid process to establish whether or not it is possible to rationalise the delivery of environmental issues.

Amendment 2 refers directly to the mechanism through which Tir Gofal and the new scheme, Tir Cynnal, are funded. Currently, farms in Wales have put away almost £19 million. If you wanted a fig leaf to cover up your mistakes, Minister, you would have that many pound notes from farmers, and money from the Treasury, to cover up the mistakes of the whole Government. Why are you holding almost £40 million of Treasury and farmers' money?

minnau ymweld â'r Cyngor Cefn Gwlad ym Mangor, lle y cawsom syniad o'r modd y mae cynnig y Llywodraeth yn bwrw pobl oddi ar eu hechel. Fel y cadarnhawyd gan ddatganiad y Gweinidog yng nghyfarfod diwethaf Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, nid yw eto wedi ymgynghori'n fanwl ar y cynnig byrffyr hwn. Yn wir, ymddengys mai mympwy yw hyn bron, heb resymeg. Cyfeiriodd Glyn at y ffaith bod rhaid cael un corff taliadau yng Nghymru, ac efallai y bydd rhaid i chi ailstrwythuro mwy na'r cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol yn unig; bydd rhaid i chi edrych ar y grantiau coetir i gyd hefyd. Nes byddwch wedi gwneud y sefyllfa honno'n glir, ni welaf fod rheswm yn y byd dros ddinistrio system reoli gwbl integredig y cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol hynod hwn.

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n arbennig o bryderus am yr amgylchedd. Gan hynny, aem cyn belled â dweud ein bod yn hyrwyddo'r achos amgylcheddol. Yn ein trafodaethau gyda grwpiau amgylcheddol, ni fu i'r un ohonynt ddweud bod y broses hon yn syniad gwych. Yn wir, maent wedi dweud i'r gwrthwyneb yn llwyr. Mae grwpiau amgylcheddol yn ei chael yn haws ymddiried mewn corff annibynnol sydd hyd braich oddi wrth y Llywodraeth. Yn eu barn hwy os caiff ei ymgorffori yn y Cynulliad, byddwch yn colli eu hymddiriedaeth.

Gall Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru gefnogi llawer o'r hyn sydd yng ngwelliant 1, yn enwedig o ran adolygu swyddogaethau. Fodd bynnag, mae pwynt olaf Plaid Cymru'n rhy ragfynegol. Yr ydych eisoes wedi rhagfynegi'r canlyniad, a chan hynny, yr ydych wedi dinistrio'r hyn a fyddai'n broses hollol ddilys i benderfynu a oes modd symleiddio'r modd y cyflawnir materion amgylcheddol.

Mae a wnelo gwelliant 2 yn uniongyrchol â'r dull a ddefnyddir i gyllido Tir Gofal a'r cynllun newydd, Tir Cynnal. Ar hyn o bryd, mae ffermydd Cymru wedi rhoi bron £19 miliwn o'r neilltu. Petai arnoch angen deilen ffigys i gelu eich camgymeriadau, Weinidog, byddai gennych gymaint â hynny o bapurau punt gan ffermwyr, ac arian gan y Trysorlys, i gelu camgymeriadau'r Llywodraeth gyfan. Pam yr ydych yn cadw bron £40 miliwn o arian y Trysorlys a'r ffermwyr? Pam nad

Why have you not spent it? We all agree with the principle of agri-environment schemes; for goodness' sake, spend the money. Let us hope that you will realise the importance of doing this.

4.10 p.m.

I now turn to amendment 3. You announced cuts to this wonderful scheme, but those cuts have been destructive for many farms. I am told that some farmers have faced cuts of 35 per cent. I understand that there is a loss of £3 million in agri-environment schemes. I hope that your consultation with the unions will be reversed. I am sure that opposition support here brings home to you the importance of this, and also brings home why we should reverse those cuts.

The loss of income foregone is the basis of your argument for this. Why then are those post-2002 also subject to reductions in their payments? There is currently no rationale for that. I hope that, as a result of this debate, you reconsider the movement of these staff and also look at ensuring that the money is spent quickly and, finally, that you reverse the cuts that you made in Tir Gofal payment rates.

Brynle Williams: I declare my interest as a practising farmer. I am also on the waiting list for the Tir Gofal scheme.

My colleague Glyn Davies has eloquently spelt out a clear message this afternoon. Assembly Members should have been involved in such an important debate concerning incorporating Assembly sponsored public bodies into the civil service. The message from this Labour administration is quite clear: it wants total control over everything. Has Labour not heard of overseeing departments using an arm's-length mechanism that ensures that Governments are seen to be more open and transparent? Is this not a straightforward process that would allow the people of Wales to see how organisations work?

No-one can dispute that the CCW does a tremendous job under difficult circumstances. I have raised my concerns

ydych wedi ei wario? Mae pawb yn cytuno ag egwyddor y cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol; mawredd mawr, gwariwch yr arian. Mawr obeithiwn y sylweddolwch pa mor bwysig yw gwneud hyn.

Trof yn awr at welliant 3. Bu i chi gyhoeddi toriadau i'r cynllun gwych hwn, ond mae'r toriadau hynny wedi bod yn ddinistriol i lawer o ffermydd. Dywedir wrthyf fod rhai ffermwyr wedi gweld toriadau o 35 y cant. Deallaf fod colled o £3 miliwn mewn cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol. Gobeithiaf y caiff eich ymgynghoriad gyda'r undebau ei wyrdroi. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod cefnogaeth y gwrthbleidiau yma'n dangos i chi bwysigrwydd hyn, ac yn dangos hefyd pam y dylem wyrdroi'r toriadau hynny.

Colli incwm a hepgorwyd yw sail eich dadl dros hyn. Pam felly y mae taliadau'r rhai ar ôl 2002 hefyd yn cael eu gostwng? Ar hyn o bryd nid oes rheswm dros hynny. Gobeithiaf o ganlyniad i'r ddadl hon, y gwnewch ailystyried symud y staff hyn a cheisio sicrhau hefyd y caiff yr arian ei wario'n gyflym ac, yn olaf, y byddwch yn gwyrdroi'r toriadau a wnaethoch yng nghyfraddau taliadau Tir Gofal.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn datgan buddiant fel rhywun sy'n ffermwr wrth ei waith. Yr wyf hefyd ar restr aros y cynllun Tir Gofal.

Siaradodd fy nghyd-Aelod Glyn Davies yn huawdl gan roddi neges glir y prynhawn yma. Dylasai Aelodau'r Cynulliad fod yn rhan o drafodaeth mor bwysig â hon ynglŷn ag ymgorffori cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad yn y gwasanaeth sifil. Mae neges y weinyddiaeth Lafur hon yn glir: mae am lwyr reoli popeth. Onid yw Llafur wedi clywed am adrannau goruchwylio'n defnyddio dulliau hyd braich sy'n sicrhau bod Llywodraethau'n cael eu gweld yn fwy agored a thryloyw? Onid yw hon yn broses ddigymhlethdod a fyddai'n caniatáu i bobl Cymru weld sut y mae cyrff yn gweithio?

Ni allai neb amau nad yw Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru'n gwneud gwaith anodd dan amgylchiadau anodd. Yr wyf wedi codi

recently in the Chamber regarding the pressure that it is under with regard to the significant lack of funding and restricted staff to deal with inquiries. I have a letter dated August 2004 clearly stating that farmers who want to apply to enter the Tir Gofal scheme will not get a visit until 2006. Is this a body with adequate funds to cope with the number of applications? I think not. There are three fundamental questions that need to be answered: why are we doing this, who will benefit, and what are the cost implications?

It is imperative that we speak to our staff to gauge their reactions to the process. Have we jumped in and laid down the law without adequate consultation? We need to work with our staff to promote excellent working arrangements to ensure that the general public get the very best services, week in, week out.

