



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

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Wednesday, 9 November 2005**

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

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

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

Cwestiynau ar Lywodraeth Leol i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions on Local Government to the Finance Minister

Diogelwch ar Draethau Cymru Safety on Welsh Beaches

Q1 Mark Isherwood: What are local authorities doing to ensure safety on Welsh beaches? OAQ0429(LGPS)

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): Beach safety is the responsibility of the owner of the beach, usually a local authority, which has powers to make bye-laws under public health legislation. The Health and Safety Executive, or a local authority, is the enforcing authority for certain health and safety matters in relation to beach activities.

Mark Isherwood: During my visit this summer to the new DangerPoint centre in Talacre, the issue of beach safety was raised with me, following the tragic loss of life at the Welsh seaside this summer. I was subsequently advised that this matter must be referred to you as the Minister responsible for local government. How will you address this, and will you take action to implement an all-Wales beach safety policy, and as they propose, possibly a common flag system recognisable to all, acting, where appropriate, with your colleagues in Westminster?

Sue Essex: Ieuan Wyn Jones has also written to me about this issue. It is a serious issue, and, like everyone, I was extremely upset to hear about what happened in Anglesey. It is not a devolved issue, and is primarily a matter for the local authorities and the Health and Safety Executive. I have, however, approached the organisation of the recreation and leisure officers in Wales, which is meeting tomorrow, and have asked it to consider this issue. The point that you are making about whether we want to see this approached in a more systematic way is an

C1 Mark Isherwood: Beth mae awdurdodau lleol yn ei wneud i sicrhau diogelwch ar draethau Cymru? OAQ0429(LGPS)

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cyfrifoldeb perchennog y traeth, sef awdurdod lleol fel arfer, yw diogelwch ar draeth, ac mae ganddo bwerau i lunio is-ddeddfau o dan ddeddfwriaeth iechyd y cyhoedd. Yr Awdurdod Gweithredol Iechyd a Diogelwch, neu awdurdod lleol, yw'r awdurdod gorfodi ar gyfer rhai materion iechyd a diogelwch penodol o ran gweithgareddau ar draethau.

Mark Isherwood: Yn ystod fy ymweliad yr haf hwn â chanolfan newydd DangerPoint yn Nhalacre, codwyd mater diogelwch ar draethau, yn dilyn marwolaeth drasig yn y cyrchfan glan môr hwnnw yr haf hwn. Dywedwyd wrthyf wedi hynny bod yn rhaid cyfeirio'r mater hwn atoch chi fel y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am lywodraeth leol. Sut y byddwch yn ymdrin â hyn, ac a fyddwch yn cymryd camau i weithredu polisi diogelwch traethau i Gymru gyfan, ac fel y cynigir ganddynt, o bosibl system gyffredin o faneri a fydd yn gyfarwydd i bawb, gan weithredu, lle bydd yn briodol, gyda'ch cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan?

Sue Essex: Mae Ieuan Wyn Jones hefyd wedi ysgrifennu ataf ar y mater hwn. Mae'n fater difrifol, ac fel pawb, yr oeddwn yn drist iawn o glywed yr hyn a ddigwyddodd ar Ynys Môn. Nid yw'n fater sydd wedi ei ddatganoli, a chyfrifoldeb yr awdurdodau lleol a'r Awdurdod Gweithredol Iechyd a Diogelwch ydyw yn bennaf. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi cysylltu â'r sefydliad swyddogion hamdden yng Nghymru, sy'n cyfarfod yfory, ac wedi gofyn iddo ystyried y mater hwn. Mae'r pwynt a wnewch o ran a ydym am ystyried y mater hwn mewn ffordd fwy

interesting and fair one. I will wait to hear from the organisation; it will report back to me after its discussion tomorrow.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I am grateful to you for taking an interest in this matter. As you know, this follows the death of the 12-year-old girl at Llanddwyn beach in Anglesey during the summer. We were concerned to learn that the employment of guards on beaches across Wales was patchy. Some local authorities do it systematically, and others do not, even those that have significant numbers of popular beaches in their area, such as Anglesey. I understand that this is primarily an issue for local authorities, but would it be helpful for you to indicate that the Government would favour a positive approach by local authorities to beach safety officers, and what financial assistance might be made available to help them in undertaking that important work?

Sue Essex: I do not think that this is necessarily an issue of us in central Government giving money—I know that you like to think so—because, as Mark suggested, in some areas there is full coverage. I will undertake to have discussions with the group that I mentioned—I know that both Anglesey and Gwynedd representatives will attend that meeting—and see whether, as a result of that discussion, we can take forward something that is much more systematic. I use the word ‘systematic’ because we have been shown that, if some good is to come of this, we perhaps need to think strategically about how to get a more systematic approach to lifeguarding and information. It occurs to me that many young children see the sand and water as being very friendly, and are not necessarily aware of the dangers involved. Therefore, there are issues relating to education and signage, as well as lifeguarding, as you say. The other point that I would mention is that I checked before coming here whether the blue flag scheme includes health and safety issues, and I am told that it does not. It largely relates to bathing water quality. There may be something more we can do there in relation to an accreditation system.

systemataidd yn bwynt diddorol a theg. Arhosaf i glywed gan y sefydliad; bydd yn adrodd yn ôl ataf yn dilyn ei drafodaeth yfory.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am gymryd diddordeb yn y mater hwn. Fel y gwyddoch, mae’n dilyn marwolaeth merch 12 oed ar draeth Llanddwyn ar Ynys Môn yn ystod yr haf. Yr oeddem yn pryderu o glywed bod cyflogi swyddogion achub bywyd ar draethau ledled Cymru yn amrywio. Mae rhai awdurdodau lleol yn gwneud hynny’n systemataidd, ond nid eraill, hyd yn oed y rheini lle mae niferoedd sylweddol o draethau poblogaidd yn eu hardal, megis Ynys Môn. Deallaf mai mater i awdurdodau lleol yw hwn yn bennaf, ond a fyddai’n ddefnyddiol ichi nodi y byddai’r Llywodraeth o blaid ymagwedd gadarnhaol gan awdurdodau lleol tuag at gael swyddogion diogelwch ar draethau, a pha gymorth ariannol y gellid ei roi iddynt i’w helpu i ymgymryd â’r gwaith pwysig hwnnw?

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn credu bod hwn o reidrwydd yn fater i ni yn y Llywodraeth ganolog roi arian—gwn eich bod yn hoffi meddwl hynny—oherwydd, fel yr awgrymodd Mark, mewn rhai ardaloedd mae yna wasanaeth llawn. Addawaf gynnal trafodaethau gyda’r grŵp a grybwyllais—gwn y bydd cynrychiolwyr Ynys Môn a Gwynedd yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod hwnnw—i weld a allwn, o ganlyniad i’r drafodaeth honno, ddatblygu rhywbeth sydd lawer yn fwy systemataidd. Defnyddiaf y gair ‘systemataidd’ gan ein bod wedi gweld, os oes rhyw ddaioni i ddod o hyn, efallai fod angen inni feddwl yn strategol am y ffordd i sicrhau ymagwedd fwy systemataidd tuag wasanaeth achub bywyd a rhoi gwybodaeth. Tybiaf fod nifer o blant ifanc yn credu bod y tywod a’r dŵr yn bethau cyfeillgar iawn, ac nad ydynt o reidrwydd yn ymwybodol o’r peryglon sy’n gysylltiedig â hwy. Felly, mae yna faterion o ran addysg ac arwyddion, yn ogystal â gwasanaeth achub bywyd, fel y dywedwch. Y pwynt arall yr hoffwn ei grybwyll yw fy mod wedi holi cyn dod yma a yw’r cynllun baner las yn cynnwys materion iechyd a diogelwch, a dywedwyd wrthyf nad ydyw. Mae’n ymwneud i raddau helaeth ag ansawdd dŵr ymdrochi. Efallai fod rhywbeth

mwy y gallwn ei wneud o ran system achredu.

Y Llywydd: Cyn i mi alw yr ail gwestiwn, yn ôl ein harfer, mae'n blesur gennyf gydnabod a chrosawu dirprwyaeth o grŵp cyfeillion seneddol y Deyrnas Unedig a Ciwba, o Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Ciwba, sy'n ymweld â ni heddiw. Croeso mawr. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

The Presiding Officer: Before I call the second question, according to our custom, it gives me pleasure to welcome a delegation from the UK-Cuba parliamentary friendship group, from the Cuban National Assembly, who are visiting us today. A warm welcome to you. [*Applause.*]

Gwasanaethau Lleol Dwyrain Casnewydd Local Services in Newport East

Q2 John Griffiths: What measures has the Minister taken to support Newport East in improving the local services it delivers since 2003? OAQ0428(LGPS)

C2 John Griffiths: Pa fesurau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cymryd er 2003 i gefnogi Dwyrain Casnewydd yn y gwaith o wella'r gwasanaethau lleol a ddarperir ganddo? OAQ0428 (LGPS)

Sue Essex: First, let me also welcome the group from Cuba.

Sue Essex: Yn gyntaf, gadewch i mi hefyd groesawu'r grŵp o Giwba.

I concluded a policy agreement with Newport City Council in September 2004, setting out the improvements the council has agreed with the Welsh Assembly Government that it will deliver by 2007. The council's performance in 2004-05 was sufficiently strong for it to receive the second instalment of the performance incentive grant, totalling almost £1.5 million.

Trefnais gytundeb polisi gyda Chyngor Dinas Casnewydd ym mis Medi 2004, yn nodi'r gwelliannau y mae'r cyngor wedi cytuno gyda Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru y bydd yn eu cyflawni erbyn 2007. Yr oedd perfformiad y Cyngor yn 2004-05 yn ddigon cryf iddo gael ail randaliad o'r grant cymell perfformiad, sef cyfanswm o bron i £1.5 miliwn.

John Griffiths: One important development has been the southern distributor road, which has taken a lot of traffic off streets around Corporation Road in Newport East and vastly improved the local transport system. Would you agree that that has been a huge step forward, and that it was only possible because of a strong and meaningful partnership between the local authority and the Welsh Assembly Government?

John Griffiths: Un datblygiad pwysig fu'r ffordd ddsbarthu ddeheuol, sydd wedi tynnu llawer o'r traffig oddi ar strydoedd o amgylch Corporation Road yn Nwyrain Casnewydd, ac wedi gwella'r system drafnidiaeth leol yn sylweddol. A fydddech yn cytuno bod hwnnw wedi bod yn gam enfawr ymlaen, a'i fod yn bosibl dim ond oherwydd partneriaeth gref ac ystyrlon rhwng yr awdurdod lleol a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru?

Sue Essex: That major road construction work was an Assembly private finance initiative project. I believe that it was worth more than £90 million. The important point is that local authorities have a strong economic development role, and Newport has a great interest in this. As you rightly said, there is a swathe of land in the southern end of Newport that could form a major development area. I know that the southern distributor road was designed to unlock that

Sue Essex: Un o brosiectau menter cyllid preifat y Cynulliad oedd y gwaith pwysig hwnnw i adeiladu'r ffordd. Credaf ei fod yn werth dros £90 miliwn. Y pwynt pwysig yw bod gan awdurdodau lleol rôl gref mewn datblygu economaidd, ac mae gan Gasnewydd ddiddordeb mawr yn hyn. Fel y dywedaso, yn hollol gywir, mae darn helaeth o dir ym mhen deheuol Casnewydd a allai fod yn ardal ddatblygu bwysig. Gwn fod y ffordd ddsbarthu ddeheuol wedi ei

land and its potential. I am glad that we have been able to contribute to that.

William Graham: You would expect John Griffiths to bowl you underarm, and I have no doubt that that was the intention of his congratulatory question. Would you, however, acknowledge that it is estimated that £46 million is required in Newport to resurface roads, including those leading from the wonderful new distributor road?

Sue Essex: Whether the question was underarm or overarm, it was certainly a nice bowl, as it allows us to say that more than £90 million was invested. I know that, across Wales, not just in Newport, there is an issue of regenerating and refurbishing, and, in some cases, replacing, existing roads. That is why, a few years ago, we funded the production of asset management registers by local authorities. They did not previously exist. Local authorities can look to what has to be renewed systematically—I use that word again—rather than use the traditional patch-and-mend approach.

chynllunio er mwyn datgloi'r tir hwnnw a'i botensial. Mae'n dda gennyf ein bod wedi gallu cyfrannu at hynny.

William Graham: Byddech wedi disgwyl i John Griffiths roi pelen hawdd ichi, ac nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth nad dyna oedd bwriad ei gwestiwn canmoliaethus. Fodd bynnag, a fyddech yn cydnabod bod angen amcangyfrif o £46 miliwn yng Nghasnewydd er mwyn ailosod wyneb ffyrdd, gan gynnwys y rheini sy'n arwain o'r ffordd ddsbarthu newydd wych?

Sue Essex: Pa un a oedd y cwestiwn yn belen hawdd neu beidio, yr oedd yn sicr yn gwestiwn pleserus, gan ei fod yn caniatáu inni ddweud bod dros £90 miliwn wedi'i fuddsoddi. Gwn, ledled Cymru, nid yn unig yng Nghasnewydd, fod angen adnewyddu ac ailosod y ffyrdd presennol, ac mewn rhai achosion fod angen adeiladu ffyrdd newydd. Dyna pam, ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, y bu inni ariannu'r gwaith o gynhyrchu cofrestrau rheoli asedau gan awdurdodau lleol. Nid oeddent yn bodoli cyn hynny. Gall awdurdodau lleol edrych i weld beth y dylid ei adnewyddu yn systemataidd—defnyddiaf y gair hwnnw eto—yn hytrach na defnyddio'r dull traddodiadol o drwsio a chywiro.

Pensiynau Gweithwyr Llywodraeth Leol Pensions of Local Government Employees

Q3 Jocelyn Davies: What discussions has the Minister held recently with local government regarding pensions of local government employees? OAQ0434(LGPS)

Q8 Helen Mary Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the local government pension scheme? OAQ0433(LGPS)

Sue Essex: The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister is responsible for the pension scheme for local government employees in England and Wales. Local government workers have legitimate concerns, about which they have written to me. I will be pursuing these matters with the ODPM.

Jocelyn Davies: That is the interesting point. You say that you will pursue those issues

C3 Jocelyn Davies: Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Gweinidog yn ddiweddar gyda llywodraeth leol ynglŷn â phensiynau gweithwyr llywodraeth leol? OAQ0434(LGPS)

C8 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynllun pensiwn llywodraeth leol? OAQ0433(LGPS)

Sue Essex: Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog sy'n gyfrifol am y cynllun pensiwn ar gyfer gweithwyr llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae gan weithwyr llywodraeth leol bryderon dilys, ac maent wedi ysgrifennu ataf yn eu cylch. Byddaf yn trafod y materion hyn gyda Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog.

Jocelyn Davies: Dyna'r pwynt diddorol. Dywedwch y byddwch yn trafod y materion

with the UK Government, but do you agree with the concerns expressed by local government employees about the removal of the 85 rule, the fact that there will be no protection for existing members, and that there will be an increase in eligibility age from 50 to 55?

Sue Essex: Derek Vaughan, leader of the Welsh Local Government Association, is part of ongoing tripartite discussions on this issue. A Welsh voice is heard there. I do not know about you, but, as a politician, my approach is to imagine how I would feel in that situation. I worked in local government for many years, so I appreciate what is being said. I will ensure that those points are forcibly heard, but, as I say, Derek Vaughan is representing the WLGA in the discussions.

Helen Mary Jones: Would it be correct to assume that your current spending plans to address this matter for 2006-07 assume that that regulation will be in place and that those changes will be made? If that does not happen, as many of us hope, the WLGA has suggested that it will cost us an additional £30 million or £31 million. How will you reflect that in the final budget and in your final local government settlement?

Sue Essex: At the moment, we have put the money in for pensions, and we have a good record on putting money into public sector pensions. The money is deliberately spread over two years to reflect what will happen at the end of these negotiations and to respond to that. The WLGA believes that the budget element introduced this year is fine. We will reflect further when we know the facts next year.

2.10 p.m.

William Graham: If you cast your mind back 20-odd years, you will recall that all local authorities were encouraged to have pension holidays. Many of us argued against that, on the basis that, even if the contributions were not needed at the time, they could at least enhance pensions at a later

hynny gyda Llywodraeth y DU, ond a gytunwch â'r pryderon a fynegir gan weithwyr llywodraeth leol ynghylch diddymi'r rheol 85, y ffaith na fydd unrhyw ddiogelwch i aelodau presennol, ac y bydd yr oed cymhwys o codi o 50 i 55?

Sue Essex: Mae Derek Vaughan, arweinydd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, yn rhan o drafodaethau teiran parhaus ar y mater hwn. Caiff llais Cymru ei glywed yno. Ni wn amdanoch chi, ond fel gwleidydd fy ymagwedd i yw dychmygu sut y byddwn i'n teimlo yn y sefyllfa honno. Bûm yn gweithio mewn llywodraeth leol am flynyddoedd lawer, felly, yr wyf yn sylweddoli'r hyn sy'n cael ei ddweud. Fe sicrhaf y caiff y pwyntiau hynny eu clywed yn rymus, ond fel y dywedaf, mae Derek Vaughan yn cynrychioli CLILC yn y trafodaethau.

Helen Mary Jones: A fyddai'n gywir tybio bod eich cynlluniau gwariant presennol i ymdrin â'r mater hwn ar gyfer 2006-07 yn tybio y bydd y rheoliad hwnnw ar waith ac y gwneir y newidiadau hynny? Os na fydd hynny'n digwydd, fel y mae nifer ohonom yn ei obeithio, mae CLILC wedi awgrymu y bydd yn costio £30 miliwn neu £31 miliwn ychwanegol inni. Sut y byddwch yn adlewyrchu hynny yn y gyllideb derfynol ac yn eich setliad llywodraeth leol terfynol?

Sue Essex: Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym wedi cynnwys yr arian ar gyfer pensiynau, ac mae gennym record dda o gyfrannu arian at pensiynau'r sector cyhoeddus. Caiff yr arian ei rannu'n fwriadol dros ddwy flynedd i adlewyrchu'r hyn a fydd yn digwydd ar ddiwedd y negodiadau hyn, ac i ymateb i hynny. Cred CLILC fod yr elfen gyllideb a gyflwynwyd eleni yn iawn. Byddwn yn ystyried y mater ymhellach pan fydd y ffeithiau'n hysbys y flwyddyn nesaf.

William Graham: Os ystyriwch y sefyllfa tuag 20 mlynedd yn ôl, fe gofiwch fod pob awdurdod lleol wedi ei annog i gael gwyliau pensiwn. Dadleuodd nifer ohonom yn erbyn hynny, ar y sail, hyd yn oed os nad oedd angen y cyfraniadau ar y pryd, y gallent o leiaf wella pensiynau'n ddiweddarach.

date. Gwent County Council, which ceased to exist in 1996, was told by its professional advisers that this was not necessary. Have you looked at that degree of responsibility and whether some action could be taken?

Sue Essex: You are making it so easy for me, William. Twenty years ago, we were in the dark days of Margaret Thatcher's Government, and we were still in the dark days of a Tory Government in 1996. You are right to say that the advice given to local authorities on pension holidays was wrong. We can all see the results of that. Clearly, the advice that should be given is that you must prudently plan in good years and bad years and put the money aside. If nothing else, I hope that public and private pension providers have come to understand this important message in recent years.

Dywedwyd wrth Gyngor Sir Gwent, a ddiddymwyd yn 1996, gan ei ymgynghorwyr proffesiynol nad oedd angen gwneud hynny. A ydych wedi edrych ar y graddau cyfrifoldeb hynny ac a ellid cymryd rhyw gamau?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn ei gwneud hi mor hawdd imi, William. Ugain mlynedd yn ôl, yr oeddem yn nyddiau tywyll Llywodraeth Margaret Thatcher, ac yr oeddem yn dal yn nyddiau tywyll Llywodraeth Doriaidd yn 1996. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle pan ddywedwch fod y cyngor a roddwyd i awdurdodau lleol am wyliau pensiwn yn anghywir. Gall pawb weld canlyniadau hynny. Mae'n amlwg mai'r cyngor y dylid ei roi yw bod yn rhaid ichi gynllunio'n ddoeth mewn blynyddoedd da a blynyddoedd gwael a rhoi arian o'r neilltu. Yn anad dim, yr wyf yn gobeithio bod darparwyr pensiwn preifat a chyhoeddus wedi dod i ddeall y neges bwysig hon yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Cyllid a Roddir i Lywodraeth Leol Local Government Funding

Q4 Alun Cairns: Will the Minister make a statement on plans she has to review local government funding in Wales? OAQ0411(LGPS)

Sue Essex: I have no plans to review the existing arrangements for local government funding in Wales, if that is what you are talking about.

Alun Cairns: In response to the last question, the Minister blamed the previous Conservative Government, which was a cheap shot considering that that was not the objective. The reality of local government funding is now down to this Minister. This is the Minister who imposed rebanding on the people of Wales, when England has got out of it as a result of changes in Westminster. Does she recognise the anger among the general public, among pensioners as well as the wide-ranging community that pays council tax and which is demanding some sort of support in relation to the rebanding imposed on it?

Sue Essex: There was no cheap shot, because I referred to historical facts. If you deny

C4 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynlluniau sydd ganddi i adolygu cyllido llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru? OAQ0411(LGPS)

Sue Essex: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw gynlluniau i adolygu'r trefniadau presennol ar gyfer cyllido llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, os dyna yr ydych yn cyfeirio ato.

Alun Cairns: Mewn ymateb i'r cwestiwn diwethaf, yr oedd y Gweinidog yn beio'r Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf, ac yr oedd hynny'n ergyd ddiangen o ystyried nad dyna oedd y nod. Mae realiti'r broses o gyllido llywodraeth leol bellach yn gyfrifoldeb i'r Gweinidog hwn. Dyma'r Gweinidog a orfododd broses ailfandio ar bobl Cymru, a Lloegr wedi llwyddo i'w hosgoi o ganlyniad i newidiadau yn San Steffan. A yw'n cydnabod y dicter ymhlith y cyhoedd, ymhlith pensiynewyr yn ogystal â'r gymuned ehangach sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor, ac sy'n mynnu rhyw fath o gymorth gyda'r ailfandio a orfodwyd arni?

Sue Essex: Nid ergyd ddiangen ydoedd. Cyfeirio yr oeddwn at ffeithiau hanesyddol.

history and facts, you have a real problem. Many of us remember the Margaret Thatcher days 20 years ago, and we never want to go back to those days.

I have a good memory when it comes to revaluation. The whole issue was put before the former Local Government and Housing Committee, for which Edwina Hart was Minister, and which was chaired by Gwenda Thomas. Everyone, including your party's representatives, agreed that revaluation was necessary. Do not try to rewrite history, because you cannot do that when the facts are there to be seen.

Ann Jones: Will you undertake to consider the review of local government funding in relation to ways in which we could accommodate transient populations, particularly those who live in caravan parks or who move from area to area and have not caught up in funding terms? There are several cases across the north Wales coast of such people moving into the area. While that is welcome, we find that these people are still being counted for funding purposes by local authorities in England. Will you undertake to review ways in which we could compensate local authorities?

Sue Essex: I know that you represent an area that has a large transient population and that you are concerned about this issue in Denbighshire. The key issue is that the basis for local government funding in most of the formula's elements comes from the census figures. I want to keep that basis, because it is something that everyone can agree, accept and work around. We need to have the discussion with those responsible for the census, to see how it accurately measures the people who move in and out of an area and how, if it cannot measure them at any one time, we can take the numbers into account adequately so that areas are not misrepresented and do not lose out on funding.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): It is evident from the Minister's response to Alun Cairns that she does not regret the revaluation exercise, but she must be about the only person in Wales

Os ydych yn gwadu hanes a ffeithiau, mae gennych broblem go iawn. Mae nifer ohonom yn cofio dyddiau Margaret Thatcher 20 mlynedd yn ôl, ac nid ydym am ddychwelyd i'r dyddiau hynny fyth.

Mae gennyf gof da pan ddaw'n fater o ailbriso. Cyflwynwyd y mater cyfan ger bron y Bwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai gynt, lle'r oedd Edwina Hart yn Weinidog a Gwenda Thomas yn gadeirydd arno. Cytunodd pawb, gan gynnwys cynrychiolwyr eich plaid, fod angen ailbriso. Peidiwch â cheisio ailysgrifennu hanes, oherwydd ni allwch wneud hynny pan fo'r ffeithiau yn amlwg i'w gweld.

Ann Jones: A ymrwymwch i ystyried yr adolygiad o gyllido llywodraeth leol o ran ffyrdd y gallem ddarparu ar gyfer poblogaethau symudol, yn arbennig y rheini sy'n byw mewn meysydd carafannau, neu sy'n symud o ardal i ardal a heb ddal i fyny o ran cyllido? Mae llawer achos ar hyd arfordir y Gogledd o bobl o'r fath yn symud i mewn i'r ardal. Er ein bod yn croesawu hynny, gwelwn fod y bobl hyn yn dal i gael eu cyfrif at ddibenion cyllido gan awdurdodau lleol yn Lloegr. A ymrwymwch i adolygu ffyrdd y gallem ddigolledu awdurdodau lleol?

Sue Essex: Gwn eich bod yn cynrychioli ardal lle mae poblogaeth symudol fawr, a'ch bod yn pryderu ynghylch y mater hwn yn sir Ddinbych. Y mater allweddol yw bod sail cyllido llywodraeth leol yn y rhan fwyaf o elfennau'r fformiwla yn deillio o ffigurau'r cyfrifiad. Yr wyf yn awyddus i gadw'r sail honno, gan ei fod yn rhywbeth y gall pawb gytuno arno, ei dderbyn a gweithio o'i amgylch. Mae angen inni gynnal trafodaeth gyda'r rheini sy'n gyfrifol am y cyfrifiad, i weld sut y mae'n mesur yn gywir y bobl sy'n symud i mewn ac allan o ardal, os na all eu mesur ar unrhyw un adeg, sut y gallwn roi ystyriaeth ddigonol i'r niferoedd fel na chaiff ardaloedd eu cam-gynrychioli a cholli allan ar gyllid.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Mae'n amlwg o ymateb y Gweinidog i Alun Cairns nad yw'n edifar ganddi am yr ymarfer ailbriso, ond mae'n rhaid mai hi yw'r unig berson yng Nghymru

who does not. The regret felt at Westminster has led to its being cancelled in England. That was done simply because of the pig's ear that you made of it here. Will you at least regret the effects of the revaluation? We were told that there would be as many winners as losers, and it is on that basis that all sides agreed to go ahead with the revaluation. We now know that that is not true. What will you do in terms of apologising to people and what are you going to do to provide assistance to the many more losers under your revaluation system?

Sue Essex: I know of nowhere in the world—other than the UK when that legislation was introduced by the Tories in the 1990s—with a property taxation system that does not have revaluation. Without periodic revaluations, the system is, quite honestly, unfair. If you support council tax, you support a property tax, and you should be honest enough—as one from your midst was—to say that we need a revaluation, and admit that you agreed to that when you were consulted on it in committee.

The matter of the implementation of the revaluation then arises, and so we move from the principle to the implementation. I do not think that anyone ever used the words 'winners and losers'. The banding was set, and we consulted on that to try to get a fair spread going through the system. The fact that you are trying to portray everyone as a loser in Wales makes me feel sorry for you. You need to go to areas that many of my colleagues represent, where there has been a shift, to see that revaluation has reflected property values.

Before you get up, Nick, let me say that you will know that we have done our best through the transition scheme—which was my idea and which came from this Government, not from you—to try to smooth the implementation process. The transition was never intended at the outset, but it was a sensible reaction to the figures that we saw.

Nick Bourne: Let us get a few facts straight. I did not say that there were not winners, and

sydd o'r farn honno. Mae'r edifeirwch a deimlwyd yn San Steffan wedi arwain at ddiddymu'r broses yn Lloegr. Gwnaed hynny yn syml o ganlyniad i'r llastr a wnaethoch chi yma. A fyddwch yn edifar o leiaf am effeithiau'r broses ailbrizio? Dywedwyd wrthym y byddai cynifer o bobl ar eu hennill ag a fyddai ar eu colled, ac ar y sail honno y cytunodd pob plaid i fwrw ati â'r broses ailbrizio. Gwyddom yn awr nad yw hynny'n wir. Beth a fyddwch yn ei wneud i ymddiheuro i bobl, a beth a fyddwch yn ei wneud i ddarparu cymorth i'r nifer llawer iawn mwy sydd ar eu colled dan eich system ailbrizio?

Sue Essex: Ni wn am unman yn y byd—heblaw'r DU, ar ôl i'r Torïaid gyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth honno yn y 1990au—sydd â chyfundrefn trethu eiddo nad yw ailbrizio yn rhan ohoni. Heb ailbrizio o dro i dro, mae'r gyfundrefn, a bod yn onest, yn annheg. Os ydych yn cefnogi treth gyngor, yr ydych yn cefnogi treth eiddo, a dylech fod yn ddigon gonest—fel yr oedd un o'ch plith—i ddweud bod angen i ni ailbrizio, a chyfaddef ichi gytuno i hynny pan ymgynghorwyd â chi am y mater mewn pwyllgor.

Mae mater gweithredu'r ailbrizio yn codi wedyn, ac felly symudwn o'r egwyddor at weithredu. Ni chredaf fod neb wedi defnyddio'r geiriau 'rhai ar eu hennill' a 'rhai ar eu colled' erioed. Gosodwyd y bandiau, a buom yn ymgynghori ar hynny i geisio cael tegwch yn y gyfundrefn gyfan. Mae'r ffaith eich bod yn ceisio dweud bod pawb yng Nghymru ar eu colled yn gwneud imi deimlo trueni drosach. Mae angen ichi fynd i ardaloedd y mae nifer o'm cyd-Aelodau yn eu cynrychioli, lle mae newid wedi bod, i weld bod ailbrizio wedi adlewyrchu gwerth eiddo.

Cyn ichi godi, Nick, gadewch imi ddweud y byddwch yn gwybod inni wneud ein gorau yn ystod y cynllun pontio—fy syniad i oedd hwnnw ac o'r Llywodraeth hon y daeth, nid gennych chi—i wneud y broses weithredu mor ddidrafferth â phosibl. Nid oedd y pontio yn fwiad o gwbl ar y cychwyn, ond yr oedd yn ymateb call i'r ffigurau a welsom.

Nick Bourne: Gadewch inni gael rhai ffeithiau'n glir. Ni ddywedais nad oedd pobl

if you look at the Record, you will see that. I said that there are many more losers than winners under your system. Yes, there are some winners, but they are vastly outnumbered by the losers. Look at the figures in Cardiff, and you will see that that is the case; it is certainly the case in Powys, in my region.

In addition, I was talking about the implementation and not the principle of the system. However, if we are on the subject of facts, you asked for an example of somewhere that is not holding a revaluation exercise, and I can give you that example: England—and that under a Labour Government. Why are they not doing it in England? It is because—and you have not denied it—you have made a pig's ear of it in Wales. There can be no other reason. That is why they cancelled it. Miliband said that the Government had done a 180 degree u-turn, a volte-face, on the issue. The reason for that is because it was a mess in Wales. What are you going to do to help those people who have suffered because of your ham-fisted way of approaching the revaluation exercise? It is all about implementation and not the principle.

Sue Essex: People lose patience with you, Nick, because you use words that are not accurate. Revaluation in England has not been cancelled; it has been deferred. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. As I have pointed out a number of times, not even leaders of opposition parties can be allowed to ask additional supplementaries while they are sitting down.

Sue Essex: I watched the debate live on the television. I do not know whether you did, but I did. Your motion to cancel the revaluation was defeated, and so it has been deferred. Have they said that they did this because of Wales, as you claim, whatever your terminology was? No. There was not a word on that. The point is that it is a very difficult process. I feel that the longer you leave it, the worse it will get. If you asked me my opinion, I would tell you that I think that we should have revaluations more frequently, so that we do not have the big gap. The problem in all of this was that, in your rush to

ar eu hennill, ac os edrychwch ar y Cofnod, fe welwch hynny. Dywedais fod llawer iawn mwy ar eu colled nag ar eu hennill o dan eich cyfundrefn. Oes, mae rhai ar eu hennill, ond llawer mwy ar eu colled. Edrychwch ar y ffigurau yng Nghaerdydd, ac fe welwch mai felly y mae; yn sicr, felly y mae ym Mhowys, yn fy rhanbarth i.

Hefyd, yr oeddwn yn sôn am weithredu'r gyfundrefn, nid yr egwyddor y tu ôl iddi. Fodd bynnag, os ydym am drafod ffeithiau, gofnasoch am enghraifft o rywle lle nad oes ymarferiad ailbrisiu, a gallaf roi'r enghraifft honno ichi: Lloegr—a hynny o dan Lywodraeth Lafur. Pam nad ydynt yn ei wneud yn Lloegr? Oherwydd eich bod—ac nid ydych wedi gwadu hynny—wedi gwneud traed moch o bethau yng Nghymru. Ni all fod rheswm arall. Dyna pam y cafodd ei ddileu. Dywedodd Miliband fod y Llywodraeth wedi gwneud tro pedol 180 gradd, wedi troi wyneb i waered, ar y mater. Y rheswm am hynny yw ei fod yn llanastr yng Nghymru. Beth a fyddwch yn ei wneud i helpu'r bobl hynny sydd wedi dioddef oherwydd eich ffordd drwsogl o gynnal yr ymarferiad ailbrisiu? Y gweithredu yw'r drwg, nid yr egwyddor.

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn trethu amynedd pobl, Nick, wrth ddefnyddio geiriau nad ydynt yn gywir. Nid yw ailbrisiu yn Lloegr wedi ei ddileu; mae wedi ei ohirio. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Fel yr wyf wedi ei ddweud nifer o weithiau, ni chaiff arweinwyr gwrthbleidiau hyd yn oed ofyn cwestiynau atodol tra byddant ar eu heistedd.

Sue Essex: Gwyliais y ddadl yn fyw ar y teledu. Ni wn a wnaethoch chi hynny, ond fe wneuthum i. Trechwed eich cynnig i ddileu ailbrisiu, ac felly cafodd ei ohirio. A ydynt wedi dweud iddynt wneud hynny oherwydd Cymru, fel yr honnwch, beth bynnag oedd eich termau? Naddo. Nid oedd yr un gair am hynny. Y pwynt yw ei bod yn broses anodd iawn. Teimlaf mai gwaethygu a wnaiff po hwyaf y caiff ei gadael. Pe baech yn gofyn fy marn, dywedwn fy mod yn credu y dylem ailbrisiu'n amlach, fel na fydd y bwlch mawr. Y broblem yn hyn i gyd oedd eich bod, wrth ruthro i gael gwared ar dreth y pen a oedd

get rid of the loathed poll tax, you introduced council tax without thinking through its implications, and without encompassing revaluation. That is the problem and that is the mess that you left us in.

Nick Bourne: The Minister is in danger of losing all credibility if she thinks that the ham-fisted revaluation exercise that she has conducted has anything to do with the poll tax; it has absolutely nothing to do with it. In addition, if she knows of a reason why it was cancelled in England that is not the mess that has been made in Wales, let us hear it, because I heard no reason. Yes, it has been deferred until after the next general election, which is quite some time. We all know the reason for that, and you know it, too: it is because it has not worked in Wales. What I am asking, quite reasonably, in terms of the implementation, is what you are going to do in addition to what has been done already, which, though we support, does not go far enough. What are you going to do to mitigate the effects that have been felt by the people who have suffered—the many more losers than winners—to help them out of the hole that you have dug for them?

Sue Essex: You paint a picture that is not entirely accurate, Nick. I know that that is what you like doing, but I resist it. To be honest, I think that there were two reasons for the deferral in England. The first was the Lyons review, in which Michael Lyons was given a remit to look at funding way beyond the original remit. The second is that it is not easy to do when you leave it for a very long time.

2.20 p.m.

In Wales, we were dealing with a situation in which prices had risen dramatically, and that was a key reason why it was so difficult in Wales. If you transferred that scenario to the south-east, you would see that house prices were even more volatile there. It was those practical issues of getting the right bands, and getting something that was accurate and sustainable that presented the problems. That is what I feel. We have done this in Wales, and you all agreed to it. You could not change your mind halfway through. The

mor atgas gan bawb, wedi cyflwyno'r dreth gyngor heb feddwl am ei goblygiadau, a heb gynnwys ailbrisio. Dyna'r broblem, a dyna'r llanastr yr ydych wedi'i adael inni.

Nick Bourne: Mae'r Gweinidog mewn perygl o golli pob hygredded os cred bod cysylltiad rhwng yr ymarferiad ailbrisio trwsogl y mae wedi'i gynnal, a threth y pen; nid oes a wnelo ddim byd ag ef. Ar ben hynny, os gŵyr am reswm pam y cafodd y ddileu yn Lloegr heblaw'r llanastr a wnaed yng Nghymru, gadewch inni ei glywed, oherwydd ni chlywais i y rheswm. Ydyw, mae wedi ei ohirio tan ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf, sy'n gryn amser. Gwyddom i gyd beth yw'r rheswm am hynny, ac fe wyddoch chithau, hefyd; y rheswm yw na weithiodd yng Nghymru. Yr hyn yr wyf yn ei ofyn, yn digon rhesymol, o ran gweithredu, yw beth yr ydych yn mynd i'w wneud yn ogystal â'r hyn a wnaed eisoes, ac nad yw, er ein bod yn ei gefnogi, yn mynd yn ddigon pell. Beth yr ydych yn mynd i'w wneud i liniaru'r effeithiau sydd i'w teimlo gan y rheini sydd wedi dioddef—llawer mwy ar eu colled nag ar eu hennill—i'w helpu o'r twll yr ydych wedi'i greu iddynt?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn darlunio sefyllfa nad yw'n hollol gywir, Nick. Gwn mai dyna yr ydych yn hoff o'i wneud, ond yr wyf yn ei wrthod. A bod yn onest, credaf fod dau reswm dros y gohirio yn Lloegr. Y cyntaf oedd adolygiad Lyons, lle rhoddwyd cylch gorchwyl i Michael Lyons i edrych ar ariannu ymhell y tu hwnt i'r cylch gorchwyl gwreiddiol. Yr ail yw nad yw'n beth hawdd ei wneud pan gaiff ei adael am amser maith.

Yng Nghymru, yr oeddem yn ymdrin â sefyllfa lle'r oedd prisiau wedi codi'n ddramatig, ac yr oedd hynny'n rheswm allweddol pam yr oedd mor anodd yng Nghymru. Pe baech yn symud y sefyllfa honno i dde-ddwyrain Lloegr, gwelech fod prisiau tai yn fwy anwadal fyth yno. Y materion ymarferol hynny o gael y bandiau cywir, a chael rhywbeth cywir a chynaliadwy, oedd y broblem. Dyna a deimlaf. Gwnaethom hyn yng Nghymru, ac yr oeddech bob un yn cytuno iddo. Ni allech

legislation required us to do it, so we carried on and did it. Although it has been difficult, and I do not deny that—and I have talked to many people who have found it difficult—people understand that, if you have a property tax, you have to undertake revaluations. What they do not accept is the nonsense that they hear from you when you support council tax, you support property tax, yet you try to push revaluation under the carpet. They know that that is not being fair.

newid eich meddwl a'r broses ar ei hanner. Yr oedd yn ofynnol inni ei wneud dan y ddeddfwriaeth, felly, aethom yn ein blaenau i wneud hynny. Er iddo fod yn anodd, ac nid wyf yn gwadu hynny—ac yr wyf wedi siarad â nifer o bobl sydd wedi ei chael yn anodd—mae pobl yn deall, os oes gennych dreth eiddo, fod yn rhaid ichi gynnal ailbrisiadau. Un peth nad ydynt yn barod i'w dderbyn yw'r dwli y maent yn ei glywed gennych chi a chithau o blaid treth gyngor, o blaid treth eiddo, ond eto'n ceisio anwybyddu ailbrisio. Gwyddant nad yw hynny'n bod yn deg.

Grantiau Canolog Central Grants

Q5 Leanne Wood: Will the Minister make a statement on the central grants for local government? OAQ0441(LGPS)

C5 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y grantiau canolog i lywodraeth leol? OAQ0441(LGPS)

Sue Essex: The provisional settlement for local government, which I announced last week, provides for local authorities in Wales to receive, in 2005-07, £3.5 billion in unhypothecated funding through the local government settlement and more than £400 million in hypothecated specific grants.

Sue Essex: Mae'r setliad dros dro ar gyfer llywodraeth leol, a gyhoeddais yr wythnos diwethaf, yn golygu y bydd awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru yn 2005-07 yn cael £3.5 biliwn o gyllid heb ei neilltuo drwy'r setliad llywodraeth leol, a dros £400 miliwn mewn grantiau penodol wedi'u neilltuo.

Leanne Wood: Minister, in the paper, 'The Balance of Local Authority Funding in Wales', it says:

Leanne Wood: Weinidog, mae'r papur 'Cydbwysedd Cyllid i Awdurdodau Lleol yng Nghymru' yn dweud:

'In deprived areas, because the proportion of properties in the higher tax bands is lower, the overall level of council tax can tend to be higher in order to compensate'.

Mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig, gan fod cyfran yr eiddo sydd mewn bandiau treth uchel yn is, gall lefel gyffredinol y dreth gyngor dueddu i fod yn uwch i wneud iawn am hynny.

In other words, perversely, residents in deprived areas pay more than the Wales average in council tax because there are fewer big houses or rich people in those areas. Band D residents in Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr, Neath Port Talbot and Blaenau Gwent now pay more than £1,000 per annum. Do you agree that this is yet another example of how the council tax system is unfair? You have just admitted that you find it a mess as it was rushed in after the ending of the poll tax of the Tories. Can you also explain—

Mewn geiriau eraill, yn groes i bob rheswm, mae trigolion mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig yn talu mwy o dreth gyngor na chyfartaledd Cymru gan fod llai o dai mawr a phobl gyfoethog yn byw yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Mae trigolion Band D yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr, Castell-nedd Port Talbot a Blaenau Gwent yn talu dros £1,000 y flwyddyn erbyn hyn. A gytunwch fod hyn yn enghraifft arall eto o annhegwch y gyfundrefn dreth gyngor? Yr ydych newydd gyfaddef ei bod yn llanastr oherwydd y rhuthro i'w sefydlu ar ôl rhoi diwedd ar dreth y pen gan y Torïaid. A allwch esbonio hefyd—

The Presiding Officer: Order. We cannot

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allwn gael mwy o

have any more questions; this is far too long. gwestiynau; mae hyn yn rhy hir o lawer.

Leanne Wood: I just have one brief point to make, Presiding Officer, if I could have your indulgence.

Leanne Wood: Un pwynt byr sydd gennyf, Lywydd, os caf eich caniatâd.

The Presiding Officer: I do not think so. You have had three questions already.

Y Llywydd: Na chewch. Yr ydych wedi cael tri chwestiwn eisoes.

Leanne Wood: That was one.

Leanne Wood: Un oedd hwnnw.

The Presiding Officer: The Minister may reply.

Y Llywydd: Caiff y Gweinidog ateb.

Sue Essex: I think that what you are referring to is the gearing effect, which is an issue in certain deprived areas where there are high levels of deprivation. We have also introduced the deprivation grant to try to help matters in those areas. It is slightly unfair to paint the picture quite as bleakly as you did. Many of the issues came from the reorganisation of local government, which certainly was rushed in, and I would use the word 'mess' to describe that area. In terms of what we give as a Government, and in terms of the way in which the formula operates, we do our best to compensate for some of the lack of council tax yield within those areas. However, I acknowledge that, for some local authorities in poor areas—and I have had long discussions with Neath Port Talbot on this—the gearing effect, which is how much they raise by putting up the council tax, has been, and is, a problem for them.

Sue Essex: Credaf mai'r hyn yr oeddech yn cyfeirio ato oedd yr effaith gerio, sy'n broblem mewn rhai rdaloedd difreintiedig lle mae nifer o bobl ddifreintiedig. Yr ydym hefyd wedi cyflwyno'r grant amddifadedd i helpu pethau yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Mae rhoi darlun mor ddu ag a wnaethoch braidd yn annheg. Tarddodd nifer o'r problemau o ad-drefnu llywodraeth leol, a bu rhuthro ynghylch hynny yn sicr, a byddwn yn defnyddio'r gair 'llanastr' i ddisgrifio'r maes hwnnw. O ran yr hyn a rown ni fel Llywodraeth, ac o ran y ffordd y gweithredir y fformiwla, gwnawn ein gorau i wneud iawn am y diffyg arenillion treth gyngor yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn cydnabod bod yr effaith gerio—ac yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau hir am hyn gyda Chastell-nedd Port Talbot—sef faint o arian y maent yn ei godi drwy gynyddu'r dreth gyngor, wedi bod, ac yn dal i fod, yn broblem i rai awdurdodau lleol mewn ardaloedd tlawd.

