



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

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

**Dydd Mawrth, 5 Gorffennaf 2005
Tuesday, 5 July 2005**

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Cyfleoedd Economaidd i Bobl Ifanc mewn Ardaloedd Gwledig Economic Opportunities for Young People in Rural Areas

Q1 Mick Bates: What is the Assembly Government doing to provide economic opportunities for young people in rural areas? OAQ0669(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): The employment level in rural Wales in the year to February 2005 was 8.3 per cent higher than in 1999. Employment levels among young people aged 16 to 24 in Wales—I am sorry, but we cannot produce separate figures for rural Wales in this case—increased by 18.1 per cent over the same period, reflecting the actions that we have taken to spread prosperity to all parts of Wales.

Mick Bates: I am sure that we all agree that numbers in employment are important, but the quality of jobs is of equal importance. Sustaining well-paid jobs is a massive challenge for us in Montgomeryshire. What are you doing to ensure that the successor organisation to the Welsh Development Agency provides well-paid jobs in Montgomeryshire that will offer young people a chance to stay there?

The First Minister: The figures that I gave indicate the success that we have had, although I do not have the precise figures that you and I are looking for in terms of segmentation of those aged between 16 and 24. There is no evidence that jobs for young people, in any way, depart from the general pattern of this 8.3 per cent rise in total employment in rural Wales over the six years of the existence of the National Assembly. It is clear that any successor merged organisations, in terms of skills and training or the attraction and fostering of investment, will have to pay attention to the issue that we all speak about and to which we are all committed, namely the spread of prosperity

C1 Mick Bates: Beth y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i ddarparu cyfleoedd economaidd i bobl ifanc mewn ardaloedd gwledig? OAQ0669(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Yr oedd lefel cyflogaeth yn y Gymru wledig yn y flwyddyn hyd at Chwefror 2005 8.3 y cant yn uwch nag yn 1999. Cododd lefelau cyflogaeth ymysg pobl ifanc 16 i 24 oed yng Nghymru—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond ni allwn ddarparu ffigurau ar wahân ar gyfer y Gymru wledig yn yr achos hwn—18.1 y cant dros yr un cyfnod, gan adlewyrchu'r hyn yr ydym wedi'i wneud i ledaenu ffyniant i bob rhan o Gymru.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn siŵr bod pawb ohonom yn cytuno bod y niferoedd mewn gwaith yn bwysig, ond mae ansawdd y swyddi yr un mor bwysig. Mae cynnal swyddi sydd yn talu'n dda yn her enfawr i ni ym Maldwyn. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau y bydd y corff a ddaw i olynu Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru'n darparu swyddi sy'n talu'n dda yn sir Drefaldwyn a fydd yn cynnig cyfle i bobl ifanc aros yno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ffigurau a roddais yn dangos y llwyddiant yr ydym wedi'i gael, er nad oes gennyf yr union ffigurau yr ydych chi a mi'n edrych amdanynt yn nhermau cylchrannu'r rhai rhwng 16 a 24 mlwydd oed. Nid oes dim tystiolaeth bod swyddi i bobl ifanc, mewn unrhyw fodd, yn wahanol i batrwm cyffredinol y cynnydd hwn o 8.3 y cant mewn cyflogaeth yn gyfan gwbl yng nghefn gwlad Cymru yn ystod chwe mlynedd bodolaeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'n amlwg y bydd yn rhaid i unrhyw gyfuniad o gyrrff a ddaw i olynu'r awdurdod datblygu, o ran sgiliau a hyfforddiant neu ddenu a meithrin buddsoddiad, roi sylw i'r mater yr ydym i gyd yn siarad amdano ac yr ydym i

to all parts of Wales.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Fel y gwyddoch, Brif Weinidog, mae cytundeb eithaf eang ar draws y Cynulliad ynglŷn â'r ffaith mai un o'r problemau sy'n rhwystro pobl ifanc rhag cyfrannu at ffyniant economaidd cefn gwlad yw nad ydynt yn gallu prynu tai yn eu cymunedau eu hunain. Gwyddom oll fod trafodaethau yn mynd rhagddynt ynglŷn â thai fforddiadwy a phriodoldeb cynnwys amodau lleol, os oes raid, i sicrhau bod tai yn fforddiadwy i genedlaethau cyntaf a'u bod yn parhau i fod yn fforddiadwy i genedlaethau wedi hynny. Gwelaf o'r ohebiaeth a fu rhwng y Gweinidog a'r pwyllgor priodol ar gynllunio fod y Llywodraeth yn gwrthod y cysyniad o amod lleol. Pam?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae tai fforddiadwy i'w rhentu neu i'w prynu yn fater pwysig, yn enwedig yn sgîl y cynnydd syfrdanol mewn prisiau a welwyd yng Nghymru ac ar draws Prydain—fel mewn nifer o leoedd eraill—yn ystod 2003-04. Yr un oedd y sefyllfa yn 1988-89 ac 1973-74. Mae'r tonnau mawr hyn o godiadau enfawr fel pe baent yn digwydd bob 15 mlynedd. Mae pobl yn dioddef pan fo hyn yn digwydd, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n prynu am y tro cyntaf. Dyna'r hyn sydd yn digwydd yn awr. Ond, mae'r farchnad yn setlo wrth i lefelau tâl godi. Yr ydym yn derbyn bod problem arbennig mewn ardaloedd lle mae lefelau tâl lleol yn eithaf isel ond lle mae prisiau tai, oherwydd y farchnad mewn ail gartrefi ochr yn ochr â'r farchnad gonfensiynol, yn codi. Gwelir hynny mewn rhai ardaloedd yng Nghymru wledig.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydych wedi egluro'r broblem, a chytunaf â chi i raddau helaeth, er nad yn llwyr. Cynigiais ateb i chi, a hoffwn pe baech yn dychwelyd at y pwynt hwnnw. Mae'n amlwg bod y Llywodraeth a'r gwrthbleidiau—a chymdeithas yn gyffredinol—yn derbyn bod angen darparu tai fforddiadwy. Y broblem, fodd bynnag, yw bod cyflogau yn aml yn is mewn ardaloedd gwledig, sy'n golygu ei bod yn anodd i bobl gael morgais. Derbyniwn yr angen i gael tai fforddiadwy, ond yr ydym ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr hefyd yn dweud mai un ffordd o

gyd wedi ymrwymo iddo, sef lledaenu ffyniant i bob rhan o Gymru.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): As you know, First Minister, there is fairly broad agreement across the Assembly that one of the problems preventing young people from contributing towards the economic prosperity of rural areas is their inability to buy homes in their own communities. We all know that discussions are ongoing on affordable housing and on the propriety of placing local conditions, if necessary, to ensure that houses that are affordable to first generations remain affordable to future generations. I see from correspondence between the Minister and the relevant committee on planning that the Government rejects the concept of local conditions. Why?

The First Minister: The issue of affordable houses, for rent or purchase, is important, especially in light of the huge increase in prices seen in Wales and across Britain—as in many other places—during 2003-04. The same situation arose in 1988-89 and in 1973-74. These huge waves of price increases seem to happen every 15 years. People suffer when this happens, especially first-time buyers. That is what we have just seen happen. However, the market settles as pay levels rise. We accept that this is a particular problem in areas where local pay levels are fairly low but where house prices, because of the market in second homes alongside the conventional market, are rising. This is happening in some parts of rural Wales.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You have explained the problem, and I agree with you to some extent, although not wholly. I offered you a solution, and I would be grateful if you could return to that point. It is clear that both Government and opposition—and society in general—accept that affordable housing needs to be provided. The problem, however, is that wages are often lower in rural areas, making it difficult for people to obtain mortgages. We accept the need to provide affordable housing, but we on this side of the Chamber advocate the inclusion of local conditions in

sicrhau tai sy'n fforddiadwy o un genhedlaeth i'r nesaf yw drwy gynnwys amod lleol fel rhan o bolisi cynllunio. Mae eich Llywodraeth chi wedi gwrthod hynny. Pam?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi codi'r gyllideb ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy i'w prynu neu i'w rhentu 60 y cant dros dair blynedd y gyllideb bresennol. Felly, awdurdodau lleol sydd i addasu'r codiad er mwyn estyn y cymorth ar draws y maes hwn i gyd. Nid wyf wedi gweld tystiolaeth hyd yn hyn y byddai dewis yr un polisi a roddwch ger ein bron yn well na gadael i awdurdodau lleol, gyda'r codiad enfawr yn y grant sydd ar gael dros y tair blynedd, ddod o hyd i ateb sydd yn addas i'w hardaloedd eu hunain.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Sori, Brif Weinidog, ond mae'n rhaid imi geisio cael ateb. Yr wyf am wybod beth yw eich gwrthwynebiad chi i bolisi amod lleol. Mae pawb yn derbyn bod problem, fod angen mwy o arian yn y system, a bod angen i ddatblygwyr preifat ac awdurdodau lleol weithio gyda'i gilydd. Ond, yr hyn nad wyf fi'n ei ddeall—ac efallai y gallwch chi egluro—yw pam nad ydych yn barod i'r polisi amod lleol ddigwydd yng Nghymru er ei fod yn gweithio mewn ardaloedd yn Lloegr. Nid wyf am glywed gennych fod polisiâu eraill yn well, ond yr wyf am glywed pam yr ydych yn gwrthod y polisi penodol hwn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn meddwl eich bod yn anghywir wrth ddweud bod y polisi hwn yn gweithio mewn ardaloedd yn Lloegr. Os oes gennych dystiolaeth ei fod yn gweithio, fel yr oeddech yn honni, rhwch y dystiolaeth ger fy mron i neu gerbron Edwina Hart fel y Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb am hyn. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw ein bod ni wedi clustnodi mwy o arian, nid dim ond sôn am yr angen am fwy o arian. Yr ydym wedi rhoi 60 y cant yn fwy dros dair blynedd, ac mae hwnnw'n gynnydd enfawr. Yr ydym yn gadael yr hyblygrwydd i ymateb i'r cwestiwn o sut i sicrhau bod tai fforddiadwy ar gael i'w rhentu neu i'w prynu yn nwylo'r awdurdodau lleol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf am ofyn ichi am y pedwerydd tro: beth yw eich gwrthwynebiad i'r polisi? Tynnaf eich sylw at y llythyr a anfonwyd at awdurdodau lleol gan Sue Essex

planning policy as a means of ensuring that affordable housing is available from one generation to the next. Your Government rejects this. Why?

The First Minister: We have increased the budget for affordable houses for purchase or rent by 60 per cent over the three years of the current budget. Therefore, it is up to local authorities to make use of this in order to provide assistance across the piece. I have not seen any evidence as yet that adopting the single policy that you have put before us would be an improvement on allowing local authorities, with the huge increase in the grant over three years, to find a solution that is appropriate to their own areas.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am sorry, First Minister, but I must press you for an answer. I want to know why you are opposed to a policy of placing local conditions. Everyone accepts that there is a problem, that the system needs more funding, and that private developers and local authorities need to collaborate. However, what I do not understand—and perhaps you could explain—is why you are not prepared for the policy of placing local conditions to be applied in Wales even though it works in some parts of England. What I want to hear from you is not that other policies are better, but why you are opposed to this particular policy.

The First Minister: I do not think that you are right to say that this is working in some parts of England. If you have evidence that it is working, as you suggested, please pass it on to me or to Edwina Hart as the Minister with responsibility for this field. The important point is that we have allocated more money, and not just talked about the need for more money. We have provided 60 per cent more funding over three years, which represents a huge increase. We are giving local authorities the flexibility to respond to the issue of how to ensure that a sufficient stock of affordable housing for purchase or rent is available.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I will ask you for the fourth time: why do you oppose the policy? I draw your attention to a letter sent by Sue Essex to local authorities in 2003. She says in

yn 2003. Dywed yn y llythyr y byddai'n fodlon—a thybïaf fod hyn yn berthnasol i'r Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb yn awr—edrych ar bolisiau gan gynnwys polisi amod lleol, cyn belled â bod amgylchiadau lleol yn bodoli a bod tystiolaeth y byddai hynny'n gweithio. Ond, mae eich Llywodraeth wedi gwrthod dweud wrth awdurdodau lleol pa fath o dystiolaeth fyddai ei hangen. O'r atebion a roddwyd gennych hyd yn hyn, yr wyf yn cymryd eich bod yn gwrthod polisi amod lleol. Am y pedwerydd tro, a wnewch chi ddweud pam?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r stori yn dechrau newid yn awr. Yr wyf fi'n gofyn am y dystiolaeth, ond yr ydych yn dweud yn awr fod Sue Essex wedi bod yn gofyn am y dystiolaeth. Yr wyf fi yn hollol gyson wrth ofyn am y dystiolaeth. Yr ydych yn honni rhywbeth heb roi tystiolaeth tu ôl i hynny. Pa dystiolaeth sydd gennych fod hwn yn rhan allweddol o'r polisi cyfan, a hynny yn well na phe baem yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol, gyda 60 y cant yn fwy o adnoddau dros dair blynedd, sicrhau bod tai fforddiadwy i'w rhentu ac i'w prynu ar gael yn eu hardaloedd? Credaf taw gadael hyn yn nwylo awdurdodau lleol yw'r polisi gorau, gan roi iddynt y cynnydd o 60 y cant yn yr arian a ddarparwn.

the letter that she would be prepared—and I take it that this would apply to the Minister who is currently responsible—to consider the policy of placing local conditions among others, as long as local circumstances applied and that there was evidence to support it. However, your Government has refused to tell local authorities what kind of evidence is required. I take it from your responses so far that you are rejecting the policy of placing local conditions. For the fourth time, will you tell us why?

The First Minister: The story has started to change now. I am asking for evidence, but you are now saying that Sue Essex has been asking for evidence. I have been consistent in requesting that evidence. You make claims but you do not back them up with evidence. What evidence do you have that this is a crucial part of overall policy, and that adopting it would be better than allowing local authorities, with 60 per cent more funding over three years, to ensure that affordable houses for purchase or rent are available in their areas? I believe that the best policy is to leave it to local authorities, which will have 60 per cent more funding at their disposal.

Ariannu Sefydliadau Addysg Uwch The Funding of Higher Education Institutions

Q2 Glyn Davies: What plans does the First Minister have to close the gap between the funding of higher education institutions in Wales and similar institutions in England? OAQ0674(FM)

The First Minister: Our agreed tuition fee policy for 2007-08 and beyond will ensure that Welsh higher education institutions have additional funding. We have agreed to consider whether further steps are required to put our higher education institutions on an equivalent financial footing to counterparts elsewhere.

Glyn Davies: Perhaps the most important aspect of the agreement that you recently came to with other party leaders was the commitment to closing the longstanding funding gap between higher education

C2 Glyn Davies: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i gau'r bwlch rhwng ariannu sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru a sefydliadau tebyg yn Lloegr? OAQ0674(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd y polisi yr ydym wedi cytuno arno ar ffioedd dysgu am 2007-08 ac wedi hynny yn sicrhau y caiff sefydliadau addysg uwch Cymru gyllid ychwanegol. Yr ydym wedi cytuno i ystyried a oes angen camau pellach i roi ein sefydliadau addysg uwch ar yr un tir yn ariannol â sefydliadau cyfatebol mewn mannau eraill.

Glyn Davies: Efallai mai'r agwedd bwysicaf ar y cytundeb a wnaethoch yn ddiweddar gydag arweinwyr y pleidiau eraill oedd yr ymrwymiad i gau'r bwlch sydd yn bod ers tro rhwng yr arian a gaiff sefydliadau addysg

institutions in Wales and in England. What steps have you taken to quantify what that gap is? Will you give us a commitment that when the budget comes forward, it will close that gap?

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: I think that you are going slightly ahead of what was agreed with the three other party leaders here. If there is a gap, then we want to bottom it out, and, on the basis of evidence that such a gap exists, to proceed to put that into the budget round with a view to closing it. At this moment, because of the different methods according to which the figures are provided, the only evidence that there is a gap comes from Higher Education Wales, which put that in evidence to the Rees report. The Rees report refers to, but does not necessarily endorse, the estimate given by Higher Education Wales. Since the agreement with the three other party leaders, we have referred this matter to the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales and asked it whether it can bottom out exactly what the gap is. We need clear evidence and we need to overcome the differences in counting methodology between the funding councils in England and Wales. We want to know exactly what the gap is.

Janet Ryder: That is an interesting response, First Minister, because, last Wednesday, in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee meeting, we received two reports, both from Higher Education Wales, one of which contained a table detailing the difference between the unit of resource for English universities and that for Welsh universities. The table included capital, 'Reaching Higher' money, and a whole range of different calculations, and made the situation clear. Let me give you some of those figures, First Minister. In 1997-98, when Labour took over Government in Westminster, Wales was funding higher education to the tune of £4,586 per unit of resource, compared with £4,577 in England. Therefore, Wales was ahead at that point. When you took over in the Assembly, England was ahead of Wales, with a difference of £158 per unit of resource. In 2004-05, Wales is £391 behind England. Can

uwch yng Nghymru a'r rhai yn Lloegr. Pa gamau yr ydych wedi'u cymryd i fesur beth yw maint y bwlch hwnnw? A rowch ymrwymiad inni y bydd y gyllideb, pan ddaw ger ein bron, yn cau'r bwlch hwnnw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn meddwl eich bod yn mynd ychydig ar y blaen i'r hyn y cytunwyd arno gydag arweinwyr y tair plaid arall yma. Os oes bwlch, yna mae arnom eisiau pennu beth ydyw, ac, ar sail tystiolaeth bod bwlch o'r fath yn bodoli, mynd ati i roi hynny yng nghylch y gyllideb gyda'r nod o'i gau. Ar hyn o bryd, oherwydd y dulliau gwahanol o ddarparu ffigurau, yr unig dystiolaeth bod bwlch yw honno gan Addysg Uwch Cymru, a roddodd hynny mewn tystiolaeth i adroddiad Rees. Mae adroddiad Rees yn cyfeirio at yr amcangyfrif a roddwyd gan Addysg Uwch Cymru, ond nid yw'n ei ategu o reidrwydd. Ers y cytundeb gydag arweinwyr y tair plaid arall, yr ydym wedi cyfeirio'r mater hwn at Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru a gofyn iddo a all bennu beth yn union yw'r bwlch. Mae angen tystiolaeth glir ac mae angen goresgyn y gwahaniaethau yn y fethodoleg gyfrifo rhwng y cynghorau cyllido yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae arnom eisiau gwybod beth yn union yw'r bwlch.

Janet Ryder: Mae hynny'n ymateb diddorol, Brif Weinidog, oherwydd, ddydd Mercher diwethaf, yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, cawsom ddau adroddiad, ill dau gan Addysg Uwch Cymru, un ohonynt yn cynnwys tabl yn rhoi manylion am y gwahaniaeth rhwng yr uned adnoddau i brifysgolion Lloegr a honno i brifysgolion Cymru. Yr oedd y tabl yn cynnwys cyfalaf, arian 'Ymgeisio yn Uwch', a llu o gyfrifiadau gwahanol, a darluniai'r sefyllfa'n eglur. Gadewch imi roi rhai o'r ffigurau hynny ichi, Brif Weinidog. Yn 1997-98, pan gymerodd Llafur awenau Llywodraeth yn San Steffan, yr oedd Cymru'n cyllido addysg uwch ar sail £4,586 am bob uned adnoddau, o gymharu â £4,577 yn Lloegr. Felly, yr oedd Cymru ar y blaen bryd hynny. Pan gymerasoch yr awenau yn y Cynulliad, yr oedd Lloegr ar y blaen i Gymru, gyda gwahaniaeth o £158 am bob uned adnoddau. Yn 2004-05, mae Cymru'n cael £391 yn llai na Lloegr. A

you explain why your Government has failed to fund higher education in Wales to the tune of £391 per unit of resource?

The First Minister: Well, there we are: you think that you know the answer. However, I think that everyone accepts that there are differences in how the figures are calculated in England and Wales. Our commitment, signed with the three other party leaders, is to find out exactly what, on an objective basis, is the difference—if, indeed, there is a difference. Some argue that there is no difference in funding. However, we will proceed on the basis of the evidence, and, when we have that evidence, we will take the appropriate steps to correct the funding gap. I believe that the professors who did the most recent review—Professors Bull and Cooke—said that, on a straight funding council comparison, Wales is on a par with England. So, there is no funding gap there. However, because there are other funding streams—in some Wales comes out well, and in others it does not—then the final calculation is quite difficult and cloudy. We intend to remove that cloudiness, and proceed on the basis of having bottomed out what the unit-of-resource difference really is.

allwch esbonio pam y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi methu â rhoi £391 o gyllid fesul pob uned adnoddau i addysg uwch yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wel, dyna ni: yr ydych yn meddwl eich bod yn gwybod yr ateb. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod pawb yn derbyn bod gwahaniaethau yn y modd y cyfrifir y ffigurau yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Ein hymrwymiad ni, a lofnodwyd gydag arweinwyr y tair plaid arall, yw canfod beth yn union, ar sail wrthrychol, yw'r gwahaniaeth—os oes gwahaniaeth, yn wir. Dadleua rhai nad oes gwahaniaeth yn y cyllid. Fodd bynnag, awn ymlaen ar sail y dystiolaeth, a phan fydd y dystiolaeth honno gennym, cymerwn y camau priodol i unioni'r bwlch yn y cyllid. Credaf i'r athrawon a wnaeth yr adolygiad diweddaraf—yr Athro Bull a'r Athro Cooke—ddweud bod Cymru a Lloegr yn gyfartal o gymharu'n uniongyrchol rhwng y ddau gyngor cyllido. Felly, nid oes dim bwlch o ran y cyllid yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd bod ffrydiau cyllido eraill—mewn rhai mae Cymru'n gwneud yn dda, ond nid mewn eraill—mae'r cyfrifiad terfynol yn eithaf anodd a niwlog. Bwriadwn ddileu'r niwlogrwydd hwnnw, a symud ymlaen wedi pennu'n union beth yw'r gwahaniaeth fesul uned adnoddau.

Busnesau Bach Small Businesses

Q3 Kirsty Williams: What is the Assembly Government doing to help small businesses prosper? OAQ0670(FM)

C3 Kirsty Williams: Beth y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i helpu busnesau bach i ffynnu? OAQ0670(FM)

The First Minister: There have been over 1,300 offers of Assembly investment grants for small businesses since they were introduced a few years ago, with a combined value of almost £40 million.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynigiwyd dros 1,300 o grantiau buddsoddi i fusnesau bach gan y Cynulliad ers eu cyflwyno ychydig o flynyddoedd yn ôl, gyda chyfanswm gwerth o bron £40 miliwn.

Kirsty Williams: The business community that I talk to is becoming increasingly baffled by the way in which your Government is bringing the WDA into Government. After the announcement of the decision we had a consultation about it, and, last week, we had the perversity of the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, whose department has allegedly been overseeing the work of the WDA, announcing a due diligence report, effectively admitting that he

Kirsty Williams: Mae'r gymuned fusnes y byddaf fi'n siarad â hwy'n cael eu drysu fwyfwy gan y modd y mae eich Llywodraeth yn dod ag Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru i mewn i'r Llywodraeth. Ar ôl cyhoeddi'r penderfyniad cawsom ymgynghoriad ynglŷn ag ef, a'r wythnos diwethaf, cawsom sefyllfa wrthun, sef bod y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, y mae ei adran, fe honnir, wedi bod yn goruchwylio gwaith yr awdurdod datblygu, yn cyhoeddi

had done the equivalent of buying a house and deciding to carry out the survey on it a year later. In seeking to do that report now, the Minister has, effectively, conceded that he was either duped by the WDA or negligent in monitoring its work. Which do you think that he was guilty of?

The First Minister: That was a false contrast, ignoring third, fourth and fifth possibilities. It is not either one or the other, it is a third. The chief executive of the WDA decided to do his own in-house review of certain divisions of the WDA, which produced some extremely interesting data. In response to that, Andrew Davies decided to extend that review to the whole of the WDA under standard due diligence principles, not excluding the Wales Tourist Board. However, it was all started from an internal report by the chief executive of the WDA. Perhaps next time you ask me a question, you will consider the facts, as well as your funny ways of putting questions

Christine Chapman: You may be aware that one facility that helps small businesses in their early development, the graduate teleworking initiative business incubation facility in the Valleys Innovation Centre in my constituency, has used European structural funds, and has recently failed in its application for further Objective 1 support. This facility plays an important role in encouraging graduates to set up in the south Wales Valleys, supporting them in the critical early stages, and providing a platform for innovation and entrepreneurship. Do you agree that such support for young businesses is vital if we are to establish the thriving and prosperous Wales to which we all aspire? I have written to the Minister for Economic Development and Transport on this subject, but I would appreciate some comments from you on what other avenues can be explored to ensure that this crucial mechanism of support, which has done a great deal for people in my constituency, and in other constituencies, can be continued.

adroddiad diwydrwydd dyladwy, gan gyfaddef i bob pwrpas ei fod wedi gwneud yr un peth â phrynu tŷ a phenderfynu gwneud yr arolwg arno flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach. Wrth geisio gwneud yr adroddiad hwnnw'n awr, mae'r Gweinidog, i bob pwrpas, wedi cyfaddef ei fod naill ai wedi cael ei dwyllo gan y WDA neu wedi bod yn esgeulus wrth fonitro ei waith. O ba un y bu'n euog, yn eich tyb chi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyferbyniad ffug oedd hwnnw, yn anwybyddu trydydd, pedwerydd a phumed posibilrwydd. Nid y naill neu'r llall ydyw, trydydd peth ydyw. Penderfynodd prif weithredwr yr awdurdod datblygu wneud ei adolygiad mewnol ei hun o rai adrannau o'r WDA a gynhyrchodd ddata diddorol dros ben. Mewn ymateb i hynny, penderfynodd Andrew Davies ymestyn yr adolygiad i gynnwys y cyfan o'r WDA o dan egwyddorion diwydrwydd dyladwy safonol, heb eithrio Bwrdd Croeso Cymru. Fodd bynnag, deilliodd y cyfan o adroddiad mewnol gan brif weithredwr y WDA. Y tro nesaf y byddwch yn gofyn cwestiwn imi, efallai y gwnewch ystyried y ffeithiau, yn ogystal â'ch ffordd ryfedd o ofyn cwestiynau.

Christine Chapman: Efallai eich bod yn ymwybodol bod un cyfleuster sy'n helpu busnesau bach yn ystod eu datblygiad cynnar, cyfleuster hybu busnesau menter teleweithio i raddedigion yng Nghanolfan Arloesi'r Cymoedd yn fy etholaeth, wedi defnyddio cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop, a'i fod wedi methu'n ddiweddar yn ei gais am ragor o gymorth Amcan 1. Mae'r cyfleuster hwn yn chwarae rôl bwysig mewn annog graddedigion i sefydlu busnesau yng Nghymoedd y De, gan roi cymorth iddynt yn y camau cynnar hollbwysig, a rhoi llwyfan i arloesedd ac entrepreneuriaeth. A ydych yn cytuno bod cefnogaeth o'r fath i fusnesau ifanc yn hanfodol os ydym am sefydlu'r Gymru ffyniannus a llewyrchus yr ydym i gyd am ei gweld? Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ar y pwnc hwn, ond byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi rhai sylwadau gennych ynglŷn â pha opsiynau eraill y gellid eu hystyried i sicrhau bod y mecanwaith cymorth allweddol hwn sydd wedi gwneud cymaint i helpu pobl yn fy etholaeth i, ac mewn etholaethau eraill, yn parhau ar gael.

The First Minister: I have visited the Valleys Innovation Centre and very much admired its work. I strongly endorse the principle of persuading graduates to get into business early in this way; it is a very sound one. I do not have any individual knowledge of the particular application to the Welsh European Funding Office, the local or strategic partnership, or whatever it was, so I cannot comment on that, but I will ask Andrew Davies to write to you.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): I take you back to the audit and due diligence inquiry of the WDA, First Minister. When did Andrew Davies first inform you of his decision to conduct this inquiry, were you part of that decision, and did it go to Cabinet?

The First Minister: You have used the words 'audit', and 'inquiry'. Let us establish clearly that it is a review and not an audit or an inquiry. One word is better than three. I was made aware of the decision, although I do not remember on which particular day, and I approved of it.

Michael German: To quote your Minister, it is an 'audit and due diligence review'. We are clear that that is what he said. The commissioning of this audit and due diligence review raises many questions, quite apart from the suspicion that it might have diverted attention on the day it was announced from the job losses at Sony in Bridgend, and quite apart from the lack of courtesy in not informing the chair of the WDA in advance of announcing such a review. It raises questions about what on earth your Minister has been doing for the last two years. He has always been ready to take the credit for the good work of the WDA. If he has now unearthed some problem, what on earth has he been doing for two years? Given that the WDA already is audited internally and externally, do you not think that, if there is a problem, rather than having another internal review, as is his intention, it would be better to have an

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi ymweld â Chanolfan Arloesi'r Cymoedd ac yr oeddwn yn edmygu ei gwaith yn fawr. Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r egwyddor o berswadio graddedigion i sefydlu busnesau'n gynnar yn y dull hwn; mae'n un rhagorol iawn. Nid oes gennyf wybodaeth benodol am y cais arbennig hwn i Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru, y bartneriaeth leol neu strategol, neu beth bynnag ydoedd, felly ni allaf wneud sylw ar hynny, ond gofynnaf i Andrew Davies ysgrifennu atoch.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Brif Weinidog, yr wyf am fynd â chi'n ôl at yr yr ymchwiliad archwilio a diwydrwydd dyladwy i'r WDA. Pa bryd y cawsoch wybod gan Andrew Davies am ei benderfyniad i gynnal yr ymchwiliad hwn, a oeddech yn rhan o'r penderfyniad hwnnw, ac a gafodd ei drafod gan y Cabinet?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi defnyddio'r geiriau 'archwiliad', ac 'ymchwiliad'. Gadewch inni fod yn eglur mai adolygiad yw hwn ac nid archwiliad nac ymchwiliad. Mae un gair yn well na thri. Cefais fy hysbysu am y penderfyniad, er na allaf gofio ar ba ddiwrnod yn union, a chymeradwyais y penderfyniad.

Michael German: A dyfynnu eich Gweinidog, 'adolygiad archwilio a diwydrwydd dyladwy' ydyw. Gwyddom mai dyna a ddywedodd. Mae comisiynu'r adolygiad archwilio a diwydrwydd dyladwy hwn yn codi nifer o gwestiynau, ar wahân i'r amheuaeth ei fod wedi tynnu sylw ar y diwrnod pan gyhoeddwyd bod swyddi i gael eu colli yn Sony ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, heb sôn am y diffyg cwrteisi o beidio â hysbysu cadeirydd y WDA cyn cyhoeddi adolygiad o'r fath. Mae'n codi cwestiynau ynglŷn â beth ar y ddaear y mae eich Gweinidog wedi bod yn ei wneud yn ystod y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf. Mae wedi bod yn barod bob amser i dderbyn y clod am waith da y WDA. Os yw wedi darganfod rhyw broblem yn awr, beth ar y ddaear y mae wedi bod yn ei wneud ers dwy flynedd? O gofio bod y WDA yn cael ei archwilio'n fewnol ac yn allanol, onid ydych yn credu, os oes problem, y byddai'n well cael adolygiad

external review, with independent people to oversee the work being done?

The First Minister: You are skating along on a wonderful wave of superficiality there, Mike, if I can put it that way. I do not think that you listened to the answer I gave to Kirsty Williams two minutes ago. This all arises from a report by Gareth Hall, the chief executive of the WDA. No-one told him to do that report—he simply did it. He may have had his own concerns—we do not know—but that was not a matter for us. However, the outcome of that review prompted the view that it would be a good idea to conduct a due diligence review of the WDA, and not to rely merely on what had been found in a review of a particular section of the WDA done by the chief executive. You must take that on board. That may be inconvenient for that amazing line of speculative conclusions that you wish to draw for various political reasons, but I assure you that it arises entirely from the review carried out by Gareth Hall. It was not prompted by us—it was done quite autonomously by the WDA, but it raised questions, which led Andrew Davies to take the decision to hold this due diligence review.

2.20 p.m.

Michael German: It is not speculation that Andrew Davies did not grant the chair of the WDA the courtesy of informing him, before the announcement was made, that he was going to conduct an audit and diligence review of the WDA. If this is the defining feature of your second Assembly, as you put it, do you not think it would have been wise to announce that you were conducting a diligence review of Education and Learning Wales, the Wales Tourist Board and the WDA together, if that is the appropriate way of going about things? Or is there a fundamental worry underpinning all of this that there is something wrong inside the WDA that you want to find out about? Should not a due diligence inquiry for all three organisations have been conducted at

allanol gyda phobl annibynnol yn goruchwyllo'r gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud, yn hytrach na chynnal adolygiad mewnol arall?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn traethu'n rhyfeddol o arwynebol, Mike, os gallaf ei fynegi felly. Nid wyf yn credu eich bod wedi gwrandao ar yr ateb a roddais i Kirsty Williams ddwy funud yn ôl. Mae hyn i gyd yn deillio o adroddiad gan Gareth Hall, prif weithredwr y WDA. Ni ddywedodd neb wrtho am baratoi'r adroddiad hwnnw—mynd ati i'w wneud a wnaeth. Efallai fod ganddo'i bryderon ei hun—ni wyddom ddim am hynny—ond nid oedd a wnelom ni ddim â hynny. Fodd bynnag, arweiniodd canlyniad yr adroddiad at benderfynu y byddai'n syniad da cynnal adolygiad diwydrwydd dyladwy o'r WDA, a pheidio â dibynnu'n unig ar yr hyn a ddarganfuwyd mewn adolygiad o adran benodol o'r WDA a gynhaliwyd gan y prif weithredwr. Rhaid i chi dderbyn hynny. Efallai fod hynny'n anghyfleus i chi oherwydd eich bod yn dymuno llunio casgliadau dyfaliadol am resymau gwleidyddol, ond gallaf eich sicrhau ei fod yn deillio'n gyfan gwbl o'r adolygiad a gynhaliwyd gan Gareth Hall. Ni chafodd ei annog gennym ni—gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad gan y WDA o'i ben a'i bastwn ei hun, ond yr oedd yn codi cwestiynau, ac arweiniodd hynny at benderfyniad Andrew Davies i gynnal yr adolygiad diwydrwydd dyladwy hwn.

Michael German: Nid ffrwyth dyfalu yw dweud na fu Andrew Davies yn ddigon cwrtais i hysbysu cadeirydd y WDA cyn gwneud y cyhoeddiad ei fod am gynnal adolygiad archwilio a diwydrwydd o'r WDA. Os mai hyn yw'r nodwedd sy'n diffinio'ch ail Gynulliad, fel yr ydych yn ei alw, onid ydych yn credu y byddai wedi bod yn ddoeth cyhoeddi eich bod yn cynnal adolygiad diwydrwydd o Ddysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, Bwrdd Croeso Cymru a'r WDA gyda'i gilydd, os mai hynny yw'r dull priodol o wneud pethau? Ynteu a oes pryder sylfaenol sy'n sail i hyn oll, sef bod rhywbeth o'i le o fewn y WDA a'ch bod am ddarganfod beth yw hynny? Oni ddylai ymchwiliad diwydrwydd dyladwy i'r tri sefydliad fod wedi cael ei gynnal ar y dechrau, sef y broses

the beginning, which would be the normal process in a merger of any sort for any buyer?

The First Minister: Again, you seem to be completely unwilling, for reasons about which I can only speculate, to take on board the fact that this due diligence review originated from an internal report that was done autonomously by the chief executive of the WDA, without prompting from us. It led to the emergence of certain facts and figures about the performance of the international investment division of the WDA, about a mismatch between resources and results and so forth. The due diligence review is an extension of that, if you like. The due diligence review principles will apply to other Assembly sponsored public bodies as well, to the degree necessary.

arferol mewn uniad o unrhyw fath ar gyfer unrhyw brynwr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Unwaith eto, yr ydych yn ymddangos yn gwbl anfodlon, am resymau na allaf ond dyfalu yn eu cylch, derbyn y ffaith bod yr adolygiad diwydrwydd dyladwy hwn wedi deillio o adroddiad mewnol a wnaethpwyd gan brif weithredwr y WDA o'i ben a'i bastwn ei hun, heb ddim anogaeth gennym ni. Arweiniodd hynny at ddatgelu ffeithiau a ffigurau penodol am berfformiad adain buddsoddi rhyngwladol y WDA, ynghylch anghysondeb rhwng adnoddau a chanlyniadau ac yn y blaen. Mae'r adolygiad diwydrwydd dyladwy'n estyniad o hynny, os mynnwch. Bydd egwyddorion yr adolygiad diwydrwydd dyladwy'n berthnasol hefyd i gyrrff cyhoeddus eraill a noddur gan y Cynulliad, i'r graddau a fydd yn angenrheidiol.

Datblygu Economaidd yn Ne Ddwyrain Cymru Economic Development in South East Wales

Q4 John Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on economic development in south-east Wales? OAQ0676(FM)

C4 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ddatblygu economaidd yn y De-ddwyrain? OAQ0676(FM)

The First Minister: I am delighted to report positive progress on economic development in the Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouth, Newport and Torfaen local authority areas. Taking that as a definition of south-east Wales, there are 11,000 more people in employment now than there were in 1999.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch o gael cyhoeddi cynnydd positif o ran datblygu economaidd yn ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol Blaenau Gwent, Caerffili, Merthyr Tudful, Mynwy, Casnewydd a Thor-faen. Gan gymryd hynny fel diffiniad o'r De-ddwyrain, mae 11,000 yn fwy o bobl mewn gwaith yn awr nag a oedd yn 1999.

John Griffiths: Newport Unlimited, the urban regeneration company, has done a great job, having been set up and taken forward by the Welsh Assembly Government and partners. It has produced a wide-ranging blueprint that covers economic development, housing, transport and leisure, under which a great deal is happening and is about to happen. In recognising those achievements, Rhodri, do you agree that continuing support from the Welsh Assembly Government and partners will produce further impressive development and success for Newport and the wider sub-regional economy?

John Griffiths: Mae Newport Unlimited, y cwmni adfywio trefol, wedi gwneud gwaith ardderchog, ar ôl cael ei sefydlu a'i ddatblygu gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r partneriaid. Mae wedi cynhyrchu glasbrint eang ei gwmpas sy'n cynnwys datblygu economaidd, tai, trafniadaeth a hamdden, ac mae llawer yn digwydd ac ar fin digwydd. Wrth gydnabod y cyflawniadau hynny, Rhodri, a ydych yn cytuno y bydd parhad yng nghefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r partneriaid yn arwain at ddatblygu a llwyddiant pellach i Gasnewydd a'r economi is-ranbarthol ehangach?

The First Minister: You will appreciate, John, that I never make financial commitments from the lectern, but the principle of what Newport Unlimited is charged with doing, namely, delivering a vibrant city centre, a high-quality office offer, improving the environment and changing the image of Newport, is on the way to being achieved. Newport and the whole of the former Gwent area can position itself better to attract growth from the M4 corridor in a range of high-tech manufacturing and office employment. This can be seen most recently in the huge success of attracting civil service office employment, with, I believe, 12,000 jobs at National Statistics and Her Majesty's Prison Service.

William Graham: I am grateful for your indication that things are improving in Newport, but the records do not altogether substantiate what you say. During the first Assembly, in 1999, there were 17,400 manufacturing jobs in Newport; by the end of your first administration, that had reduced to 12,000. Let us hope that during your current administration we can look for something better and, hopefully, Newport Unlimited will be able to carry out your plans.

The First Minister: I gave some facts and figures; I did not merely assert the principle that things were getting better in Newport or south-east Wales, to use the formulation of the question that I was answering. As regards Newport in particular, I mentioned that there are, I believe, 12,000 jobs on the way from National Statistics and Her Majesty's Prison Service.

Newport has survived the potential disaster of the closure of the heavy end of the steelworks at Llanwern better, perhaps, than we had expected. There are still some 14,000 or 15,000 people working at the rolling mills end of Llanwern. That is perhaps more than we thought that there would be in 2001 when the original announcement regarding closing the heavy end was made. I appreciate what you say about manufacturing; it has been under the cosh while the pound has been far too strong relative to the euro over the past six or seven years. It is difficult to be fully

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn sylweddoli, John, na fyddaf byth yn gwneud addewidion ariannol o'r fan hon, ond mae egwyddor yr hyn y mae Newport Unlimited yn gyfrifol am ei wneud, sef creu canol dinas bywiog, swyddfeydd o safon uchel, gwella'r amgylchedd a newid delwedd Casnewydd, ar y ffordd i gael ei gyflawni. Bydd yn haws i Gasnewydd a'r cyfan o'r hen Went allu denu twf o goridor yr M4 mewn pob math o ddiwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu uwch dechnoleg a swyddi mewn swyddfeydd. Gwelwyd hyn yn fwyaf diweddar yn y llwyddiant mawr wrth ddenu swyddi'r gwasanaeth sifil, gyda 12,000 o swyddi, fe gredaf, mewn Ystadegau Gwladol a Gwasanaeth Carchardai ei Mawrhydi.

William Graham: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am fynegi bod pethau'n gwella yng Nghasnewydd, ond nid yw'r ffigurau'n cadarnhau'r hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud. Yn ystod y Cynulliad cyntaf, yn 1999, yr oedd 17,400 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghasnewydd; erbyn diwedd eich gweinyddiaeth gyntaf, yr oedd y nifer wedi gostwng i 12,000. Gadewch inni obeithio y gallwn edrych ymlaen at rywbeth gwell yn ystod eich gweinyddiaeth bresennol, ac y bydd Newport Unlimited, gobeithio, yn gallu gwireddu eich cynlluniau.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhoddais rai ffeithiau a ffigurau; nid datgan yr egwyddor bod pethau'n gwella yng Nghasnewydd neu'r Ddeddwyrain, a defnyddio ffurf y cwestiwn yr oeddwn yn ei ateb, oedd y cyfan a wneuthum. O ran Casnewydd yn benodol, dywedais fod 12,000 o swyddi, fe gredaf, ar y ffordd o'r Ystadegau Gwladol a Gwasanaeth Carchardai ei Mawrhydi

Mae Casnewydd wedi dod drwy'r hyn a allai fod wedi bod yn drychineb wedi cau'r gwaith trwm yng ngwaith dur Llan-wern yn well, efallai, na'r hyn y byddem wedi ei ddisgwyl. Mae tua 14,000 neu 15,000 o bobl yn parhau i weithio yn y melinau rholio yn Llan-wern. Mae hynny efallai'n fwy nag y byddem wedi ei ddisgwyl yn 2001 pan wnaethpwyd y cyhoeddiad gwreiddiol ynglŷn â chau'r gwaith trwm. Yr wyf yn cydnabod yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud am weithgynhyrchu, mae wedi bod o dan yr ordd tra bo'r bunt wedi bod yn llawer rhy gryf o'i chymharu â'r

competitive in manufacturing until you get the pound and the euro on a par. Nevertheless, I think that Newport has a good future in manufacturing and in the service industries.

David Davies: Will you acknowledge that if we are serious about helping manufacturing businesses in Newport to compete with the low-wage economies of Asia, rather than setting up extra quangos such as Newport Unlimited, we should be lobbying central Government for a cut in corporation tax and to lift the restrictive employment conditions that are making many businesses think twice before taking extra people on?

The First Minister: To hear a Conservative talking about sympathy for the manufacturing industry is rather like hearing King Herod express his concern for the first-born. If you look at the figures from when your party was in power, the manufacturing industry imploded and, on several occasions, had to survive horrendous boom-and-bust periods, in which the busts were far worse than any benefits seen from the boom. Under Labour, we have seen unemployment come down to a third of what it was when the Conservatives were in power. We have a good record in that regard, compared with anything that was achieved during the 18 years of Conservative rule.

Ewro dros y chwech neu saith mlynedd diwethaf. Bydd yn anodd bod yn gystadleuol iawn mewn gweithgynhyrchu hyd nes y bydd cyfartaledd rhwng y bunt a'r ewro. Er hynny, yr wyf yn credu bod gan Gasnewydd ddyfodol disglair mewn gweithgynhyrchu ac yn y diwydiannau gwasanaethu.

David Davies: A wnewch gydnabod os ydym o ddifrif ynglŷn â helpu busnesau gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghasnewydd i gystadlu gyda'r economïau cyflog isel yn Asia y dylem, yn hytrach na sefydlu rhagor o gwangos fel Newport Unlimited, fod yn llobio'r llywodraeth ganolog i dorri'r dreth gorfforaethol ac i ddiddymu'r amodau cyflogi rhwystrol sy'n gwneud i fusnesau feddwl ddwywaith cyn cyflogi rhagor o bobl?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae clywed Ceidwadwr yn mynegi cydymdeimlad tuag at y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu fel clywed y Brenin Herod yn mynegi ei bryder am y cyntaf-anedig. Os edrychwch ar y ffigurau am y cyfnod pan oedd eich plaid chi mewn grym, gwelwyd y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu yn crebachu'n ddifrifol ac, ar sawl achlysur, bu'n rhaid iddo ddioddef cyfnodau o ffyniant-a-dirwasgiad, gyda'r dirwasgiad yn llawer gwaeth nag unrhyw fuddion a welwyd yn sgîl y ffyniant. O dan Lafur, yr ydym wedi gweld diweithdra'n gostwng i draean yr hyn ydoedd pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym. Mae gennym record dda yn hynny o beth, o'i chymharu ag unrhyw beth a gyflawnwyd yn ystod 18 mlynedd teyrnasiad y Ceidwadwyr.

Y Gyllideb Ewropeaidd The European Budget

Q5 Helen Mary Jones: What matters concerning the European budget does the First Minister intend to discuss in his next meeting with UK Government Ministers? OAQ0661(FM)

The First Minister: I consistently raise this issue with UK Government Ministers at almost every opportunity I get, including last Friday at the launch of the European presidency.

Helen Mary Jones: I think that we would all submit that if that is the best that you can do, it is not impressive. Will you acknowledge

C5 Helen Mary Jones: Pa faterion ynghylch y gyllideb Ewropeaidd y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn bwriadu eu trafod yn ei gyfarfod nesaf gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol? OAQ0661(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn codi'r mater hwn yn gyson gyda Gweinidogion y DU bob cyfle a gaf bron, gan gynnwys dydd Gwener diwethaf yn lansiad llywyddiaeth Ewrop.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn credu y byddem i gyd yn awgrymu os mai dyna'r peth gorau y gallwch ei wneud, nad yw

that your support, and the Prime Minister's stubborn support, for the UK rebate have put the future of successor funding for Objective 1 and rural development in serious jeopardy? Will you take the opportunity today to accept that, so far, in this process—perhaps despite your best efforts—you have let Wales down badly? Will you apologise and commit to doing better in future?

The First Minister: That was complete and total rubbish. I find the level of twaddle that you have achieved there to be astonishing; even for you, Helen Mary, that was a bit extreme—you are chucking the kitchen sink and the piano in as well. It means absolutely nothing, I am afraid. The issue is that we have a golden scenario, which I was able to point out to the Assembly before Plaid Cymru had even worked out the figures, in that if we can get the budget settled and achieve agreement on the common agricultural policy and the rebate before the next Eurostat data becomes available—they will probably show a continued improvement over the 2002 figures into those for 2003—west Wales and the Valleys will be able to get successor Objective 1 funding. That is an important principle for us and it is important, in a slightly adapted form, for at least eight of the new member states; I made that point clear when we had the get-together of the European Commission and the UK Cabinet last Friday.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): On Objective 1 convergence status funding, it is true to say that if there is no agreement on the budget during the UK presidency, Wales stands to lose up to £1 billion. It is a serious issue and I am not convinced that you have been pushing as hard as you could with Des Browne and others to ensure that Wales's case is being taken account of. If we do not get agreement before the Eurostat figures come out, it could be incredibly costly for west Wales and the Valleys.

The First Minister: Of course, yes, but you are forgetting to say what you usually say when these concerns are discussed, that you want to keep the rebate. Everyone with half a

hynny'n dda o gwbl. A wnewch gydnabod bod eich cefnogaeth chi, a chefnogaeth ystyfnig y Prif Weinidog, i'r ad-daliad i'r DU wedi rhoi dyfodol cyllid olynol ar gyfer Amcan 1 a datblygu gwledig mewn perygl dirfawr? A wnewch achub ar y cyfle heddiw i dderbyn—er ichi ymdrechu eich gorau glas efallai—eich bod wedi siomi Cymru'n arw yn y broses hon hyd yma? A wnewch ymddiheuro ac addo gwneud yn well yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dwli llwyr a hollol oedd hynny. Mae'r rwtsh yr ydych yn ei siarad yma yn rhyfeddol; hyd yn oed i chi, Helen Mary, yr oedd braidd yn eithafol—yr ydych yn bwrw drwyddi. Nid yw'n golygu dim o gwbl, mae arnaf ofn. Y gwir yw bod gennym gyfle euraidd, a dywedais hynny wrth y Cynulliad cyn i Blaid Cymru gyfrifo'r ffigurau hyd yn oed, sef os cawn setlo'r gyllideb a chael cytundeb ar y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin a'r ad-daliad cyn cyhoeddi data nesaf Eurostat—mae'n debygol y byddant yn dangos parhad yn y gwelliant yn ffigurau 2003 o gymharu â rhai 2002—bydd gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd yn gallu cael cyllid Amcan 1 olynol. Mae hynny'n egwyddor bwysig inni ac mae'n bwysig, mewn ffurf sydd wedi ei diwygio rywfaint, i o leiaf wyth aelod wladwriaeth newydd; mynegais y pwynt hwnnw pan ddaeth y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a Chabinet y DU at ei gilydd ddydd Gwener diwethaf.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): O ran cyllid statws cydgyfeirio Amcan 1, mae'n wir dweud oni cheir cytundeb ar y gyllideb yn ystod llywyddiaeth y DU, fod perygl i Gymru golli hyd at £1 biliwn. Mae hwn yn fater pwysig ac nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi eich bod wedi bod yn pwyso mor galed ag y gallech gyda Des Browne ac eraill i sicrhau bod achos Cymru'n cael ei glywed. Os na chawn gytundeb cyn cyhoeddi ffigurau Eurostat, gallai fod yn eithriadol o gostus i orllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth gwrs, ond yr ydych yn anghofio dweud yr hyn yr ydych yn arfer ei ddweud pan fydd y pryderon hyn yn cael eu trafod, sef eich bod am gadw'r ad-daliad.

brain would want to keep the rebate, unless the rebate is traded for a major reduction in common agricultural policy expenditure. The British Government's policy on that is quite clear; I support that policy strongly, but I also want an early settlement. On the point that you make about £1 billion, I would probably go along with that figure, but the loss of the rebate could result in expenditure cuts of about £1 billion because it is worth, say, £3 billion to £3.5 billion today, which would indicate a Welsh equivalent figure of £180 million to £200 million per year, but the value of the rebate is going up to £5.5 billion, which would indicate an annual cut in public expenditure, if you had no replacement for the rebate, of about £300 million. If you annualise that figure, you are up to £1 billion pretty quickly.