No-one can dispute the successes of Tir Gofal. The scheme is referred to as the very best agri-environment scheme in Europe—as we have heard several times this afternoon—and has extremely low administrative costs, which saves money for the public purse. The only downside is the lack of funding from this Government for people waiting to take part in the scheme. I am of the view that if something is not broken, why fix it? We have an amazing success story here, and an opportunity for us to sing our achievements from the rooftops across the world.

Are we going to risk everything to allow the First Minister to have complete control? The Conservative Party does not want to put this scheme in jeopardy. It wants to protect the excellent staff to ensure that this scheme is running many years from now, benefiting local people and local communities up and down the principality. I have had many discussions with people about this very issue: people who care for the rural communities and those who care for the countryside at large. We all want to see our rural areas flourish and provide employment for many people in order to provide a sustainable and buoyant economy.

This Government is making a fundamental error of judgment. I urge all Members to vote

pryderon yn ddiweddar yn y Siambwr ynglŷn â'r pwysau sydd arno o ran diffyg cyllid sylweddol a phrinder staff i ymdrin ag ymholiadau. Mae gennyf lythyr dyddiedig Awst 2004 sy'n dweud yn glir na chaiff ffermwyr sydd am ymgeisio am gynllun Tir Gofal ymweliad tan 2006. A oes gan y corff hwn gyllid digonol i ymdrin â'r holl geisiadau? Ni chredaf fod ganddo. Mae tri chwestiwn sylfaenol y mae'n rhaid eu hateb: pam yr ydym yn gwneud hyn, pwy a fydd yn elwa, a beth yw'r goblygiadau o ran costau?

Mae'n rhaid inni siarad gyda'r staff i weld beth yw eu hymateb i'r broses. A ydym wedi rhuthro a gosod y drefn heb ymgynghori'n ddigonol? Mae angen inni weithio gyda'r staff i hybu trefniadau gwaith rhagorol er mwyn sicrhau bod y cyhoedd yn gyffredinol yn cael y gwasanaethau gorau posibl, drwy gydol yr amser.

Ni all neb amau na fu Tir Gofal yn llwyddiant. Dywedir mai'r cynllun hwn yw cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol gorau Ewrop—fel y clywsom sawl gwaith y prynhawn yma—ac mae ei gostau gweinyddol yn hynod isel, sy'n arbed arian i'r pwrs cyhoeddus. Yr unig anfantais yw diffyg cyllid o du'r Llywodraeth hon i bobl sy'n aros i gymryd rhan yn y cynllun. Credaf onid yw rhywbeth wedi torri, yna nid oes angen ei drwsio. Mae'n llwyddiant digamsyniol, ac yn gyfle inni glodfori ein llwyddiannau o bennau'r toeau ar draws y byd.

A ydym am beryglu popeth er mwyn caniatáu i Brif Weinidog Cymru reoli pob dim? Nid yw'r Blaid Geidwadol am weld peryglu'r cynllun hwn. Mae am ddiogelu'r staff rhagorol er mwyn sicrhau y bydd y cynllun yn dal i fynd ymhen blyneddodded maith yn y dyfodol, gan ddwyn manteision i bobl leol a chymunedau lleol ar hyd a lled y dywysogaeth. Cefais sawl trafodaeth gyda phobl am yr union fater hwn: pobl y mae'r cymunedau gwledig o'r pwys mwyaf iddynt a rhai sydd yn poeni am gefn gwlad yn gyffredinol. Mae ar bawb ohonom eisiau gweld ein hardaloedd gwledig yn ffynnu ac yn darparu cyflogaeth i lawer o bobl er mwyn darparu economi gynaliadwy a bywiog.

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn cyfeiliorni'n sylfaenol. Anogaf bob Aelod i bleidleisio

with their minds and to support our motion. To do anything else, will have far-reaching and disastrous consequences for people in Wales and beyond.

Lorraine Barrett: I asked myself before the debate why had the Conservatives chosen this particular topic. I suppose that Glyn has reassured me because the Conservatives are the kings of quango land, and this debate is just to preserve part of another quango. However, I do not think that it is constructive to the whole debate on the future of Assembly sponsored public bodies and their roles and responsibilities to cherry-pick in this way.

Alun Cairns: Will Lorraine reconsider a comment about the Conservatives and quangos? If she were to look closely at the situation, she would see that there are far more quangos in existence now in the health service alone. Looking at the chairmanship or the membership of these quangos not only in the health service, but across the board, they all seem to be linked in a dotted line back to Labour headquarters.

Lorraine Barrett: We are getting rid of them, Alun, and that is it.

If this motion is passed today, it could put the Countryside Council for Wales and its staff at risk. As we have heard from other Members, Tir Gofal is part of a pyramid of agri-environment schemes emerging in conjunction with the new single farm payment and the rural development plan. Other schemes are in place or being planned and piloted, therefore it is even more important that they are all under the open, transparent and democratic control of the Welsh Assembly Government. I say to Brynle that this is about open democracy, and not having something hidden behind Assembly sponsored public bodies and the various committees.

There are new European Union proposals for financial management of the rural development plan, which will probably mean one paying agency per country. Glyn mentioned this, and I accept that it is not absolute yet and has not been decided. That will probably be the case, therefore it would

gyda'u meddyliau a chefnogi ein cynnig. Bydd gwneud unrhyw beth arall yn cael canlyniadau pellgyrhaeddol a thrychinebus i bobl yng Nghymru a thu hwnt.

Lorraine Barrett: Gofynnais i mi fy hun cyn y ddadl pam yr oedd y Ceidwadwyr wedi dewis y pwnc arbennig hwn. Mae'n debyg bod Glyn wedi rhoi cadarnhad imi, oherwydd y Ceidwadwyr yw brenhinoedd gwlad y cwangos, ac unig ddiben y ddadl hon yw cadw rhan o gwango arall. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn meddwl bod dewis a dethol fel hyn yn cyfrannu'n adeiladol at yr holl ddadl ar ddyfodol cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad a'u rolau a'u cyfrifoldebau.

Alun Cairns: A wnaiff Lorraine ailystyried sylw am y Ceidwadwyr a chwangos? Pe bai'n edrych yn ofalus ar y sefyllfa, fe welai fod llawer mwy o gwangos yn bodoli'n awr yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn unig. O edrych ar gadeiryddiaeth neu aelodaeth y cwangos hyn nid yn unig yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, ond ym mhob maes, mae'n ymddangos eu bod i gyd wedi'u cysylltu â llinell ddotiau yn ôl i bencadlys Llafur.

Lorraine Barrett: Yr ydym yn cael gwared â hwy, Alun, a dyna ni.

Os derbynnir y cynnig hwn heddiw, gallai beryglu Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'i staff. Fel y clywsom gan Aelodau eraill, mae Tir Gofal yn rhan o byramid o gynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol sy'n codi mewn cysylltiad â'r taliad sengl newydd a'r cynllun datblygu gwledig. Mae cynlluniau eraill wedi'u sefydlu neu ar y gweill ac yn cael eu treialu, felly mae'n bwysicach fyth eu bod i gyd dan reolaeth agored, dryloyw a democrataidd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Dywedaf wrth Brynle fod a wnelo hyn â democratiaeth agored, yn hytrach na bod rhywbeth ynghudd y tu ôl i gyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad a'r gwahanol bwyllgorau.

Mae gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd gynigion newydd ar gyfer rheolaeth ariannol y cynllun datblygu gwledig, a fydd, mae'n debyg, yn golygu un asiantaeth dalu i bob gwlad. Soniodd Glyn am hyn, a derbyniasf nad yw'n bendant eto ac nad yw wedi'i benderfynu. Mae'n debyg mai felly y bydd hi, felly

be impossible for both the Countryside Council for Wales and the Welsh Assembly Government to be paying agents. We would have to deal with the issue in that context.