The Presiding Officer: My stricture on questions also applies to answers, Minister.

Y Llywydd: Mae fy ngherydd am gwestiynau yn berthnasol hefyd i atebion, Weinidog.

Leighton Andrews: Minister, do you accept that many of us think that the sparsity element in the formula for local government discriminates against deprived areas? Would it not be extraordinarily perverse to move towards a system of local income tax, which would precisely penalise areas where incomes are lower? It would mean that there would be less money coming in, and, therefore, even more subsidies would be needed from central Government.

Leighton Andrews: Weinidog, a ydych yn derbyn bod nifer ohonom yn credu bod yr elfen teneurwydd yn y fformiwla ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn ardaloedd difreintiedig? Oni fyddai'n groes i bob rheswm i symud tuag at gyfundrefn dreth incwm leol, a fyddai'n cosbi ardaloedd lle mae incwm yn is? Golygai hynny y byddai llai o arian yn dod i mewn, ac o'r herwydd byddai angen hyd yn oed mwy o gymorthdaliadau gan Lywodraeth ganolog.

Sue Essex: I think that you are right on that second point, Leighton. That is a point that is

Sue Essex: Credaf eich bod yn gywir ar yr ail bwynt hwnnw, Leighton. Dyna bwynt y

conveniently forgotten by those who support local income tax. The truth is that there is no ideal and easy system here. Every system that I have looked at has its strengths and weaknesses. What is strong about the Welsh Assembly Government is that we introduced a formula as soon as we got control. That formula included deprivation, which was not the case under the Tories; there was no weighting for deprivation. Going back to your initial point of sparsity or dispersal, what we see from the last census is that there is a greater concentration of people which would need to be reflected in the way in which we fund and support services.

As you know, there are many discussions about the methodology for doing this. Hopefully, over the next year, we will refine and have an accurate picture that we can use in the funding formula for local government.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): I do not ignore the fact that the redistribution formula that would have to be used for local income tax would be quite different from that which we use at present. I want to address this issue of the balance between central funding, where you hold money centrally, and that which you distribute through the revenue support grant by a formula method. What are the current highlighted problems of having central grants distributed through the RSG, which I know is your tendency? You want to get more grants out through the revenue support grant, but can you tell me what you believe would be the problems of doing that wholesale, and what other problems would you see with the current formula for distribution?

Sue Essex: I suspect that the Presiding Officer would not allow me the time to answer that question properly. I think that you are rather mixing a couple of things up. You talk about grants within the RSG. If we go back to Leanne's original question, we need to make a distinction between hypothecated and unhypothecated grants. Simply, in terms of central Government funding, when you give unhypothecated

mae'r rhai sy'n cefnogi treth incwm leol yn ei anghofio, yn gyfleus iawn. Y gwir yw nad oes cyfundrefn ddelfrydol a hawdd yn hyn o beth. Mae cryfderau a gwendidau ym mhob cyfundrefn yr wyf wedi edrych arni. Cryfder Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yw inni gyflwyno fformiwla cyn gynted ag y daethom i rym. Yr oedd y fformiwla honno'n cynnwys amddifadedd, ond nid felly yr oedd dan y Torïaid; nid oedd pwysoli am amddifadedd. i fynd yn ôl at eich pwynt cyntaf ynghylch teneurwydd neu wasgariad, yr hyn a welwn o'r cyfrifiad diwethaf yw bod dwysedd poblogaeth yn cynyddu, rhywbeth y byddai angen ei adlewyrchu wrth inni ariannu a chefnogi gwasanaethau.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae llawer o drafod ynghylch sut i wneud hyn. Yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf, gobeithio y byddwn yn mireinio ac y bydd gennym ddarlun cywir y gallwn ei ddefnyddio yn y fformiwla ar gyfer llywodraeth leol.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Nid wyf yn anwybyddu'r ffaith fod y fformiwla ailddosbarthu y byddai'n rhaid ei defnyddio ar gyfer treth incwm leol yn wahanol iawn i'r hyn a ddefnyddiwn ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf am fynd i'r afael â mater cydbwysedd rhwng arian canolog, sef arian a gaiff ei gadw'n ganolog, a'r hyn a ddosbarthwch drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw drwy fformiwla. Beth yw'r problemau sy'n dod yn amlwg ar hyn o bryd wrth ddosbarthu grantiau canolog drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw, rhywbeth yr ydych yn tueddu i'w wneud? Yr ydych am ddosbarthu mwy o grantiau drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw. Ond a allwch ddweud wrthyf beth a gredwch fyddai'r problemau o wneud hynny'n llwyr, a pha broblemau eraill y byddech yn eu gweld gyda'r fformiwla ddosbarthu bresennol?

Sue Essex: Tybiaf na fyddai'r Llywydd yn caniatáu imi ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw'n llawn. Credaf eich bod yn cymysgu pethau braidd. Yr ydych yn sôn am grantiau o fewn y grant cynnal refeniw. Os awn yn ôl at gwestiwn gwreiddiol Leanne, mae angen inni wahaniaethu rhwng grantiau wedi'u neilltuo a grantiau heb eu neilltuo. Yn syml, o ran arian Llywodraeth ganolog, wrth roi grantiau heb eu neilltuo nid oes gennych y rheolaeth

grants, you do not have the control that you have over specific grants. It is a simple and understandable distinction.

Michael German: Let me try the issue of a hypothecated grant, which is in your local government settlement paper for the licensing of houses in multiple occupation. A sum of £1 million is to be spent, which I understand will be unhypothecated and will be distributed according to the revenue support grant formula. Is that not an illustration of how you are not meeting the needs of different communities in different ways? It is quite clear that there are, in percentage terms, a larger number of houses in multiple occupation in certain local authorities than in others. It is a similar issue with other grants. How do you approach this issue of having hypothecated or unhypothecated grants, who makes that decision, and do you think that houses in multiple occupation should be in an hypothecated version, which means that it will go to those who are in most need?

Sue Essex: First, I make the point that we have had you all berating us many times for not putting money into the revenue support grant and for keeping too much in the form of special grants. Now, you are trying to take the opposite stance. Jenny raised this point, quite legitimately, this morning in committee and I gave what I thought was an honest response. She made a good point, we will go back to look at it, it is a provisional settlement—that is why the word ‘provisional’ is used—and we are out to consultation. We will raise this point on that particular element of extra funding with the Welsh Local Government Association, and I will report back to you.

sydd gennych dros grantiau penodol. Mae'n wahaniaeth syml a dealladwy.

Michael German: Gadewch imi geisio holi am grant wedi'i neilltuo sydd yn eich papur setliad llywodraeth leol ar gyfer trwyddedu tai aml-feddiant. Mae swm o £1 filiwn i'w wario, a deallaf ei fod heb ei neilltuo ac yn cael ei ddsbarthu yn ôl fformiwla'r grant cynnal refeniw. Onid yw hynny'n dangos nad ydych yn diwallu anghenion gwahanol gymunedau mewn gwahanol ffyrdd? Mae'n hollol eglur bod canran uwch o dai aml-feddiant mewn rhai awdurdodau lleol nag mewn eraill. Cyfyd mater tebyg gyda grantiau eraill. Sut yr ydych yn ymdrin â mater grantiau wedi'u neilltuo a grantiau heb eu neilltuo, pwy sy'n penderfynu hynny, ac a ydych yn credu y dylai tai aml-feddiant fod mewn fersiwn wedi'i neilltuo, sy'n golygu y caiff ei roi i'r rheini sydd fwyaf mewn angen?

Sue Essex: Yn gyntaf, nodaf eich bod i gyd wedi bod yn dweud y drefn wrthym droeon am beidio â rhoi digon o arian yn y grant cynnal refeniw, ac am gadw gormod ohono ar gyfer grantiau arbennig. Bellach yr ydych yn ceisio dadlau i'r gwrthwyneb. Cododd Jenny y pwynt hwn yn ddigon dilys mewn cyfarfod y bore yma a rhoddais yr hyn a gredwn oedd yn ateb gonest. Gwnaeth bwynt da, a byddwn yn dychwelyd ato. Datganiad dros dro ydyw—dyna pam y defnyddir y geiriau ‘dros dro’—ac yr ydym wrthi'n ymgynghori. Byddwn yn codi'r pwynt hwn ynghylch yr elfen benodol honno o arian ychwanegol gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ac adroddaf yn ôl wrthych.

Cyflwyno Gwasanaethau Delivery of Services

Q6 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to improve the delivery of services at the local level? OAQ0473(LGPS)

Sue Essex: I will quickly mention three issues: the performance management regime; the Wales programme for improvement, which is about assessing a whole range of

C6 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud cyflwyno gwasanaethau ar y lefel leol? OAQ0473(LGPS)

Sue Essex: Crybwyllaf dri pheth yn fras: y gyfundrefn rheoli perfformiad; rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella, sef trefn o asesu ystod eang o wasanaethau gyda'i gilydd; a'r

services together; and the many aspects of regulation and inspection regimes, one of which I think we discussed yesterday afternoon.

Lynne Neagle: You referred to the Wales programme for improvement. Could you provide more detail on what changes have been, or are scheduled to be, made to the Wales programme for improvement in the light of the 'Making the Connections' report. How does the Minister anticipate these changes impacting upon service users in Torfaen?

Sue Essex: We have updated the guidance on the Wales programme for improvement in the light of our experience in the first round. In order to do that, we have picked up experience across Wales and perhaps taken a lighter approach in some areas. In terms of 'Making the Connections', we have included elements within the revised guidance to cover the more integrated planning and connections that we need, also including the issue of auditing in terms of efficiency.

Hyfforddiant i Gynghorwyr Training for Councillors

Q7 Mick Bates: Will the Minister make a statement on training for councillors?
OAO0420(LGPS)

Sue Essex: The Welsh Local Government Association has recently launched its member development charter for Wales, which I fully commend. This will provide a framework for members' competency-based assessment and training. I am currently consulting on revised guidance on political structures, which includes a whole chapter on member development.

2.30 p.m.

Mick Bates: No doubt that is welcome. However, I am sure that you are aware that the average age of a councillor is 57 years. Being 58 years of age, I know the challenges that new technology can bring. Just last week, I received a BlackBerry. I was training, and I still have a long way to go before I understand it. Many councillors receive no

agweddau niferus ar gyfundrefnau rheoleiddio ac arolygu—credaf inni drafod un ohonynt brynhawn ddoe.

Lynne Neagle: Yr oeddech yn cyfeirio at raglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella. A allech roi mwy o fanylion am y newidiadau sydd wedi'u gwneud, neu y bwriedir eu gwneud, yn rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella yn sgîl adroddiad 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'? Sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn rhag-weld y bydd y newidiadau hyn yn effeithio ar ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau yn Nhor-faen?

Sue Essex: Yr ydym wedi diweddarau'r canllaw ar raglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella yn sgîl ein profiad yn y cylch cyntaf. I wneud hynny, yr ydym wedi cael profiad ledled Cymru, ac efallai wedi bod yn ysgafnach mewn rhai ardaloedd. O ran 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', yr ydym wedi cynnwys elfennau yn y canllaw diwygiedig i gynnwys y cynllunio a'r cysylltiadau mwy integredig y mae arnom eu hangen, a chynnwys hefyd fater archwilio o ran effeithlonrwydd.

C7 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am hyfforddiant i gynghorwyr?
OAO0420(LGPS)

Sue Essex: Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn ddiweddar wedi lansio ei siarter datblygiad aelodau ar gyfer Cymru, rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei gymeradwyo'n llawn. Bydd hwn yn fframwaith ar gyfer asesu a hyfforddi aelodau ar sail cymhwysedd. Ar hyn o bryd yr wyf yn ymgynghori ar ganllaw diwygiedig ar strwythurau gwleidyddol, sy'n cynnwys pennod gyfan ar ddatblygiad aelodau.

Mick Bates: Mae hynny i'w groesawu yn sicr. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn gwybod mai oedran cyfartalog cynghorwyr yw 57 oed. A minnau'n 58 oed, gwn cymaint o her y gall technoleg newydd fod. Yr wythnos diwethaf, cefais BlackBerry. Yr oeddwn yn cael hyfforddiant, ac mae gennyf ffordd beth i fynd cyn y byddaf yn ei

training at all in new technology. What steps will you take to ensure that councillors in Wales have access to the necessary training, so that they can best serve the communities that have elected them?

Sue Essex: I was not aware that 57 was the great dividing gulf between those who can do and those who cannot; if so, I am in trouble. I have just said that we have a members' charter. I do not know whether it includes IT, but I suspect that it would—most authorities now include that early on in inductions, but I will make sure and get back to you. If it is BlackBerry tested, I will check that out.

ddeall. Mae nifer o gynghorwyr nad ydynt yn cael unrhyw hyfforddiant o gwbl mewn technoleg newydd. Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod cynghorwyr yng Nghymru yn gallu cael yr holl hyfforddiant angenrheidiol, er mwyn iddynt allu gwasanaethu'r cymunedau sydd wedi'u hethol yn y ffordd orau?

Sue Essex: Nid oeddwn yn gwybod mai 57 oedd y gagendor gwahanu mawr rhwng y rhai sy'n gallu gwneud a'r rhai na allant wneud; os felly, yr wyf mewn trafferth. Yr wyf newydd ddweud bod gennym siarter aelodau. Ni wn a yw'n cynnwys TG, ond yr wyf yn tybied y byddai—mae mwyafrif yr awdurdodau bellach yn cynnwys hynny yn gynnar mewn rhaglenni sefydlu, ond gwnaf yn sicr o hynny a rhoi gwybod i chi. Os yw wedi ei brofi ar gyfer BlackBerry, fe wiriaf hynny.

Pwysau Cost Cyngor Sir Caerdydd Cost Pressures of Cardiff County Council

Q9 Jenny Randerson: Will the Minister make a statement on the cost pressures of Cardiff County Council? OAQ0458(LGPS)

C9 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am bwysau cost Cyngor Sir Caerdydd? OAQ0458(LGPS)

Sue Essex: Cardiff County Council is responsible for managing its own budgets and pressures. The provisional settlement that I announced last week will support Cardiff and the other councils in Wales in preparing their budgets for next year. Cardiff council will receive £331 million in revenue support for 2006-07 through the local government finance settlement.

Sue Essex: Mae Cyngor Sir Caerdydd yn gyfrifol am reoli ei gyllidebau a'i bwysau cost ei hun. Bydd y setliad dros dro a gyhoeddwyd gennyf yr wythnos diwethaf yn cynorthwyo Caerdydd a chynghorau eraill yng Nghymru i baratoi eu cyllidebau ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Bydd cyngor Caerdydd yn cael £331 miliwn o gymorth refeniw ar gyfer 2006-07 drwy'r setliad cyllid llywodraeth leol.

Jenny Randerson: Some 70,000 to 80,000 people a day come in to Cardiff for work and leisure—a far larger influx than in any other urban area in Wales. They drop litter, wear out the road surfaces, and attend major national Welsh events at the Millennium Stadium and the Wales Millennium Centre, as well as the sort of event that is taking place next Sunday, the national service of remembrance. Exactly how much have you put into your draft budget for local authorities to recognise the additional pressures that Cardiff faces as a capital city?

Jenny Randerson: Mae tua 70,000 i 80,000 o bobl y dydd yn dod i mewn i Gaerdydd ar gyfer gwaith a hamdden—dylifiad llawer iawn mwy nag i unrhyw ardal drefol arall yng Nghymru. Maent yn gollwng sbwriel, yn treulio arwynebau'r ffyrdd, ac yn mynychu prif ddigwyddiadau cenedlaethol Cymru yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm a Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru, yn ogystal â'r math o ddigwyddiad a gynhelir ddydd Sul nesaf, sef y gwasanaeth coffa cenedlaethol. Faint yn union yr ydych wedi'i roi yn eich cyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol i gydnabod y pwysau ychwanegol y mae Caerdydd yn eu hwynebu fel prifddinas?

Sue Essex: If you are honest, Jenny, it is the kind of pressure that places such as Merthyr and Blaenau Gwent would love to have. We understand the pressures in Cardiff, which has been reflected in that new grant from Gordon Brown in terms of the business success. That is the answer to it. Cardiff is a flourishing place; in the last 20 years, it has come on in spades. We reflect the situation in money that is going into the bay, and the regular money that goes into running the Cardiff Bay Visitor Centre, and through private finance initiatives such as Lloyd George Avenue, and there is also recognition through the business incentive grant that came last year, and there will be more money this year; Cardiff is by far the beneficiary of this. That gives that welcome recognition and that extra financial support.

Sue Essex: Pe byddech yn onest, Jenny, dyma'r math y byddai lleoedd fel Merthyr a Blaenau Gwent wrth eu bodd yn eu cael. Gallwn ddeall y pwysau yng Nghaerdydd, sy'n cael ei adlewyrchu yn y grant newydd hwnnw gan Gordon Brown o ran y llwyddiant busnes. Dyna'r ateb i hynny. Mae Caerdydd yn lle llewyrchus; mae wedi datblygu'n helaeth yn yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Adlewyrchwn y sefyllfa mewn arian sy'n cael ei wario ar y bae, a'r arian rheolaidd sy'n cael ei wario ar gynnal Canolfan Ymwelwyr Bae Caerdydd, a thrwy fentrau cyllid preifat megis Rhodfa Lloyd George. Mae yna gydnabyddiaeth hefyd drwy'r grant cymhelliant busnes a gyflwynwyd y llynedd, a bydd rhagor o arian eleni. Caerdydd sydd wedi cael budd o hyn, o bell ffordd. Mae hyn yn rhoi'r gydnabyddiaeth honno sydd i'w chroesawu a'r cymorth ariannol ychwanegol hwnnw.

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 6.11, defers questions to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.11, yn gohirio cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Gydol Oes.

*Cynnig: O blaid 35, Ymatal 4, Yn erbyn 5.
Motion: For 35, Abstain 4, Against 5.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Morgan, Jonathan

James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Isherwood, Mark
Black, Peter
Lloyd, David
Thomas, Owen John

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Y Llywydd: Dymunaf adferiad buan i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. **The Presiding Officer:** I wish the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning a speedy recovery.

Datganiad am Gamau i Ffrwyno Goryfed Statement on Measures to Curb Binge Drinking

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): Tackling alcohol misuse is firmly embedded in our strategy, and dealing with binge drinking is a fundamental aspect of that agenda. We know that it is a widespread problem that has pervaded our society, but there are no easy answers and no panacea. We have taken action on several different fronts. Since I have had responsibility for substance misuse, I have taken every opportunity presented to me to lobby Westminster on various issues related to binge drinking and alcohol misuse more generally.

In my bilateral meetings with the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Wales, we regularly discuss alcohol misuse issues, and on several occasions I have taken the opportunity to raise my concerns, and those of the Assembly, on specific matters

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Mae mynd i'r afael â chamdefnyddio alcohol wedi'i ymgorffori'n gadarn yn ein strategaeth, ac mae ymdrin â goryfed yn un o'r agweddau sylfaenol ar yr agenda honno. Gwyddom ei bod yn broblem gyffredinol sydd wedi treiddio i'n cymdeithas, ond nid oes unrhyw atebion hawdd ac nid oes ateb i bopeth. Yr ydym wedi gweithredu mewn llawer ffordd. Ers imi fod yn gyfrifol am faes camdefnyddio sylweddau, yr wyf wedi manteisio ar bob cyfle a gaf i lobio San Steffan ar amrywiol faterion yn gysylltiedig â goryfed a chamdefnyddio alcohol yn fwy cyffredinol.

Yn fy nghyfarfodydd dwyochrog gydag Is-Ysgrifennydd Seneddol Cymru, byddwn yn cael trafodaeth reolaidd ar faterion yn ymwneud â chamdefnyddio alcohol, ac ar lawer achlysur yr wyf wedi manteisio ar y cyfle i fynegi fy mhryderon i, a phryderon y

relating to tackling binge drinking. Most recently, I wrote to him expressing concerns about the links between binge drinking and attacks on front-line NHS staff. I am particularly concerned about the way in which alcohol is advertised and portrayed, and this is an issue that I have discussed regularly in my bilateral meetings. Although advertising is not a devolved matter, we took a very robust line on the Office of Communications' consultation about alcohol advertising on television and made it clear that we would want to see alcohol advertising banned altogether. We need to send a clear message to young people that drinking to excess and causing trouble is not acceptable. They need to take more responsibility for their actions and be aware of the pressure that alcohol-fuelled violence places on the police and emergency services. That is why I feel so strongly that we should ban advertising that seeks to glamorise the current binge-drinking culture. There is nothing glamorous or clever about the effects of binge drinking.

Over the last year I have discussed the implications of the new licensing laws and binge-drinking issues in general in my regular meetings with the Association of Chief Police Officers in Wales. We have an important role to play in working with local government to ensure that we implement these changes as seamlessly as possible, ensuring that our towns and cities are prepared for the changes. I am also keen to ensure that we find ways to use the new arrangements to support our efforts to tackle binge drinking in Wales. For example, the flexible closing times that 24-hour licensing brings will help towards reducing the binge drinking associated with the universal 'drinking-up time', and allowing licensees to have different closing times will mean a longer time in which people will leave and disperse from the area. As I said earlier, there are no easy answers, and no single organisation can resolve the problems of binge drinking—a collaborative, concerted effort is needed. The Welsh Assembly Government's aim from the beginning has always been to promote sensible drinking in the context of a healthy lifestyle. The 22

Cynulliad, ar faterion penodol sy'n ymwneud â mynd i'r afael â goryfed. Yn fwy diweddar, ysgrifennais ato yn mynegi pryderon am y cysylltiadau rhwng goryfed ac ymosodiadau ar staff rheng flaen y GIG. Yr wyf yn pryderu'n arbennig am y ffordd y caiff alcohol ei hysbysebu a'i bortreadu, ac mae hwn yn fater yr wyf wedi'i drafod yn rheolaidd yn fy nghyfarfodydd dwyochrog. Er nad yw hysbysebu'n fater sydd wedi ei ddatganoli, bu inni fabwysiadu ymagwedd gadarn iawn ar ymgynghoriad y Swyddfa Gyfathrebu ynglŷn â hysbysebu alcohol ar y teledu. A gwnaethom yn glir y byddem yn dymuno gweld hysbysebu alcohol wedi'i wahardd yn gyfan gwbl. Mae angen inni anfon neges glir i bobl ifanc fod yfed yn ormodol a pheri trafferth yn annerbyniol. Mae angen iddynt gymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb am eu gweithredoedd a bod yn ymwybodol o'r pwysau y mae trais a achosir gan alcohol yn ei roi ar yr heddlu a'r gwasanaethau brys. Dyna pam yr wyf yn teimlo'n gryf y dylem wahardd hysbysebu sy'n ceisio mawrygu'r diwylliant goryfed presennol. Nid oes dim yn hudolus nac yn glyfar ynglŷn ag effeithiau goryfed.

Dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yr wyf wedi trafod goblygiadau'r cyfreithiau trwyddedu newydd, a materion sy'n ymwneud â goryfed yn gyffredinol, yn fy nghyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda Chymdeithas Prif Swyddogion yr Heddlu yng Nghymru. Mae gennym rôl bwysig wrth weithio gyda llywodraeth leol i sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi'r newidiadau hyn ar waith mor ddi-dor â phosibl, gan sicrhau bod ein trefi a'n dinasoedd yn cael eu paratoi ar gyfer y newidiadau. Yn ogystal, yr wyf yn awyddus i sicrhau ein bod yn dod o hyd i ffyrdd i ddefnyddio'r trefniadau newydd i gynorthwyo ein hymdrechion i fynd i'r afael â goryfed yng Nghymru. Er enghraifft, bydd yr amseroedd agor hyblyg a ddaw yn sgîl trwyddedu 24 awr yn helpu lleihau'r goryfed sy'n gysylltiedig â'r 'amser gorffen diod' cyffredinol. A bydd caniatáu i drwyddedeion gael amseroedd cau gwahanol yn golygu mwy o amser pan fydd pobl yn gadael ac yn mynd o'r ardal. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, nid oes unrhyw atebion hawdd, ac ni all un sefydliad unigol ddatrys problemau goryfed—mae angen ymdrech gydweithredol, unedig. Nod Llywodraeth

community safety partnerships are playing a pivotal role in tackling binge drinking. I have, on many occasions, highlighted examples of some of the successful initiatives across Wales, such as proof of age schemes, test-purchasing schemes, prevention of drinking in public places schemes, alcohol-free zones, and bar staff and door supervisor training schemes.

Binge drinking is, undeniably, a problem in town and city centres across the country and is closely related to alcohol-fuelled crime and disorder. The police have a number of tools at their disposal to tackle alcohol-related disorder, such as on-the-spot fines, the creation of alcohol-free zones, closure orders for premises associated with disorder, and designated areas from which the police can order the dispersal of disorderly groups. I was pleased to support the recent South Wales Police conference on managing the night-time economy. I was impressed with the messages that came out of that conference, and I have written to the Finance Minister and the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside to consider ways in which we can maximise the potential for our respective policies to help address night-time economy issues. My officials are working with the police and the Welsh Local Government Association to promote the managing the night-time economy framework that South Wales Police has developed. However, it is clearly not enough to just deal with the fallout resulting from alcohol misuse and binge drinking. The first step must be education, and I am keen to support this, which is why I provided over £3 million to support the all-Wales schools programme, which aims to educate young people about the dangers of alcohol and other drugs.

Earlier this year, I agreed a contribution of over £90,000 to support the BBC's social action campaign on binge drinking. There were two reasons for my support. The first was the fact that there was an education element in the campaign. The second was

Cynulliad Cymru o'r cychwyn bob amser yw hyrwyddo yfed synhwyrol yng nghyd-destun ffordd o fyw iach. Mae gan y 22 o bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol rôl hanfodol wrth fynd i'r afael â goryfed. Yr wyf droeon wedi tynnu sylw at enghreifftiau o rai o'r mentrau llwyddiannus ledled Cymru, megis cynlluniau prawf oedran, cynlluniau prynu prawf, cynlluniau atal yfed mewn mannau cyhoeddus, parthau di-alcohol, a chynlluniau hyfforddi staff bariau a goruchwylwyr drysau.

Yn ddiaw, mae goryfed yn broblem yng nghanol trefi a dinasoedd ar hyd a lled y wlad, ac mae wedi ei gysylltu'n agos â throeddau ac anhrefn a achosir gan alcohol. Mae gan yr heddlu nifer o ddulliau i fynd i'r afael ag anhrefn sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol, megis dirwyon yn y fan a'r lle, creu parthau di-alcohol, gorchmynion cau ar gyfer eiddo sy'n gysylltiedig ag anhrefn, ac ardaloedd penodedig lle gall yr heddlu orchymyn chwalu grwpiau sy'n creu anhrefn. Yr oeddwn yn falch cael cefnogi cynhadledd Heddlu De Cymru yn ddiweddar ar reoli'r economi nos. Gwnaeth y negeseuon a ddeilliodd o'r gynhadledd honno argraff arnaf, ac yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Gweinidog Cyllid a'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad i ystyried ffyrdd inni sicrhau'r potensial mwyaf posibl i'n priod bolisiâu i helpu mynd i'r afael â materion yr economi nos. Mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio gyda'r heddlu a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i hyrwyddo'r gwaith o reoli fframwaith yr economi nos a ddatblygwyd gan Heddlu De Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg nad yw ymdrin â'r canlyniadau sy'n deillio o gamddefnyddio alcohol a goryfed yn ddigon. Rhaid sicrhau mai addysg yw'r cam cyntaf, ac yr wyf yn awyddus i gefnogi hyn. Dyna pam y rhoddais dros £3 miliwn i gynorthwyo'r rhaglen ysgolion i Gymru gyfan, sydd â'r nod o addysgu pobl ifanc am beryglon alcohol a chyffuriau eraill.

Yn gynharach eleni cytunais ar gyfraniad o dros £90,000 i gefnogi ymgyrch gweithredu cymdeithasol y BBC ar oryfed. Roedd dau reswm dros fy nghefnogaeth. Y rheswm cyntaf oedd y ffaith fod elfen o addysg yn yr ymgyrch. Yr ail oedd oherwydd fy mod yn

because I felt that the BBC was taking a sensible approach to the topic rather than just sensationalising the issue. A new information system on treatment referrals in Wales for drug and alcohol misuse became operational on 1 April this year. Our new national system is the only one in the UK to treat alcohol on the same basis as any other drug for reporting purposes. Although it is early days, we shall, in the near future, be able to use this information to help target policies and programmes on alcohol misuse at both a national and local level. In summary, I emphasise that I will continue to do everything in my power to ensure that this remains a high-profile issue at Westminster and in the responsible authorities in Wales. It is not going to be easy to change the binge-drinking culture that has developed over the last generation. It cannot be changed overnight, but having the commitment of all and working together to the same end will, I hope, make a difference and help us to see some real progress in this area.

2.40 p.m.

Leanne Wood: I have concerns about the Government's agenda on so-called binge drinking, because it could divert attention and resources away from problem drinking. I say 'so-called binge drinking', because no-one can agree on what constitutes binge drinking. A sensible definition is considered to be six units for a woman, and eight units for a man. However, that means that if you are a woman and go out of an evening and drink two pints of strong lager, then if you drink anything over that you are a binge drinker. I would like to know how many people in the Assembly binge drank last Saturday while watching the rugby match between Wales and New Zealand. Many of my friends will drink, for example, between eight and 10 pints of ordinary-strength lager on a night out. I am not glorifying that behaviour; I am just trying to explain that this is common practice and part of the culture that you just talked about.

I would like to know, Minister, what your definition of binge drinking is, and what evidence your Government has to suggest that binge drinking is on the increase, because my research has shown that figures

teimlo bod ymagwedd y BBC at y pwnc yn synhwyrol, yn hytrach na chreu cyffro ynghylch y mater. Daeth system wybodaeth newydd am atgyfeiriadau triniaeth am gamddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol yng Nghymru i rym ar 1 Ebrill eleni. Ein system genedlaethol newydd ni yw'r unig un yn y DU i drin alcohol ar yr un sail ag unrhyw gyffur arall at ddibenion cofnodi. Er ei bod yn gynnar eto, yn y dyfodol agos byddwn yn gallu defnyddio'r wybodaeth hon i helpu targedu polisïau a rhaglenni ar gamddefnyddio alcohol ar lefel genedlaethol a lleol. I grynhoi, pwysleisïaf y byddaf yn parhau i wneud popeth yn fy ngallu i sicrhau bod hyn yn parhau'n fater sy'n cael sylw mawr yn San Steffan ac yn yr awdurdodau sy'n gyfrifol yng Nghymru. Ni fydd yn hawdd newid y diwylliant goryfed sydd wedi datblygu dros y genhedlaeth ddiwethaf. Ni ellir ei newid dros nos, ond bydd sicrhau ymrwymiad pawb a gweithio gyda'n gilydd tuag at yr un nod, gobeithio, yn gwneud gwahaniaeth ac yn ein helpu i weld rhywfaint o gynnydd gwirioneddol yn y maes hwn.

Leanne Wood: Yr wyf yn pryderu ynghylch agenda'r Llywodraeth ar yr hyn a elwir yn oryfed, oherwydd gallai dynnu sylw ac adnoddau oddi ar bobl sydd â phroblem yfed. Dywedaf 'yr hyn a elwir yn oryfed', oherwydd ni all neb gytuno ar ystyr goryfed. Ystyrir mai diffiniad synhwyrol yw chwe uned ar gyfer merch, ac wyth uned ar gyfer dyn. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n golygu, os ydych yn ferch ac yn mynd allan am noson ac yn yfed dau beint o lager cryf, yna os byddwch yn yfed unrhyw beth arall byddwch yn goryfed. Hoffwn wybod faint o bobl yn y Cynulliad fu'n goryfed ddydd Sadwrn diwethaf wrth wylïo'r gêm rygbi rhwng Cymru a Seland Newydd. Er enghraifft, bydd nifer o'm ffrindiau yn yfed rhwng wyth a 10 peint o lager cryfder arferol mewn noson. Nid wyf yn canmol yr ymddygiad hwnnw; y cyfan yr wyf yn ceisio ei wneud yw esbonio bod hwn yn arfer cyffredin ac yn rhan o'r diwylliant yr ydych newydd sôn amdano.

Hoffwn wybod, Weinidog, beth yw eich diffiniad o oryfed, a pha dystiolaeth sydd gan eich Llywodraeth i awgrymu bod goryfed ar gynnydd, oherwydd dengys fy ymchwil i fod y ffigurau yn gyson ar gyfer 1998 i 2003,

were steady for 1998 to 2003, with a strange blip in 2002, showing that people drank more in that year, for some reason. Is this policy agenda being driven by the blip in 2002? If that is the case, then that is a problem.

Finally, no-one would deny that alcohol causes huge problems in society—ill health, crime and so on—but we need to think more about asking questions about why people drink and take drugs. Unless we get to grips with those fundamental questions, then we will just be papering over the cracks on this issue.

Edwina Hart: Thank you for that thoughtful contribution, Leanne. You are quite right on the definition of binge drinking. I can assure you that I was not doing it on Saturday, as I was out with the army on the Brecon Beacons—[*Laughter.*]

The Presiding Officer: What a Minister.

Edwina Hart: Kirsty Williams was out with the army the day before. When you look at what some people consume in terms of units, even though doctors and such like might consider that to be binge drinking, you probably would not say that it is. What we are trying to get at are those people who go for the happy hour, carry on with tequila slammers or Bacardi Breezers, have 10 drinks lined up, and drink a lot all in one go. It is important that we have realistic figures in order to consider how this issue is developing, because a lot of this is anecdotal, with some areas saying, 'This is what is happening; this is the culture that is developing'.

Why people use drugs and alcohol is an important aspect of this, and we have to get to the underlying issues there, but I think that we are doing that as part of our policy. We are having this discussion today in response to a request for a statement from the Government on binge drinking, because of concerns raised by opposition parties. I would welcome a frank exchange of views here so that we can have better development of policy in this regard, because people are concerned about this. The health impact to

gyda gwyrriad rhyfedd yn 2002, sy'n dangos bod pobl yn yfed mwy yn y flwyddyn honno, am ryw reswm. A yw'r agenda bolisi hon yn cael ei llywio gan y gwyrriad yn 2002? Os felly, mae hynny'n broblem.

I gloi, ni fyddai neb yn gwadu nad yw alcohol yn peri problemau mawr mewn cymdeithas—salwch, troseddu, ac ati. Ond rhaid inni feddwl mwy ynglŷn â gofyn cwestiynau pam mae pobl yn yfed ac yn cymryd cyffuriau. Onid awn i'r afael â'r cwestiynau sylfaenol hynny, yna dim ond cuddio'r broblem a fyddwn.

Edwina Hart: Diolch i chi am y cyfraniad ystyriol hwnnw, Leanne. Mae eich diffiniad o oryfed yn gywir. Gallaf eich sicrhau nad oeddwn yn gwneud hynny ddydd Sadwrn, gan fy mod gyda'r fyddin ar Fannau Brycheiniog—[*Chwerthin.*]

Y Llywydd: Dyna i chi Weinidog.

Edwina Hart: Yr oedd Kirsty Williams allan gyda'r fyddin y diwrnod blaenorol. Pan edrychwch ar faint y bydd rhai pobl yn ei yfed mewn unedau, er y byddai meddygon ac ati efallai'n ystyried bod hynny'n oryfed, mae'n debyg na fyddech yn dweud hynny. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ymdrin ag ef yw'r bobl hynny sy'n yfed yn ystod y cyfnod pan werthir diodydd rhad, ac wedyn yn yfed tequilla slammers neu Bacardi Breezers, gan sicrhau bod 10 diod mewn rhes yn barod ar eu cyfer, ac yn yfed llawer ar unwaith. Mae'n bwysig fod gennym ffigurau realistig er mwyn ystyried sut y mae'r mater hwn yn datblygu, oherwydd mae llawer o hyn yn anecdotaidd, ac mae rhai ardaloedd yn dweud, 'Dyma'r hyn sy'n digwydd, dyma'r diwylliant sy'n datblygu'.

Mae'r rheswm pam y mae pobl yn cymryd cyffuriau ac alcohol yn agwedd bwysig ar hyn, a rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r materion sylfaenol sy'n ymwneud â hynny. Ond credaf ein bod yn gwneud hynny fel rhan o'n polisi. Yr ydym yn cael y drafodaeth hon heddiw mewn ymateb i gais am ddatganiad gan y Llywodraeth ar oryfed, oherwydd pryderon a godwyd gan y gwrthbleidiau. Byddem yn croesawu'r cyfle i gyfnewid barn yn agored yma er mwyn inni allu datblygu ein polisi yn well yn hyn o beth, oherwydd

this is also coming into focus, with cirrhosis of the liver and similar issues. It is important that we educate people about the dangers of overindulgence in these areas.

Mark Isherwood: I am certainly going to be frank. We have listened to your statement and we understand the difficulty of your position, given that this follows ill-conceived and damaging legislation imposed on us all by the Westminster Government. How do you propose to deal with the lethal cocktail that will be created by a combination of weaker gambling laws and 24-hour licensing laws? With Home Office figures showing that, overall, violent crime in Wales is up 64 per cent since devolution, how will weakening the laws on late licensing help to tackle increased crime, nuisance and disorder? With licensing transferred from magistrates courts to local authorities, at huge costs to licensees and council tax payers, how will we curb binge drinking when applications are automatically granted unless an objection is made, but only certain people are allowed to object? In fact, only residents living in the immediate vicinity can object, but I have been approached by residents in these circumstances who are telling me that approval is being routinely granted despite objections. How will this help to curb binge drinking? How will councillors not being allowed to object to applications in their own ward and in their own right help to curb binge drinking?

How will binge drinking be tackled when councils are prevented from staggering closing times across an area by the 180-page Whitehall guidance that they must follow? How will binge drinking be curbed when councils cannot object to 'temporary event notices' for controversial raves or festivals of up to 500 people? How will binge drinking be curbed when few powers are being given to hold pubs and clubs responsible for rowdy or drunk customers once they are outside their premises, even if the nuisance was caused by their serving them alcohol?

mae pobl yn pryderu ynghylch hyn. Mae effaith goryfed ar iechyd hefyd yn dod i'r amlwg, gyda sirosis yr afu a materion tebyg. Mae'n bwysig inni addysgu pobl ynghylch peryglon gormodedd yn y meysydd hyn.

Mark Isherwood: Yr wyf fi yn sicr yn mynd i fod yn agored. Yr ydym wedi gwrandao ar eich datganiad a deallwn anhawster eich sefyllfa, o ystyried bod hyn yn dilyn deddfwriaeth wael a niweidiol a osodwyd arnom gan Lywodraeth San Steffan. Sut yr ydych yn bwriadu ymdrin â'r cyfuniad peryglus a gaiff ei greu wrth gyfuno cyfreithiau gamblo gwannach a chyfreithiau trwyddedu 24 awr? Gan fod ffigurau'r Swyddfa Gartref yn dangos, ar y cyfan, fod troseddau treisgar yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu 64 y cant ers datganoli, sut y bydd gwanhau'r cyfreithiau ar drwyddedu hwyr yn helpu i fynd i'r afael â chynnydd mewn troseddu, niwsans ac anhrefn? Gan fod trwyddedu wedi'i drosglwyddo o'r llysoedd ynadon i awdurdodau lleol, am gost enfawr i drwyddedigion a phobl sy'n talu treth gyngor, sut y byddwn yn rheoli goryfed pan gaiff ceisiadau eu caniatáu'n awtomatig oni fydd gwrthwynebiad, ond dim ond rhai pobl yn cael gwrthwynebu? Mewn gwirionedd, dim ond trigolion sy'n byw yn yr ardal gyfagos a all wrthwynebu. Ond mae trigolion wedi dod ataf dan yr amgylchiadau hyn gan ddweud bod cymeradwyaeth yn cael ei rhoi'n rheolaidd er gwaethaf gwrthwynebiadau. Sut y bydd hyn yn helpu rheoli goryfed? Sut y bydd cynghorwyr nad ydynt yn cael gwrthwynebu ceisiadau yn eu ward eu hunain ac ar eu rhan eu hunain yn helpu rheoli goryfed?

Sut mae mynd i'r afael â goryfed pan rwystrir cynghorau rhag trefnu amseroedd cau gwahanol mewn ardal drwy'r canllaw 180 tudalen o Whitehall y mae'n rhaid iddynt ei ddilyn? Sut y gellir rheoli goryfed pan na all cynghorau wrthwynebu 'hysbysiadau digwyddiadau dros dro' ar gyfer rêfs neu wyliau dadleuol i hyd at 500 o bobl? Sut y gellir reoli goryfed pan nad oes ond ychydig bwerau'n cael eu rhoi i wneud tafarndai a chlybiau'n gyfrifol am gwsmeriaid stwrllud neu feddw pan fyddant wedi mynd allan o'u hadeilad, hyd yn oed os achoswyd y niwsans drwy iddynt werthu alcohol iddynt?

On a related matter, what action are you taking following the call by the Royal National Institute for Deaf People and the Trades Union Congress to ensure that local authorities enforce the noise at work regulations, so that employers carry out their legal duty to protect bar workers from prolonged and excessive noise.

Will the £3 million provided to support the all-Wales school programme extend to highly effective voluntary sector schemes, run often by ex-offenders and addicts, such as the Drug Informed Choice Education programme and the Touchstone 12 programme, which are working in schools in north Wales? How will serious binge drinking be tackled when the number of detoxification beds in north Wales is reduced? A lack of medical cover has forced low-occupancy rates; they are not losing beds because of low-occupancy rates themselves. How will binge drinking be curbed, when the Welsh Assembly Government failed to intervene to support highly traumatised ex-servicemen with serious associated substance-misuse problems and the only civilian rehabilitation and respite centre available to them in the UK was forced to close two weeks ago, without appropriate emergency provision being put in place for the transitional period?

Edwina Hart: I will deal with the issues related to binge drinking. As you are well aware, funding for people with alcohol addiction, which is fundamental to this discussion, is distributed to the community safety partnerships for them to allocate according to the assessment of need in their areas. Between 2002-03 and 2008-09, the National Assembly for Wales will have increased the annual budget of the substance misuse action fund from £3.3 million to £19.8 million, if the budget is approved. That is a substantial increase, in real terms, to help people.

In 2004-05, 8 per cent was spent on dedicated alcohol treatment services, 22 per cent on dedicated drug treatment services and the rest on combined treatment services. That is a substantial amount of funds to deal with

Ar fater cysylltiedig, pa gamau gweithredu yr ydych yn eu cymryd yn dilyn yr alwad gan Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol Pobl Fyddar a Chynghrair yr Undebau Llafur i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn gorfodi'r rheoliadau sŵn yn y gwaith, fel y bydd cyflogwyr yn cyflawni eu dyletswydd gyfreithiol i ddiogelu'r rheini sy'n gweithio mewn bariau rhag sŵn parhaus a gormodol.

A fydd y £3 miliwn a ddarparwyd i gefnogi rhaglen ysgolion Cymru yn cympasu cynlluniau hynod effeithiol yn y sector gwirfoddol, sy'n aml yn cael eu rhedeg gan gyn-droseddwyr a phobl a fu'n gaeth i gyffuriau ac alcohol, fel y rhaglen Addysg Cyffuriau Dewis Hyddysg a'r rhaglen Touchstone 12, sy'n gweithio mewn ysgolion yn y gogledd? Sut y gellir mynd i'r afael ag achosion difrifol o oryfed, a nifer y gwelyau dadwenwyno yn y gogledd yn gostwng? Prinder staff meddygol sydd wedi gorfodi cyfraddau isel; nid ydynt yn colli gwelyau oherwydd y cyfraddau isel eu hunain. Sut y gellir ffrwyno achosion o oryfed a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi methu ymyrryd i gefnogi cyn-filwyr sydd wedi'u trawmateiddio'n ddifrifol ac sydd â phroblemau camddefnyddio sylweddau difrifol cysylltiedig, a phan fu'n rhaid i'r unig ganolfan adfer a seibiant sydd ar gael iddynt yn y DU gau bythefnos yn ôl, a heb ddarpariaeth frys briodol ar gael yn ystod y cyfnod trosglwyddo?

Edwina Hart: Ymdriniaf â'r materion sy'n gysylltiedig â goryfed. Fel y gwyddoch, caiff arian ar gyfer pobl sy'n gaeth i alcohol, sydd wrth wraidd y drafodaeth hon, ei ddsbarthu i'r partneriaethau diogelwech cymunedol i'w ddyrannu yn ôl yr asesiad o anghenion yn eu hardaloedd. Rhwng 2002-03 a 2008-09, bydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi cynyddu cyllideb flynyddol y gronfa gweithredu ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau o £3.3 miliwn i £19.8 miliwn, os cymeradwyir y gyllideb. Mae hynny'n gynydd sylweddol, mewn termau real, i helpu pobl.

