



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

**Dydd Mawrth, 24 Ionawr 2006
Tuesday, 24 January 2006**

**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.*

**Ethol Aelodau i'r Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio (2) 2006-1
Election of Members to Planning Decision Committee (2) 2006-1**

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

the National Assembly resolves:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn penderfynu:

1. that a committee, to be known as Planning Decision Committee (2) 2006-1, be established in accordance with Standing Order No. 17 of the Assembly to discharge those functions of the Assembly in respect of the matters identified in the schedule to this motion which are indicated in respect of each matter in that schedule and that the Assembly's functions in those respects be delegated to that committee.

1. bod pwyllgor, i'w adnabod fel Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio (2) 2006-1, yn cael ei sefydlu, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17 y Cynulliad, i gyflawni swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad yng nghyswllt y materion y cyfeirir atynt yn yr atodlen i'r cynnig hwn ac a nodir yng nghyswllt pob mater yn yr atodlen honno a bod swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad yng nghyswllt y rheini'n cael eu dirprwyo i'r pwyllgor hwnnw.

2. that the members of that committee be: Carwyn Jones, Lorraine Barrett, Glyn Davies and Mick Bates.

2. mai aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw fydd: Carwyn Jones, Lorraine Barrett, Glyn Davies a Mick Bates.

3. that the committee shall cease to exist when the Chair of the committee signs the decision letter in accordance with Standing Order No. 17.16 or on 24 February 2006, whichever is the earlier.

3. bod y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod pan fydd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn llofnodi'r llythyr penderfynu yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.16 neu ar 24 Chwefror 2006, pa un bynnag a fydd gyntaf.

4. that if the committee shall cease to exist without the Chair having signed a decision letter in respect of the matter identified in the schedule to this motion then, in that event, the functions identified in paragraph 1 above are, in relation to such matter, delegated to the First Minister.

4. os bydd y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod heb i'r Cadeirydd lofnodi llythyr penderfynu mewn perthynas â'r mater a nodir yn yr atodlen i'r cynnig hwn, yna, yn yr achos hwnnw, dirprwyir y swyddogaethau a nodir ym mharagraff 1 uchod, yng nghyswllt mater o'r fath, i'r Prif Weinidog.

Schedule

Atodlen

Called-in planning application by Mrs R.C. Sullivan for residential development on land formerly known as the Botanical Beer Bottling Store, east of The Paddocks, Aberaman, Aberdare.

Cais cynllunio a alwyd i mewn—cais gan Mrs R.C. Sullivan ar gyfer datblygiad preswyl ar dir a adweinid gynt yn Botanical Beer Bottling Store, i'r dwyrain o The Paddocks, Aberaman, Aberdâr.

Application No. 04/1749

Rhify cais: 04/1749

The Pontypool and Blaenavon (Phase 1) Railway Order for the Transfer to the Pontypool and Blaenavon Railway Company

Gorchymyn Rheilffordd Pont-y-pŵl a Blaenafon (Cam 1) ar gyfer trosglwyddo i gwmni Rheilffordd Pont-y-pŵl a Blaenafon (1983) Cyf

(1983) Ltd of the statutory powers to maintain and operate the existing railway in the borough of Torfaen, and make other provisions as to the railway. (NDM2774) *y pwerau statudol i gynnal a gweithredu'r rheilffordd bresennol ym mwrdeistref Tor-faen a gwneud darpariaethau eraill gyda golwg ar y rheilffordd. (NDM2774)*

*Cynnig (NDM2774): O blaid 36, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2774): For 36, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Ethol Aelodau i'r Pwyllgor ar Seilwaith y Rheilffyrdd a Gwella Gwasanaethau i Deithwyr
Election of Members to the Committee on Rail Infrastructure and Improved Passenger Services

Motion (NDM2773): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2773): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 8.4, elects the following Members to its *Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4, yn ethol yr Aelodau canlynol i'w Bwyllgor ar Seilwaith y Rheilffyrdd a*

Committee on Rail Infrastructure and Improved Passenger Services: *Gwella Gwasanaethau i Deithwyr:*

Leighton Andrews (Labour), Rosemary Butler (Labour), Carl Sargeant (Labour), Janet Davies (Plaid Cymru), Lisa Francis (Conservative), Eleanor Burnham (Liberal Democrat) and elects John Marek (Independent) to chair the committee.

Leighton Andrews (Llafur), Rosemary Butler (Llafur), Carl Sargeant (Llafur), Janet Davies (Plaid Cymru), Lisa Francis (y Blaid Geidwadol), Eleanor Burnham (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol), ac yn ethol John Marek (Annibynnol) i gadeirio'r pwyllgor.

Amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt. Delete everything after '(Liberal Democrat)' and replace with:

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt. Dileu popeth ar ôl '(Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol)' ac yn ei le rhoi:

and John Marek (Forward Wales), and notes that the committee shall elect its own Chair.

a John Marek (Cymru Ymlaen), ac yn nodi y bydd y pwyllgor yn ethol ei Gadeirydd ei hun.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 8.4, elects the following Members to its Committee on Rail Infrastructure and Improved Passenger Services:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4 yn ethol yr Aelodau canlynol i'w Bwyllgor ar Seilwaith y Rheilffyrdd a Gwella Gwasanaethau i Deithwyr:

Leighton Andrews (Labour), Rosemary Butler (Labour), Carl Sargeant (Labour), Janet Davies (Plaid Cymru), Lisa Francis (Conservative), Eleanor Burnham (Liberal Democrat) and elects John Marek (Independent) to chair the committee. (NDM2773)

Leighton Andrews (Llafur), Rosemary Butler (Llafur), Carl Sargeant (Llafur), Janet Davies (Plaid Cymru), Lisa Francis (Y Blaid Geidwadol), Eleanor Burnham (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol), ac yn ethol John Marek (Annibynnol) i gadeirio'r pwyllgor. (NDM2773)

I propose amendment 1 in my name. Delete everything after '(Liberal Democrat)' and replace with:

Cynigiau welliant 1 yn fy enw i. Dileu popeth ar ôl '(Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol)' ac yn ei le rhoi:

and John Marek (Forward Wales), and notes that the committee shall elect its own Chair.

a John Marek (Cymru Ymlaen), ac yn nodi y bydd y pwyllgor yn ethol ei Gadeirydd ei hun.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 33, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 4.
Amendment 1: For 33, Abstain 0, Against 4.*

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

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
German, Michael

Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

Motion NDM2773 as amended:

Cynnig NDM2773 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 8.4, elects the following Members to its Committee on Rail Infrastructure and Improved Passenger Services:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.4, yn ethol yr Aelodau canlynol i'w Bwyllgor ar Seilwaith y Rheilffyrdd a Gwella Gwasanaethau i Deithwyr:

Leighton Andrews (Labour), Rosemary Butler (Labour), Carl Sargeant (Labour), Janet Davies (Plaid Cymru), Lisa Francis (Conservative), Eleanor Burnham (Liberal Democrat), and John Marek (Forward Wales), and notes that the committee shall elect its own Chair.

Leighton Andrews (Llafur), Rosemary Butler (Llafur), Carl Sargeant (Llafur), Janet Davies (Plaid Cymru), Lisa Francis (Y Blaid Geidwadol), Eleanor Burnham (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol), a John Marek (Cymru Ymlaen), ac yn nodi y bydd y pwyllgor yn ethol ei Gadeirydd ei hun.

*Cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 38, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
 Amended motion: For 38, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn

Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd.
 Amended motion carried.*

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Oriau Trwyddedu Tafarndai Pub Licensing Hours

Q1 Carl Sargeant: What discussions has the First Minister had with UK Government Ministers over the change in pub licensing hours? OAQ1152(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): I have not held any discussions with UK Ministers. Alcohol licensing is not devolved to the National Assembly. However, Cardiff County Council is one of the 10 licensing authorities that will be helping to monitor and evaluate the new scheme. That exercise will run until May 2006.

Carl Sargeant: North Wales Police reported a fall in the number of violent incidents in Flintshire over the festive season—violent crime in public places dropped by 16 per cent between 1 December 2005 and 5 January

C1 Carl Sargeant: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cynnal gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â'r newid i oriau trwyddedu tafarndai? OAQ1152(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Nid wyf wedi cynnal dim trafodaethau gyda Gweinidogion y DU. Nid yw trwyddedu alcohol wedi'i ddatganoli i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, mae Cyngor Sir Caerdydd yn un o'r 10 awdurdod trwyddedu a fydd yn helpu i fonitro a gwerthuso'r cynllun newydd. Bydd yr ymarferiad hwnnw'n parhau tan fis Mai 2006.

Carl Sargeant: Adroddodd Heddlu Gogledd Cymru fod gostyngiad yn nifer yr achosion treisgar yn sir y Fflint dros y Nadolig—gostyngodd nifer y troseddau treisgar mewn manau cyhoeddus 16 y cant rhwng 1 Rhagfyr

2006, compared with the same period last year. I thank North Wales Police for increasing their high-visibility policing, their use of mounted police, and for their striking poster campaign over the Christmas period. Would you agree that the fears of an increase in alcohol-related crime following the changes in licensing hours were unfounded?

The First Minister: That appears to be what the facts demonstrate. Changes in licensing laws, despite the fears expressed, have come in with a whimper rather than a bang, and we are all very grateful for that. That does not mean, however, that alcohol-related problems do not remain a major issue for society; I am sure that we would all agree with that.

David Lloyd: A ydych yn credu y bydd y newidiadau hyn yn helpu i ostwng lefelau goryfed?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid dyna'r bwriad. Y bwriad, os wyf yn deall y rhesymeg dros wneud y newidiadau hyn, oedd osgoi sefyllfa lle'r oedd pawb yn gadael y dafarn neu'r clwb nos ar yr un pryd, gan ymladd dros bwy a oedd wedi archebu tacsî, ac yn y blaen. Dyna lle gwelir y llwyddiant yr oedd Carl Sargeant yn cyfeirio ato o ran Heddlu Gogledd Cymru; credaf y byddai heddluoedd eraill ar draws Cymru yn dweud bod yr un peth wedi digwydd yn eu hardaloedd hwy. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb gwreiddiol, nid yw hynny'n golygu bod goryfed wedi dod i ben, ac na fydd yn gymaint o broblem i gymdeithas. Y broblem fawr yn awr yw bod pobl yn yfed llawer—poteli o win neu ganiau cwrw y maent wedi'u prynu yn yr archfarchnad—cyn mynd allan i'r dafarn. Yna, yr hyn y maent yn ei wneud yn y dafarn neu'r clwb nos yw ychwanegu at y poteli gwin neu'r chwech o ganiau cwrw y maent wedi'u hyfed cyn gadael y tŷ. Dyna'r broblem fawr newydd y mae pawb yn cyfeirio ati, gan fod cymaint o wahaniaeth yn y pris yr ydych yn ei dalu yn yr *off-licence* o'i gymharu â'r pris mewn tafarn neu glwb nos.

2005 a 5 Ionawr 2006, o'i gymharu â'r un cyfnod y llynedd. Diolchaf i Heddlu Gogledd Cymru am sicrhau bod mwy o blismona amlwg, am ddefnyddio heddlu ar gefn ceffylau ac am eu hymgyrch posteri trawiadol dros gyfnod y Nadolig. A fyddech yn cytuno bod y pryderu y byddai cynnydd mewn troseddau sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol yn sgîl y newidiadau yn yr oriau trwyddedu yn ddi-sail?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n ymddangos mai hynny a ddangosir gan y ffeithiau. Er gwaethaf yr ofnau a fynegwyd, ychydig iawn o gynnwrf a fu yn sgîl y newidiadau i'r cyfreithiau trwyddedu, ac yr ydym i gyd yn ddiolchgar dros ben am hynny. Nid yw hynny, fodd bynnag, yn golygu nad yw problemau sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol yn dal i fod yn broblemau mawr i gymdeithas; yr wyf yn sicr y byddem i gyd yn cytuno â hynny.

David Lloyd: Do you believe that these changes will help to bring about a decrease in binge drinking?

The First Minister: That was not the intention. The intention, if I understand the rationale behind these changes, was to avoid a situation in which everyone left the pub or nightclub at the same time and fought over who had ordered a taxi, and so on. That is where you can see the success referred to by Carl Sargeant in relation to North Wales Police; I believe that other forces across Wales would say that the same was true of their areas. As I said in my original answer, that does not mean an end to binge drinking, or that it will be less of a problem for society. The big problem now is that people drink a lot—bottles of wine or cans of beer that they have bought in supermarkets—before going out to the pub. What they then do in the pub or nightclub is top up the bottles of wine or six-packs that they drank before leaving the house. That is the new big problem that people are talking about, as there is so much difference between the price that you pay in the off-licence and the price in a pub or nightclub.

Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yng Nghanol De Cymru
Public Services in South Wales Central

Q2 David Melding: Will the First Minister make a statement on how Welsh Assembly Government policies are enhancing public services in South Wales Central? OAQ1146(FM)

C2 David Melding: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am sut y mae polisiau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ1146(FM)

The First Minister: Our capital investment will be renewing our public services across South Wales Central. On 12 January, for example, Brian Gibbons, the Minister for Health and Social Services, laid the foundation stone of the new £36 million Ysbyty Cwm Rhondda in Llwynypia. This is part of our three-year, £800 million investment in new health buildings and equipment throughout Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd ein buddsoddiad cyfalaf yn adnewyddu ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ledled Canol De Cymru. Ar 12 Ionawr, er enghraifft, gosododd Brian Gibbons, y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, y garreg sylfaen ar gyfer adeilad newydd Ysbyty Cwm Rhondda yn Llwynypia, ysbyty gwerth £36 miliwn. Mae hyn yn rhan o'n buddsoddiad tair blynedd, gwerth £800 miliwn, mewn adeiladau ac offer iechyd newydd ledled Cymru.

David Melding: I remain concerned about the lack of provision for non-cancer-related lymphoedema services. I have raised this issue over several years, but several constituents of mine still do not receive an effective service. This is a most troublesome condition, but it can be alleviated with suitable therapy.

David Melding: Yr wyf yn dal i bryderu ynghylch y diffyg darpariaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau lymffedema nad yw'n gysylltiedig â chanser. Yr wyf wedi codi'r mater hwn ers sawl blwyddyn, ond nid yw llawer o'm hetholwyr yn cael gwasanaeth effeithiol o hyd. Mae'r cyflwr hwn yn drafferthus iawn, ond mae modd ei drin gyda therapi priodol.

The First Minister: I do not have a detailed response to give to you today, but I undertake to ask Brian Gibbons to look into the matter and respond to you in detail. As regards the problem of lymphoedema, most of the emphasis has been put on cancer-related lymphoedema, and this was covered in the cancer services co-ordinating group report in October 2004. On non-cancer-related lymphoedema, I am not aware of such a study. However, I will make sure that Brian Gibbons responds to you in detail.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf ymateb manwl i'w roi i chi heddiw, ond yr wyf yn addo gofyn i Brian Gibbons ymchwilio i'r mater ac ymateb i chi'n fanwl. O ran y broblem gyda lymffedema, rhoddwyd y rhan fwyaf o'r pwyslais ar lymffedema sy'n gysylltiedig â chanser, ac ymdriniwyd â hyn yn adroddiad y grŵp cydlynu gwasanaethau canser ym mis Hydref 2004. Ynghylch lymffedema nad yw'n gysylltiedig â chanser, ni wn am astudiaeth o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, sicrhaf fod Brian Gibbons yn ymateb i chi'n fanwl.

Jenny Randerson: I am sure that you would agree that local government is vital to the delivery of good public services. A number of previously ring-fenced grants have been rolled into the local government settlement for next year, including, for example, the £14 million Supporting People grant. This is now part of the core settlement. Do you accept that this process of rolling grants into the core makes the local government settlement increase of 5.1 per cent look artificially high?

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno bod llywodraeth leol yn hollbwysig ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus da. Mae nifer o grantiau a oedd yn cael eu clustnodi o'r blaen wedi cael eu trosglwyddo i'r setliad llywodraeth leol ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, gan gynnwys, er enghraifft, y grant Cefnogi Pobl gwerth £14 miliwn. Mae hyn bellach yn rhan o'r setliad craidd. A ydych yn derbyn bod y broses hon o drosglwyddo grantiau i'r setliad craidd yn rhoi gwedd artiffisial o uchel i'r

Do you share my disappointment that Cardiff, our capital city, has once again received the lowest increase, at 3.7 per cent? Do you agree that Cardiff, along with several other councils, is finding it difficult to find the £14 million Supporting People money in its core grant?

The First Minister: How to run local government and the degree of freedom that you give it by providing a bulk sum and telling it to make its own allocations because it is a democratically elected body, in the same way as we are, is a philosophical point. You will never get the answer right when trying to decide how much you should provide in hypothecated and unhypothecated grants. Frequently, we start off with an hypothecated grant in order to establish a service. Subsequently, this becomes mainstreamed, and it is then up to the local authority how much to increase the service or not to increase it. As you say, Supporting People, following the Treasury changes that were made a couple of years ago, has been a difficult area. I entirely understand that position.

As regards the Cardiff settlement, you were part of the administration that determined to proceed with rebanding, and you can never foretell the effects of rebanding.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): On local government finance, councils across Wales have each year had to face the harsh reality of public service cuts or massive rises in council tax, or a combination of the two, under Labour. Council tax has gone up by more than 86 per cent under Labour, which means an additional £425 for an average household. This bears particularly hard on those on fixed incomes. I am thinking particularly about pensioners, because the council tax increase has far outstripped the increase in pensions. This was not the case under the last Conservative Government. What are you proposing to do to try to take care of these pensioners, given the concern expressed in relation to the draft budget and which was partly addressed in the revised budget?

cynnydd o 5.1 y cant yn y setliad llywodraeth leol? A ydych yn rhannu fy siom bod Caerdydd, ein prifddinas, unwaith eto wedi derbyn y cynnydd isaf, sef 3.7 y cant? A ydych yn cytuno bod Caerdydd, ynghyd â sawl cyngor arall, yn ei chael yn anodd dod o hyd i'r £14 miliwn o arian Cefnogi Pobl yn ei grant craidd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae sut i redeg llywodraeth leol a faint o ryddid a roddwch iddynt drwy roi swmp o arian a dweud wrthynt am ddyrannu'r arian eu hunain am eu bod yn gyrff a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd, yn yr un modd ag yr ydym ninnau, yn bwynt athronyddol. Ni lwyddwch fyth i gael yr ateb cywir wrth geisio penderfynu faint y dylech ei ddarparu o ran grantiau wedi'u clustnodi a heb eu clustnodi. Yn aml, byddwn yn dechrau gyda grant wedi'i glustnodi er mwyn sefydlu gwasanaeth. Wedyn, caiff ei brif ffrydio, ac yna'r awdurdod lleol sydd i benderfynu o faint y dylid cynyddu'r gwasanaeth neu beidio. Fel y dywedwch, mae Cefnogi Pobl, ar ôl y newidiadau a wnaethpwyd gan y Trysorlys ryw ddwy flynedd yn ôl, wedi bod yn faes anodd. Yr wyf yn deall y sefyllfa honno'n llwyr.

O ran setliad Caerdydd, yr oeddech yn rhan o'r weinyddiaeth a benderfynodd fwrw ymlaen â'r ailfandio, ac ni allwch fyth ragweld effeithiau ailfandio.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Ynghylch arian llywodraeth leol, mae cynghorau ledled Cymru, bob blwyddyn, wedi gorfod wynebu'r gwir realiti o ran toriadau mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus neu godiadau anferth yn y dreth gyngor, neu gyfuniad o'r ddau, dan drefn y blaid Lafur. Mae'r dreth gyngor wedi codi mwy nag 86 y cant dan drefn y blaid Lafur, sy'n golygu £425 ychwanegol i bob aelwyd ar gyfartaledd. Mae hyn yn arbennig o drwm ar y rhai sydd ar incwm sefydlog. Yr wyf yn meddwl yn benodol am bensiynwyr, oherwydd bod y cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor yn llawer mwy na'r cynnydd mewn pensiynau. Nid felly yr oedd dan drefn y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf. Beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud i geisio gofalu am y pensiynwyr hyn, o gofio'r pryder a fynegwyd o ran y gyllideb ddrafft, ac y rhoddwyd sylw iddo'n rhannol yn y gyllideb ddiwygiedig?

The First Minister: I accept everything that you say about the difficulties faced by people on fixed incomes, particularly those who may have a largish house and who will have seen their council tax increase by more than their pensions. This puts a squeeze on the fixed-income pension, on which they may depend. The record shows clearly that, since devolution and since we took over responsibilities, the band D council tax differential, by which band D is substantially lower than it is in England, has widened considerably. I think that band D was 19 per cent lower in Wales than it was in England, but I now think that it is 24 per cent lower. So, we have done a lot to protect council tax payers from the effects to which you referred.

2.10 p.m.

Nick Bourne: I note the comparison made, but it just illustrates how high council tax is in England, and how it has outstripped pension increases there also. I accept that. On your point about people in large houses, in Blaenau Gwent, council tax has increased 14 per cent in two of the last six years, 13 per cent in another two of the last six years, and nearly 10 per cent in the other two years. We are not just talking about those who live in large houses; I was specifically talking about pensioners and, across the piece, pensions have not kept pace with the increase in council tax. I asked specifically what you were going to do about pensioners, given the concern expressed this year, and only partly addressed, for legal reasons, in the revision of the draft budget.

The First Minister: You say that you accept that we have done a lot to protect people by keeping the level of band D increases well below that in England, but that is not what the Conservatives did when they were in power. In the last year for which the Conservatives were in power, William Hague levied an additional council tax increase. Everyone in Wales had to face an 18 per cent increase precisely because he wanted to reduce the gap between Wales and England. Everyone will be looking not at what Conservatives say now, but at what they did

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn derbyn popeth a ddywedwch am yr anawsterau sy'n wynebu pobl ar incwm sefydlog, yn enwedig y rhai a all fod â thŷ eithaf mawr ac a fydd wedi gweld eu treth gyngor yn cynyddu mwy na'u pensiynau. Mae hyn yn pwysu ar y pensiwn incwm sefydlog y gallant fod yn dibynnu arno. Mae'r hyn sydd wedi'i gofnodi yn dangos yn glir, ers datganoli ac ers inni ysgwyddo cyfrifoldebau, fod y gwahaniaeth yn nhrefth gyngor band D, ac mae band D yn sylweddol is nag y mae yn Lloegr, wedi cynyddu cryn dipyn. Yr wyf yn credu bod band D 19 y cant yn is yng Nghymru nag a oedd yn Lloegr, ond yr wyf yn credu'n awr ei fod 24 y cant yn is. Felly, yr ydym wedi gwneud llawer i warchod trethdalwyr rhag yr effeithiau y cyfeiriasoch atynt.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn nodi'r gymhariaeth a wnaethpwyd, ond dangos y mae hynny pa mor uchel yw'r dreth gyngor yn Lloegr, a sut y mae wedi cynyddu mwy na'r cynnydd mewn pensiynau yno hefyd. Derbyniaf hynny. Ynghylch eich pwynt am bobl mewn tai mawr, ym Mlaenau Gwent, mae'r dreth gyngor wedi cynyddu 14 y cant yn ystod dwy o'r chwe blynedd diwethaf, 13 y cant yn ystod dwy flynedd arall o'r chwe blynedd diwethaf, a bron 10 y cant yn y ddwy flynedd arall. Nid dim ond sôn am y bobl sy'n byw mewn tai mawr yr ydym; yr oeddwn yn siarad yn benodol am bensynwyr ac, yn gyffredinol, nid yw pensiynau wedi cynyddu ochr yn ochr â'r cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor. Gofynnais yn benodol beth yr oeddech am ei wneud ynghylch pensiynwyr, o gofio'r pryder a fynegwyd eleni, ac na roddwyd sylw iddo ond yn rhannol, am resymau cyfreithiol, wrth ddiwygio'r gyllideb ddrafft.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn dweud eich bod yn derbyn ein bod wedi gwneud llawer i warchod pobl drwy gadw lefel cynnydd band D yn is nag yn Lloegr, ond nid dyna'r hyn a wnaeth y Ceidwadwyr pan oeddent hwy mewn grym. Yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym, cyflwynodd William Hague gynnydd ychwanegol yn y dreth gyngor. Bu'n rhaid i bawb yng Nghymru wynebu cynnydd o 18 y cant oherwydd ei fod am leihau'r bwll rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. Nid ar yr hyn y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei ddweud yn awr y bydd pawb yn edrych ond yr hyn a wnaethant

the last time they were in power, and they increased council tax sharply because they thought that it was too low, compared with the level in England. They made sure that something was done about that, and did not give a damn whether those affected were pensioners, people in good jobs, or people on the margins of society—everyone had to pay that 18 per cent increase, which was not far off double the increase in England.