Nick Bourne: He knows that I agree on the rebate—after all, it was won by a Conservative Prime Minister and defended by Conservative Prime Ministers in successive administrations. Therefore, he is right on that. Perhaps he can give us some clarification on the Eurostat figures, and confirm whether any work has been done by people in his Government or officials who serve his Government as to what those figures are likely to be. Will we be a statistically affected region once next year's figures come out, or will we still qualify for continuation of Objective 1 conversion status? If we can, then we can afford to ease some of the pressure on the pedal. What work has been done?

2.30 p.m.

The First Minister: There are two streams of work in this regard. One is to estimate what really did happen to GDP regionally, that is, west Wales and the Valleys and not Wales as a whole, in 2003. We think that west Wales and the Valleys will probably have maintained sufficient relative improvement in GDP per head as to be disqualified from obtaining full Objective 1 funding for the next financial perspective period. That is good in terms of rising

Byddai unrhyw un sydd â hanner ymennydd am gadw'r ad-daliad, oni bai fod yr ad-daliad yn cael ei gyfnewid am ostyngiad mawr yng ngwariant y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin. Mae polisi Llywodraeth Prydain ar hynny'n eithaf clir; yr wyf yn cefnogi'r polisi hwnnw'n gryf, ond yr wyf hefyd am gael setliad cynnar. Ynglŷn â'r pwynt yr ydych yn ei wneud am £1 biliwn, yr wyf yn cytuno â'r ffigur hwnnw, ond gallai colli'r ad-daliad arwain at gwtogi tua £1 biliwn mewn gwariant gan ei fod yn werth, dyweder, £3 biliwn i £3.5 biliwn heddiw, a fyddai'n golygu ffigur cyfatebol i Gymru o £180 miliwn i £200 miliwn y flwyddyn, ond mae gwerth yr ad-daliad yn codi i £5.5 biliwn, a fyddai'n awgrymu cwtogiad blynyddol mewn gwariant cyhoeddus, pe na bai gennyh ddim yn lle'r ad-daliad, o tua £300 miliwn. Petaech yn addasu'r ffigurau fesul blwyddyn, byddech yn cyrraedd £1 biliwn yn ddigon sydyn.

Nick Bourne: Mae'n gwybod fy mod yn cytuno ynglŷn â'r ad-daliad—wedi'r cwbl, fe'i henillwyd gan Brif Weinidog Ceidwadol a'i amddiffyn gan Brif Weinidogion Ceidwadol mewn sawl llywodraeth. Felly, mae'n gywir ar y mater hwnnw. Efallai y gall roi eglurhad inni ar ffigurau Eurostat, a chadarnhau a oes unrhyw waith wedi ei wneud gan bobl yn ei Lywodraeth neu gan swyddogion sy'n gwasanaethu ei Lywodraeth i ganfod beth fydd y ffigurau hynny yn ôl pob tebyg. A fyddwn yn rhanbarth a fydd yn colli statws Amcan 1 ar ôl cyhoeddi ffigurau'r flwyddyn nesaf, ynteu a fyddwn yn dal i fod yn gymwys i barhau i gael statws trosglwyddo Amcan 1? Os byddwn, gallwn fforddio ymlacio rhywfaint. Pa waith a wnaethpwyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae dwy agwedd i'r gwaith mewn cysylltiad â hyn. Un ohonynt yw amcangyfrif yr hyn a ddigwyddodd mewn gwirionedd i'r CMC yn y rhanbarth, hynny yw, yng ngorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd ac nid yng Nghymru gyfan, yn 2003. Credwn ei bod yn debygol y bydd y CMC y pen yng ngorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd wedi parhau i wella'n ddigonol mewn cymhariaeth fel na fydd yr ardal yn gymwys i gael cyllid llawn dan Amcan 1 ar gyfer y cyfnod persbectif

relative wealth, but it is bad in terms of no longer being eligible for full Objective 1 funding and reverting to where we thought we were, up until Christmas, of being a statistically affected region instead.

The other stream of work by our statisticians and by statisticians from the Office for National Statistics in the UK is to query the Eurostat methodology, because there are still many doubts about the new figures that emerged around Christmas and the new year.

Nick Bourne: Thank you for that information, but I must take you up on your point about the relative rise in prosperity. If it were the EU of 15, as was the case last time we won Objective 1 status, there is no question but that we would still qualify. It is only now that there is an EU of 25, of which, as you said, nine of the 10 new member states—that is, all of them except Cyprus—are materially poorer than Wales, that we no longer qualify. It has nothing, therefore, to do with rising prosperity here: we would still qualify if it were the EU of the 15. It is only because there is an EU of 25 that we will not.

The First Minister: Yes, but the rising prosperity is what is material to the need for an early settlement as far as Wales is concerned, before the next lot of Eurostat figures come in. In other words, if the 2000 figures drop out and the 2003 figures come in under the next batch of figures, then we have two good years and one bad year instead of two bad years and one good. Everybody anticipates that the relative gain in GDP per head in west Wales and the Valleys will have been too healthy for us to qualify for full Objective 1 funding. That is a good thing, as we want west Wales and the Valleys to be benefiting from today's Objective 1 programme, and it would be perverse if they were not; indeed, 2002 showed the evidence that they were. However, another good year on top of that and the dropping out of the bad year of 2000 means that, inevitably, we would drop from maximum assistance category to the next-to-maximum assistance,

ariannol nesaf. Mae hynny'n beth da o ran y cynnydd cymharol mewn cyfoeth, ond mae'n beth drwg am na fydd yr ardal yn gymwys bellach i gael cyllid llawn dan Amcan 1 ac y byddwn yn lle hynny yn mynd yn ôl i'r lle y credem ein bod hyd at y Nadolig, sef rhanbarth a fydd yn colli statws Amcan 1.

Yr agwedd arall a gyflawnir gan ein hystadegwyr ni a chan ystadegwyr y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol yn y DU yw cwestiynu methodoleg Eurostat, gan fod llawer o amheuan o hyd ynghylch y ffigurau newydd a gyhoeddwyd tuag adeg y Nadolig a'r flwyddyn newydd.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i chi am y wybodaeth honno, ond rhaid imi eich herio ynghylch y pwynt a wnaethoch am y cynnydd cymharol mewn ffyniant. Pe byddai'n UE o 15, fel yr oedd y tro diwethaf yr enillasom statws Amcan 1, nid oes amheuaeth na fyddem yn dal i fod yn gymwys. Dim ond am fod UE o 25, lle y mae naw o'r 10 aelod wladwriaeth newydd—hynny yw, pob un ohonynt heblaw Cyprus—yn dlotach o lawer na Chymru, fel y dywedasoch, yr ydym heb fod yn gymwys bellach. Nid oes a wnelo hynny ddim, felly, â chynnydd mewn ffyniant yn y fan hon: byddem yn dal i fod yn gymwys pe byddai'n UE o 15. Dim ond am mai UE o 25 ydyw y byddwn heb fod yn gymwys.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ie, ond y cynnydd mewn ffyniant yw'r hyn sydd yn berthnasol i'r angen i gael setliad buan o safbwynt Cymru, cyn cyhoeddi ffigurau nesaf Eurostat. Mewn geiriau eraill, os bydd ffigurau 2000 yn cael eu rhoi o'r neilltu a ffigurau 2003 yn cael eu cyhoeddi yn y swp nesaf o ffigurau, yna bydd gennym ddwy flwyddyn dda ac un flwyddyn wael yn lle dwy flwyddyn wael ac un dda. Mae pawb yn rhagweld y bydd y cynnydd cymharol yn y CMC y pen yng ngorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd yn rhy iach inni allu bod yn gymwys i dderbyn cyllid llawn dan Amcan 1. Mae hynny'n beth da, gan ein bod am weld gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd yn cael budd o'r rhaglen Amcan 1 bresennol, a byddai'n beth gwrthnysig pe na fyddent; yn wir, cafwyd tystiolaeth yn 2002 i ddangos eu bod yn cael budd. Fodd bynnag, pe caem flwyddyn dda arall ar ben hynny a phe diystyrid y flwyddyn wael yn 2000, mae'n anrffod y byddem yn disgyn o gategori'r

as we thought we would be up until Christmas and the new year.

cymorth mwyaf i'r categori nesaf at hynny, fel y credem y byddem hyd at y Nadolig a'r flwyddyn newydd.

Gwasanaethau'r GIG yn Abertawe
NHS Services in Swansea

C6 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar wasanaethau'r GIG yn Abertawe? OAQ0664(FM)

Q6 David Lloyd: Will the First Minister make a statement on NHS services in Swansea? OAQ0664(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gwelliannau yn digwydd yn awr yn safon y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn ardal Abertawe.

The First Minister: Improvements are currently taking place in the standard of the national health service in the Swansea area.

David Lloyd: Beth ydych yn ei wneud i helpu Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe â'i dyled bresennol o £7 miliwn?

David Lloyd: What are you doing to help the Swansea NHS Trust with its current debt of £7 million?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr am y ddyled, ond mae'r ymddiriedolaeth yn sicr yn derbyn cymorth gan yr uned cyflawni a chymorth i sicrhau bod y cynnydd yn safon cyflawni gwasanaethau gwell yn parhau.

The First Minister: I do not know about the debt, but the trust is certainly receiving assistance from the delivery and support unit to ensure that progress in standards of delivering enhanced services continues.

Val Lloyd: Swansea is the gateway to mid and west Wales, and it has a strong role to play as a centre for regional services. Do you agree that it is important that a constructive and open dialogue is maintained with the trust, not only to ensure an excellent level of service, but also consensus on Swansea's role on regional Wanless action plans?

Val Lloyd: Abertawe yw'r fynedfa i'r Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin, ac mae ganddi rôl bwysig i'w chwarae fel canolfan ar gyfer gwasanaethau rhanbarthol. A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig parhau â deialog agored ac adeiladol gyda'r ymddiriedolaeth, nid yn unig i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau rhagorol, ond hefyd er mwyn cael consensws ynghylch rôl Abertawe yng nghynlluniau gweithredu rhanbarthol Wanless?

The First Minister: If there are particular points that you want to draw to Brian's or my attention as regards this supra-regional role, by which Swansea provides services to much more than the Swansea area, that you think are being ignored, please write to Brian or me about them. The point that you make about Swansea, next after Cardiff, is that it is the most important sub-regional centre and, occasionally, supra-regional centre, as in the case of plastic surgery and burns. That involves additional costs, but it should also include appropriate remuneration for the complexity of the services and the case mix, and its consequential added costs, as with the cardiac surgery unit and the plastic surgery unit and the burns unit as well.

Y Prif Weinidog: Os oes unrhyw bwyntiau penodol y dymunwch eu dwyn i sylw Brian neu i'm sylw i mewn cysylltiad â'r rôl uwchranbarthol hon, sydd yn golygu bod Abertawe'n darparu gwasanaethau i gylch ehangach o lawer, y credwch eu bod yn cael eu hanwybyddu, ysgrifennwch at Brian neu ataf fi yn eu cylch, os gwelwch yn dda. Y pwynt a wnewch ynghylch Abertawe yw mai hi yw'r ganolfan isranbarthol bwysicaf heblaw Caerdydd a'i bod yn ganolfan uwchranbarthol yn achos rhai gwasanaethau, fel llawdriniaethau cosmetig a llosgiadau. Mae hynny'n golygu costau ychwanegol, ond dylai hefyd gynnwys tâl priodol am gymhlethdod y gwasanaethau a'r cymysgedd achosion, a'r costau ychwanegol a geir yn sgîl hynny, megis yn achos uned llawdriniaethau'r galon a'r uned

llawdriniaethau cosmetig a'r uned losgiadau hefyd.

Peter Black: Recently, two of your Ministers expressed a complete lack of confidence in the management of the Swansea NHS Trust, and, in doing so, presumably, also a lack of confidence in the political masters of the trust, namely the Government in which they serve. Do you share their lack of confidence in the management of the trust?

Peter Black: Yn ddiweddar, mynegodd dau o'ch Gweinidogion ddiffyg hyder llwyr yn rheolwyr Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe a mynegi wrth wneud hynny, gellir cymryd, ddiffyg hyder ym meistri gwleidyddol yr ymddiriedolaeth, sef y Llywodraeth y gwasanaethant ynddi. A ydych yn rhannu eu diffyg hyder yn rheolwyr yr ymddiriedolaeth?

The First Minister: I know that it is the end of term, but that is a pretty daft question. Did it not occur to you that Ministers are also individual constituency Members, who occasionally have the right to take up issues of concern, as backbenchers, on issues that directly affect their constituency? I am staggered by the inanity of the preamble to your question. When Ministers make it clear that they are acting as backbench individual constituency Assembly Members, they have a right to do so. I cannot imagine what you think you are gaining by that question, other than displaying your own inanity.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwn ei bod yn ddiwedd y tymor, ond mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn eithaf twp. Oni ddaeth i'ch meddwl fod Gweinidogion yn Aelodau dros etholaethau penodol hefyd, a hwythau â hawl, o bryd i'w gilydd, i godi materion sydd yn peri pryder iddynt, fel meincwyr cefn, sydd yn ymwneud â phynciau sydd yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar eu hetholaeth? Synnaf at y rhagymadrodd disynnwyr i'ch cwestiwn. Pan yw Gweinidogion yn egluro eu bod yn gweithredu fel Aelodau Cynulliad dros etholaeth neilltuol ar y meinciau cefn, mae ganddynt hawl i wneud hynny. Ni allaf ddyfalu beth y tybiwch eich bod yn ei ennill drwy ofyn y cwestiwn hwnnw, heblaw dangos eich penwendid eich hun.

Alun Cairns: I am quite astounded by the Minister's double standards. Why did the constituency Assembly Members referred to not highlight concern at the beginning of the financial year, when the chief executive—

Alun Cairns: Rhyfeddaf at safonau dwbl y Gweinidog. Pam na wnaeth yr Aelodau Cynulliad dros etholaethau y cyfeirir atynt dynnu sylw at eu pryder ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol, pan oedd y prif weithredwr—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I ask Alun Cairns to reconsider and rephrase the words 'double standards' more felicitously.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gofynnaf i Alun Cairns ailystyried y geiriau 'safonau dwbl' a defnyddio rhai mwy priodol yn eu lle.

Alun Cairns: I am staggered by the First Minister's and his colleagues' inconsistency in choosing, from time to time, to act as constituency Assembly Members, in relation to their Ministerial responsibility. Why did they not highlight their concerns at the beginning of the financial year when the chief executives of Swansea NHS Trust and Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust, among other chief executives, highlighted their worry about the need to cut services as a result of the budget squeeze that the Minister for Health and Social Services imposed upon

Alun Cairns: Synnaf at anghysondeb y Prif Weinidog a'i gyd-Weinidogion wrth ddewis gweithredu, o bryd i'w gilydd, fel Aelodau Cynulliad dros etholaethau, mewn cysylltiad â'u cyfrifoldeb Gweinidogol. Pam na wnaethant dynnu sylw at eu pryderon ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol pan oedd prif weithredwyr Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro, ymysg prif weithredwyr eraill, wedi tynnu sylw at eu pryder ynghylch yr angen i gwtogi gwasanaethau o ganlyniad i'r wasgfa ar y gyllideb a orfodwyd arnynt gan y Gweinidog

them? Why are they now prepared to criticise when, at the time it mattered, they were not prepared to fight in the Cabinet for the interests of their constituencies?

The First Minister: You obviously do not understand either, Alun. When you act as a backbench Assembly Member, you do not bring your concerns as a backbench Assembly Member into the Cabinet. Otherwise, you would be acting on double standards. Can you not get that into your head? Ministers have rights—I raise issues as an Assembly Member for Cardiff West from time to time. I do not have fewer rights than any other first-past-the-post Member to raise issues on behalf of my constituents. All Ministers are occasionally backbenchers, but that is not done in Cabinet, otherwise it would raise issues of conflict of interest. That is what you cannot understand. Try putting your two brain cells together, and maybe you will understand.

The Presiding Officer: Order. First we had ‘double standards’ and now we have ‘two brain cells’. I ask the First Minister to ensure that exchanges are courteous at all times during questions.

The First Minister: I am sure that we can.

dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol? Pam y maent yn barod i feirniadu'n awr, a hwythau wedi bod yn amharod, ar yr adeg dyngedfennol, i ymladd yn y Cabinet dros fuddiannau eu hetholaethau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n amlwg nad ydych chi'thau'n deall ychwaith, Alun. Wrth weithredu fel Aelod Cynulliad ar y meinciau cefn, ni ddeuwch â'ch pryderon fel Aelod Cynulliad ar y meinciau cefn i mewn i'r Cabinet. Fel arall, byddech yn dilyn safonau dwbl. Oni allwch ddeall hynny? Mae hawliau gan Weinidogion—byddaf fi'n codi materion fel Aelod Cynulliad dros Orllewin Caerdydd o bryd i'w gilydd. Mae gennyf yr un hawliau â phob Aelod arall a enillodd drwy ddod yn gyntaf mewn etholiad i godi materion ar ran fy etholwyr. Mae pob Gweinidog yn feinciwr cefn weithiau, ond ni fydd felly yn y Cabinet oherwydd, fel arall, byddai'n codi cwestiynau'n gysylltiedig â gwrthdaro buddiannau. Ni allwch ddeall hynny. Ceisiwch roi'r ddwy gell ymennydd sydd gennych wrth ei gilydd, ac efallai y byddwch yn deall wedyn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yn gyntaf, cawsom ‘safonau dwbl’ ac yn awr dyma ‘ddwy gell ymennydd’. Gofynnaf i'r Prif Weinidog sicrhau bod yr hyn sy'n cael ei ddweud yn gwrtais bob amser yn ystod y cwestiynau.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwn wneud hynny.

Drylliau Ffug Replica Guns

Q7 Carl Sargeant: What discussions has the First Minister had with UK Government Ministers regarding replica guns? OAQ0680(FM)

The First Minister: I have not had any further discussions with UK Government Ministers about replica guns in recent years.

Carl Sargeant: Some firearms can easily be converted for live ammunition, and other firearms are easily accessible through marketplaces and local shops. A young man was recently killed by an air-powered pistol in Flintshire, which was a tragic accident. We

C7 Carl Sargeant: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cael gyda Gweinidogion y Llywodraeth ynghylch drylliau ffug? OAQ0680(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chefais ddim trafodaethau pellach gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch drylliau ffug yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Carl Sargeant: Gellir addasu rhai drylliau'n rhwydd i ddefnyddio bwledi byw, ac mae'n hawdd cael drylliau eraill mewn marchnadoedd a siopau lleol. Cafodd dyn ifanc ei ladd yn ddiweddar â phistol aer yn sir y Fflint mewn damwain drist. Dylem wneud

should be doing something about this before someone else is killed on the street, or before we are forced into a situation where a police officer cannot tell the difference between a replica gun and a real gun. There has been a 66 per cent increase in the number of imitation firearms weapons used in the UK.

The First Minister: Yes, and that is why provisions have been included in the Violent Crime Reduction Bill which was part of the 40 or so Bills that were in the Queen's Speech after the election. It will make it illegal for manufacturers or sellers to sell imitation firearms that could be mistaken for real firearms, because the quality of replicas is so much better than it was when we were playing with water pistols 40 years ago, or even longer than that in my case. No-one would mistake those pistols for firearms, but it is important to realise how life-like replicas are, and it leaves police officers, bank officials—or anyone else for that matter—in an impossible position in terms of knowing how to respond when they are threatened with an imitation firearm, which they do not know is imitation.

2.40 p.m.

The White Paper Y Papur Gwyn

Q8 Ieuan Wyn Jones: What discussions has the First Minister had with the Secretary of State for Wales concerning the proposals for a referendum on Assembly powers contained in the White Paper? OAQ0658(FM)

The First Minister: I have had none such discussions recently and the position continues to be as set out in the White Paper.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I think that you are aware that there are serious reservations—if I can put it like that—on this side of the Chamber about the hurdle that has been included in the White Paper proposals that are out to be consulted upon, namely that they would require a vote of two thirds of the Assembly before the trigger could be pulled, as it were, to ensure that a referendum takes place. If you were to find that the majority of the

rhywbeth ynghylch hynny cyn i rywun arall gael ei ladd yn y stryd, neu cyn inni gael sefyllfa lle na all heddwes weld y gwahaniaeth rhwng dryll ffug ac un go iawn. Bu cynnydd o 66 y cant yn nifer y drylliau ffug a ddefnyddir yn y DU.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dylem, a dyna pam y mae darpariaethau wedi'u cynnwys yn y Mesur Lleihau Troseddu Treisiol a oedd yn un o tua 40 o Fesurau a nodwyd yn Araith y Frenhines ar ôl yr etholiad. Bydd yn peri iddi fod yn anghyfreithlon i weithgynhyrchwyr neu werthwyr werthu drylliau ffug y gellid eu camgymryd am ddrylliau go iawn, gan fod ansawdd y drylliau ffug yn gymaint gwell nag ydoedd pan oeddem yn chwarae â phistolau dŵr 40 mlynedd yn ôl, neu ymhellach byth yn ôl yn fy achos i. Ni fyddai neb yn camgymryd y pistolau hynny am ddrylliau, ond mae'n bwysig sylweddoli mor realistig yw'r drylliau ffug, ac mae hynny'n rhoi heddwesion, swyddogion banc—neu unrhyw un arall o ran hynny—mewn sefyllfa amhosibl o ran gwybod sut i ymateb pan gânt eu bygwth â dryll ffug, na wyddant mai un ffug ydyw.

C8 Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cael gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch y cynigion am refferendwm ar bwerau'r Cynulliad a geir yn y Papur Gwyn? OAQ0658(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chefais drafodaethau o'r fath yn ddiweddar ac mae'r sefyllfa'n dal i fod fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y Papur Gwyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Credaf y gwyddoch fod amheuon dybryd—os caf ei roi felly—ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr ynghylch y rhwystr sydd wedi'i gynnwys yng nghynigion y Papur Gwyn sydd wedi'u dosbarthu ar gyfer ymgynghori, sef y byddent yn gofyn pleidlais gan ddwy ran o dair o'r Cynulliad cyn y gellid dechrau arni, fel petai, i sicrhau bod refferendwm yn cael ei chynnal. Pe caech fod y rhan fwyaf o'r ymatebion i'r Papur Gwyn

responses to the White Paper were to the effect that most of the people of Wales thought that that was undemocratic and unconstitutional, would you be prepared to change your mind and reduce it to a simple majority?

The First Minister: I am not willing to answer hypothetical questions of that nature.

yn rhai i'r perwyl bod y rhan fwyaf o bobl Cymru'n credu bod hynny'n annemocrataidd ac yn anghyfansoddiadol, a fydddech yn barod i newid eich meddwl a'i ostwng fel bod gofyn lleiafrif syml?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn barod i ateb cwestiynau damcaniaethol o'r fath.

Swyddfeydd y Llywodraeth yn Ardal Porthmadog The Government's Offices in the Porthmadog Area

C9 Alun Ffred Jones: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cael gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol ynghylch swyddi a gaiff eu colli yn swyddfeydd y Llywodraeth yn ardal Porthmadog? OAQ0660(FM)

Q9 Alun Ffred Jones: What discussions has the First Minister held with UK Government Ministers on jobs to be lost in Government offices in the Porthmadog area? OAQ0660(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn trafod hyn a materion eraill mewn cyfarfodydd rheolaidd â Peter Hain a Gweinidogion eraill. Mae fy swyddogion hefyd yn cysylltu'n rheolaidd â Chyllid a Thollau Ei Mawrhydi, sy'n paratoi cynlluniau busnes i wneud arbedion o ran effeithlonrwydd ar gyfer 2005-08.

The First Minister: I discuss this and other issues in regular meetings with Peter Hain and other Ministers. My officials are also in regular contact with Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, which is preparing business plans to meet efficiency savings for 2005-08.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn gwybod y bydd 100 o swyddi yn diflannu o ganolfannau gwaith a swyddfeydd trethi yn ardal Porthmadog. Swyddi gweinyddol da yw'r rhain, mewn ardal wledig sydd wedi gweld colledion yn ddiweddar ym maes awyr Llanbedr gerllaw. Polisi bwriadol Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan yw hwn, sydd yn symud swyddi o ardal wledig, lle mae'n anodd denu swyddi da, i ganolfannau lle ceir amrediad eang o waith eisoes. A wnewch sefyll dros y gweithwyr hyn a'u teuluoedd a gofyn i'r Gweinidog perthnasol yn San Steffan ailystyried y cynllun peryglus hwn sydd yn ddifaol i ardal Porthmadog?

Alun Ffred Jones: I am sure that you know that 100 jobs are to disappear from job centres and tax offices in the Porthmadog area. These are good administrative jobs in a rural area that has seen recent losses in nearby Llanbedr airport. This a deliberate Westminster Labour Government policy, which is moving jobs from rural areas, where it is difficult to attract good jobs, to centres where a wide variety of jobs are already available. Will you stand up for these workers and their families and ask the relevant Minister in Westminster to reconsider this dangerous policy, which is damaging to the Porthmadog area?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Llywodraeth yn ymgynghori ar gynlluniau. Ni chredaf ei bod wedi dod at gasgliadau terfynol ar ddiwedd cyfnod o ymgynghori. Bydd eich ymateb yn cael ei ystyried fel rhan o'r broses ymgynghori ar y cynlluniau hyn. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gorfod arbed arian a chyflawni ei gwasanaethau mewn ffordd effeithlon yn ôl egwyddorion adolygiad Gershon, ond y cwestiwn yw a allwch wneud hynny heb effeithio ar y swyddi sydd ar gael

The First Minister: The Government is consulting on plans. I do not believe that it has drawn any conclusions at the end of the consultation period. Your response will be considered as part of the consultation process on these plans. The Government has to make savings and deliver its services in a more efficient manner according to the principles set out in the Gershon review, but the question is whether that can be done without its having an impact on the jobs that are

mewn ardaloedd gwledig, lle y siaredir Cymraeg ac yn y blaen a lle y ceir y gwasanaethau ar raddfa wyneb wrth wyneb, sef yr hyn y mae rhai pobl am ei gael. Sut i gysoni'r ddwy egwyddor yw'r hyn a ddylai ddod allan o'r broses o ymgynghori.

available in rural areas, where Welsh is spoken and where the services are delivered on a face-to-face basis, which is what many people want. How you reconcile those two principles is what should come out of this consultation process.

Teithio am Hanner Pris ar Fysiau Half-price Bus Travel

Q10 Peter Black: Will the First Minister make a statement on half-price bus travel for 16 to 18-year-olds in education? OAQ0673(FM)

C10 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar deithio am hanner pris ar fysiau i bobl ifanc 16 i 18 oed sydd mewn addysg? OAQ0673(FM)

The First Minister: Following the fantastic success of our free bus scheme for elderly and disabled people, we are currently discussing with Bridgend County Borough Council and Wrexham County Borough Council the potential for pilot schemes to begin later this year to provide half-price bus travel for all 16 to 18-year-olds.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn dilyn llwyddiant ysgubol ein cynllun teithio ar fysiau am ddim i bobl oedrannus a phobl anabl, yr ydym yn trafod ar hyn o bryd gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam y posibilrwydd o ddechrau cynlluniau peilot yn ddiweddarach eleni i gynnig teithio am hanner pris ar fysiau i bawb rhwng 16 a 18 mlwydd oed.

Peter Black: I note that you are still in discussion on this and that you now have less than two years of your Assembly term to go before you fulfil this promise to introduce cut-price concessionary fares for 16 to 18-year-olds. When do you envisage that scheme's being in place across the whole of Wales for all 16 to 18-year-olds?

Peter Black: Nodaf eich bod yn dal i fod mewn trafodaeth ynghylch hynny a bod gennych lai na dwy flynedd o'ch tymor ar ôl yn y Cynulliad cyn ichi gyflawni'r addewid hon i gyflwyno tocynnau rhatach ar gyfer rhai 16 i 18 mlwydd oed. Pa bryd y rhagwelwch y bydd y cynllun hwnnw ar waith ledled Cymru ar gyfer pawb rhwng 16 a 18 mlwydd oed?

The First Minister: Before the next election. The scheme needs to be designed first, as per our manifesto commitment to design such a scheme. You would have to accept, Peter, that there is a big difference in the complexity of a scheme for elderly and disabled people, where everybody benefits as soon as you bring the scheme in because it is free, and a half-price scheme for young people, where some people could lose out if you bring it in as a universal scheme because they may currently be getting a two-thirds cut. Therefore, we have to design a scheme that involves no-one being worse off than they are today.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyn yr etholiad nesaf. Rhaid llunio'r cynllun yn gyntaf, yn unol â'n hymrwymiad maniffesto i lunio cynllun o'r fath. Byddai'n rhaid ichi dderbyn, Peter, fod gwahaniaeth mawr o ran cymhlethdod rhwng cynllun ar gyfer pobl oedrannus a phobl anabl, lle y mae pawb yn cael budd cyn gynted ag y cyflwynir y cynllun gan ei fod am ddim, a chynllun tocynnau hanner pris ar gyfer pobl ifanc, lle y gallai rhai fod ar eu colled pe cyflwynid ef fel cynllun cyffredinol gan ei bod yn bosibl eu bod yn cael toriad o ddwy ran o dair yn barod. Felly, rhaid inni lunio cynllun fel na fydd neb yn waeth ei fyd nag y mae heddiw.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I have no changes to report to this week's business, and 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 that the Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (Contingency Planning) (Wales) Order 2005 need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration.

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

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ymateb i alwad y gwrthbleidiau am ddadl ar Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, ac yn arbennig yr arolwg o rôl y Gweinidog. Sylwaf, gan ein bod newydd gael y datganiad busnes drafft, y bydd y ddadl yn para am 45 munud. A fyddai'r Gweinidog yn fodlon ymestyn hynny i awr, gan fy mod yn siŵr yr hoffai nifer o Aelodau o bob plaid gymryd rhan? A all ddweud wrthym hefyd pryd y bydd yn dod â'r cynnig gerbron er mwyn i ni gael gweld yn union yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn dymuno i ni ei drafod?

David Melding: We welcome the business statement.

Kirsty Williams: We also welcome the Business Minister's understanding of the political realities of the Chamber in agreeing to table a debate on the WDA next Wednesday. She continues to handle the business statement with great skill indeed. She also recognises the importance of this debate, which the middle-class Member from the Rhondda in his blog failed to recognise when he described the WDA as an issue to be debated as being nothing more than a 'Pontcanna issue'.

Leighton Andrews: I am delighted to know that my blog is so well read on that side of the Chamber. However, they clearly did not

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Nid oes gennyf ddim newidiadau i'w hadrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon, ac mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft, y gellir ei weld ar we'r Siambr dan ddogfennau ategol. Yn dilyn y trafodaethau y bore yma yn y Pwyllgor Busnes, penderfynwyd nad oes raid cyfeirio Gorchymyn Ffliw'r Adar a Chlefyd Newcastle (Cynlluniau wrth Gefn) (Cymru) 2005 at bwyllgor pwnc i'w ystyried ymhellach.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the draft business statement? I see that there are none. Are there any comments?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I thank the Minister for responding to the call by the opposition parties for a debate on the Welsh Development Agency, and in particular the review of the Minister's role. I notice, as we have just received the draft business statement, that it will be a 45-minute debate. Would the Minister be willing to extend that to one hour, as I am sure that many Members from every party will want to take part? Can she also tell us when she will be tabling the motion so that we can see exactly what the Government wants us to debate?

David Melding: Yr ydym yn croesawu'r datganiad busnes.

Kirsty Williams: Yr ydym ninnau hefyd yn croesawu dealltwriaeth y Trefnydd o realiti gwleidyddol y Siambr wrth iddi gytuno i gyflwyno dadl ar y WDA ddydd Mercher nesaf. Mae'n parhau i ymdrin â'r datganiad busnes yn grefftus iawn yn wir. Mae hefyd yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y ddadl hon, rhywbeth y methodd yr Aelod dosbarth canol o'r Rhondda â'i sylweddoli yn ei we-log pan ddisgrifiodd y WDA fel mater i'w drafod nad yw'n ddim mwy na 'mater i Bontcanna'.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf wrth fy modd o wybod bod cymaint o ddarllen ar fy ngwe-log yr ochr honno i'r Siambr. Fodd bynnag, ni

read it closely enough. I congratulate the Business Minister for tabling a debate on the WDA. What I said was a Pontcanna issue was the scrutiny of the minutiae of what is going on in respect of the WDA. They were not interested in the real issues and in making the WDA more accountable. Those are the issues that we are interested in on this side of the Chamber. We are delighted that the WDA is being abolished and we can debate that properly next week. I congratulate the Business Minister.

The Presiding Officer: I now call on the Business Minister to accept the wholehearted congratulations of the whole Chamber. [*Laughter.*]

Jane Hutt: I think that it is congratulations all round. I am pleased that you have accepted the business statement, and David, Kirsty and Ieuan Wyn are also pleased. You will get your motion as quickly as possible, Ieuan, and I am sure that there will be time for the debate. Leighton is pleased that we are going to have this scrutiny, and, above all, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport is also pleased that he is coming before us next week.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.*

Datganiad ar y Cyhoeddiad Diweddar gan Grŵp Christie Tyler Statement on the Recent Announcement by the Christie Tyler Group

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): I wish to make a statement on the Christie Tyler Group and the appointment of official receivers. Like most Members, I was concerned to hear that Ernst and Young had been appointed as the official receiver to the Christie Tyler Group of companies. The Christie Tyler companies in Wales that have been offered for sale as going concerns are: Christie Tyler South Wales West Division Limited in Bridgend, which has 478 employees; CT Distribution in Blackwood, which has 37 employees; and Deeside Furniture Ltd in Flintshire, which has 348 employees. I am pleased to say that Cambria Mobil in Pontypridd, which has 391 employees, has

wnaethant ei ddarllen yn ddigon manwl mae'n amlwg. Llongyfarchaf y Trefnydd ar gyflwyno dadl ar y WDA. Yr hyn a ddywedais oedd yn fater i Bontcanna oedd craffu ar fanylion yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn perthynas â'r WDA. Nid oedd ganddynt ddiddordeb yn y materion gwirioneddol ac mewn gwneud y WDA yn fwy atebol. Dyna'r materion y mae gennym ni ddiddordeb ynddynt yr ochr hon i'r Siambr. Yr ydym wrth ein bodd bod y WDA yn cael ei ddileu a gallwn drafod hynny'n iawn yr wythnos nesaf. Llongyfarchaf y Trefnydd.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf yn awr ar y Trefnydd i dderbyn llongyfarchiadau calonnog y Siambr gyfan. [*Chwerthin.*]

Jane Hutt: Credaf fod pawb i'w longyfarch. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi derbyn y datganiad busnes, ac mae David, Kirsty ac Ieuan Wyn hefyd yn falch. Fe gewch eich cynnig cyn gyflymed â phosibl, Ieuan, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd amser i'r ddadl. Mae Leighton yn falch ein bod yn mynd i gael y craffu hwn, ac, yn bennaf oll, mae'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth hefyd yn falch ei fod yn dod ger ein bron yr wythnos nesaf.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Yr wyf am wneud datganiad ar Grŵp Christie Tyler a phenodi derbynwyr swyddogol. Fel y rhan fwyaf o'r Aelodau, yr oeddwn yn bryderus o glywed bod Ernst and Young wedi cael ei benodi fel y derbynnydd swyddogol i grŵp cwmnïau Christie Tyler. Y cwmnïau o eiddo Christie Tyler yng Nghymru sydd wedi cael eu cynnig ar werth fel busnesau gweithredol yw Is-adran Gorllewin De Cymru Christie Tyler ym Mhen-y-bonr ar Ogwr, sydd â 478 o weithwyr; CT Distribution yng Nghoedduon, sydd â 37 o weithwyr; a Deeside Furniture Ltd yn sir y Fflint, sydd â 348 o weithwyr. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod Cambria Mobil ym Mhont-y-pridd, sydd â

already been sold as a going concern to Sofa Brands International Limited.

I understand that Christie Tyler has been experiencing intense competition and weaker retail trading as UK demand for its products has fallen. Christie Tyler was a key supplier to both Courts and Alders, both of which closed in the past year. I also understand that the companies have made huge strides in efficiency improvements recently, which makes this announcement all the more concerning.

I want to make it perfectly clear that it is completely premature to be talking about job losses within Christie Tyler now. The appointment of the official receiver has resulted in no job losses. Ernst and Young is running all the businesses on a business-as-usual footing while serious attempts are made to market the operations as going concerns.

2.50 p.m.

The Assembly Government, with our Team Wales partners, will be playing a key role, working closely with receivers over the coming weeks to try to maintain these businesses. We have done this successfully on a number of occasions in the past, notably in the case of Allied Steel and Wire, which was subsequently purchased from receivership by the Spanish steel company Celsa.

Through the WDA's extensive network in the UK and overseas, we have already offered the receivers specific assistance to identify prospective purchasers for the businesses. Any leads that are identified are being passed immediately to the receivers, and an advert appeared in today's *Financial Times* notifying the availability of these businesses. As I have said, Cambria Mobel Ltd in Pontypridd has already been sold on a solvent basis to Sofa Brands International Ltd, safeguarding the just under 400 jobs that were under threat.

The efficiency strides achieved in the associated companies will hopefully make them attractive business opportunities for

391 o weithwyr, eisoes wedi cael ei werthu fel busnes gweithredol i Sofa Brands International Limited.

Deallaf fod Christie Tyler wedi bod yn wynebu cystadleuaeth chwyrn a masnachu gwannach yn y maes adwerthu yn y DU gan fod y galw am ei gynnyrch wedi gostwng. Yr oedd Christie Tyler yn gyflenwr allweddol i Courts ac Alders, sydd ill dau wedi cau yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Deallaf hefyd fod y cwmnïau wedi cymryd camau breision i wneud gwelliannau effeithlonrwydd yn ddiweddar, ac mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn yn peri mwy fyth o bryder o'r herwydd.

Yr wyf am ei gwneud yn berffaith glir ei bod yn llawer rhy gynnar i sôn am golli swyddi o fewn Christie Tyler yn awr. Nid yw penodi'r derbynnydd swyddogol wedi arwain at golli swyddi. Mae Ernst and Young yn rhedeg y busnesau i gyd ar sail gweithredu fel arfer tra bo ymdrechu o ddifrif yn digwydd i farchnata'r busnesau fel rhai gweithredol.

Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, gyda'n partneriaid yng Nhîm Cymru, yn chwarae rhan allweddol, drwy weithio'n agos gyda'r derbynwyr dros yr wythnosau i ddod i geisio cynnal y busnesau hyn. Yr ydym wedi gwneud hyn yn llwyddiannus ar nifer o achlysuron yn y gorffennol, yn arbennig yn achos Allied Steel and Wire, a gafodd ei brynu wedi hynny o ddwylo'r derbynnydd gan y cwmni dur o Sbaen, Celsa.

Drwy rwydwaith helaeth y WDA yn y DU a thramor, yr ydym eisoes wedi cynnig cymorth penodol i'r derbynwyr i ganfod darpar brynwyr i'r busnesau. Mae unrhyw bosibiliadau a welir yn cael eu trosglwyddo ar unwaith i'r derbynwyr, ac ymddangosodd hysbyseb yn y *Financial Times* heddiw yn rhoi gwybod bod y busnesau hyn ar gael. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud, mae Cambria Mobel Ltd ym Mhont-y-pridd eisoes wedi cael ei werthu ar sail ddiddyled i Sofa Brands International Ltd, gan ddiogelu'r cwta 400 o swyddi a oedd dan fygythiad.

Gobeithir y bydd y camau effeithlonrwydd a gymerwyd yn y cwmnïau cysylltiol yn eu gwneud yn gyfleoedd busnes deniadol i

new owners. We will do all that is possible to help the process along. The manufacturing sector in Wales is vital to our future economic prosperity as we develop a knowledge-driven economy. The challenge of the global marketplace means that Welsh companies need to be ever more outward looking and prepared to take full advantage of opportunities to achieve a crucial competitive advantage.

The Assembly Government has responded to the challenge of assisting our manufacturing companies. Two thirds of regional selective assistance offers made between 1 July 2004 and the end of June 2005 were made to manufacturing companies, which equates to a £55 million grant and a forecast of 5,361 new jobs. In the Bridgend area, we have supported companies such as Georgia Pacific and Rockwool, between them safeguarding almost 300 jobs. Good progress is being made against the recommendations delivered by the manufacturing task and finish group, which I set up, with recommendations designed to ensure that Assembly Government support to manufacturers in Wales is well targeted.

The sectoral fora in Wales, which represent a diverse range of sub-sectors, including the electronics, automotive and aerospace industries, provide us with an improving appreciation of the key issues facing manufacturers in Wales. We are working closely with these sectoral fora and identifying the specific needs of growth sectors in Wales. We are continuing to give wholehearted support to the Manufacturing Advisory Service Cymru in recognition of the very valuable services it provides to manufacturing companies. During the first three years of its operation, MAS Cymru has injected over £10 million of added value into Welsh manufacturing. This excellent pan-Wales service is delivered by time-served manufacturing experts who provide hands-on support and advice covering all aspects of manufacturing performance.

berchenogion newydd. Byddwn yn gwneud popeth sy'n bosibl i hyrwyddo'r broses. Mae'r sector gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru yn hollbwysig i'n ffyniant economaidd i'r dyfodol wrth inni ddatblygu economi sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth. Mae her y farchnad fyd-eang yn golygu bod angen i gwmnïau ehangu eu gorwelion yn barhaus a bod yn barod i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar gyfleoedd er mwyn sicrhau mantais gystadleuol dyngedfennol.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymateb i'r her o gynorthwyo ein cwmnïau gweithgynhyrchu. Cafodd dwy ran o dair o'r cynigion o gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol a wnaethpwyd rhwng 1 Gorffennaf 2004 a diwedd Mehefin 2005 eu gwneud i gwmnïau gweithgynhyrchu, sy'n cyfateb i grant o £55 miliwn, gyda rhagolygon o 5,361 o swyddi newydd. Yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, yr ydym wedi cynorthwyo cwmnïau megis Georgia Pacific a Rockwool, gan ddiogelu bron i 300 o swyddi rhyngddynt. Mae cynnydd da yn cael ei wneud yn ôl yr argymhellion a roddwyd gerbron gan y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen gweithgynhyrchu, a sefydlwyd gennyf fi, a nod yr argymhellion yw sicrhau bod cymorth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i weithgynhyrchwyr yng Nghymru yn cael ei dargedu'n dda.

Mae'r fforymau sectoraidd yng Nghymru, sy'n cynrychioli amrywiaeth eang o is-sectorau, gan gynnwys y diwydiannau electroneg, modurol ac awyrofod, yn rhoi inni ddealltwriaeth gynyddol o'r materion allweddol sy'n wynebu gweithgynhyrchwyr yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r fforymau sectoraidd hyn ac yn canfod beth yw anghenion penodol sectorau twf yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn parhau i roi cefnogaeth frwd i Wasanaeth Cynghori Cymru ar Weithgynhyrchu gan gydnabod y gwasanaethau hynod werthfawr y mae'n eu darparu i gwmnïau gweithgynhyrchu. Yn ystod ei dair blynedd weithredol gyntaf, mae MAS Cymru wedi chwistrellu dros £10 miliwn o werth ychwanegol i mewn i weithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru. Caiff y gwasanaeth rhagorol hwn i Gymru gyfan ei gyflwyno gan arbenigwyr gweithgynhyrchu sydd wrthi ers tro byd ac sy'n rhoi cymorth a chyngor ymarferol yn cwmpasu pob agwedd ar berfformiad gweithgynhyrchu.

As ever, the Assembly Government stands ready to consider support for viable projects that may come about from the sale of any of the Christie Tyler companies. For example, it will consider regional selective assistance support or a management buy-out or such like. We have done this frequently in the past, and I am sure that we will do so again.

Janet Davies: It is a great relief that job losses are not an issue at the moment, and that the receivers are in and hoping to keep the firms going until other arrangements can be made. We must all be grateful for that. It would be terrible if we were having to sympathise with workers who were losing their jobs in the Bridgend area again this week. However, the workers must feel very concerned and uncertain about their futures. I do not know to what extent this matter can be connected to the issues that you raised with the WDA, which you mentioned in committee last week and which have been mentioned today. As you said, manufacturing is absolutely essential to the Welsh economy. We need a modern and flexible strategy—as you have said yourself—to ensure that this happens. We simply cannot contemplate losing manufacturing jobs at the rate at which this has happened or been threatened in the past few days.

It is important that we also consider what happens when jobs go. One of the problems that we have in Wales is that European legislation does not apply in the United Kingdom. What pressure will you put on the UK Government to agree to this European legislation, because it would represent an element of protection for Welsh workers? They have to have more notice and more consultation to get better redundancy packages. I heard you on the radio this morning and they mentioned the man of 61 who had worked for the company since 1959. He could have taken redundancy last year, and he had no notice that this would happen. In many other EU countries, he would have been given that notice and he could have made a better choice at the time. So, while there is something to be grateful for at the

Megis bob amser, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn barod i ystyried rhoi cymorth i brosiectau dichonadwy a allai ddeillio o werthu unrhyw un o gwmnïau Christie Tyler. Er enghraifft, bydd yn ystyried cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol neu bryniant gan y rheolwyr neu rywbeth cyffelyb. Yr ydym wedi gwneud hyn yn aml yn y gorffennol, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwn yn ei wneud eto.

Janet Davies: Mae'n rhyddhad mawr nad yw colli swyddi yn rhywbeth sydd dan sylw ar hyn o bryd, a bod y derbynwyr ar waith ac yn gobeithio cadw'r cwmnïau i fynd hyd nes y gellir gwneud trefniadau eraill. Rhaid inni i gyd fod yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Byddai'n ofnadwy pe baem yn gorfod cydymdeimlo â gweithwyr oedd yn colli eu swyddi yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yr wythnos hon eto. Fodd bynnag, rhaid bod y gweithwyr yn teimlo'n bryderus ac yn ansicr iawn am eu dyfodol. Ni wn i ba raddau y gellir cysylltu'r mater hwn â'r materion a godwyd gennych gyda'r WDA, y cyfeiriasoch atynt yn y pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf ac sydd wedi cael eu crybwyll heddiw. Fel y dywedasoch, mae gweithgynhyrchu yn gwbl hanfodol i economi Cymru. Mae angen strategaeth fodern a hyblyg arnom—fel yr ydych chi eich hun wedi dweud—i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd. Ni allwn feddwl am golli swyddi gweithgynhyrchu ar y raddfa sydd wedi digwydd neu wedi cael ei bygwth dros y dyddiau diwethaf.

Mae'n bwysig inni ystyried hefyd beth sy'n digwydd pan fydd swyddi'n mynd. Un o'r problemau sydd gennym yng Nghymru yw nad yw deddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd mewn grym yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Pa bwysau a rowch ar Lywodraeth y DU i dderbyn y ddeddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd hon, oherwydd byddai'n cynnig elfen o warchodaeth i weithwyr Cymru? Rhaid iddynt gael mwy o rybudd a mwy o ymgynghori er mwyn cael gwell pecynnau colli swyddi. Fe'ch clywais ar y radio y bore yma a soniasant am ddyn 61 oedd wedi gweithio i'r cwmni ers 1959. Gallai fod wedi cymryd tâl dileu swydd y llynedd, ac ni chafodd ddim rhybudd y byddai hyn yn digwydd. Mewn llawer o wledydd eraill yn yr UE, byddai wedi cael y rhybudd hwnnw a byddai wedi gallu gwneud gwell dewis ar y pryd. Felly, tra bo rhywbeth

moment, Christie Tyler companies do not have an absolutely certain future. This Government should consider EU legislation.

Andrew Davies: Christie Tyler has been slimming down its operation for years now. There has been a series of job-loss announcements over many years. The group of companies employ significantly fewer people than it did in its heyday. That, to a large extent, reflects how the market has changed. As I said in my statement, a large part of the Christie Tyler group output has gone to retailers such as Courts and Alders, and both of those companies have gone out of business.

There is no denying that the group's area of operation has come under severe pressure because of increasing competition from some of the accession countries, particularly the Baltic states, where they can produce furniture at a lower cost. However, there has also been a clear softening of the UK retail market over the last year. So, the Christie Tyler group has been squeezed from both ends. The challenge for the furniture manufacturing sector is exactly the same as for any manufacturing sector. Where companies have been innovative, have embraced change and exploited niche opportunities, they have been successful. For example, Orange Box, based in Penallta, makes high-specification, interesting, environmentally sustainable and recyclable, high-quality furniture products. There are challenges to face, and we will want to work with individual companies and the sector to see how we can address those challenges, as we have in the automotive, aerospace and electronics sectors.

On European legislation and particularly a requirement to consult the workforce, I have said in the Chamber and in committee on many occasions that I would favour that approach. It is good practice in terms of corporate responsibility for companies to consult with the workforce and the unions. When Corus made the announcement on job losses some years ago, there was a year of planning to deal with that, which resulted in less than 10 per cent of the Corus workers

i fod yn ddiolchgar amdano ar hyn o bryd, nid oes i gwmnïau Christie Tyler ddyfodol cwbl sicr. Dylai'r Llywodraeth hon ystyried deddfwriaeth yr UE.

Andrew Davies: Mae Christie Tyler wedi bod yn lleihau ei fusnes ers blynnyddoedd bellach. Bu cyfres o gyhoeddiadau am golli swyddi dros lawer o flynyddoedd. Mae'r grŵp cwmnïau yn cyflogi llawer iawn llai o bobl nag a wnâi ar ei anterth. Mae hynny, i raddau helaeth, yn adlewyrchu sut y mae'r farchnad wedi newid. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, mae rhan fawr o gynnyrch grŵp Christie Tyler wedi mynd i adwerthwyr fel Courts ac Alders, ac mae'r naill a'r llall o'r busnesau hynny wedi mynd allan o fusnes.