Yn 2004-05, gwariwyd 8 y cant ar wasanaethau penodol i drin pobl sy'n gaeth i alcohol, 22 y cant ar wasanaethau penodol i drin pobl sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau a'r gweddill ar wasanaethau triniaeth gyfunol. Mae

some of the issues that you raised. Some of these matters are not devolved to me, such as licensing laws and the regulations surrounding them, so I can only assure you that when I receive information from various sources, including Assembly Members, local government and others, I take these issues up with the police and local government. The Welsh Local Government Association has been working hard with councillors who have to be involved with the licensing arrangements. It is trying to see its way through the arrangements to ensure that communities are not ill-served by the changes. It is a question of watching to see how some of these issues develop.

There are sufficient police resources available. The police have a role to play in this matter, in using some of their powers. A recent example is an alcohol-free zone in Llangefni, which will be established in the run up to Christmas. This will empower North Wales Police to combat drink-related disorder and may be extended, if it proves successful. The tools are there to deal with some of the issues.

There are key issues for me regarding binge drinking, especially the violence that occurs after it, including violent assaults on the police and NHS staff, and the whole issue of domestic abuse. These are all areas with which we are concerned. In many ways, there are things that I would like central Government to do. I indicated that I want to see alcohol advertising banned because I think that it does glamorise drinking. I will continue to press that matter and I hope that I am doing so with the full support of the Assembly. I am afraid that licensing laws are something that we will have to monitor and see how it goes. I will certainly make representations if we have a lot of examples of bad practice in Wales.

Mick Bates: Thank you, Minister, for your statement. We all recognise your sincerity in trying to deal with this issue. It appears to me

hynny'n swm sylweddol o arian i ymdrin â rhai o'r materion a godwyd gennych. Nid yw rhai o'r materion hyn wedi'u datganoli imi, megis cyfreithiau trwyddedu a'r rheoliadau sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy. Ond gallaf eich sicrhau, pan gaf wybodaeth o amrywiol ffynonellau, gan gynnwys Aelodau'r Cynulliad, llywodraeth leol ac eraill, fy mod yn trafod y materion hynny gyda'r heddlu a llywodraeth leol. Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wedi bod yn gweithio'n galed gyda chynghorwyr sy'n gorfod bod yn rhan o'r trefniadau trwyddedu. Mae'n ceisio gweithredu'r trefniadau mewn ffordd sy'n sicrhau na fydd cymunedau'n dioddef oherwydd y newidiadau. Mae'n fater o aros i weld sut y bydd rhai o'r pethau hyn yn datblygu.

Mae digon o adnoddau heddlu ar gael. Mae gan yr heddlu rôl yn y mater hwn, wrth ddefnyddio rhai o'u pwerau. Enghraifft ddiweddar o hyn yw ardal ddi-alcohol yn Llangefni, a gaiff ei sefydlu yn y cyfnod cyn y Nadolig. Bydd hyn yn galluogi Heddlu Gogledd Cymru i fynd i'r afael ag anhrefn sy'n gysylltiedig ag yfed, ac efallai y caiff ei hystemyn os bydd yn llwyddiannus. Mae'r systemau ar gael i fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion.

Mae yna faterion allweddol imi eu hystyried mewn perthynas â goryfed, yn enwedig y trais sy'n digwydd yn ei sgîl, gan gynnwys ymosodiadau treisgar ar yr heddlu a staff y GIG, a cham-drin yn y cartref. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn feysydd yr ydym yn pryderu amdanynt. Mewn llawer ffordd, mae yna bethau yr hoffwn i'r Llywodraeth ganolog eu gwneud. Dywedais fy mod am weld hysbysebion am alcohol yn cael eu gwahardd, oherwydd credaf eu bod yn glamoreiddio yfed. Byddaf yn parhau i bwysu yn y mater hwnnw, a gobeithio fy mod yn gwneud hynny gyda chefnogaeth lawn y Cynulliad. Yn anffodus, mae cyfreithiau trwyddedu yn rhywbeth y bydd yn rhaid inni eu monitro i weld sut yr aiff pethau. Byddaf yn sicr yn gwneud sylwadau os gwelwn nifer o enghreifftiau o arfer gwael yng Nghymru.

Mick Bates: Diolch, Weinidog, am eich datganiad. Yr ydym bob un yn cydnabod eich diffuantrwydd wrth geisio delio â'r mater

that you are not being a political opportunist on this matter, where there are serious issues that need to be addressed.

Prevention is better than cure—an old adage but, in this case, particularly true. You referred to the powers available and the first one that I would like you to address relates to the licensing laws and the planning system, particularly given the 24-hour licensing powers now being given to local authorities. Will you monitor this power to ensure that its implementation is consistent? I have heard already that several inconsistencies have developed, where certain premises are granted licenses and others, close by, are not. There must be consistency in the implementation of this law and I would like to hear how you are going to achieve that.

There are other certain practical measures to be discussed. You mentioned funds given to education, which concern me, because I wish to see those funds being made available on a sustainable basis. You have to realise, as most of us who have worked with young people know, that a generation is moving through all the time. It is not a question of allocating funds for one three-year period. The people who deal with all kinds of alcohol and drug abuse, need to see consistent funding put in the budget.

2.50 p.m.

I would like you to tell us that these are not just one-off amounts, but that you will commit them while in Government. That would give great security by which people in my constituency could proceed with schemes such as ValidateUK, which, as you know, is an important card scheme.

With regard to the Assembly lobbying the Westminster Government, it may be helpful to find cross-party consensus, because we all oppose the glamorisation of alcohol through advertising and would wish to see advertising restricted. However, there is another dimension to this issue. When you are young and getting out there for a good night out on

hwn. Ymddengys i mi nad ydych yn ceisio manteisio ar gyfle gwleidyddol ar y mater hwn, lle mae materion difrifol y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy.

Gwell rhwystro'r clwy na'i wella—hen ddywediad, ond yn yr achos hwn mae'n arbennig o wir. Bu ichi gyfeirio at y pwerau sydd ar gael, ac mae'r un cyntaf yr hoffwn ichi fynd i'r afael ag ef yn ymwneud â'r cyfreithiau trwyddedu a'r system gynllunio, yn enwedig o ystyried y pwerau trwyddedu 24 awr sy'n cael eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol bellach. A wnewch fonitro'r pŵer hwn er mwyn sicrhau bod y broses weithredu yn gyson? Yr wyf wedi clywed eisoes am lawer o anghysondeb, lle rhoddir trwyddedau i rai busnesau a'u gwrthod i fusnesau eraill gerllaw. Rhaid sicrhau bod y broses o weithredu'r gyfraith hon yn gyson, a hoffwn glywed sut y byddwch yn cyflawni hynny.

Mae mesurau ymarferol penodol eraill i'w trafod. Yr oeddech yn sôn am yr arian a roddir i addysg, sy'n peri pryder imi, oherwydd hoffwn weld bod yr arian hwnnw ar gael ar sail gynaliadwy. Rhaid ichi sylweddoli, fel y mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonom sydd wedi gweithio gyda phobl ifanc yn gwybod, fod cenhedlaeth yn symud drwy'r system drwy'r amser. Nid mater ydyw o ddyrannu arian ar gyfer un cyfnod o dair blynedd. Mae angen i'r bobl sy'n ymdrin â phob math o achosion o gamddefnyddio alcohol a chyffuriau weld arian cyson yn cael ei roi yn y gyllideb.

Hoffwn ichi ddweud wrthym nad symiau untro yn unig yw'r rhain, ond yn hytrach y byddwch yn ymrwymo i'w rhoi tra byddwch yn gweithredu fel Llywodraeth. Byddai hynny'n rhoi sicrwydd mawr, a fyddai'n golygu y gallai pobl yn fy etholaeth i frwr ati gyda chynlluniau megis ValidateUK sydd, fel y gwyddoch, yn gynllun cardiau pwysig.

O ran lobio Llywodraeth San Steffan gan y Cynulliad, efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael consensws ar draws y pleidiau, oherwydd mae pob un ohonom yn gwrthwynebu'r broses o glamoreiddio alcohol drwy hysbysebu, ac yn dymuno gweld yr hysbysebion yn cael eu cyfyngu. Fodd bynnag, mae dimensiwn arall i'r mater

the town, you are limited by your budget. The drinks that are available today during happy hours and so on are so cheap that, by way of these promotions, you are encouraging more than just consumption: you are encouraging over-consumption. That gives rise to the concept of binge drinking. Therein lies the problem. Is it possible for the Assembly to use its influence to get rid of this low-cost drinking culture, which has led to this problem, and all the related violence and domestic abuse? In those three areas, there are practical things that we can achieve.

Edwina Hart: I have made my views about happy hours known elsewhere, because I do not think that happy hours should exist. There is nothing particularly happy about an hour at the end of which you may end up in hospital having your stomach pumped. The term in itself is most unfortunate. We should be requiring licensed premises not to run these promotions. You are right in saying that people with a limited budget will have only so much money, and will opt for the happy hour. They might be all right for the first hour or so, but then they move on, and problems can occur. I am concerned not just about violence or anti-social behaviour, but also about the damage that such drinkers are regularly doing to themselves.

The ValidateUK scheme is good, and we need to encourage more of these schemes and initiatives. We are doing some practical things that are worthwhile. However, you are right about education. The all-Wales programme, which we are funding consistently, will make a difference because it is being targeted at alcohol and drug abuse and all the various surrounding issues. Ours is a holistic approach to this issue.

I alluded in my statement to the fact that I have discussions with the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, and I note your point on that to see if any work can be done, ready for when I will lobby Westminster on some of these issues.

hwn. Os ydych yn ifanc ac yn mynd allan am noson dda, fe'ch cyfyngir gan eich cyllideb. Mae'r diodydd sydd ar gael heddiw yn ystod cyfnodau diodydd rhad ac ati mor rhad fel eich bod, drwy'r digwyddiadau hyrwyddo hyn, yn annog mwy nag yfed: yr ydych yn annog goryfed a'r cysyniad ohono. Dyna'r broblem. A yw'n bosibl i'r Cynulliad ddefnyddio'i ddylanwad i gael gwared ar y diwylliant hwn o yfed rhad, sydd wedi arwain at y broblem hon, a'r holl achosion sy'n gysylltiedig o drais a cham-drin yn y cartref? Yn y tri maes hynny, mae yna bethau ymarferol y gallwn eu gwneud.

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf wedi mynegi fy marn yn glir mewn man arall ynglŷn â chyfnodau diodydd rhad, oherwydd ni chredaf y dylai'r 'oriau hapus' fodoli. Nid oes dim yn hapus ynglŷn ag awr a allai ddiweddu gyda thaith i'r ysbyty i gael yr alcohol wedi'i bwmpio o'ch stumog. Mae'r term Saesneg ei hun yn un anffodus iawn. Dylem ei gwneud yn ofynnol i dafarndai beidio threfnu'r digwyddiadau hyrwyddo hyn. Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud mai dim ond hyn a hyn o arian fydd gan bobl ar gyllideb fach, a byddant yn dewis y cyfnod diodydd rhad. Efallai y byddant yn iawn am yr awr gyntaf, ond yna byddant yn symud ymlaen, a gall problemau ddigwydd. Yr wyf yn pryderu nid yn unig am drais ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, ond hefyd am y niwed y mae yfwyr o'r fath yn ei wneud iddynt hwy eu hunain yn rheolaidd.

Mae cynllun ValidateUK yn dda, ac mae angen inni annog mwy o'r cynlluniau a'r mentrau hyn. Yr ydym yn gwneud rhai pethau ymarferol sy'n werth chweil. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych yn iawn ynglŷg ag addysg. Bydd y rhaglen Cymru gyfan, sy'n cael eu hariannu'n gyson gennym, yn gwneud gwahaniaeth oherwydd ei bod yn targedu camddefnyddio alcohol a chyffuriau a phob un o'r amrywiol faterion cysylltiedig. Mae gennym ymagwedd gyfannol tuag at y mater hwn.

Cyfeiriais yn fy natganiad at y ffaith fy mod yn cael trafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, a nodaf eich pwynt am hynny i weld a ellir gwneud unrhyw waith, cyn imi lobïo San Steffan ar rai o'r materion hyn.

Ann Jones: I welcome the statement, and thank you for your views on happy hours; they are certainly not happy hours for those people who have to deal with the outcomes. Will you look at issues that you have already undertaken, and will you join me in paying tribute to DangerPoint, the recently opened centre that takes children through the whole scenario of what happens to them and teaches them ways in which they can be more responsible and learn to say 'no' to their peers? That is often the case, is it not? People will often say, 'Go on, one won't hurt you', and we all know the consequences of that.

However, local authorities can undertake stricter controls at present. Local authorities should use section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 far more widely than they do at present. Also, will you consider asking larger supermarkets to look at their marketing policy for alcohol and to stop the 'buy two 24-packs of lager for £5' promotions, because you often find that people go for those, and then alcohol is freely available to those who are under 18 years of age? Perhaps, on that point, the Assembly should consider setting an example and becoming alcohol free when we move to our new Chamber.

Edwina Hart: Obviously, the new Chamber is a matter for the Presiding Officer, and not for me. However, I thank you for your contribution, particularly the point about what powers local authorities have, given that you are Chair of the Local Government and Public Services Committee. It is important that we continue to work with the Welsh Local Government Association on the issues of licensing and those issues associated with drinking and so on. We have had some useful discussions with the association, and we will continue to do so. Also, I agree with the complimentary way in which you commented on DangerPoint, which is an excellent project in north Wales. You are right; it will encourage young people to say 'no' to their peers and to resist that type of peer pressure. I welcome the fact that it is open for business, and I understand that it has many school visits. However, it involves other groups, which I think is important for the continuing

Ann Jones: Croesawaf y datganiad, a diolch ichi am eich barn am gyfnodau diodydd rhad, neu 'oriau hapus'; yn bendant, nid ydynt yn oriau hapus i'r rheini sy'n gorfod delio â'r canlyniadau. A fyddwch yn edrych ar faterion yr ydych eisoes wedi ymgymryd â hwy, ac a ymunwch â mi i roi teyrnged i DangerPoint, y ganolfan a agorwyd yn ddiweddar ac sy'n mynd â phlant drwy holl sefyllfa'r hyn sy'n digwydd iddynt ac yn eu haddysgu am ffyrdd y gallant fod yn fwy cyfrifol a dysgu dweud 'na' wrth eu cyfoedion? Onid dyna sy'n digwydd yn aml? Bydd pobl yn aml yn dweud, 'Dere, wnaiff un ddim drwg iti', ac mae pob un ohonom yn gwybod beth yw canlyniadau hynny.

Fodd bynnag, gall awdurdodau lleol weithredu rheolaethau llymach ar hyn o bryd. Dylai awdurdodau lleol fanteisio'n ehangach ar adran 17 Deddf Trosedd ac Anhrefn 1998 nag a wneir ar hyn o bryd. Hefyd, a ystyriwch a ellid gofyn i archfarchnadoedd mwy o faint edrych ar eu polisi marchnata ar gyfer alcohol, ac i roi'r gorau i'r cynigion 'prynwch ddau becyn cwrw 24 can am £5', oherwydd gwelwch fod pobl yn aml yn dewis prynu'r rhieni, ac wedyn mae alcohol ar gael yn hawdd i bobl dan 18 oed? Efallai, ar y pwynt hwnnw, y dylai'r Cynulliad ystyried gosod esiampl a pheidio â chaniatau alcohol pan symudwn i'n Siambr newydd.

Edwina Hart: Mater i'r Llywydd, yn amlwg, yw'r Siambr newydd, nid i mi. Fodd bynnag, diolch ichi am eich cyfraniad, yn enwedig y pwynt ynglŷn â'r pwerau sydd gan awdurdodau lleol, o gofio mai chi yw Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Mae'n bwysig inni barhau i weithio gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ar faterion trwyddedu a'r materion hynny sy'n gysylltiedig ag yfed, ac ati. Yr ydym wedi cael rhai trafodaethau defnyddiol gyda'r gymdeithas, a byddwn yn parhau i wneud hynny. Hefyd, cytunaf â'r ffordd ganmoliaethus yr oeddech yn sôn am DangerPoint, sy'n brosiect ardderchog yn y gogledd. Yr ydych yn iawn; bydd yn annog pobl ifanc i ddweud 'na' wrth eu cyfoedion a gwrthsefyll y math hwnnw o bwysau gan gyfoedion. Croesawaf y ffaith ei bod wedi agor, a deallaf fod nifer o ysgolion yn ymweld â hi. Fodd bynnag, mae'n cynnwys

success of DangerPoint.

Your point about supermarket offers is well made, and I will certainly explore, with my colleagues in the Wales Office, whether this issue has ever been raised centrally, so that it can be raised with the large retailers.

You made a point on the impact on under-age drinking, and it is important that we continue to campaign strongly on that.

Given your previous history in the fire service, you will be interested to know that we are launching campaigns about fire safety. One of the campaigns warns against cooking at night after you have been drinking, because of the danger of fire, putting firefighters at risk—you may have had a lot to drink, you put on a chip pan, and you fall asleep. We are running campaigns all year round on fire and alcohol-related issues.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for the statement, and I welcome her approach—she generally takes a genuinely non-partisan approach on this issue. The Minister will be aware of my concerns about the new licensing law, which is at best a leap in the dark and which will at worst make issues far worse. She may privately share that view, but it would be unfair of me to push her on it.

Leanne Wood raised a point about the difficulty in defining binge drinking. That is fair comment, and the Minister agreed, but it is easy to recognise that we clearly have a problem. I am not sure if it is getting worse or not, as I do not have the statistics, but we have a problem in most of our cities and towns, at the very least.

The Minister mentioned some useful schemes. I will also mention Cardiff Students Union which is taking part in a scheme to encourage responsible drinking. I hope that other student unions follow suit, although I am not suggesting that this problem is limited to students—far from it. However, there are

grwpiau eraill, a chredaf fod hynny'n bwysig er mwyn i lwyddiant DangerPoint barhau.

Mae eich pwynt ynglŷn â chynigion mewn archfarchnadoedd yn un da, a byddaf yn sicr yn archwilio, ar y cyd â'm cydweithwyr yn Swyddfa Cymru, i weld a yw'r mater hwn erioed wedi'i godi'n ganolog, fel y gellir ei godi gyda'r manwerthwyr mawr.

Codwyd pwynt gennych ynglŷn â'r effaith ar yfed dan oedran, ac mae'n bwysig inni barhau i ymgyrchu'n gryf ar hynny.

O ystyried eich cyfnod blaenorol gyda'r gwasanaeth tân, bydd gennych ddiddordeb clywed ein bod yn lansio ymgyrchoedd diogelwch tân. Mae un o'r ymgyrchoedd yn rhybuddio rhag coginio yn y nos ar ôl ichi fod yn yfed, oherwydd perygl tân, sy'n rhoi diffoddwyr tân mewn perygl—gallech fod wedi yfed llawer a mynd ati wedyn i roi'r badell sglodion ar y ffwrn a chwympo i gysgu. Yr ydym yn cynnal ymgyrchoedd drwy'r flwyddyn ar faterion yn ymwneud â tân ac alcohol.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am y datganiad, a chroesawaf ei hymagwedd—mae ganddi ymagwedd wirioneddol amhleidiol ar y mater hwn ar y cyfan. Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod am fy mhryderon ynglŷn â'r cyfreithiau trwyddedu newydd, sydd ar y gorau yn naid yn y tywyllwch ac a fydd, ar eu gwaethaf, yn gwneud pethau lawer yn waeth. Efallai ei bod hi o'r un farn yn breifat, ond byddai'n annheg imi bwysio arni ynglŷn â hynny.

Cododd Leanne Wood bwynt ynglŷn ag anhawster diffinio goryfed. Mae hynny'n sylw teg, a chytunodd y Gweinidog, ond mae'n hawdd cydnabod bod gennym broblem amlwg. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw'r sefyllfa'n gwaethygu ai peidio, gan nad oes gennyf yr ystadegau, ond mae gennym broblem yn y rhan fwyaf o'n dinasoedd a'n trefi, o leiaf.

Soniodd y Gweinidog am rai cynlluniau defnyddiol. Hoffwn sôn hefyd am Undeb Myfyrwyr Caerdydd sy'n cymryd rhan mewn cynllun i annog yfed yn gyfrifol. Gobeithio y bydd undebau myfyrwyr eraill yn dilyn ei esiampl, er nad wyf yn awgrymu bod y broblem hon wedi'i chyfyngu i fyfyrwyr—

issues in universities and in university towns.

That brings me to an issue the Minister touched upon—the happy hour scheme. The happy hour is often not limited to an hour—a happy hour can go on for several hours, and it is a real issue. Can the Minister examine the possibility of giving powers to local authorities to attach conditions to licenses about limiting happy hours? In practice, it is often a situation of drinking all you can in an hour or two, or however long the period might be.

I welcome the Minister's comments about advertising—it would be a helpful approach to look at the issues relating to advertising. The media in general, and the broadcast media in particular, have a role to play in terms of programmes where drink is shown. In soap operas, there is the Rovers Return and the Queen Vic, or whatever it may be. I am not suggesting that it is not handled responsibly, but—

Ann Jones: And the Woolpack.

Nick Bourne: Yes, the Woolpack too—agriculture must also be recognised. In all seriousness, there is an issue, not just in soaps, but in other programmes too, about the glamorisation of alcohol. That may be another issue for the Minister to address with Westminster colleagues. This issue does not just affect the individuals concerned, although their health is a serious issue; it affects the whole community, the police, the health service and so on. It is a massive problem with which the Minister has dealt fairly, but it permeates just about every area of Government and private life.

Edwina Hart: You have more in-depth knowledge of soaps and their pubs than I do, Nick, which impressed me. You are right, in that this is about the way in which we and the media tackle the issue and portray things. I would be more than happy to take up some of those points further in discussions with my colleagues, particularly in the Wales Office.

dim o gwbl. Fodd bynnag, mae yna broblemau mewn prifysgolion a threfi prifysgol.

Mae hynny'n fy arwain at fater y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i grybwyll—y cynllun cyfnod diodydd rhad, neu 'awr hapus'. Yn aml nid awr yn unig yw'r cyfnod—gall barhau am oriau, ac mae'n broblem wirioneddol. A all y Gweinidog archwilio'r posibilrwydd o roi pwerau i awdurdodau lleol gysylltu amodau wrth drwyddedau ynglŷn â chyfyngu cyfnodau diodydd rhad? Yn ymarferol, mae'n aml yn golygu yfed cymaint ag y gallwch mewn awr neu ddwy, neu beth bynnag yw hyd y cyfnod hwnnw.

Yr wyf yn croesawu sylwadau'r Gweinidog ynglŷn â hysbysebu—byddai edrych ar y materion sy'n gysylltiedig â hysbysebu yn ddull defnyddiol. Mae gan y cyfryngau'n gyffredinol, a'r cyfryngau darlledu yn arbennig, rôl i'w chwarae o ran rhaglenni lle dangosir diodydd. Mewn operâu sebon, mae gennych y Rovers Return a'r Queen Vic, neu beth bynnag. Nid wyf yn awgrymu nad yw'n cael ei drin mewn ffordd gyfrifol, ond—

Ann Jones: A'r Woolpack.

Nick Bourne: Ie, a'r Woolpack hefyd—rhaid cydnabod amaethyddiaeth hefyd. Ond o ddifrif, mae yna broblem, nid yn unig mewn operâu sebon, ond mewn rhaglenni eraill hefyd, ynglŷn â glamoreiddio alcohol. Efallai fod hwnnw'n fater arall y gall y Gweinidog fynd i'r afael ag ef gyda'i chyd-aelodau yn San Steffan. Nid ar yr unigolion dan sylw yn unig y mae'r mater hwn yn effeithio, er bod eu hiechyd hwy yn fater difrifol; mae'n effeithio ar y gymuned gyfan, yr heddlu, y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac ati. Mae'n broblem enfawr y mae'r Gweinidog wedi mynd i'r afael â hi'n deg, ond mae'n treiddio i bron bob rhan o Lywodraeth a bywyd preifat.

Edwina Hart: Gwyddoch fwy am operâu sebon a'u tafarndai na mi, Nick, ac mae hynny wedi gwneud argraff arnaf. Yr ydych yn iawn, mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r ffordd yr ydym ni a'r cyfryngau yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater ac yn cyfleu pethau. Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i ystyried rhai o'r pwyntiau hynny ymhellach yn fy nhrefnadaethau gyda'm cydweithwyr, yn enwedig yn Swyddfa

Cymru.

On the issue of happy hours, I will explore what we can do. Happy hours do cause me concern and if there was any way in which we could tackle the issue in Wales, I would be happy to look at it. So, I will take the matter further and report back to committee.

I was pleased to hear about your comments about what the student union is doing in Cardiff, but it always amazes me when I see the offers for students in freshers week. You go there on day one and are surrounded by attractive drink offers, so there are issues for the higher education sector in this regard, in terms of the period when students come to college. It is not all about students, but patterns begin to emerge from that particular period.

As you and Leanne said, we recognise binge drinking when we see it, but defining and quantifying it is quite difficult. This is a particular problem in the United Kingdom, when you compare it with other European countries. We must do everything that we can within the Assembly's limited powers to tackle the issue, and continue to lobby elsewhere if we have concerns. I will be interested to see what patterns emerge after the new licensing laws have been in operation for a while, in terms of convictions, arrests, anti-social behaviour and so on, and then we might be able to make a case on some of the issues.

3.00 p.m.

Janet Davies: In your statement, you said that there is a need to send a clear message to young people, but binge drinking is set in the context of general amusement when someone drinks to the extent of losing self-control, of peer pressure that it is clever and of acceptance of people turning up for work still suffering the after-effects the following morning. I see that you are allocating £3 million for the education of young people. Do you think that perhaps the education of older people may be even more important to tackle

O ran cyfnodau diodydd rhad, ymchwiliaf i'r hyn y gallwn ei wneud. Mae cyfnodau diodydd rhad yn achosi pryder imi, a phe bai yna unrhyw ffordd y gallem fynd i'r afael â'r mater yng Nghymru, byddwn yn fodlon ei ystyried. Felly, byddaf yn ystyried y mater ymhellach ac yn adrodd yn ôl i'r pwyllgor.

Yr oeddwn yn falch clywed eich sylwadau am yr hyn y mae undeb myfyrwyr Caerdydd yn ei wneud. Ond byddaf yn synnu bob tro pan welaf y cynigion sydd ar gael i fyfyrwyr yn ystod wythnos y glasfyfyrwyr. O'r cychwyn cyntaf, fe'ch amgylchynir gan gynigion deniadol am ddiodydd. Felly, mae yna faterion i'r sector addysg uwch eu hystyried yn hynny, o ran y cyfnod pan fydd myfyrwyr yn dechrau yn y coleg. Nid problem i fyfyrwyr yn unig yw'r broblem hon, ond mae patrymau'n dechrau ymddangos o'r cyfnod penodol hwnnw.

Fel yr oeddech chhi a Leanne yn dweud, yr ydym yn adnabod goryfed wrth ei weld, ond mae ei ddiffinio a'i fesur yn ddigon anodd. Mae hon yn broblem arbennig yn y Deyrnas Unedig, o'i chymharu â gwledydd eraill yn Ewrop. Mae'n rhaid inni wneud popeth o fewn ein gallu o fewn pwerau cyfyngedig y Cynulliad i fynd i'r afael â'r mater, a pharhau i lobio mewn manau eraill os oes gennym bryderon. Bydd yn ddiddorol gweld pa batrymau a fydd yn ymddangos ar ôl i'r cyfreithiau trwyddedu newydd fod mewn grym am gyfnod, o ran dyfarniadau euog, arestio, ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, ac ati, ac yna efallai y gallwn drafod rhai o'r problemau.

Janet Davies: Yn eich datganiad, dywedech fod angen cyfleu neges glir i bobl ifanc. Ond mae goryfed wedi'i osod yng nghyd-destun difyrrwch cyffredinol pan fydd rhywun yn yfed i'r graddau ei fod yn colli hunan-reolaeth a phwysau gan gyfoedion ei bod yn glyfar ac yn dderbyniol i bobl fynd i'r gwaith drannoeth yn dioddef oherwydd y sgîl-ffeithiau. Gwelaf eich bod yn clustnodi £3 miliwn ar gyfer addysgu pobl ifanc. A ydych yn credu ei bod efallai'n bwysicach fyth addysgu pobl hŷn er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r

this social acceptance that then drifts down to younger people?

Edwina Hart: You are right. We need to have a clear message. There is enormous peer support, and people look and laugh sometimes when somebody comes in the worse for wear the next day, which they should not really do. It is not just about the education of young people; it is about the education of everybody. It is also about the impact on your health and on your work colleagues if you come to work like that. It is important that we try to get some of those messages clearly across, and I am happy to have discussions with colleagues elsewhere in the administration about this.

Carl Sargeant: Thank you for your statement. Ann Jones's comments were noted, particularly those on the alcohol consumption in this building. Alcohol is a culture thing, and people's drinking habits abroad are very different to those in England and Wales. One of my concerns surrounding the drinking culture is on-street drinking. There is nothing more intimidating than a group of youths with cans of beer or alcopops walking up the street when you are going about your daily business. We should be addressing that and we should be harsh on it when the law is clearly flouted.

Edwina Hart: It is important that we recognise that there are cultural differences between us and our continental cousins on the way that we deal with alcohol. I suppose that it might have something to do with the weather, but café bars and pavement cafés are very much the norm on the continent. You see families sitting there: the children will have Coca-Cola, somebody will have a coffee and somebody else will have a glass of wine. You are right. The trouble with on-street drinking is when large groups stroll about with cans, and people feel intimidated. This is important, and the police now have the necessary powers to deal with it. We recognise that that can be quite threatening for individuals.

Laura Anne Jones: In my view, happy hour is the biggest problem, and I am so glad to hear that you feel the same. However, I am

ffaith fod hyn yn dderbyniol yn gymdeithasol ac wedyn yn rhaeadru i bobl iau?

Edwina Hart: Yr ydych yn iawn. Mae angen inni gyfleu neges glir. Ceir cefnogaeth gref gan gyfoedion, a bydd pobl yn edrych ac yn chwertthin weithiau pan ddaw rhywun i mewn drannoeth gyda phen mawr, ac ni ddylent wneud hynny mewn gwirionedd. Nid mater o addysgu pobl ifanc yn unig yw hyn; mae angen addysgu pawb. Mae hefyd yn ymwneud â'r effaith ar eich iechyd ac ar eich cydweithwyr os ewch i'r gwaith yn y cyflwr hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig inni geisio cyfleu rhai o'r negeseuon hynny'n glir, ac yr wyf yn fodlon cael trafodaethau gyda chyd-Weinidogion mewn rhannau eraill o'r weinyddiaeth ynglŷn â hyn.

Carl Sargeant: Diolch am eich datganiad. Nodwyd sylwadau Ann Jones, yn enwedig y rhai ar yfed alcohol yn yr adeilad hwn. Mae alcohol yn fater o ddiwylliant, ac mae arferion yfed pobl dramor dipyn yn wahanol iawn i'r hyn ydynt yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Un o'm pryderon ynghylch y diwylliant yfed yw yfed ar y stryd. Nid oes dim sy'n fwy bygythiol na grŵp o bobl ifanc gyda chaniau o gwrw neu alcopops yn cerdded i fyny'r stryd pan fyddwch yn mynd o gwmpas eich gwaith. Dylem fod yn mynd i'r afael â hynny, a dylem fod yn llawdrwm pan yw'r gyfraith yn amlwg yn cael ei herio.

Edwina Hart: Mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod bod gwahaniaethau rhyngom ni a'n cefndryd ar y Cyfandir yn y ffordd yr ydym yn delio ag alcohol. Efallai fod gan y tywydd rywbeth i'w wneud â'r mater, ond mae bariau caffi a chaffis ar y palmant yn gyffredin iawn ar y Cyfandir. Gwelwch deuluoedd yn eistedd yno: bydd y plant yn yfed Coca-Cola, bydd rhywun yn yfed coffi a bydd rhywun arall yn yfed gwydraid o win. Yr ydych yn iawn. Y drafferth gydag yfed ar y stryd yw pan fydd grwpiau mawr yn crwydro'r strydoedd gyda chaniau, a phobl yn teimlo o dan fygythiad. Mae hyn yn bwysig, ac mae gan yr heddlu bellach y pwerau angenrheidiol i ddelio â hynny. Cydnabyddwn y gall hynny fod yn ddigon bygythiol i unigolion.

Laura Ann Jones: Yn fy marn i, cyfnodau diodydd rhad yw'r broblem fwyaf, ac yr wyf yn falch clywed eich bod o'r un farn. Fodd

confused and the country is confused about what you are trying to do. On the one hand you are admirably trying to curb binge drinking but, on the other, you are hellbent on trying to relax licensing laws, enabling people to drink a lot more for a lot longer. Therefore, which is it? Are you trying to curb binge drinking or are you trying to make alcohol more readily available?

Edwina Hart: In my country, which is Wales, I am trying to tackle the issue of binge drinking. Matters regarding licensing are not devolved to me. I stress to the Assembly that when we have had a period of seeing what is happening with licensing laws, if any clear pictures emerge that I do not think are particularly helpful, I would be more than prepared to make the necessary representations.

Janice Gregory: Thank you for the statement. We on the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee are given an opportunity to discuss this with you at length during committee meetings. Some relevant points have been made today, certainly by Leanne, about the definition of binge drinking. That is an important one. As you know, I am a proud patron of Brynawel House, which is a rehabilitation house in Llanharri in my constituency. You will know that my concern has always been that alcohol misuse is seen as the cinderella part of the service, and I am delighted that money is now going to Brynawel House to enable it to extend the facilities that it provides in south Wales for alcohol rehabilitation. However, it is not an easy task, as we well know. Will you join me in congratulating Brynawel House, the members of the Llanharan drop-in centre and the community safety partnership in Rhondda Cynon Taf on their Sober and Safe campaign? From what my colleague, Ann Jones, tells me, it is similar to DangerPoint in north Wales, which is rolling out into schools. Pencoed Comprehensive School in my village has been supportive of this campaign and the young people there have told me that it has made a difference to their understanding of alcohol misuse.

bynnag, yr wyf fi wedi drysu ac mae'r wlad wedi drysu ynghylch yr hyn yr ydych yn ceisio'i wneud. Ar y naill law, yr ydych yn ceisio ffrwyno goryfed, sy'n rhywbeth i'w ganmol, ond ar y llaw arall yr ydych yn benderfynol o geisio llacio cyfreithiau trwyddedu, gan alluogi pobl i yfed llawer mwy am gyfnod llawer hwy. Felly, beth yr ydych yn ceisio'i wneud? A ydych yn ceisio ffrwyno goryfed neu a ydych yn ceisio sicrhau bod alcohol ar gael yn haws?

Edwina Hart: Yn fy ngwlad i, sef Cymru, yr wyf yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â phroblem goryfed. Nid yw materion yn ymwneud â thrwyddedu wedi eu datganoli i mi. Pwysleisiaf wrth y Cynulliad, pan fyddwn wedi cael cyfnod i edrych ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd gyda chyfreithiau trwyddedu, ac os daw unrhyw ddarlun clir i'r amlwg nad wyf yn credu ei fod yn arbennig o ddefnyddiol, yna byddwn yn fwy na pharod i wneud y sylwadau angenrheidiol.

Janice Gregory: Diolch am y datganiad. Mae cyfle i ni ar y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio drafod hyn gyda chi yn fanwl yn ystod cyfarfodydd y pwyllgor. Gwnaed rhai pwyntiau perthnasol heddiw, yn enwedig gan Leanne, am y diffiniad o oryfed. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf yn un o noddwyr balch Tŷ Brynawel, tŷ adsefydlu yn Llanhari yn fy etholaeth i. Gwyddoch mai fy mhryder yw y caiff camddefnyddio alcohol ei ddiystyru, ac yr wyf yn falch iawn fod arian yn cael ei roi i Dŷ Brynawel i'w alluogi i ehangu'r cyfleusterau y mae'n eu darparu yn y de ar gyfer adsefydlu'n ymwneud ag alcohol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n dasg hawdd, fel y gwyddom yn iawn. A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch Tŷ Brynawel, aelodau'r ganolfan alw heibio yn Llanharan, a phartneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf ar eu hymgyrch Sober and Safe? O'r hyn a ddywed fy nghyd-Aelod, Ann Jones, wrthyf, mae'n debyg i DangerPoint yn y gogledd sy'n cael ei ddarparu mewn ysgolion. Mae Ysgol Gyfun Pen-coed yn fy mhentref i wedi bod yn gefnogol iawn i'r ymgyrch hon, ac mae'r bobl ifanc yno wedi dweud wrthyf iddi wneud gwahaniaeth i'w dealltwriaeth o gamddefnyddio alcohol.

I wish to raise a point with you concerning local authorities. In the 'F' division in Bridgend, we are fortunate to have Chief Superintendent Dave Morris, who was a chief superintendent in Cardiff and was instrumental to the changes in the way in which licensing was viewed there. He has now come to Bridgend and would like to set standards there. My concern is that the local authority perhaps will not engage as it should in terms of ensuring that we still have taxi marshals, which have been hugely successful in Bridgend at throwing-out time in ensuring that young people, especially young women, are properly escorted to the taxi ranks so that they get home safely. A concern for us has to be that young people, especially if they have perhaps had one too many, are escorted to the taxi ranks and are able to get home safely.

At the cleaner and safer streets meetings that I held with my Member of Parliament, Huw Iranca Davies, last week, and the previous week with constituents, their concerns were that we can put all the licensing laws that we want in place—and I understand that you are not responsible for those—but if local authorities do not have the enforcement officers to properly police these laws, and if they do not make it their priority to employ such officers, we are on a hiding to nothing.

Someone mentioned the rugby match last weekend. I have been informed that one bar in Cardiff sold 30,000 pints of lager last Saturday. We need to be very concerned about that.

Edwina Hart: Thank you for those points. People drink to excess and wanting to go home raises the wider issue of what safety measures we have to protect them. I would be happy to take up your points, particularly those in relation to local government, about how all the systems are working. I am due to have a meeting with the Welsh Local Government Association shortly, and I will certainly take up your specific points and the general points about the responsibilities of local government, what it feels it needs to be doing and what more can be done to look at

Hoffwn godi pwynt gyda chi ynghylch awdurdodau lleol. Yn rhanbarth 'F' ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, yr ydym yn ffodus i gael y Prif Uwcharolygydd Dave Morris, a fu'n brif uwcharolygydd yng Nghaerdydd ac yn bwysig yn y gwaith o newid y ffordd yr ystyrid trwyddedu yno. Mae wedi dod i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr bellach, a dymuna osod safonau yno. Fy mhryder yw efallai na fydd yr awdurdod lleol yn cyfranogi fel y dylai i sicrhau ein bod yn parhau i gael marsialyddion taci. Mae'r rheini wedi bod yn eithriadol o lwyddiannus ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr amser cau tafarnau drwy sicrhau bod pobl ifanc, yn enwedig menywod ifanc, yn cael eu hebrwng yn briodol at orsafoedd taci er mwyn cyrraedd adref yn ddiogel. Mater o ofid inni oedd sicrhau bod pobl ifanc, yn enwedig os ydynt efallai wedi cael un yn ormod, yn cael eu hebrwng at y gorsafoedd taci ac yn gallu mynd adref yn ddiogel.

Yn ystod y cyfarfodydd a gefais gyda'm Haelod Seneddol, Huw Iranca Davies ar strydoedd glanach a mwy diogel yr wythnos diwethaf, a'r wythnos flaenorol gydag etholwyr, yr oeddent yn pryderu y gallwn roi'r holl gyfreithiau trwyddedu a ddymunwn ar waith—a deallaf nad ydych yn gyfrifol am y rheini—ond os nad oes gan yr awdurdodau lleol swyddogion gorfodi i blismona'r cyfreithiau hyn yn iawn, ac os nad ydynt yn sicrhau bod y gwaith o gyflogi swyddogion o'r fath yn flaenoriaeth iddynt, nid oes gobaith inni lwyddo.

Soniodd rhywun am y gêm rygbi y penwythnos diwethaf. Cefais wybod bod un bar yng Nghaerdydd wedi gwerthu 30,000 o beintiau o lager ddydd Sadwrn diwethaf. Mae angen inni bryderu'n fawr am hynny.

Edwina Hart: Diolch am y pwyntiau hynny. Mae pobl yn goryfed, ac mae gorfod mynd adref yn codi mater ehangach pa fesurau sydd gennym i'w diogelu. Byddwn yn fodlon ystyried eich pwyntiau, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n ymwneud â llywodraeth leol, ynghylch sut y mae'r holl systemau'n gweithio. Byddaf yn cael cyfarfod arall gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru cyn hir, a byddaf yn siŵr o drafod eich pwyntiau penodol a'r pwyntiau cyffredinol am gyfrifoldebau llywodraeth leol, beth y mae'n credu y mae angen iddi ei wneud, a'r hyn y gellir ei

some of these issues.

Brynawel House has been an excellent example, and that is why it has received the money. It will be able to provide more treatment for those who are dependent on alcohol, which is important. The trouble is that people almost regard alcohol use as being socially acceptable. There is a certain acceptability about it; someone can go to the working men's pub, down 10 pints and just walk cheerfully home. We must begin to confront these issues. We must not think that drinking is a new cultural issue; you only have to look at the history of the industrial revolution when people moved from rural Wales to places such as Merthyr Tydfil and the drinking culture around heavy industry to see that that is not the case. We have to tackle that. I welcome the initiatives that have been taken on by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council and other local authorities to deal with these issues. If we can get an integrated report from the Assembly, local government and the voluntary sector, we can start to make a cultural impact. If we are talking about how we have seen binge drinking come into force and be in everyone's faces over the past 10 years, we realise how long it will take to change that cultural dimension.

wneud yn ychwanegol i fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn.

Mae Tŷ Brynawel wedi bod yn enghraifft wych, a dyna pam y cafodd yr arian. Bydd yn gallu darparu mwy o driniaeth i bobl sy'n ddibynol ar alcohol, sy'n bwysig. Y broblem yw bod pobl bron yn ystyried bod yfed alcohol yn dderbyniol yn gymdeithasol. Caiff ei dderbyn i raddau; gall rhywun fynd i dafarn gweithwyr, yfed 10 pint a cherdded adref yn llon. Rhaid inni ddechrau mynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn. Rhaid inni beidio â meddwl mai mater diwylliannol newydd yw yfed; nid oes angen ichi ond edrych ar hanes y chwyldro diwydiannol, pan oedd pobl yn symud o gefn gwlad Cymru i ardaloedd fel Merthyr Tudful, a'r diwylliant yfed oedd yn gysylltiedig â diwydiant trwm, i weld nad yw hynny'n wir. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hynny. Croesawaf y mentrau gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf ac awdurdodau lleol eraill i ddelio â'r materion hyn. Os gallwn gael adroddiad cyfannol gan y Cynulliad, llywodraeth leol a'r sector gwirfoddol, gallwn ddechrau cael effaith ddiwylliannol. Os sôn yr ydym sut y datblygodd goryfed, a sut y mae wedi bod mor amlwg i bawb yn y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, fe sylweddolwn mor hir y bydd newid y dimensiwn diwylliannol hwnnw yn ei gymryd.

Datganiad ar Ddyfodol y Ganolfan Ragoriaeth Awyrofod Statement on the future of the Aerospace Centre for Excellence

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): Yesterday's decision by the Ministry of Defence that the Defence Aviation Repair Agency at St Athan will close by April 2007 is a major blow for DARA's talented and long-suffering workforce, the aerospace industry and the United Kingdom. Nonetheless, the Assembly Government remains confident of, and committed to, creating a world-class aerospace engineering centre of excellence at St Athan.

I will give some history to this project. In August 2004, the Welsh Development Agency, supported by the Welsh Assembly Government, acquired the RAF St Athan site from the Ministry of Defence. Our reasons

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Mae penderfyniad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ddoe i gau'r Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn yn Sain Tathan erbyn mis Ebrill 2007 yn ergyd fawr i weithlu talentog ac amyneddgar DARA, y diwydiant awyrofod a'r Deyrnas Unedig. Er hynny, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dal yn hyderus, ac wedi ymrwymo i greu canolfan ragoriaeth peirianeg awyrofod o'r radd flaenaf yn Sain Tathan.