Nick Bourne: I have two points. First, I did not say that you had moved to protect people in band D; you were certainly forced to give a small amount of relief to pensioners who had gone up more than one band. That is all that you have done. I did not say that you had protected people—quite the reverse; I said that you had not protected pensioners. The people of Wales will be interested not in what happened 10 years ago—or more, by the time of the next general election—but in what you are doing in power. Year after year, council tax has increased well above the rate of inflation and the increase in pensions. I ask again, for the third time, as there has been no answer to my question or any mention of what you are doing for pensioners, what you are doing for those on fixed incomes, specifically pensioners, to shield them against these massive increases.

The First Minister: I think that people are extremely interested if there is a distinction between what the Conservatives did when they were last in power in Wales. Under William Hague, there was an 18 per cent increase to reduce the gap between the level of council tax in Wales and that in England. It is very material that we have increased that gap, so the level is much lower in Wales, including for pensioners. Everyone benefits from that, whereas, when the Conservatives were in power, pensioners, like everyone else, had to pay an increase that was much higher in Wales than in England. That is what Conservatives do when they are in office. What they say when they are in opposition is an entirely different thing.

y tro diwethaf yr oeddent mewn grym. Bryd hynny, bu iddynt gynyddu'r dreth gyngor yn sylweddol am eu bod yn meddwl ei bod yn rhy isel, o'i chymharu â'r lefel yn Lloegr. Gwnaethant yn siŵr fod rhywbeth yn cael ei wneud ynghylch hynny, ac nid oeddent yn malio dim ai ar bensynwyr, pobl mewn swyddi da, ynteu pobl ar ymylon cymdeithas yr effeithid—yr oedd yn rhaid i bawb dalu'r cynnydd o 18 y cant, nad oedd fawr llai na dwbl y cynnydd yn Lloegr.

Nick Bourne: Mae gennyf ddau bwynt. Yn gyntaf, ni ddywedais eich bod wedi gweithredu er mwyn gwarchod pobl ym mand D; cawsoch, yn sicr, eich gorfodi i roi rhywfaint o gymorth gyda'r dreth i bensynwyr a oedd wedi codi mwy nag un band. Dyna'r cwbl yr ydych wedi'i wneud. Ni ddywedais eich bod wedi gwarchod pobl—i'r gwrthwyneb yn llwyr; dywedais nad oeddech wedi gwarchod pensynwyr. Nid yr hyn a ddigwyddodd 10 mlynedd yn ôl—neu fwy, erbyn amser yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf—ond yr hyn a wnewch tra ydych mewn grym, a fydd o ddiddordeb i bobl Cymru. Flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, mae'r dreth gyngor wedi cynyddu mwy o lawer na chyfradd chwyddiant a'r cynnydd mewn pensiynau. Gofynnaf eto, am y trydydd tro, gan nad atebwyd fy nghwestiwn ac nad ydych wedi sôn dim am yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud dros bensynwyr, beth yr ydych yn ei wneud dros y rhai sydd ar incwm sefydlog, yn enwedig pensynwyr, er mwyn eu gwarchod rhag y cynnydd sylweddol hwn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn credu bod gan bobl ddiddordeb mawr mewn gweld a oes gwahaniaeth rhwng yr hyn a wnaeth y Ceidwadwyr y tro diwethaf yr oeddent mewn grym yng Nghymru. Dan arweiniad William Hague, cafwyd 18 y cant o gynnydd er mwyn lleihau'r bwlch rhwng lefel y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr. Mae'n berthnasol dros ben ein bod wedi cynyddu'r bwlch hwnnw, fel bod y lefel yng Nghymru yn llawer is, gan gynnwys i bensynwyr. Mae pawb yn elwa o hynny, ond pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym, yr oedd yn rhaid i bensynwyr, fel pawb arall, dalu cynnydd a oedd yn llawer uwch yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr. Dyna beth y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei wneud pan fyddant mewn grym. Mae'r hyn a ddywedant pan fyddant yn wrthblaid yn gwbl wahanol.

Polisiâu Ynni Energy Policies

Q3 Jocelyn Davies: What recent discussions has the First Minister held with UK Government Ministers regarding energy policies? OAQ1136(FM)

The First Minister: I hold regular discussions with UK Government Ministers on a range of issues, including energy policy. The last particular discussion on energy policy was between Andrew Davies and Mike O'Brien, the previous Minister of State for Energy, in March of last year.

Jocelyn Davies: What are your views on the news that the nuclear industry is urging Ministers to bypass public involvement in local planning inquiries on any new reactors by discussing safety, security and the environmental impact behind closed doors only?

The First Minister: That is a somewhat partial view of the consultation exercise that was commenced yesterday and announced by Malcolm Wicks, the current Minister of State for Energy. On top of the 2003 White Paper on energy, this is an attempt by the UK Government to undertake an accelerated consultation exercise over three months. I understand that Malcolm Wicks will come to Wales in February to discuss this matter with stakeholders in the industry, and will be looking at what has happened since 2003. Clearly, energy shortages have increased, as have concerns over the Kyoto carbon-reduction targets. Whether that would indicate any change of policy likely to affect Wales is another matter, but that is a matter for the consultation exercise over the whole of the three months, and in particular the Welsh part of it and the visit by Malcolm Wicks to Wales next month.

Lisa Francis: The Westminster Select Committee on Welsh Affairs is conducting an inquiry into Wales's energy policy, focusing particularly on the costs and effectiveness of wind turbines. It is possible that that committee will use a three-year-old Wales Tourist Board report as evidence. In the interests of accuracy, are you concerned,

C3 Jocelyn Davies: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cynnal yn ddiweddar gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â pholisiâu ynni? OAQ1136(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cynnal trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch amrywiol faterion, gan gynnwys polisi ynni. Cynhaliwyd y drafodaeth benodol ddiwethaf ynghylch polisiâu ynni rhwng Andrew Davies a Mike O'Brien, y cyn Weinidog Gwladol dros Ynni, ym mis Mawrth y llynedd.

Jocelyn Davies: Beth yw eich barn am y newyddion bod y diwydiant niwclear yn annog y Gweinidogion i osgoi cyfranogaeth y cyhoedd mewn ymchwiliadau cynllunio lleol i unrhyw adweithyddion newydd drwy drafod diogelwch, diogeledd a'r effaith amgylcheddol y tu ôl i ddrysau caeedig yn unig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n farn annheg braidd am yr ymgynghoriad a ddechreuwyd ddoe ac a gyhoeddwyd gan Malcolm Wicks, y Gweinidog Gwladol presennol dros Ynni. Yn ogystal â Phapur Gwyn 2003 ar ynni, mae hyn yn ymgais gan Lywodraeth y DU i gyflymu'r ymgynghoriad a'i gynnal dros dri mis. Yr wyf yn cael ar ddeall y bydd Malcolm Wicks yn dod i Gymru ym mis Chwefror i drafod y mater hwn gyda rhanddeiliaid yn y diwydiant, ac y bydd yn edrych ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd ers 2003. Yn amlwg, mae ynni'n prinhaus, a'r pryderon yn cynyddu ynghylch targedau lleihau carbon Kyoto. Mater arall yw a fydd hynny'n dangos unrhyw newid yn y polisi sy'n debygol o effeithio ar Gymru, ond mater i'r ymgynghoriad dros y cyfnod llawn o dri mis yw hynny, ac yn benodol, y rhan ohono sy'n ymwneud â Chymru ac ymweliad Malcolm Wicks â Chymru fis nesaf.

Lisa Francis: Mae Pwyllgor Dethol San Steffan ar Faterion Cymreig yn cynnal ymchwiliad i bolisi ynni Cymru, gan ganolbwyntio'n bennaf ar y costau sydd ynghlwm wrth dyrbinau gwynt a'u heffeithiolrwydd. Mae'n ddigon posibl y bydd y pwyllgor yn defnyddio adroddiad gan y bwrdd croeso, sy'n dair blwydd oed bellach, fel tystiolaeth. O ran cywirdeb y wybodaeth, a

as I am, that that report could be misleading? Those who gave their opinions at that time about the visual impact of wind turbines on the landscape and on tourism had never had occasion to see a massive windfarm development in Wales, such as that at Cefn Croes in Ceredigion. Do you not think it important that your Government gives salient and factual evidence to such a committee?

The First Minister: There was a bit of the old ‘When did you stop beating your wife?’ about that question, Lisa; perhaps you could ask your questions in a slightly more neutral fashion. Clearly, carbon-emission targets are important, and windfarms form part of any attempt to reach the carbon-emission targets set at Kyoto. If you want to say ‘I am against windfarms’, that is fine; just say it. The obscurity of your point will not help your cause very much. We must accept that all known forms of energy generation have some negative impact on the environment; it does not matter what it is. Put simply, you have to compare the impacts on the environment of the different technologies and get the right energy mix. It will never be all windfarms, all coal, all nuclear or all gas. What is the mix and what is the negative impact on the environment of the total package? That is what you need to be looking at.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): This morning, your Minister for energy declared a previously unseen enthusiasm for nuclear power. He is now saying that he wants Wales to continue producing nuclear power, although, bizarrely, he is also saying that he continues to be anti-nuclear. For the sake of clarity, could you inform us of your Government’s real position on nuclear power in Wales?

The First Minister: It is as set out in the energy route-map. From the investment proposals that we were already aware of, we made it clear that we did not see a need for new nuclear capacity in Wales. However, we have always said that the position regarding the Wylfa power station and the Anglesey Aluminium smelter at Holyhead may be an exception to that, for specific localised reasons.

ydych chi, fel finnau, yn poeni y gallai'r adroddiad fod yn gamarweiniol? Nid oedd y rhai a leisiodd farn ar y pryd am effaith weledol tyrbinau gwynt ar y tirlun ac ar dwristiaeth wedi gweld datblygiad fferm wynt enfawr yng Nghymru, fel yr hyn sydd yng Nghefn Croes yng Ngheredigion. Onid ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig i'ch Llywodraeth gyflwyno tystiolaeth ystyrllon a ffeithiol i bwyllgor o'r fath?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ai cwestiwn i geisio fy maglu oedd hwnnw, Lisa? Efallai yr hoffech ailofyn y cwestiwn mewn modd ychydig yn fwy niwtral. Yn amlwg, mae targedau gollyngiadau carbon yn bwysig, ac mae ffermydd gwynt yn rhan o'r ymdrech i geisio cyrraedd y targedau gollyngiadau carbon a osodwyd yn Kyoto. Os ydych am ddatgan, ‘Yr wyf yn gwrthwynebu ffermydd gwynt’, popeth yn iawn; dywedwch hynny. Ni fydd amwysedd eich pwynt yn helpu rhyw lawer ar eich dadl. Rhaid inni dderbyn bod pob dull hysbys o gynhyrchu ynni'n cael rhywfaint o effaith negyddol ar yr amgylchedd; ni waeth beth ydyw. Yn syml, rhaid ichi gymharu effeithiau'r gwahanol dechnolegau ar yr amgylchedd er mwyn cael y cymysgedd cywir o ynni. Nid ffermydd gwynt yn unig, glo yn unig, niwclear yn unig na nwy yn unig yw'r ateb. Beth yw'r cymysgedd gorau a beth fydd yr effeithiau negyddol ar yr amgylchedd yn sgîl hynny? Ar hynny y dylech ganolbwyntio.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Y bore yma, datgelodd eich Gweinidog dros ynni, yn hollol annisgwyl, ei fod yn frwdfrydig iawn dros ynni niwclear. Mae'n datgan bellach ei fod am weld Cymru'n parhau i gynhyrchu pŵer niwclear, er ei fod yn dweud hefyd, yn rhyfedd ddigon, ei fod yn wrth-niwclear o hyd. Er mwyn bod yn glir, a allwch chi ddweud wrthym beth yw gwir safbwynt y Llywodraeth ar bŵer niwclear yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n union fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y map llwybr ynni. Gyda golwg ar y cynigion buddsoddi yr oeddem eisoes yn ymwybodol ohonynt, nodwyd yn glir gennym nad oeddem yn gweld angen am orsaf niwclear newydd yng Nghymru. Serch hynny, yr ydym wedi dweud drwy'r amser y gallai'r sefyllfa o ran gorsaf bŵer yr Wylfa a ffwrnais fwyndoddi Anglesey Aluminium yng Nghaergybi fod yn eithriad, am resymau lleol arbennig.

Michael German: Well, that is reasonably clear.

Schedules 5 and 7 to the Government of Wales Bill omit energy, but several amendments to the Bill specify that energy be included in the areas that should be devolved to Wales, including that area that is already not devolved to us. If those amendments are carried, could you tell us your priorities for energy policy in Wales?

The First Minister: You are confusing the transfer of responsibility for the whole of energy policy, which has not been devolved in Scotland or in Wales, with the transfer of responsibility for planning consent for medium and large-sized power stations—clauses 36 and 37, if I recall correctly. We have asked for that and we are continuing to negotiate on it, though it is nowhere near as sweeping a change. Our energy policy is as set out in the route-map. If you look at the proposals before you in terms of gas-fired power stations in Newport and Milford Haven, around the new liquefied natural gas plant, in terms of the existing new investment in gas and coal renewables, the need for experiments in further renewables, such as biomass, and so forth, you will see that there is no need for nuclear power—with the one exception that I mentioned earlier, which we are willing to look at for localised reasons.

Michael German: Energy policy needs to be fully devolved so that you can control all those levers. Scotland has the right to say that it does not want any nuclear power, and that commitment is contained in the Scotland Act 1998. In your view, should those sorts of powers be made available to the National Assembly for Wales, should they form part of the Bill and should they be seen as part of those amendments?

The First Minister: We may have to disagree on this. I will have to get advice from my civil servants. I can only repeat what I said, as this is my understanding. Energy policy is not devolved to Scotland any more than it is to Wales.

Michael German: Wel, mae hynny'n weddol glir.

Mae Atodlenni 5 a 7 Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru'n hepgor ynni, ond mae amryw o welliannau i'r Mesur yn datgan y dylai ynni gael ei gynnwys yn y meysydd a ddatganolir i Gymru, gan gynnwys y maes hwnnw sydd heb ei ddatganoli inni eisoes. Os derbynnir y gwelliannau hynny, a allwch ddweud beth fydd eich blaenoriaethau o ran polisi ynni yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn drysu rhwng trosglwyddo cyfrifoldebau dros y polisi ynni cyfan, sydd heb ei ddatganoli yng Nghymru nac ychwaith yn yr Alban, a throsglwyddo cyfrifoldebau dros ganiatâd cynllunio ar gyfer gorsafoedd pŵer o faint canolig a mawr—cymalau 36 a 37 os cofiaf yn iawn. Yr ydym wedi gofyn am hynny ac yr ydym yn dal i negodi arno, ond nid yw'n newid mor sylweddol â hynny. Gweler ein polisi ynni yn y map llwybr. Os edrychwch ar y ceisiadau sydd ger eich bron o ran y gorsafoedd pŵer nwy yng Nghasnewydd ac Aberdaugleddau, yng nghyffiniau'r orsaf nwy naturiol hylifol newydd, o ran y buddsoddiad newydd cyfredol mewn nwy a glo adnewyddadwy, yr angen i gynnal arbrofion ar ragor o adnoddau adnewyddadwy, megis bio-màs ac yn y blaen, gwelwch nad oes angen pŵer niwclear—heblaw'r eithriad y soniais amdano'n gynharach, yr ydym yn barod i'w ystyried am resymau lleol.

Michael German: Rhaid datganoli polisi ynni'n llwyr fel y gallwch reoli'r holl ffactorau hyn. Mae gan yr Alban hawl i ddweud nad yw am gael pŵer niwclear, ac mae'r ymrwymiad hwnnw i'w weld yn Neddf yr Alban 1998. Yn eich barn chi, a ddylai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol feddu ar y mathau hynny o bwerau, a ddylent fod yn rhan o'r Mesur ac a ddylent gael eu gweld fel rhan o'r gwelliannau hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bosibl y bydd rhaid inni anghytuno ar hyn. Bydd rhaid imi ofyn am gyngor gan fy ngweision sifil. Ni allaf ond ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedais, oherwydd felly yr wyf yn deall y mater. Nid yw polisi ynni wedi'i ddatganoli i'r Alban i fwy o raddau nag i Gymru.

2.20 p.m.

What the Scots have is control going back to 1947 because electricity was always devolved to the old Scottish Office. They have control over planning issues relating to medium and large-sized power stations, which we do not have. That is why we have asked for the transfer of the powers under sections 36 and 37 of the Electricity Act 1989, which is what Scotland has and we do not have. We have said in the energy route-map what we think a Welsh energy policy should be, and we think that it is a sensible policy. That is how we intend to use our powers in order to try to bring about the right energy mix to solve the problems that we are seeing, whether they relate to fuel poverty, Kyoto targets, and a whole range of issues, or whether they relate to the health of our industry during a period of high energy prices.

Yr hyn sydd gan yr Albanwyr yw rheolaeth ers 1947 oherwydd bod trydan wedi'i ddatganoli drwy'r amser i hen Swyddfa'r Alban. Mae ganddynt reolaeth dros faterion cynllunio mewn perthynas â gorsafoedd pŵer o faint canolig a mawr, rheolaeth nad yw gennym ni. Dyna paham yr ydym wedi gofyn am drosglwyddo'r pwerau dan adran 36 a 37 Deddf Trydan 1989, sef yr hyn sydd gan yr Alban ond nid gennym ni. Datgelwyd yn y map llwybr ynni ein gweledigaeth am bolisi ynni i Gymru, ac yr ydym o'r farn bod hwn yn bolisi synhwyrol. Dyna sut y bwriadwn ddefnyddio'n pwerau er mwyn canfod y cymysgedd ynni cywir i ddatrys y problemau a welwn, boed hynny mewn perthynas â thlodi tanwydd, targedau Kyoto neu amrywiol faterion eraill, neu boed yn ymwneud ag iechyd ein diwydiant yn ystod cyfnod o brisiau ynni uchel.

Y Cyfnod Sylfaen The Foundation Phase

Q4 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on the foundation phase? OAQ1137(FM)

C4 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y cyfnod sylfaen? OAQ1137(FM)

The First Minister: The foundation phase is a distinct curriculum for three to seven-year-olds, which is currently being piloted in 41 settings across Wales. The pilot schemes are being fully evaluated and the lessons learned will be reflected in the statutory requirements, which will roll out to all schools and funded non-maintained settings from September 2008.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cyfnod sylfaen yn gwricwlwm unigryw ar gyfer plant rhwng tair a saith oed, sy'n cael ei dreialu mewn 41 lleoliad ledled Cymru ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r cynlluniau peilot hyn yn cael eu gwerthuso'n fanwl ac fe adlewyrchir y gwersi a ddysgir yn y gofynion statudol a gaiff eu cyflwyno yn yr holl ysgolion a lleoliadau nas cynhelir ond sy'n derbyn cyllid o fis Medi 2008.

Janet Ryder: The recent assessment of the pilot schemes has clearly shown that the true success of the foundation phase is only delivered through the quality of the professionally qualified teaching staff. It is the quality of the professional teacher that delivers the benefits of the foundation phase. Will you give a guarantee that as you roll out that pilot scheme across the whole of Wales, you will deliver it through qualified teaching staff?

Janet Ryder: Dangoswyd yn glir yn yr asesiad diweddar o'r cynlluniau peilot mai'r gwir reswm dros lwyddiant y cyfnod sylfaen yw safon y staff dysgu proffesiynol cymwysedig. Safon yr athro neu'r athrawes sy'n sicrhau bod manteision yn y cyfnod sylfaen. A wnewch roi sicrwydd inni, wrth ichi gyflwyno'r cynllun peilot drwy Gymru gyfan, y byddwch yn ei gyflawni drwy staff dysgu cymwysedig?

The First Minister: Qualified staff are critical to it. I agree with you on that. However, I am not clear on whether that is strictly teaching staff, or teaching staff, nursery nurses and others. We may disagree on that. Are you saying that only qualified teaching staff were revealed to be key, or was it qualified staff including nursery nurses, which is as I understand it? However, I am quite happy to look into that in more detail and write to you if I am wrong. I certainly agree that training, quality and the qualifications of the staff involved in Flying Start—sorry, I mean the foundation phase, although Flying Start is linked to it—is absolutely critical.

Irene James: Will you work with the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to ensure that teachers and other staff are kept informed of developments, and kept aware of the timetable for implementation and how it relates to them in terms of training and working arrangements? Will you also join with me in welcoming the support from teachers in Islwyn for the foundation phase, the Minister's commitment to its implementation and the joint effort underway to ensure the greatest breadth of opportunity for our youngest pupils in Wales?

The First Minister: Indeed. The provision in schools from the age of four onwards, in the foundation phase from the age of three and in Flying Start up to the age of three has to be integrated. We must ensure that Flying Start works well and then we have to ensure that the foundation phase from the ages of three to seven works well and integrates the nursery provision through into the infants and junior school provision. It will only work on that basis.

Peter Black: Having visited some schools that are doing work to prepare for the foundation phase, the need for qualified staff is imperative. The level of qualification is clearly a matter for discussion, but there will be a huge cost to implementing this foundation phase across Wales. I know that some local authorities are getting concerned that some of the cost will fall onto them and

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae staff cymwysedig yn hanfodol. Yr wyf yn cytuno â chi ar y pwynt hwnnw. Serch hynny, nid wyf yn hollol siŵr ai sôn yr ydych am staff dysgu'n unig ynteu a ydych yn cynnwys staff dysgu, nyrsys meithrin ac eraill. Mae'n ddigon posibl y byddem yn anghytuno ar hynny. A ydych yn dadlau mai'r unig ffactor allweddol oedd y staff dysgu cymwysedig, neu a ydych yn derbyn bod nyrsys meithrin hefyd yn staff cymwysedig, sef fy safbwynt i? Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn ddigon parod i ymchwilio i hyn yn fanylach ac ysgrifennaf atoch os wyf wedi gwneud camsyniad. Yr wyf yn cytuno'n sicr fod hyfforddiant, safon a chymwysterau'r staff sydd ynghlwm wrth Dechrau'n Deg—mae'n flin gennyf, y cyfnod sylfaen yr oeddwn yn ei olygu, er bod Dechrau'n Deg yn gysylltiedig ag ef—yn hollol hanfodol.