With all of the agri-environment schemes under one roof, I believe that customers will get a better service. We discussed this in last week's committee meeting. They will have the excellent expertise of all of the staff in that one-stop shop setting. I believe that this motion is part of the Tories' dogma to keep as many of their quangos as possible rather than bring them in-house, where an elected Government can be held to account—because you go on a lot about being held to account—and where transparency is at the heart of democracy.

Kirsty Williams: I will focus on amendment 3, because I feel that the cuts to Tir Gofal payments are fundamental, regardless of whether the scheme is administered by people within the Assembly or not. Without the resources to make it work, it will not succeed in protecting the environment or in helping to provide sustainable income for farmers in Brecon and Radnorshire.

A few weeks ago, I received a letter from the Minister in response to a letter that I had written outlining my concerns about how my constituents had been treated with regard to the cuts in Tir Gofal payments. In return, the Minister said that there had been widespread consultation with the industry about the potential reductions in Tir Gofal. I would absolutely dispute that.

The letter that I received from Carwyn stated that many letters had been sent to farmers. Being married to a farmer, my household was in receipt of all of those letters. The letters were dated July 2004, September 2004, December 2004 and February 2005, but none of them alluded to any potential threat to Tir Gofal payments. It was only in April 2005 that the Countryside Council for Wales finally got round to writing to those farmers who were in receipt of Tir Gofal payments to alert them to the fact that the payments could be significantly reduced. We are now aware that the payments will be reduced to the tune of up to 35 per cent,

byddai'n amhosibl i Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ill dau fod yn asiantaethau talu. Byddai'n rhaid inni ddelio â'r mater yn y cyd-destun hwnnw.

Gyda'r holl gynlluniau amaeth-amgylchedd dan yr unto, credaf y caiff cwsmeriaid well gwasanaeth. Trafodasom hyn yng nghyfarfod y pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf. Bydd arbenigedd rhagorol yr holl staff ganddynt yn yr un lleoliad hwnnw. Credaf fod y cynnig hwn yn rhan o ddogma'r Toriaid i gadw cynifer o'u cwangos ag y gallant yn hytrach na'u gwneud yn rhan o'r Cynulliad, lle y gellir dal Llywodraeth etholedig i gyfrif—oherwydd yr ydych yn paldaruo llawer am gael ein dal i gyfrif—a lle y mae tryloywder wrth galon democratiaeth.

Kirsty Williams: Canolbwyntiaf ar welliant 3, oherwydd teimlaf fod y toriadau ar daliadau Tir Gofal yn sylfaenol, boed y cynllun yn cael ei weinyddu gan bobl o fewn y Cynulliad ai peidio. Heb yr adnoddau i wneud iddo weithio, ni wnaiff lwyddo i warchod yr amgylchedd nac i helpu i ddarparu incwm cynaliadwy i ffermwyr ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed.

Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, cefais lythyr oddi wrth y Gweinidog mewn ymateb i lythyr yr oeddwn wedi'i ysgrifennu'n amlinellu fy mhryderon ynghylch y modd y cawsai f'etholwyr eu trin o safbwynt y toriadau yn nhaliadau Tir Gofal. Yn ei ateb, dywedodd y Gweinidog fod ymgynghori eang wedi bod gyda'r diwydiant ynglŷn â'r cwtogi posibl ar Dir Gofal. Yr wyf yn dweud yn bendant nad yw hynny'n wir.

Yn ôl y llythyr a gefais oddi wrth Carwyn, anfonwyd llawer o lythyrau at ffermwyr. A minnau'n briod â ffermwr, daeth y llythyrau hynny i gyd i'n tŷ ni. Y dyddiadau ar y llythyrau oedd Gorffennaf 2004, Medi 2004, Rhagfyr 2004 a Chwefror 2005, ond ni chyfeiriodd yr un ohonynt at unrhyw fgythiad posibl i daliadau Tir Gofal. Dim ond yn Ebrill 2005 yr aeth Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ati o'r diwedd i ysgrifennu at y ffermwyr hynny a oedd yn derbyn taliadau Tir Gofal i dynnu eu sylw at y ffaith y gallai'r taliadau gael eu cwtogi'n sylweddol. Gwyddom bellach y cwtogir y taliadau hyd at 35 y cant, sydd yn ei gwneud yn amhosibl i

which makes it impossible for a business to make plans. No previous consultation or warning that the cuts are on the way seriously undermines people's confidence in the system and their ability to continue their farming practices and environmental work, which they are committed to doing, but with which they need financial help.

4.20 p.m.

My final point is that the Tir Gofal payments that some people receive will have to be cut because they will be double-funded under the single farm payment. There are people in my constituency who are not entitled to a single farm payment and who will find their Tir Gofal payments cut. If you cannot have both payments because of double-funding, why should someone have their Tir Gofal payments cut when they are not in receipt of the SFP?

Alun Cairns: From the contributions made by Labour Members, and, it seems, their supporters among Plaid Cymru—having heard Helen Mary Jones—it is clear that democratic control is the key theme that they seek to develop. Surely, democratic control means appropriate scrutiny. As this is a matter referred to in amendment 1, do Plaid Cymru and the Labour Party think that we will have appropriate or improved scrutiny by the Minister coming to committee and giving a report from time to time in relation to an ASPB, whereas, under the current arrangement, we have an opportunity to question chief executives and board members, and to question and challenge the chairman of the Countryside Council for Wales, for example, on specific issues? We know that the Countryside Council for Wales talks to all parties, and that is right and fair, which gives us an opportunity to scrutinise. However, bearing in mind that the Minister will answer the odd oral or written Assembly question from time to time, does Plaid Cymru, and Helen Mary Jones in particular, genuinely believe that there will be democratic control by bringing in CCW under this structure?

Helen Mary Jones: I am sure that I am not alone in saying that I am sick and tired of

fusnes wneud cynlluniau. Heb ddim ymgynghori blaenorol na rhybudd bod y toriadau ar ddod caiff hyder pobl yn y system a'u gallu i barhau gyda'u hamaethu a'u gwaith amgylcheddol, y maent wedi ymrwymo i'w wneud, ond y mae arnynt angen cymorth ariannol gydag ef, ei danseilio'n ddifrifol.

Fy mhwynt olaf yw y bydd yn rhaid cwtdogi'r taliadau Tir Gofal a gaiff rhai pobl oherwydd y byddant yn cael eu hariannu ddwywaith dan y taliad sengl. Mae yna bobl yn fy etholaeth i sydd heb hawl i dderbyn taliad sengl ac a gaiff doriad yn eu taliadau Tir Gofal. Os na allwch gael y ddau daliad oherwydd ariannu dwbl, pam y dylai taliadau Tir Gofal rhywun gael eu cwtdogi pan nad ydynt yn derbyn y taliad sengl?

Alun Cairns: Yn ôl y cyfraniadau a wnaethpwyd gan Aelodau Llafur, ac, mae'n ymddangos, eu cefnogwyr yn rhengoedd Plaid Cymru—wedi clywed Helen Mary Jones—mae'n amlwg mai rheolaeth ddemocrataidd yw'r thema allweddol y maent yn ceisio'i datblygu. Ond mae rheolaeth ddemocrataidd yn golygu craffu priodol, siawns. Gan fod hwn yn fater y cyfeirir ato yng ngwelliant 1, a ydyw Plaid Cymru a'r Blaid Lafur yn meddwl y cawn graffu priodol neu well wrth i'r Gweinidog ddod i'r pwyllgor a rhoi adroddiad o bryd i'w gilydd am gorff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad, a ninnau'n cael cyfle dan y drefn bresennol i holi prif weithredwyr ac aelodau byrddau, ac i holi a herio cadeirydd Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, er enghraifft, ar faterion penodol? Gwyddom fod Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru'n siarad â'r pleidiau i gyd, ac mae hynny'n iawn ac yn deg, ac yn rhoi cyfle inni graffu. Fodd bynnag, o gofio y gwnaiff y Gweinidog ateb ambell gwestiwn llafar neu ysgrifenedig gerbron y Cynulliad o bryd i'w gilydd, a ydyw Plaid Cymru, a Helen Mary Jones yn arbennig, yn credu o ddifrif y ceir rheolaeth ddemocrataidd drwy ddod â'r Cyngor Cefn Gwlad i mewn dan y strwythur hwn?