Nid oes gwadu nad yw maes gweithgarwch y grŵp wedi dod o dan bwysau difrifol oherwydd cystadleuaeth gynyddol o du rhai o'r gwledydd sydd wedi'u derbyn, yn enwedig gwladwriaethau'r Baltig, lle y gallant gynhyrchu dodrefn yn rhatach. Fodd bynnag, mae marchnad adwerthu'r DU hefyd wedi meddalu'n amlwg dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Felly, mae grŵp Christie Tyler wedi cael ei wasgu o bobtu. Yr un yn union yw'r her i'r sector gweithgynhyrchu dodrefn ag unrhyw sector gweithgynhyrchu. Lle y mae cwmnïau wedi bod yn arloesol, wedi croesawu newid ac wedi achub ar gyfleoedd arbenigol, maent wedi llwyddo. Er enghraifft, mae Orange Box, o Benalltau, yn gwneud cynnyrch dodrefn o safon uchel, sy'n cael eu gwneud yn unol â gofynion arbennig, sy'n ddiddorol, yn gynaliadwy yn amgylcheddol ac yn ailgylchadwy. Mae sialensiau i'w hwynebu, a byddwn am weithio gyda chwmnïau unigol a'r sector i weld sut y gallwn ymdrin â'r sialensiau hynny, fel yr ydym wedi gwneud yn y sectorau modurol, awyrofod ac electroneg.

O ran deddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd ac yn enwedig gofyniad i ymgynghori â'r gweithlu, yr wyf wedi dweud yn y Siambr ac mewn pwyllgor lawer o weithiau y byddwn i'n ffafrio gweithredu felly. Mae'n arfer da o safbwynt cyfrifoldeb corfforaethol i gwmnïau ymgynghori â'r gweithlu a'r undebau. Pan wnaeth Corus y cyhoeddiad ynghylch colli swyddi rai blynnyddoedd yn ôl, cafwyd blwyddyn o gynllunio i ddelio â hynny, gyda'r canlyniad mai llai na 10 y cant o

ultimately facing unemployment. I am on record as stating that early notice and consultation are important, and I deplore companies—not to single any out—that leave workers in the dark. Often the first they hear of an announcement is on the radio or on the television that day.

Alun Cairns: I express my sympathy for those who work for Christie Tyler, not because they have lost their jobs—I hope that it never gets to that point—but because of the uncertainty that they face.

The key question that comes to mind is the state of the pension fund. Can you give us details on any potential deficit in that fund? If there is a deficit, what are the consequences for the staff, because if the worst situation arises and staff are laid off, there are bound to be pension fund implications? I hope that not all staff will be laid off, but job losses are highly likely and even if that does not affect everyone, there will be some losses. I look forward to seeing the receivers at the earliest opportunity and I hope that your officials have had a chance to talk to them about the key issue of pension funds.

3.00 p.m.

This, again, is a body blow to Bridgend in particular, having lost over 1,000 jobs last week; I highlight the fact that 650 were lost at Sony and 173 at Wrigley's. However, last week when 650 jobs were lost at Sony, we failed to recognise that Sony made widespread use of agency workers, with up to 250 people from Manpower, as well as security and lorry driver contractors, used on that basis. Therefore, that number is much closer to 1,000 than 650. The risk of these jobs going as well is clearly a body blow. The scale of the job losses in Bridgend compares to the job losses in south-east Wales, within Newport and Ebbw Vale, at the time of the Corus job losses. Earlier, during questions to the First Minister, we heard John Griffiths praise the work of Newport Unlimited. What are your plans to treat all parts of Wales

weithwyr Corus a wynebodd ddiweithdra yn y pen draw. Mae wedi ei gofnodi fy mod wedi dweud bod rhoi rhybudd cynnar ac ymgynghori yn bwysig, ac yr wyf yn gresynu at gwmniau—heb enwi dim un—nad ydynt yn gadael i'r gweithwyr wybod beth sy'n digwydd. Yn aml ar y radio neu ar y teledu y diwrnod hwnnw y maent yn clywed gyntaf am gyhoeddiad.

Alun Cairns: Mynegaf fy nghydymdeimlad â'r rhai sy'n gweithio i Christie Tyler, nid am eu bod wedi colli eu swyddi—gobeithiaf na ddaw hi byth i hynny—ond oherwydd yr ansicrwydd y maent yn ei wynebu.

Y cwestiwn allweddol yr wyf yn meddwl amdano yw cyflwr y gronfa bensiwn. A allwch roi manylion inni am unrhyw ddiffyg posibl yn y gronfa honno? Os oes diffyg, beth yw'r canlyniadau i'r staff, oherwydd os cyfyd y sefyllfa waethaf a bod staff yn cael eu diswyddo, mae'n siŵr y bydd goblygiadau i'r gronfa bensiwn? Gobeithiaf na fydd y staff i gyd yn cael eu diswyddo, ond mae colli swyddi yn debygol iawn a hyd yn oed os na fydd hynny'n effeithio ar bawb, fe geir rhai colledion. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld y derbynwyr cyn gynted ag y bydd cyfle i wneud hynny a gobeithiaf fod eich swyddogion wedi cael cyfle i siarad â hwy ynghylch cwestiwn allweddol y cronfeydd pensiwn.

Mae hyn, eto, yn ergyd drom i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr yn arbennig, ar ôl colli dros 1,000 o swyddi yr wythnos diwethaf. Tanlinellaf y ffaith fod 650 o swyddi wedi cael eu colli yn Sony a 173 yn Wrigley's. Fodd bynnag, yr wythnos diwethaf, pan gollwyd 650 o swyddi yn Sony, ni sylweddolasom fod Sony wedi defnyddio llawer iawn ar weithwyr asiantaeth, gyda hyd at 250 o bobl o Manpower, yn ogystal â chontractwyr diogelwch a gyrwyr lorïau, wedi eu defnyddio ar yr un sail. Felly, mae'r nifer yn llawer nes at 1,000 na 650. Mae'r perygl y collir y swyddi hyn yn amlwg yn ergyd drom. Mae graddfa'r colli swyddi ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn cymharu â'r swyddi a gollwyd yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru, yng Nghasnewydd a Glynebwy, pan gollwyd swyddi Corus. Yn gynharach, yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Prif

equally? We notice that the attention that was given to south-east Wales was not given to south-west Wales when it faced similar job losses a few years ago. I hope that Bridgend and the surrounding communities will have the same sort of attention as south-east Wales had.

I am rather worried that in comparing Christie Tyler with Orange Box, the Minister said that the company needs to look for niche markets. Let us not forget that Christie Tyler's strategy is aimed at the mass market. The Orange Box strategy is aimed at the niche market. You cannot move from a mass market to a niche market without losing jobs. It is quite obvious that you cannot do that, so I ask the Minister to reconsider his statement in that respect.

Similarly, with regard to the comments on the Baltic states and their low wage costs, it is a factor, but if there was an economic environment that encouraged manufacturers to invest in capital to make them far more productive and efficient, that would outweigh the labour costs elsewhere. That environment has not been created. I do not want to repeat last week's argument and I take no pleasure in the fact that, as the weeks go by, my argument seems to be resonating even more. We are in an environment in which manufacturing is in meltdown. Until this Minister recognises that the policies that he is pursuing, and those that the Westminster Government is pursuing, are not working, what hope do we have of introducing policies that will be able to help manufacturers to operate much more effectively and prevent such large-scale job losses?

Andrew Davies: I really do not know where to start. On the issue of the pension fund, I do not have that information at this stage, Alun. Obviously, we will be discussing this, as well as other issues, with Ernst and Young as the process goes forward. As soon as I have any information, I will inform you of that.

Weinidog, clywsom John Griffiths yn canmol gwaith Newport Unlimited. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i drin pob rhan o Gymru yn gyfartal? Yr ydym yn sylwi na chafodd y sylw a roddwyd i dde-ddwyrain Cymru ei roi i dde-orllewin Cymru pan oedd yn wynebu colli swyddi tebyg rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Gobeithio y caiff Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a'r cyffiniau yr un math o sylw ag a roddwyd i dde-ddwyrain Cymru.

Yr wyf yn poeni braidd, wrth gymharu Christie Tyler ag Orange Box, fod y Gweinidog wedi dweud bod angen i'r cwmni chwilio am farchnadoedd arbenigol. Dylid cofio bod strategaeth Christie Tyler wedi ei hanelu at y farchnad dorfol. Anelir strategaeth Orange Box at y farchnad arbenigol. Ni allwch symud o farchnad dorfol at farchnad arbenigol heb golli swyddi. Mae'n eithaf amlwg na allwch wneud hynny, felly gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ailystyried ei ddatganiad.

Felly hefyd, yng nghyswllt y sylwadau ar wledydd y Baltig a'u costau cyflog isel, ydyw mae'n ffactor, ond pe bai gennym amgylchedd economaidd a fyddai'n annog gweithgynhyrchwyr i fuddsoddi mewn cyfalaf i'w gwneud yn llawer mwy cynhyrchiol ac effeithlon, byddai hynny'n troi'r fantol yn erbyn costau llafur gwledydd eraill. Nid yw'r amgylchedd hwnnw wedi'i greu. Nid wyf am ailadrodd dadl yr wythnos diwethaf ac nid wyf ychwaith yn falch o'r ffaith bod fy nadl yn ennill mwy fyth o fomentwm wrth i'r wythnosau fynd heibio. Yr ydym mewn sefyllfa lle y mae gweithgynhyrchu yn dadfeilio. Hyd nes y bydd y Gweinidog hwn yn cydnabod nad yw'r polisiau a weithredir ganddo, a'r rhai a weithredir gan Lywodraeth San Steffan, yn gweithio, pa obaith sydd gennym i helpu gweithgynhyrchwyr i fod yn fwy effeithiol ac i rwystro colli swyddi ar raddfa mor enfawr?

Andrew Davies: Ni wn yn wir ym mha le i ddechrau. Ynghylch mater y gronfa bensiw, nid yw'r wybodaeth honno gennyf ar hyn o bryd, Alun. Yn amlwg, byddwn yn trafod hyn, a materion eraill, gydag Ernst and Young wrth i'r broses fynd yn ei blaen. Cyn gynted ag y bydd y wybodaeth gennyf, rhoddaf wybod ichi am hynny.

In terms of the Sony announcement last week, one should bear in mind that the loss of 650 jobs—and all the others that you referred to in terms of agency work and parts of the supply chain—is highly regrettable. In my statement here last week, and in public pronouncements, I did not seek to disguise the fact that it was anything other than a bitter blow for the whole of south Wales. A large proportion of the people who worked at the Bridgend and Pencoed Sony plants travelled there from across south Wales. The effect is not just focused on the Bridgend area. The losses at Corus were different in that most people who worked in the Ebbw Vale plant lived nearby.

However, I take issue with your dismissal of what has been achieved by Orange Box. It has changed its business model, as have companies in other sectors, such as INA Bearing in Bynea, Llanelli. These companies have embraced change. They have had to deal with a difficult trading position, but they have changed the business model of their companies, re-orientated their models in many cases, changed their working practices and embraced innovation. Companies such as Orange Box have changed the way in which they do business, and have been successful. That is the lesson for many manufacturing companies. Irrespective of the sector in which they work, they have to embrace innovation and change.

It is not true to say that we have not supported Christie Tyler. In 2002, we offered regional selective assistance. As I said in my statement, two thirds of our financial support through regional selective assistance has gone to manufacturing companies. I will not take lessons from the Conservative Party about manufacturing meltdown. Your party, when it was in power at the UK level, absolutely devastated the Welsh economy, with the loss of 360,000 manufacturing jobs between 1979 and 1997. I know that your party does not like hearing this, but we now have the lowest unemployment since 1975, and we have seen employment growth in areas devastated by the policies of your party when it was in Government.

O ran cyhoeddiad Sony yr wythnos diwethaf, dylid cofio bod colli 650 o swyddi—a'r holl rai eraill y gwnaethoch gyfeirio atynt yng nghyswllt gwaith asiantaeth a rhannau o'r gadwyn gyflenwi—yn anffodus iawn. Yn fy natganiad yma yr wythnos diwethaf, ac mewn datganiadau cyhoeddus, nid oeddwn yn ceisio cuddio'r ffaith bod hyn yn ergyd drom i dde Cymru gyfan. Yr oedd cyfran sylweddol o'r bobl a oedd yn gweithio yn ffatrioedd Sony ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Phencoed yn teithio yno o bob rhan o'r De. Nid ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn unig sy'n teimlo'r effaith. Yr oedd y colledion yn Corus yn wahanol gan fod y rhan fwyaf o'r rhai a oedd yn gweithio yn ffatri Glynebwy yn byw gerllaw.

Er hynny, nid wyf yn cytuno â'r modd yr ydych yn diystyru'r hyn a gyflawnwyd gan Orange Box. Mae wedi newid ei fodel busnes, fel y mae cwmnïau mewn sectorau eraill wedi gwneud, fel INA Bearing yn y Bynie, Llanelli. Mae'r cwmnïau hyn wedi cofleidio newid. Bu'n rhaid iddynt ddelio â sefyllfa fasnachu anodd, ond maent wedi newid model busnes eu cwmnïau, wedi ailgyfeirio eu modelau mewn sawl achos, ac wedi newid eu harferion gweithio a chofleidio arloesi. Mae cwmnïau fel Orange Box wedi newid y ffordd y maent yn cynnal eu busnes, ac wedi llwyddo. Hynny yw'r wers i gwmnïau gweithgynhyrchu eraill. Ni waeth ym mha sector y maent yn gweithio, mae'n rhaid iddynt gofleidio arloesi a newid.

Nid yw'n wir dweud nad ydym wedi cefnogi Christie Tyler. Yn 2002, cynigiwyd cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol iddynt. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, mae dwy ran o dair o'n cymorth ariannol drwy gyfrwng cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol wedi mynd i gwmnïau gweithgynhyrchu. Nid wyf am wrando ar y Blaid Geidwadol yn pregethu am weithgynhyrchu yn dadfeilio. Pan oedd mewn grym ar lefel y DU, llwyddodd eich plaid chi i ddinistrio economi Cymru, gan beri i 360,000 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu gael eu colli rhwng 1979 a 1997. Gwn nad yw eich plaid yn hoffi clywed hyn, ond bellach mae'r diweithdra isaf ers 1975 gennym, ac yr ydym wedi gweld twf mewn cyflogaeth mewn ardaloedd a ddinistriwyd gan bolisiau eich plaid pan oedd mewn grym.

Kirsty Williams: Like you, Minister, I hope that the receivers will be able to sell this business in a way which will safeguard the jobs, but I am sure that you will agree that it will be a worrying time for those families affected, in Wales and outside, as they wait for news with regard to this.

On the issue of pensions, I take it that you are not in a position to know whether there is a potential problem with safeguarding pensions, but could you confirm that, should a problem arise, the pensions of these workers would be safeguarded by new national protection measures?

With regard to your record to date—to which you paid a great deal of attention in your statement, it is interesting to note that the jobs that you claim to have been able to secure in the area are less than half the number lost in the last week in the Bridgend area. I am sure that you would agree that while the safeguarding of 300 jobs in Rockwell and the like is welcome, last week has been a devastating time for the Bridgend area. I would be interested to know how many of the 5,631 projected jobs are in high-tech industries? Would you not agree that Welsh manufacturing has been based on traditional industries, and that we are now finding that we are being priced out of manufacturing in those markets? Therefore, should not those jobs, and the RSA money that you are investing in manufacturing in Wales, be at its top end, looking at developing spin-outs from research and development units of higher education institutions, as well as of private companies?

Would you agree that an audit of all products manufactured in Wales to assess market trends and the economic viability of those organisations should be carried out as a matter of urgency, to help you direct your investment opportunities and ensure that we identify potential problems for other companies before they arise? We could then help them address the changing market in which they may have to work. Otherwise you will be giving regular statements of this kind in the Chamber.

Kirsty Williams: Fel chithau, Weinidog, gobeithiaf y bydd y derbynwyr yn gallu gwerthu'r busnes hwn mewn modd a fydd yn diogelu'r swyddi, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno ei bod yn amser pryderus iawn i'r teuluoedd yr effeithir arnynt, yng Nghymru a'r tu allan, wrth iddynt aros am newyddion ynglŷn â hyn.

Ynglŷn â phensiynau, cymeraf nad ydych yn gallu barnu a oes problem bosibl gyda diogelu pensiynau, ond a allech gadarnhau, os bydd problem yn codi, y bydd pensiynau'r gweithwyr hyn yn cael eu diogelu gan fesurau gwarchod cenedlaethol newydd?

O ran eich record hyd yma—a rhoesoch gryn sylw i hynny yn eich datganiad, mae'n ddiddorol nodi bod y swyddi yr ydych yn honni ichi eu diogelu yn yr ardal yn llai na hanner y nifer a gollwyd yr wythnos diwethaf yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno, tra bo diogelu 300 o swyddi yn Rockwell a manau tebyg i'w groesawu, fod yr wythnos diwethaf wedi bod yn amser erchyll i ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mewn cael gwybod faint o'r 5,631 o swyddi disgwylidig sydd mewn diwydiannau uwch-dechnoleg? Oni fyddech yn cytuno bod gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru wedi bod yn seiliedig ar ddiwydiannau traddodiadol, a'n bod yn canfod bellach na allwn gystadlu ym maes gweithgynhyrchu yn y marchnadoedd hynny? Felly, oni ddylai'r swyddi hynny, a'r cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol yr ydych yn ei fuddsoddi mewn gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru, fod ar frig y sector, gan fynd ati i ddatblygu prosiectau sy'n deillio o unedau ymchwil a datblygu gan sefydliadau addysg uwch, yn ogystal â chan gwmnïau preifat?

Oni fyddech yn cytuno y dylid cynnal, ar fyrder, archwiliad o'r holl gynhyrchion a weithgynhyrchir yng Nghymru i asesu tueddiadau'r farchnad a hyfywedd economaidd y cwmnïau hynny, i'ch helpu i gyfeirio eich cyfleoedd buddsoddi ac i sicrhau ein bod yn canfod unrhyw broblemau posibl a allai fod gan gwmnïau eraill cyn iddynt godi? Yna, gallem roi cymorth iddynt ymdopi â'r farchnad newydd y maent yn ei hwynebu. Neu fel arall, byddwch yn gwneud datganiadau fel hyn yn rheolaidd yn y

Siambwr.

Andrew Davies: I will write to you on the pensions issue, as to Alun Cairns. It may be cold comfort to those affected by either the Sony announcement or by Christie Tyler going into administration to hear that employment in the Bridgend area is very buoyant. There are 1,100 vacancies in the Bridgend Jobcentre Plus office, and that can be generalised across the whole of south Wales.

Andrew Davies: Ysgrifennaf atoch ynghylch y pensiynau, ac at Alun Cairns. Efallai nad yw'n fawr o gysur i'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan naill ai'r cyhoeddiad gan Sony neu gan y newyddion bod Christie Tyler yn llaw'r derbynnnydd glywed bod cyflogaeth yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn fywiog iawn. Mae 1,100 o swyddi ar gael yn swyddfa Canolfan Byd Gwaith Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a gellir dweud hynny'n gyffredinol ar draws de Cymru.

In terms of investing in high-quality jobs, I would remind you of last year's announcement of substantial investment of RSA in Logica CMG. As a result of that, there is to be its European outsourcing centre, creating 750 jobs, and very well paid jobs in many cases. It employs graduates and post-graduates, and is a significant coup. This shows that we are investing in growth areas and in growth companies with huge potential.

O ran buddsoddi mewn swyddi o safon, hoffwn eich atgoffa o'r cyhoeddiad a wnaed y llynedd ynghylch buddsoddi cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol helaeth yn Logica CMG. O ganlyniad, bydd yn sefydlu canolfan contractio allanol Ewropeaidd, gan greu 750 o swyddi, a llawer ohonynt yn talu'n dda iawn hefyd. Mae'n cyflogi graddedigion ac ôl-raddedigion, ac yn gryn gaffaeliad. Dengys hyn ein bod yn buddsoddi mewn meysydd twf ac mewn cwmnïau ar eu prifant sydd â photensial aruthrol.

Also on RSA, although it was before your time on the Economic Development and Transport Committee, I instituted a review of the operation of the RSA grant scheme. It is now being refocused, and there is now even greater emphasis on innovation and those companies undertaking research and development. The latest figures show that that rebalancing has been very successful, and that our investments are even more successful than in the past. However, you can never say in the case of any company that it will be prosperous for ever. We would want to work with any company to ensure that it is able to surmount the challenges provided by the global economy, and we will do everything that we can, as the Welsh public sector, to do just that. We are not saying that everything in the garden is rosy in terms of Welsh public sector support. We feel, like any company, that we always have to review what we do and try to do it better, which is my intention as a Minister.

Hefyd o ran cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol, er bod hyn cyn eich cyfnod ar y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, trefnais adolygiad ar sut y gweithredid y cynllun grantiau CRhD. Mae ffocws newydd i hyn bellach, a rhoddir mwy fyth o bwyslais yn awr ar arloesi a chwmnïau sy'n gwneud gwaith ymchwil a datblygu. Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf fod hynny wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol, a bod ein buddsoddiadau yn fwy llwyddiannus nag erioed. Er hynny, ni allwch fyth ddweud am unrhyw gwmni y bydd yn ffynnu yn ddiddiwedd. Byddem yn dymuno gweithio gydag unrhyw gwmni i'w helpu i oresgyn yr her a gyflwynir gan yr economi fyd-eang, a gwnawn bopeth a allwn, fel y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, i wneud hynny. Nid ydym yn dweud y bydd pethau'n fêl i gyd yng nghyswllt cymorth y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Teimlwn, fel unrhyw gwmni, fod yn rhaid i ni o hyd adolygu yr hyn a wnawn a cheisio'i wella, a dyna fy mwriad fel Gweinidog.

3.10 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: It is unusual for a Minister to stand up and speak in such circumstances,

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n anghyffredin i Weinidog sefyll ar ei draed a siarad o dan

although it has happened in the past. I beg the Assembly's indulgence on this occasion to speak on behalf of my constituents, who have received so much difficult news over the past week.

Perhaps the greatest shock, Andrew, is that we seem to be losing companies that have been in the area for many years. Christie Tyler is home grown, the Wrigley's plant—which is known by everyone in Bridgend as Smith Kendon—has been in the area for many years, and Sony has been in Bridgend since 1973.

Janice Gregory and I have spoken to the management and unions at Sony. We have also met a representative of the largest union at Smith Kendon, and I plan to meet the unions and receivers at Christie Tyler before the end of the week. One question that the Sony workers wished to ask was whether the Government would support calling on Sony to provide an enhanced redundancy package for its workers to reflect the loyalty of the workers at Bridgend, as well as their age profile, as some of them will find it difficult to get jobs in the future.

On Smith Kendon, will you offer assistance to the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, which is seeking to persuade Wrigley's to reverse the closure decision, and that there is a European market for what is produced at the factory in Bridgend? If you could offer that support, that would be welcome.

On Christie Tyler, I urge you—and you have made this clear already—to provide as much assistance as possible in order to find new buyers for the factory sites in Bridgend. It is good news for Treforest, which I welcome, but it is important that every effort is made to find buyers for the sites at Bridgend, which I am sure will be the case.

You are right to say that Bridgend's economy is generally strong. This is a blow to the economy, but I believe that the Bridgend economy can make up these jobs in time. It is

amgylchiadau o'r fath, er bod hyn wedi digwydd o'r blaen. Gofynnaf am amynedd y Cynulliad y tro hwn i siarad ar ran fy etholwyr, sydd wedi cael cymaint o newyddion drwg yn ystod yr wythnos diwethaf.

Efallai mai'r sioc fwyaf, Andrew, yw ein bod fel pe baem yn colli cwmnïau sydd wedi bod yn yr ardal ers blynedd lawer. Mae Christie Tyler yn gwmni brodorol, mae ffatri Wrigley—sy'n adnabyddus i bawb ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr fel Smith Kendon—wedi bod yn yr ardal ers blynedd lawer, a Sony ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr ers 1973.

Mae Janice Gregory a minnau wedi siarad â'r rheolwyr a'r undebau yn Sony. Yr ydym hefyd wedi cyfarfod â chynrychiolydd o'r undeb mwyaf yn Smith Kendon, a bwriadaf gyfarfod â'r undebau a'r derbynwyr yn Christie Tyler cyn diwedd yr wythnos. Un cwestiwn yr oedd gweithwyr Sony am ei ofyn oedd a fyddai'r Llywodraeth yn cefnogi gofyn i Sony ddarparu pecyn diswyddo gwell i'w staff i adlewyrchu teyrngarwch y gweithwyr ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, yn ogystal â'u proffil oed, gan y bydd rhai ohonynt yn ei chael yn anodd dod o hyd i waith yn y dyfodol.

Ynghylch Smith Kendon, a wnewch gynnig cymorth i Undeb Gweithwyr Siopau, Dosbarthu a Gwaith Perthynol, sy'n ceisio perswadio Wrigley i newid y penderfyniad i gau, a bod marchnad Ewropeaidd ar gyfer yr hyn a gynhyrchir yn y ffatri ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr? Pe gallech gynnig y cymorth hwnnw, byddent yn croesawu hynny.

Ynghylch Christie Tyler, pwysaf arnoch—ac yr ydych eisoed wedi gwneud hyn yn glir—i ddarparu cymaint o gymorth â phosibl i geisio dod o hyd i brynwyr newydd i'r ffatrioedd ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Mae'n newyddion da i Drefforest, a chroesawaf hynny, ond mae'n bwysig ymdrechu hyd yr eithaf i ddod o hyd i brynwyr i'r safleoedd ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a theimlaf yn siŵr y bydd hynny'n digwydd.

Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod economi Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn gryf ar y cyfan. Mae hyn yn ergyd i'r economi, ond credaf y gall economi Pen-y-bont wneud iawn am y

also right to say that the Team Wales approach that you have pioneered has been warmly welcomed, no more so than by the Sony workers—whom Janice and I met last week—who were impressed with the work of Team Wales when it went to the Sony factory in February when the last tranche of job losses was announced.

We will recover, as a town, from this—our economy is strong. We do not need any lessons from those for whom mass unemployment was an acceptable price to pay for political power, and we do not need any lessons from those whose economic competence extends barely beyond counting their own pocket money. Will you offer what assistance you can in the meantime to those people in Bridgend, and the wider area, who will lose their jobs, or who may well lose their jobs? Will you also pledge your support to Usdaw and others that are seeking to reverse closure decisions, and those who are working hard to ensure that a buyer is found for the Christie Tyler plant?

Andrew Davies: On the last point, I hope that Members, whichever part of Wales they represent, will recognise that, whenever they and their constituents have been faced with significant redundancies, I have always stood ready to help them—whether it is helping a buy-out at Dolgarrog Aluminium in north Wales, whether it is in Flintshire, in mid Wales, when Dewhirst withdrew from business in Wales, or in south Wales. I, as Minister, and we as a Government, always stand ready to help those who experience redundancy. As someone who has been unemployed in the past, I know how it feels, and I will do everything that I can to help anyone going through that process.

I have already spoken to the unions. On Thursday, I spoke to Usdaw officials about the position in Bridgend with Wrigley's. I offered all the assistance that I, and we as a team, could to its members, in terms of what had happened in Sony a day or so before. I stand ready to do the same with Christie Tyler, if—and I hope that it does not happen—any assistance is needed. We hope very much that, given the changes that

swyddi hyn ymhen amser. Mae hefyd yn iawn dweud bod dull Tîm Cymru a arloeswyd gennych wedi'i groesawu'n frwd, yn enwedig gan weithwyr Sony—y bu i Janice a minnau eu cyfarfod yr wythnos diwethaf—ac y gwnaeth gwaith Tîm Cymru argraff arnynt pan aeth i ffatri Sony ym mis Chwefror, pan gyhoeddwyd y gyfres ddiwethaf o golli swyddi.

Down atom ein hunain, fel tref, ar ôl hyn—mae ein heconomi yn gryf. Nid oes angen dim gwersi arnom gan rai sy'n credu bod diweithdra uchel yn bris derbyniol i'w dalu am rym gwleidyddol, ac nid oes angen gwersi arnom gan rai nad oes ganddynt brin ddigon o grebwyll economaidd i gyfrif eu harian poced. A wnewch gynnig unrhyw gymorth y gallwch ei roi yn y cyfamser i'r bobl hynny ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a'r cyffiniau, a fydd yn colli eu swyddi, neu a fydd efallai yn colli eu swyddi? A wnewch addo eich cefnogaeth i Usdaw ac eraill sy'n ceisio cael ganddynt ailfeddwl ynghylch cau, ac i rai sy'n gweithio'n galed i sicrhau y deuir o hyd i brynwr ar gyfer ffatri Christie Tyler?

Andrew Davies: O ran y pwynt olaf, gobeithio y bydd yr Aelodau, pa ran bynnag o Gymru y maent yn ei chynrychioli, yn cydnabod, pan fo'u hetholwyr wedi wynebu diswyddiadau helaeth, fy mod wedi bod yn barod i'w helpu bob amser—boed hynny drwy helpu'r gweithwyr i brynu cwmni Dolgarrog Aluminium yn y Gogledd, yn sir y Fflint, yn y Canolbarth, pan roddodd Dewhirst y gorau i'w busnes yng Nghymru, neu yn y De. Yr wyf fi fel Gweinidog, a ninnau fel Llywodraeth, yn barod bob amser i helpu'r rhai sy'n colli eu swyddi. Fel rhywun sydd wedi bod yn ddi-waith yn y gorffennol, gwn sut y mae'n teimlo, a gwnaf bopeth yn fy ngallu i helpu unrhyw un sy'n mynd drwy'r un broses.

Yr wyf eisoes wedi siarad â'r undebau. Ddydd Iau, siaredais â swyddogion Usdaw am y sefyllfa ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn ffatri Wrigley. Cynigiais yr holl gymorth y gallwn i, a ninnau fel tîm, ei roi i'w aelodau, o ran yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn Sony ddiwrnod neu ddau ynghynt. Yr wyf yn barod i wneud yr un fath gyda Christie Tyler, os bydd angen unrhyw gymorth—a gobeithio na fydd yn digwydd. Yr ydym yn gobeithio'n

Christie Tyler has brought about, like Cambria Mobil, those companies can be bought and the employment sustained. In terms of enhanced redundancy payments, while it is a non-devolved matter, I will certainly write to support that plea, and we would hope that the company, in terms of good corporate governance and social responsibility, will do everything that it can to help soften the blow faced by those employed at the plant. I hope that I can give reassurance on all those points, and I will follow them up, particularly the enhanced redundancy payments issue.

Y Llywydd: Gan ein bod ni wedi clywed gan Aelod ar ran pob grŵp, gofynnaf am gwestiynau ac atebion byr, penodol, er y defnyddiaf ddisgresiwn i ymestyn ychydig ar yr amser oherwydd pwysigrwydd y mater hwn.

Elin Jones: Yn eich ymateb y prynhawn yma, Weinidog, soniasoch lawer am bwysigrwydd cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol. A dderbyniwch, os bydd Cymru'n colli Amcan 1, y byddwn hefyd yn colli'r hawl i gynnig y ganran uchaf o RSA, sef un o'r manteision mwyaf sydd gennym dros ranbarthau yn Lloegr, yr Alban a thu hwnt? Beth ydych yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd i sicrhau arfau economaidd i Gymru os collwn y ganran uchaf honno o RSA?

Andrew Davies: We have continued to make the case very strongly at all levels of Government, whether at UK or at European level, about the importance of not only Objective 1, but of much of Wales being covered as an assisted area, or having assisted area status. We have made that case vigorously in terms of the revision of the regional aid guidelines and we will continue to make that case. Clearly, being able to offer financial assistance to companies is a very significant tool in our toolbox, whether it is through RSA, the Assembly investment grant or Objective 1. We will continue to make the case for having that very important lever at our disposal.

Sandy Mewies: Minister, I am glad to hear your assurances that the Assembly Government will do everything it can to

arw, ac ystyried y newidiadau y mae Christie Tyler wedi eu cyflwyno, fel Cambria Mobil, y gellir prynu'r cwmnïau hyn a chadw'r swyddi. O ran taliadau diswyddo uwch, er nad yw'n fater datganoledig, ysgrifennaf yn sicr i gefnogi'r cais hwn, a byddem yn gobeithio y bydd y cwmni, o safbwynt llywodraethu corfforaethol da a chyfrifoldeb cymdeithasol, yn gwneud popeth sydd yn ei allu er mwyn helpu i leihau'r ergyd i'r rhai sy'n cael eu cyflogi yn y ffatri. Gobeithiaf y gallaf gynnig sicrwydd ynghylch pob un o'r pwyntiau hyn, a byddaf yn edrych ar bob un ohonynt, yn enwedig mater y taliadau diswyddo uwch.

The Presiding Officer: As we have heard from a Member from each group, I ask for succinct, specific questions and answers, although I will use discretion to extend the time a little because of the importance of this matter.

Elin Jones: In your response this afternoon, Minister, you spoke a great deal about the importance of regional selective assistance. Do you accept that, if Wales loses Objective 1, we will also lose the right to offer the highest percentage of RSA, which is one of the biggest advantages we have over regions in England, Scotland and beyond? What are you doing now to secure economic tools for Wales should we lose that highest percentage of RSA?

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym wedi parhau i ddadlau'n frwd iawn ar bob lefel o Lywodraeth, yn y DU ac yn Ewrop, ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd Amcan 1, a hefyd ynglŷn â chynnwys rhan helaeth o Gymru fel ardal a gynorthwyr, neu gael statws ardal a gynorthwyr. Yr ydym wedi dadlau'n frwd dros hyn wrth ddiwygio canllawiau'r cymorth rhanbarthol a byddwn yn dal i siarad o'i blaid. Yn amlwg, mae gallu cynnig cymorth ariannol i gwmnïau, pa un ai drwy RSA, grant buddsoddi'r Cynulliad neu Amcan 1, yn arf gwerthfawr iawn yn ein dwylo. Byddwn yn dal i ddadlau o blaid yr hawl i ddefnyddio'r ysgogydd hynod bwysig hwn.

Sandy Mewies: Weinidog, yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich bod yn rhoi sicrwydd inni y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwneud

ensure that these factories are safeguarded. However, you will appreciate that the meltdown, if we can put it like that, of Christie Tyler Ltd, started with Deeside Furniture Ltd in my constituency, Delyn, where two factories are affected. The workers of Deeside Furniture were served with 90-day notices. Will you tell me what the difference will be, if any, in the way that Christie Tyler workers will be treated? Will you also reassure me that you will tell the official receiver that Deeside Furniture was a viable concern and that it had a full order book, and will you keep me and my colleague, Carl Sargeant, who has worked closely with me on Deeside Furniture, informed of any progress and any information regarding pensions and so on?

Andrew Davies: I will certainly give that commitment, and I made a statement recently about Deeside Furniture. My understanding is that Ernst and Young are now effectively managing the group, and that it will seek to sell Deeside Furniture as a going concern. I am sure from what you have told me in previous meetings, Sandy, that big improvements have been made in the productivity and efficiency of the plant which, clearly, will be a key factor for any potential purchaser. I am sure that Ernst and Young will be very aware of that and will be seeking, for its own interest, to sell it as a going concern.

William Graham: You will be well aware that Christie Tyler Ltd, under George Morgan Williams, was one of the previous success stories of south Wales, which gave hope to places such as Blackwood, where the distribution centre was set up in the new business park; that hope is now gone. Why is it that business does not have any confidence in you? This did not come about overnight—why did the company not come to see you earlier to see what you could have done?

Andrew Davies: It did. As I said, the company sought financial assistance through RSA in 2002. Clearly, it is not up to Government to dictate to individual

popeth sydd yn ei gallu i sicrhau na fydd y ffatrioedd hyn yn cau. Fodd bynnag, byddwch yn sylweddoli bod dadfeiliad Christie Tyler Ltd, os gallwn ei alw'n hynny, wedi dechrau gyda Deeside Furniture Ltd yn fy etholaeth i, Delyn, lle y mae hyn wedi effeithio ar ddwy ffatri. Cafodd gweithwyr Deeside Furniture rybudd o 90 diwrnod. A wnewch ddweud wrthyf beth fydd y gwahaniaeth, os o gwbl, yn y ffordd yr ymdrinnir â gweithwyr Christie Tyler? A wnewch hefyd roi sicrwydd imi y byddwch yn dweud wrth y derbynnydd swyddogol fod Deeside Furniture yn fusnes hyfyw a bod ganddo lyfr archebion llawn, ac a wnewch roi gwybod i mi a'm cyd-Aelod, Carl Sargeant, sydd wedi cydweithio'n agos â mi wrth ddelio â Deeside Furniture, ynglŷn ag unrhyw gynnydd ac unrhyw wybodaeth ynglŷn â phensiynau ac yn y blaen?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn sicr yn addo hynny, a gwneuthum ddatganiad yn ddiweddar ynglŷn â Deeside Furniture. Y wybodaeth sydd gennyf yw bod Ernst and Young yn rheoli'r grŵp i bob pwrpas yn awr, ac y bydd yn ceisio gwerthu Deeside Furniture fel busnes hyfyw. Yr wyf yn siŵr, yn ôl yr hyn a ddywedasoeh wrthyf mewn cyfarfodydd blaenorol, Sandy, fod gwelliannau mawr wedi eu gwneud o ran cynhyrchiant ac effeithlonrwydd yn y ffatri, a bydd hyn, yn sicr, yn ffactor allweddol i unrhyw ddarpar brynwr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Ernst and Young yn ymwybodol iawn o hynny ac y bydd, er ei les ei hun, yn ceisio gwerthu'r busnes fel busnes hyfyw.

William Graham: Byddwch yn ymwybodol iawn fod Christie Tyler Ltd, dan George Morgan Williams, yn un o lwyddiannau mawr y De ar un adeg, a'i fod wedi cynnig gobaith i leoedd fel y Coed-duon, lle y sefydlwyd y ganolfan ddsbarthu yn y parc busnes newydd; mae'r gobaith hwnnw wedi mynd erbyn hyn. Pam nad oes gan fusnesau ddim ffydd ynoch? Nid dros nos y digwyddodd hyn—pam na ddaeth y cwmni i'ch gweld yn gynt i weld beth y gallech fod wedi ei wneud?

Andrew Davies: Daeth i'm gweld. Fel y dywedais, gofynnodd y cwmni am gymorth ariannol drwy RSA yn 2002. Yn amlwg, nid lle'r Llywodraeth yw dweud wrth gwmnïau

companies, or groups of companies, what they should do—they must make their own commercial decisions. Clearly, Christie Tyler Ltd felt that its own financial position was best served by seeking to go into administrative receivership and that that was the best way forward for its group of companies. It is erroneous to say that the Government has not done anything; it is not up to us in Government to dictate to companies. Companies like Christie Tyler know exactly what is on offer from the Government, because they have sought our help in the past. It was their choice on this occasion not to come seeking financial assistance.

3.20 p.m.

Janice Gregory: I thank you, Presiding Officer, for calling me as the Member representing the constituency where Christie Tyler had its head office, albeit no longer employing hundreds of people but only a very small number. However, I think that the majority of the workforce are resident in Ogmore.

Little did we know last week, Minister, that we would be here again today, talking about a well-respected company that, as William Graham has said, has been in south Wales for a number of years, offering high-quality and high-wage jobs. I share my colleague Carwyn Jones's sadness at this, the third such announcement in the Bridgend area of late. However, I also share his optimism that the Bridgend county borough and Bridgend itself will recover from this devastating news. You mentioned that you have been unemployed, Minister, and I have been in this situation with Christie Tyler before; my husband, Mike, worked for the company for 31 years, and was made redundant as head of a department nine years ago. This is not a new phenomenon for the company; in fact, it was bought out some years ago but that was done much more quietly than now. I share the optimism that there will be a company out there that will come in and perhaps buy the more productive parts of Christie Tyler and, therefore, retain jobs.

unigol, neu grwpiau o gwmnïau, beth y dylent ei wneud—rhaid iddynt wneud eu penderfyniadau masnachol eu hunain. Yn amlwg, teimlai Christie Tyler Ltd mai'r ffordd orau o ddelio â'i sefyllfa ariannol ei hun oedd drwy geisio rhoi'r cwmni yn nwylo'r derbynnydd ac mai dyna oedd y ffordd orau ymlaen i'w grŵp o gwmnïau. Nid yw'n gywir dweud nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi gwneud dim; nid ein lle ni yn y Llywodraeth yw dweud wrth gwmnïau beth y dylent ei wneud. Mae cwmnïau fel Christie Tyler yn gwybod yn iawn beth sydd gan y Llywodraeth i'w gynnig, oherwydd y maent wedi gofyn am gymorth gennym yn y gorffennol. Eu dewis hwy ar yr achlysur hwn oedd peidio â dod i ofyn am gymorth ariannol.

Janice Gregory: Diolch ichi, Lywydd, am alw arnaf fel yr Aelod sy'n cynrychioli'r etholaeth lle'r oedd pencadlys Christie Tyler, er mai nifer fach o bobl sy'n gweithio yno yn awr o gymharu â'r cannoedd a oedd yno ar un adeg. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod y rhan fwyaf o'r gweithlu yn byw yn etholaeth Ogwr.

Ychydig a wyddem yr wythnos diwethaf, Weinidog, y byddem yma heddiw eto, yn siarad am gwmni uchel ei barch sydd, fel y dywedodd William Graham, wedi bod yn y De ers nifer o flynyddoedd, yn cynnig swyddi da a chyflog da. Yr wyf yn rhannu tristwch fy nghyd-Aelod Carwyn Jones ynglŷn â hyn, y trydydd cyhoeddiad o'r fath yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn ddiweddar. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf hefyd yn rhannu ei obaith y bydd bwrdeistref sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Phen-y-bont ei hun yn dod dros y fath newyddion trychinebus. Soniasoch eich bod wedi bod yn ddi-waith, Weinidog, ac yr wyf finnau wedi bod yn y sefyllfa hon o'r blaen gyda Christie Tyler; bu fy ngŵr, Mike, yn gweithio i'r cwmni am 31 o flynyddoedd, a chafodd ei ddiswyddo fel pennaeth adran naw mlynedd yn ôl. Nid yw hyn yn beth newydd i'r cwmni; a dweud y gwir, cafodd y cwmni ei brynu rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, ond yr oedd pethau'n llawer tawelach bryd hynny. Yr wyf yn rhannu'r gobaith y bydd cwmni yn rhywle yn prynu rhannau mwyaf cynhyrchiol Christie Tyler o bosibl, ac y cedwir y swyddi o

ganlyniad.

I thank you, Minister, for the emphasis that you put on RSA within my constituency. Companies like Georgia Pacific GB Ltd and Rockwool Ltd have a bright future because of RSA. Have you had any thoughts about how you will not only regenerate, as you said last week, the Bridgend town centre, which is extremely important, but also the wider community and workforce of Bridgend?

Andrew Davies: The major message that I get from employers throughout Wales, but particularly in the Bridgend area, is that the labour market is robust. Employers are telling me that their biggest problem at the moment is recruiting, and then retaining staff, because the labour market is so buoyant, certainly compared to the 1980s and early 1990s. Clearly, the challenge for us now that we have closed the unemployment gap between Wales and the rest of the UK is to go further up the value-added chain and get those high-paid jobs. That is why, in the Bridgend area alone, as you mentioned, Georgia Pacific, the paper manufacturer, Rockwool, the insulation manufacturer, LogicaCMG, which I mentioned earlier, and Ford Motor Company, for which I used to work, have all been recipients of RSA. This assistance has been specifically focusing on the higher value-added jobs, and clearly that is now our challenge. It is not a one-off challenge; it is one that we will have to confront day in, day out, to ensure that not just the Welsh economy and Welsh public services are geared up to face these challenges, but that individual companies are also helped to seize the opportunities provided by the global market.

Peter Black: On radio this morning, the Labour Member of Parliament for Bridgend said that she thought that the WDA had taken its eye off the area, and that these job losses are the result. Can you outline what you will be doing in terms of trying to refocus the attention of the WDA on the Bridgend area to assist its recovery, which we are all confident will happen, particularly in terms of the

Diolchaf ichi, Weinidog, am y pwyslais yr ydych yn ei roi ar RSA yn fy etholaeth. Mae gan gwmnïau fel Georgia Pacific GB Ltd a Rockwool Ltd ddyfodol disglair oherwydd RSA. A ydych wedi meddwl sut y byddwch nid yn unig yn adfywio canol tref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, fel y dywedasoch yr wythnos diwethaf, sy'n bwysig iawn, ond y gymuned a'r gweithlu ehangach ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn ogystal?

Andrew Davies: Y brif neges a gaf gan gyflogwyr o bob cwr o Gymru, ac yn enwedig yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, yw bod y farchnad lafur yn gadarn. Mae cyflogwyr yn dweud wrthyf mai eu problem fwyaf ar hyn o bryd yw recriwtio, a chadw staff wedyn, gan fod y farchnad lafur mor fywiog, yn sicr o gymharu â'r 1980au a dechrau'r 1990au. Yn amlwg, yr her yn awr, a ninnau wedi cau'r bwlch diweithdra rhwng Cymru a gweddill y DU, yw dringo'n uwch i fyny'r gadwyn ychwanegu gwerth a chael y swyddi cyflogau uchel hynny. Dyna pam, yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn unig, fel y soniasoch, y mae Georgia Pacific, y cwmni cynhyrchu papur, Rockwool, y cwmni cynhyrchu deunydd inswleiddio, LogicaCMG, y cyfeiriais ato yn gynharach, a Chwmni Moduron Ford, y bûm yn gweithio iddo ar un adeg, i gyd wedi derbyn RSA. Mae'r cymorth hwn wedi bod yn canolbwyntio'n benodol ar y swyddi ychwanegu gwerth uwch ac, yn amlwg, dyma'r her sy'n ein hwynebu yn awr. Nid her unwaith yn unig ydyw; mae'n her y bydd rhaid inni ei hwynebu dro ar ôl tro, er mwyn sicrhau nid yn unig fod economi Cymru a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru yn cael eu rhoi mewn sefyllfa gref i wynebu'r heriau hyn, ond bod cwmnïau unigol hefyd yn cael cymorth i fanteisio ar y cyfleoedd a ddarperir gan y farchnad fyd-eang.

Peter Black: Ar y radio y bore yma, dywedodd yr Aelod Seneddol Llafur dros Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr ei bod yn meddwl bod yr Awdurdod Datblygu wedi peidio â rhoi sylw i'r ardal, ac mai dyna pam y collwyd y swyddi hyn. A allwch amlinellu beth y byddwch yn ei wneud er mwyn ceisio cael gan yr awdurdod datblygu roi sylw unwaith eto i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr er mwyn helpu i

reskilling and retraining of the workforce, and the development of new ventures to attract inward investment?

Andrew Davies: I do not agree that the WDA has taken its eye off the Bridgend area, or indeed, any other part of Wales. Carwyn Jones has just made reference to the welcome response of the company and the unions to the Team Wales approach. The WDA is part of that approach, and many of the investment projects that we have brought to the area, such as LogicaCMG, have been as a result of that focused Team Wales approach, which includes the WDA. LogicaCMG is the most recent and major example, which will be employing 750 people in well-paid jobs, providing new opportunities in a growing sector of the market. I do not think for a moment that the WDA or the Welsh Assembly Government have taken their focus off Bridgend. We are helping companies in all sorts of sectors to grow in Bridgend, and, where they come from outside the area, to prosper in Bridgend.

Carl Sargeant: Minister, six weeks ago, you made a statement about Deeside Furniture and the impact of a 90-day notice that was served on my constituents and those of Ann Jones and Sandy Mewies and as far away as Alun Pugh's constituents. This was a tragic situation for 348 people in Flintshire and the communication was the worst part of the whole process. The company, on several occasions, failed to notify some of my constituents about what was going on, which added to the difficulty with the whole process. Will you ensure that the receivers will formally notify my constituents of the process that will be followed in forthcoming weeks? It is important that they know what their future holds, as knowing what is going on can sometimes take away some of the pain.

Andrew Davies: The point that you made, Carl, is an extremely important one. Workers

adfywio'r ardal, rhywbeth yr ydym i gyd yn ffyddiog y bydd yn digwydd, yn enwedig o ran ail-feithrin sgiliau ac ailhyfforddi'r gweithlu, a datblygu mentrau newydd er mwyn denu cwmnïau i fuddsoddi yn yr ardal?

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf yn cytuno bod yr awdurdod datblygu wedi rhoi'r gorau i roi sylw i ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, nac yn wir, unrhyw ran arall o Gymru. Mae Carwyn Jones newydd gyfeirio at ymateb calonogol y cwmni a'r undebau i ddull gweithredu Tîm Cymru. Mae'r awdurdod datblygu yn rhan o'r dull hwnnw, ac mae llawer o'r prosiectau buddsoddi yr ydym wedi eu cyflwyno i'r ardal, fel LogicaCMG, wedi digwydd o ganlyniad i ffocws penodol dull gweithredu Tîm Cymru, sy'n cynnwys yr awdurdod datblygu. LogicaCMG yw'r enghraifft ddiweddaraf a phwysicaf, a fydd yn cyflogi 750 o bobl mewn swyddi â chyflogau da, gan ddarparu cyfleoedd newydd mewn rhan o'r farchnad sy'n tyfu. Nid wyf yn credu am eiliad fod yr awdurdod datblygu na Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi peidio â chanolbwyntio ar Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr ydym yn cynorthwyo cwmnïau mewn sectorau o bob math i dyfu ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a, lle y bônt yn dod o'r tu allan i'r ardal, i ffynnu ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr.

Carl Sargeant: Weinidog, chwe wythnos yn ôl, gwnaethoch ddatganiad ynglŷn â Deeside Furniture ac effaith y rhybudd 90 diwrnod a gyflwynwyd i'm hetholwyr i ac etholwyr Ann Jones a Sandy Mewies a chyn belled i ffwrdd ag etholwyr Alun Pugh. Yr oedd hon yn sefyllfa drist iawn i 348 o bobl yn sir y Fflint a'r cyfathrebu oedd rhan waethaf yr holl broses. Methodd y cwmni, fwy nag unwaith, â rhoi gwybod i rai o'm hetholwyr beth oedd yn digwydd, ac ychwanegodd hyn at y problemau gyda'r broses yn ei chyfanrwydd. A wnewch sicrhau y bydd y derbynydd yn hysbysu fy etholwyr yn ffurfiol ynglŷn â'r broses a fydd yn cael ei dilyn yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf? Mae'n bwysig eu bod yn gwybod beth sydd o'u blaenau, gan fod gwybod beth sy'n digwydd ambell waith yn gallu lleddfu rhywfaint ar y boen.

Andrew Davies: Mae'r pwynt a wnaethpwyd gennych, Carl, yn un pwysig iawn. Mae'r

are already facing huge uncertainty and that is the most difficult condition to live with. Good communications are vital. We have learnt from previous receiverships, for example, the Allied Steel and Wire situation, that good lines of communication between the receivers, Team Wales, the unions and the workforce are essential, if we are to reduce that level of anxiety and uncertainty. It is something that I will ask my officials to take up with Ernst and Young, to ensure that effective communication systems are in place.