Irene James: A wnewch weithio gyda'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i sicrhau bod athrawon a staff eraill yn cael gwybod am y datblygiadau diweddaraf, yr amserlen ar gyfer gweithredu a sut y mae hyn yn berthnasol iddynt hwy o ran hyfforddiant a threfniadau gweithio? A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu cefnogaeth athrawon yn Islwyn i'r cyfnod sylfaen, ymrwymiad y Gweinidog i'w roi ar waith a'r ymdrech ar y cyd sydd ar y gweill i sicrhau bod ein disgyblion ifancaf yng Nghymru'n cael y cyfleoedd ehangaf posibl?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Mae'n rhaid integreiddio'r ddarpariaeth mewn ysgolion o bedair oed ymlaen, yn y cyfnod sylfaen o dair oed i fyny ac yn Dechrau'n Deg hyd at dair oed. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod Dechrau'n Deg yn gweithio'n dda, yna fod y cyfnod sylfaen rhwng tair oed a saith oed yn gweithio'n effeithiol ac yn integreiddio'r ddarpariaeth feithrin â darpariaeth dosbarthiadau babanod ac ysgolion plant iau. Oni wneir hyn, ni fydd yn llwyddiannus.

Peter Black: Ar ôl ymweld â rhai ysgolion sy'n paratoi ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen, mae'n amlwg bod rhaid cael staff cymwysedig. Mae lefel y cymhwyster yn amlwg yn fater i'w drafod, ond bydd costau anferth ynghlwm wrth roi'r cyfnod sylfaen ar waith ledled Cymru. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod rhai awdurdodau lleol yn poeni y byddant hwy'n gorfod ysgwyddo cyfran o'r gost ac na fydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn

that the Welsh Assembly Government will not pick up the full tab for implementing the foundation phase. Can you give an assurance that when this is introduced, your Government will ensure that it puts enough money in to meet the full cost of rolling it out across Wales?

The First Minister: Yes, but we are not going to have a discussion about budgets in the Chamber today. That would be quite improper. However, that must be the principle—that roll-out implies budget commitment. Clearly, well-qualified staff have to be in place and they have to have been trained, and in Welsh, where Welsh provision is required. An audit of indoor and outdoor accommodation has to be undertaken along with the transition arrangements between the maintained and non-maintained sector and between foundation phase and key stage 2, as I was saying a second or two ago. Those are the main recommendations of the report and they must be pushed forward between now and September 2008.

talur pris yn llawn ar gyfer gweithredu'r cyfnod sylfaen. A allwch dawelu ein meddyliau, pan gaiff hyn ei gyflwyno, y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn sicrhau y bydd digon o arian ar gael ar gyfer ei gyflwyno drwy Gymru benbaladr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallaf, ond nid ydym am gael trafodaeth am gyllidebau yn y Siambur heddiw. Byddai hynny'n hollol amhriodol. Serch hynny, rhaid glynau at yr egwyddor honno—sef bod cyflwyno'r cynllun yn mynd i olygu ymrwymiad cyllidebol. Yn amlwg, rhaid cael staff cymwysedig o safon mewn swyddi ac mae'n rhaid eu hyfforddi, a hynny drwy gyfrwng yr iaith Gymraeg lle y bo angen cynnig darpariaeth Gymraeg. Rhaid cynnal archwiliad o'r cyfleusterau dan do a'r tu allan, yn ogystal â'r trefniadau trosglwyddo rhwng y sector a gynhelir a'r sector nas cynhelir a rhwng y cyfnod sylfaen a chyfnod allweddol 2, fel y soniais eiliad neu ddwy yn ôl. Y rheini yw prif argymhellion yr adroddiad a rhaid bwrw ati i'w gweithredu rhwng hyn a mis Medi 2008.

Polisiâu Cynhwysiant yn Ysgolion Cymru Inclusion Policies in Welsh Schools

Q5 Laura Anne Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on inclusion policies in Welsh schools? OAQ1141(FM)

The First Minister: I am fully committed to moving the inclusion agenda forward. The Assembly Government is currently developing an inclusion policy and performance framework for Wales that considers the needs of all children and young people with additional learning needs. We have consulted on guidance for inclusion and pupil support.

Laura Anne Jones: In light of special units being closed down in Wales, what are we doing for those of school age who have severe physical and mental disabilities? Inclusion in the mainstream is just not a viable option in some cases. What is your policy on that, and are you providing extra funding to set up fully adapted special education units on school sites, or are you keeping some special schools open for these people?

C5 Laura Anne Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am bolisiâu cynhwysiant yn ysgolion Cymru? OAQ1141(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn hollol ymrwymedig i symud yr agenda cynhwysiant yn ei blaen. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn llunio polisi cynhwysiant a fframwaith perfformiad i Gymru sy'n ystyried anghenion pob plentyn a pherson ifanc sydd ag anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Yr ydym wedi ymgynghori ynghylch y canllawiau ar gyfer cynhwysiant a chymorth i ddisgyblion.

Laura Anne Jones: O gofio bod unedau arbennig yn cael eu cau yng Nghymru, pa gymorth a roddwn i blant oedran ysgol sydd ag anableddau corfforol a meddyliol difrifol? Mewn rhai achosion, nid yw eu cynnwys yn y brif ffrwd yn ddewis ymarferol. Beth yw eich polisi ar hynny, ac a ydych yn darparu cyllid ychwanegol i sefydlu unedau addysg arbennig, gyda'r holl addasiadau pwrpasol wedi'u gosod, ar safleoedd ysgolion, neu a ydych yn cadw rhai ysgolion arbennig ar agor ar gyfer y disgyblion

hyn?

The First Minister: I must make it clear that there have been no closures of SEN schools in Wales since Jane Davidson became Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, and no closures are currently planned. We believe that there is a judicious mixture of mainstreaming and retaining special provision to be achieved, but we do not intend to close any existing SEN schools.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhaid imi ddatgan ar goedd nad oes dim ysgolion anghenion addysgol arbennig wedi cau yng Nghymru ers i Jane Davidson gymryd yr awenau fel y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, ac nid oes ychwaith dim cynlluniau ar y gweill i gau yr un ysgol anghenion addysgol arbennig. Yr ydym o'r farn bod rhaid cael cymysgedd doeth o brif ffrydio a chynnal darpariaeth arbennig, ond nid yw'n fwriad gennym gau dim un ysgol anghenion addysgol arbennig.

Leanne Wood: Do you agree that the adoption of the selection policy outlined in the English education Bill would be a bad step for children in Wales? Furthermore, do you agree that, if the British nationalist Labour Party's education plans were to be introduced in this country, it would be disastrous for children who are not academic, and would discriminate against children from working-class backgrounds?

Leanne Wood: A ydych yn cytuno y byddai mabwysiadu'r polisi dewis a amlinellir yn y Mesur Addysg yn Lloegr yn gam gwag i blant yng Nghymru? Ar ben hynny, a ydych yn cytuno, pe cyflwynid cynlluniau addysg y Blaid Lafur genedlaetholgar Brydeinig yn y wlad hon, y byddai hynny'n drychinebus i blant nad ydynt yn academiaidd, ac y byddai'n gwahaniaethu yn erbyn plant o gefndiroedd dosbarth gweithiol?

The First Minister: That is not a matter for us to discuss in the Assembly, because it would have no impact whatsoever in Wales. Also, I do not recognise the party to which you refer.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid mater inni ei drafod yn y Cynulliad yw hynny gan na fyddai'n effeithio ar Gymru o gwbl. Nid wyf ychwaith yn adnabod y blaid yr ydych yn cyfeirio ati.

Pasportau Ceffylau Equine Passports

C6 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am basportau ceffylau? OAQ1153(FM)

Q6 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on equine passports? OAQ1153(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Rheoliadau Pasportau Ceffylau (Cymru) 2005 yn mynnu bod gan bob ceffyl, merlyn ac asyn yng Nghymru basport. Rhaid i gyrff sy'n rhoi pasportau ddarparu data i gronfa ddata ceffylau genedlaethol a fydd yn cadw data'n ganolog sy'n nodi maint a gwasgariad daearyddol poblogaeth ceffylau'r Deyrnas Unedig.

The First Minister: The Horse Passports (Wales) Regulations 2005 require all horses, ponies and donkeys in Wales to have a passport. Passport-issuing organisations must supply data to the national equine database, which will provide centrally held information indicating the size and geographic spread of the UK's horse population.

Brynle Williams: I have raised the point several times that horse passports are to safeguard the public. The idea is that all prohibited substances have to be printed on the passport, which prevents them from entering the food chain. Do you not agree, however, that we have an absurd situation in

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf wedi codi'r pwynt droeon fod pasportau ceffylau wedi'u llunio i warchod y cyhoedd. Y syniad yw bod rhaid nodi'r holl sylweddau gwaharddedig ar y pasport, sy'n eu hatal rhag treiddio i'r gadwyn fwyd. Onid ydych yn cytuno, fodd bynnag, ein bod mewn sefyllfa chwerthinllyd gan fod

that we have some 90 passport-issuing authorities, and yet we do not have one national database? Can you tell me, or write to me to tell me, when we can expect to have a national database so that all cross-referencing can be applied to safeguard the public?

The First Minister: You are much more of an expert on this matter than I am, Brynle. However, it is my understanding that there is a national equine database. Although there are many collecting agencies, they must all supply data to the national equine database, which will then provide centrally held information from that single database, indicating the size and geographic spread of the UK's horse, donkey and pony population.

Mick Bates: I hope that your Government is better at controlling the issuing of these passports through the various organisations than it is at controlling the spread of bovine TB, which is growing at 18 per cent a year. As to this measure, it was initially introduced as a health measure, so that traceability could be introduced for horsemeat and with regard to the control of any illegal substances in horses that are slaughtered. What monitoring is your Government undertaking to ensure that this regulation is being enforced and that the public health issue is being taken care of?

The First Minister: I was not aware that TB in cattle was spread by horses, ponies and donkeys. Nor am I aware of whether a horse passport would have any effect on suppressing the increase of TB. I deprecate the implication that governments are in some way responsible for the increase in TB. If an animal disease starts to spread, as TB has been doing, governments are responsible for combating the disease. They are not responsible for the disease, and that was an absolutely unnecessary example of the political name-and-shame game, which does nobody any good.

2.30 p.m.

We have heard—I think that it was in a question from Brynle Williams to Carwyn Jones last week—‘What are you going to do to cull badgers and so forth?’, but Carwyn, perfectly properly, said that the impact of

gennym dros 90 o awdurdodau sy'n cyflwyno pasportau ond nad oes gennym un gronfa ddata genedlaethol? A allwch ddweud wrthyf, ar lafar neu ar bapur, pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl cael cronfa ddata er mwyn gallu croesgyfeirio gwybodaeth er mwyn gwarchod y cyhoedd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn fwy o arbenigwr o lawer ar y mater hwn na fi, Brynle. Serch hynny, yr wyf yn cael ar ddeall fod cronfa ddata ceffylau genedlaethol. Er bod nifer o awdurdodau sy'n casglu gwybodaeth, rhaid iddynt oll gyflwyno data i'r gronfa ddata ceffylau genedlaethol. Yna, bydd y gronfa ddata honno'n darparu gwybodaeth o'r canol yn nodi maint ac amrediad daearyddol poblogaeth ceffylau, asynnod a merlod y DU.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn mawr obeithio y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn well wrth reoli'r gwaith o gyflwyno'r pasportau hyn drwy'r amrywiol sefydliadau nag ydyw wrth reoli twbercwlosis mewn gwartheg, sy'n tyfu ar gyfradd o 18 y cant y flwyddyn. O ran y mesur hwn, fe'i cyflwynwyd yn y lle cyntaf er mwyn olrhain cig ceffylau gyda golwg ar reoli unrhyw sylweddau anghyfreithlon mewn ceffylau sy'n cael eu lladd. Pa gamau monitro y mae eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y rheoliadau hyn yn cael eu gorfodi a bod iechyd y cyhoedd yn cael ei warchod?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oeddwn yn gwybod y gallai TB mewn gwartheg gael ei ledaenu gan geffylau, merlod ac asynnod. Ni wn ychwaith a fyddai pasport ceffyl yn cael effaith ar ffrwyno lledaeniad TB. Yr wyf yn gwaredu rhag yr awgrym bod llywodraethau, rywsut, yn gyfrifol am y cynnydd yn nifer yr achosion o TB. Os yw clefyd ymysg anifeiliaid yn dechrau lledaenu, fel y mae TB, llywodraethau sy'n ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb am fynd i'r afael â'r clefyd. Nid hwy sy'n gyfrifol am y clefyd, ac yr oedd hynny'n enghraifft hollol ddiangen o'r gêm boliticaidd o enwi a chodi cywilydd nad yw'n gwneud dim lles i neb.

Yr ydym wedi clywed—mewn cwestiwn gan Brynle Williams i Carwyn Jones yr wythnos diwethaf, yr wyf yn credu—‘Beth yr ydych am ei wneud i ddifa moch daear ac yn y blaen?’ ac fe atebodd Carwyn Jones, yn gwbl briodol, mai

badger culling is to spread TB even faster than if you do not. Therefore, trying to find the right method to prevent the spread of TB is at the top of our agenda. However, no-one has come up with the right answer in terms of animal health and suppressing the spread of the disease.

effaith difa moch daear yw lledaenu TB yn gyflymach na phe byddid yn peidio â gwneud hynny. Felly, y peth pwysicaf i ni yw ceisio darganfod y dull priodol i atal TB rhag ymledu. Fodd bynnag, nid oes neb wedi cynnig yr ateb iawn o ran iechyd anifeiliaid ac atal y clefyd rhag ymledu.

Gemau'r Gymanwlad Commonwealth Games

Q7 William Graham: Will the First Minister make a statement on the possibilities of a Welsh bid to hold the Commonwealth Games? OAQ1149(FM)

C7 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am bosibiliadau cais gan Gymru i gynnal Gemau'r Gymanwlad? OAQ1149(FM)

The First Minister: We are committed to attracting major sporting events to Wales, and we have been successful in that regard. This always has to be considered in the context of London's successful 2012 Olympic bid and how that might affect the prospects of anywhere in the UK attracting the next big multi-sport festival in 2014.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i ddenu digwyddiadau chwaraeon mawr i Gymru, ac yr ydym wedi bod yn llwyddiannus yn hynny o beth. Rhaid ystyried hyn bob amser yng nghyd-destun y cais llwyddiannus a wnaeth Llundain am gynnal y Gemau Olympaidd yn 2012 ac effaith bosibl hynny ar y gobaith sydd gan unrhyw fan yn y DU i ddenu'r wyl chwaraeon fawr nesaf yn 2014.

William Graham: I remind you that when I asked you in June 2001 about a feasibility study for such a bid, you said that Wales does not possess a range of facilities and that it would be difficult to justify such an investment—I hope that you have changed your mind on that. You said in August 2002 that you were setting up a taskforce to investigate the possibility of a Welsh bid, but nothing seems to have come of that. Do you still believe that Wales lacks the facilities to host such games?

William Graham: Yr wyf yn eich atgoffa ichi ddweud, pan holais chi ym Mehefin 2001 ynghylch astudiaeth ddichonoldeb ar gyfer cais o'r fath, fod amryw o gyfleusterau nad yw Cymru'n meddu arnynt ac mai anodd fyddai cyfiawnhau buddsoddiad o'r fath—yr wyf yn gobeithio eich bod wedi ailfeddwl ynghylch hynny. Dywedasoeh yn Awst 2002 eich bod yn sefydlu tasglu i ymchwilio i'r posibilrwydd o gael cais gan Gymru, ond ni ddaeth dim o hynny, yn ôl pob golwg. A ydych yn dal i gredu bod diffyg cyfleusterau yng Nghymru ar gyfer cynnal chwaraeon o'r fath?

The First Minister: Yes. There is no athletics stadium to form the centrepiece of the Commonwealth Games, which is the major obstacle to any kind of low-cost bid. That was the conclusion of the working party that we set up. It was always conditional. You have to agree that I made it clear that I thought that if London won the bid to host the Olympics in 2012, which no-one expected, it would adversely affect the chances of anywhere in the UK, be it Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland or northern England, landing the next big prize in the multi-sport arena, namely the Commonwealth Games, only two years later.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf. Nid oes stadiwm athletau a allai fod yn ganolbwynt i gemau'r Gymanwlad, a hynny yw'r rhwystr pennaf rhag gwneud unrhyw fath o gais am gost isel. Dyna oedd casgliad y gweithgor a sefydlasom. Yr oedd bob amser yn amodol. Yr ydych yn sicrhau o dderbyn fy mod wedi egluro fy mod o'r farn, ped enillai Llundain wrth wneud cynnig i gynnal y Gemau Olympaidd yn 2012, yn groes i'r disgwyl, y byddai hynny'n amharu ar y gobaith a oedd gan unrhyw le yn y DU, boed yn Gymru, yr Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon neu ogledd Lloegr, o ennill y wobwr fawr nesaf ym maes y gwyliau chwaraeon, sef Gemau'r Gymanwlad, ddim ond dwy flynedd yn

ddiweddarach.

Owen John Thomas: The achievement of our athletes at successive Commonwealth Games has been built on the foundations laid down by the Welsh Schools Athletics Association, which is responsible for developing the talents of great athletes, such as Colin Jackson and Lynn Davies. Funding for the association has dried up, and its sixteenth birthday this year could be its last. Athletics is a sport without social boundaries—I see that Mr Pugh is not here. Will you agree to arrange a meeting between the Sports Council for Wales and the Welsh Schools Athletics Association with a view to finding a means by which to provide funding to safeguard its future?

The First Minister: I discussed this issue, and what to do about this crisis, with many sporting figures, including Lynn Davies, whom you mentioned, at the international cross-country challenge. The funding that has dried up, to which you referred, is the private sponsorship funding and not the public funding. We hope that foundation funding can be found to make good some of the gap; striking some sort of new agreement with the Athletics Association of Wales is, perhaps, also part of the solution. The Welsh Schools Athletics Association needs around £50,000 to cover its expenses. It receives £12,000 from UK Athletics, and it is hoping to receive money from a foundation. What has dropped off is the private sponsorship. The Scottish Schools Athletics Association is funded by Scottish Power, but WSAA cannot find a Welsh equivalent of that company to fill the gap. You are right that the essential platform for athletes under the age of 13 and 15, and those at a senior level, to proceed to a senior athletics career has been provided by the Welsh Schools Athletics Association championships and then the participation of Welsh secondary-school teams in matches during the summer or in cross-country championships against England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Eleanor Burnham: Given the experience of the Manchester Commonwealth Games and certain mistakes that many people have

Owen John Thomas: Mae llwyddiant ein hathletwyr yng Ngemau'r Gymanwlad—mewn gemau olynol—wedi ei seilio ar waith Cymdeithas Athletau Ysgolion Cymru, sydd yn gyfrifol am feithrin doniau athletwyr mawr, fel Colin Jackson a Lynn Davies. Mae'r arian ar gyfer y gymdeithas wedi dod i ben, ac mae'n bosibl mai ei hunfed pen blwydd ar bymtheg eleni fydd ei holaf. Mae athletau'n chwaraeon sydd heb ffiniau cymdeithasol—yr wyf yn gweld nad yw Mr Pugh yma. A wnech gytuno i drefnu cyfarfod rhwng Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru a Chymdeithas Athletau Ysgolion Cymru er mwyn canfod modd i ddarparu cyllid i'w diogelu ar gyfer y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bûm yn trafod y mater hwn, a beth i'w wneud ynghylch yr argyfwng hwn, gyda llawer o ffigyrau o fyd chwaraeon, gan gynnwys Lynn Davies, y soniasoch amdano, yn yr her-ornest draws gwlad ryngwladol. Yr arian sydd wedi dod i ben, y cyfeiriasoch ato, yw'r arian nawdd preifat ac nid yr arian cyhoeddus. Yr ydym yn gobeithio y gellir cael arian o goffrau sefydliadau i lenwi'r bwlch i ryw raddau; mae'n bosibl y byddai cytundeb newydd o ryw fath gyda Chymdeithas Athletau Cymru yn cynnig rhan o'r ateb hefyd. Mae ar Gymdeithas Athletau Ysgolion Cymru angen tua £50,000 i dalu ei threuliau. Mae'n cael £12,000 gan UK Athletics, ac mae'n gobeithio cael arian gan sefydliad. Y nawdd preifat sydd wedi prnhau. Caiff Cymdeithas Athletau Ysgolion yr Alban ei hariannu gan Scottish Power, ond nid yw Cymdeithas Athletau Ysgolion Cymru'n gallu dod o hyd i gwmni tebyg yng Nghymru i lenwi'r bwlch. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud mai drwy bencampwriaethau Cymdeithas Athletau Ysgolion Cymru, ac wedyn wrth i dimau ysgolion uwchradd Cymru gymryd rhan mewn gornestau yn ystod yr haf neu mewn pencampwriaethau rhedeg traws gwlad yn erbyn Lloegr, yr Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon a Gweriniaeth Iwerddon, y cafwyd y cyfle hollbwysig i athletwyr dan 13 a 15 oed, a'r rhai ar lefel uwch, gael mynd ymlaen i ddilyn gyrfa mewn athletau i rai hŷn.

Eleanor Burnham: O gofio'r profiad a gafwyd mewn cysylltiad â Gemau'r Gymanwlad ym Manceinion a rhai camgymeriadau y mae llawer

alluded to, will you be carrying out a full impact-of-cost assessment?

The First Minister: I am not sure that you fully took on board what I said earlier to William Graham. The important, but rather sad, thing about the Manchester Commonwealth Games is that it was a roaring success but that there is no longer an athletics stadium there as a legacy, as the track was torn up. Luckily for them, in a way, Maine Road had reached the end of its time as a Premier Division second stadium in Manchester for Manchester City Football Club, so the club moved into the City of Manchester Stadium. However, the stadium does not cater for athletics and does not have a dual purpose. Finding a dual-purpose stadium that can cater for rugby, football and athletics, in the manner of the Stade de France in Paris, has proved beyond Wales and the rest of the UK. We do not have a multi-sport stadium, and you cannot justify building a 50,000-seater stadium just for big-time athletics competitions.

wedi eu crybwyll, a fyddwch yn cynnal asesiad llawn o effaith y costau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn sicr a ddeallasoch yn iawn yr hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach wrth William Graham. Y peth pwysig, ond trist braidd, ynghylch Gemau'r Gymanwlad ym Manceinion yw eu bod wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol ond nad oes bellach stadiwm athletau yno ar eu hôl, gan fod y trac wedi cael ei godi. Yr hyn sydd yn ffodus iddynt hwy, ar un ystyr, yw bod stadiwm Maine Road wedi dod i ddiwedd ei oes fel ail stadiwm ar gyfer y Brif Gynghrair ym Manceinion i Glwb Pêl-droed Manchester City, felly symudodd y clwb i'r City of Manchester Stadium. Fodd bynnag, nid oes lle yn y stadiwm hwnnw ar gyfer athletau ac nid oes iddo bwrpas deul. Ni fu modd sicrhau stadiwm â phwrpas deul sydd yn gallu darparu ar gyfer rygbi, pêl-droed ac athletau, yn null y Stade de France ym Mharis, yng Nghymru nac yng ngweddill y DU. Nid oes gennym stadiwm ar gyfer nifer o chwaraeon, ond ni ellir cyfiawnhau codi stadiwm â 50,000 o seddau ar gyfer cystadlaethau athletau mawr yn unig.

Targedau Amseroedd Aros Waiting Time Targets

Q8 Jonathan Morgan: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Assembly Government's progress in meeting its March 2006 waiting time target? OAQ1142(FM)

The First Minister: Progress has been good during the past 12 months. All NHS trusts in Wales expect to meet the target that no-one will wait more than 12 months for either an out-patient appointment or for treatment by 31 March this year.