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr nad fi fyddai'r unig un sy'n dweud fy mod wedi

writing to Ministers, whether on Education and Learning Wales, the countryside council or the Welsh Development Agency, only to be told that the matter concerned is an operational one for that body, and then to have that very body tell me that it is a policy matter for the Minister. I am not entirely satisfied with this proposal, but, when Carwyn Jones comes to answer questions in Plenary in future and I raise an issue in relation to Tir Gofal, he will have to give me an answer. He does not do that at present.

Alun Cairns: Carwyn Jones is already responsible because the quangos are answerable to him as Minister, and to the Assembly as a whole. That demonstrates the lack of scrutiny that surrounds the Minister at present. So, you can imagine the lack of scrutiny that we will have when all of it is genuinely in his hands.

Why is it the case that when we put questions to quangos under freedom of information legislation and put identical ones to the Minister, the more open, responsive and appropriate answers seem to come from the quangos? We know that there is a whole industry within the Welsh Assembly Government involved in working out how to avoid answering the questions. Do we believe that there will be more appropriate scrutiny without a chief executive, chairman or quango board to challenge? Furthermore, the Government's White Paper, 'Better Governance for Wales', proposes that Ministers should no longer be members of committees. What opportunity will we have, therefore, of questioning the Minister? We will have an opportunity to ask the odd oral question in the Chamber every month, provided that your name is drawn out of the hat, but without the opportunity to return to the issue if the Minister chooses to avoid the question. That highlights the lack of democratic accountability here, which will worsen if this motion fails today.

Are we not, after all, only talking about 60 members of staff, which is a small number? As Glyn Davies rightly highlighted in his opening remarks, we are risking making the people who deal with these matters career civil servants. They might have been in the

cael llond bol ar ysgrifennu at Weinidogion, boed am ELWa, y cyngor cefn gwlad neu Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, ac yna cael gwybod mai mater gweithredol i'r corff dan sylw yw'r mater a godais, ac yna yr union gorff hwnnw'n dweud wrthyf mai mater polisi i'r Gweinidog ydyw. Nid wyf yn gwbl fodlon â'r cynnig hwn, ond, pan ddaw Carwyn Jones i ateb cwestiynau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yn y dyfodol a minnau'n codi mater ynglŷn â Thir Gofal, bydd yn rhaid iddo roi ateb imi. Nid yw'n gwneud hynny ar hyn o bryd.

Alun Cairns: Mae Carwyn Jones eisoes yn gyfrifol oherwydd y mae'r cwangos yn atebol iddo ef fel Gweinidog, ac i'r Cynulliad yn gyffredinol. Mae hynny'n dangos y diffyg craffu sydd ynglŷn â'r Gweinidog ar hyn o bryd. Felly, gallwch ddychmygu'r diffyg craffu a gawn pan fydd y cyfan yn ei ddwylo ef go iawn.

Pan ofynnwn gwestiynau i gwangos dan ddeddfwriaeth rhyddid gwybodaeth a gofyn yr un rhai yn union i'r Gweinidog, pam mai gan y cwangos yr ymddengys fod yr atebion mwy agored, ymatebol a phriodol yn dod? Gwyddom fod diwydiant cyfan o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sydd yn gweithio ar ddulliau o osgoi ateb y cwestiynau. A ydym yn credu y ceir craffu mwy priodol heb brif weithredwr, cadeirydd na bwrdd cwango i'w herio? At hynny, mae Papur Gwyn y Llywodraeth, 'Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru', yn cynnig na ddylai Gweinidogion fod yn aelodau o bwyllgorau mwyach. Pa gyfle a gawn, felly, i holi'r Gweinidog? Ceir gyfle i ofyn ambell gwestiwn llafar yn y Siambr bob mis, ar yr amod bod eich enw'n cael ei dynnu allan o'r het, ond heb y cyfle i ddod yn ôl at y mater os dewisa'r Gweinidog osgoi'r cwestiwn. Mae hynny'n tanlinellu'r diffyg atebolrwydd democrataidd yma, a fydd yn gwaethygu os metha'r cynnig hwn heddiw.

Onid ydym, wedi'r cyfan, yn sôn am ddim ond 60 aelod o staff, sydd yn nifer fach? Fel y pwysleisiodd Glyn Davies yn briodol yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, yr ydym mewn perygl o droi'r bobl sydd yn delio â'r materion hyn yn weision sifil gyrfa. Gallent fod yn yr isadran

housing division, for example, one month, the health division the previous month, but will now be dealing in a specialist field where strong partnerships have been built between the members of the Countryside Council for Wales and its employees in terms of important scientific matters that relate to land management.

Carl Sargeant: Our party recognises that it is important to bring this pyramid scheme under the Minister to ensure democratic accountability. You obviously do not agree with that. However, your argument is not based on the CCW's staff at all, because you are just trying to revisit the bringing in of the quangos. The statements that you have just made suggest that you are totally opposed to bringing in ELWa and the WDA. That is your real reasoning for the questions today, Alun.

Alun Cairns: Carl Sargeant's response clearly highlights the inadequacy of Labour's argument. In his opening remarks, Glyn Davies said that this is not a repeat of the debate we had last year on the quangos, of what we have had since then, nor of what we have had in the consultation document—it relates specifically and solely to this issue. The Minister knows that this is not the right decision, but, because of the dogma among the whole Welsh Assembly Government, he has carried it through. I do not even believe that all Plaid Cymru Members support what Helen Mary said today, given their inconsistency in welcoming the quango wind-up, and given that there has been changing of minds on it, backtracking, and, now, in amendment 1, they seem to welcome it.

Helen Mary Jones *rose—*

Alun Cairns: I will give way to Helen Mary.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You have 12 seconds left, Alun. If you give way, you will not get back in again, because that will be the end of it.

Helen Mary Jones: I invite Alun Cairns to

dai, er enghraifft, un mis, yr isadran iechyd y mis blaenorol, ond byddant yn awr yn delio mewn maes arbenigol lle y mae partneriaethau cryf wedi'u hadeiladu rhwng aelodau Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru a'i weithwyr yn nhermau materion gwyddonol pwysig sydd a wnelont â rheoli tir.

Carl Sargeant: Mae ein plaid yn cydnabod ei bod yn bwysig dod â'r cynllun pyramid hwn dan y Gweinidog er mwyn sicrhau atebolrwydd democrataidd. Yn amlwg, nid ydych yn cytuno â hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid yw eich dadl wedi'i seilio ar staff y Cyngor Cefn Gwlad o gwbl, oherwydd y cwbl yr ydych yn ceisio'i wneud yw aildrafod cwestiwn gwneud y cwangos yn rhan o'r Cynulliad. Mae'r gosodiadau yr ydych newydd eu gwneud yn awgrymu eich bod yn hollol wrthwynebus i wneud ELWa a'r WDA yn rhan o'r Cynulliad. Dyna'r wir resymeg y tu ôl i'ch cwestiynau heddiw, Alun.