Mark Isherwood: With the Deeside Furniture losses contributing to over 1,000 job losses in Flintshire in recent weeks, the Flintshire executive member for economic development has called for a meeting with you. Will you agree to that meeting to discuss a financial package to retrain these people?

Andrew Davies: I have always made it clear that I am willing to meet any stakeholder. I have met representatives of Flintshire council on many occasions, usually with the local Members, Carl Sargeant and Sandy Mewies, to discuss economic development issues. There are some huge opportunities in the Flintshire area, on which we have been working with the local authority, the WDA and others. However, if it is felt that a meeting would be helpful in this case, I would be more than happy to attend.

Catherine Thomas: Some of the 478 employees in Bridgend are from the Llanelli constituency. I ask for your assurances that the support that you and Team Wales gave during the recent MG Rover crisis, which impacted on Camford in my constituency, will again materialise now. Do you agree, Minister, that this is a time not to talk Welsh manufacturing down? It is a time to ensure that we pull together and that the necessary support is given. We have a responsibility to do that, and that is what the people of Bridgend, north Wales and all affected communities want to hear today. They do not want to hear comments such as those made by some of the opposition Members.

gweithwyr yn wynebu ansicrwydd mawr yn barod a dyna'r cyflwr anhawsaf dygymod ag ef. Mae cyfathrebu da yn hanfodol. Yr ydym wedi dysgu o sefyllfaoedd eraill lle y rhoddwyd cwmnïau yn nwylo'r derbynnydd, er enghraifft, Allied Steel and Wire, fod llinellau cyfathrebu da rhwng y derbynnydd, Tîm Cymru, yr undebau a'r gweithlu yn hanfodol, er mwyn lleihau pryder ac ansicrwydd. Mae hwn yn fater y byddaf yn gofyn i'm swyddogion ei ddwyn i sylw Ernst and Young, er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym systemau cyfathrebu effeithiol.

Mark Isherwood: Gyda cholledion Deeside Furniture yn codi nifer y swyddi a gollwyd yn sir y Fflint dros yr wythnosau diwethaf i dros 1,000, mae aelod gweithredol sir y Fflint dros ddatblygu economaidd wedi galw am gyfarfod gyda chi. A wnewch gytuno i gynnal y cyfarfod hwnnw er mwyn trafod pecyn ariannol i ailhyfforddi'r bobl hyn?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf bob amser wedi nodi'n glir fy mod yn barod i gyfarfod unrhyw randdeiliad. Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod cynrychiolwyr cyngor sir y Fflint sawl gwaith, fel arfer gyda'r Aelodau Lleol, Carl Sargeant a Sandy Mewies, i drafod materion yn ymwneud â datblygu economaidd. Mae cyfleoedd arbennig o dda yn sir y Fflint, yr ydym wedi bod yn gweithio arnynt gyda'r awdurdod lleol, yr awdurdod datblygu ac eraill. Fodd bynnag, os teimlir y byddai cyfarfod o fudd yn yr achos hwn, byddwn yn fyfwr na bodlon cael un.

Catherine Thomas: Mae rhai o'r 478 o weithwyr ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn dod o etholaeth Llanelli. Gofynnaf am sicrwydd gennych y bydd y gefnogaeth a roddwyd gennych chi a Thîm Cymru yn ystod argyfwng diweddar MG Rover, a gafodd effaith ar Camford yn fy etholaeth i, ar gael eto yn awr. A ydych yn cytuno, Weinidog, nad dyma'r adeg i fychanu gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru? Mae'n adeg i sicrhau ein bod yn gweithio gyda'n gilydd a bod y gefnogaeth angenrheidiol yn cael ei rhoi. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom wneud hynny, a dyma beth y mae pobl Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, y Gogledd a phob cymuned yr effeithir arni eisiau ei glywed heddiw. Nid ydynt eisiau clywed sylwadau fel y rhai a wnaethpwyd gan rai o Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau.

Andrew Davies: I certainly give a commitment that anyone who is faced with redundancy, in this case at Sony in Bridgend and Pencoed, will have exactly the same level of support, irrespective of where they happen to live, be that Llanelli, Bridgend or Newport. We will give them all the same level of support and they will receive the counselling and advice that any employee who is affected by redundancy will receive as part of the rapid response. In terms of Christie Tyler, we hope that Ernst and Young can sell it on as a going concern and that employment will be maintained.

I certainly feel that it is important that we do not talk Welsh companies and manufacturing down. People often forget that large global companies will read the Welsh press, wherever their headquarters are located, be that Japan, North America or elsewhere. If they read in the local press that the area has been described as a poor place to do business, that is not a good message to send to a potential investor. We are all beholden to be honest about the issues about redundancy, but I do not think that that should extend to talking individual companies or the Welsh economy down.

3.30 p.m.

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn sicr yn addo y bydd unrhyw un sy'n wynebu cael ei ddiswyddo, yn yr achos hwn yn Sony ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Phencoed, yn cael yr un gefnogaeth yn union, ni waeth yn lle y maent yn byw, boed yn Llanelli, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr neu Gasnewydd. Byddwn yn rhoi'r un gefnogaeth iddynt i gyd a byddant yn derbyn y cyfarwyddyd a'r cyngor y bydd unrhyw weithiwr sy'n cael ei ddiswyddo'n ei dderbyn fel rhan o'r ymateb buan. O safbwynt Christie Tyler, yr ydym yn gobeithio y gall Ernst and Young werthu'r cwmni fel busnes hyfyw ac y bydd y swyddi'n cael eu cadw.

Yr wyf yn sicr yn teimlo ei bod yn bwysig nad ydym yn bychanu cwmnïau Cymreig a gweithgynhyrchu. Mae pobl yn aml yn anghofio y bydd cwmnïau byd-eang mawr yn darllen y papurau Cymreig, lle bynnag y bo'u pencadlys, boed hynny yn Japan, Gogledd America neu rywle arall. Os byddant yn darllen yn y wasg leol fod yr ardal wedi ei disgrifio fel lle gwael i redeg busnes, nid yw hynny'n neges dda i'w hanfon i ddarpar fuddsoddwr. Mae'n ddyletswydd ar bob un ohonom fod yn onest ynghylch y materion ynglŷn â diswyddo, ond nid wyf yn credu y dylai hynny olygu bychanu cwmnïau unigol nac economi Cymru.

**Datganiad ar Ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i Adolygiad y Pwyllgor
Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus o'r Drefn o Reoleiddio ac
Arolygu Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yng Nghymru
Statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's Response to the Local
Government and Public Services Committee's Review of the Public Service
Regulations and Inspection Regime in Wales**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I welcome the report of the Local Government and Public Services Committee on its review of the operation of the public service regulation and inspection regime in Wales. This has been a major piece of work on a complex issue, and is the result of hard work by the committee and those who gave evidence to it. This would always have been an important issue for the committee to review at any time, but the present is particularly timely. In presenting the committee's report to the Assembly in May, the Chair referred to 'Making the Connections', and hoped that the committee's report would be of use in taking that vision forward. I can confirm that it will be of considerable use in dealing with 'Making the Connections', as well as being of use to the inspectorates, those who commission and provide the services they inspect, and those who use the services.

The report is also timely for other reasons. For example, 2005 has seen the creation of the Wales Audit Office, which is a new organisation that is independent of the Welsh Assembly Government and is able to inspect across local government, NHS and Assembly Government services in Wales. The committee's report made several specific recommendations relating to the value that inspection can add to improve services, to the need for clearly defined roles for service users in the inspection process, to measures such as risk-based inspection to avoid over-burdensome inspection, and to practical collaboration between inspectorates and others. In responding to the 21 recommendations that the committee made, I draw attention to encouraging developments that are already under way, but which also need to progress if they are to be fully effective responses to the important issues raised in the report.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Croesawaf adroddiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar ei adolygiad o'r drefn o reoleiddio ac arolygu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Mae hyn wedi bod yn waith pwysig ar fater cymhleth, ac mae'n deillio o waith caled y pwyllgor a'r rhai a roddodd dystiolaeth ger ei fron. Byddai hyn wastad wedi bod yn fater pwysig i'r pwyllgor ei adolygu ar unrhyw adeg, ond mae'r adeg hon yn arbennig o amserol. Wrth gyflwyno adroddiad y pwyllgor i'r Cynulliad ym mis Mai, cyfeiriodd y Cadeirydd at 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', a gobeithiai y byddai adroddiad y pwyllgor yn ddefnyddiol wrth wireddu'r weledigaeth honno. Gallaf gadarnhau y bydd o gryn ddefnydd i ddelio â 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', yn ogystal â bod yn ddefnyddiol i'r arolygiaethau, i'r rhai sydd yn comisiynu ac yn darparu'r gwasanaethau y maent yn eu harolygu, ac i'r rhai sydd yn defnyddio'r gwasanaethau.

Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn amserol am resymau eraill. Er enghraifft, yn 2005 crewyd Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, sef sefydliad newydd sydd yn annibynnol ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac sydd â'r gallu i arolygu ar draws gwasanaethau llywodraeth leol, y GIG a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yng Nghymru. Gwnaeth adroddiad y pwyllgor sawl argymhelliad penodol ynghylch y gwerth y gall arolygu ei ychwanegu i wella gwasanaethau, ynghylch yr angen am rolau wedi eu diffinio yn bendant ar gyfer defnyddwyr gwasanaethau yn y drefn arolygu, ynghylch mesurau megis arolygu ar sail risg er mwyn osgoi arolygiadau gorfeichus, ac ynghylch cydweithredu ymarferol rhwng arolygiaethau ac eraill. Wrth ymateb i'r 21 argymhelliad a wnaeth y pwyllgor, tynnaf sylw at annog datblygiadau sydd eisoes yn mynd rhagddynt, ond y mae gofyn iddynt hefyd wneud cynnydd os ydynt am fod yn ymatebion cwbl effeithiol i'r materion pwysig a godir yn yr adroddiad.

The Wales programme for improvement is an important vehicle to help local government, the Welsh Assembly Government and inspectorates to work together to secure quality service delivery. I am pleased that the recently launched health and social care concordat commits its 10 signatories, including inspectorates and the WLGA, to a wide range of actions that should support co-operation between inspectorates and service improvement, and reduce unduly onerous inspection. One example agency, Estyn, has been developing and implementing changes to its methods across the learning sectors that it inspects, including risk-based inspections. There are now three levels of intensity of inspection, with the lightest touch for those where the risk of poor learning outcomes is considered lowest. Overall, this use of risk assessment means a lighter and more proportionate touch in the inspections of most schools and other services that Estyn inspects.

Other inspectorates are taking a similar approach in using risk assessment to ensure that the emphasis in their attention is geared to a greater degree towards those assessed at the higher-risk end and less to those assessed as lower risk. Estyn's inspections now start from the basis of self-assessment by the organisation that it is inspecting. That in itself represents a development opportunity for the service being inspected, so that inspection becomes less of an activity done to a service and more one that is done with it, going with the grain of service providers' own plans for improvement. This is a significant development.

I will briefly mention an issue on which the report did not make a recommendation, which is the establishment of a single regulation and inspection body for Wales. I agree with the committee in not recommending this course at this time. We have just seen an important merger that created the Wales Audit Office. The Care Standards Inspectorate for Wales is a relatively recent creation, with its staff drawn

Mae rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella yn gyfrwng pwysig i helpu llywodraeth leol, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac arolygiaethau i weithio gyda'i gilydd i sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau'n cael eu darparu mewn modd safonol. Yr wyf yn falch bod y concordat iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol a lansiwyd yn ddiweddar yn peri bod ei 10 llofnodwr, gan gynnwys arolygiaethau a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, yn ymrwymo i ystod eang o gamau a ddylai gefnogi cydweithredu rhwng arolygiaethau a gwella gwasanaethau, a lleihau nifer yr arolygiadau beichus a diangen. Mae un asiantaeth enghreifftiol, Estyn, wedi bod yn datblygu ac yn rhoi ar waith newidiadau yn ei dulliau ar draws y sectorau dysgu y mae'n eu harolygu, gan gynnwys arolygiadau ar sail risg. Bellach ceir arolygu ar dair lefel, a'r arolygu lleiaf dwys ar gyfer y rhai y credir bod ganddynt leiaf o risg o gael canlyniadau dysgu gwael. Ar y cyfan, mae defnyddio asesiadau risg yn y modd hwn yn golygu cynnal arolygiadau â chyffyrddiad ysgafnach a mwy cymesur yn y rhan fwyaf o'r ysgolion a'r gwasanaethau eraill y mae Estyn yn eu harolygu.

Mae arolygiaethau eraill yn gweithredu mewn modd tebyg wrth ddefnyddio asesiadau risg i sicrhau bod mwy o bwyslais ar roi sylw i'r rhai yr asesir eu bod â'r risg fwyaf, a llai i'r rhai yr asesir eu bod â'r risg leiaf. Mae arolygiadau Estyn bellach yn dechrau drwy gael hunan-asesiad gan y sefydliad y mae'n ei arolygu. Mae hynny ynddo'i hun yn golygu rhoi cyfle i ddatblygu i'r gwasanaeth a arolygir, fel bod arolygu yn dod yn llai o weithgaredd a wneir i wasanaeth ac yn fwy o weithgaredd a wneir gydag ef, gan gyd-fynd â chynlluniau'r darparwyr gwasanaethau eu hunain ar gyfer gwella. Mae hyn yn ddatblygiad pwysig.

Soniaf yn gryno am fater na wnaeth yr adroddiad argymhelliad yn ei gyloch, sef sefydlu un corff rheoleiddio ac arolygu ar gyfer Cymru. Cytunaf â'r Pwyllgor ynghylch peidio ag argymell gwneud hyn ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydym newydd weld uniad pwysig a greodd Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. Rhywbeth sydd wedi ei greu'n gymharol ddiweddar yw Arolygiaeth Safonau Gofal Cymru, gyda'r staff wedi eu dethol o blith 25

from 25 former employers. The Healthcare Inspectorate for Wales is a new body. I see no pressing case for any further early major mergers; it is not as though the scene has been static in recent times. However, this does not mean that we do not expect to see greater and increasingly joined-up working between inspectorates. The successful implementation of the principles of the new concordat and the Wales programme for improvement would see inspectorates working more closely together. These relationships should often be similar to the relationships between different departments of a much larger, unified inspectorate.

Unlike the mergers between the Welsh Assembly Government and some of the major ASPBs, mergers of inspectorates would not produce significant economies of scale. The Healthcare Inspectorate for Wales, the Care Standards Inspectorate for Wales, the Social Services Inspectorate Wales, and, to a lesser degree, Estyn, all use central Assembly Government support services such as finance and human resources under service level agreements. Many of the potential economies from combining support services do not, therefore, exist in the inspectorates.

While I see steps towards making those elements of joined-up working important, I would also like to see steps to make the whole process and nature of inspections more comprehensible to our citizens. It is perhaps not surprising that the existence, roles and positive contributions to better public services of many inspectorate bodies are not known by the public. Therefore, many citizens will be unclear as to their potential to contribute to the work of the inspection regimes relating to the services. I am aware that the inspectorates are making efforts in this area, and I am sure that they will continue to do so. However, there is an important role for the Assembly Government, as part of our work on ensuring that 'Making the Connections' becomes a practical reality, in considering how we can make the landscape of inspection of public services less impenetrable to our fellow citizens. Therefore, we will consider this issue during the coming year.

o gyn-gyflogwyr. Mae Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru yn gorff newydd. Ni welaf ddadl daer o blaid cael rhagor o uno sylweddol yn fuan; nid yw'r sefyllfa fel petai wedi bod yn sefydlog yn ddiweddar. Serch hynny, nid yw hyn yn golygu na ddisgwyliwn weld rhagor o weithio cydgyssylltiedig cynyddol rhwng arolygiaethau. Byddai gweithredu'n llwyddiannus egwyddorion y concordat newydd a rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella yn sicrhau bod arolygiaethau yn cydweithio'n agosach. Dylai'r berthynas yn aml fod yn debyg i'r berthynas rhwng adrannau gwahanol arolygiaeth unedig, lawer mwy.

Yn wahanol i'r uno rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a rhai o'r prif gyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad, ni fyddai cyfuno arolygiaethau yn esgor ar arbedion maint sylweddol. Mae Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru, Arolygiaeth Safonau Gofal Cymru, Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru, ac, i raddau llai, Estyn, oll yn defnyddio gwasanaethau cefnogi canolog Llywodraeth y Cynulliad megis cyllid ac adnoddau dynol dan gytundebau lefel gwasanaeth. O'r herwydd, nid yw'r arbedion posibl yn sgîl cyfuno gwasanaethau cefnogi yn bodoli yn yr arolygiaethau.

Tra gwelaf y camau tuag at wneud yr elfennau hynny o gydweithio yn rhai pwysig, hoffwn hefyd weld camau i wneud yr holl broses o arolygu a natur yr arolygu yn fwy dealladwy i'n dinasyddion. Nid yw'n syndod o bosibl nad yw bodolaeth a rolau llawer o'r cyrff arolygu na'u cyfraniadau cadarnhaol tuag at well gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn hysbys i'r cyhoedd. Felly, bydd llawer o ddinasyddion yn ansicr o'u potensial i gyfrannu at waith y cyfundrefnau arolygu sydd yn gysylltiedig â'r gwasanaethau. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod yr arolygiaethau yn gwneud ymdrechion glew yn y maes hwn, ac yr wyf yn sicr y byddant yn parhau i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae rôl bwysig i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, fel rhan o'n gwaith i sicrhau bod 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' yn dod yn realiti ymarferol, wrth ystyried sut y gallwn wneud tirlun arolygu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn llai dirgel i'n cyddinasyddion. O'r herwydd, byddwn yn ystyried y mater hwn yn ystod y flwyddyn

nesaf.

To sum up, the Assembly Government is very largely in agreement with the issues that the committee's report has placed before us. The report is a significant contribution to the work that we will be doing in the coming months with our partners in inspectorates, and other stakeholders in local government and other public services, to give practical effect in the area of inspection of public services, and to the vision in 'Making the Connections'.

David Lloyd: Members will recall the Local Government and Public Services Committee's report on the review of the operation of the public service regulation and inspection regime in Wales, which was one of the sexiest dossiers ever produced by the Assembly. As the Minister intimated in the statement, it was a major piece of work on a very complex issue. It was the perceived burden of inspection and regulation that inspired the review.

There were 21 recommendations, and we welcome the fact that most have been accepted by the Minister. I welcome the acceptance of the recommendations that were aimed at streamlining and simplifying the regulation and inspection process, and getting regulation and inspection bodies to work together to that end. The tendency to risk-based inspections is also to be welcomed.

However, in the committee's initial report, the capacity and funding issues were identified as key issues by inspected bodies following inspection. I am a little disappointed that recommendation 2 on the funding aspects of inspection and regulation has been rejected, because, as we noted in our original report, if there is a problem then a body needs support, and not another inspection telling it that it has not improved. That support, as we were told when we were taking evidence, usually takes the form of additional staffing, which, therefore, has resource implications for, say, local authorities' social services departments in terms of additional social workers or additional training for them. In view of the fact that that was an identified concern among inspection bodies, and in view of the

A chrynhoi, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cytuno i raddau helaeth â'r materion y mae adroddiad y pwyllgor wedi eu rhoi ger ein bron. Mae'r adroddiad yn gyfraniad pwysig at y gwaith y byddwn yn ei wneud yn ystod y misoedd nesaf gyda'n partneriaid mewn arolygiaethau, a rhanddeiliaid eraill mewn llywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill, er mwyn gweithredu yn ymarferol ym maes arolygu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac at y weledigaeth yn 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'.

David Lloyd: Bydd yr Aelodau'n cofio adroddiad y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar yr adolygiad o'r drefn o reoleiddio ac arolygu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, sef un o'r adroddiadau mwyaf deniadol a gynhyrchodd y Cynulliad erioed. Fel yr awgrymodd y Gweinidog yn y datganiad, yr oedd yn waith pwysig ar fater cymhleth iawn. Yr hyn a ysgogodd yr adolygiad oedd baich arolygu a rheoleiddio, yn ôl y canfyddiad.

Yr oedd 21 o argymhellion, a chroesawn y ffaith bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn y rhan fwyaf ohonynt. Yr wyf yn croesawu bod yr argymhellion a fwriadwyd i ad-drefnu a symleiddio'r drefn reoleiddio ac arolygu wedi eu derbyn, a chael cyrff rheoleiddio ac arolygu i weithio gyda'i gilydd i'r perwyl hwnnw. Mae'r duedd tuag at arolygiadau ar sail risg hefyd i'w groesawu.

Serch hynny, yn adroddiad cyntaf y pwyllgor, yr oedd cyrff a arolygwyd yn dweud mai'r materion allweddol ar ôl arolygiad oedd y cwestiynau'n ymwneud â chapasiti a chyllid. Yr wyf braidd yn siomedig bod argymhelliad 2 ynghylch elfennau cyllido'r drefn arolygu a rheoleiddio wedi'i wrthod, oherwydd, fel y nodwyd yn ein hadroddiad gwreiddiol, os oes problem, yna mae ar gorff angen cefnogaeth, ac nid arolygiad arall yn dweud wrtho nad yw wedi gwella. Daw'r gefnogaeth honno, fel y dywedwyd wrthym pan oeddem yn cymryd tystiolaeth, fel arfer ar ffurf staffio ychwanegol, rhywbeth sydd, felly, â goblygiadau o ran adnoddau i, dyweder, adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdodau lleol o ran gweithwyr cymdeithasol ychwanegol neu hyfforddiant ychwanegol iddynt. O gofio'r ffaith bod hyn

fact that recommendation 2 has been rejected, how will the Minister address those concerns?

My final question revolves around the fact that, by and large, the acceptance of the committee's recommendations is to be welcomed, but, ultimately, it is delivery on these recommendations and issues that is all-important. In terms of scrutiny by committee members, we need to be able to show that improvement has taken place over the next few years, in terms of simplifying and streamlining the regulation and inspection process. How will the scrutiny of any improvements to the process be enabled? What mechanisms are there for committee members, in scrutinising the process—which we hope will lead to improvements—to show that improvement has taken place?

3.40 p.m.

Sue Essex: You did your best to make the title of the review sound appealing—well done.

From being close to some of the reports that have come through from various inspectorates, it is sometimes about funding, but very often it is not; it is about cultures and processes, and one that I have been particularly close to recently is about organisational structures. Therefore, I would not accept the premise behind what you were saying, as, in my experience, just putting shovel-loads of money is not the answer to some of these problems. However, there are times when it is about skills levels and having the capacity, as you say.

We fund these organisations through various Assembly budgets, and it is up to those organisations to look at how they distribute their money internally, and, in many cases, it is about giving things priority and moving money around rather than having additional money. The recommendation there is about having guidance on how resources can be used. From my experience of dealing with local government and other areas, I know that they have treasurers and corporate governance structures, and it is for local authorities and others to look at how they

yn bryder a nodwyd ymysg cyrff arolygu, ac o gofio'r ffaith bod argymhelliad 2 wedi cael ei wrthod, sut y bydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi sylw i'r pryderon hynny?

Mae fy nghwestiwn olaf yn ymwneud â'r ffaith bod derbyn argymhellion y pwyllgor, at ei gilydd, i'w groesawu, ond, yn y pen draw, cyflawni'r argymhellion a'r materion hyn sydd yn hollbwysig. O ran craffu gan aelodau pwyllgor, rhaid inni allu dangos bod pethau wedi gwella yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf, o ran ad-drefnu a symleiddio'r drefn reoleiddio ac arolygu. Sut y bydd craffu ar unrhyw welliannau i'r broses yn cael ei alluogi? Pa fecanweithiau sydd ar gyfer aelodau'r pwyllgor, wrth graffu ar y broses—a fydd yn arwain at welliannau, gobeithio—er mwyn dangos bod pethau wedi gwella?

Sue Essex: Gwnaethoch eich gorau i wneud i deitl yr arolwg swnio'n atyniadol—da iawn.

O fod yn ymwneud yn agos â rhai o'r adroddiadau a gyflwynwyd gan yr amrywiol arolygiaethau, mae a wnelo weithiau â chyllid, ond yn aml iawn nid ydyw; mae a wnelo â diwylliannau a phrosesau, ac mae un adroddiad y bu gennyf gysylltiad agos iawn ag ef yn ddiweddar yn ymwneud â strwythurau sefydliadol. Felly, ni fyddwn yn derbyn y rhagdybiaeth y tu ôl i'r hyn yr oeddech yn ei ddweud, oherwydd, yn fy mhrofiad i, nid rhoi llawer iawn o arian yw'r ateb i rai o'r problemau hyn. Serch hynny, ambell dro mae'n ymwneud â lefelau sgiliau a chapasiti, fel yr ydych yn dweud.

Yr ydym yn cyllido'r sefydliadau hyn drwy amrywiol gyllidebau'r Cynulliad, a mater i'r sefydliadau hynny yw edrych ar sut i ddosbarthu eu harian yn fewnol, ac, mewn sawl achos, mae'n ymwneud â rhoi blaenoriaeth i bethau a symud arian o gwmpas yn hytrach na chael arian ychwanegol. Mae'r argymhelliad yn hynny o beth yn ymwneud â chael arweiniad ar sut y gellir defnyddio adnoddau. O'm profiad o ddelio â llywodraeth leol a meysydd eraill, gwn fod ganddynt drysoryddion a strwythurau llywodraethu corfforaethol, a

distribute their budgets internally in the light of what an inspector's report says. That is the way forward.

On your last point, which was about scrutiny and how we can ensure that some of these recommendations are implemented, this is a good committee report, which a lot of work went into. This reflects one of the reasons why we have committee structures here, which is that it gives the committee the ability to see how far suggestions are being followed through. Many of them rely on co-operation; that has been one of the key themes about the inspectorates co-operating together. We, as the Assembly Government, intend to push that agenda forward. However, there is clearly a role for committee in scrutinising this and the progress on it, and the 'Making the Connections' agenda, as we discussed last week at committee, is there for you to see. So, I hope that you can be assured that, through your, and other committee members', efforts, you will be able to make that proper judgment of whether this is progressing.

Brynle Williams: As a relatively new member of this committee, I have read many background papers on this issue to ensure that I gained a wide understanding of what the committee hoped to achieve in its investigations. I have always believed that all levels of government need to be more open, transparent and accountable. Every person in Wales, in one way or another, can relate to local government, whether that is in terms of paying council tax or of receiving direct services. It is essential that councils are as answerable to their electorates as possible, and this report demonstrates that we are taking positive steps forward in that regard, but well-rehearsed phrases and in-slogans alone are not enough to make marked improvements.

The highly respected research professor, Steve Martin, from Cardiff University, made a valid point in the report. Professor Martin

mater i'r awdurdodau lleol ac eraill yw edrych ar sut y maent yn dosbarthu eu cyllidebau yn fewnol yng ngoleuni'r hyn a ddywed adroddiad arolygydd. Hynny yw'r ffordd ymlaen.

Ynghylch eich pwynt olaf, a oedd yn ymwneud â chraffu a sut y gallwn sicrhau bod rhai o'r argymhellion hyn yn cael eu gweithredu, mae hwn yn adroddiad pwyllgor da, sy'n ffrwyth llawer o waith. Mae hyn yn adlewyrchu un o'r rhesymau pam y mae gennym strwythurau pwyllgor yma, sef oherwydd ei fod yn rhoi i'r pwyllgor y gallu i weld i ba raddau y mae awgrymiadau'n cael eu cyflawni. Mae llawer ohonynt yn dibynnu ar gydweithredu; mae hynny wedi bod yn un o'r themâu allweddol ynghylch cydweithrediad rhwng yr arolygiaethau. Yr ydym ni, fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, yn bwriadu gwthio'r agenda honno yn ei blaen. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg bod rôl i bwyllgor wrth graffu ar hyn a'r cynnydd a wneir, ac mae'r agenda 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', fel y bu inni drafod yr wythnos diwethaf mewn pwyllgor, yno ichi ei gweld. Felly, gobeithiaf y gallwch gael eich sicrhau y byddwch, drwy ymdrechion aelodau eich pwyllgor, ac aelodau pwyllgorau eraill, yn gallu barnu yn briodol a oes cynnydd ai peidio.

Brynle Williams: Fel aelod cymharol newydd o'r pwyllgor hwn, yr wyf wedi darllen nifer o bapurau cefndir am y mater hwn i sicrhau fy mod yn meithrin dealltwriaeth eang o'r hyn yr oedd y pwyllgor yn gobeithio ei gyflawni drwy ei ymchwiliadau. Yr wyf wastad wedi credu bod yn rhaid i bob lefel o lywodraeth fod yn fwy agored, tryloyw ac atebol. Gall pob un yng Nghymru, mewn rhyw fodd neu'i gilydd, weld y cysylltiad â llywodraeth leol, boed hynny o safbwynt talu treth gyngor neu gael gwasanaethau uniongyrchol. Mae'n hanfodol i gynghorau fod mor atebol i'w hetholwyr â phosibl, ac mae'r adroddiad hwn yn dangos ein bod yn cymryd camau cadarnhaol ymlaen i'r perwyl hwnnw, ond nid yw ymadroddion a ailadroddir yn aml a sloganau'r dydd yn unig yn ddigon i sicrhau gwelliannau amlwg.

Gwnaeth yr athro ymchwil uchel ei barch, Steve Martin, o Brifysgol Caerdydd, bwyt dilys yn yr adroddiad. Dywedodd yr Athro

stated that he and his colleagues found that the link between inspection and improvement was difficult to quantify, particularly as the full impact of inspection is not always apparent until a few years after it has taken place. A perfect example of this is the joint reviews of social services. It takes many years following a review for a distinct and marked improvement to be seen. It is not merely a case of throwing additional funds at the problem, as it is often a case of there being a complete change of departmental thinking and approach.

This inquiry looked into the operation of the public services regulation and inspection regime in Wales, which includes the roles and accountabilities of inspectorates, their interaction with inspected bodies and the added value that the regime brings to public service improvements. Many of the people making submissions highlighted the lack of funding as a major problem. I hope that this will be taken into consideration in the next budget round, as this picture is emerging right across Wales. Do you agree that there is a lack of funding, Minister?

We need to ensure that local government promotes and ensures probity, efficiency and effectiveness. It is imperative that the cost implications imposed on local authorities are met, and the Assembly needs to ensure that councils can operate as well as possible. Without continually draining the public purse, it is essential that the regulatory bodies provide high-quality and informed expert services. This highly glossy document—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I would be grateful if you would ask a question.

Brynle Williams: Do you agree that, although it is presented neatly and orderly, unless all councils and the Assembly sign up to these changes, there will be no improvements?

David Melding: Answer. [*Laughter.*]

Sue Essex: How long have you got, David?

Martin ei fod ef a'i gydweithwyr wedi canfod bod y cysylltiad rhwng arolygu a gwella yn anodd ei fesur, yn enwedig oherwydd nad yw effaith lawn arolygiad bob amser yn amlwg tan ychydig o flynyddoedd ar ôl iddo gael ei gynnal. Un esiampl berffaith o hyn yw'r cydadolygiadau o'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae angen i flynyddoedd lawer fynd heibio ar ôl adolygiad cyn i ni weld gwelliant clir ac amlwg. Nid mater syml o daflu cyllid ychwanegol at y broblem ydyw, oherwydd mae'n aml yn fater o gael newid llwyr yn null yr adrannau o weithredu a meddwl.

Edrychodd yr ymchwiliad hwn ar rediad trefn reoleiddio ac arolygu'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, ac mae hyn yn cynnwys rolau ac atebolrwydd arolygiaethau, eu cyswllt gyda chyrff a adolygwyd a'r gwerth ychwanegol y mae'r drefn yn ei roi o ran gwella'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Bu i lawer o'r bobl a gyflwynodd sylwadau dynnu sylw at ddiffyg cyllid fel problem fawr. Gobeithiaf y rhoddir ystyriaeth i hyn yng nghylch nesaf y gyllideb, oherwydd bod y darlun hwn yn dod yn amlwg ym mhob cwr o Gymru. A gytunwch fod diffyg cyllid, Weinidog?

Rhaid inni sicrhau bod llywodraeth leol yn hybu ac yn sicrhau cywirdeb, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd. Mae'n hollbwysig bod y goblygiadau o ran costau a osodwyd ar awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu cyflawni, ac mae rhaid i'r Cynulliad sicrhau bod cynghorau'n gallu gweithredu cystal ag y bo modd. Heb wagio'r pwrs cyhoeddus yn barhaus, mae'n hanfodol bod y cyrff rheoleiddio'n darparu gwasanaethau arbenigol sy'n ateb y gofynion ac o safon dda. Mae'r ddogfen hynod slic hon—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn gofyn cwestiwn.

Brynle Williams: A ydych yn cytuno, er bod hyn yn cael ei gyflwyno ar ffurf dwt a threfnus, oni fydd y cynghorau a'r Cynulliad yn ymrwymo i'r newidiadau hyn, na fydd dim gwelliannau?

David Melding: Atebwch. [*Chwerthin.*]

Sue Essex: Faint o amser sydd gennych, David?

If you go back and read what you said, Brynle, you will see that you contradicted yourself at one point, and I lost the will to concentrate after that. You said that it is not a question of putting extra capital or financial resources in—you made that statement, and Dai is nodding, so it was not just me—but you then came back at the end and said that we should be providing more money. Go back and look at your speech to see what you said.

There are two points that I wish to glean from that. First, these inspectorates are there for an important purpose. If you look at the work of the Social Services Inspectorate for Wales and the Care Standards Inspectorate for Wales, you will see that they are there to protect some of the most vulnerable people in our society. I am pleased that they are there to do that job, because that gives people a degree of confidence. However, not enough people know that those inspectorates are there or what they do and how they can read about them and contact them. That is a job that we must do, with them, to ensure that the users and their relatives know that they can turn to the inspectorates for a degree of comfort. Therefore, I think that they need to come up the scale a bit, but they are introduced for that purpose.

On the work of SSIW and the joint reviews, I will not say that I read every word, but I look at the reviews that come past my desk, as I know that Jane did when she was the Minister for Health and Social Services, and as Brian does now. We take them seriously, and where we see problems and think that something is failing, we take that action. Therefore, we can be assured of that. The one that I have been most involved in is that related to the Blaenau Gwent situation, where we worked with the local authority to make some key changes.

On Steve Martin's work, there is an issue about how you track improvements. Within an organisation such as Estyn, it works pretty clearly. In other areas—and this is one of the

Os darllenwch yr hyn a ddywedaso, Brynle, sylwch i chi wrth-ddweud eich hun ar un adeg, a chollais yr ewyllys i ganolbwyntio ar ôl hynny. Dywedaso nad mater o roi adnoddau cyfalaf neu gyllidol ychwanegol ydyw—gwnaethoch y datganiad hwnnw, ac mae Dai'n nodio, felly nid myfi yn unig a'i clywodd—ond wedyn daethoch yn ôl ar y diwedd gan ddweud y dylem ddarparu rhagor o arian. Ewch yn ôl i edrych ar eich araith i weld yr hyn a ddywedaso.

Mae dau bwynt yr hoffwn eu codi ar sail hynny. Yn gyntaf, mae i'r arolygiaethau hyn ddiben pwysig. Os edrychwch ar waith Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru ac Arolygiaeth Safonau Gofal Cymru, gwelwch mai eu diben yw diogelu rhai o'r bobl fwyaf agored i niwed yn ein cymdeithas. Rwy'n falch eu bod yno er mwyn gwneud hynny, oherwydd bod hynny'n rhoi rhywfaint o hyder i bobl. Fodd bynnag, nid oes digon o bobl yn gwybod am fodolaeth yr arolygiaethau hynny nac am yr hyn y maent yn ei wneud a sut y mae modd darllen amdanynt a chysylltu â hwy. Mae hynny'n waith y mae'n rhaid i ni ei wneud, gyda hwy, er mwyn sicrhau bod y defnyddwyr a'u perthnasau'n gwybod y gallant droi at yr arolygiaethau am beth cysur. Felly, credaf fod angen iddynt wella rhyw ychydig, ond maent wedi eu cyflwyno at y diben hwnnw.

O ran gwaith Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru a'r adolygiadau ar y cyd, ni ddywedaf imi ddarllen pob gair, ond byddaf yn edrych ar yr adolygiadau sy'n dod ar fy nesg, fel y gwn fod Jane yn gwneud pan oedd hithau'n Weinidog dros Iechyd a'r Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, ac fel y gwna Brian yn awr. Yr ydym yn eu cymryd o ddifrif, a phan fyddwn yn gweld problemau a phan fyddwn yn credu bod rhywbeth yn methu, cymerwn y camau hynny. Felly, gallwn fod yn sicr o hynny. Yr un y bûm i â mwyaf o ran ynddo yw'r un sy'n ymwneud â sefyllfa Blaenau Gwent, lle y buom yn gweithio gyda'r awdurdod lleol i wneud rhai newidiadau allweddol.

O ran gwaith Steve Martin, gall fod yn anodd olrhain gwelliannau. Mewn corff megis Estyn, mae'n gweithio'n weddol glir. Mewn meysydd eraill—ac mae hyn yn un o

report's recommendations—we need to be able to track the recommendations of the inspectorates better and link those up with service delivery. One way in which we can do that is by ensuring the greater involvement of service users and, if it is a local authority, of councillors and others. They will then have that kind of scrutiny, which is one word for it, and responsibility to consider the way in which changes are made.

I am quite hopeful that, with the prominence that the committee report has given to this issue, and the work that we are doing, we will be able to give a great deal of focus to the work that the inspectorates are doing.

Michael German: I welcome your statement and your written response to the committee's report. You quite rightly point out that this is a way of getting more efficiency and effectiveness into the service, and the users recognise that they are not being over inspected or inspected on a double basis by having people arriving on their doorstep and asking for information when someone had been round a week or a month before asking for something quite different. In that sense, I welcome your response, which has largely been an acceptance of the committee's recommendations. However, I would like to take up the two recommendations that you have accepted in part or rejected. First, my reading of recommendation 2 is that you should issue guidance to local authorities on where they can access the funding necessary to execute the changes that they will be required to make and on the funding changes that might be required. As a background to that, the report points out that, sometimes, as a result of an inspection, a service, such as a care home, might close down. In such cases, the local authority is often left to pick up the pieces, because it has to find alternative provision. Obviously, some of this costs money, and the local authority would need to look for those resources. The guidance requested from you in the recommendations was on where those resources might be found. Implicit in that is that if additional resources are needed, you would be asked to find them.

argymhellion yr adroddiad—mae angen inni fedru olrhain argymhellion yr arolygiaethau'n well a chysylltu'r rheini â'r modd y darperir gwasanaethau. Un ffordd o wneud hynny yw sicrhau bod defnyddwyr y gwasanaethau'n cael eu cynnwys yn fwy helaeth ac, os mai awdurdod lleol ydyw, y cynghorwyr ac eraill. Bydd ganddynt wedyn y dull hwnnw o graffu, sy'n un gair amdano, a'r cyfrifoldeb i ystyried y modd y caiff newidiadau eu gwneud.

Yr wyf yn weddol obeithiol, oherwydd yr amlygrwydd a roddwyd i'r mater hwn yn adroddiad y pwyllgor, a'r gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud, y gallwn roi llawer iawn o ffocws i'r gwaith y mae'r arolygiaethau'n ei wneud.

Michael German: Yr wyf yn croesawu eich datganiad a'ch ymateb ysgrifenedig i adroddiad y pwyllgor. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle pan ddywedwch fod hyn yn ffordd o wneud y gwasanaeth yn fwy effeithiol ac effeithlon, ac mae'r defnyddwyr yn cydnabod nad ydynt yn cael eu gorarolygu na'u harolygu'n ddwbl pan fo pobl yn dod at eu stepen drws gan ofyn am wybodaeth wythnos neu fis ar ôl i rywun arall fod yno'n gofyn am rywbeth hollol wahanol. O ran hynny, yr wyf yn croesawu eich ymateb, sydd ar y cyfan yn derbyn argymhellion y pwyllgor. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn gyfeirio at y ddau argymhelliad yr ydych wedi eu derbyn yn rhannol neu eu gwrthod. Yn gyntaf, yn ôl fy nealltwriaeth o argymhelliad 2 dylech gyflwyno arweiniad i awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn ag o ble y gallant gael y cyllid angenrheidiol i wneud y newidiadau y bydd gofyn iddynt eu gwneud ac ynglŷn â'r newidiadau cyllidol a allai fod yn angenrheidiol. Yn gefndir i hynny, noda'r adroddiad, weithiau, o ganlyniad i arolygiad, y gall gwasanaeth, megis cartref gofal, gau. Mewn achosion o'r fath, mae'r awdurdod lleol yn aml yn gorfod delio â'r sefyllfa, oherwydd bod rhaid iddo ddod o hyd i ddarpariaeth arall. Wrth reswm, mae rhywfaint o hyn yn costio arian, a byddai'n rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol chwilio am yr adnoddau hynny. Yr arweiniad y gofynnir amdano gennych yn yr argymhellion yw ymhle y gellid canfod yr adnoddau hynny. Mae'n ddealedig yn hyn o beth, os oes angen adnoddau ychwanegol, y byddid yn gofyn i chi ddod o hyd iddynt.

3.50 p.m.

At this point, I turn to the 'Making the Connections' agenda, which, as you quite rightly say, is closely linked to this agenda. With regard to the 1 per cent year-on-year savings that you seek to make, seeking to create more efficient processes, such as this, would itself help to generate those savings. However, your second decision, which was not to allow local authorities to reinvest that money, would have an impact on the very things that this recommendation is seeking to achieve. I would welcome a statement from you that if 1 per cent year-on-year savings could be demonstrated, this is the sort of area in which you would expect them to be placed. Can you give that commitment today, Minister?

My second point concerns unscheduled, unannounced inspections, the recommendation on which you have accepted in part. The report makes the case that this is almost like a surprise shopper, who turns up unexpectedly. The committee report gives five reasons as to why that would be an important thing to do. As you know from the evidence that the committee received, the inspection bodies themselves were keen to have unscheduled, unannounced inspections. We all know from the mystery shopper role that you find out a lot more when you are uninvited and you go in to see something for yourself. Provided that that is put in the right context, do you agree that that is a very important way of understanding what is happening in public organisations? As the inspections bodies said, it is no substitute for proper scheduled inspections, but do you agree that we ought to encourage this route if the inspection bodies need it, as they said that they did in evidence? We would find out a lot more by taking that route. I would welcome your comments on whether your partial rejection of the recommendation is based on a philosophical or principled view, or whether it is a matter of degree, which I think is what the committee suggested to you.

Sue Essex: Taking your second question first, it depends on whether you see the glass

Yn awr, trof at yr agenda 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', sydd, fel y dywedwch ac yr ydych yn gwbl gywir, yn perthyn yn agos i'r agenda hon. O ran yr arbedion o 1 y cant o'r naill flwyddyn i'r llall yr ydych yn ceisio eu gwneud, byddai ceisio creu prosesau mwy effeithlon, megis hyn, ynddo'i hunan yn helpu i greu'r arbedion hynny. Fodd bynnag, byddai eich ail argymhelliad, sef peidio â chaniatáu i awdurdodau lleol ailfuddsoddi'r arian hwnnw, yn cael effaith ar yr union bethau y mae'r argymhelliad hwn yn ceisio eu gwneud. Byddwn yn croesawu datganiad gennych yn dweud pe gellid dangos arbedion o 1 y cant o'r naill flwyddyn i'r llall, mai i faes tebyg i hwn y byddech yn disgwyl eu rhoi. A allwch roi'r ymrwymiad hwnnw heddiw, Weinidog?

Mae a wnelo fy ail bwynt ag arolygiadau annisgwyl nas trefnwyd, yr ydych wedi derbyn yr argymhelliad arnynt yn rhannol. Mae'r adroddiad yn dadlau bod y rhain yn debyg iawn i siopwr dirgel, sy'n dod yn ddirybudd. Mae adroddiad y pwyllgor yn rhoi pum rheswm pam y byddai hyn yn beth pwysig i'w wneud. Fel y gwyddoch yn ôl y dystiolaeth a gafodd y pwyllgor, yr oedd y cyrff arolygu eu hunain yn awyddus i gael arolygiadau annisgwyl nas trefnwyd. Gwyddom oll oddi wrth rôl y siopwr dirgel eich bod yn darganfod llawer mwy pan nad ydych wedi cael gwahoddiad ac yn mynd i weld rhywbeth drosoch eich hun. Ar yr amod ei fod yn cael ei wneud yn y cyd-destun priodol, a ydych yn cytuno ei fod yn ffordd bwysig iawn o ddeall yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn cyrff cyhoeddus? Ys dywedodd y cyrff arolygu, nid yw cystal ag arolygiadau priodol a threfnedig, ond a ydych yn cytuno y dylem annog y dull hwn os oes ei angen ar y cyrff arolygu, fel y dywedasant yn eu tystiolaeth? Byddem yn dysgu llawer mwy drwy ddilyn y trywydd hwnnw. Hoffwn gael eich sylwadau ynghylch a ydych wedi gwrthod yr argymhelliad yn rhannol am resymau athronyddol neu egwyddorol, neu ai mater o raddau ydyw, fel y credaf i'r pwyllgor awgrymu wrthyh.

Sue Essex: Atebaf eich ail gwestiwn yn gyntaf, mae'n dibynnu a ydych yn gweld y

as half empty or half full. You described it as a partial rejection; in my statement, I said that I accepted the recommendation in part. We accept, as the committee does, that unannounced visits and inspections can be a very important part of the process. I do not deny that, and I support that view entirely. However, such inspections must be part of a whole programme. They observe a service at the point of delivery, which can be a very worthwhile experience. I do not doubt that, but such inspections must be part of the whole plan of looking at the way in which the corporate body acts. It cannot be the case that on the way to do an inspection you just drop in on X, Y and Z. The process must be much more involved. That is why I said that I accept the recommendation in part. It is not the case that I do not agree with it, but it should be part of a total regime.

To return to your first point, I am a bit confused by your linking the recommendation in paragraph 4.7 with the 1 per cent efficiency targets that we have set. Whatever the subject is over the next few months, I guess that you will do the same. To be clear, we are not taking any money off any local authority or any other agency. We are not saying that we want them to achieve those savings and that we will then take it to put in a central pot. It is about asking local authorities and others to look at their spending programmes to see where they can be more efficient and effective. It is about cost savings and productivity. Many of the issues that arise from inspections are not necessarily about either of those. They are not necessarily about productivity per se; that is where I disagree with you.

I feel strongly that local authorities do not need guidance from us on how to spend their money in response to this. You and I were both members of Cardiff City Council and we would not have taken kindly to the Welsh Office coming in and telling us what to do with our budget, because we were elected members and that is what we were there to do. The inspection report should suggest to

gwydr yn hanner gwag ynteu'n hanner llawn. Fe'i disgrifiasoch fel gwrthodiad rhannol; yn fy natganiad, dywedais fy mod yn derbyn yr argymhelliad yn rhannol. Derbyniwn, fel y gwna'r pwyllgor, y gall ymweliadau ac arolygiadau annisgwyl fod yn rhan bwysig iawn o'r broses. Nid wyf yn gwadu hynny, ac yr wyf yn cefnogi'r farn honno i'r carn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i arolygiadau o'r fath fod yn rhan o raglen gyfan. Maent yn arsylwi ar wasanaeth wrth iddo gael ei ddarparu, a gall hynny fod yn brofiad hynod fuddiol. Nid wyf yn amau hynny, ond rhaid i arolygiadau o'r fath fod yn rhan o gynllun cyfan o edrych ar y ffordd y mae'r corff corfforaethol yn gweithredu. Nid mater o alw heibio i A, B ac C ar y ffordd i'r arolygiad ydyw. Rhaid i'r broses gynnwys llawer mwy na hynny. Dyna pam y dywedais fy mod yn derbyn yr argymhelliad yn rhannol. Nid yw'n wir dweud nad wyf yn cytuno ag ef, ond dylai fod yn rhan o gyfundrefn gyfan.

Ac ateb eich pwynt cyntaf, yr wyf braidd yn ddryslyd o ran y modd yr ydych wedi cysylltu'r argymhelliad a geir ym mharagraff 4.7 â'r targedau effeithlondeb o 1 y cant yr ydym wedi eu gosod. Beth bynnag fo'r pwnc dros y misoedd nesaf, tybiaf y gwnewch yr un peth. Er mwyn bod yn glir, nid ydym yn mynd ag arian oddi ar unrhyw awdurdod lleol na'r un asiantaeth arall. Nid ydym yn dweud ein bod am iddynt gyflawni'r arbedion hynny ac y byddwn yn eu rhoi wedyn mewn pot canolog. Mae'n fater o ofyn i awdurdodau lleol ac eraill edrych ar eu cynlluniau gwariant i weld ymhle y gallant fod yn fwy effeithiol ac effeithlon. Mae'n ymwneud ag arbed costau a chynhyrchiant. Nid oes a wnelo llawer o'r materion a gyfyd o arolygiadau â'r un o'r rhain o angenrheidrwydd. Nid ydynt o angenrheidrwydd yn ymwneud â chynhyrchiant fel y cyfryw; dyna lle'r wyf yn anghytuno â chi.

Teimlaf yn gryf nad oes angen arweiniad ar awdurdodau lleol gennym ynghylch sut y maent yn gwario eu harian yn sgîl hyn. Buoch chi a minnau'n aelodau o Gyngor Dinas Caerdydd ac ni fuasem yn hapus iawn pe bai'r Swyddfa Gymreig wedi dod atom i ddweud wrthym beth i'w wneud gyda'r gyllideb, a hynny am ein bod yn aelodau etholedig ac mai ein lle ni oedd gwneud

local authorities how they might reorder and restructure their budgets, and that is how some of the SSIW reports have been used. If you look at this year's planned spend on social services, there is a big increase. I think that that is because local authorities have looked at these reports, have seen what they need to give more priority to, and have done so. That is the kind of work that we would expect to see, and rightly so, when local authorities and others respond to these reports.

Ann Jones: Thank you for your written statement to the report. Unlike Dai, I do not think that it is a sexy title, and I suggest that he needs to get a life.

I found this a difficult subject to get to grips with, but I then looked at what we were trying to set out to do as a committee, namely to streamline inspections and regulations so that, as you said, citizens have a clear understanding of what inspections were about, and of their outcomes.

I thank you for accepting all but two of the recommendations. I understand your reasons for rejecting those. I hope that we can work with the WLGA and with the inspection and regulation bodies to find ways to overcome the rejection—it is less a rejection, and more qualified support; that is how I would look at it.