Jonathan Morgan: I am rather surprised to hear your response, First Minister, given that the last set of waiting-time figures demonstrated that 9,000 people are still waiting more than 12 months. In fact, 8,370 have waited longer than 12 months for an out-patient appointment to see a consultant, and 436 people have waited longer than 12 months for treatment. Therefore, unless the figures released tomorrow show a marked improvement, I am curious to know how you intend to get these 9,000 people seen by the

C8 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gynnydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o ran cyrraedd targed amseroedd aros Mawrth 2006? OAQ1142(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Cafwyd cynnydd da yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf. Mae'r holl Ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru'n disgwyl cyrraedd y targed ar gyfer sicrhau na fydd neb yn aros yn hwy na 12 mis un ai am apwyntiad fel claf allanol neu am driniaeth erbyn 31 Mawrth eleni.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn synnu braidd o glywed eich ymateb, Brif Weinidog, gan fod y set ddiwethaf o ffigurau amseroedd aros yn dangos bod 9,000 o bobl yn dal i aros am fwy na 12 mis. Mewn gwirionedd, mae 8,370 wedi aros yn hwy na 12 mis am apwyntiad fel claf allanol i weld ymgynghorydd, ac mae 436 o bobl wedi aros yn hwy na 12 mis i gael triniaeth. Felly, os na fydd y ffigurau a gyhoeddir yfory'n dangos gwelliant sylweddol, yr wyf yn awyddus i gael gwybod sut yr ydych yn bwriadu peri i'r 9,000 hynny gael eu gweld

relevant specialists in those hospitals.

The First Minister: The out-patient figures that you mentioned show a 65 per cent reduction from the previous year. Both that figure, and the in-patient figure of 436 that you gave, are accurate, but you did not give the level of reduction from the previous year. There has been a reduction of 93 per cent in the in-patient figures over 12 months. We are quietly confident that, at that rate of progress, we will be able to reach the targets.

Helen Mary Jones: Hopefully, First Minister, you will forgive us if we do not necessarily share your quiet confidence on this side of the Chamber, because of your Government's previous records on waiting lists and waiting times, though we will all be delighted if you are successful. Your Minister for Health and Social Services assured us when he was appointed—and I am sure that we were all glad of this—that he would spend at least a day a week looking at waiting times. As you are his line manager, are you ensuring that he continues to do this? If the targets are not met, what sanctions will you take against him, or will you simply move the goalposts once again, so that he is successful even when he is not?

The First Minister: Obviously, when Brian took over, a year ago, from Jane Hutt, he inherited a rapidly improving position. [*Laughter.*] I am sorry that you do not like them, but those are the facts. We want you to keep the pressure up, because we are keeping the pressure up on the health trusts. We are saying 'you have to hit these targets, or else'. There was a 93.4 per cent reduction between November 2004 and November 2005 on the in-patient side, which started under Jane and has continued under Brian since last January. Likewise, the 65 per cent reduction between November 2004 and November 2005 for out-patients is a massive achievement. That is the basis on which we can say that we are quietly confident. I would not say that we are overly confident, because we have to keep the pressure up during the remaining three or four months of this year.

gan yr arbenigwyr perthnasol yn yr ysbytai hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer cleifion allanol y cyfeiriasoch atynt 65 y cant yn is na rhai'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw, a'r ffigur o 436 ar gyfer cleifion mewnol a roesoeh, yn gywir, ond ni roesoeh lefel y gostyngiad oddi ar y flwyddyn flaenorol. Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer cleifion mewnol wedi gostwng 93 y cant dros 12 mis. Yr ydym yn eithaf ffyddiog, o gael cynnydd o'r fath, y byddwn yn gallu cyrraedd y targedau.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn gobeithio, Brif Weinidog, y byddwch yn maddau i ni os nad ydym o reidrwydd yn eithaf ffyddiog fel chi ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, oherwydd record flaenorol eich Llywodraeth o ran rhestrau aros ac amseroedd aros, er y byddwn oll wrth ein bodd os llwyddwch. Rhoddodd eich Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol sicrwydd i ni pan benodwyd ef—ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod pob un ohonom yn falch o hynny—y byddai'n treulio o leiaf un diwrnod yr wythnos yn edrych ar amseroedd aros. Gan mai chi yw ei reolwr llinell, a ydych yn gofalu ei fod yn dal i wneud hynny? Os na chyrrhaeddir y targedau, pa gosbau a roddwch iddo, neu ai'r cwbl a wnewch fydd symud y targedau eto, fel y bydd yn llwyddiannus hyd yn oed pan nad ydyw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth gwrs, pan gymerodd Brian yr awenau, flwyddyn yn ôl, oddi wrth Jane Hutt, yr oedd y sefyllfa a etifeddodd yn gwella'n gyflym. [*Chwerthin.*] Mae'n ddrwg gennyf nad ydych yn eu hoffi, ond dyna'r ffeithiau. Yr ydym yn dymuno ichi ddal i bwysu, gan ein bod ni'n dal i bwysu ar yr ymddiriedolaethau iechyd. Yr ydym yn dweud bod 'rhaid ichi gyrraedd y targedau hyn'. Bu 93.4 y cant o ostyngiad rhwng mis Tachwedd 2004 a mis Tachwedd 2005 o ran y cleifion mewnol, a oedd wedi dechrau dan Jane ac sydd wedi parhau dan Brian ers mis Ionawr diwethaf. Yn yr un modd, mae'r 65 y cant o ostyngiad rhwng mis Tachwedd 2004 a mis Tachwedd 2005 ar gyfer cleifion allanol yn gamp aruthrol. Ar sail hynny y gallwn ddweud ein bod yn eithaf ffyddiog. Ni ddywedwn ein bod yn orffyddiog, gan fod rhaid inni ddal i bwysu yn y tri neu bedwar mis sydd ar ôl yn y flwyddyn hon.

**Lefelau Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth
Gross Value Added Levels**

C9 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am lefelau gwerth ychwanegol crynswth? OAQ1160(FM)

Q9 Alun Ffred Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on gross value added levels? OAQ1160(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ôl yr amcanion diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd gan y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol, gwerth ychwanegol crynswth Cymru yn y flwyddyn 2004 oedd £39.2 biliwn. Mae hyn yn cynrychioli cynnydd o 5 y cant ar y flwyddyn flaenorol, o gymharu â chynnydd o 4.6 y cant yn y Deyrnas Unedig i gyd.

The First Minister: According to the latest estimates published by the Office for National Statistics, Wales's gross value added in 2004 was £39.2 billion. This represents a 5 per cent increase on the previous year, compared with a 4.6 per cent increase in the United Kingdom as a whole.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr ydych wedi llwyddo i osgoi'r pwynt am y gymhariaeth rhwng lefelau Cymru a'r lefelau Prydeinig. Pan ddaeth Llafur i rym yn 1997, cyfartaledd ardal Amcan 1 oedd 71 y cant. Erbyn 2003, yr oedd y ffigur wedi gostwng i 66 y cant. Mae'r ffigur wedi gostwng ychydig o 74 i 73 y cant yn fy etholaeth i. A ydych yn ystyried y ffigurau cymharol hyn yn llwyddiant?

Alun Ffred Jones: You have managed to avoid the point of the comparison between levels in Wales and British levels. When Labour came to power in 1997, the Objective 1 area average was 71 per cent. By 2003, this figure had dropped to 66 per cent. In my own constituency, it has dropped a little from 74 to 73 per cent. Do you consider that these comparative figures are a success?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhoddais y ffigurau cymharol, ond ni wrandawsoch arnynt. Cododd y ffigur 5 y cant yng Nghymru, o gymharu â 4.6 y cant yn y Deyrnas Unedig, yn 2004, sef y ffigurau diweddaraf sydd gennym. Yr wyf yn ei chymryd yn weddol ganiataol ein bod wedi croesi ffin £40 biliwn o ran gwerth ychwanegol crynswth Cymru yn ystod 2005. Mae cyrraedd £40 biliwn yn dipyn o gamp, o ystyried bod y ffigur yn llai na £30 biliwn—£28 biliwn os cofiaf yn iawn—yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf y bu'r Torïaid yn gyfrifol am yr economi.

The First Minister: I gave the comparative figures, but you did not listen to them. The figure went up by 5 per cent in Wales compared with 4.6 per cent in the United Kingdom as a whole in 2004, which are the latest figures that we have. I take it almost for granted that we will have crossed the £40 billion line in terms of GVA figures for Wales in 2005. It is quite an achievement to reach £40 billion, given that the figure was less than £30 billion—£28 billion if I remember correctly—in the last year of Tory responsibility for the economy.

2.40 p.m.

Alun Cairns: The First Minister's answer to Alun Ffred was quite clear in that it smacked of desperation on behalf of the First Minister and the Welsh Assembly Government. He well knows that, when he became First Minister, Wales was not the poorest nation of the United Kingdom; now, it is the poorest nation of the United Kingdom. Is that progress under 'A Winning Wales'? Is that progress under his target? Does he remember, specifically, the 90 per cent of GVA target that he set when he was responsible for

Alun Cairns: Yr oedd ateb y Prif Weinidog i Alun Ffred yn eithaf clir i'r graddau ei fod yn sawru o anobaith ar ran y Prif Weinidog a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae'n gwybod yn iawn nad Cymru oedd gwlad dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig pan ddaeth yn Brif Weinidog; bellach, hi yw gwlad dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig. Ai cynnydd dan 'Cymru'n Ennill' yw hynny? Ai cynnydd dan ei darged yw hynny? A yw'n cofio, yn benodol, y targed ar gyfer 90 y cant o werth ychwanegol crynswth a osododd pan oedd yn gyfrifol am ddatblygu economaidd, a

economic development, and when he was the First Minister? There has been an abject failure in terms of that target. Is that what you are pleased about, First Minister?

The First Minister: There never was a target, Alun; you are quite wrong about that. The important point is that growth in GVA per head in Wales has more than kept pace with the UK average over the past five years. There has not been any decline in the relative GVA per head figures for Wales during this session of the Assembly, or during its last full year. As I said, compare Wales's GVA during the last year that the Conservatives were in charge, when I think that the figure was £28.1 billion, with the fact—based on my discussions with our statisticians—that we will now have exceeded the £40 billion level. Therefore, the figure is now £40 billion compared with £28 billion when the Conservatives were in charge. You have to take inflation out of that, but we have had a low inflation period since 1997.

Do not fail to tell the rest of the world that Welsh GVA is almost certainly now in excess of £40 billion. I doubt whether you will want to do that, Alun—when you emerged from your mother's womb you probably had your arm pointing out to accuse the midwife of having failed in some respect, because that is how you are built and that is your temperament. The fact is that the figure is now over £40 billion compared with £28 billion when the Conservatives were last in charge.

Kirsty Williams: Whether it was a target or not, the fact is that our GVA figures do not compare well with other regions of the UK. At the last meeting of the Economic Development and Transport Committee and in his 'WAVE' document, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport says that GVA does not matter because it is an imperfect measure of economic success. Yet, GVA is considered to be a perfectly acceptable measure of economic success by the European Union and by world economic bodies. Do you not think that, rather than moving the goalposts, it would be better for your Minister for Economic Development

phan oedd yn Brif Weinidog? Cafwyd methiant llwyr yng nghyd-destun y targed hwnnw. Ai oherwydd hynny yr ydych wrth eich bodd, Brif Weinidog?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni fu targed erioed, Alun; yr ydych yn camgymryd yn llwyr ynghylch hynny. Y pwynt pwysig yw bod twf y gwerth ychwanegol crynswth y pen yng Nghymru yn fwy na'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer y DU dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf. Ni fu dim dirywiad yn y ffigurau cymharol ar gyfer gwerth ychwanegol crynswth y pen yng Nghymru yn ystod y sesiwn hon o'r Cynulliad, nac yn ystod ei flwyddyn lawn ddiwethaf. Fel y dywedais, cymharwch werth ychwanegol crynswth Cymru yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf pan fu'r Ceidwadwyr mewn grym, pan oedd y ffigur yn £28.1 biliwn, yr wyf yn credu, â'r ffaith—sydd yn seiliedig ar y trafodaethau a gefais â'n hystadegwyr—ein bod bellach wedi codi uwchlaw'r lefel £40 biliwn. Felly, y ffigur yn awr yw £40 biliwn o'i gymharu â £28 biliwn pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym. Rhaid tynnu chwyddiant o hynny, ond yr ydym wedi cael cyfnod o chwyddiant isel ers 1997.

Peidiwch ag anghofio dweud wrth weddill y byd ei bod bron yn sicr yn awr fod gwerth ychwanegol crynswth Cymru yn fwy na £40 biliwn. Mae'n amheus gennyf a fyddwch yn dymuno gwneud hynny, Alun—pan gawsoch eich geni i'r byd, mae'n debyg eich bod wedi estyn eich bys i gyhuddo'r fydwraig o fod wedi methu mewn rhyw fodd, oherwydd felly y'ch gwnaed a natur felly sydd gennych. Y ffaith yw bod y ffigur bellach yn fwy na £40 biliwn o'i gymharu â £28 biliwn pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym ddiwethaf.

Kirsty Williams: Pa un a oedd yn darged ai peidio, y ffaith yw nad ydyw ein ffigurau ar gyfer gwerth ychwanegol crynswth yn cymharu'n dda â rhai rhanbarthau eraill y DU. Yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ac yn ei ddogfen 'Cymru: Economi yn Ffynnu', dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth nad yw gwerth ychwanegol crynswth yn bwysig gan ei fod yn amherffraith fel modd i fesur llwyddiant economaidd. Ac eto, mae'r Undeb Ewropeaidd a chyrff economaidd rhyngwladol yn barnu ei fod yn ffon fesur berffraith dderbyniol i bennu llwyddiant economaidd. Onid ydych yn credu y byddai'n

and Transport to spend his time trying to put a few balls in the back of the net?

The First Minister: It is accepted that, at a pan-European level, it is only GVA and GVA per head that you can use because the data is available on a pan-European basis. It is not the best measure in the world of income or wealth—we know that. The reason for that is that, at a regional level or any level below national accounts, such as the UK, you can calculate the two-thirds of GVA which is explained by wages and salaries but statisticians have a lot of difficulty with the other third, namely profits and slightly cloudier areas. Statisticians would be the first to accept that. Therefore, it is not perfect but it is the best that we have when trying to make inter-European comparisons.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Yr ydym oll yn cytuno mai un ffordd o godi lefelau gwerth ychwanegol crynswth yng Nghymru fyddai drwy wneud gwell defnydd o'r arian Ewropeaidd a fydd yn dod yma yn y rownd nesaf. Yr oeddech chi yn aelod o Lywodraeth Alun Michael a wnaeth gais i'r Trysorlys am arian cyfatebol ychwanegol i Gymru o dan y setliad rhwng 2000 a 2007. Gwnaeth Alun Michael y pwynt—mae'n siŵr gennyf eich bod yn cytuno ag ef—oni bai ein bod yn cael arian cyfatebol, y byddai'n rhaid defnyddio arian o gyllidebau megis addysg, iechyd a thrafnidiaeth. A oeddech yn cytuno ag Alun Michael ar y pryd, ac a wnewch chi'r un cais y tro hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi ailddarllen y llythyr, gan fy mod yn meddwl y byddech yn codi'r mater. Mae'n weddus i bob Aelod ailddarllen y llythyr hwnnw.

Yr hyn yr oedd Alun Michael yn gofyn amdano oedd yr union beth sydd wedi digwydd yn awr; gofynnodd a fyddai'r Canghellor yn barod i roi arian y cronfeydd Ewropeaidd i ni fel rhan o'r gwariant a reolir yn flynyddol, y tu allan i'r bloc. Llwyddodd hynny, ond bum mlynedd yn rhy hwyr o safbwynt gyrfu Alun yn y Cynulliad. Yn y

well i'ch Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth dreulio'i amser yn ceisio cyrraedd y nod o bryd i'w gilydd, yn hytrach na symud y targedau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Derbynnir mai dim ond gwerth ychwanegol crynswth a gwerth ychwanegol crynswth y pen y gellir eu defnyddio ar lefel Ewrop gyfan gan fod y data ar gael ar sail Ewrop gyfan. Nid hynny yw'r ffon fesur orau un ar gyfer incwm neu gyfoeth—yr ydym yn gwybod hynny. Y rheswm dros hynny yw, ar lefel ranbarthol neu ar unrhyw lefel islaw cyfrifon cenedlaethol, fel rhai'r DU, y gellir cyfrifo'r ddwy ran o dair o werth ychwanegol crynswth sydd yn deillio o gyflogau ond mae ystadegwyr yn ei chael yn anodd iawn trin yr un rhan o dair arall, sef elw a meysydd sydd ychydig yn llai eglur. Ystadegwyr fyddai'r rhai cyntaf i dderbyn hynny. Felly, nid yw'n berffaith ond dyma'r modd gorau sydd gennym i geisio gwneud cymariaethau o fewn Ewrop.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): We all agree that one way of increasing GVA levels in Wales would be through making better use of the European funding that will come here in the next round. You were a member of the Alun Michael Government which made a bid to the Treasury for additional match funding for Wales under the settlement between 2000 and 2007. Alun Michael made the case—I am sure that you agreed with him—that unless we had match funding, we would have to use money from the education, health and transport budgets. Did you agree with Alun Michael at the time, and will you put in the same bid this time?

The First Minister: I have re-read the letter, as I thought that you would raise this issue. I think that every Member should re-read that letter.

What Alun Michael asked for is exactly what has now happened; he asked whether the Chancellor would be willing to give us the European fund money as part of the annually managed expenditure, outside the block. That was successful, but five years too late in terms of Alun's career in the Assembly. In the long run, he has been proved correct. That is exactly

pen draw, mae wedi'i brofi'n hollol gywir. Dyna'n union sydd wedi digwydd yn awr yn y newidiadau yn mhrint mân yr adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol a gyhoeddwyd fis Tachwedd. Mae hwn yn awr yn rhan o'r gwariant a reolir yn flynyddol, yn hytrach nag yn y bloc. Mae hynny'n werthfawr.

Mae un llinell ar ddiwedd y llythyr yn gofyn beth sy'n digwydd i'r arian cyfatebol ei hunan. Fodd bynnag, mae eich disgrifiad o beth oedd pwrpas llythyr Alun dros ben llestri braidd, gan gymryd un llinell o lythyr o tua dwy dudalen o hyd, ac mae'r rhan fwyaf ohono wedi ei brofi'n gywir yn awr, bum mlynedd yn ddiweddarach.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I was not quoting from the letter in committee—it was the briefing, First Minister. I ask you to go back and re-read the brief that Alun Michael was given by his officials for a meeting with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury on 18 February 2000. That briefing says that the points that he was to make to the Treasury were that match funding would be an equally high-profile issue for the Assembly and that just providing the additional grant cover would not be sufficient. It goes on to say that if sufficient funding were not made available, there would be no alternative, given the nature of the block, but to hit key services such as health, education and transport.

Do you agree with the note that he was given in that briefing?

The First Minister: I agree with the letter that he sent—you have to go with the letter. Alun Michaels' letter is very sensible, and it is a pity that it took him five years to be proved right about annually managed expenditure receipts. You never rule anything out in politics, but, if you re-read the letter, you will see that the phrase used regarding match funding comes at the end, because you have to deal with the big issue before you deal with the relatively small issue.

I do not rule anything out—in the same way that I never rule anything out in politics. When we know the intervention rates and the possible sums involved, we can come back to this issue. However, it would not make sense at this time to start ruling things in or out as

what has now happened with the changes in the small print of the pre-budget statement announced in November. This money is now part of the annually managed expenditure, and not in the block. It is valuable.

One line at the end of the letter asks what happens to the match funding itself. However, your description of the intention of Alun's letter is somewhat over the top, taking one line out of a letter that is about two pages long, when most of it has now been proven to have been correct, five years later.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid dyfynnu o'r llythyr yr oeddwn yn y pwyllgor—ond o'r briff, Brif Weinidog. Gofynnaf i chi fynd yn ôl ac ailddarllen y briff a roddwyd i Alun Michael gan ei swyddogion ar gyfer cyfarfod gyda Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys ar 18 Chwefror 2000. Dywed y briff hwnnw mai'r pwyntiau yr oedd i'w gwneud i'r Trysorlys oedd y byddai arian cyfatebol yn gwestiwn â phroffil yr un mor uchel i'r Cynulliad ac na fyddai'n ddigon dim ond darparu'r grant ychwanegol. Aiff ymlaen i ddweud pe na ddarperid arian digonol, na fyddai dim dewis arall, yn wyneb natur y bloc, ond taro gwasanaethau allweddol megis iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth.

A gytunwch â'r nodyn a roddwyd iddo yn y briff hwnnw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf â'r llythyr a anfonodd—rhaid mynd gyda'r llythyr. Mae llythyr Alun Michael yn gall iawn, ac mae'n drueni iddi gymryd pum mlynedd iddo gael ei brofi'n iawn ynghylch derbyniadau gwariant a reolir yn flynyddol. Ni ellir byth ddiystyru dim un posibilrwydd mewn gwleidyddiaeth, ond, os ailddarllenwch y llythyr, gwelwch mai tua'r diwedd y daw'r ymadrodd a ddefnyddiwyd ynglŷn ag arian cyfatebol, oherwydd y mae'n rhaid delio â'r cwestiwn mawr cyn delio â'r mater cymharol fach.

Nid wyf yn diystyru dim un posibilrwydd—yn yr un modd na fyddaf byth yn diystyru dim mewn gwleidyddiaeth. Pan fyddwn yn gwybod beth yw'r cyfraddau ymyrryd a'r symiau posibl dan sylw, gallwn ddod yn ôl at y mater hwn. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai dechrau diystyru nac

regards match funding.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We can read the letter and the briefing, but the truth was that Alun Michael asked for match funding and was turned down. Will you now make your application? This is not just a side issue or an academic issue for anyone. Over the last six years, substantial sums of money—£300 million probably, and more—has been allocated by the Welsh block to match fund European funds. Had that £300 million come from the Treasury, that money could have been used by you for health, education and transport. Do you then at least agree that once we know what the funds and the intervention rates are, and once we know what the block will have to provide for match funding, you will write to the Treasury to ask for it?