Alun Cairns: Mae ymateb Carl Sargeant yn dangos yn glir mor annigonol yw dadl Llafur. Yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, dywedodd Glyn Davies nad ailadroddiad yw hyn o'r ddadl a gawsom y llynedd am y cwangos, o'r hyn a gawsom ers hynny, nac o'r hyn a gawsom yn y ddogfen ymgynghorol—mae'n ymwneud yn benodol ac yn unig â'r mater hwn. Gŵyr y Gweinidog nad hyn yw'r penderfyniad iawn, ond, oherwydd y dogma ymysg Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n gyfan gwbl, mae wedi dal ati â'r penderfyniad. Nid wyf hyd yn oed yn credu bod holl Aelodau Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi'r hyn a ddywedodd Helen Mary heddiw, o gofio'u hanghysondeb wrth groesawu'r bwriad i ddirwyn y cwangos i ben, ac o gofio bod ailfeddwl wedi bod ynghylch hynny, yna troi yn eu carn, ac, yn awr, yng ngwelliant 1, mae'n ymddangos eu bod yn ei groesawu.

Helen Mary Jones *a gododd—*

Alun Cairns: Ildiaf i Helen Mary.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Deuddeg eiliad sydd gennych ar ôl, Alun. Os ildiwch, ni ddewch yn ôl i mewn eto, oherwydd dyna fydd ei diwedd hi.

Helen Mary Jones: Gwahoddaf Alun Cairns

give me evidence of that. I do not know how his group proceeds, but we discuss these matters in our group and agree them democratically.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: You may answer very quickly, Alun.

Alun Cairns: From discussing this issue with Members of her party, they seem to be happier to discuss it with us than they do with her.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call on the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside to speak on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government.

David Melding: Carwyn the castrator.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I do not know whether David Melding wants me to take him up on that offer.

Let us deal with this issue dispassionately. Glyn Davies made the point that this is not meant to be a rerun of the quango debate, although Alun Cairns's contribution seems to suggest otherwise. There is no suggestion that the Tir Gofal budget has been cut, because, in fact, it has gone up by 39 per cent in this financial year. A substantial amount of money is going into Tir Gofal—there is no question of that. What we are talking about is ensuring that Tir Gofal is delivered more efficiently. We in the Welsh Assembly Government want to see a pyramid structure of agri-environment schemes—Tir Cynnal sits at the bottom, a higher-level collective scheme will sit at the top, and Tir Gofal will sit in the middle. It makes no sense for two schemes to be administered by one body, and one scheme by another. That is not the way to ensure joined-up delivery—it will simply confuse the people who receive agri-environment payments, namely the farmers.

You would have thought, from what we have heard today, that we are talking about seeing the end of Tir Gofal. That is not the case. Tir Gofal has been cherished and supported by the Assembly Government, and has been

i roi tystiolaeth o hynny imi. Ni wn sut y mae ei grŵp ef yn gweithredu, ond byddwn ni'n trafod y materion hyn yn ein grŵp ac yn cytuno arnynt yn ddemocrataidd.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cewch ateb yn gyflym iawn, Alun.

Alun Cairns: Wrth drafod y mater hwn gydag Aelodau o'i phlaid, mae'n ymddangos eu bod yn fwy bodlon ei drafod gyda ni na chydha hi.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf ar y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad i siarad ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

David Melding: Carwyn y sbaddwr.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Ni wn a yw David Melding yn dymuno imi dderbyn y cynnig hwnnw ganddo.

Gadewch inni ddelio â'r mater hwn heb gyffroi. Gwnaeth Glyn Davies y pwynt na fwriedir i hyn fod yn ail ddadl ar y cwangos, er bod cyfraniad Alun Cairns fel pe bai'n awgrymu fel arall. Nid oes dim awgrym bod cyllideb Tir Gofal wedi'i chwtogi, oherwydd, mewn gwirionedd, y mae wedi codi 39 y cant yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Mae swm sylweddol o arian yn mynd i mewn i Dir Gofal—nid oes amheuaeth am hynny. Yr hyn yr ydym yn sôn amdano yw gwneud yn siŵr bod Tir Gofal yn cael ei redeg yn fwy effeithlon. Yr ydym ni yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am weld strwythur pyramid o gynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol—mae Tir Cynnal ar y gwaelod, bydd cynllun cyfunol lefel uwch ar y brig, a bydd Tir Gofal yn y canol. Nid yw'n gwneud dim synnwyr i ddau gynllun gael eu gweinyddu gan un corff, ac un cynllun gan gorff arall. Nid dyna'r ffordd i sicrhau darpariaeth gydgysylltiedig—yr unig beth a wna fydd drysu'r bobl sy'n derbyn taliadau amaeth-amgylchedd, sef y ffermwyr.

Gallech feddwl, yn ôl yr hyn a glywsom heddiw, ein bod yn siarad am weld diwedd Tir Gofal. Nid felly y mae. Mae Tir Gofal wedi'i goleddu a'i gefnogi gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, ac wedi'i gefnogi'n ariannol i

supported financially to a great extent.

Mick Bates: You used the word 'confuse', Minister. You have said again that there are no cuts in Tir Gofal budgets. However, I spoke to the National Farmers' Union only today, and it estimates that the budget will lose £3 million as a result of the cuts that you have made to the Tir Gofal rates. Where is that £3 million going?

Carwyn Jones: Some £14.4 million has gone into Tir Gofal in 2004-05, and £20 million in 2005-06. The figures speak for themselves.

The point about the paying agency status is important. It is right to say that that means that we will also have to look at the Forestry Commission and how it pays its grants. We cannot be in the situation where we are told down the line that there must be one paying agency in Wales and not be prepared for it. That is why we are also moving down this line, to ensure that we are prepared for the time when there needs to be one paying agency in Wales. That is, basically, the crux of the matter. This is not about any vendetta against the Countryside Council for Wales; it is about ensuring that we can have uniformed delivery of agri-environment schemes.

Helen Mary made an important point. She said that she writes letters and gets responses to her questions that suggest that the Minister is responsible and that the ASPB is responsible. That is why it is so important that Tir Gofal comes in-house, so that there is no longer any confusion in this regard. This is, apparently, a problem, and this measure is one way of dealing with that problem.

I move on to the amendments, and amendment 2 in particular. I have dealt with this amendment many times in committee, and I will try to deal with it as slowly as possible, so that it can be understood. At the end of May this year, there was £18.86 million of unspent modulation receipts in the pot. However, we have three years to spend

raddau helaeth.

Mick Bates: Defnyddiasoch y gair 'drysu', Weinidog. Yr ydych wedi dweud eto nad oes dim toriadau yng nghyllidebau Tir Gofal. Fodd bynnag, siaredais ag Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Amaethwyr heddiw ddiwethaf, ac mae'n amcangyfrif y bydd y gyllideb yn colli £3 miliwn o ganlyniad i'r toriadau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud i gyfraddau Tir Gofal. I ble y mae'r £3 miliwn hynny'n mynd?

Carwyn Jones: Mae rhyw £14.4 miliwn wedi mynd i mewn i Dir Gofal yn 2004-05, ac £20 miliwn yn 2005-06. Mae'r ffigurau'n siarad drostynt eu hunain.

Mae'r pwynt ynghylch statws asiantaeth dalu yn bwysig. Mae'n gywir dweud bod hynny'n golygu y bydd yn rhaid inni edrych hefyd ar y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth a'r modd y mae'n talu ei grantiau. Ni allwn fod yn y sefyllfa lle y dywedir wrthym yn nes ymlaen fod yn rhaid cael un asiantaeth dalu yng Nghymru a ninnau heb fod yn barod am hynny. Dyna pam yr ydym yn mynd ati i wneud hyn, i sicrhau y byddwn yn barod am yr adeg pryd y bydd angen cael un asiantaeth dalu yng Nghymru. Dyna graidd y mater, yn y bôn. Nid oes a wnelo hyn ag unrhyw fendeta yn erbyn Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru; mae a wnelo â sicrhau y gallwn ddarparu cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol mewn modd unffurf.