I also thank you for indicating that this will serve as a vital document alongside 'Making the Connections', because that is our aim on the committee. Like Dai, I ask you to report back on the progress on the concordats and how we can scrutinise, as a committee, progress on the recommendations in this report.

Sue Essex: Briefly, as time is scarce, it is a complex area, because a range of inspectorates have come through in different legislation. We have a varied bunch of inspectorates and regulators. That is why I

hynny. Dylai'r adroddiad arolygu awgrymu i awdurdodau lleol sut y gallent aildrefnu ac ailstrwythuro eu cyllidebau, a dyna sut y mae rhai o adroddiadau Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru wedi cael eu defnyddio. Os edrychwch ar y gwariant sydd wedi ei gynllunio eleni ar y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, mae cynnydd mawr. Credaf mai'r rheswm dros hynny yw bod yr awdurdodau lleol wedi edrych ar yr adroddiadau hyn, maent wedi gweld y pethau y mae angen iddynt roi mwy o flaenoriaeth iddynt, ac maent wedi gwneud hynny. Dyna'r math o waith y disgwyliem ei weld, a da hynny, pan fo awdurdodau lleol ac eraill yn ymateb i'r adroddiadau hyn.

Ann Jones: Diolch am eich datganiad ysgrifenedig am yr adroddiad. Yn wahanol i Dai, ni chredaf ei fod yn deitl deniadol, ac awgrymaf y dylai gallio.

Cefais hwn yn bwnc anodd ymrafael ag ef, ond yna edrychais ar yr hyn yr oeddem yn ceisio ei wneud fel pwyllgor, sef symleiddio'r arolygiadau a'r rheoliadau fel y bydd gan ddinasyddion, fel y dywedasoeh, ddealltwriaeth glir o'r hyn y mae'r arolygiadau'n ceisio ei wneud, ac o'u canlyniadau.

Diolchaf i chi am dderbyn yr argymhellion i gyd namyn dau. Deallaf eich rhesymau dros wrthod y rheini. Gobeithiaf y medrwn weithio gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a chyda'r cyrff arolygu a rheoleiddio i ddod o hyd i ddulliau o oresgyn y gwrthodiad—nid gwrthodiad ydyw yn gymaint â chefnogaeth amodol; dyna sut y byddwn i'n edrych arno.

Diolch ichi hefyd am ddweud y bydd hon yn ddogfen allweddol ynghyd â 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', oherwydd hynny yw ein nod fel pwyllgor. Fel Dai, gofynnaf i chi gyflwyno adroddiad am y cynnydd o ran y concordatau a sut y medrwn graffu, fel pwyllgor, ar yr argymhellion sydd yn yr adroddiad hwn.

Sue Essex: Yn gryno, gan fod amser yn fyr, mae'n fater cymhleth, oherwydd bod amrywiol arolygiaethau wedi cael eu sefydlu yn sgîl gwahanol ddeddfau. Mae gennym amrywiaeth o arolygiaethau a rheoleiddwyr.

think that the committee has done a good job in dealing with that and pulling it all together. We now have the Wales Audit Office as one integrated organisation. That is up and running. There is a great opportunity now for the Wales Audit Office to take forward many of these recommendations, particularly those that relate to streamlining and ensuring that the relationship manager works and that regulation and inspection is efficient. I thank everyone who has contributed to the report, and I look forward to reporting on this in future.

Glyn Davies: I, too, welcome your statement and thank you for accepting most of the committee's work in the preparation of its report. I want to raise the point that Mike German touched upon, on whether you agree with increasing the amount of without-warning inspections. I appreciate that you think that those should be part of a complete package of inspection, and that is right, but there is an issue of public confidence in the inspection process in terms of ensuring that it is designed to find out what is going on, rather than looking at the level that anyone can achieve if he or she prepares and works hard. I am not sure whether you were positive about that change to a system of more inspections without prior notification, but I hope that you can assure me that you accept the need to move in that direction.

Sue Essex: I have tried to say in this statement, and I hope that it was clear, that I agree with making inspection more proportionate to the aim. So, there needs to be a lighter touch, and inspections need to be more streamlined and integrated, using a range of techniques, of which the announced inspection is one. I said that I supported that and I think that it gives the public confidence. It cannot exist on its own by and large; it has to be part of a programme. I think that everyone accepts that.

4.00 p.m.

This issue of public confidence is important to me because, at present, many people

Dyna pam yr wyf yn credu i'r pwyllgor wneud ei waith yn dda o ran delio â hynny a dod â phopeth ynghyd. Bellach mae Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru gennym yn un corff integredig. Mae'r corff hwnnw wedi ei sefydlu. Bellach mae cyfle gwych i Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru fwrw ymlaen â llawer o'r argymhellion hyn, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n ymwneud â symleiddio a sicrhau bod y rheolwr perthynas yn gweithio a bod y rheoleiddio a'r arolygu'n effeithlon. Hoffwn ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at yr adroddiad, ac edrychaf ymlaen at adrodd ar hyn yn y dyfodol.

Glyn Davies: Yr wyf finnow hefyd yn croesawu eich datganiad a diolchaf i chi am dderbyn y rhan fwyaf o'r gwaith a wnaeth y pwyllgor wrth lunio ei adroddiad. Hoffwn godi'r pwynt y cyfeiriodd Mike German ato, sef a ydych yn cytuno â chynyddu nifer yr arolygiadau annisgwyl. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli eich bod yn credu y dylent fod yn rhan o becyn cyfan o arolygu, a phriodol yw hynny, ond mae'n fater o hyder cyhoeddus yn y broses arolygu o ran sicrhau ei bod wedi ei chynllunio i ddarganfod beth sy'n mynd ymlaen, yn hytrach nag edrych ar y lefel y gallai unrhyw un ei chyflawni petai'n paratoui ac yn gweithio'n galed. Nid wyf yn siŵr a oeddech yn bleidiol i'r newid hwnnw i system o ragor o arolygiadau heb rybudd ymlaen llaw, ond yr wyf yn gobeithio y gallwch fy sicrhau eich bod yn derbyn yr angen i symud i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf wedi ceisio dweud yn y datganiad, a gobeithiaf fod hynny'n glir, fy mod yn cytuno bod angen gwneud arolygiadau'n fwy cymesur â'r nod. Felly, mae angen i'r ymdriniaeth fod yn fwy ysgafn ei naws, ac mae angen i'r arolygiadau fod yn fwy syml ac integredig, gan ddefnyddio amrywiol dechnegau, ac yn eu plith yr arolygiad a drefnir ymlaen llaw. Dywedais fy mod yn cefnogi hynny ac yr wyf yn meddwl ei fod yn rhoi hyder i'r cyhoedd. Ni all fodoli ar ei ben ei hun ar y cyfan; rhaid iddo fod yn rhan o raglen. Credaf fod pawb yn derbyn hynny.

Mae'r cwestiwn hwn ynghylch hyder y cyhoedd yn bwysig i mi oherwydd, ar hyn o

would be unaware that these inspectorates even exist, let alone that they are working. That is not to undermine the good work that they do. Through the 'Making the Connections' agenda, we need to bring these much more into the public domain so that the public understands what is happening, know how to use the reports and have confidence that it is being fair and reasonable.

bryd, byddai llawer o bobl heb fod yn ymwybodol bod y cyrff arolygu hyn yn bodoli, heb sôn am wybod eu bod yn gweithio. Nid tanseilio'r gwaith da a wnânt yw hynny. Drwy agenda 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', mae angen dod â'r rhain yn llawer mwy i lygad y cyhoedd fel bod y cyhoedd yn deall beth sydd yn digwydd, yn gwybod sut i ddefnyddio'r adroddiadau ac yn hyderus ei fod yn gweithio'n deg a rhesymol.

Cymeradwyo'r Rheoliadau Cynllun Sychder 2005 Approval of the Drought Plan Regulations 2005

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

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 25.13:

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 25.13:

1. yn cymeradwyo'r Rheoliadau Cynllun Sychder 2005 drafft y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mai 2005; a

1. approves the draft Drought Plan Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005, and

2. yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y rheoliadau hyn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2525)

2. notes the explanatory memorandum for these regulations laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005. (NDM2525)

Helen Mary Jones: Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales welcomes these regulations and will support this legislation. I have some concerns regarding two particular clauses on which I would appreciate the Minister's response either today or in writing.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae Plaid Cymru'n croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn a bydd yn cefnogi'r ddeddfwriaeth hon. Mae gennyf bryderon ynghylch dau gymal arbennig, a gwerthfawrogwn gael ymateb y Gweinidog naill ai heddiw neu'n ysgrifenedig.

The first is clause 2(2), sub-clause (h) which refers to the drought plans of water companies that are:

Y cyntaf yw cymal 2(2), is-gymal (h) sydd yn cyfeirio at gynlluniau sychder cwmnïau dŵr sydd:

'mainly but not wholly in Wales'.

'yn bennaf ond nid yn gyfan gwbl yng Nghymru'.

If I have read the legislation correctly, the implication is that those plans would be laid before the English Secretary of State and not before our Minister. I have grave concerns about how that might affect people who are served by the Severn Trent Water authority. Will the Minister say whether it is possible to

Os wyf wedi darllen y ddeddfwriaeth yn gywir, y goblygiad yw y gosodid y cynlluniau hynny gerbron yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn Lloegr ac nid gerbron ein Gweinidog ni. Mae gennyf bryderon difrifol ynghylch y modd y gallai hynny effeithio ar bobl a wasanaethir gan awdurdod Dŵr

keep that particular clause under review and what his relationship with the English Secretary of State will be in regard to that plan which will obviously be important to the people of mid Wales?

My second point is about clause 2(2), sub-clause (k), which states that companies which abstract water largely from Wales, but do not deliver water in Wales, will have to lay their plans before the Minister as well as before the English Secretary of State. I welcome that, but there are other clauses in the legislation and I am not sure of the extent to which they apply to those drought plans. For example, the Minister will be able to insist on an inquiry, and on certain information about responses that are received to the draft drought plans, for those bodies that abstract water and deliver water services mainly in Wales. Does that apply to those water companies that extract water from Wales under clause 2(2), sub-clause (k)? I think that most of us would think that it was unacceptable in the long term. We need to put this in the context of climate change and the fact that water will increasingly become a precious resource. I think that most of us would find it unacceptable if people in Wales were facing water shortages and drought restrictions while water resources were being exported without any compensation to the big cities in England which might not have to deal with drought regulations. Will the Minister say whether he will be able to scrutinise those plans as effectively as the plans that will need to be produced by Dŵr Cymru? Also, what will he do to ensure that the situation that I have outlined in the medium term does not arise?

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome these regulations, which are timely in view of the discussions that are taking place about climate change. We are aware of drought in the south-east of England, for example, where there is already a hosepipe ban. Will the Minister say why no regulatory appraisals were undertaken in Wales? We increasingly talk about our responsibility for legislation, yet here again we have a piece of legislation for which no regulatory appraisal

Hafren Trent. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud a oes modd cadw golwg ar y cymal arbennig hwnnw a beth fydd ei berthynas ef â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn Lloegr o ran y cynllun hwnnw, a fydd yn amlwg yn bwysig i bobl y Canolbarth?

Mae a wnelo fy ail bwynt â chymal 2(2), is-gymal (k), sydd yn datgan y bydd yn rhaid i gwmmniau sydd yn tynnu dŵr i raddau helaeth yng Nghymru, ond nad ydynt yn cyflenwi dŵr yng Nghymru, gyflwyno'u cynlluniau gerbron y Gweinidog yn ogystal â gerbron yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn Lloegr. Croesawaf hynny, ond mae cymalau eraill yn y ddeddfwriaeth ac nid wyf yn siŵr i ba raddau y maent yn berthnasol i'r cynlluniau sychder hynny. Er enghraifft, bydd y Gweinidog yn gallu mynnu cael ymchwiliad, a chael gwybodaeth benodol am ymatebion a geir i'r cynlluniau sychder drafft, ar gyfer y cyrff hynny sydd yn tynnu dŵr ac yn cyflenwi gwasanaethau dŵr yn bennaf yng Nghymru. A ydyw hynny'n wir am y cwmniau dŵr hynny sydd yn tynnu dŵr o Gymru dan gymal 2(2), is-gymal (k)? Credaf y byddai'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yn meddwl bod hynny'n annerbyniol yn y tymor hir. Mae angen rhoi hyn yng nghyd-destun y newid yn yr hinsawdd a'r ffaith yr aiff dŵr fwyfwy yn adnodd gwerthfawr. Yr wyf yn meddwl y byddai'n annerbyniol i'r rhan fwyaf ohonom pe bai pobl yng Nghymru'n wynebu prinder dŵr a chyfyngiadau sychder tra bo adnoddau dŵr yn cael eu hallforio heb ddim iawndal i'r dinasoedd mawr yn Lloegr na fyddent o bosibl yn gorfod delio â rheoliadau sychder. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud a fydd yn gallu craffu mor effeithiol ar y cynlluniau hynny ag ar y cynlluniau y bydd angen i Dŵr Cymru eu cynhyrchu? Hefyd, beth a wnaiff i sicrhau na chyfyd y sefyllfa a amlinellais yn y tymor canolig?

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn, sydd yn amserol o gofio'r trafodaethau sydd yn digwydd ynghylch newid hinsawdd. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol o'r sychder yn ne-ddwyrain Lloegr, er enghraifft, lle y mae gwaharddiad ar bibelli dŵr yn barod. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud pam na wnaed dim arfarniadau rheoliadol yng Nghymru? Soniwn fwyfwy am ein cyfrifoldeb dros ddeddfwriaeth, ond yma eto mae gennym

was undertaken in Wales. We merely have a reference and a link to an appraisal undertaken by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. That is not good enough, Minister, when this Assembly has to move towards a full legislature. We need to ensure that all subordinate legislation has a full regulatory appraisal undertaken in Wales.

The second issue is on the need for a good communication strategy about this. It is all very well having these plans put forward but I note with some interest that there does not seem to be a full budget for a communications plan to ensure that everyone is aware of the meaning of these drought plans when they are presented. Some clarification is needed as to who would fund any mitigation measures identified in the drought plans. Helen made the point that it could well be that Welsh water was being exported to England when we, in Wales, would have a drought restriction placed upon us. Mitigation measures to avoid such problems arising should be clarified.

Finally, during a drought, these plans must target where the water goes, for example, to hospitals and vulnerable groups. There should be a definition of the term 'vulnerable groups', rather than the blanket, general use of the term. Will the Minister help us with that definition?

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): With regard to definitions and the control that the Assembly as an institution can exercise over the drought plans, we can decide to call a local inquiry in connection with a drought plan. If anything is vague or it is felt that something needs clarification, that fall-back exists for a local inquiry to clarify matters. With regard to cross-border matters, water is a complex issue. There are three water companies in Wales. Historically, the Severn Valley has been part of the Severn Trent Water authority, which causes complications with the way that water policy is dealt with in Wales. The regulations apply to Dŵr Cymru and Dee Valley Water, and indirectly to Severn Trent Water in this regard. Severn

ddeddfwriaeth na wnaed dim arfarniad rheoliadol ar ei chyfer yng Nghymru. Y cwbl sydd gennym yw cyfeiriad at arfarniad a wnaed gan Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig a chyswllt â hynny. Nid yw hynny'n ddigon da, Weinidog, pan fo'n rhaid i'r Cynulliad hwn symud tuag at fod yn gorff deddfu llawn. Mae angen sicrhau bod pob is-ddeddfwriaeth yn cael arfarniad rheoliadol llawn wedi'i wneud yng Nghymru.

Yr ail bwynt yw'r angen am strategaeth gyfathrebu dda ynglŷn â hyn. Digon hawdd rhoi'r cynlluniau hyn gerbron ond nodaf gyda chryn ddiddordeb nad yw'n ymddangos bod cyllideb llawn ar gyfer cynllun cyfathrebu i sicrhau bod pawb yn ymwybodol o ystyr y cynlluniau sychder hyn pan gânt eu cyflwyno. Mae angen rhyw eglurhad ynghylch pwy fyddai'n talu am unrhyw fesurau lliniaru a nodir yn y cynlluniau sychder. Gwnaeth Helen y pwynt y gallai sefyllfa godi'n hawdd lle y byddai dŵr Cymru'n cael ei allforio i Loegr tra bod cyfyngiad sychder wedi'i osod arnom ni yng Nghymru. Dylid gwneud yn glir beth yw'r mesurau lliniaru i atal problemau o'r fath rhag codi.

Yn olaf, yn ystod sychder, rhaid i'r cynlluniau hyn dargedu i ble'r aiff y dŵr, er enghraifft, i ysbytai a grwpiau bregus. Dylid cael diffiniad o'r term 'grwpiau bregus', yn hytrach na defnydd cyffredinol o'r term. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ein helpu gyda'r diffiniad hwnnw?

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): O ran diffiniadau a'r rheolaeth y gall y Cynulliad fel sefydliad ei harfer dros y cynlluniau sychder, gallwn benderfynu galw ymchwiliad lleol yng nghyswllt cynllun sychder. Os oes unrhyw beth yn niwlog neu os teimlir bod angen egluro rhywbeth, mae'r ddarpariaeth honno wrth gefn ar gyfer cynnal ymchwiliad lleol i egluro pethau. O ran materion trawsffiniol, mae dŵr yn fater cymhleth. Mae tri chwmni dŵr yng Nghymru. Yn hanesyddol, mae Dyffryn Hafren wedi bod yn rhan o awdurdod Dŵr Hafren Trent, sydd yn achosi cymhlethodau gyda'r modd yr ymdrinnir â pholisi dŵr yng Nghymru. Mae'r rheoliadau'n berthnasol i Ddŵr Cymru a Dŵr Dyffryn Dyfrdwy, ac yn

Trent Water, which is mainly an English-based company, although it takes in the Severn Valley in Wales, will be required by the regulations to submit its drought plan to the Assembly, to Welsh local authorities in its area, to the Countryside Council for Wales and to Cadw. We will at least be able to comment on the Severn Trent Water drought plan. The same applies to Dŵr Cymru and Dee Valley Water, which both supply English customers. The Dŵr Cymru area includes Hereford and Chester as well as parts of Cheshire. Those companies will be required to consult the Secretary of State and the equivalent bodies in England in the same way. There is a requirement for us to be consulted; similarly, there is a requirement for the authorities on the other side of the border to be consulted by Dŵr Cymru and Dee Valley Water.

United Utilities, which abstracts water from the river Dee and from Llyn Efyrrwy, will also be required by the regulations to consult the Assembly. Therefore, the Assembly and the Assembly Government have a role in the approval of the drought plans of United Utilities and Severn Trent Water authority. It also has a more direct role in the plans of Dŵr Cymru and Dee Valley Water.

anuniongyrchol i Ddŵr Hafren Trent yn hyn o beth. Dan y rheoliadau bydd yn ofynnol i Ddŵr Hafren Trent, sydd yn gwmni Seisnig yn bennaf, er ei fod yn cynnwys Dyffryn Hafren yng Nghymru, gyflwyno'i gynllun sychder i'r Cynulliad, i awdurdodau lleol Cymru sydd yn ei ardal, i Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ac i Cadw. Byddwn o leiaf yn gallu cyflwyno sylwadau ar gynllun sychder Dŵr Hafren Trent. Mae'r un peth yn wir am Ddŵr Cymru a Dŵr Dyffryn Dyfrdwy, sydd ill dau'n cyflenwi i gwsmeriaid yn Lloegr. Mae ardal Dŵr Cymru'n cynnwys Henffordd a Chaer yn ogystal â rhannau o Swydd Gaer. Bydd yn ofynnol i'r cwmnïau hynny ymgynghori â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a'r cyrff cyfatebol yn Lloegr yn yr un modd. Mae'n ofynnol ymgynghori â ni; yn yr un modd mae'n ofynnol i Ddŵr Cymru a Dŵr Dyffryn Dyfrdwy ymgynghori â'r awdurdodau yr ochr draw i'r ffin.

Bydd yn ofynnol dan y rheoliadau hefyd i United Utilities, sydd yn tynnu dŵr o afon Dyfrdwy ac o Lyn Efyrrwy, ymgynghori â'r Cynulliad. Felly, mae gan y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad rôl yn y broses o gymeradwyo cynlluniau sychder United Utilities ac awdurdod Dŵr Hafren Trent. Mae ganddo hefyd rôl fwy uniongyrchol yng nghynlluniau Dŵr Cymru a Dŵr Dyffryn Dyfrdwy.

*Cynnig (NDM2525): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2525): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
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, 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 **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiaf fod

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25:

1. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005 on the draft Home Loss Payments (Prescribed Amounts) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

1. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch y Rheoliadau Taliadau am Golli Cartref (Symiau Rhagnodedig) (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a

- b) approves that the draft Home Loss Payments (Prescribed Amounts) (Wales) Regulations 2005 are made in accordance with:
- i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 14 June 2005;
- ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005;
2. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005 on the draft Highways (Schools) Special Extinguishment and Special Diversion Orders (Wales) Regulations 2005; and
- b) approves that the draft Highways (Schools) Special Extinguishment and Special Diversion Orders (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.
3. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005 on the draft Street Works (Recovery of Costs) (Wales) Regulations 2005 and
- b) approves that the draft Street Works (Recovery of Costs) (Wales) Regulations 2005 are made in accordance with:
- i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005; and
- ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 17 June 2005;
4. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005 on the draft Street Works (Records) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and
- b) approves that the draft Street Works (Records) (Wales) Regulations 2005 are
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod y Rheoliadau Taliadau am Golli Cartref (Symiau Rhagnodedig) (Cymru) 2005 drafft yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:
- i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mehefin 2005;
- ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 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 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch y Rheoliadau Gorchmynion Diddymu Arbennig a Gwyro Arbennig Priffyrdd (Ysgolion) (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod y Rheoliadau Gorchmynion Diddymu Arbennig a Gwyro Arbennig Priffyrdd (Ysgolion) (Cymru) 2005 drafft 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.
3. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch y Rheoliadau Gwaith Stryd (Adfer Costau) (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod y Rheoliadau Gwaith Stryd (Adfer Costau) (Cymru) 2005 drafft yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:
- i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a
- ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Mehefin 2005;
4. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch y Rheoliadau Gwaith Stryd (Cofnodion) (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod y Rheoliadau Gwaith Stryd (Cofnodion) (Cymru) 2005 drafft yn

made in accordance with:

cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005; and

i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005;

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005;

5. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005 on the draft Education (Nursery Education and Early Years Development and Childcare Plans) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

5. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mai 2005 ynghylch y Rheoliadau Addysg (Addysg Feithrin a Datblygiad Blynyddoedd Cynnar a Chynlluniau Gofal Plant) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a

b) approves that the draft Education (Nursery Education and Early Years Development and Childcare Plans) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005 are made in accordance with:

b) yn cymeradwyo bod y Rheoliadau Addysg (Addysg Feithrin a Datblygiad Blynyddoedd Cynnar a Chynlluniau Gofal Plant) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 drafft yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005; and

i) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005. (NDM2512)

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2512)

Cynnig (NDM2512): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2512): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
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, 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, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Tai 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) (Cymru) 2005 a
 Rheoliadau Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol (Cymru) 2005
 Approval of the Housing Act 2004 (Commencement No. 1) (Wales) Order 2005,
 and the Social Housing Ombudsman (Wales) Regulations 2005**

Y Llywydd: Cynigiwyd y dylid cynnal dadl ar y ddwy eitem hyn gyda'i gilydd. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes.

The Presiding Officer: It has been proposed that the next two items of business be debated together. Are there any objections? It appears that there are not.

Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2515 yn enw David Melding.

I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2515 in the name of David Melding.

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

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Housing Act 2004 (Commencement No 1) (Wales) Order 2005 a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 21 June 2005. (NDM2513)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Tai 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2513)

I propose that

Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau

Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005 in relation to the draft Housing Act 2004 (Commencement No 1) (Wales) Order 2005; and

2. approves that the Housing Act 2004 (Commencement No 1) (Wales) Order 2005 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005. (NDM2514)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Social Housing Ombudsman (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005. (NDM2515)

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 28 June 2005 in relation to the draft Social Housing Ombudsman (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the Social Housing Ombudsman (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005; and

c) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June. (NDM2516)

I am grateful to you for allowing me to take these items together. Turning first to the Housing Act 2004 (Commencement No 1) (Wales) Order 2005, it was notified to the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee on 17 November. The committee considered the draft Commencement Order at its meeting on 27 April. Members had no comments on the contents, and the committee agreed to an

a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch y Gorchymyn Deddf Tai 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn Deddf Tai 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) (Cymru) 2005 drafft yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2514)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau'r Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2515)

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 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch y Rheoliadau Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau'r Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005;

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005; ac

c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mehefin. (NDM2516)

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am ganiatáu imi gymryd yr eitemau hyn gyda'i gilydd. A throi yn gyntaf at Orchymyn Deddf Tai 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) (Cymru) 2005, fe'i hysbyswyd i'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar 17 Tachwedd. Ystyriodd y pwyllgor y Gorchymyn Cychwyn drafft yn ei gyfarfod ar 27 Ebrill. Nid oedd gan yr Aelodau ddim sylwadau ar y

abridged three-week consultation period for the Order. The Social Housing Ombudsman (Wales) Regulations 2005 were notified to the committee on 17 November. The regulations were identified for detailed scrutiny at the committee's meeting on 26 January 2005. A copy of the consultation document, issued on 28 January, was also circulated to the committee for information. The committee discussed these issues and accepted that the regulations required no amendments.

We shall be accepting the amendment tabled by David Melding. I shall pick up any relevant points in my reply.

4.10 p.m.

Mark Isherwood: I propose amendment 1 in the name of David Melding. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

ensures that adequate resources are provided so that functions and powers of the Social Housing Ombudsman for Wales are effective.

I welcome the Minister's support for our amendment 1.

We welcomed the passage of the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Act 2005, the appointment of a Public Services Ombudsman for Wales, the greater clarity that that brings for complainants, and the new flexibilities introduced to promote resolutions, wherever practicable, without the need for a full investigation. We further note that the addition of the role of the Social Housing Ombudsman for Wales to the brief of the Public Services Ombudsman, as set out in the Housing Act 2004, can further add to the synergies of this office in terms of efficiency, cost effectiveness and joined-up working.

However, during the Plenary statement on the Public Services Ombudsman on 20 April 2005, I asked whether the Finance Minister could confirm that the overall resources available to the combined office of the Commissioner for Local Administration, the

cynnwys, a chydsyniodd y pwyllgor â chyfnod ymgynghori byrrach o dair wythnos ar gyfer y Gorchymyn. Hysbyswyd Rheoliadau'r Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol (Cymru) 2005 i'r pwyllgor ar 17 Tachwedd. Yng nghyfarfod y pwyllgor ar 26 Ionawr 2005 penderfynwyd bod angen craffu'n fanwl ar y rheoliadau. Anfonwyd copi o'r ddogfen ymgynghori, a gyhoeddwyd ar 28 Ionawr, at aelodau'r pwyllgor hefyd er gwybodaeth. Trafododd y pwyllgor y materion hyn a derbyniodd nad oedd angen dim diwygiadau ar y rheoliadau.

Byddwn yn derbyn y gwelliant a gynigiwyd gan David Melding. Ymdriniaf ag unrhyw bwyntiau perthnasol yn fy ateb.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw David Melding. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn sicrhau bod adnoddau digonol yn cael eu darparu fel bod swyddogaethau a phwerau Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol Cymru yn effeithiol.

Croesawaf gefnogaeth y Gweinidog i'n gwelliant 1.

Bu inni groesawu pasio Deddf Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2005, penodi Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus i Gymru, y ffaith bod hynny'n rhoi mwy o eglurder i achwynwyr, a'r hyblygrwydd newydd a gyflwynwyd i helpu i ddatrys materion, lle bynnag y bo'n ymarferol, heb fod angen ymchwiliad llawn. Nodwn ymhellach y gall ychwanegu rôl Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol Cymru at friff yr Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, fel yr amlinellir yn Neddf Tai 2004, ychwanegu ymhellach at synergeddau'r swydd hon yn nhermau effeithlonrwydd, costeffeithiolrwydd a gweithio cydgysylltiedig.

Fodd bynnag, yn ystod y datganiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn ar yr Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ar 20 Ebrill 2005, gofynnais a allai'r Gweinidog Cyllid gadarnhau na fydd cyfanswm yr adnoddau a fydd ar gael i swydd gyfunedig y

Health Service Commissioner, and the Welsh Administration Ombudsman, will not be less than the sum of the resources of the predecessor offices, and what additional resources would be made available to ensure that the new functions and powers could be carried out in the interests of complainants.

The Minister responded that she was not sure that, when you pool all the offices together, you need the same sum, that being located in one office clearly saves money, and that having one ombudsman would, she thought, save money. She added that a financial appraisal had been done on this and that there was, therefore, a budget to go with the legislation. I could only conclude from this that overall resources available for the combined office may well, therefore, be less than the sum of the resources available from the predecessor offices, and that additional resources may not be provided to ensure that new functions and powers can be carried out in the interests of complainants.

This is a matter of key importance. It not only often takes several years for economies of scale to truly bed in, but also, like many Members, I am regularly approached by constituents who have failed to have their complaints to the Local Commissioner for Wales upheld or they are waiting long periods of time for a response.

When I asked the office of the Local Commissioner for Wales for a detailed breakdown of complaints across the 22 local authorities, I discovered that only a tiny percentage was upheld. That was a matter of concern, given my familiarity with some of the cases involved, and given that Wales is not a nation of whingers, but a people who will pursue justice and accountability on the basis of evidence and conviction. I can only conclude, therefore, that the present offices have had insufficient resources to provide a full and effective service to complainants, and it is in this context that our amendment calls for adequate resources to be provided to ensure that the functions and powers of the Social Housing Ombudsman for Wales are effective.

As a former housing association board

Comisiynydd Gweinyddiaeth Leol, Comisiynydd y Gwasanaeth Iechyd ac Ombwdsmon Gweinyddiaeth Cymru ddim yn llai na chyfanswm adnoddau'r swyddi a oedd yn eu rhagflaenu, a pha adnoddau ychwanegol a fyddai ar gael i sicrhau y gellid cyflawni'r swyddogaethau a'r phwerau newydd er budd yr achwynwyr.

Atebodd y Gweinidog nad oedd yn siŵr, wedi cronni'r holl swyddi ynghyd, a fyddai angen yr un swm, fod lleoliad mewn un swyddfa yn amlwg yn arbed arian, ac y byddai cael un ombwdsmon, yn ei thyb hi, yn arbed arian. Ychwanegodd fod gwerthusiad ariannol wedi'i wneud ar hyn ac felly fod cyllideb i gyd-fynd â'r ddeddfwriaeth. Ni allwn ond casglu oddi wrth hyn ei bod yn eithaf posibl, felly, y bydd cyfanswm yr adnoddau a fydd ar gael ar gyfer y swydd gyfunedig yn llai na chyfanswm yr adnoddau a oedd ar gael i'r swyddi blaenorol, a'i bod yn bosibl na ddarperir adnoddau ychwanegol i sicrhau y gellir cyflawni swyddogaethau a phwerau newydd er budd achwynwyr.

Mae hyn yn fater o bwys allweddol. Nid yn unig y mae'n aml yn cymryd blynnyddoedd lawer i arbedion maint gael gwir effaith, ond hefyd, fel sawl Aelod, daw etholwyr ataf yn aml wedi methu â chael dyfarniad bod cyfiawnhad dros eu cwynion i Gomisiynydd Lleol Cymru, neu wedi gorfod aros am amser maith am ymateb.

Pan holais swyddfa Comisiynydd Lleol Cymru am ddadansoddiad manwl o gwynion ar draws y 22 awdurdod lleol, canfûm mai dim ond canran fechan iawn y dyfarnwyd eu bod yn gyfiawn. Roedd hynny'n destun pryder, a minnau'n gyfarwydd â rhai o'r achosion dan sylw, ac o gofio nad yw Cymru'n genedl o gwynwyr, ond yn bobl a fyn gael cyfiawnder ac atebolrwydd ar sail tystiolaeth ac argyhoeddiad. Ni allaf ond dod i'r casgliad, felly, na chafodd y swyddi presennol adnoddau digonol i ddarparu gwasanaeth llawn ac effeithiol i achwynwyr, ac yn y cyd-destun hwn y geilw ein gwelliant am ddarparu adnoddau digonol i sicrhau y bydd swyddogaethau a phwerau Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol Cymru'n effeithiol.

Fel cyn aelod o fwrdd cymdeithas dai, gwn

member, I know that most complaints are resolved within the internal complaints procedures of registered social landlords. I am also aware that a minority of complaints will remain unresolved after the internal complaints procedure has been resolved. Noting that estimated costs of £130,000 should be accommodated within existing budget lines, and that it was confirmed to me in the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee meeting on 27 April that the budget will be transferred to the existing ombudsman in his new enlarged role, we must now have an assurance that it will not be absorbed into a wider public services ombudsman's budget, which already lacks sufficient resources to fully meet its duty to complainants. This is especially the case where demand for investigations is anticipated to rise, as Wales strives to meet the quality housing standard.

Although we have not tabled an amendment concerning the removal of the duty of local housing authorities to send annual reports to tenants within the commencement order, and although it is sensible that an outdated and often irrelevant set of data should no longer have to be sent to tenants, I urge the Minister to also prioritise the right to know for tenants, so that they may instead be provided with relevant data in a useful and friendly format, which they would find useful and which would enhance tenant participation. Just as with housing associations, local housing authorities must have a duty to keep their tenants informed about the organisation's performance, health, development plans and tenant involvement, and thought and effort must be put into a variety of ways in which this information may be communicated.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome the Order and the regulations; it has to be an improvement on just Assembly officials handling all these complaints and being judge and jury. I hope that it will prove to mean more positive representation for tenants.

I also hope that we will evaluate progress, Minister. Will you confirm that there will be an evaluation of the reports? It is important for the public to see that an ombudsman's conclusions, albeit in a very small number of

fod y rhan fwyaf o gwynion yn cael eu datrys o fewn trefniadau cwyno mewnol landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Gwn hefyd y bydd lleiafrif o gwynion yn aros heb eu datrys wedi i'r drefn gwyno fewnol gael ei chwblhau. Wrth nodi y dylid gwneud darpariaeth ar gyfer costau amcangyfrifedig o £130,000 o fewn llinellau cyllideb presennol, ac imi gael cadarnhad yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar 27 Ebrill y trosglwyddir y gyllideb i'r ombwdsmon presennol yn ei rôl helaethach newydd, rhaid inni yn awr gael sicrwydd na chaiff ei llyncu yng nghyllideb ehangach ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, sydd eisoes heb ddigon o adnoddau i gyflawni ei dyletswydd tuag at achwynwyr yn llawn. Mae hyn yn arbennig o wir lle y disgwylir i'r galw am ymchwiliadau godi, wrth i Gymru ymdrechu i gyrraedd y safon ansawdd tai.

Er nad ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant ynglŷn â dileu dyletswydd awdurdodau tai lleol i anfon adroddiadau blynyddol at denantiaid o fewn y gorchymyn cychwyn, ac er mai peth call yw rhoi heibio'r rheidrwydd i anfon set o ddata, sydd yn aml yn hen ac yn amherthnasol, at denantiaid, anogaf y Gweinidog i roi blaenoriaeth hefyd i'r hawl i wybod i denantiaid, fel y gellir darparu data perthnasol iddynt yn lle hynny, mewn fformat defnyddiol a syml, a fyddai'n fuddiol iddynt ac a fyddai'n hyrwyddo cyfranogiad tenantiaid. Fel gyda chymdeithasau tai, rhaid i awdurdodau tai lleol fod â dyletswydd i hysbysu eu tenantiaid am berfformiad y sefydliad, ei iechyd, ei gynlluniau datblygu a chyfranogiad y tenantiaid, a rhaid ymroi i feddwl ac ymdrechu i sicrhau amrywiaeth o ffyrdd o gyfleu'r wybodaeth hon.

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n croesawu'r Gorchymyn a'r rheoliadau; heb os, mae'n well na bod swyddogion y Cynulliad yn trafod yr holl gwynion hyn ac yn gweithredu fel barnwr a rheithgor. Gobeithio y bydd yn fodd o roi cynrychiolaeth fwy cadarnhaol i denantiaid.

Gobeithio hefyd y gwnawn werthuso'r cynnydd, Weinidog. A wnewch gadarnhau y caiff yr adroddiadau eu gwerthuso? Mae'n bwysig i'r cyhoedd weld y byddai gweithredu'n digwydd ar sail casgliadau

cases—possibly 5 per cent of all complaints—are acted upon. I believe that that would be the view of everyone here, but I would like to hear how you will evaluate the process of the ombudsman, so that action can be taken to address the issues that are highlighted. Finally, I am pleased that you have accepted the amendment in the name of David Melding, and I also welcome the fact that there is a five-year budget for the ombudsman. I hope that the committee will receive regular updates on expenditure so that we can also scrutinise the role.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): Referring to Mark Isherwood's comments, the costs have been calculated by the Local Commissioner for Wales, who will be the person that will be undertaking this work with the social housing ombudsman, and they can be accommodated from within existing allocations. It will also be paid directly to the office of SHOW, which will be the shortened name. In England, the independent housing ombudsman is funded by subscriptions from social landlords under the Housing Act 1996. This will not be the case in Wales, because the Assembly will be funding the service directly. I believe, therefore, that we have sufficient resources, and that we are dealing with this in a proper manner.

On how issues will be dealt with, I, like Mick, am pleased that there is an independent way of investigating complaints, and that a single complaints service will be provided for complaints made against social landlords in Wales. I will report back to committee on the best way that we can monitor this and perhaps have a discussion there and take advice from colleagues on how we can proceed with these issues.

ombwdsmon, er mai mewn nifer fach iawn o achosion—5 y cant o'r holl gwynion o bosibl. Yr wyf yn credu mai dyna fyddai barn pawb yma, ond hoffwn glywed sut y byddwch yn gwerthuso proses yr ombwdsmon, fel bod modd gweithredu i roi sylw i'r materion y tynnir sylw atynt. Yn olaf, yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi derbyn y gwelliant yn enw David Melding, ac yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r ffaith bod cyllideb pum mlynedd ar gael ar gyfer yr ombwdsmon. Gobeithiaf y bydd y pwyllgor yn cael gwybod yn rheolaidd beth yw'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf ynglŷn â'r gwariant fel bod modd i ni hefyd graffu ar y rôl.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Gan gyfeirio at sylwadau Mark Isherwood, mae'r costau wedi cael eu cyfrifo gan Gomisiynydd Lleol Cymru, sef y sawl a fydd yn ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwn gyda'r ombwdsmon tai cymdeithasol, a gellir darparu ar gyfer y rheini o fewn dyraniadau presennol. Bydd hefyd yn cael ei dalu'n uniongyrchol i swyddfa SHOW, sef yr enw talfyredig. Yn Lloegr, mae'r ombwdsmon tai annibynnol yn cael ei ariannu drwy danysgrifiadau gan landlordiaid cymdeithasol o dan Ddeddf Tai 1996. Nid felly y bydd yng Nghymru, oherwydd bydd y Cynulliad yn ariannu'r gwasanaeth yn uniongyrchol. Yr wyf yn credu, felly, fod gennym ddigon o adnoddau, a'n bod yn ymdrin â hyn mewn modd priodol.

O ran sut yr ymdrinnir â materion, yr wyf fi, fel Mick, yn falch bod dull annibynnol ar gael i ymchwilio i gwynion, ac y bydd un gwasanaeth cwynion ar gael i ddelio â chwynion a wneir yn erbyn landlordiaid cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Adroddaf yn ôl i'r pwyllgor ar y dull gorau inni fonitro hyn ac efallai y cawn drafodaeth yno a chyfle i dderbyn cyngor cyd-Aelodau ar sut i symud ymlaen gyda'r materion hyn.

*Cynnig (NDM2513): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2513): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick

Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
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
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, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2514): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2514): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
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
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, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Amendment 1: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
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
 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, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

Cynnig NDM2515 fel y'i diwygiwyd:
 Motion NDM2515 as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Social Housing Ombudsman (Wales) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005, and ensures that adequate resources are provided so that functions and powers of the Social Housing Ombudsman for Wales are effective.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau'r Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005 ac yn sicrhau bod adnoddau digonol yn cael eu darparu fel bod swyddogaethau a phwerau Ombwdsmon Tai Cymdeithasol Cymru yn effeithiol.

*Cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
 Amended motion: For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
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 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Amended motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2516): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2516): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
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'r Rheoliadau Addysg (Trefniadau Ymsefydlu ar gyfer Athrawon
Ysgol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005
Approval of the Education (Induction Arrangements for School Teachers)
(Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005**

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1
i NDM2517 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected
amendment 1 to NDM2517 in the name of
Jocelyn Davies.

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Education (Induction Arrangements for School Teachers) (Wales) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 14 June 2005. (NDM2517)

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 28 June 2005 in relation to the draft Education (Induction Arrangements for School Teachers) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the Education (Induction Arrangements for School Teachers) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 14 June 2005;

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

c) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005. (NDM2518)

In moving these regulations, I indicate that I am happy to accept the amendment, as we have already introduced into our initial teacher training review the request that they consider that possibility.

Janet Ryder: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Government to review the possibility of ensuring a year's teaching work for newly qualified teachers, in order for induction to be completed.

4.20 p.m.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Trefniadau Ymsefydlu ar gyfer Athrawon Ysgol) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2517)

Cynigiau 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 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch Rheoliadau Addysg (Trefniadau Ymsefydlu ar gyfer Athrawon Ysgol) (Cymru) 2005; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Addysg (Trefniadau Ymsefydlu ar gyfer Athrawon Ysgol) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag::

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

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

c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2518)

Wrth gynnig y rheoliadau hyn, yr wyf yn dangos fy mod yn fodlon derbyn y gwelliant, gan ein bod eisoes wedi cynnwys cais eu bod yn ystyried y posibilrwydd hwnnw yn ein hadolygiad dechreuol o hyfforddiant athrawon.

Janet Ryder: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i adolygu'r posibilrwydd o sicrhau blwyddyn o waith dysgu i athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso, er mwyn cwblhau'r cyfnod ymsefydlu.

Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales is very pleased that the Government has at last decided to take on board the suggestion that the induction year becomes part of the formal training of teachers, much like medical students, who, after completing their time in college, have to do a year as house officers before they can register with the General Medical Council. So, a teacher would have to do a year's induction before being able to register with the General Teaching Council for Wales, and without that registration, they would not be able to teach.

This has been raised with the Government on a number of occasions, but Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales is pleased that the Government has changed its stance now and will review the possibility of creating a chance for all newly qualified teachers to complete their induction, therefore not wasting those three years of training.

William Graham: In noting these regulations, which have been welcomed by the teaching profession, it should be said that they will enable more newly qualified teachers to undertake their induction and gain wider career support and development in their first years of teaching. These measures allow for flexibility in extending the period of time in which newly qualified teachers can gain their induction qualification, under application to a specific appropriate body, and to remain within mainstream teaching.

This is in recognition that not all teaching posts available to newly qualified teachers, particularly short-term teaching positions, will allow for the completion of the qualification for induction. Will the Minister ensure that there are wider opportunities within current teaching opportunities for newly qualified teachers in Wales to gain this induction qualification within the shortest time available? This will ensure that teachers have access to the best career development and support, and this should be reflected in higher-quality teaching within our classrooms.

We welcome these regulations, which will

Mae Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn falch iawn bod y Llywodraeth o'r diwedd wedi penderfynu derbyn yr awgrym bod y flwyddyn ymsefydlu yn dod yn rhan o hyfforddiant ffurfiol athrawon, yn yr un modd â myfyrwyr meddygaeth sydd, ar ôl cwblhau eu cyfnod yn y coleg, yn gwneud blwyddyn fel swyddogion preswyl cyn y gallant gofrestru gyda'r Cyngor Meddygol Cyffredinol. Felly, byddai'n rhaid i athrawon gwblhau blwyddyn ymsefydlu cyn iddynt allu cofrestru gyda Chyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru, a heb gofrestru, ni allent ddysgu.

Codwyd hyn gyda'r Llywodraeth ar nifer o achlysuron, ond mae Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn falch bod y Llywodraeth wedi newid ei safbwynt erbyn hyn ac y bydd yn adolygu'r posibilrwydd o greu cyfle i bob athro sydd newydd gymhwyso gwblhau eu cyfnod ymsefydlu, sy'n golygu na fyddent yn gwastraffu tair blynedd o hyfforddiant.

William Graham: Wrth nodi'r rheoliadau hyn, a groesawyd gan y proffesiwn dysgu, dylid dweud y byddant yn galluogi mwy athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso i ddilyn eu cyfnod ymsefydlu ac i gael cefnogaeth a datblygiad gyrfaol ehangach yn ystod eu blynyddoedd cyntaf o ddysgu. Bydd y mesurau hyn yn caniatáu hyblygrwydd i ymestyn yr amser a ganiateir i athrawon newydd gymhwyso ennill eu cymhwyster ymsefydlu, o dan ofal corff penodol priodol, a pharhau yn y brif ffrwd o ran dysgu.

Mae hyn yn cydnabod nad yw pob swydd ddysgu sydd ar gael i athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso, yn enwedig swyddi dysgu dros dro, yn caniatáu iddynt gwblhau'r cymhwyster ymsefydlu. A wnaiff y Gweinidog sicrhau bod cyfleoedd eraill ar gael o fewn cyfleoedd dysgu presennol i athrawon yng Nghymru sydd newydd gymhwyso i ennill y cymhwyster ymsefydlu hwn o fewn yr amser byrraf sydd ar gael? Bydd yn sicrhau bod athrawon yn cael manteisio ar y gefnogaeth a'r datblygiad gyrfaol gorau, a dylai hyn gael ei amlygu drwy ddysgu o safon uwch yn ein hystafelloedd dysgu.

Yr ydym yn croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn, a

allow an extension of qualifying periods because of long-term sickness or continuing caring responsibilities. One concern that I ask the Minister to comment on particularly is the administration of the funding of induction courses in Wales from 2006-07. After that time, they will be funded by the revenue support grant, and, although I know the Minister is not keen on hypothecation, will she introduce some specific guidance to LEAs to ensure that this money is used for the purpose for which it was intended?

Peter Black: I welcome the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning's acceptance of amendment 1. I understand that there is a review of teacher training and that that will be incorporated into that. An issue that has been brought to the attention of many of us is that many teachers have not been able to complete the full year to fulfil their induction requirement and to achieve fully qualified status, and, therefore, have not been able to register with the GTCW. Where we are still in a position whereby we are effectively training more teachers than there is a demand for, particularly in certain sectors, then that will continue. So, there is a need for some flexibility in this, and I hope that when that review is completed, that that flexibility can be introduced and that we can accommodate the issues that have been raised with us by a number of newly qualified teachers to ensure that they can complete their training and register with the GTCW.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): In the interests of clarity, I need to confirm that Peter Black is entirely accurate in his understanding of the review. Janet Ryder's assumption that the Government has changed its mind on an issue when the Government asked for advice within the review process in March is entirely inaccurate. I am happy to bring forward the induction proposals, because, as William Graham outlined, they provide more opportunities for teachers to be able to fulfil their induction obligations. It is the widest set of opportunities available, and it also includes a final appeal process to the Assembly if it cannot be completed within

fydd yn caniatáu i'r cyfnodau cymhwysu gael eu hymestyn o ganlyniad i salwch hirdymor neu gyfrifoldebau gofal parhaus. Un pwynt yr hoffwn glywed sylwadau'r Gweinidog arno yn fwyaf arbennig yw gweinyddu'r cyllid ar gyfer cyrsiau ymsefydlu yng Nghymru ar ôl 2006-07. Ar ôl hynny, cânt eu hariannu gan grant cynnal refeniw ac, er fy mod yn gwybod nad yw'r Gweinidog yn hoff o neilltuo, a wnaiff hi gyflwyno canllawiau penodol i awdurdodau addysg lleol i sicrhau bod yr arian yn cael ei wario at y dibenion y'i bwriadwyd?

Peter Black: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith bod y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi derbyn gwelliant 1. Deallaf fod adolygiad o hyfforddiant athrawon yn cael ei gynnal ac y bydd hynny'n cael ei ymgorffori ynddo. Mater sydd wedi dod i sylw llawer ohonom yw bod llawer o athrawon wedi methu â chwblhau'r flwyddyn lawn i gyflawni eu gofynion ymsefydlu ac i gyrraedd statws cymwysedig llawn ac, felly, nad ydynt yn cael cofrestru gyda CACC. Os ydym yn parhau mewn sefyllfa lle yr ydym i bob pwrpas yn hyfforddi mwy o athrawon nag sydd eu hangen, yn enwedig mewn rhai sectorau, yna bydd hynny'n parhau. Felly, mae angen rhywfaint o hyblygrwydd yn hyn o beth, a phan fydd yr adolygiad wedi ei gwblhau, gobeithiaf y bydd modd cyflwyno'r hyblygrwydd hwnnw ac y gallwn roi sylw i'r materion sydd wedi eu dwyn i'n sylw gan nifer o athrawon sydd newydd gymhwysu i sicrhau eu bod yn gallu cwblhau eu hyfforddiant a'u bod yn cofrestru gyda CACC.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Er mwyn bod yn gwbl eglur, dylwn gadarnhau bod Peter Black yn gwbl gywir yn ei ddehongliad o'r adolygiad. Mae tybiaeth Janet Ryder bod y Llywodraeth wedi newid ei meddwl ar fater pan fo'r Llywodraeth wedi gofyn am gyngor o fewn y broses adolygu ym mis Mawrth yn gwbl anghywir. Yr wyf yn falch o gyflwyno'r cynigion ar ymsefydlu oherwydd, fel y dywedodd William Graham, byddant yn arwain at fwy o gyfleoedd i athrawon gwblhau'r gofynion ymsefydlu. Dyma'r gyfres ehangaf o gyfleoedd sydd ar gael, ac mae hefyd yn cynnwys proses apelio derfynol i'r Cynulliad oni ellir ei gwblhau o fewn pum

five years. I am sure that all Members will welcome this process in recognition of the difficulties that face some of our new primary teachers in particular.

mlynedd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pob Aelod yn croesawu'r broses o gofio'r anawsterau y mae rhai o'n hathrawon cynradd newydd yn fwyaf arbennig yn eu hwynebu.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, 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 gwelliant.

Amendment carried.

Cynnig NDM2517 fel y'i diwygiwyd:
Motion NDM2517 as amended :

National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Education (Induction Arrangements for School Teachers) (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 14 June 2005; and

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Trefniadau Ymsefydlu ar gyfer Athrawon Ysgol) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mehefin 2005; ac

calls on the Government to review the possibility of ensuring a year's teaching work for newly qualified teachers, in order for induction to be completed.

yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i adolygu'r posibilrwydd o sicrhau blwyddyn o waith dysgu i athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso, er mwyn cwblhau'r cyfnod ymsefydlu.

*Cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amended motion: For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, 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 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Amended motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2518): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2518): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, 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.*

Rheoliadau Adolygu Dyfarniadau'n Annibynnol (Mabwysiadu) (Cymru) 2005 Independent Review of Determinations (Adoption) (Wales) Regulations 2005

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Independent Review of Determinations (Adoption) (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 21 June 2005. (NDM2519)

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 28 June 2005 in relation to the draft Independent Review of Determinations (Adoption) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the Independent Review of Determinations (Adoption) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005; and

c) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 June 2005. (NDM2520)

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: O ran rheoliadau 6 ac 8, pam y gwnaethoch chi ddewis lleihau y mwyafswm a all eistedd ar y panel o chwech i bump? Yr ydych hefyd wedi newid yr amodau o ran talu costau. Yn wreiddiol, yr

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Adolygu Dyfarniadau'n Annibynnol (Mabwysiadu) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2519)

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 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Adolygu Dyfarniadau'n Annibynnol (Mabwysiadu) (Cymru) 2005; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Adolygu Dyfarniadau'n Annibynnol (Mabwysiadu) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005;

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005; ac

c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2520)

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: On regulations 6 and 8, why have you chosen to reduce the maximum number of people on the panel from six to five? You have also changed the conditions with regard to paying costs.

oedd yn ofynnol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru dalu unrhyw gostau rhesymol ond, erbyn hyn, mae gan y Cynulliad ddewis yn hyn o beth. A allwch chi esbonio pam mae hynny wedi newid?

Gwenda Thomas: I ask for your assurance, Minister, regarding a conflict that might arise between the requirements of regulations 9 and 14. Regulation 9 calls for a quorum of four members, while regulation 14 determines that there must be a majority decision. This could be difficult to achieve with a quorum of four, and I would welcome your comments on that matter.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats broadly welcome these regulations and the introduction of a process that should bring much more transparency. However, I am interested in the concept of a possible standoff, since the panel cannot insist that on an adoption agency or a local authority reconsidering its decision; it can only make a recommendation. What do you envisage might happen if the agency concerned or the local authority refused to reconsider that decision? Is there anywhere else for the prospective adopters to go?

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): I will deal with the points in the order that they were raised. The number of people on the panel was reduced because it was suggested in the consultation that it might be difficult to convene panels on a regular enough basis if we maintained the original number. In order to have the benefit of the panel, the numbers were reduced to ensure that it would be possible to convene that panel.

We looked at the issue of payment, and the regulation now gives the Assembly Government more flexibility, rather than being as prescriptive as was indicated in first draft of the regulations. That means that the flexibility can go either way. One cannot presume that we will give less in expenses because we have not indicated precisely what we will be giving in financial recompense; it could be more or less. That regulation gives us the necessary flexibility to respond to the

Initially, it was required of the National Assembly for Wales to pay any reasonable costs, but the Assembly now has a choice in this regard. Can you explain why that has changed?

Gwenda Thomas: Gofynnaf am sicrwydd gennyh, Weinidog, o ran gwrthdaro a allai godi rhwng gofynion rheoliadau 9 a 14. Mae rheoliad 9 yn galw am gworwm o bedwar aelod, tra bod rheoliad 14 yn datgan bod rhaid cael penderfyniad drwy fwyafrif. Gallai hyn fod yn anodd ei gyflawni gyda chworwm o bedwar, a byddwn yn croesawu eich sylwadau ar y mater hwn.

Jenny Randerson: At ei gilydd, mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn a'r bwriad i gyflwyno proses a ddylai wneud pethau'n fwy tryloyw. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf ddiddordeb yn y cysyniad o anghytundeb llwyr a all fod yn bosibl, gan na all y panel fynnu bod asiantaeth faethu neu awdurdod lleol yn ailystyried eu penderfyniad; ni all ond gwneud argymhelliad. A allwch ragweld yr hyn a allai ddigwydd pe bai'r asiantaeth dan sylw neu'r awdurdod lleol yn gwrthod ailystyried eu penderfyniad? A oes unrhyw le arall y gallai rhywun sydd am fabwysiadu droi ato?

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Ymdriniaf â'r pwyntiau yn y drefn y gwnaethpwyd hwy. Lleihawyd nifer y bobl ar y panel oherwydd yr awgrym yn yr ymgynghoriad y gallai fod yn anodd cael y panelau i ddod at ei gilydd yn ddigon rheolaidd pe baem yn cadw at y nifer gwreiddiol. Er mwyn cael budd o'r panel, lleihawyd y niferoedd i sicrhau y byddai modd galw'r panel hwnnw.

Edrychasom ar fater taliadau, ac mae'r rheoliad bellach yn rhoi mwy o hyblygrwydd i'r Cynulliad, yn hytrach na bod mor gyfarwyddol ag ydoedd yn nrafft cyntaf y rheoliadau. Mae hynny'n golygu y gellir bod yn hyblyg y naill ffordd neu'r llall. Ni ellir cymryd yn ganiataol y byddwn yn talu llai o dreuliau oherwydd nad ydym wedi nodi faint yn union y byddwn yn ei roi fel treuliau; gallai fod yn fwy neu'n llai. Mae'r rheoliad hwnnw'n rhoi'r hyblygrwydd angenrheidiol

situation.

I am grateful to Gwenda for the important point that she raised. The result will be arrived at through a majority decision and because it is possible that there will be an even number of people on the panel—the quorum being four—there may be a split vote. We are proceeding to issue guidance on the back of the regulations and, hopefully, that guidance will make it clear that if there is a tied vote, the chair will be in a position to cast a deciding vote. The chair will not vote in the first instance, so the chair will only be involved if there is a tied vote.

4.30 p.m.

The point of the regulations is that if people feel that they were unfairly treated in the initial assessment, an independent review will take place. The onus for implementing the adoption process will remain with the agency. The ownership of the decision must remain with the agency so that, if the appeal goes to the agency, and the agency is not convinced of the merits of the appeal, it will be in a position to reject those recommendations. The reason for that is to ensure that the agency is happy, as it will have to manage the day-to-day procedures in the adoption. It has to have that final ownership. If it is not convinced by the case that the independent panel makes, it would be reasonable for it to refuse to take that on board. If it is convinced, then it is in a position to change its mind, but it will be proceeding on the basis of intellectual conviction that such a course is the right way to proceed. If proper process is not adhered to, then there are the usual methods of redress in such cases, but a standoff has not been envisaged; the independent panel will be making recommendations, rather than there being a pure appeals process per se.

inni i ymateb i'r sefyllfa.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Gwenda am y pwynt pwysig a godwyd ganddi. Bydd penderfyniadau'n cael eu gwneud drwy fwyafrif a chan y bydd yn bosibl y bydd nifer yr aelodau ar y panel yn eilrif—gyda chworwm o bedwar—mae'n bosibl y bydd y bleidlais yn cael ei rhannu. Yr ydym yn bwriadu cyhoeddi canllawiau i gyd-fynd â'r rheoliadau a bydd y canllawiau hynny'n ei gwneud yn amlwg, gobeithio, os bydd y bleidlais yn gyfartal, y bydd gan y cadeirydd hawl i gael pleidlais fwrw. Ni fydd y cadeirydd yn pleidleisio yn y lle cyntaf, felly ni fydd y cadeirydd yn pleidleisio oni bai fod y bleidlais yn gyfartal.

Pwrpas y rheoliadau hyn, os bydd pobl yn teimlo eu bod wedi cael eu trin yn annheg yn yr asesiad dechreuol, yw bod adolygiad annibynnol yn digwydd. Bydd y cyfrifoldeb am weithredu'r broses fabwysiadu'n dal i fod yn nwylo'r asiantaeth. Rhaid i'r asiantaeth gael gwneud y penderfyniad o hyd oherwydd, os cyfeirir yr apêl at yr asiantaeth, ac os yw'r asiantaeth heb ei hargyhoeddi o rinweddau'r apêl, bydd yn gallu gwrthod yr argymhellion hynny. Y rheswm dros hynny yw bod rhaid sicrhau bod yr asiantaeth yn fodlon, gan y bydd yn gorfod trefnu'r gweithdrefnau ar gyfer mabwysiadu o ddydd i ddydd. Rhaid iddi gael gwneud y penderfyniad hwnnw. Os nad yw wedi'i hargyhoeddi gan yr achos a gyflwynir gan y panel annibynnol, byddai'n rhesymol iddi wrthod ei dderbyn. Os ydyw wedi'i hargyhoeddi, gall newid ei meddwl, ond bydd yn gweithredu ar sail argyhoeddiad deallusol mai priodol yw dilyn llwybr o'r fath. Os na lynir wrth y broses briodol, yna mae'r dulliau arferol i gael iawn mewn achosion o'r fath ar gael, ond ni ragwelir y ceir anghytuno; bydd y panel annibynnol yn gwneud argymhellion, yn hytrach na bod proses apelau bur fel y cyfryw.

*Cynnig (NDM2519): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2519): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, 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 (NDM2520): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2520): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, 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 Rheoliadau Gwastraff Peryglus (Cymru) 2005 a Rheoliadau
Rhestr Gwastraffoedd (Cymru) 2005
Approval of the Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005 and the List of
Wastes (Wales) Regulations 2005**

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y ddwy eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai fod Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next two items be debated together, unless any Member objects. I see that there are no objections.

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 21 June 2005. (NDM2521)

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 28 June 2005 in relation to the draft Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005 are made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005. (NDM2522)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 21 June 2005. (NDM2523)

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 28 June 2005 in relation to the draft List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 21 June 2005. (NDM2524)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Gwastraff Peryglus (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2521)

Cynigiau 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 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch y Rheoliadau Gwastraff Peryglus (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Gwastraff Peryglus (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2522)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Rhestr Gwastraffoedd (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2523)

Cynigiau 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 28 Mehefin 2005 ynghylch y Rheoliadau Rhestr Gwastraffoedd (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau'r Rhestr Gwastraffoedd (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mehefin 2005. (NDM2524)

The Hazardous Waste (Wales) Regulations 2005 will replace the Special Waste Regulation 1996 and fulfil the requirements contained in the hazardous waste directive for the tracking of and movement controls on hazardous waste in Wales. They will affect anybody who handles hazardous waste in Wales and will ensure that hazardous waste is managed in a more sustainable manner. The List of Wastes (Wales) Regulations 2005 will implement the EU hazardous waste list in Wales.

Helen Mary Jones: We in Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales will support these regulations as they are important and will, hopefully, lead eventually, as the Minister said, to more sustainable hazardous waste management in Wales. However, we have grave concerns about their implications as far as implementation is concerned. As the Minister rightly said, the listing in the second regulation will greatly increase the amount and types of waste that are classified as hazardous, including several agricultural wastes. This has to be supported in principle as these wastes have the potential to pollute, but the regulations, as they stand, present huge potential additional costs and serious problems in our being able to implement them in all kinds of industries across Wales. I have a particular concern about how they will affect small businesses.

As far as I am aware, there is still no major site in Wales that will receive hazardous waste. If the Minister can correct me, however, I cannot imagine anything that would make me happier to be proved wrong about. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. We have had an orderly debate this afternoon. I do not want it to be deteriorated by Ministers making sedentary interjections and so on.

Helen Mary Jones: I am grateful, Presiding Officer. All that I can say is that, if anybody on the Government benches lived anywhere near one of these sites where hazardous

Bydd Rheoliadau Gwastraff Peryglus (Cymru) 2005 yn cymryd lle Rheoliad Gwastraff Arbennig 1996 ac yn ateb y gofynion a geir yn y gyfarwydddeb gwastraff peryglus ar gyfer dilyn trywydd gwastraff peryglus a rheoli symud gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru. Byddant yn effeithio ar unrhyw un sydd yn trafod gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru ac yn sicrhau bod gwastraff peryglus yn cael ei reoli mewn modd mwy cynaliadwy. Bydd Rheoliadau Rhestr Gwastraffoedd (Cymru) 2005 yn rhoi rhestr gwastraffoedd peryglus yr UE ar waith yng Nghymru.

Helen Mary Jones: Byddwn ni ym Mhlaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn gan eu bod yn bwysig a chan y byddant yn arwain, gobeithio, yn y pen draw, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, at reoli gwastraff peryglus mewn modd mwy cynaliadwy yng Nghymru. Er hynny, mae gennym bryderon dybryd ynghylch y goblygiadau sydd ynddynt o ran eu rhoi ar waith. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, bydd y rhestr yn yr ail reoliad yn peri cynnydd mawr yn y symiau a'r mathau o wastraff a ystyrir yn beryglus, gan gynnwys sawl math o wastraff amaethyddol. Rhaid cefnogi hyn mewn egwyddor gan y gallai'r gwastraffoedd hyn beri llygredd, ond mae'r rheoliadau, fel y maent, yn rhai a allai achosi costau ychwanegol anferth a phroblemau difrifol o ran ein gallu i'w rhoi ar waith mewn diwydiannau o bob math ledled Cymru. Pryderaf yn benodol ynghylch y modd y byddant yn effeithio ar fusnesau bach.

Hyd y gwn, nid oes byth yr un safle mawr yng Nghymru a wnaiff dderbyn gwastraff peryglus. Os gall y Gweinidog fy nghywiro, fodd bynnag, ni allaf feddwl am ddim y byddai'n well gennyf gael fy mhrofi'n anghywir yn ei gylch. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Cawsom ddadl drefnus y prynhawn yma. Nid wyf am weld ei difetha gan Weinidogion drwy ymyriadau ganddynt a hwythau ar eu heistedd ac yn y blaen.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar, Lywydd. Y cwbl y gallaf ei ddweud yw, pe bai unrhyw un sydd ar feinciau'r Llywodraeth yn byw'n agos i un o'r

materials have previously been disposed of, they would realise that one would be pleased to hear that there was a proper hazardous waste disposal site here in Wales. As far as I am aware, there is not one, but I will be pleased if the Minister is able to correct me on that.

It cannot be good that such materials have to be driven huge distances to be disposed of. There are inherent risks in that, even with the new provisions that will be in place from the first set of regulations that we are discussing.

The Minister and the Government have been aware for a long time that these regulations and the other hazardous waste regulations were coming forward, and I am concerned that as a nation we are not prepared for them. I realise that the situation is complex—the Minister cannot be held responsible for the fact that none of the private sector sites chose to seek registration to take hazardous waste. There are issues around planning, and it is very difficult to get local communities to accept these kinds of facilities. Nevertheless, the Minister has a national responsibility for ensuring that businesses and local authorities across Wales are able to comply with these and other hazardous waste regulations. I feel that he is in dereliction of that duty at the moment.

More seriously, unless the situation is rectified, the Assembly could be perceived as being in breach of its duty to promote sustainable development. I urge the Minister to give priority to ensuring that not only are the regulations carried, which we will support, but that there is also some way in which they can be meaningfully complied with.

Glyn Davies: We will also vote in favour of the regulations, but with some reservations and nervousness. We accept that there has to be effective control of hazardous waste, as for the control of chemicals, which is another serious issue which we are considering.

There are a number of issues, but I do not

safleoedd hyn lle y gwaredwyd deunyddiau peryglus o'r blaen, byddai'n sylweddoli y byddai rhywun yn falch o glywed bod safle priodol ar gyfer gwaredu gwastraff peryglus yma yng Nghymru. Hyd y gwn, nid oes yr un, ond byddaf yn falch os bydd y Gweinidog yn gallu fy nghywiro ar hynny.

Ni all fod yn beth da bod rhaid danfon deunyddiau o'r fath dros bellteroedd maith i'w gwaredu. Mae peryglon yn perthyn i hynny, hyd yn oed o gael y darpariaethau newydd a fydd ar waith yn sgîl y set gyntaf o reoliadau yr ydym yn ei thrafod.

Mae'r Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth yn gwybod ers amser maith fod y rheoliadau hyn a'r rheoliadau eraill ar wastraff peryglus ar y ffordd, a phryderaf nad ydym ni fel gwlad yn barod amdanynt. Sylweddolaf fod y sefyllfa'n un gymhleth—ni ellir dal y Gweinidog yn gyfrifol am y ffaith nad oedd yr un o safleoedd y sector preifat wedi dewis ymgeisio i gael ei gofrestru i dderbyn gwastraff peryglus. Mae materion yn codi mewn cysylltiad â chynllunio, ac mae'n anodd iawn peri i gymunedau lleol dderbyn cyfleusterau o'r mathau hyn. Er hynny, mae gan y Gweinidog gyfrifoldeb cenedlaethol dros sicrhau y bydd busnesau ac awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru'n gallu cydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau hyn ac eraill sydd yn ymwneud â gwastraff peryglus. Teimlaf ei fod yn esgeuluso'r ddyletswydd honno ar hyn o bryd.

Yr hyn sydd yn fwy difrifol, os na chywirir y sefyllfa, yw y gellid ystyried bod y Cynulliad yn esgeuluso'i ddyletswydd i hybu datblygu cynaliadwy. Anogaf y Gweinidog i roi blaenoriaeth i sicrhau y derbynnir y rheoliadau, y byddwn yn eu cefnogi, a hefyd y ceir rhyw ddull o gydymffurfio â hwy mewn modd ystyrlon.

Glyn Davies: Byddwn ninnau'n pleidleisio o blaid y rheoliadau hyn, ond gyda rhai amheuan a pheth petruster. Derbyniwn fod rhaid wrth reolaeth effeithiol ar wastraff peryglus, yn yr un modd ag y ceir rheolaeth ar gemegion, sydd yn fater difrifol arall yr ydym yn ei ystyried.

Mae sawl mater yn codi, ond nid wyf yr un

share Helen Mary Jones's concern about the absence of a hazardous waste site in Wales. There is a tradition of hazardous waste travelling across the border to England in many parts of Wales, and I do not think that there is a necessity to dispose of our hazardous waste in Wales. What we need to do is to work closely with authorities over the border in England to ensure that there is an adequate ability to dispose of hazardous waste.

The nervousness that I have stems from the fact that, with these kind of regulations, so much emerges over time that you did not realise was involved when you first considered them. It is rather like the issue that we had with fridges. That is my nervousness about them, but we have no alternative but to approve the regulations before us.

When issues emerge, I hope that there will be a degree of sensitivity in the Minister's and the Government's response to the consequences of introducing the regulations, particularly in terms of the massive costs that will fall upon many small businesses, and the agricultural community, in identifying new items as hazardous waste.

With those comments and reservations, we will vote in favour of the regulations.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats, along with other parties, welcome the regulations, because they will assist in the control of hazardous waste and thereby offer greater protection to human beings and the environment.

However, Helen Mary and Glyn Davies have highlighted that there is a massive consequence to the control, which, as yet, you have not addressed, namely the cost implication for small business. We know from having taken evidence about such regulations from the private and public sector, that it is impossible at the moment to see how some small businesses will comply with the regulations. In passing, I hope that you will give us some guidance on the way in which we in the agricultural industry will be able to dispose of waste plastic, which now becomes a hazardous waste.

mor bryderus â Helen Mary Jones ynghylch diffyg safle gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru. Mae traddodiad o gludo gwastraff peryglus dros y ffin i Loegr mewn llawer rhan o Gymru, ac ni chredaf fod rheidrwydd arnom waredu ein gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru. Yr hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud yw cydweithio'n agos ag awdurdodau yr ochr draw i'r ffin yn Lloegr er mwyn sicrhau bod gallu digonol i waredu gwastraff peryglus.

Mae'r petruster a deimlaf yn deillio o'r ffaith bod cymaint yn dod i'r golwg dros amser, yn achos rheoliadau o'r math hwn, nad oeddech wedi sylweddoli ei fod ynghlwm wrthynt wrth eu hystyried am y tro cyntaf. Mae'n eithaf tebyg i'r mater a gododd ynghylch oergelloedd. Dyna pam y teimlaf yn betrus yn eu cylch, ond nid oes gennym ddewis ond cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau sydd ger ein bron.

Pan ddaw materion i'r golwg, gobeithiaf y bydd rhywfaint o sensitifrwydd yn ymateb y Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth i ganlyniadau cyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn, yn enwedig o ran y costau anferth a ddaw i ran llawer o fusnesau bach, a'r gymuned amaethyddol, wrth ddynodi eitemau newydd yn wastraff peryglus.

Gyda'r sylwadau a'r amheuon hynny, pleidleisiwn o blaid y rheoliadau.

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, fel y pleidiau eraill, yn croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn, gan y byddant o gymorth i reoli gwastraff peryglus a thrwy hynny'n cynnig mwy o ddiogelwch i bobl ac i'r amgylchedd.

Fodd bynnag, mae Helen Mary a Glyn Davies wedi tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod canlyniadau pellgyrhaeddol i'r rheolaeth, nad ydych wedi'u trafod hyd yma, sef y goblygiadau o ran costau i fusnesau bach. Gwyddom o fod wedi cymryd tystiolaeth am reoliadau o'r fath gan y sector preifat a'r sector cyhoeddus mai amhosibl ar hyn o bryd yw gweld sut y bydd rhai busnesau bach yn cydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau. Wrth fynd heibio, gobeithiaf y rhoddwch rywfaint o gyfarwyddyd i ni ynghylch y modd y byddwn ni yn y diwydiant amaethyddol yn gallu gwaredu plastig gwastraff, sydd bellach yn

wastraff peryglus.

Similarly, the fallen stock regulations have given rise to many innovative means of disposal, one of which is incineration. What will people do with the bottom ash from incineration? There are so many questions to answer that there remains great anxiety within Wales about the cost implications and the guidance given by you as Minister. You must ensure that there is clarity, and use whatever publications you can to offer some guidance to the agricultural industry.

Yn yr un modd, mae'r rheoliadau ar stoc trig wedi arwain at lawer o ddulliau gwaredu arloesol, ac un ohonynt yw llosgi. Pa beth a wneir â'r lludw isaf ar ôl llosgi? Mae cynifer o gwestiynau i'w hateb fel bod pryder mawr o hyd yng Nghymru ynghylch y goblygiadau o ran y gost a'r cyfarwyddyd a roddwyd gennych fel Gweinidog. Rhaid ichi sicrhau bod eglurder, a defnyddio pa gyhoeddiadau bynnag a allwch i gynnig rhyw gyfarwyddyd i'r diwydiant amaethyddol.

4.40 p.m.

Furthermore, I know that Glyn Davies was not so concerned about transporting hazardous waste out of Wales, but, currently, no-one has come forward to say that they can dispose of hazardous waste in Wales. If you undertake a risk assessment of moving hazardous waste around the countryside, you will see that the shorter the distance between where the hazardous waste is produced and where it is disposed of, the better. I for one do not relish hazardous waste being transported out of Wales to distant places. We are endangering people on route, and, as Minister, you should be making preparations to remove that risk of transporting the waste to distant disposal sites.

Ar ben hynny, gwn nad oedd Glyn Davies yn bryderus iawn ynghylch cludo gwastraff peryglus o Gymru, ond, ar hyn o bryd, nid oes neb wedi dod ymlaen i ddweud y gall waredu gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru. Os gwnewch asesiad o'r peryglon sydd ynglŷn â symud gwastraff peryglus o gwmpas cefn gwlad, gwelwch mai gorau po fyrraf yw'r pellter rhwng man cynhyrchu'r gwastraff peryglus a'r fan lle y mae'n cael ei waredu. O'm rhan i, nid wyf yn hoffi'r syniad o gludo gwastraff peryglus o Gymru i leoedd pell. Yr ydym yn rhoi pobl mewn perygl ar y ffordd, ac, fel Gweinidog, dylech wneud paratoadau i ddileu'r perygl hwnnw wrth gludo gwastraff i safleoedd gwaredu pell.

Glyn Davies: If you are transporting hazardous waste from, say, Flintshire, it is far better to transport it just across the border than to a site in Pembrokeshire. The argument that you are putting forward is damaging the very point that you are making.

Glyn Davies: Os ydych yn cludo gwastraff peryglus o sir y Fflint, dyweder, gwell o lawer yw ei gludo ychydig dros y ffin nag i safle yn sir Benfro. Mae'r ddadl yr ydych yn ei chyflwyno'n tanseilio'r union bwynt yr ydych yn ei wneud.

Mick Bates: You have a valid point inasmuch as the distance is a critical factor. However, no-one in Wales is currently taking hazardous waste, so all of it will be transported and, therefore, it will increase the risk, no matter what the distance involved, because there is nowhere in Wales to take it. It is up to the Minister to answer this point. The Hazardous Waste Forum has long asked this question and has received no answer to it.

Mick Bates: Mae'r pwynt a wnaethoch yn un dilys i'r graddau bod y pellter yn ffactor critigol. Er hynny, nid oes neb yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd sydd yn derbyn gwastraff peryglus, felly caiff y cwbl ei gludo ac, felly, bydd yn creu mwy o berygl, ni waeth pa bellter sydd dan sylw, gan nad oes unman yng Nghymru a wnaiff ei dderbyn. Lle'r Gweinidog yw ateb y pwynt hwn. Mae'r Fforwm Gwastraff Peryglus yn gofyn y cwestiwn hwn ers amser maith ac nid yw wedi cael ateb iddo.

We welcome the regulations, but let us see how they are implemented and let us see you

Croesawn y rheoliadau, ond gadewch inni weld sut y cânt eu rhoi ar waith a gadewch

take some responsibility, Minister, for giving guidance, on the basis of these regulations, to the industry in Wales.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): The first thing to remember is that much of this waste becomes hazardous when it is disposed of. We are talking about television screens, monitors, cathode-ray tubes, fridges and all manner of items that are not in themselves dangerous, but which have to be disposed of in an environmentally-friendly fashion. Therefore, there is no danger to the public if they are transported from A to B. If that were the case, there would be a danger if they were transported from Montgomery to Welshpool, or from Montgomery to Newport—it would make no difference. That is what we are talking about when we talk about hazardous waste in this regard. In terms of agricultural plastic, there are already new businesses who are looking to open up recycling in plastics, and that will develop as the market develops.

Mick Bates: Will you give way?

Carwyn Jones: I do not have time.

In terms of the other items that have been listed, there are sites in Wales that are taking hazardous waste. Let us make sure that that is made clear. There are no landfill sites taking hazardous waste, but there are sites in Newport and Hirwaun taking hazardous waste and recycling of cathode-ray tubes, fridges and televisions is taking place. Therefore, there are places to take hazardous waste in Wales, although it is right to say that the nearest landfill sites are across the border.

I remember last summer, when similar regulations were being considered, there was a warning that hazardous waste would pile up all over the place. As far as I am aware, that has not happened. I have made inquiries to see what the situation is; I have not sat back and waited for people to come to me. It is clear that the facilities that are in place at the moment are adequate, although I would

inni eich gweld yn cymryd ychydig o gyfrifoldeb, Weinidog, dros gynnig cyfarwyddyd, ar sail y rheoliadau hyn, i'r diwydiant yng Nghymru.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Y peth cyntaf i'w gofio yw bod llawer o'r gwastraff hwn yn troi'n beryglus pan waredir ef. Yr ydym yn sôn am sgriniau teledu, monitorau, tiwbiau pelydrau cathod, oergelloedd a phob math o eitemau nad ydynt yn beryglus ohonynt eu hunain, ond y mae'n rhaid eu gwaredu drwy ddull sydd yn eco-gyfeillgar. Felly, nid oes dim perygl i'r cyhoedd os cânt eu cludo o A i B. Pe bai hynny'n bod, ni fyddai dim perygl pe baent yn cael eu cludo o Drefaldwyn i'r Trallwng, neu o Drefaldwyn i Gasnewydd—ni wnâi ddim gwahaniaeth. Am hynny yr ydym yn sôn wrth siarad am wastraff peryglus yn hyn o beth. Gyda golwg ar blastig amaethyddol, mae busnesau newydd eisoes sydd yn ystyried dechrau ailgylchu plastigion, a bydd hynny'n datblygu wrth i'r farchnad ddatblygu.

Mick Bates: A wnewch ildio?

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes gennyf ddigon o amser.

O ran yr eitemau eraill a restrwyd, mae safleoedd yng Nghymru sydd yn derbyn gwastraff peryglus. Gadewch inni sicrhau bod hynny'n cael ei wneud yn glir. Nid oes dim safleoedd tirlenwi sydd yn derbyn gwastraff peryglus, ond mae safleoedd yng Nghasnewydd a Hirwaun sydd yn derbyn gwastraff peryglus ac mae ailgylchu tiwbiau pelydrau cathod, oergelloedd a setiau teledu yn digwydd. Felly, mae lleoedd a wnaiff dderbyn gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru, er mai cywir yw dweud bod y safleoedd tirlenwi agosaf yr ochr draw i'r ffin.

Cofiaf yr haf diwethaf, pan oedd rheoliadau tebyg yn cael eu hystyried, fod rhybuddio y byddai gwastraff peryglus yn pentyrru ym mhob man. Hyd y gwn, nid yw hynny wedi digwydd. Gwneuthum ymholiadau i'r sefyllfa; nid wyf wedi llaesu dwylo a disgwyl i bobl ddod ataf. Mae'n amlwg bod y cyfleusterau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd yn ddigonol, er y byddwn yn annog rhagor i

encourage more facilities to come forward to deal with hazardous waste in the future, and I am sure that that will happen.

gynnig cyfleusterau i ddelio â gwastraff peryglus yn y dyfodol, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y digwydd hynny.

*Cynnig (NDM2521): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2521): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, 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 (NDM2522): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2522): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, 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 (NDM2523): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2523): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, 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 (NDM2524): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2524): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.46 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.46 p.m.*

**'Iaith Pawb' a'r Adroddiad Blynyddol ar y Cynllun Iaith Gymraeg
'Iaith Pawb' and the Annual Report of the Welsh Language Scheme**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I do not want to limit Members to three-minute speeches, but we will need an extension. I will ask the Business Minister, or any other

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid wyf am gyfyngu areithiau Aelodau i dri munud, ond bydd angen estyniad arnom. Byddaf yn gofyn i'r Trefnydd, neu i Aelod arall, gynnig cynnig i

Member, at the appropriate time to move a motion to that effect. We have well over an hour's debating time if Members take five minutes each. Where Members can shorten their speeches, it would be extremely valuable because we do not want to extend the session more than we have to.

I have selected amendments 1 and 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams, amendments 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendments 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the name of David Melding.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ail-ddatgan ei gefnogaeth i nod hirdymor Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o greu cenedl ddwyieithog;

2. yn nodi cyhoeddi 'Iaith Pawb ac Adroddiad Blynyddol Cynllun Iaith Gymraeg 2004-05', a'r cynnydd da a wnaed yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. (NDM2511)

Mae'n bwysig cynnal dadl lawn yn flynyddol ar gyflwr yr iaith Gymraeg. Manteisiaf ar y cyfle hwn i ail-ddatgan fy ymrwymiad i ac ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i greu cenedl ddwyieithog. Yr wyf hefyd yn hapus i gadarnhau ein bod ar darged i wario'r £28 miliwn ychwanegol y mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon yn ei fuddsoddi yn yr iaith.

Mae dyfodol yr iaith yn dibynnu i raddau helaeth ar ein plant, y genhedlaeth newydd o siaradwyr Cymraeg. Fodd bynnag, i ddechrau, llongyfarchaf yr 20,000 o oedolion sydd wedi cymryd yr her o ddysgu'r iaith eleni—mae honno'n dipyn o her. Mae mwy o blant mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg nag oedd bum mlynedd yn ôl. Mae mwy o oedolion yn dysgu Cymraeg nag oedd bum mlynedd yn ôl. Mae mwy o gyfleoedd i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn y gwaith ac yn ein hamser hamdden nag oedd bum mlynedd yn ôl. Pwy fyddai wedi meddwl yr adeg hynny y byddai'r Gymraeg yn ymddangos ar basport pob dinesydd Prydeinig neu y byddai fersiwn Cymraeg o Microsoft Windows?

wneud hynny ar yr amser priodol. Mae gennym dros awr o ddadl os yw Aelodau yn cymryd pum munud yr un. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol iawn pe gallai Aelodau gadw eu hareithiau'n fyr, gan nad ydym am ychwanegu mwy o amser nag sy'n angenrheidiol at y cyfarfod.

Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams, gwelliannau 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 ac 8 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a gwelliannau 9, 10, 11, 12 ac 13 yn enw David Melding.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. re-affirms its support for the Assembly Government's long-term aim of creating a bilingual nation;

2. notes the publication of 'Iaith Pawb and Welsh Language Scheme Annual Report 2004-05', and the good progress made in the last year. (NDM2511)

It is important that we have a full debate every year on the state of the Welsh language. I will take this opportunity to reiterate my commitment and that of the Welsh Assembly Government to creating a bilingual nation. I am also pleased to confirm that we are on target to spend the additional £28 million that this Labour Government is investing in the language.

The future of the language depends to a large extent on our children, the new generation of Welsh speakers. However, I begin by congratulating the 20,000 adults who have taken up the challenge of learning the language this year—it is a considerable challenge. There are now more children in Welsh-medium education than there were five years ago. There are more adults learning Welsh than there were five years ago. There are more opportunities to use Welsh at work and in our leisure time than there were five years ago. Who would have thought at that time that Welsh would appear on the passport of every British citizen or that there would be a Welsh version of Microsoft Windows?

Bu cynnydd o ran pob agwedd ar ddatblygiad y Gymraeg. Mae 5,500 o staff y gwasanaeth iechyd wedi cael hyfforddiant mewn ymwybyddiaeth iaith a gwelwyd cynnydd o 16 y cant mewn gwerthiant llyfrau Cymraeg. Mae 42 y cant o siaradwyr Cymraeg, sy'n ddwywaith y cyfartaledd cenedlaethol, wedi sefydlu eu busnesau eu hunain gyda chymorth y Ffatri Fenter.

Mae mwy o gyfleoedd, mae gennym gymunedau cryfach a diogelach ac mae gennym ddatblygiad economaidd. Dyma Lafur Cymru yn gweithredu.

Manteisiaf ar y cyfle heddiw i roi gwybod i Aelodau am ganlyniad yr ymgynghoriad ar y fforwm iaith cenedlaethol. Mae'n bleser gennyf gyhoeddi y bydd cyfarfod cyntaf y fforwm yn cael ei gynnal ym mis Hydref ym Mhortmeirion. Bydd y fforwm yn gyfle gwych i ddatblygu syniadau, rhannu arfer da a chreu cysylltiadau.

Lisa Francis: Will you give way?

Alun Pugh: Yn anffodus, nid oes gennyf ddigon o amser, ond byddaf yn ymateb i'r ddadl yn nes ymlaen.

Yr wyf wedi fy nrysu gan yr hyn y mae'r gwrthbleidiau yn ei ddweud ynglŷn â'r fforwm iaith. Yr wyf eisiau trafodaeth aeddfed ar y Gymraeg, ond, yn anffodus, nid yw'n edrych fel pe baem am gael hynny heddiw. Mae'r cynigion ar gyfer y fforwm iaith wedi eu cyhoeddi. Cafodd pob Aelod gopi yn uniongyrchol o'r ddogfen ymgynghorol. Felly, mae'n ddigywilydd braidd iddynt gwyno pan nad ydynt wedi trafferthu ei ddarllen.

4.50 p.m.

O ran y gwelliannau, gwelaf fod Plaid Cymru yn cwyno am bopeth, heblaw am y diffyg datblygu economaidd ym Mhwllheli. Pam mae hynny wedi'i adael allan? Sut y gallwn ni gymryd gwelliannau Plaid Cymru ar addysg o ddifrif pan fo 300 o ymarferwyr y blynyddoedd cynnar yn cael eu hyfforddi, pan fo addysg drochi ar gyfer disgyblion cyfrwng Saesneg yn cael ei threialu, a phan fo miliynau o bunnoedd yn ychwanegol yn cael eu gwario yn y sector addysg uwch? Bob

We have seen progress in terms of every aspect of the development of the language. A total of 5,500 NHS staff have received linguistic awareness training, and there has been a 16 per cent increase in Welsh-language book sales. Forty-two per cent of Welsh speakers, which is twice the national average, have established their own business with the assistance of the Enterprise Factory.

There are more opportunities, we have stronger and safer communities and there is economic development. This is Welsh Labour taking action.

I take this opportunity today to notify Members of the outcome of the consultation on the national language forum. I am pleased to announce that the forum's first meeting will be held in October in Portmeirion. The forum will be an excellent opportunity to develop ideas, share good practice and make connections.

Lisa Francis: A wnewch ildio?

Alun Pugh: Unfortunately, I do not have enough time, but I will be responding to the debate later on.

I am baffled by what the opposition parties are saying about the fforwm iaith. I want a mature discussion on the Welsh language, but, unfortunately, it does not appear that we will have that today. The proposals for the fforwm iaith have already been published. Every Member received a copy of the consultation document directly. Therefore, it is a bit rich to complain when they could not be bothered to read it.

On the amendments, I see that Plaid Cymru is complaining about everything, apart from the lack of economic development in Pwllheli. Why has that been left out? How can we take Plaid Cymru's education amendments seriously when 300 early years practitioners are being trained, when immersion education for English-medium pupils is being trialled, and when millions of pounds in additional funding is being spent in the higher education sector? Plaid Cymru's priorities change on a

wythnos, mae blaenoriaethau Plaid Cymru yn newid. Yr ydym ni yn Llywodraeth gyfrifol; nid yw Plaid Cymru hyd yn oed yn wrthblaid gyfrifol.

Os ydych yn hoffi hynny neu beidio, mae'r iaith yn fater gwleidyddol—mae hynny'n amlwg o'r gwelliannau. Mae'n bwysig bod yn atebol a pheidio â chuddio y tu ôl i gwango. Beth bynnag, nid yw bwrdd yr iaith yn asiantaeth annibynnol. Mae'n asiantaeth sy'n gweithredu ar bolisi'r Llywodraeth hon o greu Cymru ddwyieithog yn y tymor hir.

Mae gwelliannau'r Torïaid yn parhau i synnu. Mae Lisa Francis yn berson dymunol sydd wastad yn hapus i fynnu cynnydd yng ngwariant y portffolio diwylliant. Mae'n hawdd anghofio ei bod yn Aelod o blaid a dorrodd wariant ar ddiwylliant yn sylweddol y tro diwethaf yr oedd yn llywodraethu, ac a addawodd doriadau pellach yn yr ymgyrch etholiadol diwethaf.

Lisa Francis: I am surprised that you query our calls for you to properly fund the eisteddfod. Do you realise that it is an important part of 'Iaith Pawb' and of Wales's linguistic and cultural development?

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn derbyn bod yr eisteddfod yn bwysig—mae hynny'n amlwg—ond edrychwch ar record y Torïaid mewn Llywodraeth o ran gwariant ar ddiwylliant.

Mae safbwynt y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ddiddorol. Nid wyf yn gwybod y gair am 'flip-flop' yn Gymraeg, ond dyna beth y mae'r blaid yn ei wneud. Drwy gydol y broses o ddiwygio cwangos, mae'r blaid wedi newid ei neges yn dibynnu ar y gynulleidfa; er nad yw hynny'n newydd, wrth gwrs. Ar un llaw, mae'n cefnogi diwygio cwangos, tra'n amddiffyn cyrff anetholedig ar y llall.

Jenny Randerson: It is possible that you have failed to listen to the Liberal Democrats' message. It has consistently been that we value the role of the Welsh Language Board and believe that it should be retained. There has been no flip-flopping.

Alun Pugh: Nid wyf yn siŵr am eich

weekly basis. We are a responsible Government; Plaid Cymru is not even a responsible opposition.

Like it or not, the language is a political issue—that is obvious from the amendments. It is important to be accountable and not to hide behind a quango. However, the language board is not an independent agency. It is an agency charged with implementing this Government's policy of creating a bilingual society in the long term.

The Tory amendments continue to surprise. Lisa Francis is a pleasant person, always happy to insist on expenditure increases in the culture portfolio. It is easy to forget that she is a Member of a party that significantly cut expenditure on culture the last time it was in Government, and which promised further cuts in the last election campaign.

Lisa Francis: Yr wyf yn synnu eich bod yn cwestiynu ein galwad ar ichi ariannu'r eisteddfod yn iawn. A ydych yn deall ei bod yn rhan bwysig o 'Iaith Pawb' ac o ddatblygiad ieithyddol a diwylliannol Cymru?

Alun Pugh: I accept that the eisteddfod is important—that is obvious—but look at the Tories' record in Government in terms of expenditure on culture.

The Liberal Democrats' position is interesting. I do not know the Welsh word for 'flip-flop', but that is what they are doing. Throughout the process of reforming the quangos, they have changed their message to suit the audience; although that is nothing new, of course. On one hand, they support the reform of quangos, while supporting unelected bodies on the other.

Jenny Randerson: Mae'n bosibl eich bod wedi methu â gwranddo ar neges y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Ein neges gyson yw ein bod yn gwerthfawrogi rôl Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg a'n bod yn credu y dylid ei gadw. Ni fu dim newid meddwl.

Alun Pugh: I am not sure about your

record—credaf mai ‘anghyson’ yw’r disgrifiad ohoni.

Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo’r adroddiad ardderchog hwn i’r Cynulliad, gan ymfalchïo yn y cynnydd yr ydym wedi’i wneud.

Eleanor Burnham: Cynigïaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 1: dileu’r gair ‘da’ ym mhwynt 2.

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

yn gresynu at y ffaith bod Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad wedi ysgwyddo rhai o swyddogaethau Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ac yn galw ar Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i barhau yn ei swyddogaeth annibynnol bresennol.

Yr ydym yn cynnig y gwelliannau hyn gan nad ydym wedi gweld llwyddiant digonol, ac yr ydym yn gwrthwynebu bwriad y Llywodraeth i lyncu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliannau Plaid Cymru a’r Ceidwadwyr.

Yr wyf am eich atgoffa mai Jenny Randerson, y cyn-Weinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a’r Gymraeg, lansiodd ‘Iaith Pawb’ yn ystod cyfnod y glymblaid, fel ymrwymiad i gefnogi a datblygu twf yn yr iaith drwy Gymru gyfan. Y bwriad oedd sicrhau buddsoddiad a rhaglenni gweithredu gan gyrff swyddogol a oedd yn cyffwrdd â phob agwedd ar fywyd yng Nghymru. Fel llefarydd presennol y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y maes hwn, teimlaf yn gyfrifol am ddatblygiad tymor hir ‘Iaith Pawb’.

Gosododd y ddogfen her uchelgeisiol, nid yn unig i hybu’r iaith, ond hefyd i greu cenedl gwbl ddwyieithog. Diolchaf i fwrdd yr iaith ac i’r mentrau iaith, ac i amryw o bobl eraill, am eu gwaith diwyd. Croesawaf y tri chynllun iaith lleol ychwanegol ym Mangor, Machynlleth ac Amlwch a gobeithiaf weld mwy o gynlluniau tebyg y flwyddyn nesaf.

Croesawaf y ffaith bod y Gymraeg yn cael ei dysgu i blant meithrin mewn ardaloedd a safleoedd Saesneg. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch ein

record—I believe that it could be described as inconsistent.

I commend this excellent report to the Assembly, and take pride in the progress that we have made.

Eleanor Burnham: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 1: delete the word ‘good’ in point 2.

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

regrets the taking over of some of the functions of the Welsh Language Board by the Labour Assembly Government and calls for the Welsh Language Board to continue in its current independent role.

We propose these amendments because we have not seen sufficient progress, and we oppose the Government’s intention to swallow up the Welsh Language Board. We will also be supporting the amendments proposed by Plaid Cymru and the Conservatives.

I remind you that it was Jenny Randerson, the former Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language, who launched ‘Iaith Pawb’ during the days of the coalition, as a commitment to supporting and developing linguistic growth throughout Wales. The intention was to secure investment and that official bodies implemented action plans touching upon all aspects of Welsh life. As the Liberal Democrats’ current spokesperson on this subject, I feel responsible for the long-term development of ‘Iaith Pawb’.

The document set an ambitious challenge, not only in terms of promoting the language, but in terms of creating a truly bilingual nation. I thank the language board and the mentrau iaith for their diligence. I welcome the three additional language schemes in Bangor, Machynlleth and Amlwch, and I hope to see more similar schemes next year.

I welcome the fact that the Welsh language is taught to nursery children in English-medium areas and settings. I am also proud of the fact

bod wedi cefnogi rhaglen bwrsari cenedlaethol mewn addysg uwch.

that we supported the national bursary scheme in higher education.

Dangosodd cyfrifiad 2001 fod 40.8 y cant o blant rhwng pump a 15 oed yn siarad Cymraeg. Y grŵp hwnnw yw'r pwysicaf o ran dyfodol yr iaith yn fy marn i. Mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad fynd i'r afael â pharhad ieithyddol yn y system addysg a darpariaeth y Gymraeg ar ôl 19. Yn rhy aml, mae'r rhai sy'n astudio'r Gymraeg neu'n astudio drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn wynebu diffyg cyfle i ddefnyddio'r iaith mewn addysg uwch, yn eu bywyd bob dydd neu yn y gweithle. Yn wir, mae pryder ynghylch y diffyg ymrwymiad i ddarparieth addysg bellach ac addysg uwch drwy gyfrwng yr iaith Gymraeg ledled Cymru, a buddsoddiad yn hynny.

The 2001 census showed that 40.8 per cent of children aged between five and 15 speak Welsh. That group is the most important in terms of the language's future in my opinion. The Assembly Government must get to grips with the linguistic continuum in the education system and the provision of Welsh post-19. Too often, those studying Welsh or through the medium of Welsh do not have the opportunity to use the language in higher education, in their everyday lives or in the workplace. There is concern about the lack of commitment to, and investment in, further and higher education provision through the medium of Welsh throughout Wales.

A yw'r Gweinidog yn barod i bwysu ar y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes am fuddsoddiad addas i weithredu'r gofynion presennol yn effeithiol? Mae galw hefyd am fuddsoddiad i sicrhau mwy o athrawon, darlithwyr a thiwtoriaid, ac adnoddau ychwanegol i sicrhau cyfle cyfartal ar gyfer twf yr iaith.

Is the Minister prepared to press the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning for appropriate investment to implement the current requirements effectively? There is also a need for more investment to appoint more teachers, lecturers and tutors, and additional resources to ensure equality of opportunity for the growth of the language.

Deallaf fod gennych ddogfen ymgynhorol ar y fforwm iaith. Tan imi gymryd rhan ar y rhaglen radio, *Manylu*, yr wythnos diwethaf, nid oeddwn wedi gweld y ddogfen ac ni dderbyniais gopi. Pwy sydd yn arwain yr ymgynhoriad—Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ynteu'r Gweinidog? Sut y mae'n datblygu a beth fydd y canlyniadau? Sut y bydd yn bwydo i ddyfodol datblygiad yr iaith?

I understand that you have a consultation document on the fforwm iaith. Until I took part in *Manylu* on the radio last week, I had never seen the document and I did not receive a copy. Who is leading on this consultation—the Welsh Language Board or the Minister? How will this be developed and what will be the outcomes? How will it feed into the future development of the language?

Beth am fuddsoddiad yn yr eisteddfod genedlaethol? Deallaf fod peth buddsoddiad wedi'i wneud ond a ydych am gael ymrwymiad gan gynghorau drwy Gymru i sicrhau bod buddsoddiad craidd ar gael bob blwyddyn? Pryderaf hefyd am y ffaith eich bod am lyncu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, gan mai'r bwrdd a oedd yn craffu ar berfformiad y Llywodraeth a phob agwedd ar dwf yr iaith. Pwy fydd yn gyfrifol am graffu ar hynny yn y dyfodol? Nid oes gan y pwyllgor amser i gwestiynu'n ddigonol yn awr, heb sôn am yn y dyfodol pan fydd y Llywodraeth wedi llyncu'r bwrdd.

What about investment in the national eisteddfod? I understand that some investment has been made, but will you seek commitment from all councils in Wales to ensure that annual core funding is available? I am also concerned about the fact that you are to swallow up the Welsh Language Board, as it was the board's role to scrutinise your performance as a Government and to scrutinise every aspect of linguistic growth. Who will be responsible for that scrutiny in the future? The committee does not currently have time to scrutinise adequately, let alone in the future when the Government will have swallowed up the Welsh Language Board.

Pryderaf am beth a all ddigwydd yn y dyfodol os bydd y Llywodraeth yn newid ac os cawn Lywodraeth â llai o ymrwymiad nag sydd gennych chi ar hyn o bryd. Os mai'r uchafbwynt yw cael Cymraeg ar basportau, ni chredaf ein bod yn cyflawni'r hyn y dylem fod yn ei gyflawni.

Lisa Francis: You mentioned the Welsh language appearing on passports and Microsoft issues; did we not discuss these last year when we debated the annual report? Why is this being trumpeted again?

Eleanor Burnham: Pryderaf hefyd am y ffaith bod cais i roi enw Cymraeg ar siop Marks and Spencer ym Mangor wedi ei wrthod gan y Cynulliad. Sut y gall hynny ddigwydd mewn oes ddwyieithog? Nid yw hynny'n helpu i ddatblygu'r iaith.

Beth fydd rôl y dyfarnydd? A fydd yn annibynnol a phwy fydd yn ei benodi? Mae'n rhaid cofio pwysigrwydd 'Iaith Pawb' yn awr ac yn y dyfodol. Rhaid sicrhau ein bod yn cymryd camau pendant i warchod ac i gynnal yr iaith yn gyffredinol ac i sicrhau y cawn Gymru ddwyieithog.

Owen John Thomas: Cynigaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 2: ym mhwynt 2, dileu 'da' a gosod yn ei le, 'annigonol'.

Cynigaf welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi methiant y Llywodraeth i hyrwyddo'r twf yn y nifer o ysgolion cynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Cynigaf welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi methiant y Llywodraeth i fynd i'r afael â'r angen i sicrhau dilyniant ieithyddol rhwng y sectorau cynradd ac uwchradd.

Cynigaf welliant 6. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi methiant y Llywodraeth i roi'r

I worry about what could happen in the future if there is a change of Government and if we get a Government with less commitment than you currently have. If the highlight is seeing the Welsh language on passports, then I do not think that we are achieving as much as we should.

Lisa Francis: Yr ydych wedi sôn am y Gymraeg yn ymddangos ar basportau a chyfeiriwyd at Microsoft; oni thrafodwyd hynny y llynedd wrth inni gynnal dadl ar yr adroddiad blynyddol? Pam mae hynny'n cael ei godi eto?

Eleanor Burnham: I am also concerned that an application for Welsh signage to be put on the Marks and Spencer shop in Bangor was rejected by the Assembly. How can that happen in a bilingual age? That is not helping to develop the language.