Dyma i chi ychydig o hanes y prosiect hwn. Ym mis Awst 2004, cymerwyd safle RAF Sain Tathan gan Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, gyda chymorth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, oddi ar y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn.

for doing so were broadly twofold: first, to develop a civil aerospace centre of excellence, and, secondly, to support the retention and growth of DARA and its workforce. As part of that agreement, a decision was made to build a major new facility, namely the Red Dragon superhangar. This facility provided DARA with every opportunity to rationalise its disparate activities on the St Athan site into one building. It also enabled DARA to achieve the financial and operational efficiencies necessary to deliver both to the military customer and potential future civil aerospace customers. The building was finished in February 2005, and DARA took up occupation shortly after that. From the outset, therefore, the St Athan project was founded on a strong partnership between the MOD, the Welsh Assembly Government and DARA. To date, this has been supported by public sector investment of over £100 million.

3.10 p.m.

This gave DARA the capability to develop a strong business base for the future, and to use its presence at St Athan to help develop an aerospace park with the capacity to create a very significant number of additional jobs over the next 15 years. DARA's achievements since in delivering huge cost and efficiency improvements have been readily acknowledged by the MOD, ourselves and others.

At the time a parallel Department for Transport White Paper on the future of air transport in the UK identified a critical need for regional centres of excellence for maintenance, repair and overhaul, and identified St Athan as having strong potential to meet that need. The aerospace sector is vital for Wales, generating over £4 billion and employing more than 20,000 people in over 150 companies. With six of the world's top 10 aerospace and defence companies having an operation here, and with about 40 per cent of the UK's MRO business, Wales is exceptionally well placed to capitalise on the growth in the global MRO sector. St Athan is one of very few sites that can offer significant airside development land, and it is, therefore, an essential physical constituent of any

Yr oedd dau reswm dros wneud hynny: yn gyntaf, i ddatblygu canolfan rhagoriaeth awyrofod sifil, ac yn ail i gefnogi'r gwaith o gadw ac ehangu DARA a'i weithlu. Fel rhan o'r cytundeb hwnnw, gwnaed penderfyniad i adeiladu cyfleuster mawr newydd, sef awyrendy mawr y Ddraig Goch. Rhoddodd y cyfleuster hwn bob cyfle posibl i DARA ad-drefnu ei weithgareddau gwahanol ar safle Sain Tathan mewn un adeilad. Hefyd, yr oedd yn galluogi DARA i wneud arbedion ariannol a gweithredol sy'n angenrheidiol i wasanaethu'r cwsmer milwrol a darpar gwsmeriaid awyrofod sifil yn y dyfodol. Cwblhawyd yr adeilad ym mis Chwefror 2005, a dechreuodd DARA ddefnyddio'r adeilad yn fuan wedyn. Felly, o'r cychwyn cyntaf, sylfaenwyd prosiect Sain Tathan ar bartneriaeth gref rhwng y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a DARA. Hyd yn hyn, mae wedi ei gefnogi gan fuddsoddiad gan y sector cyhoeddus gwerth dros £100 miliwn.

Yr oedd hyn yn rhoi'r gallu i DARA ddatblygu sylfaen busnes cryf ar gyfer y dyfodol, a defnyddio'i bresenoldeb yn Sain Tathan i helpu datblygu parc awyrofod gyda'r gallu i greu nifer sylweddol iawn o swyddi ychwanegol dros y 15 mlynedd nesaf. Ers hynny, mae'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, ni ac eraill yn barod iawn i gydnabod llwyddiannau DARA yn sicrhau gwelliannau anferthol o ran costau ac effeithlonrwydd.

Bryd hynny, yr oedd Papur Gwyn cyfatebol gan yr Adran Drafnidiaeth ar ddyfodol trafnidiaeth awyr yn y DU yn nodi angen mawr am ganolfannau rhagoriaeth rhanbarthol ar gyfer cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio ac archwilio, a dywedai fod yn Sain Tathan botensial cryf i ddiwallu'r angen hwnnw. Mae'r sector awyrofod yn hanfodol i Gymru, mae'n cynhyrchu dros £4 biliwn ac yn cyflogi mwy na 20,000 o bobl mewn mwy na 150 o gwmnïau. Gyda chwech o blith y 10 cwmni awyrofod ac amddiffyn gorau yn y byd yn gweithredu yma, a chyda thua 40 y cant o fusnes cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio ac archwilio y DU, mae Cymru mewn sefyllfa dda i elwa o'r twf yn y sector hwn yn fyd eang. Mae Sain Tathan yn un o'r safleoedd prin a all gynnig tir datblygu sylweddol, ac

strategy for the growth and safeguarding of the aerospace sector in Wales and the UK.

In September 2004, the MOD took the decision to transfer work on the Harrier and the Tornado from DARA to RAF main operating bases. We have sought continuously to persuade the MOD to retain this work in Wales. The MOD's announcement yesterday means that DARA St Athan will close far earlier than planned, in April 2007, with the loss of a further 500 jobs. I, as a Minister, and the Welsh Assembly Government have always felt that this judgment was wrong. We do not understand how, having constructed a new purpose-built facility for an organisation that has consistently exceeded targets and reduced maintenance turnaround times, it can provide better value to return this work to main operating bases where such facilities do not exist.

However, it is now more essential than ever that we look to the future. Therefore, despite yesterday's major blow, we will continue to work tirelessly to create alternative commercial and significant MOD opportunities for the highly skilled DARA workforce affected by yesterday's announcement. With a worldwide and UK shortage of aerospace engineers, the existing highly skilled workforce at St Athan is the cornerstone for the successful redevelopment of the aerospace sector in Wales, and it is vital that we retain these skills in Wales. Yesterday's announcement to accelerate the timetable for job reductions at St Athan will make the task far harder than it needed to be.

The Welsh Assembly Government has been innovative and constructive at all stages and is totally committed to transforming St Athan into an aerospace centre of excellence employing a significant number of people in well-paid jobs. With this in mind, following the end-to-end review announcement, a joint inter-Government development group was formed by the Welsh Assembly Government and the MOD, with representation from the

felly mae'n rhan ffisegol hanfodol o unrhyw strategaeth i ehangu a diogelu'r sector awyrofod yng Nghymru a'r DU.

Ym mis Medi 2004, penderfynodd y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn drosglwyddo gwaith ar yr Harrier a'r Tornado o DARA i brif safleoedd gweithredu'r RAF. Yr ydym wedi ceisio darbwylo'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn gyson i gadw'r gwaith hwn yng Nghymru. Golyga cyhoeddiad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ddoe y bydd DARA Sain Tathan yn cau ynghynt nag y bwriadwyd, ym mis Ebrill 2007, gan golli 500 o swyddi eraill. Yr wyf fi, fel Gweinidog, a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi teimlo o'r cychwyn fod y penderfyniad hwn yn anghywir. Nid ydym yn deall, ar ôl adeiladu cyfleuster penodol newydd ar gyfer sefydliad sydd wedi rhagori ar dargedau'n barhaus ac wedi lleihau'r amseroedd cwblhau gwaith cynnal a chadw, sut y gall fod yn well o ran gwerth i fynd â'r gwaith hwn yn ôl i brif safleoedd gweithredu lle nad oes cyfleusterau o'r fath yn bodoli.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n fwy hanfodol nawr nag erioed inni edrych i'r dyfodol. Felly, er yr ergyd fawr ddoe, byddwn yn parhau i weithio'n ddiflino i greu cyfleoedd masnachol gwahanol a sylweddol yn y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ar gyfer y gweithlu medrus yn DARA y mae'r cyhoeddiad ddoe yn effeithio arno. Gan fod phrinder peirianwyr awyrofod ar hyd e lled y byd ac yn y DU, gweithlu medrus presennol Sain Tathan yw'r gonglfaen ar gyfer ailddatblygu'r sector awyrofod yn llwyddiannus yng Nghymru, ac mae'n hanfodol inni gadw sgiliau fel y rhain yng Nghymru. Bydd y cyhoeddiad ddoe i gyflymu'r amserlen o ran diswyddiadau yn Sain Tathan yn gwneud y dasg yn anoddach nag yr oedd ei angen.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi bod yn arloesol ac yn adeiladol ar hyd y daith, ac mae wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i drawsnewid Sain Tathan yn ganolfan rhagoriaeth awyrofod a fydd yn cyflogi nifer sylweddol o bobl mewn swyddi gyda chyflogau da. Gan gadw hynny mewn cof, yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad am adolygiad cynhwysfawr, ffurfiwyd grŵp datblygu rhwng Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r Weinyddiaeth

Wales Office and the Department of Trade and Industry, to take the St Athan project forward. The working group operates from a permanent project office on the St Athan site, with dedicated human and financial resource from both partners. I can confirm that the MOD has been extremely supportive in this joint work. It should go without saying that its continued commitment, as part of Whitehall, is now even more essential.

The development team has achieved early success by attracting three civil aerospace occupiers—ATC Lasham Ltd, TES Group and S&C Thermofluids Ltd—to St Athan. That will create up to 300 new aerospace jobs. There continues to be great interest from a number of aerospace operators, and we are confident that the business case for St Athan remains as strong as ever.

The Welsh Assembly Government and Team Wales will continue to work to secure a strong future for St Athan. We will work in close partnership with the MOD and the private sector to attract new high-value developments and investment to the site. St Athan offers a world-class workforce with facilities to match. We have every confidence in its ability to prosper and develop, and this is the very least that the DARA workforce in south Wales deserves.

Leanne Wood: I offer my personal condolences, and those of Plaid Cymru, to all those workers affected by yesterday's announcement. It is always a tragedy when someone loses their job. However, I also echo the sentiments of Julie Morgan MP, who said yesterday that the workers feel a great sense of betrayal and outrage at the loss of these high-quality jobs in the south Wales area.

I welcome the Minister's statement and his acknowledgement that this was the wrong decision. However, this came about as the result of a Government decision, so, surely, with the right pressure that decision can be overturned. In respect of the sale of the VC10 business, what discussions will you have with your colleagues in Westminster to ensure that the workers there get the best possible terms and conditions? Will potential purchasers

Amddiffyn, gyda chynrychiolaeth o Swyddfa Cymru a'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant, i hyrwyddo prosiect Sain Tathan. Mae'r gweithgor yn gweithredu o swyddfa brosiect barhaol ar safle Sain Tathan, gydag adnoddau dynol ac ariannol pwrpasol wedi'u neilltuo gan y ddau bartner. Gallaf gadarnhau i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn fod yn gefnogol iawn yn y gwaith hwn ar y cyd. Afraid dweud bod ei hymrwymiad parhaus, fel rhan o Whitehall, nawr yn fwy hanfodol byth.

Mae'r tîm datblygu hwn wedi cael llwyddiant cynnar trwy ddenu tri deiliad awyrfod sifil—ATC Lasham Cyf, TES Group ac S&C Thermofluids Cyf—i Sain Tathan. Bydd hynny'n creu hyd at 300 o swyddi awyrfod newydd. Mae nifer o weithredwyr awyrfod yn parhau i ddangos diddordeb mawr, ac yr ydym yn hyderus fod achos busnes Sain Tathan mor gryf ag erioed.

Bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Thîm Cymru yn parhau i weithio i sicrhau dyfodol disglair i Sain Tathan. Byddwn yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth agos â'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a'r sector preifat i ddenu datblygiadau a buddsoddiadau newydd o werth uchel i'r safle. Mae Sain Tathan yn cynnig gweithlu a chyfleusterau o'r radd flaenaf. Yr ydym yn hollol ffyddiog yn ei allu i ffynnu a datblygu, ac mae gweithlu DARA yn y de yn haeddu hynny o leiaf.

Leanne Wood: Ar ran Plaid Cymru, hoffwn gydymdeimlo â'r holl weithwyr hynny yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y cyhoeddiad ddoe. Mae gweld rhywun yn colli ei swydd bob amser yn drasig. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ategu'r hyn a ddywedodd Julie Morgan AS, ddoe sef bod y gweithwyr yn teimlo iddynt gael eu bradychu a'u bod yn ddig oherwydd bod y swyddi hyn o safon wedi'u colli yn y de.

Yr wyf yn croesawu datganiad y Gweinidog a'r ffaith ei fod yn cydnabod mai hwn oedd y penderfyniad anghywir. Fodd bynnag, penderfyniad y Llywodraeth a arweiniodd at hyn, felly, oni ellir gwyrddroi'r penderfyniad hwnnw gyda'r pwysau cywir? O ran gwerthu busnes VC10, pa drafodaethau a gewch gyda'ch cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan i sicrhau bod y gweithwyr yno'n cael y telerau a'r amodau gorau posibl? A fydd angen i ddarpar

have to give guarantees about employment levels and rights, or will the business simply be sold to the lowest bidder?

Andrew Davies: Thank you, Leanne. Clearly, like everyone else, we are extremely sorry about this news, particularly for the workers, families and local communities, because the workers at St Athan travel to work from across the whole of south Wales and not just from the immediate Vale of Glamorgan area.

We, as a Government, the First Minister, officials and I have been in negotiations with the Ministry of Defence over a great deal of time. We expressed our views publicly when the announcement was made last September, and we continue to press the Government on this. There have been meetings and discussions with Ministry of Defence Ministers, to whom our views were expressed extremely forcefully about their and our commitment to St Athan. We will continue to make the case about the VC10 work. Those discussions have been ongoing since the Ministry of Defence formally told us about its decision to bring forward the closure of the DARA facility at St Athan. We will continue to make the case, not just for the existing workforce, but for bringing additional facilities to St Athan. I can give you that commitment. I also know that the First Minister will continue to fight our corner vigorously.

Alun Cairns: This is very different from the fanfare and celebration when the turf was cut some years ago, which was conveniently before two key elections. Do you believe that the staff and workers at the site have been betrayed? Julie Morgan's belief that it was a betrayal has already been mentioned, but do you believe that they have been betrayed, because you are the Minister here in Wales and it is your view that interests us at this late stage?

I want to share the regret that has already been expressed by the Minister and by other Members about the job losses and their impact, just weeks before Christmas. The families and communities in Llantwit Major and Barry will feel the immediate impact, as

brynwyr warantu lefelau a hawliau cyflogaeth, neu a fydd y busnes yn cael ei werthu i'r sawl sy'n cynnig y pris isaf amdano?

Andrew Davies: Diolch, Leanne. Yr ydym ni, fel pawb arall, yn flin iawn am y newyddion hyn, yn enwedig i weithwyr, eu teuluoedd a'r cymunedau lleol, oherwydd mae gweithwyr Sain Tathan yn teithio i'r gwaith o bob cwr o'r de, nid o ardal Bro Morgannwg yn unig.

Yr ydym ni, fel Llywodraeth, y Prif Weinidog, swyddogion a minnau wedi bod yn trafod gyda'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ers cryn amser. Mynegwyd ein barn yn gyhoeddus pan wnaed y cyhoeddiad fis Medi diwethaf, ac yr ydym yn parhau i roi pwysau ar y Llywodraeth. Cafwyd cyfarfodydd a thrafodaethau gyda Gweinidogion y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, a mynegwyd ein barn yn rymus ynghylch eu hymrwymiad hwy i Sain Tathan a'n hymrwymiad ni. Byddwn yn parhau i ddadlau o blaid y gwaith VC10. Mae'r trafodaethau hynny wedi bod yn mynd rhagddynt ers i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ddweud wrthym yn ffurfiol ei bod am gau cyfleuster DARA yn Sain Tathan. Byddwn yn parhau i ddadlau dros ddod â chyfleusterau ychwanegol i Sain Tathan yn ogystal â thros y gweithlu presennol. Gallaf roi'r ymrwymiad hwnnw ichi. Gwn hefyd y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn parhau i ddadlau'n rymus o'n plaid.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn wahanol iawn i'r dathlu a welwyd rai blynyddoedd yn ôl pan dorrwyd y dywarchen gyntaf. Digwyddodd hynny, yn gyfleus, cyn dau etholiad allweddol. A ydych yn credu bod staff a gweithwyr y safle wedi'u bradychu? Soniwyd eisoes fod Julie Morgan yn credu ai brad oedd hyn, ond a ydych chi'n credu iddynt gael eu bradychu, oherwydd chi yw'r Gweinidog yma yng Nghymru a'ch barn chi sydd o ddiddordeb inni yn hwyr fel hyn?

Hoffwn rannu'r cydymdeimlad a fynegwyd eisoes gan y Gweinidog a chan Aelodau eraill oherwydd y colli swyddi a'u heffaith, ychydig wythnosau cyn y Nadolig. Bydd y teuluoedd a'r cymunedau yn Llanilltud Fawr a'r Barri yn teimlo'r effaith ar unwaith, yn

well as the village of St Athan, where the economy depends on these jobs. It is the end of an era.

What staggers me most is the arrogance of the UK Government at a time when the House of Commons Select Committee on Defence is considering this matter, looking at the rationale and logic that the UK Government and Adam Ingram have taken. The Government is arrogant to have announced this even before the committee has reported. Committee members were due to visit St Athan a week on Monday, when, I am confident, they would have come up with strong recommendations regarding the benefits of maintaining operations at the site—not only the fast jet operation, but the others.

The acceleration of the closure shows the UK Government's arrogance in the worst possible light. The operation has been salami-sliced over the years from several thousand employees a short time ago to the levels that you have reported. That salami-slicing has taken away the best assets, namely the workers at the site. The superhangar is helpful and is a good asset, but, without doubt, an investor would be attracted by the skills of the people working there.

3.20 p.m.

By salami-slicing in this way, the Government has given people the opportunity to leave the site to look for jobs elsewhere. If it was determined to close the site, would it not have been far better to make an effort to sell it as a going concern? I have spoken to one major operator who said that the salami-slicing was a risk, as the staff would leave. The superhangar is helpful, but the staff are its greatest asset. However, the way that the Government has gone about it—by increasing the speed of the closure—has taken away that opportunity.

The Government has not only slapped workers in the face by taking away their jobs; it has also taken away the hope and the prospect of a major aerospace investor coming to the site to make the best use of the mess that this Government has left. I come

ogystal â phentref Sain Tathan lle mae'r economi'n dibynnu ar y swyddi hyn. Mae hyn yn ddiwedd cyfnod.

Yr hyn sy'n fy syfrdanu fwyaf yw natur drahaus Llywodraeth y DU ar adeg pan yw Pwyllgor Dethol Tŷ'r Cyffredin ar Amddiffyn yn ystyried y mater hwn, gan edrych ar y rhesymeg sy'n sail i benderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU ac Adam Ingram. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn drahaus i gyhoeddi hyn hyd yn oed cyn i'r pwyllgor gyflwyno ei adroddiad. Yr oedd disgwyl i aelodau'r Pwyllgor ymweld â Sain Tathan wythnos i ddydd Llun, pan fyddent, yr wyf yn sicr, wedi llunio argymhellion cryf ynghylch manteision cynnal gwaith ar y safle—nid y gwaith ar awyrennau jet cyflym yn unig, ond y lleill.

Mae cyflymder cau'r safle yn dangos natur drahaus Llywodraeth y DU ar ei gwaethaf. Mae'r gwaith wedi'i gwtogi'n raddol dros y blynyddoedd o filoedd o weithwyr ychydig amser yn ôl i'r lefelau a nodwyd gennych. Mae'r cwtogi graddol hwn wedi cael gwared ar yr asedau gorau, sef gweithwyr y safle. Mae'r awyrendy mawr yn ddefnyddiol ac yn ased da, ond yn ddiau, byddai buddsoddwr yn cael ei ddenu gan sgiliau'r bobl sy'n gweithio yno.

Drwy gwtogi'n raddol fel hyn mae'r Llywodraeth wedi rhoi'r cyfle i bobl adael y safle i chwilio am swyddi eraill. Os oedd yn benderfynol o gau'r safle, oni fyddai wedi bod yn well o lawer gwneud ymdrech i'w werthu fel busnes byw? Yr wyf wedi siarad ag un prif weithredwr a ddywedodd fod y cwtogi graddol yn risg, gan y byddai'r staff yn gadael. Mae'r awyrendy mawr yn ddefnyddiol, ond y staff yw'r ased mwyaf. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi mynd ati—drwy gyflymu'r broses o'i gau—wedi dileu'r cyfle hwnnw.

Mae'r Llywodraeth nid yn unig wedi sarhau'r gweithwyr drwy gymryd eu swyddi; mae hefyd wedi chwalu'r gobaith a'r cyfle i ddenu buddsoddwr awyrofod mawr i'r safle i wneud y defnydd gorau o'r llanast y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi'i adael. Dof yn ôl at

back to my first question: do you agree that these people who work at DARA in St Athan have been betrayed?

Andrew Davies: As I made clear in my statement last September, as I have done again both today and in press interviews yesterday, this was a regrettable decision, and one with which we fundamentally disagree. However, we have to move on as there has been considerable investment, not only by the Ministry of Defence, but also by us, in acquiring the St Athan site, and developing the red dragon hangar. They are valuable assets.

What I will agree with you on, Alun, is that the highly skilled staff are the biggest asset. However, as I said, there have been some positive developments recently, particularly with the decision by ATC Lasham to develop at St Athan. I had a meeting with the company two weeks ago when it was made clear that the major reason it came to St Athan was the quality of the workforce, and so the company will seek to recruit DARA workers. I know, from talking to David Swallow, the WDA official who is leading our aerospace initiative, and his team at the German air show recently, that there is considerable interest in developing St Athan as a world-class centre of excellence for aerospace maintenance, repair and overhaul.

I said in my statement that this has made our job harder, and there is no way of getting around that. The original business proposition was that a substantial amount of defence work would retain a critical mass of workers at St Athan, which would allow the transition to a civilian-orientated business. Unfortunately, because of a decision by the Ministry of Defence, we will just have to ramp up that pace even faster than we had originally envisaged.

We have good relationships with the local workers, both those at St Athan and also with the unions—Jim Hancock at the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Cath Speight of Amicus. Your attitude is in great contrast to the leadership shown by the elected Members for the Vale of Glamorgan, both Jane Hutt as the AM and John Smith as the Member of Parliament. I have to say,

fy nghwestiwn cyntaf: a gytunwch fod y bobl hyn sy'n gweithio yn DARA yn Sain Tathan wedi cael eu bradychu?

Andrew Davies: Fel y dywedais yn glir yn fy natganiad fis Medi diwethaf, fel yr wyf wedi'i wneud heddiw ac mewn cyfweiliadau â'r wasg ddoe, roedd hwn yn benderfyniad anffodus, ac yn un yr ydym yn anghytuno ag ef yn sylfaenol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni symud ymlaen gan fod y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, yn ogystal â ni, wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol i brynu safle Sain Tathan, a datblygu awyrendy'r ddraig goch. Maent yn asedau gwerthfawr.

Cytunaf â chi, Alun, mai'r staff medrus iawn yw'r ased mwyaf. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais, bu rhai datblygiadau cadarnhaol yn ddiweddar, yn enwedig penderfyniad ATC Lasham i ddatblygu yn Sain Tathan. Cefais gyfarfod gyda'r cwmni bythefnos yn ôl pan ddywedwyd yn glir mai'r prif reswm dros ddod i Sain Tathan oedd ansawdd y gweithlu, ac felly bydd y cwmni'n ceisio recriwtio gweithwyr DARA. Gwn, o siarad â David Swallow, swyddog WDA sy'n arwain ein menter awyrofod, a'i dîm yn sioe awyr yr Almaen yn ddiweddar fod diddordeb sylweddol mewn datblygu Sain Tathan fel canolfan ragoriaeth o'r radd flaenaf ar gyfer cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio ac archwilio awyrennau awyrofod.

Yn fy natganiad, dywedais fod hyn wedi gwneud ein gwaith yn anos, ac nid oes modd osgoi hynny. Y cynnig busnes gwreiddiol oedd y byddai llawer iawn o waith amddiffyn yn cadw màs critigol o weithwyr yn Sain Tathan, a hynny'n caniatáu'r trawsnewid i fusnes sifil. Yn anffodus, oherwydd penderfyniad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, bydd yn rhaid inni gyflymu'r broses honno hyd yn oed yn fwy nag a ragwelwyd yn wreiddiol.

Mae gennym berthynas dda gyda'r gweithwyr lleol, yn Sain Tathan a hefyd gyda'r undebau—Jim Hancock yn Undeb y Gweithwyr Trafnidiaeth a Chyffredinol, a Cath Speight yn Amicus. Mae eich agwedd chi yn cyferbynnu'n fawr â'r arweinyddiaeth a ddangoswyd gan yr Aelodau etholedig dros Fro Morgannwg, sef Jane Hutt fel yr AC a John Smith fel yr Aelod Seneddol. Rhaid imi

Alun, that, whenever I make statements similar to this, your response is always characterised by a political tin ear. Now is the time to promote St Athan as a real centre of excellence. If companies such as ATC Lasham decide to invest in St Athan, they must clearly share our confidence about the long-term viability of the site.

Kirsty Williams: The Minister would do well to read the comments of Jane Hutt and John Smith MP. Their reaction to this announcement was hugely critical of the actions of the Westminster Government, which have delivered such a dire blow to their constituency and, as you say, many other constituencies along the M4 corridor in south Wales from which workers travel to the site.

I, too, would like to express my sympathy to those people who have found themselves in this terrible predicament through no fault of their own. We would do well to remember the hard work that those people have put in. However, let us face it. The fact is that my condolences, yours, or those of anyone else in the Chamber will not pay next month's mortgage, and will not provide for a very merry Christmas for the families facing the consequences of this decision.

Unfortunately, every time we face a situation such as this, you come before the Assembly and say how hard you have fought, how robust you have been, yet how, despite all your best efforts, you have once again failed Welsh workers. We have seen it here, with Sony and with so many announcements in recent years.

Would you be good enough to demonstrate all your hard work in this area by publishing all correspondence, minutes and notes of meetings that you have held with your counterparts in Westminster so that we can be assured of what you and your administration have done in this respect?

I note from this statement that you refer to a partnership between yourself and the Ministry of Defence on at least four

ddweud, Alun, pryd bynnag y byddaf yn gwneud datganiadau tebyg i hyn, maent bob amser o ran eich ymateb chi yn syrthio ar glustiau byddar gwleidyddol. Nawr yw'r amser i hyrwyddo Sain Tathan fel canolfan ragoriaeth wirioneddol. Os bydd cwmnïau fel ATC Lasham yn penderfynu buddsoddi yn Sain Tathan, rhaid iddynt, yn amlwg, rannu ein hyder fod y safle'n ymarferol yn y cyfnod hir.

Kirsty Williams: Byddai llesol i'r Gweinidog ddarllen sylwadau Jane Hutt a John Smith AS. Yr oedd eu hymateb i'r cyhoeddiad hwn yn feirniadol iawn o weithredoedd Llywodraeth San Steffan, sydd wedi cael effaith mor niweidiol ar eu hetholaeth, a llawer etholaeth arall, fel y dywedwch, ar hyd yr M4 yn y de a ddefnyddir gan weithwyr i deithio i'r safle.

Hoffwn innau hefyd gydymdeimlo â'r bobl hynny sydd yn y sefyllfa ofnadwy hon heb iddynt fod ar fai o gwbl. Mae angen inni gofio'r gwaith caled y mae'r bobl hynny wedi ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, dyma'r gwirionedd. Ni fydd cydymdeimlo gennyf fi, gennych chi, na chan neb arall yn y Siambr yn talu morgais y mis nesaf, ac ni fydd yn Nadolig llawen iawn i'r teuluoedd sy'n wynebu canlyniadau'r penderfyniad hwn.

Yn anffodus, bob tro y byddwn yn wynebu sefyllfa fel hon, yr ydych yn dod gerbron y Cynulliad a dweud mor galed yr ydych wedi brwydro, mor gadarn yr oeddech, ond er eich ymdrechion gorau, yr ydych wedi siomi gweithwyr yng Nghymru unwaith eto. Yr ydym wedi ei weld yma, gyda Sony a chyda chynifer o gyhoeddiadau eraill yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

A wnewch chi ddangos eich holl waith caled yn y maes hwn drwy gyhoeddi'r holl ohebiaeth, y cofnodion a'r nodiadau o gyfarfodydd a fu rhyngoch chi a'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn San Steffan, er mwyn inni allu bod yn siŵr o'r hyn yr ydych chi a'ch gweinyddiaeth wedi'i wneud yn hyn o beth?

Sylwaf o'r datganiad hwn eich bod yn cyfeirio at bartneriaeth rhyngoch chi a'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn bedair gwaith o

occasions. In doing so, Andrew, you appear to be almost like a love-sick teenager in the school playground, except that the object of your interest simply is not interested. The MOD is simply not interested in your grand plans for this particular site. You have to take some responsibility for your inability to sell this project to your Westminster colleagues. Time and again, you tell us that this is an example of Labour in Wales working with Labour in Westminster. What happened this time, Minister? You were in the perfect position to safeguard these jobs and to build on them for the future of these communities, but you have not been able to do so.

You are quite right in saying that the strength of the site is the skills of the workforce at many different levels. Your statement says that, with a UK and world shortage of skilled workers in this particular field, it will be incredibly difficult to maintain those workers in this particular part of Wales. As I said, they have mortgages to pay and it will be all too easy for them to move to other parts of the UK or the world to be able to provide for their families. As your statement does not specifically tell us, I will ask. What steps do you intend to take to maintain the level of skills and those personnel in this particular area?

This is a huge blow for your plans in this particular sector of the Welsh economy. I do not think that you can deny that. While it contains plenty of platitudes, your statement is not able to demonstrate how you intend to rebuild these plans and ensure their success.

Andrew Davies: I have made it clear today, yesterday and when the decision was made to withdraw work, or to take work to RAF bases in England, that I thought that it was the wrong decision operationally, economically and financially. I stand by those statements and I represent the Government here when I make those statements. We have made our views clear. In addition, it was not our decision as an Assembly Government but one for the Ministry of Defence, which we disagreed with, as I have said. However, the previous commitment of the MOD has shown

leiaf. Wrth wneud hynny, Andrew, yr ydych yn ymddangos fel claf o gariad ar iard yr ysgol, ond nad yw'r sawl y mae gennych ddi-ddordeb ynddo yn cymryd unrhyw sylw. Nid oes gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ddi-ddordeb yn eich cynlluniau mawr ar gyfer y safle penodol hwn. Rhaid ichi dderbyn rhywfaint o gyfrifoldeb dros eich anallu i werthu'r prosiect hwn i'ch cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan. Dro ar ôl tro, dywedwch wrthym fod hyn yn enghraifft o Lafur yng Nghymru yn gweithio gyda Llafur yn San Steffan. Beth a ddigwyddodd y tro hwn, Weinidog? Yr oeddech mewn sefyllfa ddelfrydol i ddiogelu'r swyddi hyn ac i adeiladu arnynt ar gyfer dyfodol y cymunedau hyn, ond nid ydych wedi gallu gwneud hynny.

Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle pan ddywedwch mai cryfder y safle yw sgiliau'r gweithlu ar nifer o wahanol lefelau. Dywed eich datganiad y bydd yn anodd iawn cadw'r gweithwyr hynny yn y rhan arbennig hon o Gymru, o gofio'r prinder gweithwyr medrus yn y maes penodol hwn yn y DU ac ar draws y byd. Fel y dywedais, mae ganddynt forgeisi i'w talu, a bydd yn hawdd iawn iddynt symud i rannau eraill o'r DU neu'r byd er mwyn gallu darparu ar gyfer eu teuluoedd. Gan nad yw eich datganiad yn dweud wrthym yn benodol, fe ofynnaf y cwestiwn. Pa gamau yr ydych yn bwriadu eu cymryd i gynnal y lefel hon o sgiliau a'r personél hynny yn y maes penodol hwn?

Mae hon yn ergyd fawr i'ch cynlluniau yn y sector penodol hwn yn economi Cymru. Ni chredaf y gallwch wadu hynny. Er ei fod yn cynnwys digon o ystrydebau, ni all eich datganiad ddangos sut y bwriadwch ailadeiladu'r cynlluniau hyn a sicrhau eu llwyddiant.

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf wedi gwneud yn glir heddiw, ddoe a phan benderfynwyd rhoi'r gorau i'r gwaith, neu i fynd â gwaith i safleoedd RAF yn Lloegr, fy mod yn credu mai hwn oedd y penderfyniad anghywir yn weithredol, yn economaidd ac yn ariannol. Yr wyf yn dal at y gosodiadau hynny, ac yr wyf yn cynrychioli'r Llywodraeth yma wrth wneud y gosodiadau hynny. Yr ydym wedi gwneud ein barn yn glir. Yn ogystal, nid ein penderfyniad ni fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ydoedd, ond penderfyniad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, ac nid oeddem yn cytuno ag ef,

that we now have a huge asset not just with the hangar but also the larger St Athan site.

There is a significant degree of interest by aerospace operators in the maintenance, repair and overhaul sector, as characterised by the fact that ATC Lasham has come to St Athan. When I spoke to the company at a recent meeting, it was committed not just to starting here but to growing substantially, as are many other companies that have expressed an interest. At the time, it was encountering the problem of access to the DARA workers given ongoing commitments. I am confident that ATC Lasham will be recruiting staff from DARA now that the MOD has brought forward the decision to close the facility by April 2007.

We have regretted this decision. I have said that it will make our job more difficult. However, it has not made our job impossible. It just means that we will have to redouble our efforts and dedicate even more resources and effort into attracting even more commercial interest in the site than we have done already.

3.30 p.m.

The MOD has already given its commitment that it will help us. We will discuss the VC10 contract with it to ensure not only that the work stays in St Athan but that we can build on it. It is completely off-beam to say that this leaves our policy in tatters—far from it. The strategy remains intact. It is a strong basis for growing the aerospace sector, and we will do everything that we can to build the success that we have achieved with the commercial sector, in attracting it to St Athan.

Jane Hutt: Thank you for your statement, Minister, and for showing your clear and strong support for the DARA workforce. This is a highly skilled, highly productive workforce in my constituency of the Vale of Glamorgan. I also thank you for clearly

fel y dywedais. Fodd bynnag, mae ymrwymiad blaenorol y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn wedi dangos bod gennym ased enfawr bellach, nid yr unig o ran yr awyrendy, ond hefyd o ran safle ehangach Sain Tathan.

Mae gweithredwyr awyrofod wedi dangos cryn ddiddordeb yn y sector cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio ac archwilio, fel y dangoswyd gan y ffaith fod ATC Lasham wedi dod i Sain Tathan. Pan siaradais â'r cwmni mewn cyfarfod yn ddiweddar yr oedd wedi ymrwymo, nid yn unig i ddechrau yma ond hefyd i dyfu'n sylweddol, fel y mae nifer o gwmnïau eraill sydd wedi dangos diddordeb. Ar y pryd, yr oedd ganddo broblem i gael mynediad i weithwyr DARA oherwydd ymrwymïadau parhaus. Yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd ATC Lasham yn recriwtio staff o DARA gan fod y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn nawr wedi penderfynu cau'r cyfleuster erbyn Ebrill 2007.

Mae'n edifar gennym am y penderfyniad hwn. Yr wyf wedi dweud y bydd yn gwneud ein gwaith yn fwy anodd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw wedi gwneud ein gwaith yn amhosibl, dim ond golygu y bydd yn rhaid inni wneud mwy o ymdrech a neilltuo hyd yn oed mwy o adnoddau i ddenu hyd yn oed mwy o ddiddordeb masnachol yn y safle nag a wnaethpwyd eisoes.

Mae'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn eisoes wedi rhoi ei hymrwymiad y bydd yn ein helpu. Byddwn yn trafod y contract VC10 gyda hi i sicrhau bod y gwaith nid yn unig yn aros yn Sain Tathan ond y gallwn adeiladu arno. Mae'n hollol anghywir dweud bod hyn yn chwalu ein polisi—nid yw hynny'n wir o gwbl. Nid yw'r strategaeth wedi newid. Mae'n sail gref ar gyfer tyfu'r sector awyrofod, a gwnawn bopeth a allwn i ddatblygu'r llwyddiant a gawsom gyda'r sector masnachol wrth ei ddenu i Sain Tathan.

Jane Hutt: Diolch am eich datganiad, Weinidog, ac am ddangos eich cefnogaeth glir a chref i weithlu DARA. Mae'n weithlu medrus iawn a chynhyrchiol iawn yn fy etholaeth i ym Mro Morgannwg. Diolch ichi hefyd am fynegi eich pryderon yn glir, ac am

expressing your concerns, and stating that your thoughts are with the workforce and their families, who are uppermost in our minds today. I also thank you for the consistent support that you have shown over the past three years in terms of building up opportunities with regard to the aerospace park, the WDA's coming in, and in ensuring that we have a team there that, as you say, has been able to attract further contracts, such as that with ATC Lasham.

What must be clear today is that you restate your commitment to securing a viable future for the DARA workforce and for St Athan aerospace park. This workforce has consistently exceeded targets and reduced maintenance turnarounds. Can you restate your commitment to demonstrating how Team Wales can take this forward in partnership? Will you meet again—as you have done, with the First Minister and I, over the past two years—with trade union representatives to show them how Team Wales will take this forward in terms of future plans and opportunities? Can you also clarify the situation in relation to the workforce that will remain at St Athan? That commitment was given by the Minister, Adam Ingram, yesterday, particularly in relation to VC10. This is key in terms of the skills of that particular sector of the workforce.

Again, this is an opportunity to prove that a Welsh Assembly Government will deliver a viable and secure future for that skilled workforce, so that we do not lose those skills, not just for the DARA workforce and its communities, but for the aerospace industry, and for Wales as a whole.

Andrew Davies: I am more than happy to restate my commitment, and ours as a Government, to the workforce at St Athan, and to the Red Dragon project and the aerospace business park at St Athan. As I said, I am willing to meet the trade unions again. You have taken a lead with the local trade unions, and we have had many meetings with the local workers there to talk about the development of the site, and to keep them up to date with developments. I know that the First Minister will join me in

ddatgan eich bod yn cydymdeimlo â'r gweithlu a'u teuluoedd, sy'n bennaf yn ein meddyliau heddiw. Diolch ichi hefyd am y gefnogaeth gyson yr ydych wedi'i rhoi imi dros y tair blynedd diwethaf wrth ddatblygu cyfleoedd yn y parc awyrofod, y ffaith fod WDA yn dod dan adain y Cynulliad, ac wrth sicrhau bod gennym dîm yma sydd, fel y dywedwch, wedi llwyddo i ennill contractau eraill, megis yr un gydag ATC Lasham.

Yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud yn glir heddiw yw eich bod yn ailddatgan eich ymrwymiad i sicrhau dyfodol ymarferol i weithlu DARA a pharc awyrofod Sain Tathan. Mae'r gweithlu hwn wedi rhagori ar dargedau'n gyson ac wedi lleihau amser cwblhau gwaith cynnal a chadw. A allwch ailddatgan eich ymrwymiad i ddangos sut y gall Tîm Cymru ddatblygu hyn mewn partneriaeth? A fyddwch yn cyfarfod eto—fel yr ydych wedi gwneud, gyda'r Prif Weinidog a minnau yn ystod y ddwy flynedd diwethaf—gyda chynrychiolwyr undebau llafur i ddangos sut y bydd Tîm Cymru yn datblygu hyn o ran cynlluniau a chyfleoedd yn y dyfodol? A allwch hefyd egluro'r sefyllfa o ran y gweithlu a fydd ar ôl yn Sain Tathan? Rhoddwyd yr ymrwymiad hwnnw gan y Gweinidog, Adam Ingram, ddoe yn arbennig mewn perthynas â VC10. Mae hyn yn allweddol o ran sgiliau'r sector arbennig hwnnw yn y gweithlu.

Unwaith eto, mae hwn yn gyfle i brofi y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn sicrhau dyfodol ymarferol a diogel i'r gweithlu medrus hwnnw, er mwyn sicrhau na fyddwn yn colli'r sgiliau hynny, nid yn unig i weithlu DARA a'i gymunedau, ond i'r diwydiant awyrofod ac i Gymru gyfan.

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i ailddatgan fy ymrwymiad i, a'n hymrwymiad ni fel Llywodraeth, i'r gweithlu yn Sain Tathan, ac i brosiect y Ddraig Goch a'r parc busnes awyrofod yn Sain Tathan. Fel y dywedais, yr wyf yn fodlon cyfarfod â'r undebau llafur unwaith eto. Yr ydych wedi rhoi arweiniad gyda'r undebau llafur lleol, a chawsom lawer cyfarfod gyda'r gweithwyr lleol yno i siarad am ddatblygu'r safle, ac i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf iddynt am ddatblygiadau. Gwn y bydd y Prif Weinidog

making that commitment and will be more than willing to meet the trade unions, either at the local plant level or at a regional or national level. The unions have publicly commended the Assembly Government on the long-standing support that we have provided, not just to the local workforce, but to developing the site there.

We will seek urgent meetings with the MOD to clarify what existing work will remain after April 2007 with regards to the VC10 contract, but also to look to attract any other defence-related business, maybe from other parts of the UK, or globally, to St Athan. We have been in negotiations with the department about various major projects, and we will continue to do that. That is why, despite this unfortunate news announced by the MOD, I am very confident about the future of St Athan.

David Melding: This is a bleak day for the economy of south Wales. The news was not unexpected, but it is most unwelcome. I will attempt to take a more positive interpretation of what you have said. I accept that we now enter a new era, but it will not be an easy one to achieve, let us face it. I want you to put your reputation on the line here and tell the Assembly that you will accept that the success or failure of this project to establish St Athan as a centre of world excellence in the repair and maintenance of aircraft will be a measure of your success or failure as a Minister. Will you give us a route-map as to how to measure your success or failure in terms of the number of jobs you believe that this project will generate in years to come? It will take us longer to get to where we need to be, but if we do not get there, it will have knock-on effects on training and education in places such as Barry College, for example. It is in the interest of us all that we help you as much as possible to secure the success of this vision. It remains an honourable vision, but today's setback is a very grave one.

Andrew Davies: There is no doubt that it is a blow, as I said in my statement. However, the

yn ymuno â mi wrth wneud yr ymrwymiad hwnnw, a bydd yn fwy na pharod i gyfarfod â'r undebau llafar, naill ai ar lefel gwaith lleol neu'n rhanbarthol neu'n genedlaethol. Mae'r undebau wedi canmol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gyhoeddus am y gefnogaeth faith yr ydym wedi'i rhoi, nid i'r gweithlu lleol yn unig, ond i ddatblygu'r safle yno.

Byddwn yn ceisio cael cyfarfodydd brys gyda'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn i egluro pa waith arall a fydd yn weddill ar ôl mis Ebrill 2007 yn y contract VC10, ond hefyd i ddenu unrhyw fusnes arall sy'n gysylltiedig ag amddiffyn, efallai o rannau eraill o'r DU neu'r byd, i Sain Tathan. Yr ydym wedi bod yn trafod gyda'r adran ynghylch amrywiol brosiectau mawr, a byddwn yn parhau i wneud hynny. Dyna pam, er y newyddion anffodus hyn a gyhoeddwyd gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, fy mod yn hyderus iawn ynghylch dyfodol Sain Tathan.

David Melding: Mae hwn yn ddiwrnod gwael i economi'r de. Nid oedd y newyddion yn annisgwyl, ond yn sicr nid oes croeso iddynt. Ceisiaf ddehongli'r hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddweud mewn ffordd fwy cadarnhaol. Derbynaf ein bod bellach yn dechrau ar gyfnod newydd, ond ni fydd yn un hawdd ei gyflawni, gadewch inni wynebu hynny. Yr wyf am ichi roi eich enw da yn y fantol yma a dweud wrth y Cynulliad y byddwch yn derbyn y bydd llwyddiant neu fethiant y prosiect hwn i sefydlu Sain Tathan fel canolfan ragoriaeth fyd-eang ym maes atgyweirio a chynnal a chadw awyrennau yn mesur eich llwyddiant neu eich methiant chi fel Gweinidog. A roddwch fap ffordd inni fesur eich llwyddiant neu eich methiant yng nghyd-destun nifer y swyddi y credwch y bydd y prosiect hwn yn eu creu yn y blynyddoedd i ddod? Bydd yn cymryd mwy o amser inni gyrraedd y sefyllfa lle mae angen inni fod, ond os na fyddwn yn ei chyrraedd, bydd yn effeithio ar hyfforddiant ac addysg mewn lleoedd megis Coleg y Barri, er enghraifft. Mae'n llesol inni bob un eich helpu gymaint â phosibl i sicrhau llwyddiant y weledigaeth hon. Mae'n weledigaeth glodwiw o hyd, ond mae'r newyddion drwg heddiw yn ddifrifol iawn.