Gwnaeth Helen Mary bwynt pwysig. Dywedodd ei bod yn ysgrifennu llythyrau ac yn cael ymatebion i'w chwestiynau sydd yn awgrymu mai'r Gweinidog sydd yn gyfrifol ac mai'r corff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad sydd yn gyfrifol. Dyna pam y mae mor bwysig gwneud Tir Gofal yn rhan o'r Cynulliad, fel na fydd dim dryswch mwyach yn hyn o beth. Mae hyn, mae'n debyg, yn broblem, ac mae'r mesur hwn yn un ffordd o ddelio â'r broblem honno.

Symudaf ymlaen at y gwelliannau, a gwelliant 2 yn arbennig. Yr wyf wedi delio â'r gwelliant hwn droeon mewn pwyllgor, a cheisiaf ddelio ag ef mor araf ag sy'n bosibl, fel y gellir ei ddeall. Ddiwedd mis Mai eleni, yr oedd £18.86 miliwn o dderbyniadau modiwlleiddio heb eu gwario yn y gronfa. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym dair blynedd i'w

it—that is the whole point. If we spend it all in the space of a month, we would have nothing to spend in the following year or the year after. I would not like to see the bank accounts of those people who propose that that is how we should run public finances. That money is designed for farmers and it will go to farmers via Tir Gofal, and Tir Cynnal, and that money will be spent within the three years, as was always intended.

4.30 p.m.

I can give you the figures. It is anticipated that £3.3 million will be utilised in 2005-06, £5 million in 2006-07, and more thereafter, and the level of modulation will be affected according to how much money there is in the pot. If you want to spend all that money now, be my guest, but there will be no money there in years to come. It is a simple rule of public finance to ensure that you have the money first before you spend it, but the Liberal Democrats do not seem to understand that point. Hopefully, that is now clear. In terms of amendment 3, the fundamental difficulty that we have with the new rates of Tir Gofal is that we cannot pay farmers twice to do the same thing. Having said that, I am sympathetic, in terms of looking at how we can make the rates as flexible as possible. The farming unions will make their responses by tomorrow; others have also expressed their views, and I want to ensure that we can keep the rates as favourable as possible within the rules that we have to operate. That is a commitment that I can give to the Assembly this week, and it is something that, hopefully, I have done in the past. I have not taken a final decision, and, in any event, the rates will have to go through Plenary. However, I want to be as sympathetic as I can. I am aware that there are farmers who feel that agri-environment schemes have been weakened, and I want to ensure that that point is understood, and that farmers understand that that is not the intention with these rates. I make that positive point.

gwario—dyna'r holl bwynt. Os byddwn yn ei wario i gyd mewn mis, ni fyddai gennym ddim ar ôl i'w wario yn y flwyddyn ganlynol na'r flwyddyn wedi hynny. Ni hoffwn weld cyfrifon banc y bobl hynny sy'n cynnig mai dyna sut y dylem fod yn gwario cyllid cyhoeddus. Mae'r arian hwn wedi ei fwriadu ar gyfer ffermwyr a bydd yn mynd i ffermwyr drwy Dir Gofal, a Thir Cynnal, a bydd yr arian hwnnw'n cael ei wario o fewn tair blynedd, fel y bwriadwyd o'r cychwyn.

Gallaf roi'r ffigurau ichi. Rhagwelir y bydd £3.3 miliwn yn cael ei wario yn 2005-06, £5 miliwn yn 2006-07, a mwy wedi hynny, a bydd lefel y modwleiddio yn dibynnu ar faint o arian a fydd yn y gronfa. Os ydych am wario'r holl arian yn awr, mae pob croeso i chi wneud hynny, ond ni fydd arian ar gael ar gyfer y blynnyddoedd nesaf. Mae'n un o reolau syml cyllid cyhoeddus sicrhau bod yr arian yn eich meddiant cyn i chi ei wario, ond nid yw'n ymddangos bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn deall hynny. Gobeithio bod hynny'n eglur yn awr. O ran gwelliant 3, yr anhawster sylfaenol sydd gennym gyda chyfraddau newydd Tir Gofal yw na allwn dalu ddwywaith i ffermwyr am wneud yr un peth. Wedi dweud hynny, mae gennyf gydymdeimlad o ran ystyried sut y gallwn wneud y cyfraddau mor hyblyg â phosibl. Bydd yr undebau amaethyddol yn cyflwyno'u hymatebion erbyn yfory, mae eraill wedi mynegi eu barn, ac yr wyf am sicrhau ein bod yn gallu cadw'r cyfraddau mor ffafriol â phosibl o fewn y rheolau yr ydym yn gorfod gweithio danynt. Mae hwnnw'n ymrwymiad y gallaf ei roi i'r Cynulliad yr wythnos hon, ac y mae'n rhywbeth, gobeithio, yr wyf wedi ei wneud yn y gorffennol. Nid wyf wedi dod i benderfyniad terfynol a, beth bynnag, bydd rhaid i'r cyfraddau fynd trwy'r Cyfarfod Llawn. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am fod mor gydymdeimladol ag y gallaf. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod rhai ffermwyr yn teimlo bod y cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol wedi eu gwanhau, ac yr wyf am sicrhau bod pawb yn deall y pwynt, a bod ffermwyr yn sylweddoli nad dyna yw'r bwriad gyda'r cyfraddau hyn. Yr wyf am wneud y pwynt cadarnhaol hwnnw.

Now, Dirprwy Lywydd, let me deal with Alun Cairns. He talks about scrutiny and says that there is not enough scrutiny now, and that changes in the future will mean even less scrutiny. I would have thought that it would be much easier to scrutinise a Minister once every three weeks than scrutinise ASPBs once in a blue moon. That is what scrutiny is about.

Alun Cairns: It is interesting to hear the Minister's claim about offering a little more scrutiny, but which party changed the committee cycle from two weeks to three weeks?

Carwyn Jones: I have heard suggestions from your party and others that a Minister should be scrutinised every four weeks, even with a two-week cycle, rather than every three weeks, as is the case at present. In any event, you talk about dogma, and that comes from someone who wants to ensure that instead of Ministers being accountable to the people of Wales for what they do, we have instead the unelected accountability of Bill Wiggin running Wales. That is what you want to do—that is accountability Tory-style. Ultimately, the Tory motion is all about dogma. Glyn Davies talks about the Government using a fig leaf to hide its inadequacies. However, in terms of what we have done for rural Wales, not even a palm leaf would cover our glory, because this Government stands proud on its record.

Glyn Davies: I begin by thanking the proposers of the amendments for their supportive comments. I particularly thank Mick Bates for his very supportive comments; it could be the start of an entirely new relationship in the Montgomeryshire part of my constituency. There were many strong comments relating to amendments 2 and 3, which were proposed by the Liberal Democrats. Many other Members spoke to those amendments and a substantial part of the Minister's response was also to those amendments. However, I will concentrate on the purpose of the motion, and the principle that I wanted to address. Lorraine Barrett

Yn awr, Ddirprwy Lywydd, gadewch imi ddelio ag Alun Cairns. Mae'n sôn am graffu a dywed nad oes digon o waith craffu'n digwydd yn awr, ac y bydd newidiadau yn y dyfodol yn golygu llai fyth o graffu. Byddwn yn credu y byddai'n llawer haws craffu ar waith Gweinidog unwaith bob tair wythnos na chraffu ar gyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad unwaith yn y pedwar amser. Dyna yw holl hanfod craffu.