What will be the role of the dyfarnydd? Will the dyfarnydd be independent and who will be responsible for the appointment? We must remember the importance of 'Iaith Pawb' now and in the future. We must ensure that we take specific steps to safeguard and sustain the language in general and that we achieve a bilingual Wales.

Owen John Thomas: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 2: in point 2, delete 'good' and replace it with 'inadequate'.

I propose amendment 4. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes the Government's failure to promote the increase in the number of Welsh-medium primary schools.

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

notes the Government's failure to deal with the need to ensure linguistic continuity between primary and secondary sectors.

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

notes the Government's failure to give

gefnogaeth gyllidol i ddysgu Cymraeg i oedolion fel yr argymhellwyd gan arbenigwyr annibynnol. *financial support to adult Welsh education as recommended by independent specialists.*

Cynigiaf welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 7. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn nodi methiant y Llywodraeth i lunio rhaglen gref i ddarparu digon o dai fforddadwy ar gyfer pobl leol. *notes the Government's failure to formulate a strong programme to provide sufficient affordable housing for local people.*

Cynigiaf welliant 8. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 8. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn nodi methiant y Llywodraeth i gyflymu'r broses o wella'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn sefydliadau addysg uwch a chloegau addysg bellach. *notes the Government's failure to hasten the process of improving the provision of Welsh medium education in higher education institutions and colleges of further education.*

Mae proses adfywio'r iaith yn dibynnu ar allu Cymru i fagu ac addysgu digon o siaradwyr Cymraeg rhugl. Mae hefyd yn hanfodol ein bod yn creu Cymru lwyddiannus, lle mae ein plant a phlant ein plant, Cymraeg a di-Gymraeg, yn gallu dod o hyd i waith a thai fforddiadwy. The process of revitalising the Welsh language depends on Wales's ability to raise and educate sufficient numbers of fluent Welsh speakers. It is also essential that we create a successful Wales, where our children and our children's children, Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh-speaking, are able to find work and affordable housing.

Mae adfywio'r Gymraeg yn broses adeiladol—proses sy'n galw am weithgareddau creadigol. Yn y modd hwn, gall yr iaith gyfrannu'n sylweddol at ddatblygiad diwylliannol ac economaidd Cymru. Revitalising the Welsh language is a constructive process—a process that demands creative actions. Under these conditions, the language can contribute substantially towards the cultural and economic development of Wales.

5.00 p.m.

Mae cynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg o bwysigrwydd er mwyn creu'r momentwm angenrheidiol i greu Cymru ddwyieithog. Ar ei ben ei hun, nid yw cadw a diogelu nifer bresennol y siaradwyr Cymraeg yn opsiwn, fel nad yw chwyddo ac ystwytho ystadegau'r cyfrifiad diwethaf i honni bod 41 y cant o blant rhwng pump a 15 oed yn siaradwyr Cymraeg. Nid yw sail ffug yn sail o gwbl. Increasing the number of Welsh speakers is important if we are to create the momentum required to create a bilingual Wales. Merely sustaining and safeguarding the current number of Welsh speakers is not an option, and neither is exaggerating and massaging the last census statistics to claim that 41 per cent of children between five and 15 years of age are Welsh speakers. A false baseline is no baseline at all.

Mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, mentrau iaith, S4C, Twf, Radio Cymru, Cyngor Llyfrau Cymru, a llu o asiantaethau eraill yn gwneud llawer i gynyddu'r cyfleoedd i bobl weld, clywed a defnyddio'r Gymraeg. Mae eu gwaith yn hanfodol bwysig, ond eto, ni fyddant, hyd yn The Welsh Language Board, Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, mentrau iaith, S4C, Twf, Radio Cymru, the Welsh Books Council, and a number of other agencies do a great deal to increase the opportunities to see, hear and use the Welsh language. Their work is vitally important, but, even by working together,

oed gyda'i gilydd, yn gallu troi'r 21 y cant o siaradwyr Cymraeg yn 80 y cant. Proses hir fydd hon, ond heb newid gêr a heb gyflymu'r broses, ni fydd yn broses adeiladol o gwbl.

they will not be able to turn the 21 per cent of the population who speak Welsh into 80 per cent. This will be a lengthy process, but unless we change gear and push this forward quickly, it will not be constructive in any way.

Gwendid amlycaf yr adroddiad hwn yw ei fethiant i gydnabod pwysigrwydd sylfaenol creu cynnydd parhaol a sylweddol yn nifer y rhai sy'n gallu siarad Cymraeg yn rhugl. Amcangyfrifir mai 24 y cant, nid 41 y cant, yw canran y siaradwyr Cymraeg rhwng pump a 15 oed. Dim ond 8 y cant o'r rhain sy'n dod o gartrefi Cymraeg eu hiaith. Felly, mae dwy ran o dair o'r siaradwyr Cymraeg ifanc hyn yn dod o gartrefi di-Gymraeg. Ledled Cymru, ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg sy'n gyfrifol am droi'r 8 y cant yn 24 y cant, ac yn gosod sail ar gyfer Cymru ddwyieithog.

The most obvious weakness of this report is its failure to acknowledge the fundamental importance of achieving continual progress in increasing the numbers of those who can speak Welsh fluently. It is estimated that the percentage of Welsh speakers between the ages of five and 15 is 24 per cent, not 41 per cent. Only 8 per cent of these come from Welsh speaking homes. Therefore, two thirds of young Welsh speakers come from non-Welsh-speaking homes. This means that it is Welsh-medium schools that are responsible for turning that 8 per cent into 24 per cent, thereby laying the foundation for a bilingual Wales.

Nodwedd bositif ynghylch y blynyddoedd cynnar ac addysg gyfrwng Cymraeg yw bod dros 200 o ddysgwyr a siaradwyr rhugl—nid 300, Weinidog—yn cael hyfforddiant i'w galluogi i ddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg fel cynorthwywyr. Croesawaf hynny.

In terms of early years and Welsh-medium education, it is a positive aspect that over 200 learners and fluent Welsh speakers—not 300, Minister—are being trained to teach through the medium of Welsh as assistants. I welcome that development.

Ar ochr arall y sbectrum, yr ydym yn dal i ddisgwyl gweld ffrwyth yr holl drafod sydd wedi digwydd ers sawl blwyddyn ynghylch creu mwy o gyfleoedd mewn sefydliadau addysg uwch ac addysg bellach i fyfyrwyr astudio mwy o gyrsiau neu fodiwlau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

At the other end of the spectrum, we are still waiting to see the outcome of the discussions that have been held for many years on the provision of more opportunities for students attending colleges of higher and further education to study more courses or modules through the medium of Welsh.

Mae'r cymorth ariannol a roddir gan ELWa ar gyfer dysgu Cymraeg i oedolion, er mor boblogaidd yw hynny, hefyd yn wael. Cefnogwch, felly, welliannau 5 a 7.

Despite its popularity, adult learning is also given scant financial support by ELWa. I therefore urge you to support amendments 5 and 7.

Yn y sector uwchradd, er i 'Iaith Pawb' gydnabod y diffyg dilyniant mewn addysg Gymraeg wrth i ddisgyblion yn siroedd y Gorllewin symud o ysgolion cynradd i'r ysgolion uwchradd, mae gwaith ymchwil a'r trafod yn parhau, a hynny ddwy flynedd a hanner ar ôl cyflwyno 'Iaith Pawb'. Cefnogwch, felly, welliant 4.

In the secondary sector, despite the acknowledgment of 'Iaith Pawb' of the lack of continuity in Welsh-medium education as pupils in western counties move from the primary to the secondary sector, the research and discussion continues—two and a half years after the publication of 'Iaith Pawb'. Therefore, I also urge you to support amendment 4.

Pa fath o sylw a roddir i addysg gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg yn adroddiad blynyddol y

What attention is being paid to primary Welsh-medium education in the

Llywodraeth? Mewn adroddiad o 17,000 o eiriau, dwy linell a hanner yn unig a geir am addysg gynradd cyfrwng Cymraeg. Wrth ystyried mai hwn yw'r sector allweddol er mwyn creu Cymru ddwyieithog, mae'r diffyg gweithredu yn codi cwestiynau mawr am ymrwymiad a dealltwriaeth y Llywodraeth ynghylch creu Cymru ddwyieithog.

Rhwng 1947 a 1996, agorwyd 21 ysgol gyfrwng Cymraeg, ar gyfartaledd, bob degawd. Ers hynny, rhwng 1997 a 2005, gyda'r Blaid Lafur mewn grym, dim ond wyth ysgol Gymraeg sydd wedi'i hagor tra bod sawl ysgol Gymraeg naturiol yng nghefn gwlad Cymru wedi'i chau. Mae nifer fawr o ysgolion trefol yn hanner gwag a llawer o ysgolion bach, gwledig yn cael eu cyfuno. Nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi manteisio ar hyn i ehangu addysg Gymraeg, ond yn hytrach mae wedi rhwystro agor ysgolion newydd, er enghraifft, yng Nghaerffili, tra'n caniatáu i ysgolion gwledig a oedd gynt yn ysgolion Cymraeg eu hiaith gael eu ffrydio'n ieithyddol.

Yn olaf, ar ben hyn oll, sut y creir Cymru ddwyieithog pan nad oes sicrwydd y bydd canllawiau safonol yn cael eu cyflwyno i bob awdurdod addysg lleol gan ddisgwyl bod y cynlluniau addysg Gymraeg yn cyflawni gofynion 'Iaith Pawb'? Ble mae arweiniad y Llywodraeth ar y mater sylfaenol hwn, a ble mae strwythur ei gwaith?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I hope that Members do not follow that, because the contribution took nearly five and a half minutes. I have 11 more speakers, if there is time for everyone. The alternative is for Members not to have the opportunity to speak. Succinct speeches will be welcome.

Lisa Francis: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw David Melding. Gwelliant 9: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn condemnio Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am ei methiant i gydnabod yn llawn yr angen i gefnogi darpariaeth addysg Gymraeg ei chyfrwng a dwyieithog ar lefel ysgol uwchradd ac yn mynegi pryder difrifol am

Government's annual report? In a report of 17,000 words, there are only two and a half lines on Welsh-medium primary education. When you consider that this is the key sector in creating a bilingual Wales, the inaction raises real questions about the Government's commitment to, and understanding of, the creation of a bilingual Wales.

Between 1947 and 1996, an average of 21 Welsh-medium schools were opened every decade. Since then, between 1997 and 2005, with Labour in Government, only eight Welsh-medium schools have been opened while a number of naturally Welsh-speaking schools in rural Wales have been closed. Many urban schools are half empty and a number of small rural schools have been merged. However, the Government has not taken advantage of this to expand Welsh-medium provision but, rather, it has prevented the establishment of new schools, for example, in Caerphilly, while allowing rural schools that were once Welsh-medium schools to be streamed on the basis of language.

Finally, on top of all of this, how can we create a bilingual Wales when there is no certainty that standard guidance will be issued to each local education authority expecting the Welsh-language education schemes to achieve all the requirements of 'Iaith Pawb'? Where is the Government's lead on this fundamentally important issue, and where is the structure to its work?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gobeithiaf na fydd Aelodau yn gwneud cyfraniadau o'r un hyd â hwnnw, oherwydd yr oedd bron yn bum munud a hanner. Mae 11 Aelod arall yn bwriadu siarad, cyhyd â bod amser ar eu cyfer. Os nad oes amser, ni fydd pawb yn gallu siarad. Felly, croesewir areithiau byr.

Lisa Francis: I propose the following amendments in the name of David Melding. Amendment 9: add a new point at the end of the motion:

condemns the Welsh Assembly Government for its failure to fully recognise the need to support Welsh-medium and bilingual education provision at secondary school level and expresses grave concern about the future

gyllido addysg Gymraeg ei chyfrwng ac addysg ddwyieithog yn y sector ôl-16 i'r dyfodol. *funding of Welsh-medium education and bilingual education in the post-16 sector.*

Cynigiaf welliant 10. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 10. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i roi blaenoriaeth i dai fforddiadwy yn strategaeth 'Iaith Pawb'. *calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to prioritize affordable housing within the 'Iaith Pawb' strategy.*

Cynigiaf welliant 11. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 11. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ystyried cefnogaeth ariannol bellach i Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru, yn amodol ar ddarparu cynllun busnes priodol, strategaeth farchnata a strwythur rheoli. *calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to consider further financial support for the National Eisteddfod of Wales subject to the provision of an appropriate business plan, marketing strategy and management structure.*

Cynigiaf welliant 12. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 12. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn mynegi pryder difrifol y bydd bwriad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddod â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg dan ei hadain yn arwain at wneud yr iaith Gymraeg yn ffactor gwleidyddol, datblygiad a fyddai'n gam yn ôl i'r iaith. *expresses grave concern that the Welsh Assembly Government's intention to bring the Welsh Language Board in-house will result in the politicisation of the Welsh language which will be a regressive step for the language.*

Cynigiaf welliant 13. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 13. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn mynegi pryder am fwriad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i greu dyfarnydd neu reoleiddiwr yr iaith Gymraeg, rhywbeth nad yw ei swyddogaeth wedi ei ddiffinio'n briodol eto na'i gost wedi ei sefydlu. *expresses concern about the Welsh Assembly Government's intention to create a dyfarnydd or Welsh-language regulator, whose role is yet to be properly defined and the cost of which is thus far unknown.*

Bydd fy nghyd-Aelod, Mark Isherwood, yn ymateb i welliannau 9 a 10. My colleague, Mark Isherwood will respond to amendments 9 and 10.

Weinidog, aeth tua 10 mis heibio ers y tro diwethaf inni gynnal dadl ar 'Iaith Pawb'. Yn anffodus, ni fu llawer o newid ers hynny. Minister, about 10 months have passed since we last debated 'Iaith Pawb'. Unfortunately, little has changed since then.

Last September, you rejected our amendment in that debate on bringing the Welsh Language Board into the Government, saying that it was obviously linked to the Government's review of quangos. You said that the review was ongoing and that it would be inappropriate to accept such an amendment. Almost a year to the day from Fis Medi diwethaf, gwrthodasoch ein gwelliant yn y ddadl honno ar ddod â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i mewn i'r Llywodraeth, gan ddweud ei fod yn amlwg yn gysylltiedig ag adolygiad y Llywodraeth o'r cwangos. Dywedasoch fod yr adolygiad yn mynd rhagddo ac y byddai'n amhriodol derbyn gwelliant o'r fath. Bron i flwyddyn i'r

when the announcement was made on the so-called bonfire of the quangos, and what it could mean, we are no further ahead, or, from an information point of view, no better off. In the 'Iaith Pawb' annual report, there is still no reference to the Welsh Language Board being brought into Government in April 2006, other than to say that the Welsh-language scheme will be reviewed later next year.

The creation of the Welsh Language Board in 1993 succeeded in taking the language out of a fraught political environment. What will happen now? Who will be the independent expert to champion and safeguard the language? You possibly envisage that this will be the dyfarnydd. If so, who will the dyfarnydd answer to? Will you, as Minister, be the final arbiter on Welsh-language matters? You have said that it is too early to provide estimates of the cost of this dyfarnydd, and the exact role is yet to be defined. Surely you must agree that this is policy on the hoof.

You say that you are baffled by the opposition parties' attitude to fforwm iaith. I am also baffled, because the references to fforwm iaith, or language forum in this report, represent one sentence on page 11, which is two sentences fewer than last year. As quantity is not the issue here, should not quality be? This so-called broad consultation on the language that you speak of was never delivered to my office, as far as I am aware, nor to the offices of my fellow Assembly Members. I downloaded a copy from the web only to find when speaking last week to people who work with organisations that operate through the medium of Welsh, that they had never even heard of this fforwm iaith. So, I think you need to look closely at that.

Y mae'n glir ein bod ni yn y gwrthbleidiau yn dal i deimlo'n rhwystredig iawn ynglŷn â'r diffyg cynnydd a phrinder cynigion cadarn mewn sawl mater yn ymwneud ag addysg. Prif uchelgais 'Iaith Pawb' yw creu Cymru ddwyieithog, ac mae pryder gwirioneddol na fydd y system gyllido ar gyfer addysg ôl-16 yn rhoi ystyriaeth ddigonol i'r cwestiynau a grëir wrth gynnig

diwrnod ers y cyhoeddiad ar goelcerth y cwangos, fel y'i gelwid, a'r hyn y gallai ei olygu, nid ydym gam ymhellach ymlaen, ac nid yw'n well arnom o safbwynt gwybodaeth. Yn yr adroddiad blynyddol 'Iaith Pawb', nid oes cyfeiriad eto at ddod â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg o dan adain y Llywodraeth yn Ebrill 2006, ac eithrio datganiad y caiff cynllun yr iaith Gymraeg ei adolygu yn ddiweddarach y flwyddyn nesaf.

Wrth greu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn 1993 llwyddwyd i dynnu'r iaith allan o amgylchedd gwleidyddol gofidus. Beth fydd yn digwydd yn awr? Pwy fydd yr arbenigwr annibynnol i eiriol dros yr iaith a'i diogelu? Mae'n bosibl eich bod yn rhagweld mai'r dyfarnydd fydd hwn. Os felly, i bwy y bydd y dyfarnydd yn atebol? Ai chi, fel Gweinidog, fydd â'r gair olaf ar faterion yn ymwneud â'r Gymraeg? Yr ydych wedi dweud ei bod yn rhy gynnar i ddarparu amcangyfrifon am gost y dyfarnydd hwn, ac nad yw'r union rôl wedi'i diffinio eto. Siawns na chytunwch mai polisi byrfyfyr yw hwn.

Dywedwch eich bod yn methu deall agwedd y gwrthbleidiau at y fforwm iaith. Yr wyf innau'n methu deall hefyd, oherwydd y mae'r cyfeiriadau at y fforwm iaith yn yr adroddiad hwn yn llenwi un frawddeg ar dudalen 11, sef dwy frawddeg yn llai na'r llynedd. Gan nad maint sydd yn bwysig yma, oni ddylai ansawdd fod? Ni chafodd yr ymgynghoriad honedig eang ar yr iaith y soniwrch amdano ei ddanfôn o gwbl i'm swyddfa i, hyd y gwn i, nac i swyddfydd fy nghyd-Aelodau Cynulliad. Llwythais gopi i lawr oddi ar y we, ond gan ganfod wedyn wrth sgwrsio yr wythnos diwethaf â phobl sydd yn gweithio gyda sefydliadau sy'n gweithredu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, nad oeddent hyd yn oed wedi clywed am y fforwm iaith hwn. Felly, credaf fod angen ichi edrych yn ofalus ar hynny.

It is clear that we in the opposition parties still feel very frustrated at the lack of progress and robust proposals on a number of education issues. The principal ambition of 'Iaith Pawb' is to create a bilingual Wales, and there is genuine concern that the way in which post-16 education is financed does not give enough consideration to the questions that arise through the provision of Welsh-

darpariaeth Gymraeg.

Gwenda Thomas: Cwtogi 14 y cant oddi ar y gyllideb ar gyfer diwylliant wnaeth y Llywodraeth Dorïaidd ddiwethaf. Onid yw hynny'n gywilyddus ac yn arwydd sicr na fyddai dyfodol yr iaith Gymraeg yn ddiogel yn nwylo'r Ceidwadwyr?

Lisa Francis: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Gwenda, ond bydd yn rhaid imi eich ateb yn Saesneg. Yr wyf yn siarad am addysg, yn enwedig addysg yng nghefn gwlad.

That is the issue that I am talking about, and my colleague, Mark Isherwood, will speak more fully on it later.

Mae 'Iaith Pawb' yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru i'r iaith Gymraeg. Rhaid ei diogelu gan fod iddi werth eiconig ac mae'n drysor cenedlaethol. Yn ddiweddar, effeithiwyd ar yr ŵyl ddiwylliannol bwysig hon gan glwy'r traed a'r genau, tywydd gwael, a'r ffaith ei bod yn symud rhwng y De a'r Gogledd bob blwyddyn. Galwn ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i roi un taliad o £100,000 eleni i gynorthwyo'r eisteddfod i ddelio â'i hargyfwng cyllidol. Hefyd, dylai'r Llywodraeth ateb ei hanghenion drwy roi grant blynyddol o £500,000 dros bum mlynedd. Yn naturiol, byddai hynny'n ddibynnol ar fwrdd yr eisteddfod yn cadw at gynllun busnes priodol, a fyddai'n cynnwys datblygu strategaeth farchnata.

5.10 p.m.

Bydd grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cefnogi holl welliannau'r gwrthbleidiau heddiw. Mae adroddiad blynyddol 'Iaith Pawb' yn rhoi cyfle inni edrych yn fanwl ar faterion iaith a ffyrdd o gyflawni cynnydd allweddol er mwyn creu cenedl ddwyieithog yn yr hirdymor. Fodd bynnag, yn anffodus, oherwydd y diffyg cynnydd, nid oes llawer wedi digwydd ers mis Medi diwethaf. Siomedig gennyf yw dweud nad wyf yn gweld llawer o bwrpas inni drafod yr adroddiad hwn mor fuan, pan mai'r unig beth yr ydym wedi ei glywed yw geiriau mwyn a dyheadau.

Karen Sinclair: Alun, I welcome today's

medium education.

Gwenda Thomas: The last Conservative Government cut expenditure on culture by 14 per cent. Is that not a disgraceful record and a sure sign that the future of the Welsh language would not be safe in the hands of the Conservatives?

Lisa Francis: I am sorry, but I will have to answer you in English, Gwenda. I am talking about education, especially in rural areas.

Dyna'r mater yr wyf yn siarad amdano, ac y gwnaiff fy nghyd-Aelod, Mark Isherwood, siarad yn llawnach arno yn ddiweddarach.

'Iaith Pawb' recognises the importance of the National Eisteddfod of Wales to the Welsh language. It must be safeguarded, as it is of iconic value and a national treasure. In recent years, this festival has been affected by foot and mouth disease, bad weather and the fact that it moves from north to south Wales each year. We call on the Assembly Government to give the eisteddfod a single payment of £100,000 this year to assist it in dealing with its financial crisis. This Government should also meet its needs by giving an annual grant of £500,000 over five years. Naturally, that would be on the proviso that the eisteddfod board sticks to an appropriate business plan, which would include the development of a marketing strategy.

The Welsh Conservative group will support all the opposition parties' amendments today. The 'Iaith Pawb' annual report gives us the opportunity to look in detail at language issues and at ways of ensuring progress in creating a bilingual nation over the long term. However, unfortunately, due to the lack of progress, not much has happened since last September. It disappoints me to say that I do not believe there is much point in us discussing this report so soon, when all we have heard are fine words and aspirations.

Karen Sinclair: Alun, croesawaf y ddadl

debate on 'Iaith Pawb' and the report of the Welsh-language scheme. I will make a short contribution today focusing on some of the amendments laid down by the opposition parties. The Liberal Democrats' amendment 3 apparently laments the Government's efforts to democratise the Welsh Language Board. Alun, you have already highlighted the Liberals' inconsistency in this, and I will not revisit that, but, given the generous funding allotted to it, I am glad that the Welsh Language Board will now be made more accountable for how it spends taxpayers' money in Wales. That is the basic tenet of democracy. The Tories are also trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the Welsh electorate—we have just heard it again now. Following the James review, the Tories committed themselves to cutting the culture budget by 10 per cent. Given that fact, how can they make a call to increase funding for the Welsh eisteddfod? The inconsistency is amazing.

Other amendments by Plaid Cymru also stretch the boundaries of credibility. As I read them in my office, it seemed as though the leadership of Plaid Cymru was living in a totally different Wales from the one in which I live. You would think from reading its amendments that we had no language policy whatsoever in Wales. The news for Plaid is that the Welsh Labour Assembly Government has a strong, robust and vibrant policy with regard to the Welsh language. 'Iaith Pawb' encourages the teaching and promotion of the Welsh language, and, sadly for Plaid Cymru, it is working. Funding for the Welsh language has never been better, yet the lack of perspective shown by Plaid in its amendments beggars belief.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I have listened carefully to what you have said, and I heard the Minister say earlier that there is a commitment to linguistic growth and to a bilingual Wales. Will you explain how you will create linguistic growth in Wales, and how you would create a linguistic shift that would increase the number of Welsh speakers in Wales?

Karen Sinclair: Rhodri, I cannot believe that you have not noticed that the linguistic shift

heddiw ar 'Iaith Pawb' a'r adroddiad ar gynllun yr iaith Gymraeg. Gwnaf gyfraniad byr heddiw gan ganolbwyntio ar rai o'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan y gwrthbleidiau. Mae gwelliant 3 y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ôl pob golwg yn gresynu at ymdrechion y Llywodraeth i ddemocrateiddio Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg. Alun, yr ydych eisoes wedi tynnu sylw at anghysondeb y Rhyddfrydwyr ar y mater hwn, ac nid af ar ôl hynny eto, ond, o gofio'r cyllid hael a roddir iddo, yr wyf yn falch y gwneir Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg bellach yn fwy atebol am y modd y mae'n gwario arian y trethdalwyr yng Nghymru. Hynny yw egwyddor sylfaenol democratiaeth. Mae'r Torïaid hwythau'n ceisio taflu llwch i lygaid etholwyr Cymru—yr ydym newydd ei glywed eto'n awr. Ar ôl adolygiad James, ymrwymodd y Torïaid i gwtogi 10 y cant ar y gyllideb ddiwylliant. Yn wyneb y ffaith honno, sut y gallant alw am gynyddu'r cyllid i eisteddfod Cymru? Mae'r anghysondeb yn syfrdanol.

Mae gwelliannau eraill gan Blaid Cymru hefyd yn estyn ffiniau hygredd. Wrth imi eu darllen yn fy swyddfa, ymddangosai fod arweinwyr Plaid Cymru yn byw mewn Cymru hollol wahanol i'r un yr wyf fi'n byw ynddi. Gallech feddwl o ddarllen eu gwelliannau nad oedd gennym bolisi iaith o fath yn y byd yng Nghymru. Y newyddion i'r Blaid yw bod gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru bolisi cryf, cadarn a bywiog ar yr iaith Gymraeg. Mae 'Iaith Pawb' yn annog dysgu a hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg, ac, yn anffodus i Blaid Cymru, mae'n gweithio. Ni fu erioed well darpariaeth ariannol i'r iaith Gymraeg, ac eto mae'r diffyg persbectif a ddangosir gan y Blaid yn ei gwelliannau yn anghredadwy.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf wedi gwranddo'n ofalus ar yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddweud, a chlywais y Gweinidog yn dweud yn gynharach fod ymrwymiad i dwf ieithyddol ac i Gymru ddwyieithog. A wnewch esbonio sut y crëwch dwf ieithyddol yng Nghymru, a sut y byddech yn creu symudiad ieithyddol a fyddai'n cynyddu nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghymru?

Karen Sinclair: Rhodri, ni allaf gredu nad ydych wedi sylwi bod y symudiad ieithyddol

is actually happening. One of your party's Members said that Welsh-language schools were closing; some rural schools are having difficulty because of numbers—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *rose*—

Karen Sinclair: I would prefer it if you were prepared to listen to what I have to say on this because I have read what you have said—I might not agree with it, but I have read it. Alun has said quite clearly that the number of children learning through the medium of Welsh has increased considerably, and certainly in my constituency, the amount of expansion that has happened in Welsh-medium education is very impressive. That is the problem—you seem unable to grasp the fact that your insular, backward manifesto was overwhelmingly rejected by the electorate in the Assembly vote in 2003; I do not forget that. Your share gets smaller with each passing election, and you should ask yourselves why. The fact remains that the electorate wants a Government that has a sense of perspective. Of course we need a Welsh language policy—no-one would argue with that, but it needs to be proportional. The people of Wales voted last time for a Labour Government totally committed to social justice, jobs, a successful economy and workers' rights. They rejected the one-trick pony of Plaid and its insular political views, and today's amendments prove my point entirely.

Mark Isherwood: We must protect and promote the ancient language and culture of the Britons, and the language and culture of the people of Wales, the Cymry, as a living language and culture for the twenty-first century. As many of you know,

yr wyf yn dysgu Cymraeg,

but I do not feel sufficiently proficient to make my speech in the language yet; I apologise to the Welsh speakers among us.

In last year's debate on 'Iaith Pawb', I expressed concern that the new post-16 funding system for education would not take

wrthi'n digwydd. Dywedodd un o Aelodau eich plaid fod ysgolion Cymraeg yn cau; mae rhai ysgolion gwledig yn cael trafferth oherwydd niferoedd—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *a gododd*—

Karen Sinclair: Byddai'n well gennyf pe baech yn barod i wrando ar yr hyn sydd gennyf i'w ddweud am hyn oherwydd yr wyf wedi darllen yr hyn sydd gennych i'w ddweud—efallai nad wyf yn cytuno, ond yr wyf wedi ei ddarllen. Mae Alun wedi dweud yn eithaf clir fod nifer y plant sydd yn dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg wedi codi'n sylweddol, ac yn sicr yn fy etholaeth i, mae'r twf sydd wedi digwydd mewn addysg Gymraeg yn drawiadol iawn. Hynny yw'r broblem—yr ydych fel petaech yn methu dirnad y ffaith bod eich maniffesto ynysig, gwrthnysig chi wedi ei wrthod gan fwyafrif llethol o'r etholwyr ym mhleidlais y Cynulliad yn 2003; nid wyf yn anghofio hynny. Mae eich cyfran yn mynd yn llai gyda phob etholiad, a dylech holi eich hunain pam. Erys y ffaith bod ar yr etholwyr eisiau Llywodraeth a chanddi synnwyr o bersbectif. Wrth gwrs bod arnom angen polisi iaith Gymraeg—ni fyddai neb yn dadlau â hynny, ond mae angen iddo fod yn gymesur. Pleidleisiodd pobl Cymru y tro diwethaf dros Lywodraeth Lafur a oedd wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i gyfiawnder cymdeithasol, swyddi, economi lwyddiannus a hawliau'r gweithwyr. Gwrthod ceffyl un tric y Blaid a'i syniadau gwleidyddol ynysig a wnaethant, ac mae'r gwelliannau heddiw'n profi fy mhwynt yn llwyr.

Mark Isherwood: Rhaid inni warchod a hybu iaith a diwylliant hynafol y Brythoniaid, ac iaith a diwylliant y Cymry, fel iaith a diwylliant byw i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Fel y gŵyr llawer ohonoch,

I am learning Welsh,

ond ni theimlaf yn ddigon hyddysg i draddodi fy araith yn yr iaith eto; ymddiheuraf i'r siaradwyr Cymraeg yn ein plith.

Yn y drafodaeth a gawsom y llynedd ar 'Iaith Pawb', lleisiais bryder na fyddai'r system gyllido addysg ôl-16 yn rhoi ystyriaeth

sufficient account of the real costs involved in sustaining Welsh-medium provision in sparsely populated areas. A year down the road, we must therefore view with immense concern statements by secondary headteachers that significant cuts in post-16 funding will put pressure on 11 to 16 funding, further push up class sizes in lower schools and reduce sixth-form options for students.

Furthermore, the National Association of Head Teachers has told me that the uplift in ELWa funding this year has not even covered increases in staff salaries, that transitional funding arrangements have not provided safety nets for many schools, that no adjustment has been made for increases in the numbers of pupils, that local education authorities cannot or will not allocate workload funding for 16 to 19 provision and that there is urgent cause for concern about reductions in staff numbers. In the context of post-16 Welsh-medium provision, which tends to occur in smaller sixth forms, there is therefore increased concern that the new funding system will undermine these schools, leading to less Welsh-medium provision and fewer learners.

In last year's debate I also highlighted the statement in the 'Iaith Pawb' action plan that the Assembly Government is conscious that a lack of affordable housing in rural areas is perceived to be one of the reasons for the outmigration of young people from rural and Welsh-speaking Wales. However, the Welsh social housing grant programme has been cut under Labour from £174 million in 1996-97 to just £96.4 million now. Even with Labour's projected budget increases to 2007-08, funding will still be below the 1996-97 levels in absolute terms and significantly below those levels in real terms. This is a betrayal of those in housing need throughout Wales in general and of Welsh-language communities in particular. A Welsh Local Government Association report has called for the restoration of the social housing grant to levels that would allow more affordable social housing, stating that

ddigonol i wir gostau cynnal darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg mewn ardaloedd tenau eu poblogaeth. Flwyddyn ar ôl hynny, dylem felly boeni'n arw am y datganiadau a wneir gan bennaethiaid uwchradd sy'n dweud y bydd toriadau sylweddol i gyllid ôl-16 yn rhoi pwysau ar gyllid 11 i 16 oed, gan gynyddu maint dosbarthiadau ymhellach yn yr ysgolion isaf a lleihau'r opsiynau yn y chweched dosbarth i fyfyrwyr.

Yn ogystal, mae Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon wedi dweud wrthyf nad yw'r cynnydd yn y cyllid gan ELWa eleni hyd yn oed wedi talu am godiadau cyflog y staff, nad yw'r trefniadau cyllido trosiannol wedi cynnig rhwyd ddiogelwch i lawer o ysgolion, na wnaed dim addasiad ar gyfer y cynnydd yn nifer y disgyblion, na all awdurdodau addysg lleol ddyrannu cyllid llwyth gwaith i addysg 16 i 19 neu eu bod yn amharod i wneud hynny, a bod y lleihad yn niferoedd staff yn peri pryder dwys. Yng nghyd-destun addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, sy'n tueddu i ddigwydd mewn chweched dosbarth llai, mae pryder mwy fyth felly y bydd y system gyllido yn tansilio'r ysgolion hyn, gan arwain at lai o ddarpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg a llai o ddysgwyr.

Yn y drafodaeth y llynedd, tynnais sylw hefyd at y datganiad yng nghynllun gweithredu 'Iaith Pawb' sy'n nodi bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ymwybodol bod prinder tai fforddiadwy mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn cael ei weld yn un o'r rhesymau pam y mae pobl ifanc yn symud allan o'r Gymru wledig Gymraeg. Fodd bynnag, mae rhaglen grantiau tai cymdeithasol Cymru wedi ei thorri o dan Lafur o £174 miliwn yn 1996-97 i ddim ond £96.4 miliwn erbyn heddiw. Hyd yn oed gyda'r cynnydd disgwylidig yn y gyllideb hyd at 2007-08, bydd y cyllid yn dal i fod o dan lefelau 1996-97 mewn termau absoliwt ac yn is o lawer na'r lefelau hynny mewn termau real. Mae hyn yn bradychu'r rhai sydd angen tai ledled Cymru yn gyffredinol, a phobl mewn cymunedau Cymraeg yn enwedig. Mae adroddiad gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wedi galw am adfer y grant tai cymdeithasol i lefelau a fyddai'n caniatáu mwy o dai cymdeithasol fforddiadwy, gan ddweud bod

'large areas of rural Wales are at risk of becoming stagnant commuter dormitories and retirement areas'.

Ann Jones: We have heard that the James report or the Tories would have cut the culture budget by 10 per cent. How do you square the circle when your colleague is calling for an increase of funding for the national eisteddfod? From where would you find that money?

Mark Isherwood: I am talking about education and housing—there would have been no cut in funding for either of those. In fact, we would have matched Labour's increases, as you jolly well know.

Ann Jones and Leighton Andrews *rose—*

Mark Isherwood: I am sorry, I do not have time to take an intervention; time is short, as we heard from the Deputy Presiding Officer. The Country Land and Business Association's rural housing working group reports that the pressures on rural housing are likely to increase unless urgent action is taken and that the national debate on housing and current planning policies is neglecting the growing crisis in housing in rural areas. The Chartered Institute of Housing Cymru categorises the factors that are having an impact on the supply of affordable rural housing in Wales as inward migration, outward migration, particularly of young people, and population changes, which are putting the Welsh language and culture under threat in some settlements. It adds that an adequate supply of affordable housing for rent is key to creating sustainable communities.

Business in the Community states that

'to strengthen the case for affordable housing, there is a need to draw out the linkages between housing and the local economy. The lack of affordable housing impacts on the ability to sustain existing businesses and to attract new business. The shortage of affordable housing is putting new businesses off from settling and young people are leaving to live in larger towns.'

rhannau helaeth o'r Gymru wledig mewn perygl o ddod yn froydd cymudo ac ardaloedd ymddeol difywyd.

Ann Jones: Yr ydym wedi clywed y byddai adroddiad James neu'r Ceidwadwyr wedi cwtogi 10 y cant ar y gyllideb ddiwylliant. Sut y gallwch gysoni hynny â'r ffaith bod eich cyd-Aelod yn galw am fwy o gyllid i'r eisteddfod genedlaethol? O ba le y byddech yn dod o hyd i'r arian hwnnw?

Mark Isherwood: Yr wyf yn siarad am addysg a thai—ni fyddai dim toriadau mewn cyllid i'r meysydd hynny. Yn wir, byddem wedi rhoi'r un codiadau yn y cyllid â Llafur, fel y gwyddoch yn iawn.

Ann Jones a Leighton Andrews *a gododd—*

Mark Isherwood: Mae'n flin gennyf, ond nid oes gennyf amser i dderbyn ymyriad; mae amser yn brin, fel y clywsom gan y Dirprwy Lywydd. Mae gweithgor tai gwledig y Gymdeithas Tir a Busnesau Cefn Gwlad yn adrodd bod y pwysau ar dai yng nghefn gwlad yn debygol o gynyddu oni chymerir camau ar fyrder a bod y drafodaeth genedlaethol am dai a'r polisïau cynllunio presennol yn anwybyddu'r argyfwng tai sy'n prysur waethygu mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae Sefydliad Siartredig Tai Cymru yn dweud mai'r ffactorau sy'n effeithio ar y cyflenwad tai gwledig fforddiadwy yng Nghymru yw mewnfudo, allfudo, yn enwedig gan bobl ifanc, a'r newidiadau yn y boblogaeth, sy'n rhoi'r Gymraeg a'i diwylliant dan fygythiad mewn rhai ardaloedd. Ychwanega fod cyflenwad digonol o dai fforddiadwy i'w rhentu yn hollbwysig er mwyn creu cymunedau cynaliadwy.

Yn ôl Busnes yn y Gymuned

i gryfhau'r ddadl dros dai fforddiadwy, mae angen rhoi mwy o sylw i'r cysylltiad rhwng tai a'r economi leol. Mae prinder tai fforddiadwy yn effeithio ar allu cymunedau i gynnal busnesau sy'n bodoli eisoes ac i ddenu busnesau newydd. Mae prinder tai fforddiadwy yn peri i fusnesau newydd beidio â setlo ac mae pobl ifanc yn gadael i fyw mewn trefi mwy.

Since I arrived at the Assembly, I have been pressing the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration to take urgent action on the growing housing crisis in Wales, focusing on the expertise available from front-line professionals. The scandal is that we are still waiting, because warm words will never be a substitute for direct action. If the Welsh Assembly Government's 'Iaith Pawb' strategy is ever to be worth more than the paper that it is written on, if Wales is to have flesh and blood Welsh-language communities for the twenty-first century and if we are really to achieve economic and social regeneration throughout our principality, then the Welsh Assembly Government must act now, acknowledging that success means dumping dogma, knowing what works and bringing resources to the problem so that real solutions may, at last, be delivered.

Denise Idris Jones: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r adroddiad ar 'Iaith Pawb' sydd yn cael ei drafod heddiw fel un a fagwyd mewn ardal a chartref Cymraeg, ac un sydd wedi siarad Cymraeg bob gair gyda'i meibion. Mae'n bosibl perthyn i Lafur a siarad Cymraeg. Yr wyf yn falch bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn sicrhau bod y Gymraeg yn cael ei gryfhau. Mae'n sicr bod mwy o ysgolion yn dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg heddiw nag erioed. Felly, mae'n rhaid bod mwy o blant yng Nghymru heddiw sydd yn siarad Cymraeg, a diolchaf i'r Gweinidogion addysg a diwylliant am hynny.

5.20 p.m.

Owen John Thomas: A ydych yn derbyn bod 21 ysgol Gymraeg wedi'i hagar bob degawd hyd at y degawd diwethaf? O dan eich Llywodraeth, dim ond 12 sydd wedi cael eu creu, ond yr ydych yn dweud bod mwy yn cael eu hagar.

Denise Idris Jones: Yr wyf yn gwranddo ar Owen John, ac yr wyf yn deall yr hyn mae'n ei ddweud, ond mae mwy o blant yn cael cyfle i dderbyn eu haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg heddiw nag erioed. Yr wyf i'n siarad Cymraeg ac mae plant ym Methesda sy'n siarad Cymraeg, ac nid oes problem o

Ers imi gyrraedd y Cynulliad, yr wyf wedi bod yn pwysu ar y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio i weithredu ar unwaith i ateb yr argyfwng tai sy'n prysur waethygu yng Nghymru, gan ganolbwyntio ar yr arbenigedd sydd ar gael gan weithwyr proffesiynol rheng flaen. Dagrau pethau yw ein bod yn dal i aros, oherwydd ni all geiriau hynaws byth wneud y tro yn lle gweithredu uniongyrchol. Os yw strategaeth 'Iaith Pawb' Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fod yn werth mwy na'r papur yr ysgrifennwyd hi arno, os yw Cymru i gael cymunedau Cymraeg o gig a gwaed yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain ac os ydym am sicrhau adfywio economaidd a chymdeithasol mewn gwirionedd ledled ein tywysogaeth, yna rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wneud rhywbeth yn awr, a chydabod bod llwyddiant yn golygu cefnu ar ddogma, gwybod beth sy'n gweithio a darparu adnoddau ar gyfer y broblem fel y gellir cynnig atebion go iawn, o'r diwedd.

Denise Idris Jones: I welcome the 'Iaith Pawb' report that is being debated today as someone who was raised in a Welsh-speaking area and family, and who has always spoken Welsh with her sons. It is possible to be Labour and to be Welsh-speaking. I am proud that the Assembly Government is ensuring that the Welsh language is being strengthened. Certainly, there are now more schools teaching through the medium of Welsh than ever before. Therefore, that must mean that we have more children in Wales who are speaking Welsh, and for that, I thank the education and culture Ministers.

Owen John Thomas: Do you accept that 21 Welsh-medium schools were opened every decade until the last one? Under your Government, only 12 have been created, but you are saying that more are opening.

Denise Idris Jones: I am listening to Owen John, and I understand what he is saying, but more children are now being given the opportunity to receive their education through the medium of Welsh than ever before. I speak Welsh and children in Bethesda speak Welsh, and there is no

ran hynny. Dysgu Cymraeg a wnaethoch chi, Owen John, ac yn cyfaddef hynny. Diolchaf i'r Gweinidogion addysg a diwylliant ond rhaid bod yn ofalus mewn ardaloedd—

Elin Jones: Gofynnaf i Denise Idris Jones feddwl eto am y sylwadau a wnaeth am y ffaith bod Owen John Thomas yn ddysgwyr.

Denise Idris Jones: Mae gennyf bob parch tuag ato.

Elin Jones: Yr oedd yn swnio i mi eich bod yn ei ddirfrio fel dysgwyr ac yn gosod eich hun uwchlaw iddo. Efallai yr hoffech ymhelaethu ar hynny.

Denise Idris Jones: Nid fuaswn byth yn dweud hynny. Yr wyf yn falch o'r ffaith bod Owen John wedi cymryd y cyfle i ddysgu'r iaith Gymraeg, ond rhaid nodi bod mwy o gyfle i blant yng Nghymru wneud hynny heddiw o dan y Gweinidogion addysg a diwylliant.

Yn y pentref lle cefais fy magu, yn Rhosllanerchrugog, ddim ymhell o'r fan lle y magwyd Rhodri Glyn, collwyd yr iaith Gymraeg oherwydd crewyd ysgol oedd yn dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Gwahanodd y pentref oherwydd nid oedd y plant oedd yn siarad Cymraeg yn rhugl yn mynd i'r ysgolion cynradd eraill. Yr oedd yn ddiwrnod trist pan ddiwyddodd hynny.

Owen John Thomas: Yr ydych yn erbyn ysgolion Cymraeg.

Denise Idris Jones: Nac ydwyf, ond rhaid inni gofio bod achos i ni fod yn ddwyieithog.

Rhaid sicrhau bod plant yn cael cyfle i siarad Cymraeg ar ôl ysgol, ar ôl 3.30 p.m., felly rhaid rhoi cyfle i rieni ddysgu Cymraeg hefyd. Mae'n bwysig cael cyfle i ddysgu'r iaith yn y lle gwaith. Dyma ni heddiw, yn y Cynulliad, a rhaid llongyfarch Siân sydd wedi rhoi cyfle i gymaint o Aelodau i ddysgu Cymraeg. Chwarae teg iddi hi. Dyma'r lle gwaith gorau, mewn ffordd. Diolchaf hefyd i'r Gweinidog sydd wedi dysgu'r iaith i'r safon uchaf. Da iawn, Weinidog, yr ydych wedi gwneud yn ardderchog o dda.

problem with that. Owen John, you learned Welsh, and admit that. I thank the education and culture Ministers, but we must be careful in areas—

Elin Jones: I ask Denise Idris Jones to rethink the comments that she made regarding the fact that Owen John is a Welsh learner.

Denise Idris Jones: I have every respect for him.

Elin Jones: It sounded to me that you were disparaging him as a Welsh learner and setting yourself above him. Maybe you would like to expand on that.

Denise Idris Jones: I would never say that. I am glad of the fact that Owen John took the opportunity to learn Welsh, but it must be noted that there are now more opportunities for children in Wales to do so, under the education and culture Ministers.

In the village where I was brought up, in Rhosllanerchrugog, not far from where Rhodri Glyn was brought up, the Welsh language was lost because a school that taught through the medium of Welsh was established. The village grew divided because the children who spoke Welsh fluently no longer attended the other primary schools. It was a sad day when that happened.

Owen John Thomas: You are against Welsh-medium schools.

Denise Idris Jones: No, I am not, but we must remember that there are reasons for being bilingual.

We must ensure that children are given opportunities to speak Welsh outside school, after 3.30 p.m., so we must also provide opportunities for parents to learn Welsh. It is important to have opportunities to learn Welsh in the workplace. Here we are today, in the Assembly, and we should congratulate Siân who has given so many Members an opportunity to learn Welsh. Fair play to her. This is an exemplar workplace, in a sense. I also thank the Minister who has learned the language to the highest standard. Well done,

Minister, you have done exceptionally well.

Yr wyf yn cytuno bod yn rhaid cael cyfle i fynd ymlaen â'r iaith mewn addysg uwch neu addysg bellach, ond mae problem o ran hynny. Y broblem fwyaf yw cael gafael ar ddigon o athrawon. Yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oeddwn yn siarad â menyw sy'n dysgu ym mhrifysgol Bangor ac yr oedd hi'n dweud bod ei phwnc yn cael ei ddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg. Yr oedd 10 yn y dosbarth Cymraeg, ond 50 yn y dosbarth Saesneg. Pam nad yw'r ddau ddosbarth yn dod at ei gilydd ac yn dysgu'n ddwyieithog? I mi, byddai hynny'n gwneud llawer mwy o synnwyr.

I agree that there must be opportunities to continue with the language in higher or further education, but there is a problem with that. The greatest problem is getting hold of sufficient teachers. Last week, I was talking to a woman who teaches in Bangor university and she said that her subject is taught through the medium of Welsh and English. There were 10 in the Welsh class, but 50 in the English class. Why can those two classes not join together and learn bilingually? To me, that would make far more sense.

Yn 2006, bydd yn bosibl cael pasbort Cymraeg, ac mae'n bosibl defnyddio'r we yn Gymraeg. Darllenir 16 y cant yn fwy o lyfrau Cymraeg nag erioed o'r blaen. Yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oedd yn bleser i mi weld menyw ifanc, Caryl Lewis, yn ennill gwobr Llyfr y Flwyddyn am *Martha, Jac a Sianco*.

It will be possible in 2006 to have a Welsh passport, and it is possible to use the internet in Welsh. Sixteen per cent more Welsh books are read today than ever before. Last week, it was a great privilege to see a young woman, Caryl Lewis, winning Book of the Year for *Martha, Jac a Sianco*.

Yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen at weld yr iaith yn tyfu. Yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen at weld yr eisteddfod yn fy etholaeth, ym Mangor, y flwyddyn hon, ac i glywed fy wyrion yn siarad Cymraeg, hwyrach gystal â mi neu'n well na mi.

I look forward to seeing the language prosper. I look forward to seeing the eisteddfod in my constituency, in Bangor, this year, and to hearing my grandchildren speaking Welsh, perhaps as well as I do or even better.

Elin Jones: Yr ydym yn trafod dwy ddogfen y prynhawn yma. Polisi iaith Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw un ohonynt a'r llall yn gynllun iaith. Mae'r ddwy ddogfen yn gwbl wahanol ac yr wyf am awgrymu y dylem drafod y dogfennau hyn ar wahân y tro nesaf oherwydd y mae'r ddwy yn gwbl wahanol o ran eu natur ac efallai nad ydynt yn cael eu sylw haeddiannol y prynhawn yma.

Elin Jones: We are discussing two documents this afternoon. One of them is the Assembly Government's language policy and the other is the action plan. Both documents are very different and I want to suggest that the next time that we discuss these documents we should do so separately because they are quite different in nature and maybe we cannot give them due attention this afternoon.

Cymeradwyaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Owen John Thomas ynglŷn ag addysg, ac os yw'r Llywodraeth hon gymaint o ddifrif ag y mae'n honni ei bod o ran twf y Gymraeg, rhaid i ni sefydlu cynllun cenedlaethol i ddatblygu addysg Gymraeg. Heb hynny, ni fydd yr holl eiriau sydd ar y 100 a mwy o dudalennau sydd o'n blaenau y prynhawn yma o unrhyw werth arwyddocaol o ran cryfhau'r Gymraeg dros y degawdau nesaf.

I commend what Owen John Thomas said on education, and if this Government is as serious as it claims to be about Welsh-language growth, we must establish a national plan to develop Welsh-medium education. Without that, none of the words on these 100 or so pages that are before us this afternoon will be of any significant use in strengthening the Welsh language during the coming decades.