The First Minister: I do not know whether you have the letter there—I do not unfortunately. I did not construe what Alun wrote as a request for match funding. If you have the letter there, I would be grateful, if you get the opportunity, if you would read out what he actually said, and not your interpretation of it. I think that it says that this question is on the agenda, and it is on the agenda for us, and we do not rule out writing for it. However, at the same time, the great achievement of that letter, although five years too late, is that European receipts are no longer a matter of our having to consider whether it will be Barnett plus or not. It is now, effectively, outside the block, and we are automatically credited without any necessity for having to argue about whether we have to dig into Assembly funding. Some 99 per cent of that letter was about that issue. It has now come true in exactly the way that Alun Michael requested five years ago. The important thing is that it does not exclude raising the issue, because it said that, once that issue had been solved, we could come back to the match funding issue. That is exactly what I am saying now—once we know the intervention rates, we can look at this issue again.

ystyried posibiliadau o ran arian cyfatebol yn gwneud synnwyr ar hyn o bryd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Gallwn ddarllen y llythyr a'r briff, ond y gwir oedd bod Alun Michael wedi gofyn am arian cyfatebol ac i'w gais gael ei wrthod. A wnewch eich cais yn awr? Nid mater ymylol na mater academaidd yw hwn i neb. Dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf, dyrannwyd symiau sylweddol o arian—£300 miliwn mae'n debyg, a mwy—gan floc Cymru fel arian cyfatebol i arian Ewropeaidd. Pe byddai'r £300 miliwn hwnnw wedi dod oddi wrth y Trysorlys, gallech fod wedi defnyddio'r arian hwnnw ar gyfer iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth. A ydych felly o leiaf yn cytuno, wedi inni gael gwybod faint o arian sydd a beth yw'r cyfraddau ymyrryd, ac wedi inni gael gwybod beth y bydd yn rhaid i'r bloc ei ddarparu o ran arian cyfatebol, yr ysgrifennwch at y Trysorlys i ofyn amdano?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wn a ydyw'r llythyr gennyh—nid yw gennyf fi ysywaeth. Ni ddehonglais yr hyn a ysgrifennodd Alun fel cais am arian cyfatebol. Os ydyw'r llythyr gennyh, byddwn yn ddiolchgar, os cewch y cyfle, pe darllenech yn uchel yr hyn a ddywedodd mewn gwirionedd, ac nid eich dehongliad chi ohono. Credaf ei fod yn dweud bod y cwestiwn hwn ar yr agenda, ac mae ar yr agenda i ni, ac nid ydym yn diystyru'r posibilrwydd o ysgrifennu i ofyn amdano. Fodd bynnag, ar yr un pryd, camp fawr y llythyr hwnnw, er ei fod bum mlynedd yn rhy hwyr, yw peri nad oes raid inni mwyach ystyried a fydd derbyniadau Ewropeaidd yn cynnwys ychwanegiad Barnett ai peidio. Mae bellach, i bob pwrpas, y tu allan i'r bloc, a chawn ein credydu'n awtomatig heb fod angen dadlau ynghylch a oes raid inni ddefnyddio arian y Cynulliad. Trafod y cwestiwn hwnnw yr oedd rhyw 99 y cant o'r llythyr hwnnw. Mae bellach wedi wedi'i wireddu yn yr union fodd y gofynnodd Alun Michael bum mlynedd yn ôl. Y peth pwysig yw nad yw'n gwahardd codi'r mater, oherwydd dywedodd, wedi i'r mater hwnnw gael ei ddatrys, y gallem ddod yn ôl at gwestiwn arian cyfatebol. Dyna'n union beth yr wyf yn ei ddweud yn awr—wedi inni gael gwybod beth yw'r cyfraddau ymyrryd, gallwn edrych ar y mater hwn eto.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): Business for the next three weeks is as set out on the Chamberweb. Following the Business Committee meeting this morning, it has been determined that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration: the Homelessness (Suitability of Accommodation) (Wales) Order 2006; the Local Authorities (Indemnities for Members and Officers) (Wales) Order 2006; the Seed Potatoes (Fees) (Wales) Regulations 2006; the Common Agricultural Policy Single Payment and Support Schemes (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; the National Health Service (Primary Medical Services) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and the General Medical Services Transitional and Consequential Provisions (Wales) (Amendment) Order 2006.

Y Llywydd: A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau i'r datganiad busnes drafft? Gwelaf nad oes. Yr wyf yn gwahodd sylwadau ar y datganiad busnes.

2.50 p.m.

Helen Mary Jones: Minister, I understand that a request was made to you in the Business Committee this morning for a statement on progress towards your Government's manifesto commitment to deliver free personal care to disabled people. I am sure that you are aware that this has been in the news again lately, with particular cases being highlighted. It is a manifesto commitment that, three years on, you seem to be no further on in delivering. You will understand that this is a great disappointment to disabled people. I hope that we can have that statement soon. Can you give us an idea of when you might be able to table that?

When you consider next week's business, will you consider the possibility of the Government's making a statement in response to the public statement last week by the Welsh Language Board on the future of

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Mae busnes y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi ar we'r Siambr. Yn dilyn cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, penderfynwyd nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth at bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried ymhellach: Gorchymyn Digartrefedd (Addasrwydd Llety) (Cymru) 2006; Gorchymyn Awdurdodau Lleol (Indemniadau ar gyfer Aelodau a Swyddogion) (Cymru) 2006; Rheoliadau Tatws Had (Ffioedd) (Cymru) 2006; Rheoliadau Cynlluniau Taliad Sengl a Chynlluniau Cymorth y Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Meddygol Sylfaenol) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2006; a Gorchymyn Darpariaethau Trosiannol a Chanlyniadol y Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the draft business statement? I see that there are not. I invite comments on the business statement.

Helen Mary Jones: Weinidog, deallaf ichi gael cais yn y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma am ddatganiad ar y cynnydd tuag at ymrwymiad maniffesto eich Llywodraeth i sicrhau gofal personol am ddim i bobl anabl. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol bod hyn wedi bod yn y newyddion eto'n ddiweddar, gyda sylw i achosion arbennig. Mae'n ymrwymiad maniffesto nad yw'n ymddangos eich bod ronyn yn nes at ei wireddu dair blynedd yn ddiweddarach. Mae'n siŵr y deallwch fod hyn yn siom enfawr i bobl anabl. Gobeithio y gallwn gael y datganiad hwnnw'n fuan. A allwch roi syniad inni pa bryd y gallech fod yn barod i gyflwyno hynny?

Wrth ystyried busnes yr wythnos nesaf, a wnewch ystyried y posibilrwydd y gwnaiff y Llywodraeth ddatganiad mewn ymateb i'r datganiad cyhoeddus yr wythnos diwethaf gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ar ddyfodol rheoleiddio

the regulation of Welsh language policy once the Welsh Language Board is abolished, particularly with regard to the need for a new Welsh language Act?

Lisa Francis: Minister, you know that, this morning, we requested a statement on the issue of the health and safety of liquefied natural gas tankers, either delivered to, or under construction at, the port of Milford Haven. That is a very important issue. Furthermore, we asked you for a statement on the situation of the cook-chill factor of food served at the Cefn Coed Hospital in Swansea. I understand that the issue is serious enough for the Royal College of Nursing to be looking into it, and I urge the Government again to look at that more closely.

Peter Black: I welcome the Minister's response to the request that we put to the Business Committee this morning. We have particular concerns about the future of the Supporting People funding, and the future of the post office network, following the Government's announcement that it will phase out the Post Office card account. The Minister said that these issues will go before the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee. It would be useful to have a discussion about these matters in Plenary at some stage. These important issues will have an impact in Wales, and they are certainly worth looking at.

I noticed that, on 31 January—next Tuesday—we are due to have a statement on the new building. Will the Minister confirm that that will take place on 31 January, or is that likely to be made when we eventually get in there?

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): Thank you for supporting the business statement today. Helen Mary, a great deal of work has been undertaken on the important commitment on home care for disabled people. As I said in a written response, a statement will be made in due course, and I will notify the Business Committee of the date of that statement. With regard to the issues concerning the Welsh Language Board policy and developments, I will also refer the matter to Alun Pugh, the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport.

Lisa, as you know, the Minister for Economic

polisi'r iaith Gymraeg wedi i Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg gael ei ddiddymu, yn enwedig ynglŷn â'r angen am Ddeddf iaith Gymraeg newydd?

Lisa Francis: Weinidog, gwyddoch inni, y bore yma, ofyn am ddatganiad ar gwestiwn iechyd a diogelwch tanceri nwy naturiol hylifol, sydd un ai'n cael eu cludo i borthladd Aberdaugleddau neu'n cael eu hadeiladu yno. Mae hyn yn fater pwysig iawn. Ar ben hynny, gofynasom ichi am ddatganiad ar y sefyllfa ynglŷn â ffactor coginio ac oeri y bwyd a weinir yn Ysbyty Cefn Coed yn Abertawe. Deallaf fod y mater yn ddigon difrifol i beri bod y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol yn ymchwilio iddo, ac anogaf y Llywodraeth eto i edrych yn fanylach ar hynny.

Peter Black: Croesawaf ymateb y Gweinidog i'r cais a roesom i'r Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma. Mae gennym bryderon arbennig ynghylch dyfodol cyllid Cefnogi Pobl, a dyfodol rhwydwaith y swyddfeydd post, wedi i'r Llywodraeth gyhoeddi y bydd yn graddol ddiddymu cyfrif cerdyn Swyddfa'r Post. Dywedodd y Gweinidog yr aiff y materion hyn gerbron y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol cael trafodaeth ynglŷn â'r materion hyn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ryw bryd. Bydd y materion pwysig hyn yn cael effaith yng Nghymru, ac yn sicr mae'n werth edrych arnynt.

Sylwais ein bod i fod i gael datganiad ar 31 Ionawr—dydd Mawrth nesaf—am yr adeilad newydd. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau y bydd hynny'n digwydd ar 31 Ionawr, ynteu a yw hynny'n debygol o ddigwydd pan awn i mewn i'r lle o'r diwedd?

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Diolch ichi am gefnogi'r datganiad busnes heddiw. Helen Mary, mae llawer o waith wedi'i wneud ar yr ymrwymiad pwysig ynghylch gofal yn y cartref i bobl anabl. Fel y dywedais mewn ymateb ysgrifenedig, gwneir datganiad maes o law, a rhoddaf wybod i'r Pwyllgor Busnes am ddyddiad y datganiad hwnnw. Ynglŷn â'r materion sydd yn ymwneud â pholisi a datblygiadau Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, cyfeiriai y mater hefyd at Alun Pugh, y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon.

Lisa, fel y gwyddoch, mae'r Gweinidog dros

Development and Transport has already agreed to produce a written statement by the end of next week on the safety at the LNG terminal at Milford Haven. There will be an opportunity for the Minister for Health and Social Services to respond to the food issues at Cefn Coed Hospital in Swansea in questions tomorrow as the matter is related to some of the topics of those questions.

Peter, I responded to many requests from business managers at Business Committee this morning. As you say, we have looked at those issues. The Post Office is a non-devolved matter. I am sure that the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration will take on board the points that you made about that and about the Supporting People funding.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.*

Datganiad am yr Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn Statement on the Defence Aviation Repair Agency

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): The report of the all-party Defence Committee produced last week on Project Red Dragon at St Athan confirms our view, as a Government, that the Ministry of Defence's decision to close the Defence Aviation Repair Agency at St Athan in 2007 is wrong.

DARA St Athan has the finest state-of-the-art facilities available and a world-class workforce. We believe that it would be the best place for the repair of RAF fast jets. The select committee report serves to underline the importance of St Athan for the Welsh aerospace sector. The committee recognises, as we do, that the combination of state-of-the-art facilities and an enthusiastic and skilled workforce at St Athan provides a tremendously attractive opportunity for commercial investment. The report calls, as we have done, on other Government departments to work energetically with us to attract commercial investment to the St Athan site. I am grateful for that and for its realisation that St Athan is a facility of UK-wide significance for the future of the

Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth eisoes wedi cytuno i gyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig erbyn diwedd yr wythnos nesaf am ddiogelwch yn y derfynfa nwy naturiol hylifol yn Aberdaugleddau. Bydd cyfle i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ymateb i'r materion yn ymwneud â bwyd yn Ysbyty Cefn Coed yn Abertawe yn ystod y cwestiynau yfory gan fod a wnelo'r mater â rhai o destunau'r cwestiynau hynny.

Peter, ymatebais i sawl cais gan reolwyr busnes yn y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma. Fel y dywedwch, yr ydym wedi edrych ar y materion hynny. Mater heb ei ddatganoli yw Swyddfa'r Post. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio dderbyn y pwyntiau a wnaethoch am hynny ac am gyllid Cefnogi Pobl.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Mae adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amddiffyn hollbleidiol a luniwyd yr wythnos diwethaf ar Brosiect y Ddraig Goch yn Sain Tathan yn cadarnhau ein barn, fel Llywodraeth, fod penderfyniad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn i gau'r Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn yn Sain Tathan yn 2007 yn anghywir.

Mae'r cyfleusterau gorau a diweddaraf sydd ar gael, a gweithlu o safon fyd-eang, gan DARA Sain Tathan. Credwn mai dyma fyddai'r lle gorau i drwsio jetiau cyflym y llu awyr. Mae adroddiad y pwyllgor dehol yn tanlinellu pwysigrwydd Sain Tathan i sector awyrofod Cymru. Mae'r pwyllgor yn cydnabod, fel y gwnawn ninnau, fod y cyfuniad o'r cyfleusterau diweddaraf a gweithlu brwd a medrus yn Sain Tathan yn cynnig cyfle hynod o ddeniadol i fuddsoddiad masnachol. Geilw'r adroddiad, fel y gwnaethom ninnau, ar adrannau eraill yn y Llywodraeth i gydweithio'n egniol â ni i ddenu buddsoddiad masnachol i safle Sain Tathan. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny ac am ei fod yn sylweddoli bod Sain Tathan yn gyfleuster sydd ag arwyddocâd ledled y Deyrnas Unedig i ddyfodol y sector awyrofod.

aerospace sector.

If the Assembly Government had not had the foresight and commitment to acquire St Athan from the Ministry of Defence when it did, the chances are that the airfield would not have been open today, and the opportunity to provide alternative employment for DARA's workforce would have been lost. Our decision to proceed with St Athan was well judged and our financial investment is extremely sound. We now have the opportunity to realise our ambitions for the aerospace sector. We remain very optimistic and positive for the future of St Athan as a source of major job opportunities for the people of Wales. What we have at St Athan is one of the most impressive commercial aerospace opportunities in Europe. The Assembly Government has already been very successful in identifying new opportunities for the St Athan site following the MOD's decision on DARA. I recently announced that 300 new jobs will be created at Aerospace Wales St Athan over the next 12 months by internationally acclaimed aerospace companies, ATC Lasham Ltd and the TES Aviation Group. We continue to receive new enquiries regularly and are currently in discussion with a number of potential commercial occupiers.

The aerospace sector is a dynamic growth industry in Wales, providing high-quality employment for over 20,000 people. Over 150 aerospace companies combine state-of-the-art facilities with a highly skilled workforce to manufacture, supply, maintain, repair and overhaul civil and military aircraft from around the world. The maintenance, repair and overhaul sector alone employs over 10,000 people in Wales and contributes in the region of £1 billion a year to the Welsh economy. Against this background, the decision of these companies to move into St Athan comes as part of our structured long-term campaign to attract new civil aerospace activity into a location that has a world-renowned reputation for the repair and maintenance of military aircraft.

Our ownership of St Athan has also enabled a strong Welsh bid to be made for contracts under the defence training rationalisation programme, which will consolidate and rationalise the MOD's specialist training across all three armed services—the air force, the army and the navy. The Assembly

Pe na fuasai gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad y craffter a'r ymroddiad i brynu Sain Tathan oddi wrth y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn pan wnaeth hynny, mae'n bur debyg na fuasai'r maes awyr yn agored heddiw, a byddid wedi colli'r cyfle i ddarparu cyflogaeth arall ar gyfer gweithlu DARA. Yr oedd ein penderfyniad i fynd rhagom gyda Sain Tathan yn ddoeth ac mae ein buddsoddiad ariannol yn eithriadol o ddiogel. Bellach mae gennym y cyfle i wireddu ein huchelgeisiau ar gyfer y sector awyrofod. Yr ydym yn dal i fod yn optimistaidd a chadarnhaol iawn ynglŷn â dyfodol Sain Tathan fel ffynhonnell cyfleoedd gwaith pwysig i bobl Cymru. Yr hyn sydd gennym yn Sain Tathan yw un o'r cyfleoedd awyrofod masnachol gorau yn Ewrop. Eisoed mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn o ran canfod cyfleoedd newydd i safle Sain Tathan yn sgîl penderfyniad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ynghylch DARA. Cyhoeddais yn ddiweddar y crëir 300 o swyddi newydd yn Awyrofod Cymru Sain Tathan dros y 12 mis nesaf gan gwmnïau awyrofod o fri rhyngwladol, ATC Lasham Ltd a TES Aviation Group. Yr ydym yn dal i gael ymholiadau newydd yn rheolaidd ac wrthi'n trafod ar hyn o bryd gyda nifer o ddarpar fuddsoddwyr masnachol.

Mae'r sector awyrofod yn ddiwydiant twf deinamig yng Nghymru, sy'n rhoi cyflogaeth o ansawdd da i dros 20,000 o bobl. Mae dros 150 o gwmnïau awyrofod yn cyfuno'r cyfleusterau diweddaraf gyda gweithlu hynod fedrus i gynhyrchu, cyflenwi, cynnal, trwsio ac atgyweirio awyrennau sifil a milwrol o bedwar ban byd. Mae'r sector cynnal, trwsio ac atgyweirio ar ei ben ei hun yn cyflogi dros 10,000 o bobl yng Nghymru ac yn cyfrannu tua £1 biliwn y flwyddyn i economi Cymru. Yn erbyn y cefndir hwn, daw penderfyniad y cwmnïau hyn i symud i Sain Tathan fel rhan o'n hymgyrch hirdymor strwythuredig i ddenu gweithgaredd awyrofod newydd i leoliad sydd ag enw da yn fyd-eang am drwsio a chynnal a chadw awyrennau milwrol.

Mae ein perchenogaeth ar Sain Tathan hefyd wedi ei gwneud yn bosibl i gais Cymreig cryf gael ei wneud am gontractau dan y rhaglen rhesymoli hyfforddiant amddiffyn, a fydd yn cyfuno ac yn rhesymoli hyfforddiant arbenigol y Weinyddiaeth Amaeth ar draws y lluoedd arfog i gyd—y llw awyr, y fyddin a'r llynges. Mae

Government, with the welcome active support of the Secretary State for Wales, is providing the highest level of ministerial support to bring the DTR contract to St Athan. Together with ongoing partnership working with the private consortium involved, our extensive support package for this bid includes a dedicated Team Wales working development group, involving up to 30 senior officials from across the Welsh public sector, including local government, all working to assist the bid. If we are successful, DTR would bring thousands of jobs to the St Athan site, thereby benefiting the whole of Wales, and particularly south Wales, for at least 25 years. In many meetings with the MOD, the DARA workforce and the trade unions, I have repeatedly made it clear that we are working strenuously to bring new civil and significant defence work to the site. We have already demonstrated the effectiveness of this commitment, and we will now work towards delivering further employment opportunities for the highly skilled workforce at the DARA facility and achieving a real and true centre of excellence.

Alun Ffred Jones: Thank you for the statement, Minister. I wish Team Wales well in its efforts to bring new civil work to the site. You talked about your commitment and said that you had already demonstrated the effectiveness of this commitment, but this suggests a gap between your wishful thinking and the reality of the situation. It is interesting to compare what has happened in St Athan with the privatisation of Kinetic, where sweeteners in the form of long-term contracts have been put in place by the MOD, which will result in the creation of a number of multimillionaires in America. However, here, the lack of co-operation between the New Labour Welsh Assembly Government and New Labour in London has resulted in all these jobs disappearing. It is amazing that no Welsh MP or Welsh Assembly Government Minister seemed to have been aware of the impending decision. Do you agree with John Smith MP when he said that, unless there is a rethink, Red Dragon cannot succeed, and with the Transport and General Workers' Union, which has suggested that Red Dragon might turn out to be a white elephant? What can you say to the people and

Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, gyda chefnogaeth wirioneddol gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru—cefnogaeth sy'n cael ei chroesawu— yn rhoi cymorth gweinidogol o'r radd flaenaf i ddod â'r contract rhesymoli hyfforddiant amddiffyn i Sain Tathan. Ynghyd â phartneriaeth barhaus gyda'r consortiwm preifat sydd yn ymwneud â hyn, mae ein pecyn cymorth helaeth i'r cais hwn yn cynnwys gweithgor datblygu Tîm Cymru pwrpasol, sy'n cynnwys hyd at 30 o uwch swyddogion o bob rhan o'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys llywodraeth leol, a phawb yn gweithio i gynorthwyo'r cais. Os llwyddwn, byddai rhesymoli hyfforddiant amddiffyn yn dod â miloedd o swyddi i safle Sain Tathan, gan roi budd i Gymru gyfan, a'r de yn arbennig, am o leiaf 25 mlynedd. Mewn sawl cyfarfod gyda'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, gweithlu DARA a'r undebau llafur, yr wyf wedi datgan yn glir dro ar ôl tro ein bod yn gweithio'n galed i ddod â gwaith amddiffyn sylweddol a sifil o'r newydd i'r safle. Eisoes yr ydym wedi dangos effeithiolrwydd yr ymroddiad hwn, ac yn awr gweithiwn i ddarparu mwy o gyfleoedd cyflogaeth i'r gweithlu medrus iawn yn DARA a sicrhau gwir ganolfan ragoriaeth go iawn.

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolch am y datganiad, Weinidog. Dymunaf bob hwyl i Dîm Cymru yn ei ymdrechion i ddod â gwaith sifil newydd i'r safle. Soniasoch am eich ymroddiad a dywedasoch eich bod eisoes wedi dangos effeithiolrwydd yr ymroddiad hwn, ond mae hyn yn awgrymu bod bwlech rhwng eich blysgoelio chi a realiti'r sefyllfa. Diddorol yw cymharu'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn Sain Tathan â chynllun preifateiddio Kinetic, lle y rhoddwyd cildyrnau ar waith ar ffurf contractau hirdymor gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, a fydd yn creu nifer o luosfiliwnyddion yn America. Fodd bynnag, yma, mae'r diffyg cydweithredu rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Llafur Newydd a Llafur Newydd yn Llundain wedi peri i'r holl swyddi hyn ddiplannu. Mae'n anhygoel ei bod yn ymddangos nad oedd yr un AS o Gymru na'r un Gweinidog yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ymwybodol o'r penderfyniad a oedd ar fin dod. A ydych yn cytuno â John Smith AS pan ddywedodd, oni bai fod ailfeddwl ynghylch y peth, na all cynllun y Ddraig Goch lwyddo, ac ag Undeb y Gweithwyr Trafnidiaeth a Chyffredinol, sydd wedi awgrymu y gallai'r Ddraig Goch fod yn eliffant gwyn yn y pen draw? Beth y gallwch ei ddweud wrth y bobl a'r

the workforce there to reassure them that this will not happen?

3.00 p.m.

Andrew Davies: I have had many meetings with the workforce and the trade unions, at a national, regional and local-plant level, with Jane Hutt, the local Assembly Member, and John Smith, the Member of Parliament. The unions know that the First Minister and I, and the whole of the Assembly Government, have stood four-square behind them and have argued the case very forcefully for the workforce at DARA at St Athan.

As I said in my statement, had it not been for our commitment and foresight, and had we not invested, along with the MOD, in the new facility of the Red Dragon hangar, we would be in a far worse position with the announcement about the work at DARA than we are currently, given that we have a state-of-the-art facility. We have been in constant touch with UK Government Ministers. During many meetings, conversations, and in correspondence, the First Minister and I have made the case for the original investment, and, as part of the end-to-end review, have forcefully made the case for the location of the RAF fast-jet work to remain at St Athan. The workforce knows where the Assembly Government stands and it recognises that, without our commitment and financial support, that facility and it would be in a far worse position than they are in today.

Alun Cairns: I thank the Minister for his report and thank and congratulate James Arbuthnott, as chairman of the Select Committee on Defence, which published such a damning report on the New Labour Government policy and on the effects that that policy has had on the employees at DARA St Athan and the surrounding communities.

The Minister has been coming here for more than 18 months to talk about DARA. It was not long before the last Assembly elections when he was trumpeting the great success of the investment placed into St Athan and how it would attract long-term jobs—the sort of

gweithlu yno i dawelu eu meddyliau na fydd hyn yn digwydd?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf wedi cynnal llawer o gyfarfodydd â'r gweithlu a'r undebau, ar lefel genedlaethol, ranbarthol ac ar safle'r gwaith lleol, gyda Jane Hutt, yr Aelod Cynulliad lleol, a John Smith, yr Aelod Seneddol. Mae'r undebau yn gwybod bod y Prif Weinidog a minnau, a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gyfan gwbl, wedi sefyll yn gadarn y tu ôl iddynt ac wedi dadlau'n gryf iawn dros y gweithlu yn DARA yn Sain Tathan.

Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, oni bai am ein hymrwymiad a'n craffter, a phe na baem wedi buddsoddi, ynghyd â'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, yn y cyfleusterau newydd yn awyrendy'r Ddraig Goch, byddem mewn sefyllfa lawer gwaeth gyda'r cyhoeddiad am y gwaith yn DARA nag a ydym heddiw, o gofio bod gennym gyfleusterau sydd â'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf. Yr ydym wedi bod mewn cysylltiad parhaus â Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU. Mewn amryw o gyfarfodydd, sgysiau ac mewn gohebiaeth, mae'r Prif Weinidog a minnau wedi dadlau dros y buddsoddiad gwreiddiol ac, fel rhan o'r adolygiad trwyadl, buom yn dadlau'n gryf iawn dros gadw gwaith jetiau cyflym yr awyrlu yn Sain Tathan. Mae'r gweithlu'n gwybod lle y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn sefyll ar hyn ac yn cydnabod, heb ein hymrwymiad a'n cymorth ariannol, y byddai'r gwaith a'r gweithlu mewn sefyllfa lawer gwaeth nag y maent ynddi heddiw.

Alun Cairns: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei adroddiad a diolch a llongyfarchiadau i James Arbuthnott, fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Amddiffyn, a gyhoeddodd adroddiad mor ddamniol ar bolisi Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd ac ar yr effaith y mae'r polisi hwnnw wedi'i chael ar y gweithwyr yn DARA Sain Tathan ac ar y cymunedau cyfagos.

Mae'r Gweinidog wedi bod yn dod yma ers dros 18 mis i siarad am DARA. Ychydig cyn etholiadau diwethaf y Cynulliad pan oedd yn uchel ei gloch ynghylch llwyddiant mawr y buddsoddiad yn Sain Tathan a sut y byddai'n denu swyddi hirdymor—y math o swyddi y mae

jobs that we want in the Defence Aviation Repair Agency. Then, just more than 12 months ago, we were debating and discussing the sell-off of DARA, following the sad decision to take fast-jet servicing outside Wales. Therefore, the Minister has been optimistic for some time.

I cannot believe his audacity in now claiming the Welsh Assembly Government's foresight and commitment to the site, in terms of acquiring the assets at St Athan. He would almost swear that it was planned this way, that we were keeping this superhangar just in case the MOD pulled out. That is what he is really trying to tell us. Last spring, when the First Minister opened the superhangar, did he not say that the clouds would have been a lot blacker if we did not have the hangar? Does that not tell you that there were already black clouds? That tells you that the prospects have not been good, which, in turn, tells you that thousands of jobs are being lost. Yes, some are being created, but only a small proportion in relation to those that have been lost.

Given the terms and conditions of DARA employees and the culture of the organisation, which specialises in fast-jet maintenance, repair and overhaul operations, the reality is that we are not that competitive in attracting commercial operations there. Therefore, the Minister says that his objective is to attract a commercial operator in place of DARA's operations there, but that is clearly extremely difficult, bearing in mind how mobile and competitive this sector is. He really is whistling in the wind in terms of attracting commercial operations.

In any case, the UK Government still has not said how it is planning to dispose of DARA, and surely that is a stumbling block for his plans to attract them.

On a more positive note—

The Presiding Officer: Order. A positive question would be welcome.

Alun Cairns: The sad fact is that the Labour Party, and the Minister specifically, do not like to hear the truth, and what I quoted about

arnom eu heisiau yn yr Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn. Yna, ychydig dros 12 mis yn ôl, yr oeddem yn trafod gwerthu DARA, wedi'r penderfyniad trist i symud y gwaith o wasanaethu jetiau cyflym y tu allan i Gymru. Felly, mae'r Gweinidog wedi bod yn optimistaidd ers tro.

Ni allaf gredu ei haerllugrwydd wrth honni yn awr fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi dangos craffter ac ymrwymiad i'r safle, o ran prynu'r asedau yn Sain Tathan. Byddai'n mynd ar ei lw bron ei fod wedi'i gynllunio felly, ein bod wedi cadw'r awyrendy hwn rhag ofn i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn roi'r gorau iddo. Dyna'r hyn y mae'n ceisio ei ddweud wrthym mewn gwirionedd. Yn y gwanwyn y llynedd, pan agorodd y Prif Weinidog yr awyrendy, oni ddywedodd y byddai'r cymylau wedi bod yn llawer duach pe na bai'r awyrendy gennym? Onid yw hynny'n dweud wrthyhch fod cymylau duon eisoes? Mae hynny'n dweud wrthyhch nad yw'r rhagolygon wedi bod yn dda, sydd, yn ei dro, yn dweud wrthyhch fod miloedd o swyddi'n cael eu colli. Oes, mae rhai'n cael eu creu, ond dim ond cyfran fach o'u cymharu â'r nifer sydd wedi eu colli.

O ystyried telerau ac amodau gweithwyr DARA a diwylliant y sefydliad, sy'n arbenigo mewn cynnal a chadw ac atgyweirio jetiau cyflym, y realiti yw nad ydym mor gystadleuol â hynny o ran denu gwaith masnachol yno. Felly, dywed y Gweinidog mai ei amcan yw denu gweithredwr masnachol i ddod yno yn lle DARA, ond mae hynny'n amlwg yn bur anodd, o gadw mewn cof pa mor symudol a chystadleuol yw'r sector hwn. Y cyfan y mae'n ei wneud mewn gwirionedd yw gobeithio'n ofer o ran gallu denu gwaith masnachol.

Sut bynnag, nid yw Llywodraeth y DU wedi dweud eto sut y mae'n bwriadu cael gwared â DARA, ac mae hynny'n sicr o fod yn faen tramgwydd i'w gynlluniau i'w denu.

Ar nodyn mwy cadarnhaol—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Byddai cwestiwn cadarnhaol yn beth i'w groesawu.

Alun Cairns: Y gwir trist amdani yw nad yw'r Blaid Lafur, a'r Gweinidog yn benodol, yn hoffi clywed y gwir, ac nid oedd yr hyn a ddywedais

black clouds hanging over St Athan was what the First Minister said.

Of course, if the MOD could take only one decision to help and support Wales, the decision to keep the defence training rationalisation programme would be excellent news for the area. It would not be a substitute for DARA, because it would bring jobs that require different sorts of skills and a different capacity to that at the St Athan site. I would encourage the Minister to leave no stone unturned in trying to use that site for the defence training rationalisation programme. That is the least that the MOD could do bearing in mind how it has kicked the ladder of opportunity away from all the people at DARA, and that despite the optimistic tones of the Minister.

Andrew Davies: I am not sure where to start, Alun, because I am not sure whether there were any questions in there. However, I will take issue with some of your, as usual, unfounded statements. Had we followed your counsel of despair, the Assembly Government, through the Welsh Development Agency, would not have bought the St Athan site, which is a huge asset. Do not forget that the site is not owned by the MOD, but by the Assembly Government and the WDA. Had we followed your counsel of despair, we would not have invested, with the MOD, in the state-of-the-art hangar facility. Where would we have been then? We would have been left with an MOD-owned site that did not have a state-of-the-art hangar. That hangar has attracted a lot of business, not just in commercial operations, such as ATC Lasham Ltd, but with the Metrix consortium, which, without the hangar, would not be basing its bid for the defence training rationalisation project—a huge opportunity for Wales—at St Athan. We would have been in a far worse position, and that is recognised by the trade unions.

I know that Amicus, one of the unions, has publicly commended the support that the Assembly Government has given to this project. We do not follow your counsel of despair; we are fighting hard for the DARA workforce and we have attracted 300 jobs. One uncertainty that we face with DARA is

am gymylau duon yn hongian uwchben Sain Tathan ond yn ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog.

Wrth gwrs, pe gallai'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn wneud ond un penderfyniad i helpu a chefnogi Cymru, byddai penderfynu cadw'r rhaglen i resymoli hyfforddiant amddiffyn yn newyddion gwych i'r ardal. Ni fyddai'n gwneud yn lle DARA, oherwydd byddai'n creu swyddi sy'n gofyn am fathau gwahanol o sgiliau a chapasiti gwahanol i'r hyn a geir ar y safle yn Sain Tathan. Byddwn yn pwysu ar y Gweinidog i wneud popeth yn ei allu i geisio defnyddio'r safle yno ar gyfer y rhaglen rhesymoli hyfforddiant amddiffyn. Dyna'r peth lleiaf y gallai'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ei wneud o gofio sut y mae wedi peri i'r holl weithwyr yn DARA golli cyfleoedd, a hynny er gwaethaf geiriau ffyddiog y Gweinidog.

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf yn siŵr ym mhle i ddechrau, Alun, oherwydd nid wyf yn siŵr a oeddech yn gofyn unrhyw gwestiwn o gwbl. Er hynny, yr wyf am anghytuno â rhai o'ch datganiadau sydd, fel arfer, yn ddi-sail. Pe byddem wedi dilyn eich cyngor anobaith, ni fyddai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad drwy'r awdurdod datblygu wedi prynu'r safle yn Sain Tathan, sy'n gaffaeliad anferth. Rhaid cofio nad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn sy'n berchen ar y safle hwn, ond Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r awdurdod datblygu. Pe byddem wedi gwrando ar eich cyngor anobaith, ni fyddem wedi buddsoddi, gyda'r Weinyddiaeth, yn yr awyrendy diweddaraf hwn. Beth fyddai'r sefyllfa wedyn? Y cwbl a fyddai wedi bod ar ôl fyddai safle gan y Weinyddiaeth ond heb yr awyrendy diweddaraf. Mae'r awyrendy hwn wedi denu llawer iawn o fusnes, ac nid gwaith masnachol yn unig, fel ATC Lasham Ltd, ond gan gonsortium Metrix a fyddai'n sicr, heb yr awyrendy, heb leoli ei fid am y prosiect rhesymoli hyfforddiant amddiffyn—cyfle gwych i Gymru—yn Sain Tathan. Byddem mewn sefyllfa lawer gwaeth ac mae'r undebau'n cydnabod hynny.

Gwn fod Amicus, un o'r undebau, wedi canmol yn gyhoeddus y gefnogaeth a roddwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i'r prosiect hwn. Ni wrandawn ar eich cyngor anobaith; yr ydym yn gweithio'n galed dros weithlu DARA ac eisoes yr ydym wedi denu 300 o swyddi. Un ansicrwydd yr ydym yn ei wynebu gyda DARA

that members of the workforce were, quite legitimately, concerned about their personal financial position and were awaiting any redundancy package that might come when the future of the fast-jet work was being considered. I know that ATC Lasham was very interested in employing DARA workers, but, for reasons to do with the redundancy package, there was not sufficient flexibility for it to do so.

Things have moved on and we have the prospect of building on those 300 jobs with the TES Aviation Group and ATC Lasham. We also have the prospect of the VC10 work being decided in the near future regarding another company coming in and buying that work. In addition, we have the huge prospect of the defence training rationalisation contract if Metrix were to win phase 1 and/or 2. That would be a massive boost to the Welsh economy and the aerospace sector. I think that the legitimate role of Government is to provide leadership and to invest in the future, not to follow the Conservative Party's counsel of despair.

Kirsty Williams: When you last spoke on this matter in November, I asked you whether you would supply documentation outlining the course of action that you had taken to fight for the cause of DARA and its workers in the Vale of Glamorgan. I am grateful to you that, on 15 December 2005, you supplied that information to me. Unfortunately, despite having carefully read it all, there is no indication that you did anything to fight for the DARA workforce. The last letter that you wrote to officials in London, to Adam Ingram, was in 2003. There is no recent correspondence between you and your colleagues and officials in London, yet you come to the Chamber repeatedly to say that you have fought for these workers. In the documentation that I have before me, there is no evidence of that at all. There is not a recent letter, you have not attended a meeting of the Red Dragon steering group, and you did not attend the meeting that was held between MOD and WAG officials on 22 October 2004. There is no evidence here. Either you have not done what you claim to have done, namely fight for these workers, or you have not supplied the information that you are duty-bound to supply under the

yw bod aelodau o'r gweithlu, yn ddigon dealladwy, wedi bod yn poeni am eu sefyllfaoedd ariannol personol ac yn aros am unrhyw becyn colli swyddi a allai ddod wrth i ddyfodol y gwaith jetiau cyflym gael ei ystyried. Gwn fod gan ATC Lasham ddiddordeb mawr mewn cyflogi gweithwyr DARA, ond, am resymau'n ymwneud â'r pecyn colli swyddi, nid oedd digon o hyblygrwydd i ganiatáu iddo wneud hynny.

Mae pethau wedi symud ymlaen ac mae gobaith yr ychwanegir at y 300 swydd hynny gyda TES Aviation Group ac ATC Lasham. Yr ydym hefyd yn disgwyl am benderfyniad ynghylch y gwaith ar y VC10 yn y dyfodol agos o ran cwmni arall yn dod i mewn ac yn prynu'r gwaith hwnnw. Yn ogystal, yr ydym yn obeithiol iawn ynghylch y contract i resymoli'r hyfforddiant amddiffyn pe bai Metrix yn ennill cam 1 a/neu gam 2. Byddai hynny'n hwb enfawr i economi Cymru ac i'r sector awyrfod. Credaf mai rôl briodol y Llywodraeth yw cynnig arweiniad a buddsoddi yn y dyfodol, nid dilyn cyngor anobaith y Blaid Geidwadol.

Kirsty Williams: Pan siaradasoch ddiwethaf am y mater hwn ym mis Tachwedd, gofynnais ichi a fydddech yn darparu dogfennau yn nodi beth yr oeddech wedi'i wneud i ymladd achos DARA a'i weithwyr ym Mro Morgannwg. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar eich bod, ar 15 Rhagfyr 2005, wedi rhoi'r wybodaeth honno imi. Yn anffodus, er fy mod wedi ei darllen i gyd yn ofalus, nid oes sôn eich bod wedi gwneud dim byd i ymladd dros weithlu DARA. Yn 2003 yr ysgrifenasoch y llythyr diwethaf at swyddogion yn Llundain, at Adam Ingram. Nid oes dim gohebiaeth ddiweddar rhyngoch chi a'ch cyd-aelodau a'r swyddogion yn Llundain o gwbl, eto yr ydych wedi dod droeon i'r Siambr i ddweud eich bod wedi ymladd dros y gweithwyr hyn. Yn y dogfennau sydd o'm blaen, nid oes tystiolaeth o hynny o gwbl. Nid oes llythyr diweddar, ni wnaethoch fynyachu cyfarfod o grŵp llywio'r Ddraig Goch, ac nid oeddech yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd rhwng y Weinyddiaeth a swyddogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar 22 Hydref 2004. Nid oes dim tystiolaeth yma. Yr ydych naill ai heb wneud yr hyn yr ydych yn honni eich bod wedi'i wneud, sef ymladd dros y gweithwyr hyn, neu nid ydych wedi darparu'r wybodaeth y mae'n ofynnol ichi ei darparu o dan godau amrywiol y

Assembly's and the information commissioner's various codes. I would be grateful to hear what the correct thing is that you failed to do.

3.10 p.m.

The only mention is that, on 22 October 2004, a civil servant representing the Welsh Assembly Government opened the meeting saying that there was little point in going over old ground, that Welsh Ministers were angry with the MOD's decision, and would remain so, but that it was necessary to work together. That is it. The full force of Andrew Davies's fighting for the DARA workforce is a minute delivered by a civil servant saying that Welsh Ministers were angry. There was no letter and no meetings—nothing at all. However, the minute of the meeting shows that the Government in London was split from top to bottom over this decision, and we need to hear an explanation of the forces in Government in London that led to this decision.

The minutes of the meeting of the joint MOD/Welsh Assembly Government Red Dragon steering project, on 25 April 2005, show that the Welsh Assembly Government's position was that it expected activity to be restored to a viable level at St Athan for up to three years, that time being the minimum essential to allow the marketing campaign to produce results. You acknowledged then that you needed work at DARA for three years for this project to be a success, for you to build on the investment made. Work for those three years has obviously not been forthcoming. Last year, you acknowledged that you needed three years, so how can you now stand in the Chamber and say that you can make this project a success, when the crucial factors that you outlined are no longer present? You met with Jane Hutt, John Smith and the unions, yet the very people who made this decision were absent from those meetings. You have failed miserably.

Andrew Davies: I note that the opposition's response is almost entirely focused on process issues, and has nothing to do with substantive policy. This was an Assembly Government response to the Ministry of Defence. Given the strategic importance of

Cynulliad a'r comisiynydd gwybodaeth. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar o glywed pa un o'r pethau cywir hyn yr ydych heb ei wneud.

Yr unig sôn sydd yw bod gwas sifil yn cynrychioli Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ar 22 Hydref 2004, wedi agor cyfarfod drwy ddweud nad oedd fawr o ddiben aildrafod yr un pethau, fod Gweinidogion Cymru'n ddig â phenderfyniad y Weinyddiaeth, ac y byddent yn parhau'n ddig, ond bod angen cydweithio. Dyna ni. Swm a sylwedd brwydr Andrew Davies dros weithlu DARA oedd munud o siarad gan was sifil yn dweud bod Gweinidogion Cymru'n ddig. Ni fu dim llythyr a dim cyfarfodydd—dim oll. Fodd bynnag, mae cofnod y cyfarfod yn dangos bod y Llywodraeth yn Llundain wedi'i rhannu drwyddi draw ar y penderfyniad hwn, ac mae angen inni glywed esboniad ar y pwerau yn y Llywodraeth yn Llundain a arweiniodd at y penderfyniad hwn.

Mae cofnodion cyfarfod prosiect llywio'r Ddraig Goch ar y cyd rhwng y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ar 25 Ebrill 2005, yn dangos bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn disgwyl i'r gweithgarwch gael ei adfer i lefel hyfyw yn Sain Tathan am hyd at dair blynedd, sef yr amser lleiaf yr oedd ei angen i ganiatáu i'r ymgyrch farchnata ddwyn ffrwyth. Bu ichi gydnabod bryd hynny fod angen cael gwaith yn DARA am dair blynedd i'r prosiect hwn lwyddo, er mwyn ichi allu adeiladu ar y buddsoddiad a gafwyd. Yn amlwg ni fydd yno waith am dair blynedd. Y llynedd, bu ichi gydnabod bod angen tair blynedd, felly sut y gallwch yn awr ddweud yn y Siambr hon y gallwch wneud i'r prosiect hwn lwyddo, pan nad yw'r ffactorau hanfodol y soniasoch amdanynt yn bresennol mwyach? Yr ydych wedi cyfarfod â Jane Hutt, John Smith a'r undebau, eto yr oedd yr union bobl a wnaeth y penderfyniad hwn yn absennol o'r cyfarfodydd hynny. Yr ydych wedi methu'n druenus.

Andrew Davies: Sylwaf fod ymateb y gwrthbleidiau'n canolbwyntio'n llwyr bron ar faterion yn ymwneud â'r broses, ac nad oes a wnelo ddim â pholisi gwirioneddol. Ymateb gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn oedd hwn. O ystyried pwysigrwydd

this issue, the First Minister and I worked very closely as a team, and the First Minister wrote to the Ministry of Defence's armed forces Minister and had several phone calls with him. My lead official, David Pritchard, was also on the group that was set up to take things forward.

I wholeheartedly agree with you that we said at the very beginning that it was the wrong decision by MOD. The original business case was obviously based on DARA MOD work being in place to maintain the critical mass that would allow us to get commercial operators in. That is one reason why we felt that it was the wrong decision—not only operationally and financially in terms of the MOD's point of view, but also from our point of view in terms of investment, because the defence work had been removed when we had originally planned for it to be in existence. We entered into that agreement in good faith, which is one reason why we think that it is the wrong decision. However, it is time to move on.

In an interview last week, when the armed forces Minister, Adam Ingram, was asked about the decision to go ahead with project Red Dragon, he said that it was because of the great lobbying by the Assembly Government and Welsh representatives. It is clear that we fought very hard to get that investment. I reiterate my response to Alun Cairns, namely that if we had not made the investment, bought the airfield and invested in the Red Dragon hangar, we would be in a far worse position, as would the workforce at DARA be, without that huge investment made by a Labour Government both in the Assembly and Westminster. So, we feel that we have done everything that we can. The First Minister and I, together with our officials, worked to get that investment in the first place and, since then, to try to keep the DARA work there. However, we regret the decision that has been made about the fast jet work. It is time to move on and, as I have outlined, we have already been very successful in attracting additional civilian and defence work and we aim to build on that.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I thank

strategol y mater hwn, bu'r Prif Weinidog a minnau'n gweithio'n agos iawn fel tîm, ac ysgrifennodd y Prif Weinidog at Weinidog lluoedd arfog y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a chafodd sawl sgwrs ffôn ag ef. Yr oedd fy swyddog arweiniol, David Pritchard, hefyd ar y grŵp a sefydlwyd i symud pethau ymlaen.

Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi ein bod wedi dweud ar y dechrau un ei fod yn benderfyniad anghywir gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn. Yr oedd yr achos busnes gwreiddiol yn amlwg yn seiliedig ar sicrhau bod gwaith y Weinyddiaeth yn DARA yno'n barod i gynnal y màs critigol a fyddai'n ein galluogi i ddenu gweithredwyr masnachol. Dyna un rheswm pam yr oeddem yn teimlo ei fod yn benderfyniad anghywir—nid yn unig yn weithredol ac yn ariannol o ran safbwynt y Weinyddiaeth, ond hefyd o'n safbwynt ni o ran buddsoddi, oherwydd yr oedd y gwaith amddiffyn wedi mynd pan oeddem wedi cynllunio'n wreiddiol iddo fod yno. Gwnaethom y cytundeb hwnnw gyda phob ewyllys da, ac mae'n un rheswm pam y credwn ei fod yn benderfyniad anghywir. Er hynny, mae'n bryd symud ymlaen.

Mewn cyfweiliad yr wythnos diwethaf, pan ofynnwyd i Weinidog y lluoedd arfog, Adam Ingram, ynghylch y penderfyniad i fwrw ymlaen â chynllun y Ddraig Goch, dywedodd ei fod wedi'i wneud o ganlyniad i'r lobïo gwych gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a chynrychiolwyr o Gymru. Mae'n glir ein bod wedi ymladd yn galed iawn i gael y buddsoddiad hwnnw. Dywedaf eto yr hyn a ddywedais wrth Alun Cairns, sef pe na baem wedi buddsoddi, wedi prynu'r maes awyr a buddsoddi yn awyrendy'r Ddraig Goch, byddem mewn sefyllfa lawer gwaeth, fel y byddai'r gweithlu yn DARA, heb y buddsoddiad aruthrol gan y Llywodraeth Lafur yn y Cynulliad ac yn San Steffan. Felly, teimlwn ein bod wedi gwneud ein gorau. Bu'r Prif Weinidog a minnau, a'n swyddogion, yn gweithio i ennill y buddsoddiad hwnnw yn y lle cyntaf ac, ers hynny, i geisio cadw gwaith DARA yno. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn gresynu at y penderfyniad a wnaethpwyd ynghylch y gwaith jet cyflym. Mae'n amser symud ymlaen ac, fel yr wyf wedi dweud, yr ydym wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn eisoes wrth ddenu gwaith sifil ac amddiffyn ychwanegol a'n nod yw ychwanegu at hynny.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Diolchaf ichi am

you for once again coming back with a statement on DARA, Minister—
[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have, on several occasions, called Government Ministers who are also Assembly Members and might, one day, even do that to you, should you be a Government Minister, Alun Cairns.

Jane Hutt: I also thank you, Minister, for your very important contribution recognising that the Defence Select Committee has made that statement confirming, as you have also confirmed, that the Ministry of Defence's decision to close DARA was wrong. You have made that perfectly clear, as has the First Minister. I am sure that you would join me in recognising the importance of that report, because it provides evidence of the increasing use of the private sector, because of the difficulties experienced at RAF main operating bases, when we had that skilled workforce here, at St Athan, set up and able to carry out that work. Therefore, I thank you for having the foresight to ensure that we had project Red Dragon.