Alun Cairns: Mae'n ddiddorol gwranddo ar honiad y Gweinidog ynglŷn â chynnig ychydig mwy o gyfle i graffu, ond pa blaid a newidiodd gylch y pwyllgorau o bythefnos i dair wythnos?

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf wedi clywed awgrymiadau gan eich plaid chi ac eraill y dylid craffu ar waith Gweinidog bob pedair wythnos, hyd yn oed gyda chylch pythefnos, yn hytrach na phob tair wythnos, fel sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Beth bynnag, yr ydych yn sôn am ddogma, a hynny gan rywun sydd am sicrhau nad yw Gweinidogion yn atebol i bobl Cymru am yr hyn y maent yn ei wneud, ond ein bod yn hytrach am gael atebolrwydd anetholedig Bill Wiggin yn rhedeg Cymru. Dyna'r hyn yr ydych am ei wneud—syniad y Torïaid o atebolrwydd. Yn y pen draw, mae cynnig y Torïaid yn seiliedig ar ddogma. Mae Glyn Davies yn sôn am y Llywodraeth yn defnyddio deilen ffigys i guddio'i diffygion. Fodd bynnag, o ran yr hyn yr ydym wedi ei wneud yn y Gymru wledig, ni fyddai hyd yn oed deilen palmwydd yn cuddio'n gogoniant, gan fod y Llywodraeth hon yn gallu ymfalchïo yn yr hyn y mae wedi ei gyflawni.

Glyn Davies: Yr wyf am ddechrau drwy ddiolch i gynigwyr y gwelliannau am eu sylwadau cefnogol. Yr wyf yn diolch i Mick Bates yn fwyaf arbennig am sylwadau mor gefnogol; gallai hyn fod yn ddechrau perthynas gwbl newydd yn rhan sir Drefaldwyn fy etholaeth. Cafwyd nifer o sylwadau cryf yn gysylltiedig â gwelliannau 2 a 3, a gynigiwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Bu nifer o Aelodau eraill yn trafod y gwelliannau hynny ac yr oedd cyfran sylweddol o ymateb y Gweinidog hefyd yn ymdrin â'r gwelliannau hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am ganolbwyntio ar bwrpas y cynnig, a'r egwyddor yr oeddwn am roi sylw iddi.

raised two fundamental points in her contribution. I did my utmost during my speech to say that this motion is not about incorporation as a general principle, but perhaps Lorraine had decided to make a point about that before I had spoken. On this side of the Chamber, we have always recognised that as a result of the establishment of a National Assembly, with 60 Assembly Members, the structure of quangos in Wales would have to change. The difficulty with all of this is that we have not had an opportunity to debate and discuss it, because the First Minister decided to do what he was going to do without allowing an opportunity for any discussion whatsoever. However, I do not think that there is any argument that there is a case to retain some quangos in some form, and not others. As it happens, that is what the Government's decision has been.

The other point that I will just pick up is the issue of cherry-picking. Of course, we are cherry-picking in the sense that you mean. That is right. When there is a comprehensive policy of taking in a whole series of public bodies, clearly, cherry-picking is taking the parts of that with which we disagree. That is what I have done here. The Government is only taking a small proportion of the Countryside Council for Wales in-house. We think that the downside of that small democratic benefit will be a negative perception of the Countryside Council for Wales among its customers, and damage to how the culture within that organisation continues in future. The balance in that equation is wrong. In our view, the Government's decision and cherry-picked policy is damaging and wrong. That is what we are challenging today.

I was disappointed with the Minister's response, as he tended to concentrate on the amendments. That was because he had a weak response to the points that I made in the motion. His only two arguments were those that I demolished in my introductory speech. It was clear that he had nothing to offer beyond that. He started with the usual, rather old-fashioned socialist approach that assumes that efficiency will follow taking a matter in-house. He seems to think that

Cododd Lorraine Barrett ddau bwynt sylfaenol yn ei chyfraniad. Gwneuthum fy ngorau yn ystod fy araith i ddweud nad oes a wnelo'r cynnig hwn ddim ag ymgorffori fel egwyddor gyffredinol, ond efallai fod Lorraine wedi penderfynu ei bod am wneud y pwynt hwnnw cyn imi siarad. Ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, yr ydym wedi cydnabod o'r dechrau, o ganlyniad i sefydlu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gyda 60 o Aelodau, y byddai'n rhaid i strwythurau cwangos yng Nghymru newid. Yr anhawster gyda hyn oll yw nad ydym wedi cael cyfle i ddadlau a thrafod y mater, gan fod y Prif Weinidog wedi penderfynu beth yr oedd am ei wneud heb roi cyfle i gael dim math o drafodaeth ar y pwnc. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn credu y byddai neb yn dadlau nad oes achos dros gadw rhai cwangos mewn rhyw ffurf neu'i gilydd, ond nid pob un. Fel y mae'n digwydd bod, dyna fu penderfyniad y Llywodraeth.

Y pwynt arall yr wyf am droi ato yw'r mater o ddewis a dethol. Wrth gwrs, yr ydym yn dewis a dethol yn yr ystyr sydd gennych. Mae hynny'n iawn. Os oes polisi cynhwysfawr o ymgorffori cyfres gyfan o gyrff cyhoeddus, mae'n amlwg mai dewis a dethol yw cymryd y rhannau o hynny yr ydym yn anghytuno â hwy. Dyna'r hyn yr wyf wedi ei wneud yma. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn ymgorffori rhan fach yn unig o Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru. Yr ydym yn credu mai anfantais y budd democrataidd bach hwnnw fydd bod cwsmeriaid Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru yn ei weld mewn ffordd negyddol ac y gwneir difrod i'r ffordd y bydd y diwylliant o fewn y sefydliad hwnnw'n parhau yn y dyfodol. Mae'r cydbwysedd yn yr hafaliad hwnnw'n anghywir. Yn ein barn ni, mae penderfyniad y Llywodraeth a'r polisi dewis a dethol yn niweidiol ac yn anghywir. Dyna'r hyn yr ydym yn ei herio heddiw.

Yr oeddwn yn siomedig gydag ymateb y Gweinidog, gan ei fod yn tueddu i ganolbwyntio ar y gwelliannau. Y rheswm am hynny oedd bod ei ymateb i'r pwyntiau yr oeddwn wedi eu gwneud yn y cynnig yn wan. Dwy ddadl yn unig a oedd ganddo, sef y rhai yr oeddwn wedi eu chwalu yn fy araith ragarweiniol. Yr oedd yn amlwg nad oedd ganddo ddim i'w gynnig heblaw hynny. Dechreuodd gyda'r agwedd sosialaidd arferol, sydd braidd yn hen ffasiwn, sy'n

because it will be in-house, it will be better, and he tells us that because there is a suite of policies—others also made this point—that every one should be in-house. However, the success of Tir Gofal, perhaps the most successful agri-environment scheme the world has ever seen, took place when other agri-environment schemes were being dealt with in-house, at a far higher administrative cost. Tir Gofal has operated perfectly well as it is for the last 10 years, and there is no earthly reason why it should not continue to do so in future.

The second point that he made was the possibility of the introduction of one paying agency in Wales. I accept that if that were a European instruction then the Government's position would be strengthened. However, that is not the European position—he says it should be, and that it might happen in the future. This is what I described as the fig leaf; that is what it seems to be. The Minister had so little to grasp in terms of his response to the issue that we have put to him, that I am absolutely certain that not only does the Minister know that he is on weak ground, but the Labour Party also knows that he is on appallingly weak ground. It is purely the fact that it wants to have its own way that stops Labour from supporting the motion that we are putting before the Assembly today.

tybio y bydd effeithlonrwydd yn dilyn yn naturiol ar ôl ymgorffori sefydliad. Ymddengys ei fod yn credu y bydd yn well am ei fod yn rhan o'r Cynulliad, a dywed wrthym oherwydd bod cyfres o bolisiau—mae eraill wedi gwneud y pwynt hwn hefyd—y dylai pob un fod yn rhan o'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, gwelwyd llwyddiant Tir Gofal, o bosibl y cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol mwyaf llwyddiannus a welwyd yn y byd erioed, pan oedd cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol eraill yn cael eu trin yn rhan o'r sefydliad, a hynny ar gost weinyddol lawer uwch. Mae Tir Gofal wedi gweithio'n berffaith foddhaol fel y mae dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, ac nid oes dim rheswm yn y byd pam na ddylai barhau felly yn y dyfodol.