Andrew Davies: Mae'n ergyd, yn ddiau, fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad. Fodd bynnag,

aerospace sector in Wales, particularly the maintenance, repair and overhaul sector, is not just at St Athan; it forms a very substantial part of the Welsh economy, particularly in south Wales, although the manufacturing side of the aerospace sector is larger in north Wales, with Airbus. It is largely because of the development at St Athan that we, together with the Welsh Development Agency—particularly through the work that David Swallow is undertaking—and the aerospace forum, have been working with further and higher education colleges in Wales to bring together these huge areas of expertise, which are largely complementary and do not duplicate. That is a huge asset that we can provide to any inward investor, or any other business currently located in Wales. This announcement is a blow, and it may make things harder in the short-term—I am not saying that things will necessarily take longer—but, as I said in my response to Jane Hutt, I am confident that St Athan will be a huge success. We are in consultation, as Team Wales, with not just the MOD, but a range of commercial operators that have shown great interest in locating their business at St Athan, which is why I am confident that the long-term future for St Athan is rosy.

Carl Sargeant: I convey the heartfelt thoughts of my colleagues in north Wales, in DARA and the trade unions there, to my colleagues in south Wales. It is a devastating blow for the aerospace sector, particularly in south Wales, albeit that the sector in Wales is strong and buoyant. I am sure that, given the skills base in St Athan, investors will be attracted to Wales because of the delivery of service that can be achieved there. The MOD's announcement yesterday was very disappointing, and it would be helpful for me and my constituents to know how this will affect the DARA site at Sealand. I have received some correspondence that suggests that there will be no impact upon Sealand, but I seek your clarification with regard to the longer term.

Andrew Davies: My understanding from the First Minister's conversation with the Minister of State for the Armed Forces,

nid yn Sain Tathan yn unig y mae'r sector awyrofod yng Nghymru, yn arbennig y sector cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio ac archwilio; mae'n rhan fawr iawn o economi Cymru, yn arbennig yn y de, er bod ochr weithgynhyrchu'r sector awyrofod yn fwy yn y gogledd, oherwydd Airbus. Y datblygiad yn Sain Tathan yw'r prif reswm pam yr ydym ni, ar y cyd ag Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru—yn arbennig drwy'r gwaith y mae David Swallow yn ei wneud—a'r fforwm awyrofod wedi bod yn gweithio gyda cholegau addysg bellach ac uwch yng Nghymru i ddod â'r meysydd arbenigedd enfawr hyn at ei gilydd, sy'n ategu ei gilydd i raddau helaeth ac nad ydynt yn dyblygu. Mae hynny'n ased mawr y gallwn ei gynnig i unrhyw fewnffuddsoddwr, neu unrhyw fusnes arall yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn yn ergyd, ac efallai y bydd yn gwneud pethau'n anos yn y tymor byr—nid dweud yr wyf y bydd pethau o anghenraid yn cymryd mwy o amser—ond fel y dywedais yn fy ymateb i Jane Hutt, yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd Sain Tathan yn llwyddiant ysgubol. Yr ydym yn ymgynghori, fel Tîm Cymru, nid â'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn unig ond ag amrywiaeth o weithredwyr masnachol sydd wedi dangos diddordeb mawr mewn lleoli eu busnes yn Sain Tathan. Dyna pam yr wyf yn hyderus fod dyfodol Sain Tathan dros y cyfnod hir yn ddisglair.

Carl Sargeant: Ar ran fy nghyd-Aelodau yn y gogledd, yn DARA a'r undebau llafur yno, yr wyf yn cydymdeimlo â'm cyd-Aelodau yn y de. Mae'n ergyd ofnadwy i'r sector awyrofod, yn arbennig yn y de, er bod y sector yng Nghymru yn gryf ac yn fywiog. Yr wyf yn siŵr, o gofio'r sgiliau sydd yn Sain Tathan, y caiff buddsoddwyr eu denu i Gymru oherwydd y gwasanaeth y gellir ei ddarparu yno. Yr oedd cyhoeddiad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ddoe yn siomedig iawn, a byddai'n ddefnyddiol i mi ac i'm hetholwyr wybod sut y bydd hyn yn effeithio ar safle DARA yn Sealand. Yr wyf wedi cael gohebiaeth sy'n awgrymu na fydd yn cael unrhyw effaith ar Sealand, ond gofynnaf ichi egluro'r sefyllfa o ran y tymor hwy.

Andrew Davies: O drafodaeth y Prif Weinidog gyda'r Gweinidog Gwladol dros y Lluoedd Arfog, Adam Ingram, deallaf fod

Adam Ingram, was that not only was Sealand secure following this announcement, but that the operation there was extremely successful and that the MOD saw it as a centre for growth in the future. That is my understanding of the situation, and I will obviously keep you briefed on any further developments as this issue unfolds.

Lisa Francis: My sympathies go out to all those who have heard that they have lost their jobs, Minister. You say that your Government is confident and committed to supporting the growth of DARA in the future; you may have heard an aerospace expert, Andrew Brookes, saying on Radio Wales this morning that the shrinking of the Royal Air Force is responsible for these job losses, and that this announcement should have come as no great surprise. He went on to say that action should have been taken to exploit the highly-skilled MRO workforce at DARA, and to explore obtaining other commercial contracts from other air forces across the globe. How will your Government and Team Wales be involved in this; you must have seen this coming, and you must have a plan of action, if you did not have one before.

3.40 p.m.

Andrew Davies: It is great having 20:20 hindsight, as consultants and experts often do. You say that this should have been foreseen. If it had been, I am sure that the MOD would not have entered into agreement with us and the WDA over the acquisition of the site, or, indeed, the investment into the superhangar at St Athan. We can all be wise after the event, but no-one foresaw this development at the time.

You say that we should have been attracting commercial operators to St Athan. That is exactly what we have been doing, particularly the team that is ably led by David Swallow. We have been quite successful in a short space of time in attracting companies such as ATC Lasham, TES Aviation and S&C Thermofluids Ltd to St Athan. Therefore, to say that we could have done more or should have done more is wide of the

dyfodol Sealand nid yn unig yn sicr yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad hwn, ond bod y gwaith yn llwyddiannus iawn a bod y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn ei hystyried yn ganolfan ar gyfer twf yn y dyfodol. Dyna sut y deallaf y sefyllfa, ac wrth gwrs byddaf yn rhoi gwybod ichi am unrhyw ddatblygiadau eraill wrth i'r mater hwn fynd rhagddo.

Lisa Francis: Cydymdeimlaf â phawb sydd wedi clywed eu bod wedi colli eu swyddi, Weinidog. Dywedwch fod eich Llywodraeth yn hyderus ac wedi ymrwmo i gefnogi twf DARA yn y dyfodol; efallai ichi glywed arbenigwr ym maes awyrofod, Andrew Brookes, yn dweud ar Radio Wales y bore yma mai'r broses o leihau'r Llu Awyr Brenhinol sy'n gyfrifol am gollir swyddi hyn, ac na ddylai'r cyhoeddiad hwn fod wedi peri unrhyw syndod inni. Aeth ymlaen i ddweud y dylid bod wedi cymryd camau i ddefnyddio'r gweithlu cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio ac archwilio medrus yn DARA, ac i archwilio'r posibilrwydd o gael contractau masnachol eraill o luoedd awyr eraill ledled y byd. Sut y bydd eich Llywodraeth a Thîm Cymru yn cymryd rhan yn y gwaith hwn? Rhaid eich bod wedi disgwyl hyn, a rhaid ichi gael cynllun gweithredu, os nad oedd un gennyh o'r blaen.

Andrew Davies: Mae ôl-ddoethineb 20:20 yn beth gwyach, fel sydd gan ymgynghorwyr ac arbenigwyr yn aml. Dywedwch y dylem fod wedi rhag-weld hyn. Pe baem wedi ei rag-weld, yr wyf yn sicr na fyddai'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn wedi gwneud cytundeb gyda ni a WDA o ran caffael y safle, nac yn wir i fuddsoddi yn yr awyrendy mawr yn Sain Tathan. Mae'n ddigon hawdd dweud hynny'n awr, ond nid oedd neb yn rhag-weld y datblygiad hwn ar y pryd.

Dywedwch y dylem fod wedi denu gweithredwyr masnachol i Sain Tathan. Dyna'n union yr ydym wedi bod yn ei wneud, yn arbennig y tîm o dan arweiniad medrus David Swallow. Yr ydym wedi llwyddo dros gyfnod byr i ddenu cwmnïau megis ATC Lasham, TES Aviation a S&C Thermofluids Cyf i Sain Tathan. Felly, mae dweud y gallem fod wedi gwneud mwy, neu y dylem fod wedi gwneud mwy, yn

mark; we have put in a huge degree of resource and effort not just into developing the infrastructure in St Athan, but into attracting commercial operators to St Athan, and, on that basis, and given the highly skilled workforce, I am confident that we will have even more commercial operations there shortly.

anghywir; yr ydym wedi neilltuo llawer iawn o adnoddau ac wedi rhoi llawer o ymdrech i ddatblygu'r seilwaith yn Sain Tathan, yn ogystal â denu gweithredwyr masnachol i Sain Tathan, ac ar sail hynny, ac o gofio'r gweithlu medrus iawn, yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd gennym hyd yn oed fwy o weithrediadau masnachol yno yn fuan.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Lywydd, yr wyf wedi eich hysbysu chi a'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon fy mod yn bwriadu codi pwynt o drefn gyda chi fel ceidwad Rheolau Sefydlog y Cynulliad, ac fel ceidwad ein gweithrediadau yn y Cynulliad. Mae'r pwynt o drefn yn ymwneud â'r cynnig a dderbyniwyd gan y Cynulliad ar 11 Hydref ynglŷn â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg. Byddwch yn ei gofio, ond credaf ei bod yn bwysig i mi ddarllen geiriad y cynnig a dderbyniwyd:

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Presiding Officer, I have given you and the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport prior notice of my intention to raise this point of order with you as the custodian of the Assembly's Standing Orders and of our procedures in the Assembly. The point of order relates to the motion carried by the Assembly on 11 October regarding the Welsh Language Board. You will recall it, but I think it important that I read out the wording of the motion that was carried:

'Y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ohirio'r broses o uno Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg â'r Cynulliad hyd nes bydd y Cynulliad yn cymeradwyo cynnig sy'n ymdrin yn foddhaol â gweithrediad swyddogaethau rheoliadol y bwrdd a phwerau monitro cynlluniau awdurdodau addysg lleol ar gyfer hybu'r iaith'.

'The National Assembly instructs the Welsh Assembly Government to postpone the merger of the Welsh Language Board with the Assembly until the Assembly approves a motion which satisfactorily deals with the operation of the regulatory functions of the board and its powers to monitor schemes by local education authorities for the promotion of the language'.

Clywyd sibrydion ymhlith llefarwyr ar ran y Llywodraeth, yn fuan wedi i'r cynnig gael ei dderbyn, y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn diystyru'r cynnig a bwrw ymlaen gyda'r broses o ddiddymu'r bwrdd, neu, o leiaf, gyda'r gwaith rhagbaratoadol i ddiddymu'r bwrdd, a hynny er bod y cynnig a dderbyniwyd gan y Cynulliad yn eithaf clir: ein bod yn cyfarwyddo'r Llywodraeth i ohirio'r broses o uno'r bwrdd.

Spokespersons for the Government were heard to say in private, soon after the motion was carried, that the Government would ignore the motion and go ahead with the process of abolishing the board, or at least with the preparatory work to abolish the board, and that despite the fact that the motion carried by the Assembly was quite unequivocal: that we instructed the Government to postpone the merger of the board.

Yn dilyn y cynnig hwnnw a'r sibrydion, bu imi ofyn mewn cyfres o gwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon ddydd Mercher diwethaf yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, a fyddai'r Llywodraeth yn parchu penderfyniad y Cynulliad.

Following that motion and what was said in private, I asked in a series of questions to the Minister for Culture, Welsh language and Sport in Plenary last Wednesday, whether the Government would respect the Assembly's decision. The Minister refused to give that

Gwrthododd y Gweinidog â rhoi'r addewid honno. Bu imi ofyn i'r Gweinidog ar bedwar achlysur a fyddai'n parchu penderfyniad y Cynulliad. Ei ateb oedd:

'Mae gennym gyfres o linyddau gwaith gwahanol ar bersonél, technoleg gwybodaeth, gwaith cyfreithiol ac ati; mae'r holl waith paratoi manwl yn mynd rhagddo a chredaf y byddai'n anghyfrifol ei wrth-droi'.

Tair gwaith yn ystod y cyfnewidiad hwnnw o eiriau, dywedodd y Gweinidog y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn cario ymlaen gyda'r gwaith rhagbaratoadol i ddiddymu'r bwrdd. Mae dau gwestiwn fan hyn i chi, Lywydd. Yn y lle cyntaf, mae cwestiwn sylfaenol ynglŷn â gwerth penderfyniadau'r Cynulliad os yw'r Llywodraeth yn dewis eu disytyru. Yn ail, mae cwestiwn cyfansoddiadol. Os yw'r Llywodraeth, ym marn y Cynulliad, yn gwrthod gweithredu yn unol ag ewyllys y Cynulliad, ymhle mae hynny yn gosod Aelodau'r Cynulliad mewn perthynas â'r penderfyniad? At bwy y gallwn droi i fynnu bod y Llywodraeth yn cadw at ei gair ac yn gweithredu ar y cynnig?

Mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud, mewn ateb i mi, y byddai'n anghyfrifol gwrth-droi'r broses ond, yn fy marn i, y Llywodraeth sy'n anghyfrifol yn diystyru penderfyniad y Cynulliad. Gofynnaf i chi, Lywydd, roi eich dyfarniad ar y pwynt hwnnw o drefn.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i arweinydd yr wrthblaid am fy hysbysu ymlaen llaw ynglŷn â'r pwynt o drefn hwn. Byddaf yn galw'r Gweinidog ac arweinydd grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ar ôl i mi ymateb.

Nid mater i mi yw dehongli geiriad cynigion a basiwyd gan y Cynulliad, na phenderfynu a gydymffurfir â hwy neu beidio. Gallai hynny fod yn fater ar gyfer adolygiad barnwrol. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn cymryd swydd ceidwad y cynigion a basiwyd—a defnyddio ymadrodd arweinydd yr wrthblaid—yn ysgafn. Credaf ei bod yn ddyletswydd arnaf i geisio sicrhau bob amser bod y Cynulliad yn gweithredu'n gyfreithlon, ac yn rhoi'r sylw dyledus i briodoldeb.

assurance. I asked the Minister on four separate occasions whether he would respect the Assembly's decision. His response was:

'We have a series of different work streams on personnel, information technology, legal work and so on; all that detailed preparation work is under way and I think that it would be irresponsible to simply throw it into reverse gear'.

On three occasions during that exchange, the Minister stated that the Government would continue with the preparatory work to abolish the board. There are two questions here for you, Presiding Officer. In the first place, there is a fundamental question as to the value of Assembly resolutions if the Government chooses to ignore them. Secondly, there is a constitutional question. If the Government, in the opinion of the Assembly, refuses to act according to the will of the Assembly, where does that place Assembly Members in relation to the decision? To whom can we turn to insist that the Government should keep its word and implement the motion?

The Minister has stated, in response to me, that it would be irresponsible to reverse the process. But in my opinion it is the Government that is being irresponsible in ignoring the Assembly's resolution. I ask you, Presiding Officer, to give a ruling on that point of order.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to the leader of the opposition for prior notice of this point of order. I will call the Minister and the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group after I have responded.

It is not for me to interpret the wording of Assembly resolutions, nor am I able to determine whether or not they are being complied with. That could be a matter for judicial review. However, I do not take the post of guardian of the resolutions—to use the leader of the opposition's phrase—lightly. I believe it is my duty at all times to try to ensure that the Assembly acts lawfully, and gives proper regard to propriety.

Yn y swyddogaeth honno, disgwyliaf i bob Aelod gydymffurfio bob amser â chynigion a basiwyd gan y Cynulliad. Y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hwn yw'r corff goruwch y mae pwerau'r Gweinidogion yn tarddu ohono. Pwysleisir y ffaith hon bob tro y bydd cynnig i ddirprwyo swyddogaethau yn cael ei basio.

Mae'n dilyn bod unrhyw gyfarwyddyd cyfreithlon i ddirprwy yn orfodol. Felly, yn yr un modd ag y byddai Gweinidogion neu bwyllgorau yn disgwyl i swyddogion gydymffurfio â'u cyfarwyddyd mewn meysydd lle mae pwerau wedi'u dirprwyo i swyddogion, dylai Gweinidogion neu bwyllgorau gydymffurfio â chyfarwyddyd a roddir iddynt gan y Cynulliad.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, diolchaf i chi am eich arweiniad, ond mae gennyf un neu ddau o gwestiynau pellach, gan eich bod wedi cwstiynu a yw'r ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth yn gweithredu, mewn ymateb i gynnig y Cynulliad, yn gyfreithlon. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, bydd y gwaith rhagbaratoi, fel y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i awgrymu mewn ateb i gwestiwn, yn mynd yn ei flaen, er bod y penderfyniad yn gofyn i'r Llywodraeth beidio â chario ymlaen â'r broses.

Mae mater arall. A yw'n briodol i'r Llywodraeth wario arian cyhoeddus i gario ymlaen â'r broses o uno Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg â'r Llywodraeth? A yw'n fater i'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol ei ystyried, o ran a yw'n briodol bod y Llywodraeth yn gwario arian i wneud rhywbeth y mae'r Cynulliad wedi gofyn iddi beidio â'i wneud? A wneud chi, Lywydd—efallai ddim heddiw, gan ei fod yn gwestiwn atodol—ystyried y mater hwnnw a dod yn ôl at y Cynulliad gydag ateb?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymhellach at y pwynt hwnnw o drefn, yr wyf wedi bod yn gwrando mor ofalus ag y gallaf, a dywedaf wrthyhych chi, Lywydd, ac wrth arweinydd yr wrthblaid a'r Cynulliad cyfan, mai mater o ddehongliad gwahanol gan yr wrthblaid a ninnau, y Llywodraeth, yw hwn. Yr ydym yn parchu'r cynnig, ond ni allwch gydymffurfio â'r cynnig a dderbyniwyd heb wneud gwaith

In that role, I expect all Members to comply at all times with Assembly resolutions. The National Assembly remains the superior body, from which all ministerial powers are derived. That fact is emphasised every time when a motion is passed to delegate functions.

It follows that any lawful instruction to a delegate is mandatory. Therefore, just as Ministers or committees would expect officials to comply with their instructions in areas where powers have been delegated to officials, Ministers or committees should comply with instructions given to them by the Assembly.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Further to that point of order, I thank you for your guidance, but I have one or two further questions, as you have queried whether the way the Government is operating, in response to an Assembly resolution, is lawful. In this context, the preparatory work, as the Minister has suggested in an answer to a question, will continue, although the resolution requires the Government to desist from continuing with the process.

There is another matter. Is it appropriate for the Government to spend public money in continuing with the process of merging the Welsh Language Board with the Government? Would that be a matter for the Auditor General to consider, as to whether it is appropriate for the Government to spend money doing something which the Assembly has asked it not to do? Will you, Presiding Officer—maybe not today, as it is a supplementary question—consider that matter and come back to the Assembly with a response?

The First Minister: Further to that point of order, I have been listening as carefully as possible, and I say to you, Presiding Officer, and to the leader of the opposition and the Assembly as a whole, that this it is a matter of difference of interpretation by the opposition and by us, the Government. We respect the motion, but you cannot comply with the motion that was carried without

rhagbaratoadol ar gyfer yr ail osodiad y mae'r cynnig yn gofyn amdano. Nid yw'r cynnig a dderbyniwyd yn dweud bod gwaharddiad ar unrhyw was sifil rhag gwneud unrhyw fath o waith ar ddiddymu bwrdd yr iaith, yn ôl ein dehongliad ni ohono. Yn y pen draw, mater i chi ei dehongli fydd hwn ac efallai, yn ôl yr hyn a ddywedodd arweinydd yr wrthblaid, y bydd yn fater i lysoedd barn. Yn sicr, yn ôl ein dehongliad ni, ni allwch gydymffurfio â'r cynnig a dderbyniwyd heb wneud gwaith rhagbaratoadol at ail ran y cynnig. Nid oedd y cynnig yn nodi y dylid gwahardd pob gwaith yn y broses hon. Yr oedd yn dweud wrthym gyflwyno cynnig arall mwy digonol. Felly, nid oedd yn gwahardd pob gwaith rhagbaratoadol; yr oedd yn gofyn am waith rhagbaratoadol, ond efallai ar hyd llinellau tra gwahanol. Nid gwaharddiad ar y gwaith hwn ydoedd yn ôl ein dehongliad ni.

3.50 p.m.

Michael German: Further to that point of order, this matter probably goes to the heart of Wales's present constitutional settlement. It is one of the most serious matters that we have to address, and your interpretation of the requirement of Government to act on behalf of the National Assembly as a whole, operating as a corporate body, is important to us and the way in which that should happen.

In your reply to the leader of the opposition's point of order, you referred to the amendment that I tabled the first time that we had a delegation of functions to the First Minister and which has been present in every single motion of delegation. To paraphrase, it says that nothing in the motion of delegation passing those powers to any Minister shall run counter to the supremacy of the National Assembly operating as a whole. Therefore, Presiding Officer, what is the legal basis for working within that delegation resolution? Should there ever be a breach—and I understand your position on whether a breach has taken place—and should a resolution of the National Assembly not be complied with, would that be a legal breach that would be challengeable elsewhere?

doing preparatory work for the second matter required by the motion. The motion that was carried does not state that any civil servant is forbidden from doing any work on the question of abolishing the Welsh Language Board, according to our interpretation of it. In the end, this will be a matter for you to interpret and, according to the leader of the opposition, it may be a matter for a court of law. Certainly, according to our definition, you cannot comply with the motion that was carried without doing some preparatory work for the second part of the motion. The motion did not state that all work on that process should cease. It instructed us to table another, more satisfactory, motion. Therefore, it did not forbid all preparatory work; it did require preparatory work, perhaps along considerably different lines. It did not prohibit that work, according to our interpretation.

Michael German: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, mae'n debyg fod y mater hwn yn mynd at graidd setliad cyfansoddiadol presennol Cymru. Mae'n un o'r materion mwyaf difrifol yr ydym wedi gorfod mynd i'r afael â hwy, ac mae eich dehongliad o ofyniad y Llywodraeth i weithredu ar ran y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ei gyfanrwydd, gan weithredu fel corff corfforaethol, yn bwysig inni ac i'r ffordd y dylai hynny ddigwydd.

Yn eich ateb i bwynt o drefn arweinydd yr wrthblaid, yr oeddech yn cyfeirio at y gwelliant a gyflwynwyd gennyf fi y tro cyntaf inni ddirprwyo swyddogaethau i'r Prif Weinidog, rhywbeth sydd wedi bod yn bresennol ym mhob cynnig dirprwyo. Os caf aralleirio, dywed na fydd dim yn y cynnig dirprwyo sy'n trosglwyddo'r pwerau hynny i unrhyw Weinidog yn mynd yn groes i oruchafiaeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gweithredu yn ei gyfanrwydd. Felly, Lywydd, beth yw'r sail gyfreithiol dros weithio o fewn y penderfyniad hwnnw ynglŷn â dirprwyo? Ped eid yn groes i hynny—a deallaf eich safbwynt a aed yn groes i hynny neu beidio—a phe na chydymffurfiid ag un o benderfyniadau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a fyddai hynny'n dor-penderfyniad cyfreithiol y gellid ei herio

mewn man arall?

Also, what is the requirement, as you see it, for a Government of the National Assembly, at the present time, to comply with resolutions of the Assembly when the delegations given to that Government have clearly been with the supremacy of the National Assembly as a whole in mind? Every single resolution of delegation has contained the words that I paraphrased, and that means that the Assembly, in my view, has that supremacy. I would be grateful for your ruling on that matter, so that we can all be clear that the National Assembly has a meaning and a purpose in the way in which I described it.

Nick Bourne: Further to that point of order, it seems to me that we all take Assembly votes seriously, which is why they are on a knife edge, with nearly all Members voting on crucial issues, and often on all issues. In all fairness, it seems that the First Minister has been more conciliatory in his approach than perhaps the Minister was previously. The Government cannot, however, carry on regardless and ignore the vote, which is what is at issue. If that is accepted—I am not sure that there is any difference between the two sides—it is certainly not the message that we were getting when the Minister spoke on this issue. In fairness to the First Minister and the message that he has just given, perhaps he and the Minister can sort out the nuance of difference, at the least, between them. However, there is a legal issue on which I would be grateful for your guidance, Llywydd. Given that we are so evenly balanced in terms of votes, I am sure that we will keep coming back to this issue. Therefore, we need to know, as I believe, that the sovereign basis of all authority on devolved issues is in the Assembly and not elsewhere.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog, yn arbennig, am ei sylwadau, sydd yn cadarnhau fy safiad na fyddai'n briodol imi ddehongli geiriau cynigion, ac yn arbennig i benderfynu fy hun a gydymffurfir â hwy ai peidio. Gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog y pwynt yn eithaf clir y gellir cael gwahaniaeth o ran dehongliad.

Hefyd, beth yw'r gofyniad, fel y gwelwch hi, i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ar hyn o bryd, gydymffurfio â phenderfyniadau'r Cynulliad a hithau'n amlwg bod swyddogaethau wedi'u dirprwyo i'r Llywodraeth honno gan gadw mewn cof oruchafiaeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ei gyfanrwydd? Mae pob penderfyniad dirprwyo wedi cynnwys y geiriau a aralleiriwyd gennyf, ac mae hynny'n golygu bod goruchafiaeth gan y Cynulliad, yn fy marn i. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn dyfarnu ar y mater hwnnw, fel y gallwn i gyd fod yn glir fod i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ystyr a diben yn ôl fy nisgrifiad i.

Nick Bourne: Yn ychwanegol at y pwynt o drefn hwnnw, ymddengys imi fod pob un ohonom yn cymryd pleidleisiau'r Cynulliad o ddifrif, a dyna pam maent mor agos a bron pob Aelod yn pleidleisio ar faterion hollbwysig, ac yn aml ar bob mater. I fod yn deg, ymddengys fod y Prif Weinidog wedi bod yn fwy parod i gymodi nag oedd y Gweinidog gynt efallai. Fodd bynnag, ni all y Llywodraeth anwybyddu'r bleidlais, sef y mater dan sylw. Os derbynnir hynny—ac ni chredaf fod unrhyw wahaniaeth rhwng y ddwy ochr—yn sicr nid dyna'r neges yr oeddem yn ei chael pan siaradodd y Gweinidog ar y mater hwn. I fod yn deg â'r Prif Weinidog a'r neges y mae newydd ei rhoi, efallai y gall y Gweinidog ac yntau rhyngddynt fynd i'r afael â'r gwahaniaeth bach o ran naws, o leiaf. Fodd bynnag, cyfyd mater cyfreithiol y byddwn yn ddiolchgar am gael eich arweiniad arno, Lywydd. O gofio nad oes fawr o wahaniaeth rhyngom o ran pleidleisiau, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwn yn dychwelyd at y mater hwn dro ar ôl tro. Felly, mae angen inni wybod, fel y credaf, mai yn y Cynulliad y mae sail sofraniaeth pob awdurdod, nid mewn man arall.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to the First Minister, particularly, for his remarks, which confirm my approach that it would be inappropriate for me to interpret the wording of a motion, and particularly to decide myself whether or not it is being complied with. The First Minister made the point quite clearly that there can be a difference of interpretation.

Wedi dweud hynny, yr wyf hefyd yn cytuno â'r hyn a ddywedodd arweinydd grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, sef bod y mater hwn yn mynd at galon ein trefn gyfansoddiadol bresennol. Rhaid wrth gonfensiwn democrataidd sydd yn weithredol, a bod modd i Aelodau etholedig alw Llywodraeth y dydd i gyfrif. Felly yr wyf i'n dehongli'r ymgais hwn, a dyna pam y daeth y cwestiynau hyn ger fy mron.

Yr wyf wedi cael cwestiynau am sail gyfreithiol y sefyllfa, ond, eto, nid wyf am fynegi barn ar hynny heddiw. Serch hynny, yr wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar i arweinydd y Ceidwadwyr am ei ddadansoddiad. Yr ateb doethaf i mi ei roi heddiw yw dweud fy mod wedi clywed y cyfan a ddywedwyd, ac fy mod yn bwriadu ystyried y mater yn ofalus yng ngoleuni'r hyn a ddywedwyd gan yr arweinyddion, yn enwedig y ddadl a gyflwynwyd gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid ynglŷn â phriodoldeb archwilio yn y cyddestun hwn. Mae materion o ddirprwyo yn amlwg o fewn cylch gorchwyl archwilio, felly byddaf yn dychwelyd at y mater, heb osgoi fy nghyfrifoldebau, gan wynebu'r gwahanol bwysleisiau a danlinellwyd heddiw.

Felly, mae'n briodol nad wyf yn dweud rhagor ar y mater heddiw, os yw Aelodau yn bodloni ar hynny, a'n bod yn gadael y pwynt o drefn. Byddaf yn ystyried y mater ac yn cymryd cyngor pellach.

Having said that, I also agree with the remarks of the leader of the Liberal Democrat group that this matter goes to the heart of our current constitutional system. We must have a workable democratic convention, and elected Members can call the Government of the day to account. That is how I interpret this attempt, and that is why these questions have been raised with me.

Questions have been put to me regarding the legal basis of the situation, but, again, I do not wish to express an opinion on that today. However, I am also grateful to the leader of the Conservatives for his analysis. The best answer for me to give today is to say that I have heard everything that has been said and that I intend to consider the issue carefully in the light of what has been said by the leaders, particularly the argument presented by the leader of the opposition regarding the propriety of audit in this context. Matters of delegation are clearly within the auditing remit, so I will return to the issue, without avoiding my responsibilities, and deal with the different emphases which have been underlined today.

Therefore, it is appropriate that I say no more on this matter today, if Members are content, and that we should leave the point of order. I will consider the issue and take further advice.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.56 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.56 p.m.*

Polisi Ynni Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Welsh Assembly Government's Energy Policy

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

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): I propose that

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

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales welcomes and supports the strategic approach taken by the Assembly Government to put Wales at the forefront of clean energy production and economic opportunity as outlined in the energy route-map. (NDM2665)

As we are aware, we have a strong and almost unique duty to promote sustainable development and it is in that context that I propose the motion, which recognises the Assembly Government's commitment to put Wales at the forefront of clean energy production and economic opportunity.

I would contend that, if we did not have such a strategic policy, we would not fulfil our sustainable development duty. To succeed, a modern economy needs energy supplies which are readily available and secure, and are affordable, safe and have minimal environmental impact.

We are all aware of the energy history of Wales, which has led us to sit in this very location. You will also be aware of the efforts which have gone into moving from yesterday's world of electricity production, predominantly based on coal and oil, to today's world where the local and regional environmental impacts from energy production have been dramatically reduced.

However, we are left with worrying concerns over global warming. It is not an exaggeration to say that we are at a watershed between the old and the new in terms of energy production. By 2050, our energy will mainly come from very different plants and systems than we have today. That transition creates tremendous economic opportunities, not only in Wales or the UK, but worldwide. To seize those opportunities and to produce an energy system that meets stringent requirements of safety, security and affordability, we need a strong and clear strategy which anticipates developments as best as we are able.

That is what the Wales energy route-map attempts to do. It takes a high level, holistic and strategic approach to what we should do in the energy production and energy efficiency fields over the next five to 10

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn croesawu ac yn cefnogi'r agwedd strategol a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi Cymru ar flaen y gad o ran cynhyrchu ynni glân a chyfle economaidd, fel yr amlinellwyd yn y trywydd ynni.(NDM2665)

Fel y gwyddom, mae'n ddyletswydd gref, unigryw bron, arnom i hyrwyddo datblygu cynaliadwy, ac yn y cyd-destun hwnnw y cynigiau y cynnig sy'n cydnabod ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i roi Cymru ar y blaen o ran cynhyrchu ynni glân a chyfle economaidd.

Byddwn yn mynnu na fyddem yn cyflawni ein dyletswydd o ran datblygu cynaliadwy oni bai bod gennym bolisi strategol o'r fath. Er mwyn llwyddo, mae angen i economi fodern gael cyflenwadau o ynni hwylus a sicr, ac sy'n fforddiadwy, sy'n ddiogel ac yn cael yr effaith leiaf posibl ar yr amgylchedd.

Yr ydym i gyd yn gyfarwydd â hanes ynni Cymru, a fu'n gyfrifol am ddod â ni i'r union leoliad hwn. Fe wyddoch hefyd am yr ymdrechion a wnaed i newid y ffordd y cynhyrchid trydan y byd yn y gorffennol, drwy lo ac olew yn bennaf, i'r byd heddiw lle mae effeithiau amgylcheddol lleol a rhanbarthol cynhyrchu ynni wedi lleihau'n aruthrol.

Fodd bynnag, mae yna bryderon mawr o hyd ynglŷn â chynhesu byd-eang. Nid gorddweud yw dweud ein bod yn wynebu trobwynt rhwng yr hen a'r newydd o ran cynhyrchu ynni. Erbyn 2050, daw ein hynni'n bennaf o weithfeydd a systemau gwahanol iawn i'r hyn sy'n digwydd heddiw. Mae'r broses drawsnewid honno yn creu cyfleoedd economaidd gwych, nid yn unig yng Nghymru neu yn y DU, ond ledled y byd. Er mwyn manteisio ar y cyfleoedd hynny a chynhyrchu system ynni sy'n bodloni gofynion llym diogelwch, sicrwydd a bod yn fforddiadwy, mae angen inni gael strategaeth gref a chlir a fydd yn rhag-weld datblygiadau orau y gallwn.

Dyna beth mae trywydd ynni Cymru yn ceisio ei wneud. Mae'n mabwysiadu ymagwedd lefel uchel, gyfannol a strategol tuag at yr hyn y dylem ei wneud ym meysydd cynhyrchu ynni ac effeithlonrwydd ynni dros

years. To put a figure on the economic opportunities, we estimate that, over the next five years or so, the projects highlighted in the energy route-map will involve a capital investment in Wales of more than £4 billion.

Many of those exciting developments are already in train. The new energy terminals at Milford Haven are being built by ExxonMobil and a consortium of companies led by Centricum Petroplus. Alongside these developments, we expect large-scale electricity production from new gas-fired power stations. On renewables, we are pursuing the objectives laid out in technical advice note 8 planning guidance, which in itself is a measured and innovative approach to large-scale onshore windfarm developments.

The Wales energy research centre has been created to better gain the benefits from our energy research base in Wales, and an associated Objective 1 grant is in the last stage of its appraisal by the Welsh European Funding Office. We are working hard to attract marine renewable projects to Wales, and we even have the prospect of a new coking coalmine at Margam.

As well as energy production developments, we must not forget the importance of pursuing a much stronger energy efficiency agenda. The Carbon Trust in Wales has led the way in the UK in terms of persuading small and medium-sized enterprises to invest in energy efficiency. In the domestic sector, we are investing considerable sums each year to help alleviate fuel poverty. We will soon finalise the energy savings Wales portal, which will enable each of us, whatever our interests, to readily find the necessary information to enable us to invest in effective energy efficiency.

Last, but by no means least, the new National Assembly Chamber is being built next door, which, with its ground heat pump and biomass heating, will be an exemplar building.

y pump neu'r 10 mlynedd nesaf. O ran gwerth y cyfleoedd economaidd, amcangyfrifwn dros y pum mlynedd nesaf y bydd y prosiectau a nodir yn y trywydd ynni yn golygu buddsoddiad cyfalaf yng Nghymru o fwy na £4 biliwn.

Mae nifer o'r datblygiadau cyffrous hynny eisoes ar y gweill. Mae'r terfynfeydd ynni newydd yn Aberdaugleddau yn cael eu hadeiladu gan ExxonMobil a chonsortium o gwmnïau dan arweiniad Centricum Petroplus. Ochr yn ochr â'r datblygiadau hyn, disgwyliwn weld cynhyrchu trydan ar raddfa fawr mewn gorsafoedd pŵer newydd sy'n cael eu tanio â nwy. O ran ynni adnewyddadwy, yr ydym yn anelu at gyflawni'r amcanion sydd wedi eu gosod allan yn nodyn cyngor technegol 8 yn y canllawiau cynllunio, sydd ynddo'i hun yn ymagwedd gytbwys ac arloesol at ddatblygiadau ffermydd gwynt ar raddfa fawr ar y tir.

Crëwyd canolfan ymchwil ynni Cymru i fanteisio ar ein sylfaen ymchwil ynni yng Nghymru, ac mae grant cysylltiedig am arian Amcan 1 yn dod i ddiwedd y broses o'i arfarnu gan Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru. Yr ydym yn gweithio'n galed i ddenu prosiectau môr adnewyddadwy i Gymru, ac mae gobaith hyd yn oed o gael pwll glo golosg newydd ym Margam.

Yn ogystal â datblygiadau cynhyrchu ynni, rhaid inni beidio ag anghofio pwysigrwydd hyrwyddo agenda effeithlonrwydd ynni gryfach o lawer. Mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Carbon yng Nghymru wedi arwain y ffordd yn y DU o ran darbwylllo busnesau bach a chanolig i fuddsoddi mewn effeithlonrwydd ynni. Yn y sector domestig, yr ydym yn buddsoddi symiau mawr bob blwyddyn i helpu lleddfu tloidi tanwydd. Yr ydym ar fin cwblhau porth arbed ynni Cymru, a fydd yn galluogi pob un ohonom, beth bynnag yw ein diddordebau, i gael y wybodaeth angenrheidiol i'n galluogi i fuddsoddi mewn arbed ynni'n effeithiol.

Yn olaf, ond nid y lleiaf, mae Siambr newydd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cael ei hadeiladu drws nesaf, adeilad a fydd yn batrwm i eraill, gyda'i bwmp gwres daear a'i wresogi bio-màs.

4.00 p.m.

We need to do more, but it needs to be done holistically and strategically. We are currently participating in the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs-led climate change programme review, in which a wide range of options are under consideration. As the Prime Minister has announced, there will shortly be a review of UK energy policy.

Looking at it from the Wales perspective, I will flag what we expect to be given serious consideration. That includes developments in the world of biomass, microgeneration, carbon capture and storage from fossil-fuel power stations and, perhaps in the long term, underground coal gasification and the construction of a Severn barrage. Biomass projects in Wales have already received active support under the Objective 1 programme, and we also expect to see biomass coal co-firing plants such as the Aberthaw plant. In microgeneration, we have the world's leading photovoltaic manufacturer at Sharp in Wrexham, there are significant opportunities in the world of solar thermal systems and there is the potential to pilot interesting energy conservation developments such as smart metering.

On the nuclear power situation, we have hosted two nuclear power stations in Wales. Wylfa is still operational, but all the signs are that decommissioning is inevitable by 2010. However, as I have mentioned, there are a wide range of power plant projects either in development or in gestation, which means that, purely from the energy production perspective, we feel that there is no need for new nuclear build in Wales. The nuclear industry claims that it is the salvation in terms of the climate change mitigation issues that we face, and these claims will be extensively scrutinised in the UK energy review, which I am on record as welcoming. Competing claims from those promoting renewables and carbon capture and storage will also be scrutinised. We need a national debate on this issue and that is why I have welcomed the UK's announcement. We await such scrutiny with interest.

Mae angen inni wneud mwy, ond mae angen i hynny gael ei wneud yn gyfannol ac yn strategol. Yr ydym yn cymryd rhan ar hyn o bryd yn yr adolygiad o'r rhaglen newid yn yr hinsawdd gan arweiniad Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig, sy'n ystyried ystod eang o ddewisiadau. Fel y cyhoeddodd y Prif Weinidog, mae adolygiad o bolisi ynni'r DU ar y gweill.

O safbwynt Cymru, byddaf yn tynnu sylw at yr hyn y disgwyliwn ei ystyried o ddfrif. Mae hynny'n cynnwys datblygiadau ym maes bio-màs, microgynhyrchu, prosesau dal a storio carbon o orsafoedd pŵer tanwydd ffosil, ac efallai yn y tymor hir proses nweiddio glo o dan y ddaear ac adeiladu argae Hafren. Mae prosiectau bio-màs yng Nghymru eisoes wedi cael cefnogaeth gref dan raglen Amcan 1, ac yr ydym hefyd yn disgwyl gweld gweithfeydd cyd-danio glo bio-màs fel gwaith Aberddawan. O ran microgynhyrchu, mae gweithgynhyrchwr ffotofoltaidd mwyaf blaenllaw'r byd yn Sharp yn Wrecsam, mae cyfleoedd sylweddol ym maes systemau thermal yr haul, ac mae posibilrwydd treialu datblygiadau arbed ynni diddorol fel mesuryddion craff.

O ran ynni niwclear, mae Cymru wedi bod yn gartref i ddwy orsaf ynni niwclear. Mae'r Wylfa yn parhau i weithio, ond tybir bod dadgomisiynu yn anochel erbyn 2010. Fodd bynnag, fel y crybwyllais, mae ystod eang o brosiectau gorsafoedd pŵer naill ai'n cael eu datblygu neu eu hystyried, sy'n golygu, o safbwynt cynhyrchu ynni, ein bod o'r farn nad oes angen adeiladu gorsaf niwclear newydd yng Nghymru. Mae'r diwydiant niwclear yn honni mai hwnnw sy'n cynnig gwardigaeth o ran y problemau a wynebwn mewn perthynas â lliniaru newid yn yr hinsawdd, a chreffir yn helaeth ar yr honiadau hyn yn adolygiad ynni'r DU, ac mae wedi'i gofnodi fy mod yn croesawu'r adolygiad hwnnw. Creffir hefyd ar honiadau croes gan y rheini sy'n hyrwyddo ynni adnewyddadwy a'r broses o ddal a storio carbon. Mae angen inni gael dadl genedlaethol ar y mater hwn, a dyna'r rheswm yr wyf wedi croesawu cyhoeddiad y

DU. Edrychwn ymlaen yn eiddgar at y broses graffu honno.

Glyn Davies: I welcome your recognition that there is a need for a national debate. Do you think that, because of the impact that that will have on Wales and other regions in Britain, that debate should be extended to the National Assembly?

Glyn Davies: Croesawaf y ffaith eich bod yn cydnabod bod angen dadl genedlaethol. A gredwch, oherwydd yr effaith a gaiff hynny ar Gymru a rhanbarthau eraill ym Mhrydain, y dylid ymestyn y ddadl honno i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol?

Andrew Davies: That is partly why we are having the debate today. I have published the energy route-map for consultation, and I hope that your party, along with others, will contribute to that. The Prime Minister has announced a UK debate and, as I said, I have welcomed that because I believe that we need an honest debate about how we are going to achieve secure, affordable supplies of power and electricity, particularly given the increasing demand for fossil fuels, petroleum-based products in particular, and the likelihood that they are coming into short supply. There are issues of security of supply and affordability as well as the major challenge of how we address the issue of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and mitigating climate change. I welcome it for all those reasons, because the public must be aware of the challenges that the Government, here and in Westminster, faces in terms of that wider agenda.

Andrew Davies: Dyna'r rheswm, yn rhannol, dros gael y ddadl heddiw. Yr wyf wedi cyhoeddi'r trywydd ynni er mwyn ymgynghori yn ei gylch, a gobeithio y bydd eich plaid chi, ynghyd ag eraill, yn cyfrannu at hynny. Cyhoeddodd y Prif Weinidog ddadl ledled y DU, ac fel y dywedais, yr wyf wedi croesawu hynny oherwydd credaf fod angen inni gael dadl onest am y ffordd y byddwn yn sicrhau cyflenwadau pŵer a thrydan diogel a fforddiadwy, yn enwedig o ystyried y galw cynyddol am danwydd ffosil, cynnyrch sy'n seiliedig ar betroliwm yn arbennig, a'r tebygolrwydd eu bod yn mynd yn brin. Mae yna faterion ynglŷn â diogelwch y cyflenwad a gallu ei fforddio, yn ogystal â'r brif her, sef sut yr awn i'r afael â lleihau gollyngiadau carbon deuocsid a lliniaru newid yn yr hinsawdd. Fe'i croesawaf am yr holl resymau hynny, oherwydd rhaid i'r cyhoedd fod yn ymwybodol o'r heriau y mae'r Llywodraeth, yma ac yn San Steffan, yn eu hwynebu o ran yr agenda ehangach honno.

I believe that all the amendments should be rejected. The amendments in relation to the separation of powers, support for new forms of renewable energy, energy saving and local democracy should be rejected because the Welsh Assembly Government is already addressing those areas. David Melding's amendments on the energy route-map should be rejected as I believe that they are inaccurate, while his amendments on nuclear power are unnecessary for the reasons that I have already stated.