Amlinellodd y Gweinidog rai o'i

The Minister outlined some of his high points

uchafbwyntiau yn 'Iaith Pawb', ond rhaid dweud ein bod yn dod ar draws diffyg cysondeb yn nwyieithrwydd y Llywodraeth ar hyd a lled y gwahanol adrannau. Er enghraifft, croesawodd y Gweinidog y ffaith bod enwau lleoedd Lloegr bellach yn cael eu nodi'n ddwyieithog ar arwyddion ffyrdd, ond, yn Aberystwyth, mae adran trafndiaeth y Llywodraeth yn para i beintio arwyddion enfawr uniaith Saesneg ar y gefnffordd—'north', 'south' ac 'east'. Nid oes 'west' gan nad oes modd mynd i'r gorllewin yn Aberystwyth. Mewn ymateb imi ar y mater hwn, dywed y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth fod yr arwyddion mawr uniaith hyn yn angenrheidiol oherwydd diogelwch a'r angen i sicrhau y gall pawb eu darllen. A bod yn onest, llawer rhy fawr i'w darllen ydynt. Mae'n chwerthinllyd felly fod Llywodraeth sy'n honni ei bod yn gefnogol i ddwyieithrwydd yn para i beintio 'north', 'south' ac 'east' enfawr yn Saesneg ar ffyrdd yn Aberystwyth. Mae hynny bron â bod mor chwerthinllyd â'r Llywodraeth yn trefnu i adroddiad Rees gael ei argraffu yn ddiweddar yn uniaith Saesneg.

Mater pwysig arall ynghylch dyfodol y Gymraeg yw effeithiau cadarnhaol a negyddol datblygiadau economaidd a thai arni. Mae'r mater hwn wedi derbyn tipyn o sylw yn ddiweddar ym Mhwlheli a hefyd yn ystod yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus i gynllun datblygu unedol Ceredigion. Dywed 'Iaith Pawb' y byddai prosiect ymchwil yn cael ei sefydlu i ddod o hyd i ddulliau ymarferol o weithredu polisi cynllunio a llunio cyngor ar y Gymraeg. Mae'r adroddiad cynnydd ger ein bron yn nodi bod cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i gyflawni ar yr astudiaeth effaith ieithyddol a'i fod wedi'i gyflwyno i grŵp llywio'r prosiect ym mis Mehefin eleni—ddwy flynedd yn ddiweddarach, ac nid oes cynlluniau o hyd i awdurdodau lleol. Mae cynllunio yn hollbwysig i ddyfodol y Gymraeg yn y Gorllewin, ac nid oes arweiniad cenedlaethol o hyd oddi wrth y Cynulliad ar sut y gellid asesu effaith ieithyddol unrhyw ddatblygiad. Gobeithiaf y prynhawn yma y bydd y Gweinidog yn cadarnhau pryd y bydd canllawiau ar gael i awdurdodau lleol ar asesu effaith ieithyddol.

Yn olaf, gwnaf bwynt byr ar ddyfodol y

in 'Iaith Pawb', but it must be said that we find inconsistencies in the Government's bilingualism throughout the various departments. For example, the Minister welcomed the fact that English place names are now being given bilingually on road signs, but, in Aberystwyth, the Government transport department continues to paint massive English-only signs on trunk roads—'north', 'south' and 'east'. There is no 'west', because you cannot go west in Aberystwyth. In a response to me on this matter, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport says that these large English-only signs are necessary for safety reasons and to ensure that everyone can read them. To be honest, they are far too big to be read. It is laughable therefore for a Government to claim that it is supportive of bilingualism to continue to paint 'north', 'south' and 'east' in massive letters in English on the roads of Aberystwyth. That is almost as laughable as the Government's arranging for the recent Rees report to be printed in English only.

Another important matter with regard to the future of Welsh is the positive and negative effects of economic development and housing on it. This matter has received considerable attention recently in Pwllheli and also during the public inquiry into Ceredigion's unitary development plan. 'Iaith Pawb' states that a research project should be established to discover practical means of operating planning policy and drafting advice on the Welsh language. The progress report before us notes that considerable progress has been achieved in the study of linguistic impact and that it was presented to the project steering group in June of this year—two years later, and there still are not any plans for the local authorities. Planning is essential to the future of the Welsh language in the west, and there is still no national leadership being shown by the Assembly on how the linguistic impact of any development could be assessed. I hope this afternoon that the Minister will confirm when guidelines will be available to local authorities on assessing linguistic impact.

Finally, I will make a short point on the

Gymraeg a deddfwriaeth. A oes Aelod neu blaid wleidyddol nad yw'n credu taw'r Cynulliad yw'r man priodol i weithredu dros y Gymraeg a deddfu ar y Gymraeg? Mae'r Papur Gwyn yn rhoi'r cyfle i wireddu hynny, er bod ynddo gymal 3.8 yn gwahardd trosglwyddo maes polisi cyfan i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol drwy un Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor. Yr wyf o'r farn bendant y dylid eithrio'r Gymraeg o'r cymal hwn a chaniatáu i'r Cynulliad yr hawl i ddeddfu ar y Gymraeg fel mater o egwyddor. Mater o ewyllys wleidyddol y Cynulliad fyddai pa ddeddfwriaeth a grëid, a phryd, os o gwbl. Byddai cymeradwyo hyn drwy Fesur Llywodraeth yn gwaredu am byth yr alwad am Ddeddf iaith newydd o San Steffan neu gael Deddf iaith newydd bob rhyw 20 mlynedd. Byddai'n rhoi'r hawl i'r Cynulliad ddeddfu ar y Gymraeg, sef mater sydd o ddiddordeb unigryw i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

future of the Welsh language and legislation. Is there any Member or political party that does not believe that the Assembly is the proper place to take action on the Welsh language and legislate on it? The White Paper provides the opportunity to realise that, though clause 3.8 prohibits the transfer of a complete policy area to the National Assembly through any Order in Council. I am firmly of the opinion that the Welsh language should be exempted from that clause and that the Assembly should be allowed the right to legislate on Welsh as a matter of principle. It would be a matter of the Assembly's political will as to what legislation would be created, and when, if at all. Approval of that through a Government Bill would remove for all time the call for a new Welsh language Act from Westminster or to have a new Welsh language Act every 20 years or so. It would give the Assembly the right to legislate on the Welsh language, which is an issue that is of unique interest to the National Assembly for Wales.

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There is insufficient time to conclude this debate. Therefore, I invite the Business Minister to propose a motion under Standing Order No. 6.21 to extend the session. Thirty minutes should be sufficient, but 45 minutes would be better to be safe.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid oes digon o amser i gwblhau'r ddadl hon. Felly, gofynnaf i'r Trefnydd gynnig cynnig dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21 i estyn y cyfarfod. Dylai hanner awr fod yn ddigon, ond byddai'n well cael tri chwarter awr.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 6.21, extends the time for this debate by 30 minutes.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21, yn ymestyn y ddadl hon am 30 munud.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am not prepared to accept an extension of 30 minutes as we might not be able to finish—45 minutes, please. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'No.'] No? In that case, we risk adjourning the debate without a vote being taken if Members take their time.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid wyf yn fodlon derbyn estyniad o hanner awr gan ei bod yn bosibl na fyddwn yn gorffen—tri chwarter awr, os gwelwch yn dda. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Na.'] Na? Os felly, yr ydym mewn perygl o ohirio'r ddadl heb bleidlais os yw Aelodau yn cymryd eu hamser.

Jane Hutt: We would like 30 minutes.

Jane Hutt: Hoffem gael hanner awr.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Thirty

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Hanner awr amdani,

minutes it is then, but I am not prepared to take a vote if Members take their time and we have not finished with speakers at 6 p.m.. Are 10 Members in support of the motion? I see that they are. I therefore call for a vote on the motion.

felly, ond nid wyf yn fodlon cynnal y bleidlais os yw Aelodau yn cymryd eu hamser ac nad ydynt wedi gorffen siarad erbyn 6 p.m.. A oes 10 Aelod sy'n cefnogi'r cynnig? Gwelaf fod. Galwaf, felly, am bleidlais ar y cynnig.

Cynnig: O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 2.

Motion: For 43, Abstain 0, Against 2.

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

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

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

Davies, Janet
Jones, Helen Mary

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.

5.30 p.m.

‘Iaith Pawb’ a’r Adroddiad Blynyddol ar y Cynllun Iaith Gymraeg: Parhad
‘Iaith Pawb’ and the Annual Report of the Welsh Language Scheme: Continued

Gwenda Thomas: Mae’n bleser cefnogi nod hirdymor Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i greu cenedl ddwyieithog. Mae hefyd yn bleser cymeradwyo’r Gweinidog, Alun Pugh, ar ei waith fel Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb dros yr iaith Gymraeg. Fel y gwnaeth Denise eisoes, hoffwn longyfarch Alun ar ei ymdrech i ddysgu’r iaith. Mae’n esiampl ardderchog i oedolion sydd â’r brwdfrydedd i ddysgu.

Mae Llafur Cymru wedi ymrwymo i roi’r cyfle i bawb ddysgu’r iaith Gymraeg. Mae’n rhaid cofio nad yw 80 y cant o bobl Cymru yn gallu siarad yr iaith, oherwydd, efallai, na chawsant y cyfle i’w dysgu. Ni allwn sicrhau ein nod o genedl ddwyieithog heb gefnogaeth y mwyafrif o bobl Cymru.

Nid yw barn rhai unigolion a grwpiau o unrhyw gymorth, gan eu bod yn rhoi’r argraff mai iaith elitaidd yw’r iaith Gymraeg. Dylai ffocws ein trafodaethau fod ar sut y gallwn gael gwared ar yr argraff honno, a dangos i bobl Cymru mai iaith pawb yw’r iaith Gymraeg, ac nid iaith elitaidd sy’n gysylltiedig ag unrhyw blaid wleidyddol benodol.

Mae’r gwelliannau yn enw Jocelyn Davies yn sôn am fethiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ond pa hawl sydd gan Blaid Cymru i farnu? Yr hyn a welsom yr wythnos diwethaf yng Ngwynedd oedd dryswch llwyr ynghylch polisiau a allai effeithio ar yr iaith Gymraeg ac economi Cymru. Beth am y marina ym Mhwlheli? Beth am sefyllfa llywydd Plaid Cymru, Dafydd Iwan? Beth am y ffaith bod ei grŵp ei hun wedi cefnu ar ei argymhellion?

Alun Ffred Jones *a gododd—*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. She is not giving way, Alun.

Gwenda Thomas: Beth am alwad y cyn-archdderwydd, Dr Robyn Léwis, i Dafydd Iwan ymddiswyddo? Er gwaethaf pawb a

Gwenda Thomas: It is a pleasure to support the Welsh Assembly Government’s long-term aim of creating a bilingual nation. It is also a pleasure to applaud the Minister, Alun Pugh, on his work as Minister with responsibility for the Welsh language. I join Denise in congratulating Alun on his effort to learn the language. He is an excellent example to adults who have the enthusiasm to learn.

Welsh Labour is committed to giving everyone the opportunity to learn the Welsh language. It must be remembered that 80 per cent of the people of Wales cannot speak the language, because they did not, perhaps, have the opportunity to learn it. We cannot secure our aim of a bilingual nation without the support of the majority of the people of Wales.

The opinion of certain individuals and groups is of no assistance, because they give the impression that the Welsh language is an elitist language. The focus of our discussions should be on how we can dispel that impression, and show the people of Wales that the Welsh language is for everyone, and not an elitist language associated with any specific political party.

The amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies talk about the failure of the Welsh Assembly Government, but what right does Plaid Cymru have to judge? Last week, we saw utter confusion in Gwynedd about policies which could affect the Welsh language and the Welsh economy. What about the marina in Pwllheli? What about the position of the president of Plaid Cymru, Dafydd Iwan? What about the fact that his own group rejected his recommendations?

Alun Ffred Jones *rose—*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw’n ildio, Alun.

Gwenda Thomas: What about the call of the former archdruid, Dr Robyn Léwis, for Dafydd Iwan to resign? Despite all

phopeth, a fydd Dafydd Iwan yna o hyd, ac yntau yn un o arweinyddion Plaid Cymru? Beth yw barn grŵp Plaid Cymru yn y Cynulliad ar y digwyddiadau yng Ngwynedd?

Alun Ffred Jones *a gododd—*

The Deputy Officer: Order. Gwenda is not giving way.

Gwenda Thomas: A oes heddwch? Nac oes, ddim ymhlith aelodau Plaid Cymru.

Jenny Randerson: Wales is almost unique in having a minority language that is growing and not shrinking. Throughout Europe and the world, language planning in Wales is known as an example of excellence. This valuable expertise rests with the Welsh Language Board, whose advice and ideas provided much of the bedrock of 'Iaith Pawb'. It was a radical document at the time it was produced, but the strategy it sets out is worthless unless it is delivered. 'Iaith Pawb' led to an expansion in the role of the Welsh Language Board, which is now under threat, and is, in practice, being torn apart by the Labour Assembly Government.

The Welsh Language Board's dual role as a strategic planner and a regulator—guardian of the Welsh Language Act 1993—is a key element to the delivery of the strategy in 'Iaith Pawb'. One of the bodies regulated by the Welsh Language Board is the Welsh Assembly Government. I have some experience in this area. As a Minister, life with the Welsh Language Board was not always comfortable. On occasion, it criticised my plans and the Welsh Assembly Government in general, and not always in private. However, I had enormous respect for its expertise and judgment.

Since the last 'Iaith Pawb' report, the decision has been made to disband the Welsh Language Board, because the Government has to control everything. It is a Government which cannot cope with any independent thought which does not coincide with its own. I challenge the Minister to find a single

circumstances, will Dafydd Iwan survive as one of Plaid Cymru's leaders? What is the opinion of the Plaid Cymru Assembly group on events in Gwynedd?

Alun Ffred Jones *rose—*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw Gwenda'n ildio.

Gwenda Thomas: Is there peace? No, not among the members of Plaid Cymru.

Jenny Randerson: Mae Cymru bron yn unigryw fod ganddi iaith leiafrifol sy'n tyfu yn hytrach na chrebachu. Ledled Ewrop a'r byd, mae cynllunio iaith yng Nghymru yn wybyddus fel esiampl o ragoriaeth. Mae'r arbenigedd gwerthfawr hwn gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, a'i gyngor a'i syniadau ef a ddarparodd lawer o'r sylfaen ar gyfer 'Iaith Pawb'. Yr oedd yn ddogfen radical pan gafodd ei chynhyrchu, ond mae'r strategaeth y mae'n ei chyflwyno yn ddi-werth oni chaiff ei gweithredu. Arweiniodd 'Iaith Pawb' at ehangu rôl Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, sydd yn awr o dan fygythiad, ac sydd, yn ymarferol, yn cael ei ddatgymalu gan Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad.

Mae rôl ddeuol Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg fel cynllunydd strategol a rheoleiddiwr—gwarcheidwad Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993—yn elfen allweddol o ran cyflawni'r strategaeth yn 'Iaith Pawb'. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn un o'r cyrff sy'n cael eu rheoleiddio gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg. Mae gennyf rywfaint o brofiad yn y maes hwn. Fel Gweinidog, nid oedd bywyd gyda Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg bob amser yn gyfforddus. Ar adegau, yr oedd yn beirniadu fy nghynlluniau i a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gyffredinol, ac nid bob amser yn breifat. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd gennyf barch aruthrol at ei arbenigedd a'i fam.

Ers adroddiad diwethaf 'Iaith Pawb', gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad i chwalu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, oherwydd y mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth reoli popeth. Mae'n Llywodraeth nad yw'n gallu ymdopi ag unrhyw feddwl annibynnol nad yw'n cyd-fynd â'i barn hi. Heriaf y Gweinidog i ddod o

statement from the Liberal Democrats calling for the abolition of the Welsh Language Board; you will not find that anywhere. Transferring Welsh Language Board staff to the Government will simply not work. If you were a specialist language planner, would you like to become a career civil servant? Of course not: you would not want to move from policy-making, creative and innovative work of that nature to work that is largely administrative. Although important in its own way, that work and creative language planning are like chalk and cheese. Dismantling the board will lead to the loss of this valuable expertise. Instead, the future of the Welsh language will be at the mercy of the vagaries of the Government's immediate priorities rather than being subject to a long-term strategic vision. We now have the politicisation of the language, which we have worked so hard to avoid in the Assembly.

It is absolutely clear from this year's annual report that the Welsh language does not feature high on Labour's list of priorities. If getting a bilingual passport, which I was working on as a minor sideline when I was Minister, is at the top of your priorities, I can hardly congratulate you on your achievement.

'Paying lip service' is the phrase that comes to mind, and that is evidenced by the 17 amendments that the opposition has proposed today. The far-from-cosy consensus that we had achieved on the language in the Assembly and in Welsh public life appears to have been broken.

Mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn bwysig i ddyfodol yr iaith.

Leighton Andrews: Pan gefais i fy ethol i'r Cynulliad, nid oedd fy Nghymraeg i o safon ddigon uchel i'w siarad yn y Siambr. Felly, mae'n bwysig imi ddiolch i'm hathrawes Gymraeg, Elaine Senior. Yr wyf yn hapus i barhau fy addysg gan astudio'r Gymraeg. Mae hynny'n enghraifft o ddysgu gydol oes. Hoffwn ddiolch i'r rhai sydd yn fy helpu i ddysgu. Ni ddeallaf bawb sydd yn siarad Cymraeg yma, ond yr wyf yn hoff o wrando, weithiau, ar y Gymraeg sydd yn cael ei siarad

hyd i un datganiad gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn galw am ddileu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg; ni welwch hynny yn unman. Ni fydd trosglwyddo staff Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i'r Llywodraeth yn gweithio. Pe baech yn gynllunydd iaith arbenigol, a fyddech yn hoffi dod yn was sifil proffesiynol? Na fyddech wrth gwrs: ni fyddech am symud oddi wrth lunio polisi, gwaith creadigol ac arloesol o'r math hwnnw at waith sydd yn weinyddol yn bennaf. Er ei fod yn bwysig yn ei ffordd ei hun, mae'r gwaith hwnnw a chynllunio iaith creadigol fel mêl a menyn. Bydd datgymalu'r bwrdd yn arwain at golli'r arbenigedd gwerthfawr hwn. Yn hytrach, bydd dyfodol yr iaith Gymraeg ar drugaredd mympwyon blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth ar y pryd yn hytrach na bod yn destun gweledigaeth strategol hirdymor. Mae'r iaith yn awr yn cael ei gwneud yn rhywbeth gwleidyddol, sefyllfa yr ydym wedi gweithio mor galed i'w hosgoi yn y Cynulliad.

Mae'n gwbl amlwg yn ôl yr adroddiad blynyddol eleni nad yw'r Gymraeg yn uchel ar restr blaenoriaethau Llafur. Os yw cael pasbort dwyieithog, yr oeddwn yn gweithio arno fel rhywbeth bach ar y cyrion pan oeddwn yn Weinidog, ar frig eich blaenoriaethau, prin y gallaf eich llongyfarch ar yr hyn yr ydych yn ei gyflawni.

Rhyw esgus cefnogi yw hyn, ac mae'r 17 o welliannau sydd wedi cael eu cynnig gan y gwrthbleidiau heddiw yn dyst i hynny. Mae'n ymddangos bod y consensws, a oedd ymhell o fod yn gonsensws clyd, yr oeddem wedi ei sefydlu ar yr iaith yn y Cynulliad ac ym mywyd cyhoeddus Cymru wedi cael ei dorri.

The Welsh Language Board is important to the future of the language.

Leighton Andrews: When I was elected to the Assembly, my Welsh was not of a high enough standard for me to speak it in the Chamber. Therefore, it is important that I thank my Welsh tutor, Elaine Senior. I am happy to continue my education by learning Welsh. That is an example of lifelong learning. I would like to thank those who are helping me to learn. I do not understand everyone who speaks Welsh here but I sometimes like to listen to the Welsh spoken

yn y Siambr neu mewn pwyllgor, heb ddefnyddio clustffonau. Yn anffodus, credaf fod rhai pobl yn gwneud mwy o synnwyr yn y cyfieithiad.

Mae llawer o foddau i ddysgu'r Gymraeg heddiw. Mae'n ddiddorol gweld pobl yn defnyddio'r Gymraeg ym maes technoleg. Mae'n ddefnyddiol darllen gwe-logiau yn y Gymraeg, er enghraifft. Mae erthygl bwysig ar y pwnc hwn gan Tomos Grace yn y cylchgrawn, *Agenda*.

Heddiw, yr wyf am drafod sefyllfa'r eisteddfod. Yr wyf wedi ymweld ag amryw o eisteddfodau. Yr wyf am weld yr eisteddfod yn cael ei chynnal yn y Rhondda ond byddai hynny'n anodd gan fod angen llawer o dir gwastad ar yr eisteddfod ac nid oes digon o dir o'r fath gennym yn y Rhondda.

Yr wyf wedi darllen yr adroddiad gan Grant Thornton ar y sefyllfa ariannol. Mae Grant Thornton yn gwmni da, sydd yn dod o hyd i lawer o broblemau. Yr wyf wedi darllen yr adroddiad yn y Saesneg, felly credaf y bydd yn rhaid imi drafod yr adroddiad yn y Saesneg.

Edrychwch ar enw'r adroddiad.

It is called the 'Limited Scope Independent Financial Review', which illustrates its limited nature; it was restricted to discussions with the eisteddfod.

Dywedodd yr adroddiad—

the cash flow forecast is not linked to either an income and expenditure account or a balance-sheet.

Dywedodd yr adroddiad—

the eisteddfod's ability to stage a sustainable eisteddfod appears to be limited by the convoluted nature and differing influences of the decision-making process.

Dywedodd yr adroddiad—

the eisteddfod is not financially viable in its current format. We also know that the eisteddfod's problems will get worse next year when several quangos will be abolished

in the Chamber or in committee, without using headphones. Unfortunately, I feel that some people make more sense in translation.

There are many ways of learning Welsh today. It is interesting to see people using the Welsh language in the field of technology. It is useful to read weblogs, for example, in Welsh. There is an important article by Thomas Grace on this issue in the magazine, *Agenda*.

Today, I would like to discuss the situation of the eisteddfod. I have visited several eisteddfodau. I would like to see the eisteddfod being held in the Rhondda but that would be difficult as the eisteddfod requires a great deal of level land and we do not have enough of such land in the Rhondda.

I have read the Grant Thornton report on the financial situation. Grant Thornton is a good company, which discovers many problems. I have read the report in English, and, therefore I feel that I must discuss the report in English.

Look at the title of the report.

Fe'i gelwir y 'Limited Scope Independent Financial Review', sy'n dangos ei natur gyfyngedig; fe'i cyfyngwyd i drafodaethau gyda'r eisteddfod.

The report said that—

nid yw'r rhagolygon llif arian yn gysylltiedig â chyfrif incwm a gwariant na mantolen.

The report said that—

mae'n ymddangos y cyfyngir ar allu'r eisteddfod i gynnal eisteddfod gynaliadwy gan natur gymhleth a dylanwadau gwahanol y broses benderfynu.

The report said that—

nid yw'r eisteddfod yn hyfyw yn ariannol yn ei ffurf bresennol. Gwyddom hefyd y bydd problemau'r eisteddfod yn gwaethygu y flwyddyn nesaf pan fydd sawl cwango yn

and quango alley disappears from the *maes*.

cael ei ddileu ac y bydd lôn y cwangos yn diflannu oddi ar y maes.

Dywedodd yr adroddiad hefyd—

The report also said that—

there appears to be an urgent need to review all the options for the future operation. This review will require the eisteddfod to consider whether major as well as minor changes to its shape, frequency, location and so on will provide the opportunity to meet its primary objectives in a sustainable way.

mae'n ymddangos bod angen adolygu pob opsiwn ar gyfer ei gweithrediad i'r dyfodol ar fyrder. Bydd gofyn fel rhan o'r adolygiad hwn i'r eisteddfod ystyried a fydd newidiadau mawr yn ogystal â newidiadau mân i'w ffurf, pa mor aml y mae'n digwydd, ei lleoliad ac yn y blaen yn rhoi'r cyfle iddi i gyflawni ei phrif amcanion mewn modd cynaliadwy.

Dyna'r broblem. Nid problem o ran cael grant gan y Llywodraeth yw hon; mae'r broblem yn fwy na hynny. Mae'n bwysig meddwl am gwestiynau mwy sylfaenol. Mae'r Gweinidog yn iawn: ni ellir cynnig sic wag. Mae'n bwysig edrych ar yr holl sefyllfa.

That is the problem. It is not a problem of having a Government grant; the problem is bigger than that. It is important to think about more fundamental questions. The Minister is right: there cannot be a blank cheque. It is important to look at the whole situation.

5.40 p.m.

Glyn Davies: Even without the Welsh language, Wales is a very special place—a distinct nation within the United Kingdom. However, I believe that it is the Welsh language more than anything else that defines the Welsh nation. Although I do not believe that it is necessary to speak Welsh in order to be truly Welsh, I believe that the Welsh language is as fundamental to Welsh nationhood and identity as human blood is to human life. It is this stark reality relating to Welsh language issues that sometimes makes them so contentious.

Glyn Davies: Hyd yn oed heb yr iaith Gymraeg, mae Cymru yn lle arbennig iawn—yn genedl wahanol o fewn y Deyrnas Unedig. Fodd bynnag, credaf mai'r iaith Gymraeg yn fwy nag unrhyw beth arall sy'n diffinio'r genedl Gymreig. Er nad wyf yn credu bod yn rhaid siarad Cymraeg er mwyn bod yn wir Gymro, credaf fod yr iaith Gymraeg mor sylfaenol bwysig i genedl a hunaniaeth y Cymry ag yw gwaed dynol i fywyd dynol. Y realiti noeth hwn ynglŷn â materion yr iaith Gymraeg sydd weithiau'n eu gwneud mor gynhennus.

There has been a great deal of progress over the past quarter of a century. We have seen the birth and development of a Welsh language television channel, the passage of the Welsh Language Act 1993, the creation of a Welsh Language Board, and, most important of all, the development of Welsh as part of the core curriculum; all delivered by Conservative Governments. In passing, I want to say how pleased I am that Lord Crickhowell is, at long last, beginning to receive the recognition that he deserves for the crucial role that he has played, alongside Lord Roberts of Conwy, in transforming the prospects for our language. There can be no doubt whatsoever that the increase in the

Gwnaethpwyd llawer iawn o gynnydd dros y chwarter canrif diwethaf. Yr ydym wedi gweld geni a datblygu sianel deledu Gymraeg, Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 yn cael ei phasio, creu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, ac, yn bwysicaf oll, datblygu'r Gymraeg fel rhan o'r cwricwlwm craidd; pob un wedi ei wireddu gan Lywodraethau Ceidwadol. Wrth fynd heibio, yr wyf am ddweud mor falch ydyf fod Arglwydd Crucywel, o'r diwedd, yn dechrau cael y gydnabyddiaeth y mae'n ei haeddu am y rôl hanfodol y mae wedi ei chwarae, ochr yn ochr â'r Arglwydd Roberts o Gonwy, wrth drawsnewid y rhagolygon i'n hiaith. Ni ellir amau o gwbl nad yw'r cynnydd yn y ganran o'r boblogaeth sy'n

percentage of the population that can speak Welsh, reported in the last census and reversing a century of decline, is attributable to actions by Conservative Governments, albeit with cross-party support.

I would have expected the National Assembly for Wales to have built on this success, but I do not believe that it has done so. There was a good start. The Culture Committee, of which I was then a member, spent a year laying out the groundwork, with only the rare intrusion of partisan politics. 'Iaith Pawb', the Government's national action plan, followed and promised much, but it has not delivered where it matters. Of course, some good things have happened. It could hardly be otherwise, bearing in mind the massive increase in tax and spend that we have seen over recent years. However, the key test is whether anything has happened that would not have happened had there not been a National Assembly.

It is great that 20,000 people are learning to speak Welsh. It is great for morale and for understanding how important the issue is across the nation. However, this will have little impact on the long-term sustainability of the language. Of course it is right and proper that passports—whether for horses or humans—and various communications should be bilingual. That matters for the status of the language, but it will not increase the actual use of Welsh or the number of Welsh speakers. I am deeply disappointed that the Welsh Language Board is being abolished. It is a hugely damaging setback. It sacrifices political consensus on language issues at the altar of ideology. Bringing the delivery of language policy back into the front line of politics will inject new bitterness into debates about the language, particularly when we are all agreed that from 2007 the politics of the National Assembly should become unambiguously adversarial.

The decision raises important questions that others have touched on. How are we going to develop new ideas on how to progress language policy? The Minister's idea of a language forum meeting just twice a year changes from being of little value to almost

siarad Cymraeg, yr adroddwyd amdano yn y cyfrifiad diwethaf gan wrthdroi canrif o ddirywiad, i'w briodoli i weithredoedd Llywodraethau Ceidwadol, er bod hynny gyda chefnogaeth drawsbleidiol.

Byddwn wedi disgwyl i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru fod wedi adeiladu ar y llwyddiant hwn, ond ni chredaf ei fod wedi gwneud hynny. Cafwyd dechrau da. Treuliodd y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, yr oeddwn yn aelod ohono ar y pryd, flwyddyn yn gosod y seiliau, heb i wleidyddiaeth bleidiol ddod i'r wyneb ond yn anaml. Yna daeth 'Iaith Pawb', cynllun gweithredu cenedlaethol y Llywodraeth, gan addo llawer, ond nid yw wedi cyflawni lle y mae'n cyfrif. Wrth gwrs, mae rhai pethau da wedi digwydd. Prin y gallai fod fel arall, o gofio am y cynnydd enfawr mewn trethi a gwariant yr ydym wedi ei weld dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, y prawf allweddol yw a oes unrhyw beth wedi digwydd na fyddai wedi digwydd pe na bai Cynulliad Cenedlaethol?

Mae'n wych bod 20,000 o bobl yn dysgu'r Gymraeg. Mae'n wych o ran morâl ac er mwyn deall mor bwysig yw'r mater hwn ar draws y genedl. Fodd bynnag, ni chaiff hyn fawr o effaith ar gynaliadwyedd hirdymor yr iaith. Wrth gwrs ei bod yn iawn ac yn briodol i basbortau—boed y rheini i geffylau neu bobl—a gwahanol ddogfennau fod yn ddwyieithog. Mae hynny'n bwysig o ran statws yr iaith, ond ni fydd yn cynyddu'r defnydd gwirioneddol o'r Gymraeg na nifer y siaradwyr Cymraeg. Yr wyf yn hynod siomedig bod Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn cael ei ddileu. Mae'n gam yn ôl eithriadol o niweidiol. Mae'n aberthu consensws gwleidyddol ar faterion iaith ar allor ideoleg. Bydd dod â gweithredu polisi iaith yn ôl i reng flaen gwleidyddiaeth yn peri bod chwerwder o'r newydd ynglŷn â dadleuon am yr iaith, yn enwedig pan ydym i gyd yn gytûn y dylai gwleidyddiaeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ddod yn wleidyddiaeth bleidiol mewn modd diamwys o 2007 ymlaen.

Mae'r penderfyniad yn codi cwestiynau pwysig y mae eraill wedi cyffwrdd â hwy. Sut yr ydym yn mynd i ddatblygu syniadau newydd ynghylch sut y mae symud polisi iaith yn ei flaen? Mae syniad y Gweinidog o fforwm iaith yn cwrdd ddwywaith y

no value at all when we discover that he intends to chair it. Abolition of the language board will leave a void in policy planning that his fforwm iaith is not going to fill. We have no idea what form regulation will take in future, but it would be true to form if it turns out to be some tame and toothless tiger run by a party hack. There must be a strong and independent regulator. Practically the only way to transform Wales into a bilingual nation and achieve the linguistic shift that some Members have referred to in the debate is through Welsh-medium education at nursery and infant level, concentrating resources and effort on enabling children to become confidently bilingual at the earliest possible age. Education policy is crucial. We have not seen the necessary degree of progress in this area. If we are serious about a genuinely bilingual Wales, achieving what the Minister says that he wants to achieve, we must ensure that the future of the language, as well as financial considerations, features in every decision made about closing primary schools.

Fundamental to being a Conservative is respect for our history, including cultural and linguistic traditions and for diversity whereby individuals can live their lives as they wish. I am proud of the part that my party has played in transforming the prospects of the language, and I am certain that we are committed to exactly the same goal in the future.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Llongyfarchaf Alun Pugh a'r dysgwyr eraill sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl hon, a dadleuon eraill yn y Siambr, drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae eu hymrwymiad i'r iaith yn eithriadol o bwysig ac mae'n cynnig arweiniad ac ysbrydoliaeth.

Yr oedd cyhoeddi 'Iaith Pawb' yn ddigwyddiad pwysig iawn, fel y dywedodd Jenny Randerson. Mae'n ddogfen radical iawn. Yn anffodus, ers ei chyhoeddi, nid oes fawr ddim wedi digwydd o ran creu strategaeth glir ar gyfer creu twf ieithyddol yng Nghymru. Derbyniaf ymrwymiad y Gweinidog; mae wedi ailadrodd ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i greu twf ieithyddol a

flwyddyn yn unig yn newid o fod heb fawr o werth i ddim gwerth o gwbl bron pan ddeallwn ei fod ef yn bwriadu ei gadeirio. Bydd dileu bwrdd yr iaith yn gadael gwagle ym maes cynllunio polisi nad yw ei fforwm iaith yn mynd i'w lenwi. Nid oes gennym ddim syniad ar ba ffurf y ceir rheoleiddio i'r dyfodol, ond byddai'n unol â'r disgwyl pe bai'n rhyw deigr dof, heb ddannedd, yn cael ei redeg gan un o gŵn bach y blaid. Yr unig ffordd bron o drawsnewid Cymru yn genedl ddwyieithog a gwireddu'r shifft ieithyddol y mae rhai Aelodau wedi cyfeirio ato yn y ddadl yw drwy addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar lefel feithrin a babanod, gan ganolbwyntio'r adnoddau a'r ymdrech ar alluogi plant i ddod yn hyderus ddwyieithog yn yr oedran cynharaf posibl. Mae'r polisi addysg yn dyngedfennol. Nid ydym wedi gweld y cynnydd sy'n angenrheidiol yn y maes hwn. Os ydym o ddifrif ynghylch Cymru wirioneddol ddwyieithog, gan gyflawni'r hyn y dywed y Gweinidog ei fod am ei gyflawni, rhaid inni sicrhau bod dyfodol yr iaith, yn ogystal ag ystyriaethau ariannol, yn rhan o bob penderfyniad a wneir ynghylch cau ysgolion cynradd.

Elfen hanfodol o fod yn Geidwadwr yw parch tuag at ein hanes, gan gynnwys traddodiadau diwylliannol ac ieithyddol ac at amrywiaeth fel bod unigolion yn cael byw eu bywydau fel y mynnant. Yr wyf yn falch o'r rhan y mae fy mhlaid wedi ei chwarae i drawsnewid rhagolygon yr iaith, ac yr wyf yn sicr ein bod wedi ymrwymo i ymgyrredd at yr un nod yn union yn y dyfodol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I congratulate Alun Pugh and the other Welsh learners who have contributed to this debate, and to other debates in the Chamber, through the medium of Welsh. Their commitment to the language is extremely important and it provides encouragement and leadership.

The publication of 'Iaith Pawb' was an extremely important occasion, as Jenny Randerson said. It is a very radical document. Unfortunately, since its publication, very little has happened in terms of developing a clear strategy to create linguistic growth in Wales. I accept the Minister's commitment; he has reiterated the Government's commitment to creating linguistic growth and

Chymru ddwyieithog, ond nid yw wedi esbonio sut y mae'n bwriadu gwneud hynny. Hwyrach y gallwch ddweud wrthym, Weinidog, sut y bwriadwch greu twf ieithyddol yng Nghymru. Sut yr ydych yn bwriadu mynd i'r afael â'r newidiadau demograffig sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd lle mae cymunedau oedd yn draddodiadol Gymraeg eu hiaith bellach yn edwino a phobl yn symud i ardaloedd sydd yn llawer mwy Seisnig?

A dderbyniwch fod pob cynllunydd iaith yn derbyn bod y lliaws tyngedfennol yn egwyddor gwbl sylfaenol o ran cynnal a chadw iaith? A esboniwch beth a wnewch i sicrhau bod lliaws tyngedfennol o bobl yn siarad y Gymraeg o ddydd o ddydd a'i bod yn iaith hyfyw a gaiff ei derbyn a'i defnyddio yn naturiol ym mhob rhan o Gymru?

Mae rhai Aelodau wedi sôn am y twf mewn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Croesawaf hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gan y Llywodraeth strategaeth glir ar gyfer cynyddu y nifer o bobl sy'n siarad yr iaith drwy gyfrwng addysg. Mae'n rhaid buddsoddi mewn addysg feithrin a sicrhau bod addysg gynradd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar gael, ond beth yr ydych yn ei wneud am y ffaith ein bod yn colli miloedd o blant sydd wedi derbyn addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg ar 1 Medi bob blwyddyn oherwydd nad oes dilyniant i'r sector uwchradd? A dderbyniwch fod angen continwwm ar gyfer yr iaith Gymraeg sy'n mynd drwy'r sector meithrin, ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd, ac addysg uwch ac addysg bellach os ydym o ddifrif ynghylch greu y twf ieithyddol hwn?

Bu i lawer ohonom weithio'n eithriadol o galed i gael consensws ar yr iaith Gymraeg. Hoffwn allu credu eich ymrwymiad i greu Cymru ddwyieithog a thwf ieithyddol yng Nghymru, ond nid oes arwydd, o'r hyn yr ydych wedi ei ddweud heddiw nac yn y ddogfen hon, eich bod yn bwriadu gweithredu ar hynny. Mae ewyllys da ac mae prosiectau ar waith, ac yr ydym yn croesawu hynny. Derbyniaf fod gennych lawer o fwriadau da ar gyfer yr iaith Gymraeg, ond nid yw bwriadau da bob amser yn arwain at weithredu. Os ydych o ddifrif ynglŷn â'r iaith Gymraeg, mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth

a bilingual Wales, but he has not explained how he intends to do that. Perhaps you could tell us, Minister, how you intend to create linguistic growth in Wales. How are you going to tackle the demographic changes that are taking place in Wales whereby communities that were traditionally Welsh-speaking are now languishing and people are moving to areas that are far more Anglicised?

Do you accept that every language planner accepts that the critical mass is a fundamental principle in maintaining and sustaining a language? Will you explain what you are going to do to ensure that you have that critical mass of people who speak Welsh on a day-to-day basis and that it is a viable language that is accepted and used naturally in every part of Wales?

Some Members have spoken about the growth in Welsh-medium education. I welcome that. However the Government does not have a clear strategy for increasing the number of Welsh speakers through education. We must invest in nursery education and ensure that primary education is available through the medium of Welsh, but what are you doing about the fact that, on 1 September each year, we lose thousands of children who have received Welsh-medium education because there is no continuity into the secondary sector? Do you accept that we require a Welsh-language continuum through the nursery sector, primary and secondary schools and on to higher and further education if we are serious about creating this linguistic growth?

Many of us have worked extremely hard to achieve consensus on the Welsh language. I would like to believe your commitment to creating a bilingual Wales and linguistic growth in Wales, but there is no indication, from what you have said today or in the document, that you intend to implement that. There is goodwill and projects are ongoing, and we welcome that. I acknowledge that you may be full of good intentions for the Welsh language, but good intentions do not always lead to action. If you are serious about the Welsh language, the Government must adopt a clear strategy that is based on language

fabwysiadu strategaeth glir wedi ei seilio ar gynllunio ieithyddol, sy'n wyddor fanwl gywir. Mae modd gwneud hyn drwy gynllunio ieithyddol, ond nid ydych wedi dweud dim heddiw, ac nid oes dim yr ydym wedi ei weld o ran cynnydd ar 'Iaith Pawb', yn dangos eich bod o ddifrif o gwbl ynghylch y broses o gynyddu y nifer o siaradwyr Cymraeg a throi'r dyhead y dywedwch sydd gennych o gael Cymru ddwyieithog yn realiti.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): We started with some interesting contributions by the Liberal Democrats that show that they do not really understand the whole agenda for the reform of the quangos. The quangos do not keep watch on elected politicians; it is the other way around. That is the problem with the quango state. Accountability for policy rests in this Chamber. It rests with this Government—

Jenny Randerson: Will you give way?

Alun Pugh: I will not as I am short on time.

Jenny Randerson: Will you give way?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. He is not giving way.

Alun Pugh: I have been told by the Deputy Presiding Officer that we are short on time.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This debate can carry on until 6 p.m.. After that, I will call a vote.

Alun Pugh: Accountability for this policy rests in this Chamber with this Government and this Minister. If the electorate does not like the policy, there is an opportunity to change it, which is not the case with the quangos.
5.50 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: Minister, you know very well that it is a legal fact that the Welsh Language Board has a legal obligation in relation to public bodies in Wales and is legally empowered to make observations

planning, which is an exact science. This can be done through language planning, but nothing that you have told us today, and nothing that we have seen in terms of the progress on 'Iaith Pawb', shows that you are serious in any way about the process of increasing the number of Welsh speakers and making the aspiration that you claim to have of creating a bilingual Wales a reality.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Dechreuasom gyda rhai cyfraniadau diddorol gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sy'n dangos nad ydynt mewn gwirionedd yn deall yr agenda yn ei chyfanrwydd i ddiwygio'r cwangos. Nid y cwangos sy'n cadw golwg ar wleidyddion etholedig; y gwrthwyneb sy'n wir. Hynny yw'r broblem gyda'r wladwriaeth gwango. I'r Siambr hon y mae atebolrwydd am bolisi'n perthyn. Gan y Llywodraeth hon y mae'n—

Jenny Randerson: A wnewch ildio?

Alun Pugh: Na wna, gan fy mod yn brin o amser.

Jenny Randerson: A wnewch ildio?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw am ildio.

Alun Pugh: Mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi dweud wrthyf ein bod yn brin o amser.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Gall y ddadl hon barhau tan 6 p.m.. Ar ôl hynny, byddaf yn galw am bleidlais.

Alun Pugh: Gan y Llywodraeth hon a'r Gweinidog hwn yn y Siambr hon y mae atebolrwydd am y polisi hwn. Os nad yw'r etholwyr yn hoffi'r polisi, yna cânt gyfle i'w newid, ond nid yw hynny'n wir am gwangos.

Jenny Randerson: Weinidog, gwyddoch o'r gorau ei bod yn ffaith gyfreithiol bod gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ymrwymiad cyfreithiol mewn perthynas â chyrrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru a bod ganddo

about the Welsh Assembly Government.

Alun Pugh: Nothing that we do as a Government, be it in education—and the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has made that very clear—or in any other area of policy will lead to a dilution of our long-term commitment to a bilingual Wales.

Finally, on your point about passports, I accept entirely that you tried very hard indeed, but it is this Government that has delivered on bilingual passports. Owen John, what can I say to you—

Lisa Francis *rose*—

Alun Pugh: We are tight on time, so, I am sorry, but I will have to continue.

Owen John started by telling us about what he believed was some kind of conspiracy to fake the census statistics. There is no evidence of that. I agree with him that Welsh-medium schools do a very good job, and I certainly wish that many more parents who have the ability to speak both our national languages would pass that gift on to their children. In the areas of education, there is a great deal of financial support, which is part of that £28 million package of additional investment in the language. A great deal of financial support is going towards education, not least in terms of financing the small army of 20,000 adults, and it is good to see the additional financial support for learning sabbaticals, on which the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will be making an announcement in more detail tomorrow.

I will clear up the confusion that you seem to have, Lisa, about the dyfarnydd. The dyfarnydd will not be a language champion. The responsibility for being the champion of the Welsh language rests here in the Chamber.

Lisa Francis *rose*—

bwerau cyfreithiol i wneud sylwadau ynghylch Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Alun Pugh: Ni fydd dim yr ydym yn ei wneud fel Llywodraeth, boed mewn addysg—ac mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi gwneud hynny'n ddigon eglur—nac mewn unrhyw agwedd arall ar bolisi yn arwain at lastwreiddio ein hymrwymiad hirdymor i Gymru ddwyieithog.

Yn olaf, ynglŷn â'ch pwynt ynghylch pasbortau, yr wyf yn derbyn yn llwyr eich bod wedi ymdrechu'n deg iawn, ond y Llywodraeth hon sydd wedi sicrhau pasbortau dwyieithog. Owen John, beth y gallaf ei ddweud wrthyf—

Lisa Francis *a gododd*—

Alun Pugh: Mae amser yn brin, mae'n ddrwg gennyf ond bydd rhaid imi fwrw ymlaen.

Dechreuodd Owen John drwy ddweud wrthym am yr hyn yr oedd yn credu ei fod yn rhyw fath o gynllwyn i ffugio ystadegau'r cyfrifiad. Nid oes dim tystiolaeth o hynny. Yr wyf yn cytuno ag ef fod ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn gwneud gwaith da iawn, ac yn sicr hoffwn weld rhagor o rieni sydd â'r gallu i siarad ein dwy iaith genedlaethol yn trosglwyddo'r gallu hwnnw i'w plant. Ym meysydd addysg, ceir cefnogaeth ariannol sylweddol iawn, sy'n rhan o'r pecyn £28 miliwn hwnnw o fuddsoddiad ychwanegol yn yr iaith. Mae llawer o gymorth ariannol yn mynd tuag at addysg, gan gynnwys ariannu'r fyddin fechan o 20,000 o oedolion, ac mae'n braf gweld y cymorth ariannol ychwanegol tuag at gyfnodau dysgu sabothol, rhywbeth y bydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn gwneud cyhoeddiad mwy manwl arno yfory.

Yr wyf am ddatrys eich dryswch, Lisa, ynglŷn â'r dyfarnydd. Nid hyrwyddwr yr iaith fydd y dyfarnydd. Mae'r cyfrifoldeb dros hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg yma yn y Siambr.

Lisa Francis *a gododd*—

Alun Pugh: I am explaining to you and responding to the issue that you raised. The role of the dyfarnydd is essentially a quasi-judicial role, it is highly restricted and it is an adjudication role in the event of former complaints not being resolved lower down in the chain. It is, therefore, better to put that with an independent adjudicator, rather than with a politician.

On the closure of Welsh-medium schools, seven new Welsh-medium schools have been opened. Welsh-medium schools have opened in all parts of Wales over the last few years, which include places such as the Vale of Glamorgan, Cardiff, Monmouthshire, Swansea, Powys and Caerphilly. Clearly, people who say such things have very little grasp of the demographics of population in Wales today. Denise Idris Jones is right that there must be more opportunities for schoolchildren to use the language after 3.30 p.m., which is why I stressed in my remit letter to the Sports Council for Wales the need to provide more healthy sporting opportunities in both our national languages.

Dywedaf rywbeth wrth Leighton Andrews ynglŷn â'r eisteddfod genedlaethol. Yr wyf yn hoff o'r eisteddfod, ac edrychaf ymlaen at fy ymweliad â'r eisteddfod fis nesaf. Credaf y gall yr eisteddfod genedlaethol gyfrannu at Gymru ddwyieithog. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i bawb sylweddoli na chaiff sic wag ei rhoi i'r eisteddfod.

Finally, you do not need to apologise, Mark, for not speaking Welsh. The Tories need to make many apologies. They need to apologise for the cuts they made last time around in culture spending. They should apologise not just to Welsh speakers, but to everybody in Wales, for opposing the national minimum wage, which safeguards thousands of my constituents, and, not least, they need to apologise for their assault upon communities in Wales, and upon my father's union, the National Union of Mineworkers. The Tories are not fit to clean the boots of the members of the National Union of Mineworkers, but you do not need to apologise, Mark, for not speaking both our national languages.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn esbonio i chi ac yn ymateb i'r mater a godwyd gennych. Yn ei hanfod mae rôl y dyfarnydd yn un lled-farnwrol, mae'n gyfyngedig iawn ac mae'n rôl ddyfarnu os na ellir datrys cwynion yn is i lawr y gadwyn. Mae'n well, felly, rhoi hynny dan ofal swyddog dyfarnu annibynnol, yn hytrach na gwleidydd.

Ynglŷn â chau ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg, mae saith o ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg wedi eu hagog ym mhob rhan o Gymru yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, sy'n cynnwys ardaloedd megis Bro Morgannwg, Caerdydd, sir Fynwy, Abertawe, Powys a Chaerffili. Mae'n amlwg nad oes gan y rhai sy'n dweud y fath bethau fawr o glem am ddemograffeg poblogaeth Cymru heddiw. Mae Denise Idris Jones yn gywir wrth ddweud bod rhaid cael rhagor o gyfleoedd i blant ysgol ddefnyddio'r iaith ar ôl 3.30 p.m., a dyna pam y pwysleisiais yn fy llythyr cylch gwaith at Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yr angen i ddarparu rhagor o gyfleoedd i gael chwaraeon sy'n hybu iechyd drwy gyfrwng ein dwy iaith genedlaethol.

I will say something to Leighton Andrews about the national eisteddfod. I like the eisteddfod, and I look forward to my visit to the eisteddfod next month. I believe that the national eisteddfod can contribute to the creation of a bilingual nation. However, everyone must realise that a blank cheque will not be given to the eisteddfod.

Yn olaf, nid oes raid i chi ymddiheuro, Mark, am nad ydych yn siarad Cymraeg. Mae angen i'r Torïaid ymddiheuro am nifer o bethau. Mae angen iddynt ymddiheuro am y toriadau a wnaethpwyd ganddynt mewn gwariant ar ddiwylliant y tro diwethaf. Dylent ymddiheuro nid yn unig i siaradwyr Cymraeg, ond i bawb yng Nghymru, am wrthwynebu'r isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol, sy'n diogelu miloedd o fy etholwyr, a, hefyd, mae angen iddynt ymddiheuro am eu hymosodiad ar gymunedau yng Nghymru, ac ar undeb fy nhad, Undeb Cenedlaethol y Glowyr. Nid yw'r Torïaid yn deilwng i lanhau esgidiau aelodau Undeb Cenedlaethol y Glowyr, ond nid oes angen i chi ymddiheuro, Mark, am beidio â siarad ein dwy iaith genedlaethol.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.**Amendment 1: For 22, 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
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.**Amendment 2: For 22, 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
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John

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

Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 3: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Bourne, Nick
German, Michael
Davies, Glyn
Randerson, Jenny
Burnham, Eleanor
Francis, Lisa
Cairns, Alun
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Black, Peter
Williams, Kirsty
Jones, Laura Anne
Williams, Brynle
Bates, Mick

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
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
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, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 4: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:

The following Members voted for:

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

The following Members voted against:

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 5: For 22, 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
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

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

Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 6: For 21, 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
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 7: For 22, 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
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred

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

Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 8: For 21, 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
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 9: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 10: For 22, 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
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

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

Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 11: For 22, 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
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 12: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 12: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle

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
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John

Williams, Kirsty

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, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 13: O blaid 14, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 13: For 14, Abstain 8, 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
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Randerson, Jenny
 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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2511): O blaid 35, Ymatal 14, Yn erbyn 2.
Motion (NDM2511): For 35, Abstain 14, Against 2.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
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
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Jones, Alun Ffred

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

Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael

Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle

*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 6.02 p.m.
 The meeting ended at 6.02 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)