Yr ail bwynt a wnaethpwyd ganddo oedd y posibilrwydd o gyflwyno un asiantaeth dalu yng Nghymru. Derbyniaf pe bai hynny'n gyfarwyddyd gan Ewrop y byddai sefyllfa'r Llywodraeth yn gryfach. Fodd bynnag, nid dyna yw safbwynt Ewrop—dywed y dylai fod, ac y gallai hynny ddigwydd yn y dyfodol. Dyna'r hyn a ddisgrifiwyd gennyf fel deilen ffigys, ac mae'n ymddangos mai dyna beth ydyw. Yr oedd gan y Gweinidog gyn lleied i afael ynddo o ran ei ymateb i'r mater yr ydym wedi ei roi gerbron, fel fy mod yn gwbl sicr bod nid yn unig y Gweinidog yn gwybod ei fod ar dir ansicr, ond bod y Blaid Lafur hefyd yn gwybod ei fod ar dir eithriadol o ansicr. Y gwir yw bod Llafur am gael ei ffordd ei hun ac mai dyna'r unig beth sy'n ei hatal rhag cefnogi'r cynnig yr ydym yn ei roi gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 38, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 16.
Amendment 1: For 38, Abstain 0, Against 16.*

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
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne

Gibbons, Brian
 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
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 2: 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
 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.*

4.40 p.m.

*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
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.*

Cynnig NDM2494 wedi'i ddiwygio:
Motion NDM2494 as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales

instructs the Welsh Assembly Government to undertake a thorough review of all public bodies in the environmental field and seek primary powers if necessary to create a coherent system with one advisory, regulatory body including functions currently carried out by the Environment Agency in Wales and the Countryside Council for Wales, bringing all executive functions under direct democratic control.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gynnal adolygiad trylwyr o bob corff cyhoeddus yn y maes amgylcheddol a cheisio cael pwerau sylfaenol os bydd angen er mwyn creu system gydgyssylltiedig gydag un corff rheoleiddio ymgynghorol yn cynnwys swyddogaethau y mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru a Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru yn ymgymryd â hwy ar hyn o bryd, gan ddod â'r holl swyddogaethau gweithredol o dan reolaeth ddemocrataidd

uniongyrchol.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 10, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 45.
Amended motion: For 10, Abstain 0, Against 45.*

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

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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

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
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, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
Amended motion rejected.*

Cymeradwyo'r Datganiad Amserlen Gyfnodol Approval of the Periodic Timetable Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod
propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan

under Standing Order No 5.1, notes the proposed four-month timetable of Assembly business e-mailed to Assembly Members on 21 June 2005. (NDM2495)

David Melding: We are prepared to vote in favour of this statement, although there are many issues that must be resolved in the workings of our committees. I am satisfied that the review that will take place will allow us to work towards a consensus, which was sadly abolished earlier in this Assembly.

Kirsty Williams: I welcome the commitment of the Labour Business Minister to carry out a proper review of the committee cycle, based on terms of reference that were agreed with all parties in the Assembly, and to ensure that the review does not suffer from the inadequacies of previous timetable reviews. As a party, we believe that the evidence will demonstrate a need to return to a two-weekly cycle. Following the Business Committee's trip to the Scottish Parliament yesterday, and the evidence that we received regarding committee workload when pursuing the proper scrutiny of legislation, I think that a move to a two-weekly committee cycle, following the Christmas recess, would be a gentle introduction for Labour Members to get back into spending their Wednesday mornings in committee. This would be in preparation for what, certainly in Scotland, is the opportunity for committees to meet at least once a week, if not more often.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I thank David and Kirsty for their words, barbed though they were. I was going to tell Kirsty not to spoil it, because she started off very well. I have given a commitment to review the working practices of committees and the Business Committee has agreed to the terms of that review. The review is being undertaken by the Members' Research Service. It will take on board the views of committee Chairs and a report will be presented to the Business Committee before the half-term recess. I do not intend to prejudge, predict or pre-empt the outcome of that review. This is an important moment; we are now taking this periodic statement forward until the end of the calendar year.

weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog 5.1, yn nodi amserlen pedwar mis arfaethedig busnes y Cynulliad a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2495)

David Melding: Yr ydym yn barod i bleidleisio o blaid y datganiad hwn, er bod llawer o faterion y bydd rhaid eu datrys yn y ffordd y mae ein pwyllgorau'n gweithio. Yr wyf yn derbyn y bydd yr adolygiad a gynhelir yn caniatáu inni weithio tuag at sicrhau consensws, rhywbeth yn anffodus a ddiddymwyd yn gynharach yn y Cynulliad hwn.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn croesawu ymrwymiad y Trefnydd Llafur i gynnal adolygiad trylwyr o'r cylch pwyllgorau, yn seiliedig ar gylchoedd gorchwyl y cytunwyd arnynt gan bob plaid yn y Cynulliad, ac i sicrhau nad yw'r adolygiad yn dioddef o'r un diffygion ag adolygiadau blaenorol o'r amserlen. Fel plaid, yr ydym o'r farn y bydd y dystiolaeth yn dangos bod angen dychwelyd at gylch pythefnos. Yn sgîl ymweliad y Pwyllgor Busnes â Senedd yr Alban ddoe, a'r dystiolaeth a gawsom ynghylch baich gwaith pwyllgor wrth fynd ati i graffu'n drylwyr ar ddeddfwriaeth, yr wyf yn credu y byddai troi at gylch pwyllgor pythefnos, ar ôl toriad y Nadolig, yn gyflwyniad graddol i Aelodau Llafur i'w cael yn ôl i'r arfer o dreulio eu boreau Mercher mewn pwyllgorau. Byddai hyn yn baratoad ar gyfer yr hyn sydd, yn yr Alban beth bynnag, yn gyfle i bwyllgorau gwrdd o leiaf unwaith yr wythnos, os nad yn amlach.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Diolchaf i David a Kirsty am eu geiriau, er mor grafog oeddent. Yr oeddwn am ddweud wrth Kirsty am beidio â difetha pethau, gan ei bod wedi dechrau mor dda. Yr wyf wedi rhoi ymrwymiad i adolygu dulliau gweithio'r pwyllgorau ac mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes wedi cytuno ar gylch gorchwyl yr adolygiad. Mae'r adolygiad yn cael ei gynnal gan Wasanaeth Ymchwil yr Aelodau. Bydd yn rhoi sylw i sylwadau Cadeiryddion y pwyllgorau a bydd adroddiad yn cael ei gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Busnes cyn y toriad hanner tymor. Nid wyf yn bwriadu rhagfarnu, rhagweld nac achub y blaen ar ganlyniad yr adolygiad hwnnw. Mae hon yn foment bwysig; yr ydym yn awr yn symud y

datganiad cyfnodol hwn ymlaen tan ddiwedd
y flwyddyn galendr.

Cynnig (NDM2495): O blaid 45, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2495): For 45, Abstain 9, 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
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, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ryder, Janet

Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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 4.44 p.m.

The meeting ended at 4.44 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 (Cymru Ymlaen – Forward Wales)
 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)