Credaf y dylid gwrthod yr holl welliannau. Dylai'r gwelliannau o ran gwahanu pwerau, cefnogaeth i fathau newydd o ynni adnewyddadwy, arbed ynni a democratiaeth leol gael eu gwrthod yn gyfan gwbl gan fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eisoes yn mynd i'r afael â'r meysydd hynny. Dylid gwrthod gwelliannau David Melding ar y trywydd ynni oherwydd credaf eu bod yn anghywir, ac y mae ei welliannau ar ynni niwclear yn ddiangen am y rhesymau a nodais eisoes.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: delete all after 'National Assembly for Wales' and replace with:

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigïaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru', a rhoi'r pwyntiau a ganlyn yn ei le:

1. acknowledges the role of the Welsh Assembly Government's energy policy in mitigating the consequences of climate

1. yn cydnabod rôl polisi ynni Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn lliniaru canlyniadau newid yn yr hinsawdd; a

change; and

2. notes with concern that the current lack of powers limits the scope and development of energy policy in Wales and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to strengthen representation to UK Government for the devolution of all relevant powers on this matter

I propose amendment 9. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to bring forward proposals for a detailed programme of energy conservation and efficiency measures.

I propose amendment 10. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for the responsibility for energy policy presently retained by Westminster in relation to Wales to be transferred to the Assembly and in the meantime presses the UK Government not to take any decisions on new nuclear power installations in Wales.

I propose amendment 11. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to provide greater support for Wales-based research and development into alternative renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies

I propose amendment 12. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for the proposed coal planning TAN to take a presumption against opencast mining in principle, but where majority local opinion is in favour there should be a 500m buffer zone between the site boundary and residential settlements, schools and hospitals.

I propose amendment 13. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to create a targeted subsidy programme for the growing of specific biomass crops in Wales.

2. yn nodi gyda phryder fod y diffyg pwerau cyfredol yn cyfyngu ar gwmpas a datblygiad polisi ynni yng Nghymru, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gryfhau ei sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU ar gyfer datganoli'r holl bwerau perthnasol ar y mater hwn.

Cynigiaf welliant 9. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer rhaglen fanwl o fesurau effeithlonrwydd ac arbed ynni.

Cynigiaf welliant 10. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am drosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb sydd gan San Steffan ar hyn o bryd dros bolisi ynni gyda golwg ar Gymru i'r Cynulliad a'i fod, yn y cyfamser, yn pwyso ar Lywodraeth y DU i beidio â chymryd unrhyw benderfyniadau ynghylch safleoedd pŵer niwclear newydd yng Nghymru.

Cynigiaf welliant 11. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddarparu mwy o gefnogaeth ar gyfer gwaith ymchwil a datblygu yng Nghymru sy'n gysylltiedig ag ynni adnewyddadwy amgen a thechnolegau effeithlonrwydd ynni.

Cynigiaf welliant 12. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar y nodyn cyngor technegol arfaethedig ar gynllunio glo i wneud rhagdybiaeth yn erbyn egwyddor cloddio glo brig, ond os yw mwyafrif y bobl leol o blaid, dylid cael clustogfa 500m rhwng ffin y safle ac aneddiadau preswyl, ysgolion ac ysbytai.

Cynigiaf welliant 13. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i greu rhaglen gymhorthdal wedi'i thargeddu ar gyfer tyfu cnydau bio-màs penodol yng Nghymru.

This is an extremely important issue for us all. I believe that all Members acknowledge that climate change is one of the biggest challenges that we face as a nation, if not as a world.

The Minister referred to our statutory duty to promote sustainable development, but I believe that we also have a moral duty to future generations to sort this matter out. We are not convinced that the Government is giving this sufficient priority. I cite, for example, the Government's failure to take full advantage of the first tranche of Department of Trade and Industry community renewables initiative funding, and I urge the Minister to work closely with Sustainable Energy Wales to ensure that that is put right.

There is so much to say on this issue that all I can do in the time available is to refer briefly to our amendments. I am sorry that the Government has not seen fit to address them individually, because they cover some important issues.

Amendment 1 acknowledges that the Assembly Government has a vital role to play, but it is surely undeniable that that role is seriously limited and undermined by lack of powers. While the power to make planning decisions about major energy developments is retained at Westminster, Assembly Government policy will always amount to tinkering about at the edges of an agenda set by the Department of Trade and Industry. This body should be deciding what the energy future of Wales should be. The Government should be making those decisions; it should not be a consultee.

Surely, it is obvious to us all that those powers are needed. Indeed, in the past, the Government and various Ministers have acknowledged this. Could the Minister, although he is not prepared to support the amendments, update us today on what his Government has done? Would he be prepared to publish the correspondence that his Government has engaged in with the Westminster Government to ensure that that

Mae hwn yn fater hynod bwysig i bob un ohonom. Credaf fod pob Aelod yn cydnabod bod newid yn yr hinsawdd yn un o'r heriau mwyaf a wynebwn fel cenedl, os nad fel byd.

Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at ein dyletswydd statudol i hyrwyddo datblygu cynaliadwy. Ond credaf fod gennym ddyletswydd foesol hefyd i genedlaethau'r dyfodol i ddatrys y mater hwn. Nid ydym wedi'n hargyhoeddi fod y Llywodraeth yn rhoi digon o flaenoriaeth i hyn. Dyfynnaf, er enghraifft, fethiant y Llywodraeth i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y gyfran gyntaf o arian y fenter ynni adnewyddadwy cymunedol gan yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant, ac anogaf y Gweinidog i weithio'n agos gydag Ynni Cynaliadwy Cymru i sicrhau y caiff y sefyllfa honno ei hunioni.

Mae cymaint i'w ddweud ar y mater hwn, ond y cyfan y gallaf ei wneud yn yr amser sydd ar gael yw cyfeirio'n fras at ein gwelliannau. Gresynaf nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi dewis mynd i'r afael â hwy yn unigol, gan eu bod yn cynnwys rhai materion pwysig.

Mae gwelliant 1 yn cydnabod bod gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad rôl hanfodol. Ond yn sicr ni ellir gwadu nad yw'r rôl honno'n cael ei chyfyngu'n ddifrifol a'i thanseilio gan ddiffyg pwerau. Tra bydd y pŵer i wneud penderfyniadau cynllunio am ddatblygiadau ynni pwysig yn nwylo San Steffan, bydd polisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad bob amser yn golygu mân newidiadau mewn agenda sydd wedi ei gosod allan gan yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Y corff hwn a ddylai fod yn penderfynu dyfodol ynni yng Nghymru. Y Llywodraeth a ddylai fod yn gwneud y penderfyniadau hynny; nid corff i ymgynghori ag ef ddylai hi fod.

Yn sicr, mae'n amlwg i bob un ohonom fod angen y pwerau hynny. Yn wir, yn y gorffennol mae'r Llywodraeth a'r amrywiol Weinidogion wedi cydnabod hyn. A wnaiff y Gweinidog, er nad yw'n barod i gefnogi'r gwelliannau, roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni heddiw am yr hyn y mae ei Lywodraeth wedi ei wneud? A fyddai'n barod i gyhoeddi'r ohebiaeth rhwng ei Lywodraeth ef a Llywodraeth San Steffan i sicrhau bod y

power is devolved?

Amendment 9 refers to energy conservation. I am afraid that it is fairly widely acknowledged that the Government's current programme is woefully inadequate. We all know that we have to reduce use; we cannot deal with climate change and continue to use energy at the same rate. There are opportunities within this agenda to promote social justice by addressing fuel poverty. We all know that the homes of the poorest people are likely to be the worst insulated and that it is the poorest people in our country who spend the highest percentage of their incomes on fuel.

We need much more sophisticated and systematic action across the board. For example, the whole area of public transport is not addressed in relation to reducing fuel use, certainly not in the Government's document. The Government's current documents do not contain a programme, timetables or targets. We need a new programme with clear timetables and targets and methods to monitor delivery. The current plan will not do.

My colleagues, Jocelyn Davies and Janet Davies, will say more about amendment 10. Suffice it to say that the Assembly Government must not sit by and watch new nuclear developments being forced on Wales by central Government. There may be a need for a debate, but our view as a party remains clear. It is true that nuclear energy does not produce carbon emissions, but it leaves a toxic legacy that we still have no idea how to deal with. I, for one, do not want to leave that as a legacy for the people of Wales in future generations. Our amendment in this regard gave the Government an opportunity to make it clear where it stands. However, given that the Labour Party is so split on this issue, it is perhaps not surprising that it is choosing not to get down off the fence.

Amendment 11 refers to the need for much more research into the potential of renewables and ways of delivering energy efficiency. There is a desperate need for Government investment and encouragement to kick start this much more effectively. We

pŵer hwnnw'n cael ei ddatganoli?

Mae gwelliant 9 yn cyfeirio at arbed ynni. Yn anffodus, cydnabyddir yn weddol eang fod rhaglen bresennol y Llywodraeth yn druenus o annigonol. Gwyddom i gyd fod angen inni ddefnyddio llai; ni allwn ddelio â newid yn yr hinsawdd a pharhau i ddefnyddio ynni ar yr un gyfradd. Mae cyfleoedd yn yr agenda hon i hyrwyddo cyfiawnder cymdeithasol drwy fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd. Gwyddom i gyd mai cartrefi'r bobl dlotaf sy'n debygol o fod wedi'u hinswleiddio waethaf, ac mai'r bobl dlotaf yn ein gwlad sy'n gwario'r ganran uchaf o'u hincwm ar danwydd.

Mae angen inni gymryd camau llawer mwy soffistigedig a systematig yn gyffredinol. Er enghraifft, nid ydym yn mynd i'r afael â holl faes cludiant cyhoeddus o ran defnyddio llai o danwydd, yn bendant nid yn nogfen y Llywodraeth. Nid yw dogfennau presennol y Llywodraeth yn cynnwys rhaglen, amserlenni na thargedau. Mae arnom angen rhaglen newydd gydag amserlenni, targedau a dulliau clir i fonitro'r broses o gyflawni. Ni wnaiff y cynllun presennol y tro.

Bydd fy nghyd-Aelodau, Jocelyn Davies a Janet Davies, yn dweud mwy am welliant 10. Digon yw dweud na ddylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad laesu dwylo a gwyllo datblygiadau niwclear newydd yn cael eu gorfodi ar Gymru gan Lywodraeth ganolog. Efallai fod angen dadl, ond mae ein barn ni fel plaid yn dal yn glir. Mae'n wir nad yw ynni niwclear yn cynhyrchu gollyngiadau carbon, ond mae'n gadael etifeddiaeth wenwynig nad oes gennym syniad sut i ddelio â hi o hyd. Nid wyf fi, yn un, am adael yr etifeddiaeth honno i bobl Cymru yng nghenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Yr oedd ein gwelliant yn hyn yn gyfle i'r Llywodraeth egluro ei safbwynt. Fodd bynnag, o gofio bod y Blaid Lafur wedi'i rhannu ar y mater hwn, efallai nad yw'n syndod ei bod yn dewis peidio â mynegi barn y naill ffordd na'r llall.

Mae gwelliant 11 yn cyfeirio at yr angen am lawer mwy o ymchwilio i botensial ynni adnewyddadwy a ffyrdd i sicrhau effeithlonrwydd ynni. Mae gwir angen buddsoddiad ac anogaeth gan y Llywodraeth er mwyn rhoi hwb llawer mwy effeithiol i'r

need to ensure that Wales grasps the economic potential of the forthcoming energy revolution. We believe that the Government needs to be more proactive in that regard.

My colleague, Janet Davies, if she is fortunate enough to catch the Deputy Presiding Officer's eye, will speak on amendment 12. Therefore, finally, on amendment 13, we need to take steps to promote biomass much more proactively, and the Minister has referred to his intention to do this. However, our amendment draws attention again to the need for cross-departmental thinking. There is a huge potential for biomass here; the Minister is right when he says that. It is carbon neutral and it has habitat benefits. However, we urgently need, for example, a planting grant, similar to that available to farmers in England, and we certainly need a biomass strategy sometime before mid 2006.

As I have said, this is a vital issue. Our amendments seek to get the Government to address the overall issue much more systematically and to tackle some of the important specific issues. I regret that the Minister has chosen to be so dismissive of them, and I commend them to the Assembly.

Alun Cairns: I propose the following amendments in the name of David Melding. Amendment 2: add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes the concerns that leading business organisations have regarding the energy Wales route-map.

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

notes that if implemented in its current form the energy route-map will lead to a net increase in greenhouse gas emissions.

I propose amendment 4. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

broses hon. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod Cymru yn manteisio ar botensial economaidd y chwyldro ynni sydd i ddod. Credwn fod angen i'r Llywodraeth fod lawer yn fwy rhagweithiol yn hynny.

Bydd fy nghyd-Aelod, Janet Davies, os llwydda i ddal llygad y Dirprwy Lywydd, yn siarad am welliant 12. Felly, yn olaf, ar welliant 13, mae angen inni gymryd camau i hyrwyddo bio-màs lawer yn fwy rhagweithiol, ac mae'r Gweinidog wedi cyfeirio at ei fwriad i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae ein gwelliant yn tynnu sylw eto at yr angen am feddwl ar draws adrannau. Mae posibilrwydd enfawr yma ar gyfer bio-màs; mae'r Gweinidog yn iawn pan ddywed hynny. Mae'n niwtral o ran carbon ac mae iddo fuddiannau i gynefinoedd. Fodd bynnag, mae arnom angen ar frys, er enghraifft, grant plannu, yn debyg i'r grant hwnnw sydd ar gael i ffermwyr yn Lloegr, ac yn sicr mae arnom angen strategaeth bio-màs rywbryd cyn canol 2006.

Fel y dywedais, mae hwn yn fater hollbwysig. Mae ein gwelliannau'n ceisio sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn ymdrin â'r mater cyffredinol lawer yn fwy systemataidd ac yn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion penodol pwysig. Gresynaf fod y Gweinidog wedi dewis bod mor anystyriol ohonynt, ac fe'u cymeradwyaf i'r Cynulliad.

Alun Cairns: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw David Melding. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi'r pryderon sydd gan sefydliadau busnes blaenllaw gyda golwg ar drywydd ynni Cymru.

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

yn nodi y bydd y trywydd ynni, os caiff ei roi ar waith yn ei ffurf gyfredol, yn arwain at gynydd net mewn gollyngiadau nwyon tŷ gwydr.

Cynigiau welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

regrets the absence of any reference to nuclear power despite the fact that nuclear power provides 30 per cent of Wales's energy supply.

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

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to lead an informed debate on whether nuclear power generation should continue to play a part in meeting Wales's energy needs.

On my way down to the lectern, I sensed that Brian Gibbons has an important contribution to make to this debate, and I look forward to his intervention.

No-one would question the energy needs of the Welsh economy, or even the history, as the Minister has said, or even the amount of consideration that the Welsh Assembly Government has given to the development of energy sources. However, we would certainly question the Government's conclusions and logic. The 4 TWh target was set following the Minister's acceptance of the former Economic Development Committee's report on energy policy. As Welsh Conservatives, we have stated clearly that the only route to deliver that target at this time, in the absence of a broader approach from the Minister, was through wind energy. That is why we are so familiar with the TAN 8 debate and the mass opposition from the public. The energy route-map is the consequence of that original target, which Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats supported.

4.10 p.m.

I do not wish to repeat the wind power debate, because we have had it on several occasions. However, it is equally relevant to this debate. Of course, we would say that there is an overemphasis on wind power, as I have said in almost every debate relating to energy. One of our consistent criticisms of the Government has been the damage that wind power would cause to the tourist economy. The Minister rejected this, quoting the Spanish authorities as saying that there had been no impact on the numbers of visitors in their areas. Following his visits to

yn gresynu nad oes unrhyw gyfeiriad at bŵer niwclear er bod ynni niwclear yn darparu 30 y cant o gyflenwad ynni Cymru.

Cynigiaf welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i arwain dadl wybodus ynghylch a ddylai cynhyrchu ynni niwclear barhau'n rhan o'r gwaith o gyflenwi anghenion ynni Cymru.

Ar fy ffordd i lawr at y darllenfwrdd, synhwyrais fod gan Brian Gibbons gyfraniad pwysig i'w wneud i'r ddadl hon, ac edrychaf ymlaen at ei ymyriad.

Ni fyddai neb yn amau anghenion ynni economi Cymru, na hyd yn oed yr hanes, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, na hyd yn oed faint o ystyriaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'i rhoi i ddatblygu ffynonellau ynni. Fodd bynnag, byddem yn sicr yn amau casgliadau a rhesymeg y Llywodraeth. Pennwyd y targed 4 TWh ar ôl i'r Gweinidog dderbyn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd gynt ar bolisi ynni. Fel Ceidwadwyr Cymru, yr ydym wedi datgan yn glir mai'r unig ffordd i gyrraedd y targed hwnnw ar hyn o bryd, yn absenoldeb ymagwedd ehangach gan y Gweinidog, oedd drwy ynni gwynt. Dyna'r rheswm pam yr ydym mor gyfarwydd â'r ddadl ynglŷn â nodyn cyngor technegol 8 a'r gwrthwynebiad helaeth gan y cyhoedd. Canlyniad y targed gwreiddiol hwnnw yw'r trywydd ynni, a gefnogwyd gan Blaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

Nid wyf am ailadrodd y ddadl ar ynni gwynt, oherwydd ein bod wedi ei chlywed droeon. Fodd bynnag, mae hi lawn mor berthnasol i'r ddadl hon. Wrth gwrs, byddem yn dweud bod gormod o bwyslais ar ynni gwynt, fel y dywedais ym mhob dadl bron yn ymwneud ag ynni. Un o'r pethau yr ydym wedi beirniadu'r Llywodraeth yn gyson amdanynt yw'r niwed y gallai ynni gwynt ei achosi i'r economi dwristiaeth. Gwrthododd y Gweinidog hyn, gan ddyfynnu bod yr awdurdodau yn Sbaen wedi dweud na fu unrhyw effaith ar nifer yr ymwelwyr yn eu

Spain, the Minister talked about how well it had supported Spain's tourism industry.

Minister, anyone could logically work out that they would say that when they are selling the turbines to you. The Government is not looking after the interests of Wales or the tourism industry. However, that is enough about wind for the moment. No doubt, we will have plenty from the Minister when he comes to his winding-up speech.

Brian Gibbons: What a killer line.

Alun Cairns: I will give way to Brian Gibbons, if he wishes to make an intervention. [*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Alun Cairns: The key issue in the debate is the attitude of the private sector and the unions, because our economy depends on them. At a time when energy needs and dependence have never been more unsure, they need the greatest level of certainty that we can offer. That can be provided only by carrying out a candid appraisal of where we are, what changes we need to bring about, and how we are going to get there.

This document does not offer any of these objectives in any way, because it is not an honest paper. Despite the fact that nearly 30 per cent of Wales's energy output comes from nuclear sources, the document fails to mention what Digby Jones called 'the N word'. I am not necessarily an advocate for nuclear power, but when it makes up a third of our energy output, you need to recognise it, Minister—[*Interruption.*]

If Carwyn Jones wants to make an intervention, I would be happy to give way.

Carwyn Jones: Thank you for the invitation. You are not advocating nuclear power but you want to recognise it. What is the difference?

Alun Cairns: I am advocating a debate that needs to happen in the same way as the one that the Prime Minister had—[*Interruption.*] I

hardaloedd. Yn dilyn ei ymweliadau â Sbaen, soniodd y Gweinidog mor dda yr oedd wedi cefnogi diwydiant twristiaeth Sbaen.

Weinidog, byddai unrhyw un yn gallu tybio'n rhesymegol y byddent yn dweud hynny a hwythau'n ceisio gwerthu'r tyrbinau ichi. Nid yw'r Llywodraeth yn gwarchod buddiannau Cymru na'r diwydiant twristiaeth. Fodd bynnag, dyna ddigon am wynt am y tro. Yn sicr, cawn ddigon o wyntyllu gan y Gweinidog pan ddaw at ei araith gloi.

Brian Gibbons: Clyfar iawn.

Alun Cairns: Ildiaf i Brian Gibbons, os yw'n dymuno ymyrryd. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Alun Cairns: Y mater allweddol yn y ddadl hon yw agwedd y sector preifat a'r undebau, am fod ein heconomi yn dibynnu arnynt. Ar adeg pan na fu anghenion ynni a'r ddibyniaeth ar ynni erioed yn fwy ansicr, mae arnynt angen y sicrwydd mwyaf y gallwn ei gynnig. Dim ond drwy wneud arfarniad gonest o'n sefyllfa, y newidiadau y mae angen inni eu cyflwyno, a sut yr ydym i gyflawni hynny y gellir rhoi'r sicrwydd hwnnw.

Nid yw'r ddogfen hon yn cynnig unrhyw un o'r amcanion hyn mewn unrhyw ffordd, oherwydd nad yw'n bapur gonest. Er bod bron i 30 y cant o allbwn ynni Cymru yn dod o ffynonellau niwclear, nid yw'r ddogfen yn crybwyll 'y gair sy'n dechrau ag N', fel y dywedodd Digby Jones. Nid wyf o reidrwydd yn hyrwyddo ynni niwclear, ond gan ei fod yn un rhan o dair o'n hallbwn ynni, rhaid ichi ei gydnabod, Weinidog—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Os bydd Carwyn Jones am wneud ymyriad, byddaf yn fodlon ildio.

Carwyn Jones: Diolch am y gwahoddiad. Nid ydych yn hyrwyddo ynni niwclear ond yr ydych am ei gydnabod. Beth yw'r gwahaniaeth?

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn hyrwyddo dadl y mae angen ei chynnal yn yr un ffordd ag a gafodd Prif Weinidog y DU—[*Torri ar*

am an advocate for the debate. If Carwyn Jones heard the Minister, he would know that he said that he wants a debate. That being the case, why is that not mentioned in the document? Ignoring 30 per cent of power output—just pretending that it is not there—has done more damage to the Welsh economy and more damage to our future prosperity than many of the statements that you have made in the hope of building confidence in the economy.

I was at the recent Confederation of British Industry annual lunch when Sir Digby Jones highlighted this issue. It was one of the most effective and well-received speeches that Sir Digby Jones has made in Wales. The applause was almost spontaneous from the—*[Interruption.]* I will give way to Alun Ffred.

Alun Ffred Jones: Un o'r problemau gydag ynni niwclear yw gwastraff a lle y gellid ei gladdu. Alun, yr oeddet yn erbyn y fferm wynt oddi ar arfordir Bro Morgannwg. Felly, a fyddet ti'n hapus i weld gwastraff niwclear yn cael ei gladdu ym Mro Morgannwg?

Alun Cairns: If Alun Ffred is taking that simplistic argument, his contribution to the debate will be pretty worthless.

The First Minister was also present at the lunch at which Sir Digby Jones spoke. I was embarrassed listening to his contribution, and I have nothing to do with this document. He ridiculed the document that was put in front of us because it ignores 30 per cent of our power output. He also recognises that if we are to achieve the 20 per cent renewables target—

Janet Davies: Will you give way?

Alun Cairns: I will in a moment. Even if we achieve the target of 20 per cent, taking away the nuclear power that will be decommissioned by 2010 will, as he rightly said, leave us in a negative net position.

Janet Davies: Are you aware of the difference between energy and the amount of electricity generated? Energy needs are much

draws.] Yr wyf o blaid y ddadl. Pe bai Carwyn Jones wedi clywed y Gweinidog, byddai'n gwybod iddo ddweud ei fod am gael dadl. Os felly, pam na chrybwyllir hynny yn y ddogfen? Mae anwybyddu 30 y cant o allbwn pŵer—gan esgus nad yw'n bodoli—wedi gwneud mwy o niwed i economi Cymru a mwy o niwed i'n ffyniant yn y dyfodol na llawer o'r datganiadau a wnaethoch gan obeithio ennyn hyder yn yr economi.

Yr oeddwn yn bresennol yng nghinio blynyddol Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yn ddiweddar, pan dynnodd Syr Digby Jones sylw at y mater hwn. Yr oedd yn un o'r areithiau mwyaf effeithiol a llwyddiannus a wnaeth Syr Digby Jones erioed yng Nghymru. Yr oedd y gymeradwyaeth bron yn ddigymell o'r—*[Torri ar draws.]* Ildiaf i Alun Ffred.

Alun Ffred Jones: One of the problems with nuclear energy is waste and where to bury it. Alun, you were against the Vale of Glamorgan offshore windfarm. So, would you be happy to see the burial of nuclear waste there?

Alun Cairns: Os bydd Alun Ffred yn arddel y safbwynt gor-syml hwnnw, bydd ei gyfraniad at y ddadl yn gwbl ddi-werth.

Yr oedd y Prif Weinidog hefyd yn bresennol yn y cinio pan siaradodd Syr Digby Jones. Yr oedd ei gyfraniad yn embaras imi, ac nid oes ddim i'w wneud â'r ddogfen hon. Yr oedd yn gwatwar y ddogfen a gyflwynwyd ger ein bron am ei bod yn anwybyddu 30 y cant o'n hallbwn pŵer. Mae'n cydnabod hefyd, os ydym i gyrraedd y targed o 20 y cant o ynni adnewyddadwy—

Janet Davies: A wnewch ildio?

Alun Cairns: Gwnaf, yn y funud. Hyd yn oed os byddwn yn cyrraedd y targed o 20 y cant, bydd dileu'r ynni niwclear a gaiff ei ddadgomisiynu erbyn 2010, fel y dywedodd, a hynny'n gywir, yn ein gadael mewn sefyllfa net negyddol.

Janet Davies: A ydych yn ymwybodol o'r gwahaniaeth rhwng ynni a faint o drydan a gynhyrchir? Mae anghenion ynni lawer yn

greater than just the amount of electricity that is required. In your amendment, you refer to the figure of 30 per cent of electricity generated, although, in fact, the Wales TUC states that it is less than 25 per cent.

Alun Cairns: It is not unusual to note the inconsistency from Plaid Cymru: it is clearly happy to stand up and criticise nuclear power, yet a different message comes from the leader of the opposition when it comes to Anglesey and the Wylfa Power Station and the jobs at Anglesey Aluminium Metal Ltd, which depend on that power station. That inconsistency begs many questions.

A great opportunity is offered by the energy terminals at Milford Haven. Clearly, the storage capacity that we have here compared with other countries in Europe, as well as the lack of deregulation of the market in Europe, would contribute enormously to our future energy prospects. However, this document is not honest as it is written, because it ignores 30 per cent of our energy output.

Kirsty Williams: I propose the following amendments in my name. Amendment 6: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes in the importance of local democracy in the achievement of the 4 TWh target.

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

calls on the Labour Assembly Government to improve energy security by supporting the production of local renewable energy systems other than onshore wind.

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

directs the Assembly Government to run a high-profile, focused energy-saving campaign in Wales.

The author, Mark Twain, once said:

‘And what is a man without energy?’

fwy na dim ond faint o drydan sydd ei angen. Yn eich gwelliant, cyfeiriwch at y ffigur o 30 y cant o drydan yn cael ei greu. Ond mewn gwirionedd mae Cyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru yn dweud ei fod yn llai na 25 y cant.

Alun Cairns: Nid yw'n anarferol nodi'r anghysondeb gan Blaid Cymru: mae'n amlwg ei bod yn fodlon sefyll a beirniadu ynni niwclear, ond eto daw neges wahanol gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid wrth sôn am Ynys Môn a Gorsaf Bŵer yr Wylfa a'r swyddi yn Anglesey Aluminium Metal Cyf, sy'n dibynnu ar yr orsaf bŵer honno. Mae'r anghysondeb hwnnw'n codi nifer o gwestiynau.

Cynigir cyfle gwych gan y terfynfeydd ynni yn Aberdaugleddau. Mae'n amlwg y byddai'r adnoddau storio sydd gennym yma, o'u cymharu ag adnoddau storio gwledydd eraill yn Ewrop, yn ogystal â diffyg dadreoli'r farchnad yn Ewrop, yn cyfrannu'n helaeth at ein cyfleoedd ynni yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r ddogfen hon yn onest yn y ffordd y mae wedi'i hysgrifennu, gan ei bod yn anwybyddu 30 y cant o'n hallbwn ynni.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i. Gwelliant 6: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu ym mhwysigrwydd democratiaeth leol er mwyn cyflawni'r targed o 4 TWh.

Cynigiau welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i wella diogelwch ynni drwy gefnogi cynhyrchu systemau ynni adnewyddadwy lleol ar wahân i systemau gwynt ar y tir.

Cynigiau welliant 8. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gynnal ymgyrch arbed ynni benodol, uchel ei phroffil yng Nghymru.

Dywedodd yr awdur, Mark Twain, unwaith:

A beth yw dyn heb ynni? Dim byd—dim byd

Nothing—nothing at all’.

I am not sure whether he meant to include women in that quote, nevertheless, that is why this debate is so important this afternoon.

From a Welsh Liberal Democrat perspective, the first step has to be to look at the levels of energy usage in Wales in all its forms, and subsequently to take steps, where possible, to reduce usage rather than constantly seek to keep up with demand and generate according to that.

While I acknowledge, in the route-map and actions by the Welsh Assembly Government, the increased emphasis on energy efficiency, people who have responded to the consultation and I have concerns that no necessary support mechanisms are in place to deliver energy efficiency measures to all sectors of energy consumers. As has already been mentioned, transport makes up roughly one third of all primary energy use, but that is being addressed in the transport strategy. However, it deserves strong consideration as an inclusion in the overall energy development strategies of the Welsh Assembly Government, rather than as a separate issue.

In his opening speech, the Minister mentioned the Carbon Trust, and I commend its work with business and the public sector. However, I am concerned that its remit is too limited as it is unable to provide specific help for businesses with an energy bill of less than £50,000 a year. That leaves behind a tranche of businesses in Wales dependent on small micro-businesses, which receive very little support and minimal help towards taking energy efficiency measures in their own business.

Business also feels that, at the moment, it is under the cosh when it comes to energy efficiency measures, and residential users—all of us—cannot be let off the hook. The route-map and action taken so far do not go far enough to encourage and help individuals to reduce their own energy usage in a residential setting. We need to consider the large-scale deployment and subsidy of cost-effective efficiency and household renewable

o gwbl.

Nid wyf yn siŵr a oedd yn bwriadu cynnwys merched yn y dyfyniad hwnnw. Serch hynny, dyna pam mae'r ddadl hon mor bwysig y prynhawn yma.

O safbwynt Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, dylai fod yn gam cyntaf i edrych ar ddefnyddio ynni yng Nghymru yn ei holl ffurfiau, a chymryd camau o ganlyniad i hynny, lle mae'n bosibl, er mwyn defnyddio llai, yn hytrach na cheisio ateb y galw drwy'r amser a chynhyrchu ynni yn unol â hynny.

Er fy mod yn cydnabod, yn y trywydd a'r camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, y pwyslais cynyddol ar effeithlonrwydd ynni, yr wyf fi a'r bobl a ymatebodd i'r ymgynghori yn pryderu nad oes unrhyw ddulliau cymorth angenrheidiol ar waith i ddarparu mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni i'r holl sectorau defnyddwyr ynni. Fel y soniwyd eisoes, trafnidiaeth sy'n gyfrifol am tua thraean o'r holl ddefnyddio ynni sylfaenol, ond ymdrinnir â hynny yn y strategaeth drafnidiaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae'n haeddu cael ei ystyried yn fanwl fel mater a gaiff ei gynnwys yn strategaethau datblygu ynni cyffredinol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn hytrach nag fel mater ar wahân.

Yn ei araith agoriadol, soniodd y Gweinidog am yr Ymddiriedolaeth Carbon, a chanmolaf ei gwaith gyda busnesau a'r sector cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn pryderu am fod ei gylch gwaith yn rhy gyfyngedig gan na all roi cymorth penodol i fusnesau sydd â bil ynni o lai na £50,000 y flwyddyn. Mae hynny'n gadael cyfran o fusnesau yng Nghymru yn ddibynnol ar fusnesau bach iawn nad ydynt yn cael llawer o gymorth o gwbl tuag at fabwysiadu mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni yn eu busnes eu hunain.

Mae busnesau hefyd yn teimlo, ar hyn o bryd, eu bod o dan y lach o ran mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni, ac ni all defnyddwyr preswyl—pob un ohonom—gael dihangfa. Nid yw'r trywydd a'r camau a gymerwyd hyd yma wedi gwneud digon i annog a helpu unigolion i ddefnyddio llai o ynni yn eu cartrefi. Mae angen inni ystyried defnyddio a rhoi cymhorthdal ar raddfa eang am effeithlonrwydd cost effeithiol a ffynonellau

sources, such as solar, water and heating schemes. By doing this, not only are we able to address issues around energy usage, we can also start to address issues of fuel poverty—a blight on so many in communities up and down Wales, and an ever-increasing one as fuel and energy prices continue to soar. We all know that Wales pays, on average, much more for its electricity than other parts of the country.

Cutting energy cost is also a huge issue for the bottom line of businesses throughout Wales as well as the public sector. I recently worked out that the money spent on paying for the gas and electricity bill increases at my own local health board could have delivered around 80 more hip operations and 40 varicose vein operations. That is why I was glad that the Minister for Health and Social Services yesterday travelled to Bronllys Hospital for the launch of the photovoltaic unit that has been attached to the roof of that building to help to cut costs and produce energy in a more efficient and carbon-friendly way.

4.20 p.m.

There has been a great deal of debate in the business sector regarding energy issues. The debate has not been dominated simply by the nuclear debate, but has also included issues relating to security of supply. As was discussed yesterday, we have a potentially difficult winter ahead of us, and business organisations and others, such as Energy Watch, are truly concerned that, because of inaction over the past six to eight years at a national level, we may not be able to get through this winter, if it is particularly tough, without disruption to supply. I am too young to remember the intermittent supplies of the 1970s that my parents experienced, but I am sure that none of us, let alone businesses, will be too chuffed if we find ourselves unable to go home and turn on the power—electricity or gas—if there is a problem. That is why difficult decisions will have to be made with regard to the security of supply, storage issues and, dare I say, pipeline issues.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You

adnewyddadwy yn y cartref, fel cynlluniau haul, dŵr a gwresogi. Drwy wneud hyn, gallwn ddechrau mynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd—sy'n faich ar gynifer o bobl mewn cymunedau ledled Cymru, a hynny'n gynyddol wrth i brisiau tanwydd ac ynni barhau i godi, yn ogystal â mynd i'r afael â materion sy'n gysylltiedig â defnyddio ynni. Gwyddom oll fod Cymru'n talu, ar gyfartaledd, lawer mwy am ei thrydan na rhannau eraill o Brydain.

Mae gostwng costau ynni hefyd yn fater pwysig i elw busnesau ledled Cymru yn ogystal â'r sector cyhoeddus. Yn ddiweddar, cyfrifais y gallai'r arian a wariwyd i dalu am y cynnydd yn y biliau nwy a thrydan yn fy mwrdd iechyd lleol i fy hun fod wedi darparu tuag 80 o lawdriniaethau clun ychwanegol a thua 40 o lawdriniaethau gwythiennau chwyddedig. Dyna pam yr oeddwn yn falch fod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi dod i Ysbyty Bronllys ddoe ar gyfer lansio'r uned ffotovoltaidd sydd wedi ei gosod yn nho'r adeilad hwnnw, i helpu gostwng costau ac i gynhyrchu ynni mewn ffordd fwy effeithlon gan ollwng llai o garbon.

Bu cryn ddadlau yn y sector busnes ar faterion ynni. Nid ynni niwclear sydd wedi cael yr unig sylw yn y ddadl, ond mae hefyd wedi cynnwys materion yn gysylltiedig â diogelwch y cyflenwad. Fel y trafodwyd ddoe, gallem fod yn wynebu gaeaf anodd, ac mae sefydliadau busnes ac eraill, fel Golwg ar Ynni, yn pryderu'n fawr, am na chymerwyd camau dros y chwech i wyth mlynedd diwethaf yn genedlaethol, na fyddwn efallai yn gallu dod drwy'r gaeaf hwn, os bydd yn arbennig o arw, heb dorri ar y cyflenwad. Yr wyf yn rhy ifanc i gofio cyflenwadau ysbeidiol yr 1970au a wynebodd fy rhieni, ond yr wyf yn siŵr na fydd yr un ohonom, heb sôn am fusnesau, yn rhy hapus os na allwn fynd adref a throï'r pŵer ymlaen—trydan neu nwy—os oes problem. Dyna pam y bydd rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd o ran diogelwch y cyflenwad, materion storio a materion yn ymwneud â'r pibau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae angen ichi

need to wind up now.

Kirsty Williams: To conclude, my party is still concerned that the energy route-map, as outlined by the Government, still pays a disproportionate amount of attention to old forms of energy production. We need to look at renewable energy in all its forms, whether to supply major or micro energy suppliers. Minister, if you learn nothing else today, I hope that you will take away the message that saving energy is the single most important thing that we can do to help Wales. It will reduce bills for pensioners, cut costs for business and public sector operators such as schools and hospitals. If you could convince people to turn off—which perhaps you do every time you get up to speak in the Chamber—that would be the greatest service that you could deliver to Wales.

Leighton Andrews: I would like to pick up a few of the issues that are covered in the energy review. If we were discussing simply renewables, we would have a cloyingly sickly outbreak of consensus in the Chamber, which might do much for our blood pressure but little for the issues that we face. There are certain issues that are well beyond the power of the Assembly to influence—the global price of oil is one. However, there are many issues to which we can make a direct contribution, and to which what we decide here can make a difference.

The first issue that I would like to pick up on is that of clean-coal technology. It is some time since the last pit closed in the Rhondda, but some of my constituents still work in the coal-mining industry at Tower Colliery. I suggest to the Minister that perhaps clean-coal technology needs a higher profile than it has been given in the document so far. It has been an ambition of Tower Colliery to expand its production and to see an expansion in the use of new coal technologies, and I commend the work that has been done there. I also note that the Wales TUC has made this an issue in the briefing that it has supplied for this debate.

The industry has made a number of representations to us, both in advance of the

ddirwyn i ben yn awr.

Kirsty Williams: I gloi, mae fy mhlaidd yn bryderus o hyd bod y trywydd, fel yr amlinellwyd gan y Llywodraeth, yn parhau i roi sylw anghymesur i hen fathau o gynhyrchu ynni. Mae angen inni edrych ar ynni adnewyddadwy ar ei holl ffurfiau, boed i ddarparu i gyflenwyr ynni mawr neu fach. Weinidog, os na ddysgwch ddim arall heddiw, gobeithio y byddwch yn cael y neges mai arbed ynni yw'r peth pwysicaf y gallwn ei wneud i helpu Cymru. Bydd yn lleihau biliau i bensiynwyr, yn lleihau costau i fusnesau a gweithredwyr yn y sector cyhoeddus fel ysgolion ac ysbytai. Pe gallech argyhoeddi pobl i droi i ffwrdd—sef rhywbeth a wnewch bob tro y byddwch yn siarad yn y Siambr, efallai—dyna fyddai'r gwasanaeth gorau y gallech ei ddarparu i Gymru.

Leighton Andrews: Hoffwn drafod rhai o'r materion a gynhwysir yn yr adolygiad ynni. Pe baem yn trafod ynni adnewyddadwy yn unig, byddem yn cael cytundeb barn cyfogyd hyd syrffed yn y Siambr, a allai fod o fudd mawr i'n pwysedd gwaed, ond na fyddai o fudd mawr i'r materion a wynebwn. Mae yna rai materion ymhell y tu hwnt i bŵer y Cynulliad i ddylanwadu arnynt—er enghraifft, pris olew byd-eang. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o faterion y gallwn gyfrannu'n uniongyrchol atynt, ac y gall yr hyn a benderfynwn yma wneud gwahaniaeth iddynt.

Y mater cyntaf yr hoffwn ei drafod yw technoleg glo glân. Mae cryn amser ers i'r pwll glo olaf gau yn Rhondda, ond mae rhai o'm hetholwyr yn gweithio yn y diwydiant glo o hyd ym Mhwll y Tŵr. Awgrymaf i'r Gweinidog fod angen rhoi mwy o sylw efallai i dechnoleg glo glân nag a roir yn y ddogfen hyd yma. Un o uchelgeisiau Pwll y Tŵr oedd ehangu ei gynhyrchiant a gweld mwy o ddefnyddio technolegau glo newydd, a chanmolaf y gwaith a wnaed yno. Sylwaf hefyd fod Cyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru wedi tynnu sylw at hyn yn y nodyn briffio a ddarparwyd ar gyfer y ddadl hon.

Mae'r diwydiant wedi cyflwyno nifer o sylwadau inni, cyn y drafodaeth a gawsom yn

discussion that we had in the Economic Development and Transport Committee and before today's debate, and there is clearly concern about security of supply at the present time. I would be interested to hear what the Minister has to say about that. There is also concern in industry about the issue of the cost of energy, and that we should identify a proper fuel supply mix for Wales. Those are all relevant points.

I am not an advocate or fan of nuclear energy, like many who spoke earlier. However, there are two questions that we need to face up to in relation to nuclear energy at the very least. The first of those is the replacement of the proportion of Wales's energy that is currently supplied by nuclear facilities. That probably needs more scrutiny than has been given so far in the document. The second issue is raised by, among others, the Wales TUC, which is the need to retain skills in relation to nuclear energy, if only for the purposes of decommissioning plants. This is a relevant issue for the Wales TUC to bring to our attention, though I note that the Wales TUC document goes rather further than that of the Confederation of British Industry by saying that nuclear generation should not be discounted or ignored. Clearly, the Wales TUC is engaged in the debate at any rate.

I also wanted to say a couple of sentences about wind. I have not been exactly the most faithful advocate of technical advice note 8 when it has been discussed here before, and I have a major problem with an approach to the planning of wind which suggests that a high proportion of windfarms should be settled in the Valleys. I have never understood the argument that areas of outstanding natural beauty should be excluded from having wind plants. It seems that therein lies an assumption that the only areas of beauty are those in places that are designated as such. There is a whole series of planning issues that are of great concern to many of my constituents. For the record, I also want to say that a number of my constituents have great concerns about any Objective 1 money being used to subsidise windfarm development either in my constituency or

y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth a chyn y ddadl heddiw, ac mae'n amlwg fod pryder ynghylch diogelwch y cyflenwad ar hyn o bryd. Hoffwn glywed yr hyn sydd gan y Gweinidog i'w ddweud am hynny. Mae pryder yn y diwydiant hefyd ynghylch cost ynni, ac y dylem nodi cyflenwad tanwydd cymysg priodol i Gymru. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn bwyntiau perthnasol.

Nid wyf yn hyrwyddo nac yn cefnogi ynni niwclear, fel nifer a siaradodd yn gynharach. Fodd bynnag, mae dau gwestiwn y mae angen inni eu hwynebu mewn perthynas ag ynni niwclear o leiaf. Y cyntaf o'r rhain yw sicrhau cyflenwad newydd yn lle cyfran ynni Cymru sy'n cael ei darparu gan gyfleusterau niwclear ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n debyg fod angen craffu ar hynny'n fanylach nag a wneir yn y ddogfen hyd yma. Codir yr ail fater gan Gyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru, ymysg eraill, sef yr angen am gadw sgiliau mewn perthynas ag ynni niwclear, pe bai dim ond at ddibenion dadgomisiynu gweithfeydd. Mae hwn yn fater perthnasol i Gyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru ddwyn i'n sylw, er fy mod yn sylwi bod dogfen Cyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru yn mynd lawer ymhellach na dogfen Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain drwy ddweud na ddylid diystyru nac anwybyddu cynhyrchu ynni niwclear. Mae'n amlwg bod Cyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru yn rhan o'r ddadl beth bynnag.

Hoffwn ddweud ychydig hefyd am wynt. Nid wyf wedi bod yn hollol gefnogol i nodyn cyngor technegol 8 wrth ei drafod yma o'r blaen, ac mae gennyf broblem fawr o ran yr ymagwedd tuag at gynllunio gwynt, sy'n awgrymu y dylid gosod cyfran uchel o ffermydd gwynt yn y Cymoedd. Nid wyf erioed wedi deall y ddadl na ddylid rhoi ffermydd gwynt mewn ardaloedd o harddwch naturiol eithriadol. Ymddengys fod rhagdybiaeth yn hynny mai'r unig ardaloedd o harddwch yw'r rhai a ddynodwyd felly. Mae cyfres gyfan o faterion cynllunio sy'n peri pryder mawr i nifer o'm hetholwyr i. Hoffwn gofnodi hefyd fod nifer o'm hetholwyr yn bryderus iawn ynghylch defnyddio arian Amcan 1 i roi cymhorthdal i'r gwaith o ddatblygu ffermydd gwynt naill ai yn fy etholaeth i neu rywle arall. Mae angen inni wneud mwy i sicrhau'r

elsewhere. We need to do more to get the balance right between offshore and onshore, and between wind and other renewable sources.