I ask you to clarify two points. Can you shed any further light on the issue relating to the VC10 and the contract and the commitment that was made to ensure that those jobs remained at St Athan, albeit that privatisation is also considered in that respect? In terms of moving forward, this great opportunity to put forward a robust bid for the defence training review, which I think that we will have, should be embraced by the whole Assembly—across the parties, I would hope. Does this mean collaboration between Team Wales across the Welsh Assembly Government, in terms of not only your department, but also that of Jane Davidson, which is also engaged with this, and the local authority, the Vale of Glamorgan Council? The leader of the Vale council has told me that the council is very much on board in terms of partnership, so it would be helpful to have further clarification of this point. Winning the DTR contract, as a result of this investment, would be a great prize for St Athan.

ddod yn ôl unwaith eto gyda datganiad am DARA, Weinidog—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf, ar sawl achlysur, wedi galw ar Weinidogion y Llywodraeth sydd hefyd yn Aelodau Cynulliad ac efallai, ryw ddiwrnod, y gwnawn hynny i chi, hyd yn oed, pe baech yn Weinidog y Llywodraeth, Alun Cairns.

Jane Hutt: Diolchaf ichi hefyd, Weinidog, am eich cyfraniad pwysig dros ben yn cydnabod bod y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Amddiffyn wedi gwneud y datganiad hwnnw'n cadarnhau, fel yr ydych chithau hefyd wedi cadarnhau, fod penderfyniad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn i gau DARA yn anghywir. Yr ydych wedi gwneud hynny'n berffaith amlwg, fel y gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch am ymuno â mi i gydnabod pwysigrwydd yr adroddiad hwnnw, gan ei fod yn cynnwys tystiolaeth o'r defnydd cynyddol a wneir o'r sector preifat, oherwydd yr anawsterau a brofwyd ym mhrif ganolfannau gweithredol yr awyrlu, pan oedd y gweithlu medrus hwnnw gennym yma, yn Sain Tathan, yn barod ac yn alluog i wneud y gwaith hwnnw. Felly, diolchaf ichi am fod yn ddigon craff i sicrhau bod prosiect y Ddraig Goch gennym.

Gofynnaf ichi ymhelaethu ar ddau bwynt. A allwch ein goleuo ymhellach ynglŷn â'r mater yn ymwneud â'r VC10 a'r contract a'r ymrwymiad a wnaethpwyd i sicrhau bod y swyddi hynny'n aros yn Sain Tathan, er bod preifateiddio hefyd yn cael ei ystyried yn hyn o beth? O ran symud ymlaen, dylai'r cyfle gwych hwn i gyflwyno cais cryf ar gyfer yr adolygiad o hyfforddiant amddiffyn, a gawn yn fy marn i, gael ei groesawu gan y Cynulliad cyfan—gan bob plaid, gobeithio. A yw hyn yn golygu cydweithredu rhwng Tîm Cymru ar draws Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, nid o ran eich adran chi yn unig, ond hefyd adran Jane Davidson, sydd hefyd yn gysylltiedig â hyn, a'r awdurdod lleol, Cyngor Bro Morgannwg? Mae arweinydd cyngor y Fro wedi dweud wrthyf fod y cyngor yn gefnogol iawn o ran partneriaeth, felly byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe gellid cael eglurhad pellach ar y pwynt hwn. Byddai ennill y contract rhesymoli hyfforddiant amddiffyn, o ganlyniad i'r buddsoddiad hwn, yn wobwr fawr i Sain Tathan.

Andrew Davies: On the first question, at present, the planned work will mean 350 to 400 jobs on the VC10 contract. Assuming that that is outsourced at St Athan, we will be pressing the MOD for the contract to have the condition that the work must remain at St Athan. We will push the Ministry of Defence very hard on that. It knows the quality of the work that has been done on the current contract, and we have already made those representations. I am sure that Adam Ingram would be the first to accept that we have made those points. We need to ensure that that condition is in the contract and then work with anyone who wins that contract to ensure that the work stays at St Athan.

On the DTR, we have a very high-level team. My senior officials in economic development and transport are working with those in education and those at Education and Learning Wales, together with those of the local authority. The leader of the council is very supportive of the bid and a dedicated team from the local authority is working with our team on the Metrix consortium, and that includes Land Securities, Qinetiq and Raytheon Systems. We have moved very quickly. When the original Metrix bid was not based on St Athan, we moved very quickly from that position, from the middle of last year, in July, and now the Metrix bid is based wholly on the St Athan site. It is a very exciting bid and everybody who has seen details of it accepts not only that but that it would have a huge impact on not just the Vale of Glamorgan or even neighbouring counties but the whole of south Wales and the aerospace sector, because of its quality. That is why we are backing the Metrix consortium for the DTR contract.

David Melding: I urge you to redouble your efforts to attract commercial contracts and, as Jane Hutt said, to engage in all those vital partnerships. We should not forget the expertise of the local workforce, the local institutions and colleges and the training facilities that they provide, which are first class. That has to be the priority in a

Andrew Davies: Ynglŷn â'r cwestiwn cyntaf, ar hyn o bryd, bydd y gwaith sydd wedi'i gynllunio yn golygu 350 i 400 o swyddi ar gontract y VC10. Gan gymryd y bydd y gwaith yn dod i Sain Tathan, byddwn yn pwyso ar y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn i sicrhau bod y contract yn cynnwys amod y bydd rhaid i'r gwaith aros yn Sain Tathan. Byddwn yn pwyso'n drwm ar y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ynghylch hynny. Mae'n ymwybodol o ansawdd y gwaith a wnaethpwyd ar y contract cyfredol, ac yr ydym eisoes wedi cyflwyno sylwadau ar hynny. Yr wyf yn siŵr mai Adam Ingram fyddai'r cyntaf i gydnabod ein bod wedi gwneud y pwyntiau hynny. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod yr amod hwnnw yn y contract ac yna gweithio gyda phwy bynnag sy'n ennill y contract i sicrhau bod y gwaith yn aros yn Sain Tathan.

Mae gennym dîm lefel uchel iawn ar y DTR. Mae fy uwch swyddogion yn yr adran datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth yn gweithio gyda'u cydweithwyr yn yr adrannau addysg ac yn Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, ynghyd â'r rhai yn yr awdurdod lleol. Mae arweinydd y cyngor yn gefnogol iawn i'r cais ac mae tîm arbennig o'r awdurdod lleol yn gweithio gyda'n tîm ar gonsortiw m Metrix, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys Land Securities, Qinetiq a Raytheon Systems. Yr ydym wedi symud yn gyflym iawn. Pan welwyd nad oedd cynnig gwreiddiol Metrix wedi'i leoli yn Sain Tathan, symudasom yn gyflym o'r sefyllfa honno, o ganol y llynedd, ym mis Gorffennaf, a bellach mae cynnig Metrix wedi'i leoli'n gyfan gwbl ar safle Sain Tathan. Mae'n gynnig cyffrous iawn ac mae pawb sydd wedi gweld y manylion yn derbyn nid yn unig hynny ond y byddai hefyd yn cael effaith enfawr nid yn unig ar Fro Morgannwg neu'r ardal gyfagos hyd yn oed, ond ar dde Cymru'n gyfan gwbl a'r sector awyrfod, oherwydd ei safon. Dyna pam yr ydym yn cefnogi consortiw m Matrix ar gyfer contract y DTR.

David Melding: Yr wyf yn pwyso arnoch i ddwysáu eich ymdrechion i ddenu contractau masnachol ac, fel y dywedodd Jane Hutt, i fod yn rhan o'r holl bartneriaethau allweddol hynny. Ni ddylem anghofio arbenigedd y gweithlu lleol, y sefydliadau a'r colegau lleol a'r cyfleusterau hyfforddi a ddarperir ganddynt, sydd o'r radd flaenaf. Rhaid i hynny fod yn

successful marketing strategy. The hard capital facility is excellent, but the workforce is of the first order. That is very important. As well as trying to attract commercial contracts aggressively, it is time that the whole Assembly reminded the Ministry of Defence how important the defence training review contract is.

3.20 p.m.

As a Member for South Wales Central, who lives close to what we always used to call RAF St Athan, I know how important that facility has been to the defence of Britain. Much of the activity to keep the fighter force in the second world war and do the necessary repairs took place there. That is over 50 years of dedicated service. It does nothing for the unity of Britain if the MoD concentrates military expenditure in a select number of areas. I do not want to pick any other nation of the UK, but I think that we know what the great fear is here—that Wales does not get its fair share. RAF St Athan has an outstanding record of commitment to the defence of this nation and many of us feel sore about how the MOD has dealt with us to date. I hope that it will reflect on this experience and renew the partnership that we deserve with it, one that should be much more productive.

Andrew Davies: I could not agree with you more about the quality of the workforce being a tremendous asset. The major reason why ATC Lasham decided to locate to St Athan was the world-quality workforce. That is a huge selling point. The dedicated team, currently with the WDA under David Swallow, is constantly marketing that. As I said in my statement, there is a lot of commercial interest, which is why we are quietly confident that we will be able to build on the 300 jobs that we have already built there.

We also continue to press the UK Government—certainly in the context of the Lyons review—on attracting and maintaining Government jobs here. We have been very successful in that. We will continue to make the case forcefully for all UK Government

flaenoriaeth mewn strategaeth farchnata lwyddiannus. Mae'r cyfleuster cyfalaf caled yn rhagorol, ond mae'r gweithlu gyda'r gorau. Mae hynny'n bwysig dros ben. Yn ogystal â cheisio bwrw ati i ddenu contractau masnachol, mae'n bryd i'r Cynulliad cyfan atgoffa'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn o bwysigrwydd y contract i adolygu hyfforddiant amddiffyn.

Fel Aelod dros Ganol De Cymru, sy'n byw yn agos at yr hyn yr oeddem yn arfer ei alw'n RAF Sain Tathan, gwn pa mor bwysig fu'r ganolfan honno i amddiffyn Prydain. Yr oedd llawer o'r gweithgarwch i gadw'r lluoedd ymladd yn ystod yr ail ryfel byd yn digwydd yno yn ogystal â'r gwaith atgyweirio angenrheidiol. Mae hynny'n golygu dros 50 mlynedd o wasanaeth ymroddedig. Ni fydd yn cyfrannu dim at undod Prydain os yw'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn canolbwyntio ei gwariant milwrol mewn ychydig o ardaloedd. Nid wyf am enwi gwlad arall yn y DU, ond credaf ein bod i gyd yn gwybod beth yw'r ofn mwyaf yma—na fydd Cymru'n derbyn ei chyfran deg. Mae gan RAF Sain Tathan record arbennig iawn o ran ei ymrwymiad i amddiffyn y genedl hon ac mae llawer ohonom wedi'n brifo gan y ffordd y mae'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn wedi ein trin hyd yma. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn edrych yn ôl yn ddwys ar y profiad hwn ac yn adnewyddu'r bartneriaeth yr ydym yn ei haeddu gyda hi, un a ddylai fod yn llawer mwy cynhyrchiol.

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn cytuno â chi i'r carn o ran yr ased enfawr sydd gennym yn sgîl gweithlu o'r fath safon. Y prif reswm pam y penderfynodd ATC Lasham symud i Sain Tathan oedd y gweithlu o safon ryngwladol. Mae hynny'n fantais enfawr. Mae'r tîm pwrpasol, sydd ar hyn o bryd gyda'r WDA o dan David Swallow, yn marchnata hynny'n barhaus. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, gwelwyd llawer o ddiddordeb masnachol, a dyna pam yr ydym yn eithaf ffyddiog y gallwn ychwanegu at y 300 o swyddi yr ydym eisoes wedi'u creu yno.

Yr ydym hefyd yn dal ati i bwyso ar Lywodraeth y DU—yn sicr yng nghyd-destun adolygiad Lyons—i ddenu a chadw swyddi'r Llywodraeth yma. Yr ydym wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn yn hynny o beth. Byddwn yn parhau i ddadlau'n hachos yn gryf er mwyn i

departments to continue their presence in Wales and to increase that wherever possible.

Jeff Cuthbert: Do you agree that we should remind Alun Cairns, in particular, that the stewardship of his Government resulted in 130,000 people being unemployed in Wales and our qualifying for Objective 1 status? As a result of that basis, we have built significant improvements.

I attended an Amicus regional conference on Saturday, and I assure you that while it was highly critical of the MOD's decisions, there is recognition of the work being done by you and the Welsh Assembly Government to try to resolve the situation for the benefit of those workers. Do you agree that it is critical to move fast, because the high level of skills held by those workers—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I wish Members who have spoken and have therefore been able to make a contribution would not interfere with those who are currently making theirs.

Jeff Cuthbert: Thank you, Presiding Officer. It is right to move fast, because the high level of skills held by those workers will be attractive to overseas aircraft maintenance industries. If things are not done quickly, there is a fear, particularly expressed by white collar unions such as Amicus, that those workers could be lost to Wales forever. So I trust you agree that we need to move fast and work with organisations such as Amicus to ensure that high-quality contracts are brought to DARA.

Andrew Davies: Very much so. The skills and quality of the workforce are crucial and, as I said in response to David Melding, it is one of the key selling points for us in terms of marketing St Athan.

The aerospace sector is extremely important to us in Wales. It is a growing sector and one where we probably out-punch our weight in terms of Wales as a country. For example, just before Christmas, it was announced that General Electric in Nantgarw had won a

bob un o adrannau Llywodraeth y DU gadw eu presenoldeb yng Nghymru a'i gynyddu pan fo hynny'n bosibl.

Jeff Cuthbert: A ydych yn cytuno y dylem atgoffa Alun Cairns, yn fwyaf arbennig, fod tymor ei Lywodraeth wedi arwain at ddiweithdra i 130,000 o bobl yng Nghymru a pheri inni fod yn gymwys ar gyfer statws Amcan 1? Ar sail hynny, yr ydym wedi sicrhau gwelliannau sylweddol.

Yr oeddwn yn bresennol yng nghynhadledd ranbarthol Amicus ddydd Sadwrn, a gallaf eich sicrhau er eu bod yn feirniadol iawn o benderfyniadau'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, eu bod yn cydnabod y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gennych chi a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i geisio datrys y sefyllfa er lles y gweithwyr hyn. A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn hanfodol inni symud yn gyflym, oherwydd bydd lefel uchel y sgiliau sydd gan y gweithwyr hyn—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn pe bai Aelodau sydd wedi llefaru ac sydd felly wedi cyfrannu'n peidio ag amharu ar y rhai sydd wrthi'n cyfrannu ar hyn o bryd.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch, Lywydd. Mae'n bwysig inni symud yn gyflym, oherwydd bydd lefel uchel y sgiliau sydd gan y gweithwyr hyn yn ddeniadol i ddiwydiannau cynnal a chadw awyrennau mewn gwledydd tramor. Os na wneir rhywbeth yn gyflym, mynegwyd pryderon, yn enwedig gan yr undebau coler wen megis Amicus, y gallai Cymru gollir gweithwyr hyn am byth. Felly tybiaf eich bod yn cytuno bod angen inni symud yn gyflym a gweithio gyda sefydliadau megis Amicus i sicrhau y daw contractau safon uchel i DARA.

Andrew Davies: Digon gwir. Mae sgiliau a safon y gweithlu'n hanfodol ac, fel y dywedais wrth ymateb i David Melding, mae'n un o'n manteision mwyaf inni o ran marchnata Sain Tathan.

Mae'r sector awyrofod yn eithriadol o bwysig inni yng Nghymru. Mae'n sector sy'n tyfu ac yn un lle mae ein dylanwad yn llawer mwy na'n maint fel gwlad. Er enghraifft, ychydig cyn y Nadolig, cyhoeddwyd bod General Electric yn Nantgarw wedi ennill contract, gwerth £1.2

contract, worth £1.2 billion, to service British Airways engines. I am delighted that we were able to support GE in that. In fact, I wrote to the then chief executive of British Airways, Rod Eddington, to lobby on behalf of GE. I am delighted that, partly because of the pressure and support that we were able to give, BA awarded that £1.2 billion contract. That is a recognition of the quality of the workforce. That is true not only of Nantgarw, but also of St Athan. However, one of our concerns is that, with the redundancies at DARA, those workers will seek work elsewhere as they are highly skilled, highly valued and highly mobile. That has happened already, with some of those workers seeking work not just in other parts of the United Kingdom but, indeed, other parts of Europe. That is a concern, which is why we have redoubled our efforts to get more business into St Athan, particularly in the civilian sector.

Leanne Wood: What discussions or correspondence have you had with the Minister of State for the Armed Forces prior to the Red Dragon project starting and afterwards? It made no financial sense to go ahead with the project without cast-iron guarantees that it would be used. I made the same request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 as Kirsty Williams did, and I can confirm what she said. You are prepared to tell us, Minister, that the decision the MOD made was wrong, so why are you not prepared to tell it exactly the same thing? The DARA situation shows that your claims to be operating in a partnership Government are a complete joke. London makes the decisions, and Wales falls into line.

The Presiding Officer: Order. We are out of time for this item.

Andrew Davies: Well, £80 million in investment, the bulk of it by far by the Ministry of Defence, shows why we thought it a sound proposition at the time. We entered into that agreement in good faith. Obviously, following the end-to-end review undertaken by the MOD, the Minister of State for the

biliwn, i wasanaethu peiriannau British Airways. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud ein bod wedi cefnogi GE gyda hynny. Yn wir, ysgrifennais at brif weithredwr British Airways ar y pryd, Rod Eddington, i lobio ar ran GE. Yr wyf yn falch, yn rhannol oherwydd y pwysau a'r gefnogaeth yr oeddem yn gallu eu rhoi, fod BA wedi dyfarnu'r contract hwnnw a oedd yn werth £1.2 biliwn. Mae hynny'n cydnabod safon y gweithlu. Mae hynny'n wir am Sain Tathan hefyd yn ogystal ag am Nantgarw. Fodd bynnag, un o'n pryderon yw, gyda'r diswyddiadau yn DARA, y bydd y gweithwyr hynny'n chwilio am waith mewn mannau eraill gan eu bod yn meddu ar sgiliau arbenigol iawn, maent yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi ac maent yn symudol iawn. Mae hynny wedi digwydd eisoes, gyda rhai o'r gweithwyr hyn yn chwilio am waith nid yn unig mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig ond, yn wir, mewn rhannau eraill o Ewrop. Mae hynny'n achosi pryder, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi dwysáu ein hymdrechion i ddenu mwy o fusnes i Sain Tathan, yn enwedig yn y sector sifil.

Leanne Wood: Pa drafodaethau, neu ohebiaeth yr ydych wedi eu cynnal gyda'r Gweinidog Gwladol dros y Lluoedd Arfog cyn sefydlu prosiect y Ddraig Goch ac wedi hynny? Nid oedd bwrw ymlaen â'r prosiect heb gael sicrwydd pendant y byddai'n cael ei ddefnyddio yn gwneud synnwyr ariannol. Gwneuthum yr un cais o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 ag a wnaeth Kirsty Williams, a gallaf gadarnhau'r hyn a ddywedodd. Yr ydych yn barod i ddweud wrthym, Weinidog, fod y penderfyniad a wnaethpwyd gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn anghywir, felly pam nad ydych yn barod i ddweud yr un peth yn union wrthynt hwy? Mae'r sefyllfa gyda DARA yn dangos mai ffwlbri noeth yw eich honiadau eich bod yn gweithio mewn Llywodraeth bartneriaeth. Llundain sy'n gwneud y penderfyniadau, ac mae Cymru'n eu derbyn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r amser ar gyfer yr eitem hon wedi dod i ben.

Andrew Davies: Wel, mae buddsoddiad o £80 miliwn, gyda'r rhan fwyaf ohono'n dod gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, yn dangos pam yr ydym yn credu ei fod yn gynig cadarn ar y pryd. Derbyniad y cytundeb yn gwbl ddiffuant. Yn amlwg, wedi'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr a gynhaliwyd gan y Weinyddiaeth

Armed Forces decided that work would be moved away from St Athan. I have said that the First Minister and I regretted that decision, but all I can do is repeat that, if we had not made that investment, had not bought the airfield and had not helped to support and build the hangar, we in Wales, and particularly the workforce at St Athan and DARA, would in a far worse position than is the case today.

Amddiffyn, penderfynodd y Gweinidog Gwladol dros y Lluoedd Arfog y byddai gwaith yn cael ei symud o Sain Tathan. Dywedais fod y Prif Weinidog a minnau'n gresynu at y penderfyniad hwnnw, ond yr unig beth y gallaf ei wneud yw dweud eto, pe na baem wedi gwneud y buddsoddiad hwnnw, pe baem heb brynu'r maes awyr a heb gynorthwyo i gefnogi ac adeiladu'r awyrendy, y byddem ni yng Nghymru, ac yn enwedig y gweithlu yn Sain Tathan a DARA, mewn sefyllfa waeth o lawer nag sy'n bod heddiw.

Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25 **Approval of Orders under Standing Order No. 24.25**

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

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

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiad fod

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

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

1. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 10 January 2006 on the draft the Education (School Performance and Unauthorised Absence Targets) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and

1. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Perfformiad Ysgol a Thargedau Absenoldeb heb Awdurdod) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a

b) approves that the Education (School Performance and Unauthorised Absence Targets) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 are made in accordance with:

b) yn cymeradwyo bod y Rheoliadau Addysg (Perfformiad Ysgol a Thargedau Absenoldeb heb Awdurdod) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

i) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2005; and

i) y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2005; a

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2005.

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2005.

2. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 10 January 2006 on the draft the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006; and

2. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Datblygu Cyffredinol a Ganiateir) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006; a

b) approves that the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in

b) yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Datblygu Cyffredinol a Ganiateir) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei

accordance with:

wneud yn unol ag:

i) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 7 December 2005; and

i) y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Rhagfyr 2005; a

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 7 December 2005.

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Rhagfyr 2005.

3. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 10 January 2006 on the draft the Feeding Stuffs (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

3. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Bwydydd Anifeiliaid (Cymru) 2006; a

b) approves that the Feeding Stuffs (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Bwydydd Anifeiliaid (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

i) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 11 January 2006; and

i) y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 11 Ionawr 2006; a

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2005; and

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2005; a

iii) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 10 January 2006. (NDM2775)

iii) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2775)

Cynnig (NDM2775): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2775): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Gwastraff (Dyletswydd Gofal o ran Gwastraff Cartref)
 (Cymru) 2006**

Approval of the Waste (Household Waste Duty of Care) (Wales) Regulations 2006

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Waste (Household Waste Duty of Care) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 6 December 2005. (NDM2778)

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Gwastraff (Dyletswydd Gofal o ran Gwastraff Cartref) (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Rhagfyr 2005. (NDM2778)

I propose that

Cynigaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 10 January 2006 in relation to the draft the Waste (Household Waste Duty of Care) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Gwastraff (Dyletswydd Gofal o ran Gwastraff Cartref) (Cymru) 2006, a

2. approves that the draft the Waste (Household Waste Duty of Care) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Gwastraff (Dyletswydd Gofal o ran Gwastraff Cartref) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 6 December 2005; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 6 December 2005. (NDM2779)

The purpose of the regulations is to clarify the duty of care that will be imposed on householders with regard to the removal of waste. The proposed measure applies to all household waste that is produced on the property. Most of this waste is municipal waste and is collected by the waste collection authority in the normal manner, which will, in many cases, arrange for the disposal of certain bulky or difficult wastes on request. In these cases, householders will be considered to have taken reasonable steps to dispose of their waste. In other words, if they place their rubbish outside for collection by a private company or local authority, that would be regarded as satisfying the requirement to take reasonable steps. Householders taking their household waste to a civic amenity site would also be considered to have taken reasonable steps to dispose of waste.