Finally, in relation to fuel poverty, the home energy efficiency scheme has been excellent. It has been taken up by many elderly people in my constituency and in many others. I know that Neighbourhood Energy Action in Wales is also developing plans for a fuel-poverty initiative, which I hope will be looked on kindly within the context of the Heads of the Valleys scheme. Some exciting and interesting issues are coming forward in that regard.

This is the start of the debate. I am glad that the Minister has had a consultation, but I think that there are many issues that have to be addressed.

Brynle Williams: In setting out an energy policy for Wales, the Welsh Assembly Government has an excellent opportunity to lay the foundation for meeting our renewable energy targets and to change our culture of energy use. By concentrating on onshore wind to meet the 2010 target, the Welsh Assembly Government is ignoring other viable renewable options, and is not addressing the real issues of energy use in Wales.

Wales must do its utmost to meet its renewable energy obligations, and wind power has a key role to play in this. However, Wales will be better served by an energy policy that makes intelligent use of far more of its diverse renewable resources and ensures that consumers are able to use energy in the most efficient way possible. For example, biofuel and biomass production—as have been mentioned—would be an excellent means of engaging with the agricultural sector and could provide a much-needed economic boost to rural areas. If they are well supported, biofuels, such as biodiesel, could go a long way towards alleviating fuel poverty and addressing concerns over fuel security. With oil prices set to remain high for the foreseeable future, this is an energy option that deserves far more consideration

cydbwysedd cywir rhwng ffermydd ar y môr a ffermydd ar y tir, a rhwng ffynonellau gwynt a ffynonellau adnewyddadwy eraill.

Yn olaf, mewn perthynas â thlodi tanwydd, mae'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y cartref wedi bod yn ardderchog. Mae nifer o bobl hŷn yn fy etholaeth i ac mewn llawer etholaeth arall wedi manteisio arno. Gwn fod Gweithredu Ynni yn y Gymdogaeth yng Nghymru hefyd yn datblygu cynlluniau ar gyfer menter tlodi tanwydd, a gobeithio y caiff y rhain ystyriaeth ffafriol yng nghydestun cynllun Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Caiff rhai materion cyffrous a diddorol eu cyflwyno mewn perthynas â hynny.

Megis dechrau y mae'r ddadl hon. Yr wyf yn falch fod y Gweinidog wedi ymgynghori, ond credaf fod nifer o faterion y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy.

Brynle Williams: Wrth lunio polisi ynni ar gyfer Cymru, mae gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gyfle gwyh i osod y sylfeini ar gyfer cyrraedd ein targedau ar gyfer ynni adnewyddadwy ac i newid ein diwylliant o ddefnyddio ynni. Drwy ganolbwyntio ar ffermydd gwynt ar y tir i gyrraedd targed 2010, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn anwybyddu dewisiadau adnewyddadwy ymarferol eraill, ac nid yw'n mynd i'r afael â materion gwirioneddol defnyddio ynni yng Nghymru.

Rhaid i Gymru wneud ei gorau glas i gyflawni ei rhwymedigaethau o ran ynni adnewyddadwy, ac mae gan ynni gwynt ran allweddol yn hyn. Fodd bynnag, bydd Cymru ar ei hennill o gael polisi ynni sy'n gwneud defnydd deallus o lawer iawn o'i hamrywiol adnoddau adnewyddadwy, a sicrhau y gall defnyddwyr ddefnyddio ynni yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithlon sy'n bosibl. Er enghraifft, byddai cynhyrchu biotanwydd a bio-màs—fel y nodwyd eisoes—yn ffordd ardderchog i ymgysylltu â'r sector amaethyddol, a gallai roi hwb economaidd angenrheidiol i ardaloedd gwledig. Pe caent eu cefnogi'n dda, gallai mathau o fiotanwydd, fel biodiesel, gyfrannu'n helaeth at leddfu tlodi tanwydd a mynd i'r afael â phryderon ynghylch diogelwch tanwydd. Gan fod prisiau olew yn debygol o barhau'n uchel hyd

than it is currently given.

The vast potential of biomass as a heat fuel was recently highlighted in a report commissioned by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Department of Trade and Industry. With an estimated 40 per cent of consumer energy use going on heating, it would be a gross error not to exploit the value of this plentiful fuel.

Wales could also have a great deal to gain by moving away from the inefficiencies of centralised power generation, and developing a decentralised energy infrastructure in housing and business. The Netherlands is already meeting nearly 40 per cent of its electricity demand in this way, which is a considerable amount of electricity. As well as cutting the overall electricity demand, decentralised power generation could also play a pivotal role in changing the whole culture of energy use in Wales. If technologies such as photo-voltaic cells, solar thermal power, and micro combined heat and power, are made more a part of normal daily life, then they could have a powerful educational role in promoting long-term energy conservation and efficiency.

4.30 p.m.

The Welsh Assembly Government must look much further than onshore wind power if it is serious about giving Wales a progressive and creative energy policy. Given the substantial benefits of other renewable energy options, the public deserves an explanation as to why they are being sidelined in favour of developments that risk branding Wales as the wind capital of Britain.

Janet Davies: In addressing amendments 4, 5, 10 and 12, I am conscious of the need for a balance of energy sources, and for the highest priority to be given to energy efficiency. It should be obvious that investment in research and development is usually rewarded by fast progress, and that there is a strong relationship between money in and results out, although there can be exceptions, and I

y gellir rhag-weld, mae hwn yn ddewis ynni sy'n haeddu llawer mwy o ystyriaeth nag a roddir iddo ar hyn o bryd.

Tynnwyd sylw at botensial helaeth bio-màs fel tanwydd gwres yn ddiweddar mewn adroddiad a gomisiynwyd gan Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig a'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Amcangyfrifir bod gwresogi yn cyfrif am 40 y cant o'r ynni a ddefnyddir gan ddefnyddwyr, ac felly byddai'n gamgymeriad mawr peidio â manteisio ar werth y tanwydd toreithiog hwn.

Gallai Cymru elwa'n fawr hefyd drwy ddileu aneffeithlonrwydd cynhyrchu pŵer yn ganolog, a datblygu seilwaith ynni wedi'i ddatganoli ar gyfer tai a busnesau. Mae'r Iseldiroedd eisoes yn ateb bron 40 y cant o'u galw am drydan fel hyn hon, ac mae hynny'n llawer iawn o drydan. Yn ogystal â lleihau'r galw cyffredinol am drydan, gallai creu pŵer mewn ffordd wedi'i datganoli hefyd fod yn allweddol wrth newid holl ddiwylliant defnyddio ynni Cymru. Os daw technolegau fel celloedd ffotofoltäig, pŵer thermol yr haul, a micro-wres a micro-bŵer cyfunol yn fwy o ran o fywyd bob dydd, yna gallai fod iddynt rôl addysgol gref i hyrwyddo arbed ynni ac effeithlonrwydd ynni yn yr hirdymor.

Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru edrych lawer ymhellach na phŵer gwynt ar y tir os yw o ddifrif ynglŷn â chreu polisi ynni blaengar a chreadigol i Gymru. O gofio'r manteision sylweddol mewn dewisiadau ynni adnewyddadwy eraill, mae'r cyhoedd yn haeddu esboniad ynghylch pam y cânt eu gwthio i'r ymylon ar draul datblygiadau sy'n rhoi Cymru mewn perygl o gael ei brandio yn brifddinas gwynt Prydain.

Janet Davies: Wrth gyfeirio at welliannau 4, 5, 10 a 12, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r angen am gydbwysedd o ran ffynonellau ynni, ac i roi'r flaenoriaeth uchaf i effeithlonrwydd ynni. Dylai fod yn amlwg fod buddsoddi mewn ymchwil a datblygu fel rheol yn cael ei wobrwyo gan gynnydd cyflym, a bod perthynas gref rhwng buddsoddi arian a chael canlyniadau, er y gall fod eithriadau, a soniaf

will come to one later. The development of new oilfields in the North Sea came after years of massive investment. A neglect of investment in the 1980s into the generation of electricity from renewable sources lost the UK the opportunity to exploit the manufacturing, for example, of wind turbines and has left us perhaps over-reliant on wind energy as a renewable energy source at present.

However, it is important to understand that the production of energy from wind power is cheaper than nuclear energy production, and you get the payback on the capital costs more quickly. Research and development into nuclear energy has led to different processes of generation. However, I look at amendments 4 and 5 with a great deal of caution. Plaid Cymru is always happy to debate a topic as important to our future as that in amendment 5, but I suspect that this amendment has been tabled in the hope of gaining a particular result from that debate. Nuclear power seems to be a seductively easy option.

Alun Cairns: The Welsh Conservative Party is interested in having a debate; we are not prejudiced by having that debate. The case made by the CBI, which is not as strong as that made by the Wales TUC, is that it is safe. However, it believes that there are decommissioning costs that need to be addressed, and we need to have a debate around that. Wales TUC feels much more strongly about that, and the Conservative Party's position is that we need a debate without any prejudicing of our standpoint at the outset.

Janet Davies: Thank you for that, Alun. There have been lengthy debates on those subjects over many years, which I have followed fairly keenly.

Plaid Cymru accepts that it is probably possible to run nuclear plants safely, and that fail-safe devices can virtually eliminate human error. However, terrorist threats are high these days, and demand expensive levels of security.

am hynny'n ddiweddarach. Datblygwyd meysydd olew newydd ym Môr y Gogledd ar ôl blynyddoedd o fuddsoddi enfawr. Arweiniodd y diffyg buddsoddi yn y 1980au mewn cynhyrchu trydan o ffonellau adnewyddadwy at golli'r cyfle i'r DU fanteisio ar weithgynhyrchu tyrbinau gwynt, er enghraifft, a'n gadael mewn sefyllfa lle yr ydym hwyrach yn orddibynnol ar ynni gwynt fel ffynhonnell ynni adnewyddadwy ar hyn o bryd.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig deall bod cynhyrchu ynni o bŵer gwynt yn rhatach na chynhyrchu ynni niwclear, a bydd y costau cyfalaf yn cael had-dalu'n gyflymach. Mae gwaith ymchwil a datblygu ar ynni niwclear wedi arwain at brosesau cynhyrchu ynni gwahanol. Fodd bynnag, ystyriaf welliannau 4 a 5 gyda gofal mawr. Mae Plaid Cymru bob amser yn barod i drafod pwnc sydd mor bwysig i'n dyfodol â'r un a nodir yng ngwelliant 5, ond yr wyf yn drwgdybio bod y gwelliant hwn wedi ei gyflwyno yn y gobaith o gael canlyniad penodol o'r drafodaeth honno. Ymddengys fod pŵer niwclear yn ddewis atyniadol o hawdd.

Alun Cairns: Mae gan Blaid Geidwadol Cymru ddiddordeb mewn cael trafodaeth; nid ydym yn peryglu'n hunain drwy gael y drafodaeth honno. Yr achos a gyflwynwyd gan y CBI, nad yw mor gryf â'r achos a gyflwynwyd gan TUC Cymru, yw ei fod yn ddiogel. Fodd bynnag, cred fod yna gostau dadgomisiynu y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy, ac mae angen inni gael trafodaeth am hynny. Mae TUC Cymru yn teimlo lawer yn gryfach am hynny, a barn y Blaid Geidwadol yw bod angen inni gael trafodaeth heb beryglu ein safbwynt ar y cychwyn.

Janet Davies: Diolch ichi am hynny, Alun. Cafwyd trafodaethau maith ar y pynciau hynny dros y blynyddoedd, ac yr wyf wedi eu dilyn yn ddigon brwd.

Mae Plaid Cymru yn derbyn ei bod fwy na thebyg yn bosibl rhedeg gweithfeydd niwclear yn ddiogel, a gall dyfeisiau di-feth ddiddymu gwall dynol bron. Fodd bynnag, mae bygythiad mawr yn sgîl terfysgwyr y dyddiau hyn, ac mae angen lefelau diogelwch drud.

Alun Cairns: That is part of the debate.

Alun Cairns: Mae hynny'n rhan o'r drafodaeth.

Janet Davies: Exactly. I am taking part in a debate, and that is what perhaps needs to be explained today.

Janet Davies: Yn union. Yr wyf yn cymryd rhan mewn trafodaeth, ac efallai mai dyna y mae angen ei egluro heddiw.

Unusually, research over 30 years into ways of dealing with highly radioactive nuclear waste has failed to come up with a safe answer. It takes thousands of years to reduce the level of radioactivity of some substances by a half. How can you guarantee its safety for so long? For 100 years, you could probably do that. For 1,000 years, it is unlikely. For 5,000 years—well, just forget it, mate. To this, add the major capital building costs and the reluctance of private finance, as you said, Alun, to take on decommissioning, and you begin to get a clear answer.

Yn anarferol, mae gwaith ymchwil dros 30 mlynedd i ffyrdd o ymdrin â gwastraff niwclear ymbelydrol iawn wedi methu dod o hyd i ateb diogel. Mae'n cymryd miloedd o flynyddoedd i ostwng lefel ymbelydredd rhai sylweddau i hanner ei lefel gwreiddiol. Sut y gallwch warantu ei ddiogelwch cyhyd? Gallech wneud hynny am 100 mlynedd, o bosibl. Mae'n annhebygol y gallech wneud hynny am 1,000 o flynyddoedd. Am 5,000 o flynyddoedd—wel, anghofiwch am hynny, gyfaill. At hyn, ychwanegwch y costau adeiladu cyfalaf mawr ac amharodrwydd cyllid preifat, fel y dywedwch, Alun, i ymgymryd â gwaith dadgomisiynu a dyna ichi ddechrau ateb clir.

However, I am concerned that, while the Minister has given emphatic assurances to the Economic Development and Transport Committee that he will not consider the nuclear option, such a decision lies in Westminster, not in Cardiff.

Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn pryderu, er i'r Gweinidog roi sicrwydd pendant i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth na fydd yn ystyried y dewis ynni niwclear, mai yn San Steffan y gwneir penderfyniad o'r fath, nid yng Nghaerdydd.

Amendment 12 calls for the proposed coal planning technical advice note to include a 500m buffer zone for opencast coal extraction. Plaid Cymru has voiced its concerns about these operations previously, with regard to the pollution from diesel fumes, the dust and noise, and environmental destruction. Opencast coal extraction cannot be ruled out totally, as you may sometimes get a community in favour of it, but there should be a presumption against it, as well as a 500m buffer zone. We are aware that options on energy are difficult. Questions must be answered and challenges met about the remaining options that have potential. Again, we need much better energy efficiency measures than we have at present. Combined heat and power plants have an important role to play, but the large energy resources for Wales, apart from those I have already mentioned, are deep-mined coal, underground methane, biomass, waves, and the Severn barrage. All of these methods of energy generation would have an effect on

Mae gwelliant 12 yn galw am gynnwys clustogfa o 500m ar gyfer cloddio glo brig yn y nodyn cyngor technegol arfaethedig ar gynllunio glo. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi lleisio ei phryderon ynghylch y gweithrediadau hyn yn y gorffennol, o ran llygredd gan fygdarth diesel, y llwch a'r sŵn, a'r difrod amgylcheddol. Ni ellir diystyru cloddio glo brig yn gyfan gwbl, oherwydd weithiau gall cymuned fod o'i blaid. Ond dylai fod rhagdybiaeth yn ei erbyn, yn ogystal â'r glustogfa o 500m. Gwyddom fod dewisiadau ynglŷn ag ynni yn anodd. Rhaid ateb cwestiynau ac ymateb i heriau ynghylch y dewisiadau sy'n weddill ac sydd â photensial. Unwaith eto, mae angen mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni llawer gwell arnom nag sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. Mae gan weithfeydd gwres a phŵer cyfun ran bwysig i'w chwarae, ond yr adnoddau ynni mawr ar gyfer Cymru, ar wahân i'r rhai yr wyf eisoes wedi sôn amdanynt, yw glo sy'n ddfwn yn y ddaear, methan tanddaear, biomas, tonnau, a morglawdd Hafren. Byddai pob un o'r

our physical environment in one way or another, and ways of managing those effects must be found. There are still dangers for miners in underground mining, for example, even though things are better these days. 'Clean' generation from coal increases carbon dioxide production while removing sulphur. With regard to a Severn barrage, I am always interested in how it would be built and whether it would gut the Vale of Glamorgan and Somerset—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You need to wind up.

Janet Davies: I am also interested in how to safeguard bird feeding zones. The energy route-map is a start, but much more is needed very quickly.

Mick Bates: I welcome the opportunity to contribute to this very important debate. I do not believe that anybody can disagree with the vision of having Wales as a showcase and an exemplar in the world for renewable energy production. That is in line with the energy White Paper, which targeted the alleviation of climate change through the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, better energy security, and the reduction of energy poverty. The first question that the Minister should answer in the context of this route-map is whether his Government possesses the capacity to implement the eight points on the route-map. It was only recently that it was just two or three people in the Welsh Development Agency who had energy as the main theme of their work. It appears to me that there is not the capacity at present to enact this route-map within the suggested timescale. In a similar vein, action 1 on raising awareness and acceptance of energy saving and climate change, and the implementation of renewable energy systems is absolutely critical, but what is the track record, Minister? Your Government did not access any money from the community renewable energy initiative; in fact, money was returned to the Department for Trade and Industry. How much money, Minister, did your Government access from the intelligent energy streams of ALTENER, SAVE, STEER and COOPENER? We now we have a bid going into CONCERTO. It is time that

dulliau cynhyrchu ynni hyn yn cael effaith ar ein hamgylchedd ffisegol mewn rhyw ffordd neu'i gilydd, a rhaid dod o hyd i ffyrdd i reoli'r effeithiau hynny. Mae peryglon o hyd i lowyr sy'n gweithio danddaear, er enghraifft, er bod pethau'n well y dyddiau hyn. Mae cynhyrchu ynni 'glân' o lo yn cynyddu'r carbon deuocsid a gynhyrchir ond yn dileu sylffwr. O ran morglawdd Hafren, mae gennyf ddi-ddordeb bob amser yn y ffordd y câi ei adeiladu, ac a fyddai'n difrodi Bro Morgannwg a Gwlad yr Haf—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae angen ichi ddirwyn i ben.

Janet Davies: Mae gennyf ddi-ddordeb hefyd yn y ffordd i ddiogelu ardaloedd lle mae adar yn bwydo. Mae'r map llwybr ynni yn fan cychwyn, ond mae angen llawer mwy, a hynny ar fyrder.

Mick Bates: Croesawaf y cyfle i gyfrannu i'r ddadl hollbwysig hon. Ni chredaf y gall unrhyw un anghytuno â'r weledigaeth o roi Cymru ar lwyfan y byd fel esiampl ar gyfer cynhyrchu ynni adnewyddadwy. Mae hynny'n unol â'r Papur Gwyn ar ynni, a oedd yn targedu lliniaru newid yn yr hinsawdd drwy leihau gollyngiadau carbon deuocsid, gwell diogelwch ynni, a lleihau tlodi ynni. Y cwestiwn cyntaf y dylai'r Gweinidog ei ateb yng nghyd-destun y map llwybr hwn yw a oes gan ei Lywodraeth y gallu i weithredu'r wyth pwynt ar y map llwybr hwn. Hyd yn ddiweddar, dim ond dau neu dri o bobl yn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru oedd ag ynni fel prif thema eu gwaith. Ymddengys i mi nad oes adnoddau ar hyn o bryd i ddeddfu ar y map llwybr hwn o fewn yr amserlen a argymhellir. Yn yr un modd, mae cam 1 ar gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth a derbyn prosesau arbed ynni a newid yn yr hinsawdd, a gweithredu systemau ynni adnewyddadwy, yn gwbl hanfodol. Ond beth yw'r record, Weinidog? Ni ddefnyddiodd eich Llywodraeth unrhyw arian o'r fenter ynni adnewyddadwy cymunedol; yn wir, dychwelwyd arian i'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Faint o arian, Weinidog, a ddefnyddiwyd gan eich Llywodraeth o ffrydiau ynni deallus ALTENER, SAVE, STEER a COOPENER? Mae cynnig yn cael ei gyflwyno i CONCERTO ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n bryd datblygu adnoddau yn y Llywodraeth i alluogi defnyddio arian

capacity was built up within the Government to enable European funds from these sources to be used.

In terms of energy saving, the Energy Saving Trust and the Carbon Trust are performing extremely well, within the limited resource and targets that the Government gives them. What about a target, Minister, of every public building in Wales becoming an exemplar for its area? How much money have you invested in achieving a simple goal such as that? How about an even simpler goal, to reduce energy use in Wales by 1 per cent? This is not the enormous challenge that you might think it is. I will give you three simple examples of how to reduce energy use in Wales by 1 per cent. You could install energy-saving light bulbs in every household in Wales. It only takes the installation of 12 million low-energy light bulbs to reduce energy use in Wales by 1 per cent. If we increased loft insulation in about 1 million homes from a depth of 100 mm to 200 mm, that would also reduce energy use in Wales by 1 per cent. These are simple ways of achieving that, but not, it appears, part of the Government's strategy.

4.40 p.m.

When I look at energy security, I find the same lack of direction, Minister. Where, for example, are the key economic benefits to Wales embodied in, let us say, a 4 TWh target? You were saying that that 4 TWh target is being met by the installation of 800 MW of capacity from wind power. Over 20-odd years—the life of a turbine—that will generate £2 billion to £3 billion of income. What are you doing to ensure that that money stays in Wales? You will recall David Williams of Cambrian Engineering, whom I wrote to many times, who was manufacturing in Wales. He was driven out of Wales by the lack of Government support, and today is manufacturing in Scotland, with a very successful business.

We are at the mercy of global energy suppliers for oil and gas, and yet we are not, it appears to me, encouraging Welsh indigenous businesses to become the

Ewropeaidd o'r ffynonellau hyn.

O ran arbed ynni, mae'r Ymddiriedolaeth Arbed Ynni a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Carbon yn perfformio'n arbennig o dda, o fewn yr adnoddau cyfyngedig a'r targedau a osodir arnynt gan y Llywodraeth. Beth am darged, Weinidog, i sicrhau bod pob adeilad cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn dod yn esiampl ar gyfer ei ardal? Faint o arian yr ydych wedi ei fuddsoddi i gyflawni nod syml fel hynny? Beth am nod symlach byth, sef defnyddio 1 y cant yn llai o ynni yng Nghymru? Nid yw hon yn her enfawr fel y credwch, hwyrach. Rhoddaf dair enghraifft syml ichi sut i leihau defnyddio ynni yng Nghymru 1 y cant. Gallech osod bylbiau golau arbed ynni ym mhob cartref yng Nghymru. Dim ond gosod 12 miliwn o fylbiau golau ynni isel sydd ei angen er mwyn defnyddio 1 y cant yn llai o ynni yng Nghymru. Pe baem yn cynyddu defnydd inswleiddio llofftidd mewn tuag 1 filiwn o gartrefi o drwch 100mm i drwch 200mm, byddai hynny hefyd yn golygu defnyddio 1 y cant yn llai o ynni yng Nghymru. Mae'r rhain yn ffyrdd syml i wneud hynny, ond ymddengys nad ydynt yn rhan o strategaeth y Llywodraeth.

Pan edrychaf ar ddiogelwch ynni, gwelaf yr un diffyg cyfeiriad, Weinidog. Er enghraifft, ble mae'r manteision economaidd allweddol i Gymru mewn targed o 4TWh, dyweder? Yr oeddech yn dweud bod targed o 4TWh yn cael ei gyrraedd drwy gael 800 MW o bŵer o ynni gwynt. Dros 20 mlynedd neu fwy—sef oes tyrbin—bydd hynny'n cynhyrchu incwm o rhwng £2 biliwn a £3 biliwn. Beth a wnewch i sicrhau bod yr arian hwnnw'n aros yng Nghymru? Fe gofiwch am David Williams o Cambrian Engineering, y bu imi ysgrifennu ato droeon, a oedd yn gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru. Fe'i gorfodwyd i symud o Gymru oherwydd diffyg cefnogaeth gan y Llywodraeth, a heddiw mae'n gweithgynhyrchu yn yr Alban, ac mae ganddo fusnes llwyddiannus iawn.

Yr ydym ar drugaredd cyflenwyr ynni bydeang am olew a nwy, ond serch hynny, ymddengys i mi nad ydym yn annog busnesau cynhenid i ddod yn ddarparwyr

profitable energy providers of the future. Will this energy route-map mean that all profits lead out of Wales, perhaps to Spanish companies?

On the development of energy crops, where is the money for that? I notice that the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside has disappeared. We do not have a plan to produce biofuels in Wales, but we need it. Other speakers have referred to the fact that 30 per cent of carbon dioxide emissions comes from transport.

Finally, on the local democracy issues that are involved in relation to the proliferation of windfarms in strategic search areas, your document states that detailed planning on TAN 8 would be available by summer 2005. No such detailed information is yet available. This is causing the proliferation of applications for windfarms within SSAs. That is quite unwarranted and is absolutely turning the public off from any support for renewable energy. It is time that we had detailed planning on SSAs to ensure that development is not stymied by 100 per cent local opposition. Will you also ensure that the local democratic process plays a bigger role within these areas than Government direction?

Lisa Francis: As the Government's motion stands, I cannot concur that the energy route-map represents a credible strategic approach to energy production. Given the Minister's opening remarks, he, too, now seems to agree with that. I agree with the Confederation of British Industry's response to this document, that it is 'aspirational', and the actions outlined in it are insufficient to deliver its stated aims. As the route-map stands, it outlines a vision that is unconvincing and unlikely to gain any buy-in from the wide range of stakeholders in society or from the private sector, on which rests much of our future energy supply. Lacking any kind of inventory of current energy generation, it does not contain a business plan for future energy generation either. I am not surprised by that, because it seems to me that the Government has an aversion to business plans in general, as we have seen in recent months.

ynni proffidiol ar gyfer y dyfodol. A fydd y map llwybr ynni hwn yn golygu bod yr holl elw yn llifo allan o Gymru, i gwmmniau yn Sbaen efallai?

O ran datblygu cnydau ynni, ble mae'r arian ar gyfer hynny? Sylwaf fod y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad wedi diflannu. Nid oes gennym gynllun i gynhyrchu biodanwydd yng Nghymru, ond mae ei angen arnom. Mae siaradwyr eraill wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith mai trafndiaeth sy'n achosi 30 y cant o ollyngiadau carbon deuocsid.

Yn olaf, ar faterion democratiaeth leol sy'n gysylltiedig â niferoedd y ffermydd gwynt mewn ardaloedd chwilio strategol, dywed eich dogfen y byddai gwaith cynllunio manwl ar TAN 8 ar gael erbyn yr haf 2005. Nid oes gwybodaeth fanwl felly ar gael eto. Dyma sy'n achosi'r llw o geisiadau am ffermydd gwynt mewn ardaloedd chwilio strategol. Mae hynny'n gwbl ddiangen ac yn atal y cyhoedd rhag cefnogi ynni adnewyddadwy. Mae'n bryd i ni gael cynllunio manwl ar gyfer ardaloedd chwilio strategol i sicrhau na chaiff datblygiad ei rwystro gan wrthwynebiad llwyr o du pobl leol. A wnewch hefyd sicrhau bod y broses ddemocrataidd leol yn chwarae mwy o ran yn yr ardaloedd hyn na chyfarwyddyd y Llywodraeth?

Lisa Francis: Fel y saif cynnig y Llywodraeth, ni allaf gytuno bod y map llwybr ynni yn ymagwedd strategol gredadwy tuag at gynhyrchu ynni. O gofio sylwadau agoriadol y Gweinidog, ymddengys ei fod ef hefyd bellach yn cytuno â hynny. Cytunaf ag ymateb Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain i'r ddogfen hon, sef ei bod yn 'uchelgeisiol', ac nad yw'r camau a amlinellir ynddi yn ddigonol i gyflawn ei amcanion penodedig. Fel y saif y map llwybr, mae'n amlinellu gweledigaeth nad yw'n argyhoeddi ac sy'n annhebygol o ennyn cefnogaeth gan yr ystod eang o randdeiliad mewn cymdeithas na chan y sector preifat, sef y rhai yr ydym yn dibynnu'n fawr arnynt am ein cyflenwad ynni yn y dyfodol. Nid yw'n cynnwys unrhyw fath o restr o ddulliau cynhyrchu ynni presennol, ac nid yw ychwaith yn cynnwys cynllun busnes ar gyfer cynhyrchu ynni yn y dyfodol. Nid yw hynny'n fy synnu, oherwydd ymddengys i mi

nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn hoff o gynlluniau busnes yn gyffredinol, fel y gwelsom yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf.

In complete contrast, over the last two years the Wales TUC has organised two high-profile energy conferences in north and south Wales, where the public and private sectors have been able to engage with energy leaders. What these conferences concluded is that in 15 years' time the UK will be importing 80 to 90 per cent of the gas it requires from some of the world's most unstable countries, that the renewable energy sector in Wales is largely made up of windfarms, and, whether you agree with that or not, that wind power is inherently intermittent, and that if we are to increase fossil fuel generation and achieve a measurable reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2010, then a number of issues arise. If we are to reduce emissions, we need to have a stable and always-on base-load of carbon-free generation. It is clear that, as things stand now, all the investment and effort to reach the renewable energy targets will not, on their own, have a significant impact on carbon dioxide emissions, if the drive towards renewable energy is successful. Even the Prime Minister recognises that.

Nuclear power is significant by its absence in this document, despite the fact that, as we heard earlier, that 30 per cent of electricity currently generated in Wales is produced by nuclear power. The CBI and the Wales TUC recognise that that is not realistic and further undermines the credibility of the document. We must look at an assessment of all the options. It is always important to look at the wider picture and the future importation of gas will inevitably dictate that stable supply and pricing will not be decided in the UK, but by some of the world's most politically unstable countries. That will be made worse by the fact that gas prices are closely linked to oil prices, and oil prices have increased from around \$15 a barrel to \$70 a barrel in the last six months.

i'r gwrthwyneb yn llwyr, dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf mae TUC Cymru wedi trefnu dwy gynhadledd ynni amlwg yn y de a'r gogledd, lle mae'r sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat wedi gallu ymgysylltu ag arweinwyr yn y maes ynni. Daeth y cynadleddau hyn i'r casgliad y bydd y DU, ymhen 15 mlynedd, yn mewnfario rhwng 80 a 90 y cant o'r nwy y bydd arni ei angen o rai o wledydd mwyaf ansefydlog y byd, bod y sector ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru yn cynnwys ffermydd gwynt yn bennaf, a pha'n a ydych yn cytuno â hynny neu beidio, fod pŵer gwynt yn ei hanfod yn ysbeidiol. Os ydym i gynyddu'r tanwydd ffosil a gynhyrchir a sicrhau gostyngiad mesuradwy mewn gollyngiadau carbon deuocsid erbyn 2010, yna mae nifer o broblemau'n codi. Os ydym i leihau gollyngiadau, mae angen inni gael cyflenwad ynni di-garbon sefydlog, sylfaenol sydd bob amser ar gael. Mae'n amlwg, fel y saif pethau yn awr, na fydd yr holl fuddsoddi a'r ymdrech i gyrraedd targedau ynni adnewyddadwy, ar eu pen eu hunain, yn cael effaith sylweddol ar ollyngiadau carbon deuocsid, os yw'r ymgyrch dros ynni adnewyddadwy yn llwyddiannus. Mae Prif Weinidog y DU hyd yn oed yn cydnabod hynny.

Mae pŵer niwclear yn arwyddocaol am ei fod yn absennol o'r ddogfen hon, er bod 30 y drydan yng Nghymru, fel y clywsom yn gynharach, yn cael ei gynhyrchu drwy bŵer niwclear. Mae CBI a TUC Cymru yn cydnabod nad yw hynny'n realistig a'i fod yn tansellio hygyrdd y ddogfen ymhellach. Rhaid inni edrych ar asesiad o'r holl ddewisiadau. Mae'n bwysig bob amser i edrych ar y darlun ehangach, a bydd mewnfario nwy yn y dyfodol yn anochel yn effeithio ar y cyflenwad sefydlog hwnnw, ac nid yn y DU y penderfynir prisiau, ond gan rai o'r gwledydd mwyaf gwleidyddol ansefydlog yn y byd. Gwaethygir hynny gan y ffaith fod cysylltiad agos rhwng prisiau nwy a phrisiau olew, ac mae prisiau olew wedi codi o ryw \$15 y gasgen i \$70 y gasgen yn ystod y chwe mis diwethaf.

John Griffiths: Your colleague, Alun

John Griffiths: Yr oedd eich cyd-Aelod,

Cairns, was noticeably coy in setting out his position on new nuclear build in Wales in the future and what role it might have. What is your opinion on that?

Lisa Francis: My opinion is that it should form part of the debate. There are concerns about nuclear waste, but I do not think that we should ignore nuclear power. I am concerned, John, that it has been ignored in this document. If there is to be an energy strategy, nuclear power must be part of the debate and it has been missing. I hope that the Minister will address that point in his comments.

Our reliance on gas and the added variables of price and supply in the energy mix put Wales in a vulnerable position, which could ultimately damage domestic, industrial and public consumer confidence and may damage the prospect of future industrial investment. This is the reality. We need to be talking about it now. It needs to be included in any debate to form the basis of a coherent and convincing plan for Wales's energy needs. This has to happen if investment from the private sector is to be encouraged, on which much of our future energy supply depends.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I intend to call the Minister at 4.51 p.m..

Jocelyn Davies: We hear too often that nuclear power generation should be considered seriously as a way of helping to combat global warming, because electricity generated in this way is carbon-emission free. We have heard that a few times this afternoon. They say that carbon emission targets are almost bound to be unmet, but electricity generation only accounts for about a quarter of our carbon emissions and nuclear power only accounts for about a quarter of that, so it does not seem that nuclear power generation will solve the climate change problem.

Nuclear can also be dangerous and it is expensive. It is probably twice as expensive as wind, and one-and-a-half times as

Alun Cairns, yn amlwg yn swil wrth osod allan ei safbwynt ar adeiladu gorsafoedd niwclear newydd yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol a pha rôl allai fod i hynny. Beth yw eich barn chi am hynny?

Lisa Francis: Yn fy marn i, dylai fod yn rhan o'r ddadl. Mae yna bryderon ynglŷn â gwastraff niwclear, ond credaf na ddylem anwybyddu pŵer niwclear. Yr wyf yn pryderu, John, am iddo gael ei anwybyddu yn y ddogfen hon. Os bwriedir llunio strategaeth ynni, rhaid i bŵer niwclear fod yn rhan o'r ddadl ac mae wedi bod ar goll. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn mynd i'r afael â'r pwynt hwnnw yn ei sylwadau.

Mae ein dibyniaeth ar nwy a'r amrywiadau ychwanegol o ran prisiau a chyflenwi yn y cyfuniad ynni yn golygu bod Cymru mewn sefyllfa fregus, a allai niweidio hyder domestig, diwydiannol a defnyddwyr cyhoeddus yn y pen draw ac a all gael effaith andwyol ar ragolygon buddsoddi diwydiannol yn y dyfodol. Dyna'r gwirionedd. Mae angen inni ei drafod yn awr. Mae angen iddo gael ei gynnwys mewn unrhyw ddadl i lunio sail i gynllun cydlynol ac argyhoeddiadol ar gyfer anghenion ynni Cymru. Rhaid i hyn ddigwydd os yw buddsoddi gan y sector preifat i gael ei annog, gan fod llawer o'n cyflenwad ynni yn y dyfodol yn dibynnu ar hynny.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Bwriadaf alw'r Gweinidog am 4.51 p.m..

Jocelyn Davies: Clywn yn rhy aml y dylid ystyried cynhyrchu ynni niwclear o ddirif fel modd i helpu trechu cynhesu byd-eang, oherwydd bod trydan a gynhyrchir fel hyn yn rhydd o ollyngiadau carbon. Yr ydym wedi clywed hynny droeon y prynhawn yma. Dywedant ei bod bron yn sicr na chaiff y targedau gollyngiadau carbon eu cyrraedd. Ond mae cynhyrchu trydan yn cyfrif am ryw chwarter o'n gollyngiadau carbon yn unig, a pŵer niwclear yn gyfrifol am ryw chwarter yn unig. Felly, ymddengys na fydd cynhyrchu pŵer niwclear yn datrys problem newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Gall pŵer niwclear hefyd fod yn beryglus ac mae'n ddrud. Mae'n siŵr ei fod ddwywaith mor ddrud â gwynt, ac unwaith a hanner mor

expensive as gas—without taking into account the cost of dealing with the waste. It is estimated that there is almost 10,000 tonnes of waste—

Lisa Francis: Are you saying that we should not even be talking about it, and that nuclear energy should not be part of the debate?

Jocelyn Davies: You will find that Plaid Cymru Members are talking about it, but they are interrupted constantly and asked why they are not talking about it.

There is already 10,000 tonnes of waste at Sellafield and, as Janet Davies has pointed out, there are huge issues about security, which is another massive downside to nuclear power. Nuclear power production has proved to be an expensive and dangerous headache and it attracts a considerable subsidy—according to Greenpeace, it costs UK taxpayers £1.58 billion a year. It should be said that Tory support for nuclear power was more about breaking the power of the mining unions than it was about sensible energy production. Now we are talking about bringing back coal, so you might want to think about that. We are left with the problem of nuclear waste which, it is estimated, will cost us about £60 billion. Therefore, I do not feel that I can support the Tory amendments relating to nuclear power.

I would much prefer to invest in renewable energy and I would welcome action on addressing the weaknesses and inadequacies of the national grid to allow that to happen. It has not received any attention and there has been virtually no debate on the issue, but our national grid no longer serves our needs and requires considerable investment, if we are to truly take advantage of the opportunities provided by renewables. The constraints of the current physical condition and location of the national grid are hampering the development of renewables. I would be most grateful, Minister, if you would undertake to discuss this important issue with your Westminster colleagues.

4.50 p.m.

The Minister for Economic Development **Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd**

ddrud â nwy—heb ystyried y gost o ymdrin â'r gwastraff. Amcangyfrifir bod bron i 10,000 o dunelli metrig o wastraff—

Lisa Francis: A ydych yn dweud na ddylem fod yn trafod y peth hyd yn oed, ac na ddylai ynni niwclear fod yn rhan o'r ddatl?

Jocelyn Davies: Fe welwch fod Aelodau Plaid Cymru yn ei drafod, ond bod pobl yn torri ar eu traws yn gyson ac yn gofyn iddynt pam nad ydynt yn ei drafod.

Mae 10,000 o dunelli metrig o wastraff yn Sellafield eisoes, ac fel y mae Janet Davies wedi dangos, mae yna broblemau anferthol o ran diogelwch, sydd yn anfantais fawr arall i bŵer niwclear. Mae cynhyrchu pŵer niwclear wedi bod yn gur pen drud a pheryglus ac mae'n cael cymhorthdal sylweddol—yn ôl Greenpeace, mae'n costio £1.58 biliwn y flwyddyn i drethdalwyr yn y DU. Dylid dweud bod cefnogaeth y Torïaid i bŵer niwclear yn ymwneud yn fwy â dymchwel pŵer yr undebau glowyr nag â chynhyrchu ynni synhwyrol. Bellach, yr ydym yn trafod ailgyflwyno glo, felly, efallai yr hoffech ystyried hynny. Fe'n gadewir yn wynebu problem gwastraff niwclear, ac amcangyfrifir y bydd yn costio tua £60 biliwn i ni. Felly, teimlaf na allaf gefnogi gwelliannau'r Torïaid ar bŵer niwclear.

Byddai'n well o lawer gennyf fuddsoddi mewn ynni adnewyddadwy, a byddwn yn croesawu camau gweithredu i fynd i'r afael â gwendidau a diffygion y grid cenedlaethol er mwyn caniatáu i hynny ddigwydd. Nid yw wedi cael unrhyw sylw, a phrin y trafodwyd y mater, ond nid yw ein grid cenedlaethol yn diwallu ein hanghenion mwyach ac mae angen buddsoddi'n sylweddol ynddo, er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd a ddarperir gan ynni adnewyddadwy. Mae cyfyngiadau cyflwr a lleoliad ffisegol presennol y grid cenedlaethol yn rhwystro ynni adnewyddadwy rhag datblygu. Byddwn yn hynod ddiolchgar, Weinidog, pe byddech yn cytuno i drafod y mater pwysig hwn gyda'ch cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan.

and Transport (Andrew Davies): This has been an interesting debate, and it is the beginning of the UK, or national, debate about our future energy needs. As I said in my introduction, we are facing an end to the era of relatively cheap energy and moving to a position in which demand is growing exponentially, particularly in the rapidly growing economies of China and India. There is an increasing demand for energy but, at the same time, supplies of oil and gas are diminishing. I welcome the debate announced by the Prime Minister because there should be a national debate about these important issues of security of supply, affordability of energy and safety.

Nick Bourne: Do you also agree with the Prime Minister on an issue that he has skirted around, or at least that people on his side have skirted around, in that he said that there has to be an assessment of all options, including nuclear power? Do you agree with that central part of the Prime Minister's policy?

Andrew Davies: Yes, we need a genuine debate. My views are well known, as Janet Davies was kind enough to say in committee and elsewhere. I have made them clear. In fact, when I made the energy statement two years ago at the time of the then UK Government's energy White Paper, I made the case that I did not see a future for nuclear power generation in Wales. The point about the cost of nuclear power generation has been made by several colleagues this afternoon.

Nick Bourne *rose—*

Andrew Davies: Let me just finish answering the question, Nick. I am trying to respond to the point that you made as well as some of the points made earlier by other Members.

The cost of nuclear energy, historically, has been high. It is interesting that the Confederation of British Industry and other business organisations are saying that we should have nuclear power generation while, at the same time, there seems to be no enthusiasm in the City of London, or from

a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Mae hon wedi bod yn ddadl ddiddorol, ac mae'n sbardun ar gyfer dadl ledled y DU neu'n genedlaethol am ein hanghenion ynni yn y dyfodol. Fel y dywedais yn fy nghyflwyniad, yr ydym yn dod i ddiwedd cyfnod o ynni cymharol rad ac yn symud i sefyllfa lle mae'r galw yn cynyddu'n gyflymach, yn arbennig yn yr economïau sy'n tyfu'n gyflym yn Tsieina ac India. Mae galw cynyddol am ynni, ond ar yr un pryd mae cyflenwadau olew a nwy yn lleihau. Croesawaf y ddadl a gyhoeddwyd gan Brif Weinidog y DU oherwydd dylid cael dadl genedlaethol am y materion pwysig hyn sy'n ymwneud â sicrwydd cyflenwadau, fforddio ynni a diogelwch.

Nick Bourne: A ydych yn cytuno â Phrif Weinidog y DU hefyd ar fater y mae wedi'i osgoi, neu o leiaf y mae pobl ar ei ochr ef wedi'i osgoi, drwy ddweud bod yn rhaid asesu'r holl ddewisiadau, gan gynnwys pŵer niwclear? A ydych yn cytuno â'r rhan ganolog honno ym mholisi Prif Weinidog y DU?

Andrew Davies: Ydwyf. Mae angen dadl ddilys arnom. Mae fy safbwyntiau yn hysbys, fel yr oedd Janet Davies yn ddigon caredig i'w nodi yn y pwyllgor ac mewn man arall. Yr wyf wedi eu gwneud yn glir. Yn wir, pan wneuthum y datganiad ynni ddwy flynedd yn ôl adeg Papur Gwyn Llywodraeth y DU ar y pryd ar ynni, esboniais nad oeddwn yn gweld dyfodol i gynhyrchu pŵer niwclear yng Nghymru. Cyfeiriodd nifer o gyd-Aelodau at gost cynhyrchu pŵer niwclear y prynhawn yma.

Nick Bourne *a gododd—*

Andrew Davies: Gadewch imi orffen ateb y cwestiwn, Nick. Yr wyf yn ceisio ymateb i'r pwynt a wnaethoch chi yn ogystal â rhai o'r pwyntiau a wnaed yn gynharach gan Aelodau eraill.

Yn hanesyddol, mae cost ynni niwclear wedi bod yn uchel. Mae'n ddiddorol fod Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain a sefydliadau busnes eraill yn dweud y dylem fod yn cynhyrchu pŵer niwclear. Ond ar yr un pryd mae'n ymddangos nad oes unrhyw frwdfrydedd yn Ninas Llundain, na chan

any major financiers, to finance a new generation of nuclear power capacity. Also, there are substantial issues to be dealt with in terms of nuclear waste.

Nick Bourne: I am grateful for your answer, but it was not to the question I asked. I did not ask what evidence you had put in to this assessment, but whether you agree with the Prime Minister that we have to assess all options, including nuclear power. The TUC has said that, as well as the CBI and the Prime Minister: do you agree with that? That was my question.

Andrew Davies: I answered that question when I welcomed the debate, which, obviously, will include considering all technologies. However, I am putting on record my own views, which I have made known before. There are fundamental issues that we have to address, but we need an honest debate with the people of Wales and the UK about our future energy needs in an increasingly complex world. That is why, in terms of our current powers, the energy route-map, in laying down a route for current technologies and commercially exploitable technologies, will be a sound foundation for taking our energy generation forward.

Mick Bates: I like your use of the word 'honest'. Do you agree with Lord Sainsbury, who, in a recent debate in the House of Lords on energy security, said that nuclear was a renewable source of energy?

Andrew Davies: I cannot answer for UK Government Ministers' comments. I have already put on record my own views on nuclear power generation.

Alun Cairns *rose—*

Andrew Davies: I will make a few more points before I take your intervention.

The other reason why I do not think that nuclear power generation is an option in the foreseeable future is that, under the current consent regime, whether it is done at a UK level or we have the powers to do it ourselves, it would be 10 to 15 years before a

unrhyw arianwyr o bwys, i ariannu cenhedlaeth newydd o gapasiti pŵer niwclear. Hefyd, mae materion sylweddol i'w trafod o ran gwastraff niwclear.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich ateb, ond nid dyna'r cwestiwn a ofynnais. Ni ofynnais pa dystiolaeth a roesoch i'r asesiad hwn, ond a ydych yn cytuno â Phrif Weinidog y DU fod yn rhaid inni asesu'r holl ddewisiadau, gan gynnwys pŵer niwclear. Dyna a ddywedodd y TUC, yn ogystal â'r CBI a Phrif Weinidog y DU: a ydych yn cytuno â hynny? Dyna oedd fy nghwestiwn.

Andrew Davies: Atebais y cwestiwn hwnnw pan groesewais y ddadl, a fydd, yn amlwg, yn golygu ystyried yr holl dechnolegau. Fodd bynnag, cofnodaf fy safbwyntiau fy hun, fel yr wyf wedi ei wneud eisoes. Mae yna faterion sylfaenol y mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hwy, ond mae angen cael dadl ddiwyll gyda phobl Cymru a'r DU am ein hanghenion ynni yn y dyfodol mewn byd cynyddol gymhleth. Dyna pam, o ran ein pwerau cyfredol, y bydd y map llwybr ynni, drwy bennu llwybr ar gyfer technolegau presennol a thechnolegau y gellir eu defnyddio'n fasnachol, yn sylfaen gadarn i ddatblygu ein prosesau cynhyrchu ynni.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn hoffi'r ffordd yr ydych yn defnyddio'r gair 'didwyll'. A gytnwch ag Arglwydd Sainsbury, a ddywedodd, mewn dadl yn ddiweddar yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi ar sicrwydd ynni, fod niwclear yn ffynhonnell ynni adnewyddadwy?

Andrew Davies: Ni allaf fod yn atebol am sylwadau Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU. Yr wyf eisoes wedi cofnodi fy safbwyntiau fy hun ar gynhyrchu pŵer niwclear.

Alun Cairns *a gododd—*

Andrew Davies: Gwnaf rai pwyntiau eraill cyn imi dderbyn eich ymyriad.

Y rheswm arall pam nad wyf o'r farn fod cynhyrchu pŵer niwclear yn ddewis hyd y gallwn rag-weld yn y dyfodol yw hyn. Dan y drefn gydsynio bresennol, p'un a gaiff hyn ei wneudboed ar lefel y DU neu p'un a fydd gennym y pwerau i'w wneud ein hunain,

nuclear power station could be established or built and be operational in Wales. It is fundamentally dishonest to say that Wylfa power station could be replaced by an additional, new power station, be that alongside the existing station or further away.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to you for giving way, and for your tone in your response. The cost of nuclear power is a serious issue, and that needs hammering out. However, do you also recognise that in the equation, we need to recognise the cost of the risk of power from traditional sources, particularly from the far east and other unstable countries, and the risks and the costs to our economy? They need to be balanced against each other.

Andrew Davies: Those are important issues. Since there has been a market-driven solution to energy production away from the nationalised system, there are obviously deficiencies in the process, as there were under the old nationalised system. The First Minister and I regularly discuss these fundamental issues with energy producers and major energy users—not just in terms of security of supply, but also about cost. I am surprised that no-one has mentioned one of the biggest problems that we face—my apologies if someone has—in that south Wales has the highest electricity prices in the UK. That is becoming a disincentive and a barrier to business and domestic consumers in Wales.

The other reason why nuclear power is unnecessary in the foreseeable future is that, with LNG developments, there is the possibility of at least one, or perhaps two, gas-fired power stations in the Milford Haven area. There is a possibility of a gas-fired power station at Uskmouth, which I visited recently. That would increase our security of supply.

Mark Isherwood *rose*—

Andrew Davies: I want to finish this point. In the foreseeable future, there will be greatly increased generating capacity in south Wales, which will lead to reduced electricity prices for business and consumers.

byddai'n 10 i 15 mlynedd cyn y gellid sefydlu neu adeiladu gorsaf bŵer niwclear, a chyn y gallai fod yn weithredol yng Nghymru. Mae dweud y gellid disodli gorsaf bŵer yr Wylfa gan orsaf bŵer newydd, ychwanegol, boed gerllaw'r orsaf bresennol neu ymhellach i ffwrdd, yn dwyll sylfaenol.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am ildio, ac am dôn eich ymateb. Mae cost pŵer niwclear yn fater difrifol, ac mae angen trafod hynny. Fodd bynnag, a gydnabyddwch hefyd fod angen inni, fel rhan o'r drafodaeth, gydnabod cost y risg sy'n gysylltiedig â phŵer o ffynonellau traddodiadol, yn arbennig o'r dwyrain pell a gwledydd ansefydlog eraill, a'r risgiau a'r costau i'n heconomi? Mae angen iddynt gael eu cydbwysu yn erbyn ei gilydd.

Andrew Davies: Mae'r rheini'n faterion pwysig. Gan fod y farchnad yn gyrru'r galw am ateb sy'n cynhyrchu ynni ar wahân i'r system wladol, mae diffygion amlwg yn y broses, yn amlwg, fel yr oedd o dan yr hen system wladol. Bydd y Prif Weinidog a minnau yn trafod y materion sylfaenol hyn yn rheolaidd gyda chynhyrchwyr ynni a defnyddwyr ynni pwysig—nid o ran sicrwydd cyflenwad yn unig ond hefyd o ran costau. Yr wyf yn synnu nad oes neb wedi sôn am un o'r problemau mwyaf a wynebwn—ymddiheuraf os oes rhywun wedi sôn am hyn—sef bod De Cymru yn talu'r prisiau trydan uchaf yn y DU. Mae hynny'n effeithio'n andwyol ar gymhelliant ac yn rhwystr i fusnesau a defnyddwyr domestig yng Nghymru.

Y rheswm arall pam nad oes angen pŵer niwclear hyd y gellir gweld yn y dyfodol yw ei bod yn bosibl y bydd o leiaf un orsaf bŵer, neu efallai ddwy, sy'n defnyddio nwy yn ardal Aberdaugleddau yn sgîl datblygiadau LNG. Mae posibilrwydd y bydd gorsaf bŵer sy'n defnyddio nwy yn Aber-wysg, lle bûm ar ymweliad yn ddiweddar. Byddai hynny'n cynyddu ein sicrwydd cyflenwad.

Mark Isherwood *a gododd*—

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf am orffen y pwynt hwn. Hyd y gallwn weld yn y dyfodol bydd capasiti cynhyrchu llawer gwell yn y De, a fydd yn arwain at brisiau trydan is i fusnesau a defnyddwyr.

Mark Isherwood *rose*—

Andrew Davies: I will not take any more interventions, as I am running out of time.

We need to look at all technologies. To answer Leighton's point about clean coal technology, I said in my statement two years ago that clean coal technology had a good future. The UK Government at the time was not persuaded, but I am delighted that it now sees that clean coal technology has a vibrant future. However, if the research and development in clean coal technology had kept pace with that of gas technology, as we have seen in Baglan bay, we would be in a much better position. Nonetheless, we say in the document that, in order to address the issues of affordability, security of supply and safety, we need electricity generation from a broad range of technologies, not just in terms of affordability and security of supply, but also to allow us to fulfill our commitment to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

I am aware that I do not have much time, so I will finish on that point. I commend the motion and the energy route-map.

Mark Isherwood *a gododd*—

Andrew Davies: Ni dderbyniaf ragor o ymyriadau, gan fod yr amser yn brin.

Mae angen inni edrych ar yr holl dechnolegau. I ateb pwynt Leighton am dechnoleg glo glân, dywedais yn fy natganiad ddwy flynedd yn ôl fod dyfodol da i dechnoleg glo glân. Nid oedd Llywodraeth y DU ar y pryd wedi'i darbwylllo, ond yr wyf wrth fy modd ei bod yn gweld bellach fod gan dyfodol disglair i dechnoleg glo glân. Fodd bynnag, pe bai'r gwaith ymchwil a datblygu ym maes technoleg glo glân wedi mynd rhagddo mor gyflym ag a welwyd ym maes technoleg nwy, fel y gwelsom ym Mae Baglan, byddem mewn sefyllfa lawer gwell. Er hynny, dywedwn yn y ddogfen, er mwyn mynd i'r afael â materion fforddio, sicrwydd cyflenwadau a diogelwch, fod angen cynhyrchu trydan gan ddefnyddio ystod eang o dechnolegau, nid o ran fforddio a sicrwydd cyflenwadau'n unig, ond hefyd i'n galluogi i gyflawni ein hymrwymiad i leihau gollyngiadau carbon deuocsid.

Gwn nad oes llawer o amser gennyf, felly, gorffennaf ar y pwynt hwnnw. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig a'r map llwybr ynni.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 1: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody, 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, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 16, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 2: For 16, Abstain 9, Against 27.*

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
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
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
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

5.00 p.m.

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 10, Ymatal 15, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 3: For 10, Abstain 15, Against 27.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 10, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 42.
Amendment 4: For 10, Abstain 0, Against 42.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
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, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 9, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 42.
Amendment 5: For 9, Abstain 0, Against 42.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn

Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 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, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
 Amendment 6: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 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
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, 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

Wood, Leanne

Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 6, Ymatal 19, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 7: For 6, Abstain 19, Against 27.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment defeated.

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 8: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 9: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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

Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 15, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 10: For 15, Abstain 9, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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:

Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 11: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 12: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, 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 13: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 13: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2665): O blaid 27, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 25.
Motion (NDM2665): For 27, Abstain 0, Against 25.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David

Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Gosod Gatiâu—Lleihau Budreddi a Throseddu yng Nghaerdydd a Phenarth? Alleygating—Cutting Grime and Crime in Cardiff and Penarth?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I ask Members who are leaving the Chamber to do so quietly and expeditiously.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau sy'n gadael y Siambr wneud hynny'n dawel ac yn gyflym.

Lorraine Barrett: Ann Jones, Jenny Randerson and Owen John Thomas have asked to speak for a minute each following my contribution.

Lorraine Barrett: Gofynnodd Ann Jones, Jenny Randerson ac Owen John Thomas am gael siarad am funud yr un yn dilyn fy nghyfraniad.

I assure everyone that alleygating does not mean that all households in Wales will receive a free alligator by 2007. [*Laughter.*] It is much more serious than that, as a recent headline from the *South Wales Echo* shows. It read, 'City streets hit by opportunist burglaries'. That headline is not as important as some that we have seen recently regarding the devastation of natural disasters or terrorist attacks over the last few months. However, I assure Members that, for many residents in Grangetown in my constituency, the fact that their community had been hit by eight burglaries in just four days was a cause of great concern and anxiety, and it raised their fear of crime.

Gallaf sicrhau pawb nad yw 'alleygating' yn golygu y bydd pob cartref yng Nghymru yn cael aligator am ddim erbyn 2007. [*Chwerthin.*] Mae hyn lawer yn fwy difrifol na hynny, fel y dengys pennawd yn ddiweddar yn y *South Wales Echo*, sef 'bwrgleriaethau manteisgar ar strydoedd y ddinas'. Nid yw'r pennawd hwnnw mor bwysig â rhai a welsom yn ddiweddar ynglŷn â dinistr trychinebau naturiol neu ymosodiadau terfysgwyr yn ystod yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, gallaf sicrhau Aelodau, i nifer o drigolion Grangetown yn fy etholaeth, fod y ffaith i'w cymuned ddioddef wyth bwrgleriaeth mewn pedwar diwrnod yn achos pryder a gofid mawr, gan gynyddu ofn troseddau.

Behind the headline, the substance of the story was far more telling. All these burglaries had one thing in common, namely that all the culprits had gained access to the properties via the network of open back lanes—as I used to call them in my younger days—or alleys. Perhaps we should not be surprised about this. Statistics show that burglars prefer to break into houses through the back door. Just 15 per cent of all domestic

Y tu ôl i'r pennawd, yr oedd sylwedd y stori lawer yn fwy arwyddocaol. Yr oedd gan yr holl fwrgleriaethau hyn un peth yn gyffredin, sef fod y tramgwyddwyr wedi mynd i mewn i'r eiddo drwy'r rhwydwaith o lonydd cefn agored—fel y'u gelwais yn fy ieuencid—neu aelau. Efallai na ddylai hyn fod wedi ein synnu. Mae ystadegau'n dangos ei bod yn well gan fwrgleriaid dorri i mewn i dai drwy'r drws cefn. Dim ond mewn 15 y cant

burglaries record entry through the front doors or windows. Criminals use alleyways at the back of terraced houses without being seen, even in broad daylight.

Unfortunately, it is not just burglaries that happen when alleyways or back lanes are left open. A petition by residents from Penarth Road, Stockland Street and Penhevad Street in Grangetown highlighted the fact that fly-tipping and drug dealing was happening in their back lane, and they demanded action to stop it. Unfortunately, incidents of this type are not just restricted to Grangetown; they occur in other parts of Cardiff South and Penarth, despite the concerted efforts of the police and other agencies, who continue to help to cut crime in my constituency.

5.10 p.m.

Just this week, I received a letter from an elderly couple from Splott who contacted me to say how frightened they had been and how intimidated they had felt over the weekend by a group of youngsters who were letting off fireworks and setting fire to rubbish in their back lane. A constituent from Penarth said that both of her neighbours had been the victim of arson attacks on their garages and that nearly everyone in her area had had a break-in of some sort in the time that she has lived there. Most of the burglars had got in over the back garden wall. A businessman from Tremorfa said that he is constantly losing money as the lane connecting his business is regularly blocked as a result of fly-tipping. All these examples clearly show that, where there are open lanes and alleyways, grime and crime results.

However, a simple and cost effective measure can be used to stop it: alleygating. An alley gate is simply a lockable gate at the entrance to an alley or back lane. Residents, emergency services and public utility companies are given keys to allow access to properties, but the gates are kept locked at all other times to keep out unwelcome visitors.

A very simple measure has proven to have a

o'r holl fwrghleriaethau yn y cartref y cofnodir mynediad drwy'r drws neu ffenestri blaen. Bydd troseddwr yn defnyddio lonydd cefn y tu ôl i dai teras heb i neb eu gweld, hyd yn oed yng ngolau dydd.

Yn anffodus, nid bwrghleriaethau yw'r unig bethau sy'n digwydd pan gaiff aelau neu lonydd cefn eu gadael yn agored. Yr oedd deiseb gan drigolion Penarth Road, Stockland Street a Penhevad Street yn Grangetown yn dweud bod gadael sbwriel yn anghyfreithlon a delio mewn cyffuriau yn digwydd yn eu lôn gefn, a mynnwyd cael camau gweithredu i atal hynny. Yn anffodus, nid yn Grangetown yn unig y mae digwyddiadau o'r fath; maent yn digwydd mewn rhannau eraill o Dde Caerdydd a Phenarth, er yr ymdrechion ar y cyd gan yr heddlu ac asiantaethau eraill, sy'n dal i helpu lleihau troseddu yn fy etholaeth.

Dim ond yr wythnos hon, cefais lythyr gan bâr oedrannus o'r Sblot a gysylltodd â mi i ddweud mor ofnus yr oeddent ac mor frawychus yr oeddent yn teimlo dros y penwythnos pan oedd grŵp o bobl ifanc yn tanio tân gwyllt ac yn rhoi sbwriel ar dân yn eu lôn gefn. Soniodd etholwr o Benarth am ymosodiadau llosgi bwriadol ar garejys ei chymdogion ar y naill ochr a'r llall, a dywedodd fod bron pawb yn ei hardal wedi dioddef rhyw fath o dorri i mewn yn y cyfnod y bu'n byw yno. Yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r bwrghleriaid wedi dod dros wal yr ardd gefn. Dywedodd dyn busnes o Dremorfa ei fod yn colli arian drwy'r amser gan fod y lôn sy'n cysylltu ei fusnes yn cael ei rhwystro'n rheolaidd oherwydd gadael sbwriel yn anghyfreithlon. Mae'r holl enghreifftiau hyn yn dangos yn glir, lle mae lonydd agored ac aelau, mai'r canlyniad yw budreddi a throseddu.

Fodd bynnag, gellir defnyddio mesur syml a chost effeithiol i'w atal: gosod gatiau. Yn syml, gât ale yw gât y gellir ei chloi wrth fynedfa i ale neu lôn gefn. Rhoddir allwedd i drigolion, y gwasanaethau brys a chwmnïau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i roi mynediad i'r eiddo, ond cloir y gatiau bob adeg arall er mwyn cadw ymwelwyr annerbyniol allan.

Mae mesur syml iawn wedi cael cryn effaith.

substantial effect. Liverpool, a city not too dissimilar to Cardiff, has pioneered the use of alleygating with impressive results. A study by Liverpool university's Environmental Criminology Research Unit into its alleygating scheme showed that millions of pounds had been saved in police time, insurance claims and court costs. It also revealed that, just a year after the gates were installed, 727 burglaries were prevented, saving each potential victim up to £2,300. Mr Steven Merrall, who conducted the research said:

'This is a crime prevention scheme that works. It improves the physical environment, has positive impacts on health, and saves money. By lowering the crime rate it also improves the desirability of an area and will no doubt have a knock-on effect on the value of properties'.

I would like to see the initiative rolled out a bit faster in Wales because it is cost-effective, and because the advantages are not just monetary; it also gives people a bit more security and peace of mind.

Labour's Assembly Government has funded five alleygating pilot projects in Ely in Cardiff, Caia Park in Wrexham, Barry, Rhyl West, and the Mount Estate in Milford Haven. In addition, the Home Office's 'Together—Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour' campaign is running 'Operation Gate It' managed by the Groundwork Trust, with projects in Wrexham, Merthyr Tydfil, Blackwood and Blaenau Gwent. Again, the initial progress of the pilots points to success.

With regard to Rhyl West, my colleague, Ann Jones, has said in this Chamber that recorded crime figures for North Wales Police suggest that the Rhyl alleygating pilot scheme, along with a range of other crime-reduction measures, is working. The same is true of the Castleland ward scheme in Barry, in the constituency of my colleague, Jane Hutt. It is estimated that, as a result of the installation of the gates, there has been a 58 per cent reduction in house burglaries. In

Mae Lerpwl, dinas nid annhebyg i Gaerdydd, wedi arloesi gyda defnyddio gosod gataiau gyda chanlyniadau trawiadol. Dangosodd astudiaeth gan Uned Ymchwil Trosedddeg Amgylcheddol Prifysgol Lerpwl fod ei chynllun o osod gataiau wedi arbed miliynau o bunnoedd gael eu harbed o ran amser yr heddlu, hawliadau yswiriant a chostau'r llysoedd. Yn ogystal, dangosodd brin flwyddyn ar ôl gosod y gataiau fod 727 o fwrgheriaethau wedi eu hatal, gan arbed hyd at £2,300 i bob dioddefwr posibl. Dywedodd Mr Steven Merrall, a wnaeth y gwaith ymchwil:

Mae hwn yn gynllun atal troseddau sy'n gweithio. Mae'n gwella'r amgylchedd ffisegol, mae'n cael effaith gadarnhaol ar iechyd, ac mae'n arbed arian. Drwy leihau'r gyfradd droseddu mae hefyd yn gwneud ardal yn fwy dymunol, a heb amheuaeth bydd yn cael effaith ganlyniadol ar werth eiddo.

Hoffwn weld y fenter yn cael ei chyflwyno ychydig ynghynt yng Nghymru oherwydd mae'n gost effeithiol, ac oherwydd nad manteision ariannol yn unig sydd iddi, mae hefyd yn rhoi ychydig mwy o ddiogelwch a thawelwch meddwl i bobl.

Ariannwyd pum prosiect peilot i osod gataiau gan Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad yn Nhrelái yng Nghaerdydd, Parc Caea yn Wrecsam, y Barri, Gorllewin y Rhyl ac Ystad y Mount yn Aberdaugleddau. Yn ogystal, mae ymgyrch y Swyddfa Gartref 'Together—Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour' yn cyflwyno 'Operation Gate It', a reolir gan Ymddiriedolaeth Groundwork, gyda phrosiectau yn Wrecsam, Merthyr Tudful, y Coed-duon a Blaenau Gwent. Mae cynnydd cychwynnol y cynlluniau peilot hyn eto'n awgrymu llwyddiant.

O ran Gorllewin y Rhyl, dywedodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Ann Jones, yn y Siambr hon fod ffigurau cofnodi troseddau gan Heddlu Gogledd Cymru yn awgrymu bod y cynllun gosod gataiau yn y Rhyl, ynghyd â nifer o fesurau eraill i leihau troseddu, yn gweithio. Mae hynny'n wir am gynllun ward Castleland yn y Barri yn etholaeth fy nghyd-Aelod, Jane Hutt. O ganlyniad i osod y gataiau, amcangyfrifir bod gostyngiad o 58 y cant mewn bwrgheriaethau tai. Yn Wrecsam,

Wrexham, the alley gates provided in Caia Park are credited with contributing to the way in which the estate has been able to turn itself around.

So alleygating is working, and I welcome the support that it has been given in Wales by the Minister, Edwina Hart. However, it is high time that my constituents were able to see these benefits. I have lobbied the Minister a lot on this, and I am grateful for the opportunity to do so again today.

In Cardiff, the policy, mainly for open-plan estates, is to close off many of the gullies. That is fine as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. In the Vale of Glamorgan, the community safety partnership is beginning to recognise the significant impact that alleygating can have on levels of crime and nuisance behaviour. I welcome the fact that, in the Vale of Glamorgan, they are considering rolling out the scheme to the St Augustines ward of Penarth, where they plan to install alley gates as part of the renewal area, paid for by Assembly funding.

However, that does not go far enough, which is why I want to use the short debate to call for two specific measures. The first is for the Welsh Assembly Government, in consultation with Cardiff council and the community safety partnership, to consider a feasibility study into alleygating in Cardiff South. The study would seek to identify priority areas, in line with levels of reported crime and official crime statistics. It would identify areas in Cardiff South with high levels of robbery, domestic burglary and vehicle crime as a priority area for alleygating, while other areas that have problems with fly-tipping, dog-fouling and graffiti would appear lower down the list. From this study, those areas identified as a priority would then be fully consulted on whether they would like an alleygating scheme. All residents, community groups, the police, emergency services and public utilities should be consulted. That is essential as evidence shows that alleygating schemes, in part, are only successful when they enjoy the full support of residents.

credir bod y gataiau a ddarparwyd ym Mharc Caea wedi cyfrannu at y ffordd y mae'r ystad wedi llwyddo i weddnewid ei hun.

Felly, mae gosod gataiau yn gweithio, a chroesawaf y gefnogaeth a gafodd yng Nghymru gan y Gweinidog, Edwina Hart. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hen bryd i'm hetholwyr i weld y buddiannau hyn. Yr wyf wedi llobio'r Gweinidog droeon am hyn, ac yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi'r cyfle i wneud hynny eto heddiw.

Yng Nghaerdydd y polisi, ar gyfer ystadau agored yn bennaf, yw cau cynifer â phosibl o'r lonydd. Mae hynny'n iawn, ond nid yw'n mynd yn ddigon pell. Ym Mro Morgannwg mae'r bartneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol yn dechrau cydnabod yr effaith sylweddol y gall gosod gataiau ei chael ar lefelau troseddu ac ymddygiad niwsans. Croesawaf y ffaith, ym Mro Morgannwg, eu bod yn ystyried cyflwyno'r cynllun yn ward Awstin Sant ym Mhenarth, lle maent yn bwriadu gosod gataiau fel rhan o'r gwaith o adnewyddu'r ardal sy'n cael ei ariannu gan arian o'r Cynulliad.

Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n mynd yn ddigon pell, a dyna pam yr wyf am ddefnyddio'r ddadl fer i alw am ddau fesur penodol. Y cyntaf yw bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, drwy ymgynghori â chyngor Caerdydd a'r bartneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol, yn ystyried astudiaeth ddichonolrwydd o osod gataiau yn Ne Caerdydd. Byddai'r astudiaeth yn ceisio nodi'r ardaloedd i'w blaenoriaethu, yn unol â lefelau'r troseddu a gofnodwyd a'r ystadegau troseddau swyddogol. Byddai'n nodi ardaloedd yn Ne Caerdydd lle mae lefelau uchel o ladrata, bwrgleriaeth ddomestig a throseddau'n ymwneud â cherbydau fel ardaloedd blaenoriaeth ar gyfer gosod gataiau, a byddai ardaloedd eraill lle mae problemau'n ymwneud â thaflu sbwriel yn anghyfreithlon, baw cŵn a graffiti yn cael blaenoriaeth is. O'r astudiaeth hon, byddai ymgynghori wedyn â'r ardaloedd hynny a nodwyd fel ardaloedd blaenoriaeth i weld a fyddent am gael cynllun gosod gataiau. Dylid ymgynghori â'r holl drigolion, grwpiau cymunedol, yr heddlu, gwasanaethau brys a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae hynny'n

hanfodol gan fod tystiolaeth yn dangos, yn rhannol, mai dim ond gyda chefnogaeth lwyr y trigolion y mae cynlluniau gosod gataiau yn llwyddo.

My second call is for the Welsh Assembly Government to consider allocating a specific funding stream for alleygating, perhaps as part of the crime-fighting fund. That would enable local groups such as neighbourhood watch, residents associations, Communities First and community safety partnerships to access full or part funding towards an alleygating scheme in a specific area.

Those two measures, if taken forward, would have a significant effect in rolling out this successful scheme in my constituency. I finish my contribution by making clear that alleygating cuts grime, by preventing fly-tipping and stopping graffiti, and cuts crime, by reducing burglary and the fear of crime. My constituency of Cardiff South and Penarth has yet to see the full benefits of alleygating. In my opinion, we cannot wait any longer. [*Applause.*]

Ann Jones: Thank you for talking on this important topic. You referred to Rhyl West, and alleygating is only one visible element in a range of initiatives pursued in Rhyl West and the aim is not to displace crime from one street to another, but to change attitudes and the image of the community. Once communities can see that the police and public authorities make those efforts to tackle that problem, then they respond, because alley gates cut down on more than crime, vandalism and nuisance behaviour; fitting gates enables residents to reclaim back alleys.

They reclaim their alleys in many ways. First, you will see a plant pot placed there, then a bench and then children will play there again. Everyone knows that they are safe now because the alleys are gated off from undesirables, who want to make them no-go areas. You are right to say that the recorded crime figures in Rhyl West have decreased. In fact, they have significantly decreased

Mae fy ail alwad yn alwad ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ystyried dyrannu ffrwd gyllido benodol ar gyfer gosod gataiau, efallai fel rhan o'r gronfa atal troseddu. Byddai hynny'n galluogi grwpiau lleol, megis gwarchod y gymdogaeth, cymdeithasau trigolion, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a phartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, i gael mynediad llawn neu rannol i gyllid ar gyfer cynllun gosod gataiau mewn ardal benodol.

Câi'r ddau fesur hyn, pe caent eu cyflwyno, effaith sylweddol o ran cyflwyno'r cynllun hwn yn llwyddiannus yn fy etholaeth. Terfynaf fy nghyfraniad drwy nodi'n glir bod gosod gataiau yn lleihau budreddi, drwy rwystro pobl rhag taflu sbwriel yn anghyfreithlon ac atal graffiti, ac yn lleihau troseddu, drwy leihau bwrgheriaeth ac ofn troseddu. Mae fy etholaeth i, sef De Caerdydd a Phenarth, eto i elwa o fanteision llawn gosod gataiau. Yn fy marn i, ni allwn aros yn hwy. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

Ann Jones: Diolch ichi am siarad am y pwnc pwysig hwn. Cyfeirich at Orllewin y Rhyl. Un elfen weladwy yn unig o blith amrywiaeth o fentrau a gaiff eu defnyddio yng Ngorllewin y Rhyl yw gosod gataiau, a'r nod yw newid agweddau a delwedd y gymuned yn hytrach na cheisio symud troseddu o stryd i stryd. Pan fydd cymunedau'n gweld bod yr heddlu ac awdurdodau cyhoeddus yn gwneud yr ymdrechion hynny i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem honno, yna maent yn ymateb, gan fod gosod gataiau yn lleihau mwy na throseddu, fandaliaeth a niwsans; mae gosod gataiau yn galluogi trigolion i adennill lonydd cefn.

Maent yn adennill eu lonydd cefn mewn sawl ffordd. I ddechrau, fe welwch blanhigyn wedi ei osod yno, yna mainc ac yna bydd plant yn dechrau chwarae yno eto. Gŵyr pawb eu bod yn ddiogel bellach gan fod gataiau ar y lonydd cefn i rwystro pobl annymunol, sydd am eu gwneud yn ardaloedd na ellir eu defnyddio. Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod nifer y troseddau wedi eu cofnodi yng Ngorllewin y

since the alley gates were installed as part of the pilot scheme, for which I thank the Minister. Therefore, we look forward to seeing more of these gates installed in other areas and I support your call today.

Jenny Randerson: I thank Lorraine for allowing me to speak and for bringing this topic before us. She is right to say that it has been a tremendous success in Liverpool. I know that the council there is very proud of its success. However, I understand that it has not been a success in all areas of Wales, and there have been some problems in Barry in some cases. Therefore, it has to be part of an holistic approach and I agree with what Ann has said—in order for each project to work, this scheme must have the support and buy-in of everyone.

The council has A Cleaner Cardiff policy that it hopes to roll out. It is undertaking a feasibility study referred to by Lorraine at the moment. As you know, the council has gone ahead with this in Ely and Caerau. It is expensive and, following this year and next year's funding settlement, it will badly need funding from the Welsh Assembly Government if we are to go ahead with this, not only in Cardiff South, but also, I hope, in Cardiff Central.

Owen John Thomas: I thank Lorraine for the opportunity to speak on this matter. I have had several complaints from areas such as Llanrhymney and Tremorfa where there are narrow gullies. As you know, if you put a gate across those gullies, you can just step over the front garden walls on either side of them and carry on. Children meet there sometimes during their school lunch hours, sometimes in the evening, and they can stay there until midnight. They throw things and go into people's gardens, and cause chaos. People have to sit in their homes, knowing that around 20 young men or women are in the gully behind their house causing trouble. I hope that the authorities can get together and that the Assembly can take a lead on this to bring it to an end.

5.20 p.m.

Rhyl wedi gostwng. Yn wir, maent wedi gostwng yn sylweddol ers i'r gataiau gael eu gosod ar lonydd cefn fel rhan o'r cynllun peilot, a diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am hynny. Felly, edrychwn ymlaen at weld mwy o'r gataiau hyn yn cael eu gosod mewn ardaloedd eraill, a chefnogaf eich galwad heddiw.

Jenny Randerson: Diolch i Lorraine am ganiatáu imi siarad ac am gyflwyno'r pwnc hwn. Mae'n iawn dweud bod hyn wedi bod yn llwyddiant mawr yn Lerpwl. Gwn fod y cyngor yno yn falch iawn o'i lwyddiant. Fodd bynnag, deallaf na fu'n llwyddiant ym mhob rhan o Gymru, a chafwyd rhai problemau yn y Barri mewn rhai achosion. Felly, rhaid iddo fod yn rhan o ddull cyfannol, a chytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedodd Ann—er mwyn i bob prosiect lwyddo, rhaid i'r cynllun hwn gael cefnogaeth gan bawb a chael ei dderbyn gan bawb.

Mae gan y cyngor bolisi 'Cleaner Cardiff' y mae'n gobeithio ei gyflwyno. Mae'n cynnal astudiaeth ddichonolrwydd ar hyn o bryd fel y cyfeiriodd Lorraine. Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r cyngor wedi cyflwyno hyn yn Nhrelái a Chaerau. Mae'n ddrud, ac yn dilyn setliad cyllido eleni a'r flwyddyn nesaf, bydd angen mawr arno am arian gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru os ydym i fwrw ymlaen â hyn, nid yn unig yn Ne Caerdydd ond hefyd, gobeithio, yng Nghanol Caerdydd.

Owen John Thomas: Diolch i Lorraine am y cyfle i siarad ar y mater hwn. Yr wyf wedi cael nifer o gwynion o ardaloedd fel Llanrhymni a Thremorfa, lle mae cwteri cul. Fel y gwyddoch, os rhowch gât ar draws y cwteri hynny, gallwch gamu'n rhwydd dros waliau gerddi blaen y naill ochr iddynt a mynd yn eich blaen. Mae plant yn cwrdd yno weithiau yn ystod awr ginio'r ysgol, weithiau gyda'r nosau, a gallant aros yno tan hanner nos. Byddant yn taflu pethau ac yn mynd i erddi pobl, ac yn creu anhrefn. Rhaid i bobl eistedd yn eu cartrefi, gan wybod bod tuag 20 o ddynion neu ferched ifanc yn y gwter y tu ôl i'w cartref yn creu trafferth. Gobeithio y gall yr awdurdodau ddod ynghyd ac y gall y Cynulliad arwain ar hyn i ddod â'r arfer i ben.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I also thank Lorraine for bringing this important debate forward, but I have to say to Owen John that the Welsh Assembly Government has taken a lead on this. Some time ago, I asked officials to canvass interest in Wales in piloting alleygating projects. I was aware of how successful schemes had been in the north of England in reducing crime and disorder, and I wanted to find out whether they could be used to similar effect in Wales. We chose five projects, and Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan were two areas that benefited, each receiving £50,000 from the Welsh Assembly Government. Lorraine has outlined the benefits of alleygating. It restricts access to the rear of people's homes to prevent crime, while allowing access to householders, service personnel and the emergency services.

Installing specifically designed lockable gates in strategic positions in alleys has significantly reduced the number of burglaries. The gates prevent alleys from being used as rat-runs, which allow thieves and other offenders to escape arrest and, most importantly, they reduce people's fear of crime and make them feel more secure in their own homes. They feel better off. Alley gates have also had a very positive impact on the built environment in enhancing people's pride in an area. I think that it was Ann who mentioned the plant pot followed by the bench; that is a good indication of the restoration of pride. It also reduces the amount of litter, which is a benefit for us all, and prevents alleys from being used for drinking and drug-taking, which is also very important.

The installation of the gates has reduced the numbers of reported incidents of anti-social behaviour, and has significantly reduced people's fear of crime in those areas where the gates have been installed. As was said by some parents on one estate, I think in north Wales, where gates had been installed, they can now let their children play in the lane safe in the knowledge that they are safe and

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Yr wyf fi hefyd yn diolch i Lorraine am gyflwyno'r ddadl bwysig hon. Ond rhaid imi ddweud wrth Owen John fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi arwain ar hyn. Beth amser yn ôl, gofynnais i swyddogion geisio darganfod faint o ddiddordeb fyddai yng Nghymru mewn cynnal peilot o brosiectau gosod gataiau. Yr oeddwn yn ymwybodol bod cynlluniau yng ngogledd Lloegr wedi llwyddo i leihau troseddu ac anhrefn, ac yr oeddwn am gael gwybod a fyddai'n bosibl eu defnyddio i gael yr un effaith yng Nghymru. Dewiswyd pum prosiect, ac yr oedd Caerdydd a Bro Morgannwg yn ddwy o'r ardaloedd a gafodd fudd ohonynt, a'r ddwy yn cael £50,000 gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae Lorraine wedi amlinellu manteision gosod gataiau. Mae'n cyfyngu mynediad i gefn tai pobl er mwyn atal troseddau, gan ganiatau mynediad i berchnogion tai, pobl y gwasanaethau a'r gwasanaethau brys.

Mae gosod gataiau, wedi eu dylunio'n benodol ac y gellir eu cloi, mewn mannau strategol ar lonydd cefn wedi lleihau nifer y bwrgheriaethau'n sylweddol. Mae'r gataiau'n rhwystro lonydd cefn rhag cael eu defnyddio fel llwybrau llygod mawr, sy'n galluogi lladron a throseddwyr eraill i ddianc, ac yn bennaf, maent yn lleihau ofn pobl o droseddu ac yn eu helpu i deimlo'n fwy diogel yn eu cartrefi eu hunain. Maent yn teimlo'n well eu byd. Mae gataiau lonydd cefn hefyd wedi cael effaith gadarnhaol iawn ar yr amgylchedd adeiledig gan wella balchder pobl yn yr ardal. Credaf mai Ann a soniodd am y planhigyn ac yna'r fainc; mae hynny'n enghraifft dda o adennill balchder. Mae hefyd yn lleihau sbwriel, sydd o fudd i bob un ohonom, ac yn rhwystro lonydd cefn rhag cael eu defnyddio ar gyfer yfed a chymryd cyffuriau, sydd hefyd yn bwysig iawn.

Mae gosod gataiau wedi lleihau nifer yr achosion o ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol sy'n cael eu cofnodi, ac wedi lleihau'n sylweddol ofn troseddu yn yr ardaloedd hynny lle mae gataiau wedi eu gosod. Fel y dywedodd rhai rhieni ar un ystâd yn y gogledd, mi gredaf, lle yr oedd gataiau wedi eu gosod, gallant bellach adael i'w plant chwarae yn y lôn gan wybod eu bod yn

not at risk from dangerous debris. That is an important point. When we talk about young people, we often talk about the lack of opportunity for young people to play, and it is important to create play opportunities for them in a safe environment.

The alleygating project has proved to be so successful that the Vale of Glamorgan community safety partnership is using Assembly and Home Office funding to install more gates. This is an excellent example. The Vale of Glamorgan's alleygating project was named the best community initiative at the annual Association for Public Service Excellence awards. The awards attracted more than 500 entries from 200 organisations across the country, and the Vale fought off stiff competition to secure that success. I congratulate the Vale of Glamorgan partnership on its commitment to rolling out alleygating across the borough. In doing so, I am sure that it is helping to give people peace of mind.

Turning to a new provision that might also be useful, a gating Order in the provisions of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 will allow local authorities newer powers that are easier to implement to deal with alleys affected by anti-social behaviour. A gating Order will restrict the public right of way on minor highways, and the intention is to provide a means of obtaining a statutory authority for gates in a more straightforward and timely way, and I think that that will certainly help community safety partnerships. We hope that those provisions will come in next summer.

As a Government, we are committed to dealing with anti-social behaviour and to improving the quality of life in local communities. Alleygating projects have been shown to work, and community safety partnerships in Wales know that they have an effective tool to use to combat crime and disorder. It is important that community safety partnerships are encouraged to look at the resources given to them to take forward these alleygating projects.

ddiogel ac nad ydynt yn wynebu risg sbwriel peryglus. Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig. Wrth siarad am bobl ifanc, byddwn yn aml yn siarad am y diffyg cyfle sydd i bobl ifanc chwarae, ac mae'n bwysig creu cyfleoedd iddynt chwarae mewn amgylchedd diogel.

Mae'r prosiect gosod gatiau wedi bod mor llwyddiannus fel bod partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol Bro Morgannwg yn defnyddio cyllid gan y Cynulliad a'r Swyddfa Gartref i osod mwy o gatiau. Mae hon yn enghraifft ardderchog. Cafodd prosiect gosod gatiau Bro Morgannwg ei enwi'n fenter gymunedol orau yng ngwobrau blynyddol Cymdeithas Rhagoriaeth Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Cyflwynwyd 500 o enwebiadau ar gyfer y gwobrau gan 200 o sefydliadau o bob cwr o'r wlad, a daeth y Fro i'r brig i sicrhau'r llwyddiant hwnnw. Llongyfarchiadau i bartneriaeth Bro Morgannwg ar ei hymrwymiad i ddarparu cynllun gosod gatiau ledled y fwrdeistref. Wrth wneud hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr ei fod yn helpu rhoi tawelwch meddwl i bobl.

I droi at ddarpariaeth newydd a allai hefyd fod yn ddefnyddiol, bydd Gorchymyn gosod gatiau yn narpariaethau'r Ddeddf Cymdogaethau ac Amgylchedd Glân 2005 yn rhoi pwerau newydd i awdurdodau sy'n haws eu gweithredu er mwyn mynd i'r afael â lonydd cefn sy'n dioddef oherwydd ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Bydd Gorchymyn gosod gatiau yn cyfyngu hawliau tramwy cyhoeddus ar isffyrdd, a'r bwriad yw darparu modd o gael awdurdod statudol ar gyfer gatiau mewn ffordd symlach a mwy amserol, a chredaf y bydd hynny'n sicr yn helpu partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol. Gobeithiwn weld cyflwyno'r darpariaethau hynny yr haf nesaf.

Fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym wedi ymrwmo i ymdrin ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a gwella ansawdd bywyd mewn cymunedau lleol. Mae tystiolaeth fod prosiectau gosod gatiau yn gweithio, a gŵyr partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol yng Nghymru fod ganddynt arf effeithiol i'w ddefnyddio yn y frwydr yn erbyn troseddau ac anhrefn. Mae'n bwysig annog partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol i edrych ar yr adnoddau a roddir iddynt i ddatblygu'r prosiectau gosod gatiau hyn.

You referred to financial issues, Jenny, but local authorities have to prioritise how they spend their money. Everyone is involved in community safety partnerships, and so it is important that they also prioritise. If alleygating makes citizens feel happier, they should look at the budget.

Lorraine asked me specifically about cash and other issues, which I will look at. We tend to put the money through the community safety partnerships, but I am always happy to look at issues as they arise in this particular area. It is important that we remember that our investment in alleygating policies has been money well spent. Even though Jenny alluded to a problem in Barry, I believe that it related to only one street. There is bound to be a problem somewhere, where people are not happy about it, but you have to look at the wider point that was made.

Communities have to be involved in the decision, and should have the opportunity to say what they want. It is important that they see projects undertaken elsewhere to realise what a difference alleygating makes. It is not only an issue about back lanes; there are also issues regarding gullies—because of their design—in a number of estates across Wales, which must also be dealt with. It is important for me that the citizen feels more secure. Alleygating is helping our crime statistics, and is creating a better built environment for people to live in.

Therefore, I welcome the opportunity to speak in this debate, and I assure you that I will come back on the points raised by Members.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Cyfeiriec at faterion ariannol, Jenny, ond rhaid i awdurdodau lleol flaenoriaethu'r ffordd y maent yn gwario'u harian. Mae pawb yn rhan o bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, felly, mae'n bwysig eu bod hwythau hefyd yn blaenoriaethu. Os yw gosod gataiau yn helpu dinasyddion i deimlo'n hapusach, dylent edrych ar y gyllideb.

Yr oedd Lorraine yn holi'n benodol ynglŷn ag arian a materion eraill, a byddaf yn edrych arnynt. Yr ydym yn dueddol o roi arian drwy'r partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, ond yr wyf bob amser yn fodlon edrych ar faterion wrth iddynt godi yn y maes arbennig hwn. Mae'n bwysig inni gofio bod ein buddsoddiad yn y polisiau gosod gataiau yn golygu gwario arian yn ddoeth. Er bod Jenny wedi cyfeirio at broblem yn y Barri, credaf mai mewn perthynas ag un stryd yn unig yr oedd hynny. Mae problem yn siŵr o godi rywle, lle nad yw pobl yn fodlon, ond rhaid edrych ar y pwynt ehangach a wnaed.

Rhaid i gymunedau fod yn rhan o'r penderfyniad, a dylent gael y cyfle i ddweud eu barn. Mae'n bwysig iddynt weld prosiectau mewn mannau eraill er mwyn sylweddoli'r gwahaniaeth a ddaw yn sgîl gosod gataiau. Nid problem lonydd cefn yn unig ydyw; mae yna broblemau hefyd yn ymwneud â chwteri—oherwydd eu cynllun—mewn nifer o ystadau ledled Cymru, a rhaid ymdrin â'r rhain hefyd. Mae'n bwysig imi fod y dinesydd yn teimlo'n fwy diogel. Mae gosod gataiau yn helpu gyda'n hystadegau troseddau, ac yn creu amgylchedd adeiledig gwell i bobl fyw ynddo.

Felly, croesawaf y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon, a rhoddaf sicrwydd ichi y byddaf yn ymateb i'r pwyntiau a godwyd gan yr Aelodau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.26 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.26 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, 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)