The area that perhaps needs more clarification is where householders separately contract for waste to be removed from their premises. The most common example would be when somebody hires a skip for waste to be taken away from their houses. To protect themselves, the safest option for householders would be to check with the contractors that they are registered carriers. One way of doing that would be to examine the invoice. Secondly, householders can protect themselves by making inquiries with the contractors as to where they intend to take the waste. For example, if a householder found that a quotation from one contractor was significantly below the average quoted cost from other contractors, that household would need to be put on notice that the waste may not be being disposed of in accordance with the law.

3.30 p.m.

The recommendation that I would make, in my capacity as Minister, is that a receipt or invoice recording the address of the business

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Rhagfyr 2005; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Rhagfyr 2005. (NDM2779)

Pwrpas y rheoliadau hyn yw egluro'r ddyletswydd gofal a fydd yn cael ei rhoi ar ddeiliaid cartrefi o ran gwaredu gwastraff. Mae'r mesur arfaethedig yn berthnasol i bob gwastraff cartref a gynhyrchir yn yr eiddo. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r gwastraff hwn yn wastraff trefol ac fe'i cesglir gan yr awdurdod casglu gwastraff yn y ffordd arferol, a fydd, mewn sawl achos, yn trefnu i waredu gwastraff swmpus neu anodd os gwneir cais i wneud hynny. Yn yr achosion hyn, bernir bod deiliaid cartrefi wedi cymryd camau rhesymol i waredu eu gwastraff. Mewn geiriau eraill, os ydynt yn gadael eu gwastraff allan i gael ei gasglu gan gwmni preifat neu awdurdod lleol, bernid bod hynny'n bodloni'r gofyniad i gymryd camau rhesymol. Bernid hefyd fod cartrefi sy'n mynd â'u gwastraff i safle amwynder dinesig wedi cymryd camau rhesymol i waredu eu gwastraff.

Y maes sydd angen eglurhad pellach efallai yw lle y mae deiliaid cartrefi'n contractio ar wahân i waredu gwastraff o'u heiddo. Yr enghraifft fwyaf cyffredin fyddai pan fydd rhywun yn llogi sgip i gludo gwastraff o'u cartref. Er mwyn diogelu eu hunain, yr opsiwn mwyaf diogel i ddeiliaid cartrefi fyddai iddynt holi'r contractwyr i weld a ydynt wedi eu cofrestru fel cludwyr gwastraff. Un ffordd o wneud hyn fyddai drwy edrych ar yr anfoneb. Yn ail, gall cartrefi ddiogelu eu hunain drwy wneud ymholiadau gyda'r contractwyr i holi ble y maent yn bwriadu cludo'r gwastraff. Er enghraifft, pe bai cartref yn gweld bod y dyfynbris maent yn ei dderbyn gan un contractwr yn sylweddol is na'r gost gyfartalog a roddir gan contractwyr eraill, byddai'n rhaid rhybuddio'r aelwyd honno nad yw'r gwastraff o bosibl yn cael ei waredu yn unol â'r gyfraith.

Yr argymhelliad y byddwn yn ei wneud, yn rhinwedd fy swydd fel Gweinidog, yw y byddai derbynneb neu anfoneb yn cofnodi cyfeiriad y

concerned, and, ideally, the waste carrier registration number, would go most of the way to satisfying the requirement that a householder take reasonable steps in disposing of waste. There can never be an exhaustive list, but if householders take those steps I believe that the courts would consider them and act accordingly.

Brynle Williams: I welcome the regulations and the responsibility that they will place on households in terms of disposing of their waste. However, I will comment on a few areas. The information provided by the Flycapture database shows that a significant number of household fly-tipping incidents have been recorded in England and Wales. Will the Minister provide information as to how many incidents in Wales resulted in prosecution? I also seek reassurance from the Minister that we will see local authorities and the Environment Agency making full use of the new regulations in order to actively pursue prosecutions against fly-tipping offenders.

In my local area, I, unfortunately, regularly see the dumping of large bulky items, such as mattresses, white goods and building rubble. I stress the importance of more local authorities offering kerbside collection services for larger items, and ensuring that all households are informed about the collection options available to them, be they municipal or private.

I find it ridiculous that a minority are willing to travel several miles into the country to dump waste that could easily be disposed of legally. The new duty of care has to go hand in hand with raising awareness so that the most is made of legitimate waste-disposal sites. Given the number of times that I have seen grass cuttings and garden waste being dumped, there is clearly a long way to go in terms of educating households. I also find it rather absurd that many people travel to garden centres simply to buy compost, after throwing away something that they could easily produce themselves. There needs to be more effort to promote home composting schemes, particularly as the majority of households that produce green waste would

busnes dan sylw, ac, yn ddelfrydol, rhif cofrestru'r cludydd gwastraff, yn bodloni llawer ar y gofyniad bod deiliad cartref yn cymryd y camau rhesymol i waredu'r gwastraff. Ni ellir fyth gael rhestr gyflawn, ond os bydd deiliaid cartrefi'n cymryd y camau hynny credaf y byddai'r llysoedd yn eu hystyried ac yn gweithredu'n unol â hynny.

Brynle Williams: Croesawaf y rheoliadau a'r cyfrifoldeb y byddant yn ei roi ar aelwydydd o safbwynt gwaredu eu gwastraff, Serch hynny, cyflwynaf sylwadau ar rai meysydd. Mae'r wybodaeth a ddarparwyd gan gronfa ddata Flycapture yn dangos bod nifer sylweddol o ddigwyddiadau o dipio anghyfreithlon o aelwydydd wedi eu cofnodi yng Nghymru a Lloegr. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddarparu gwybodaeth ynghylch faint o ddigwyddiadau yng Nghymru a arweiniodd at erlyniad? Yr wyf hefyd yn gofyn am sicrwydd oddi wrth y Gweinidog y byddwn yn gweld awdurdodau lleol ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn gwneud defnydd llawn o'r rheoliadau newydd er mwyn mynd ati i erlyn troseddwr tipio anghyfreithlon.

Yn fy ardal leol, byddaf fi, yn anffodus, yn gweld eitemau swmpus mawr yn cael eu tipio yn rheolaidd, eitemau megis matresi, nwyddau gwyn a rwbel adeiladu. Pwysleisaf mor bwysig yw bod rhagor o awdurdodau lleol yn cynnig gwasanaethau casglu ochr y ffordd ar gyfer eitemau mwy, a sicrhau bod pob aelwyd yn ymwybodol o'r opsiynau casglu sydd ar gael iddynt, boed y rheini'n rhai bwrdeistrefol neu breifat.

Mae'n hurt, i mi, fod lleiafrif yn barod i deithio nifer o filltiroedd i'r wlad i dipio gwastraff a allai'n hawdd gael ei waredu'n gyfreithlon. Rhaid i'r ddyletswydd gofal newydd fynd law yn llaw â chynyddu ymwybyddiaeth fel y gwneir y gorau o safleoedd gwaredu gwastraff cyfreithlon. O gofio'r nifer o droeon y gwelais wastraff gerddi a glaswellt wedi ei dorri yn cael ei dipio, mae'n amlwg bod cryn ffordd i fynd i addysgu aelwydydd. Mae hefyd braidd yn afresymol, i mi, fod pobl yn teithio i ganolfannau garddio yn unswydd i brynu compost, ar ôl taflu rhywbeth y gallent ei gynhyrchu eu hunain yn hawdd. Mae angen rhagor o ymdrech i hybu cynlluniau compostio gartref, yn enwedig oherwydd y gallai'r rhan fwyaf o aelwydydd sy'n cynhyrchu gwastraff

also benefit from that. Certain local authorities have had success in supporting households by providing compost bins and advice on taking care of garden waste. These schemes should be extended to other areas so that less green waste ends up in landfill or being fly-tipped.

These regulations are a positive step in the right direction. However, to bring about a real reduction in the number of fly-tipping offences, they must be accompanied by awareness-raising initiatives among households, and the willingness of local authorities and the Department for Environment, Planning and Countryside to prosecute offenders.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome these regulations because waste disposal is becoming a major issue in Welsh society. Along with many others, I am sure, I look forward to the day when there is increased legislation to reduce the amount of waste that is produced, especially in the form of packaging. The polluter-pays principle can be effective, and we hope that these regulations will encourage people to act responsibly when disposing of their waste, and that the end result will be cleaner communities and waste that is effectively disposed of. However, the principle can only work if people have information to show them what is required of them. The first and most important question regarding these regulations is, what budget is available to educate people and show them what their duty is? [*Interruption.*] Sorry, but I may have to repeat that question to the Minister as I think that he is otherwise occupied.

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister was paying full attention as far as I could see.

Mick Bates: Thank you for that clarification, Llywydd.

In terms of consumer protection, I was heartened by the Minister's advice to householders on hiring a skip—to ensure that the contractor has the relevant qualification, and that the waste from their properties is disposed of by a properly licensed body.

gwyrd d hefyd elwa ar hyn. Mae rhai awdurdodau lleol wedi cael llwyddiant wrth gefnogi aelwydydd drwy ddarparu biniau compost a chyngor ar ofalu am wastraff gerddi. Dylai'r cynlluniau hyn gael eu hymestyn i ardaloedd eraill fel bod llai o wastraff gwyrdd yn cyrraedd safleoedd tirlenwi neu'n cael ei dipio'n anghyfreithlon.

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn gam cadarnhaol i'r cyfeiriad iawn. Fodd bynnag, i sicrhau gostyngiad gwirioneddol yn nifer y troseddau tipio anghyfreithlon, i gyd-fynd â hwy rhaid cael cynlluniau codi ymwybyddiaeth ymysg aelwydydd, a sicrhau parodrwydd awdurdodau lleol ac Adran yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad i erlyn troseddwyd.

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn oherwydd bod gwaredu gwastraff yn dod yn fater pwysig yng nghymdeithas Cymru. Fel llawer o bobl eraill, bid siŵr, edrychaf ymlaen at y diwrnod pan geir mwy o ddeddfwriaeth i leihau'r gwastraff a gynhyrchir, yn enwedig ar ffurf pecynnu. Gall yr egwyddor mai'r llygrwr sy'n talu fod yn effeithiol, a gobeithiwn y bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn annog pobl i weithredu yn gyfrifol wrth waredu eu gwastraff, ac mai'r canlyniad yn y pen draw fydd cymunedau glanach a gwastraff sy'n cael ei waredu yn effeithiol. Serch hynny, ni all yr egwyddor ond gweithio os yw'r wybodaeth gan bobl i ddangos yr hyn sy'n ofynnol ganddynt. Y cwestiwn cyntaf a phwysicaf ynghylch y rheoliadau hyn yw, pa gyllideb sydd ar gael i addysgu pobl a dangos iddynt beth yw eu dyletswydd? [*Torri ar draws.*] Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond mae'n bosibl y bydd rhaid imi ailadrodd y cwestiwn hwn i'r Gweinidog oherwydd fy mod yn credu fod ganddo rywbeth arall dan sylw.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr oedd y Gweinidog yn rhoi ei sylw yn llwyr hyd y gwelwn i.

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi am yr eglurhad hwn, Llywydd.

O safbwynt gwarchod defnyddwyr, fe'm calonogwyd gan gyngor y Gweinidog i ddeiliaid cartrefi ar hurio sgip—sef sicrhau bod gan y contractwr y cymhwyster perthnasol, a bod gwastraff eu heiddo yn cael ei waredu gan gorff sydd wedi ei drwyddedu'n briodol. Serch

However, very few people will be watching this this afternoon, and I reinforce my previous statement: how will you inform the householders of Wales about their responsibilities in this respect?

The other point of clarification relates to white goods. Although we are aware of the information from Flycapture, which shows a 55 per cent reduction in fly-tipping when you have things like this, white goods are not included in those figures. Could you clarify—in order to get better education out there—the position regarding white goods, and the householder's responsibility, given that the waste electrical and electronic equipment directive may also have an effect on this?

The other issue relates to fines. It is advised in the regulatory appraisal that local authorities should fine someone as an example. This advice is a bit dodgy, but who would receive the money from these fines; would it be the local authority, the Environment Agency or the Welsh Assembly Government?

Lorraine Barrett: I welcome the regulations, but I ask the Minister for clarification regarding skips and skip-hire, which he mentioned in his opening remarks. I may have missed the relevant point in the regulations. Who is responsible for safety when a skip is hired? The skip is brought along and placed outside the house, or as near as possible, and it used to be necessary to have a light with it; I never see lights attached to skips. The amount of rubbish put into skips has also increased; a number are over-full and look quite dangerous, and you wonder what is in them. You often see fly-tippers coming along late at night and putting things into a skip which you might have paid for. Should skip-hire companies be made to give guidance to householders, such as a piece of paper that tells them of their responsibilities and what, and how much, can be placed in the skip? Who has the responsibility to collect that skip once it is full? I would think that it was the responsibility of the householder. People tend to think that the company will come back at the end of the week, but skips are often full after two or three days. I would be grateful

hynny, ychydig iawn o bobl a fydd yn gwyllo hyn y prynhawn yma, ac ategaf fy natganiad blaenorol: sut y gwnewch hysbysu deiliaid cartrefi Cymru o'u cyfrifoldebau i'r perwyl hwn?

Mae'r pwynt arall i'w egluro'n ymwneud â nwyddau gwyn. Er ein bod yn ymwybodol o'r wybodaeth oddi wrth Flycapture, gwybodaeth sy'n dangos gostyngiad o 55 y cant mewn achosion o dipio anghyfreithlon, ni chynhwysir nwyddau gwyn yn y ffigurau hyn. A allech egluro'r sefyllfa—er mwyn addysgu pobl yn well—o safbwynt nwyddau gwyn, a chyfrifoldeb deiliaid cartrefi, o gofio y bydd y gyfarwyddeb gwastraff offer electronig a thrydanol hefyd o bosibl yn cael effaith ar hyn?

Mae'r mater arall yn ymwneud â dirwyon. Cynghorir yn yr arfarniad rheoliadol y dylai awdurdodau lleol ddirwyo rhywun fel esiampl. Mae'r cyngor hwn braidd yn amheus, ond pwy a fyddai'n derbyn yr arian o'r dirwyon hyn; ai'r awdurdod lleol, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ynteu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru?

Lorraine Barrett: Croesawaf y rheoliadau, ond gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog am eglurhad ynghylch sgipiau a hurio sgipiau, rhywbeth a grybwyllodd yn ei sylwadau agoriadol. Mae'n bosibl fy mod wedi methu gweld y pwynt perthnasol yn y rheoliadau. Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am ddiogelwch pan gaiff sgip ei hurio? Caiff y sgip ei ddanfôn a'i osod y tu allan i'r tŷ, neu mor agos â phosibl, ac arferai fod yn orfodol cael golau arno; ni fyddaf byth yn gweld goleuadau wedi eu gosod ar sgipiau. Mae faint o sbwriel a roddir mewn sgipiau hefyd wedi cynyddu; mae nifer yn orlawn ac edrychant yn eithaf peryglus, ac mae rhywun yn meddwl tybed beth sydd ynddynt. Yn aml fe welwch bobl sy'n tipio'n anghyfreithlon yn dod heibio yn hwyr y nos ac yn rhoi pethau mewn sgip yr ydych chi o bosibl wedi talu amdano. A ddylid gwneud i gwmnïau hurio sgipiau roi canllawiau i ddeiliaid cartrefi, megis darn o bapur sy'n esbonio wrthynt eu cyfrifoldebau a beth, a faint, y gellir ei roi yn y sgip? Pwy sy'n gyfrifol am gasglu'r sgip hwnnw wedi iddo lenwi? Byddwn yn tueddu i feddwl mai cyfrifoldeb deiliaid y cartref fyddai hynny. Mae pobl yn tueddu i feddwl y daw'r cwmni yn ei ôl ar ddiwedd yr wythnos, ond mae sgipiau yn aml yn llawn ar ôl dau neu dri

for some clarification on that.

Glyn Davies: Waste, and how we deal with it, is a hugely complex and important issue. I support the regulations before us today, but there are areas of concern that relate to precise definitions and responsibilities. The Minister was right to start by giving some guidance regarding exactly what these regulations might mean. I hope that local authorities across Wales will be willing to give guidance to individuals, so that they know exactly what their responsibilities are. There is no doubt that, if we are going to get a grip on the issue of waste, every individual has to feel that they have a part to play in this campaign. It is not enough for the Government, for a committee here, or for local authorities, to state what must be done; everyone must realise that they have to have a part in this.

Although I do not think that it is precisely part of the regulations before us, recycling has an important part to play in this. Over the last few days, we have seen an example of the percentages that can be achieved—these examples were from England—in terms of recycling. Some local authorities in England have had no landfill capacity, which has driven them to higher levels of recycling than we have seen in Wales. This shows us what can be achieved by dealing with waste through recycling. The message from the Assembly has to be that we as individuals should produce far less rubbish, we should recycle more of the rubbish that we produce, and that we should take full responsibility for the waste that we produce individually.

3.40 p.m.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): First, in terms of the collection of fines from successful prosecutions, it is expected that the money will go into the general coffers in the same way as fines for most other criminal offences.

In terms of funding, we must remember that £93 million, over the course of three years, has been put into waste funding in Wales,

diwrnod. Byddwn yn falch o gael rhyw eglurhad ynghylch hynny.

Glyn Davies: Mae gwastraff, a'r modd y deliwn ag ef, yn fater hynod gymhleth a phwysig. Cefnogaf y rheoliadau sydd ger ein bron heddiw, ond ceir meysydd sy'n peri pryder sy'n ymwneud ag union ddiffiniadau a chyfrifoldebau. Yr oedd y Gweinidog yn iawn wrth ddechrau drwy roi rhyw gymaint o arweiniad ynghylch beth yn union y gallai'r rheoliadau hyn ei olygu. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr awdurdodau lleol ar draws Cymru yn barod i roi canllawiau i unigolion, fel eu bod yn gwybod beth yn union yw eu cyfrifoldebau. Nid oes dim amheuaeth, os ydym am fynd i'r afael â phroblem gwastraff, nad oes rhaid i bob unigolyn deimlo bod ganddo ef neu hi ran yn yr ymgyrch hwn. Nid yw'n ddigon i'r Llywodraeth, i bwyllgor yma, neu i awdurdodau lleol, ddweud beth y mae'n rhaid ei wneud; rhaid i bawb sylweddoli bod yn rhaid iddynt chwarae rhan yn hyn.

Er nad wyf yn credu ei fod yn rhan yn hollol o'r rheoliadau sydd ger ein bron, mae gan ailgylchu ran bwysig i'w chwarae yn hyn. Dros y dyddiau diwethaf, gwelsom esiampl o'r canrannau y gellir eu cyrraedd—o Loegr y daeth yr esiamplau hyn—o safbwynt ailgylchu. Mae rhai awdurdodau lleol yn Lloegr wedi bod heb ddim capasiti tirlenwi, ac mae hyn wedi peri iddynt gyrraedd lefelau ailgylchu uwch nag a welsom yng Nghymru. Dengys hyn inni beth y gellir ei gyflawni drwy ddelio â gwastraff drwy gyfrwng ailgylchu. Rhaid i'r neges oddi wrth y Cynulliad ddweud y dylem fel unigolion gynhyrchu llawer llai o sbwriel, y dylem ailgylchu rhagor o'r sbwriel a gynhyrchwn, ac y dylem gymryd cyfrifoldeb llwyr dros y gwastraff a gynhyrchwn fel unigolion.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): I ddechrau, o safbwynt casglu dirwyon yn sgîl erlyniadau llwyddiannus, disgwylir y bydd yr arian yn mynd i'r coffrau cyffredinol yn yr un modd â dirwyon ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o droseddau eraill.

O safbwynt cyllid, rhaid inni gofio bod £93 miliwn, dros gyfnod o dair blynedd, wedi cael ei roi i gyllid gwastraff yng Nghymru, yn arbennig

particularly to help local authorities find alternative methods of dealing with waste than is the case at present. As part of that scheme, we have allocated some £300,000 to Waste Awareness Wales to raise awareness and to provide guidance to householders and local authorities. If there is a need to provide more guidance, we will consider the matter.

The point of these regulations is to make it clear where duty lies in terms of the disposal of waste. There are certain matters which would put a householder on notice that the person collecting waste from them is not someone who is genuine or registered. I have mentioned one example. In the same way, if someone were to go into a pub and buy a Rolex watch for £50, that would put them on notice that the watch is likely to have been stolen. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] Experience in my previous job has taught me that, and I counsel caution to any Assembly Member who may find himself or herself in that position. It is an old story that criminal lawyers are used to.

Lorraine asked some quite complex questions in terms of liability. Generally, if something is put on the highway, the person who put it there is liable if there is an accident. In terms of skip collection, the owner of the skip has ultimate responsibility for it. That would be my take on who is responsible in such matters. If someone places a skip on the road and does not take reasonable steps to make sure that it is safe, it is a matter for them to explain. You are right; there was a time when people needed planning permission to put skips outside houses. If someone puts a skip in a dangerous position and they do not take reasonable steps to ensure that it is illuminated to traffic and pedestrians, there is plenty of case law to suggest that they are liable. That is something that those people should be aware of.

These regulations take us further forward in terms of ensuring that recycling becomes more of a reality than it is now. In response to Mick Bates's question, between April 2004 and April 2005, there were 30,000 incidents of fly-tipping which cost over £1.6 million to clear up. An estimated 55 per cent

i helpu'r awdurdodau lleol hynny ganfod dulliau eraill o ddelio â gwastraff yn hytrach na'r dulliau a ddefnyddiant ar hyn o bryd. Fel rhan o'r cynllun hwn, yr ydym wedi dyrannu tua £300,000 i Ymwybyddiaeth Gwastraff Cymru i godi ymwybyddiaeth a rhoi canllawiau i ddeiliaid cartrefi ac awdurdodau lleol. Os oes angen darparu rhagor o ganllawiau, ystyriwn y mater.

Pwynt y rheoliadau hyn yw gwneud yn glir ym mhle y mae'r ddyletswydd o safbwynt gwaredu gwastraff. Mae rhai materion penodol a fyddai'n rhybuddio deiliaid cartrefi nad yw'r sawl sy'n casglu gwastraff ganddynt yn rhywun sy'n ddiffuant nac yn gofrestredig. Yr wyf wedi crybwyll un esiampl. Yn yr un modd, pe byddai rhywun yn mynd i mewn i dafarn a phrynu oriau Rolex am £50, byddai hynny yn eu rhybuddio bod yr oriau yn debygol o fod wedi ei dwyn. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Mae fy mhrofiad yn fy swydd flaenorol wedi dysgu hynny imi, a rhoddaf rybudd i unrhyw Aelod Cynulliad a all fod yn y sefyllfa honno. Mae'n hen stori y mae cyfreithwyr troseddol wedi arfer â hi.

Gofynnodd Lorraine gwestiynau eithaf cymhleth o safbwynt atebolrwydd. Yn gyffredinol, os rhoddir rhywbeth ar y briffordd, mae'r sawl a'i rhoddodd yno yn gyfrifol os bydd damwain. O safbwynt casglu sgipiau, gan berchennog y sgip y mae'r cyfrifoldeb drosto yn y pen draw. Dyna fyddai fy marn i ynghylch pwy sy'n gyfrifol mewn materion o'r fath. Os bydd rhywun yn rhoi sgip ar y ffordd a heb gymryd camau rhesymol i sicrhau ei fod yn ddiogel, mater iddynt hwy ei esbonio ydyw. Yr ydych yn iawn; bu adeg pan oedd ar bobl angen caniatâd cynllunio i roi sgipiau y tu allan i dai. Os bydd rhywun yn rhoi sgip mewn safle peryglus a heb gymryd camau rhesymol i sicrhau bod golau arno er mwyn y traffig a cherddwyr, ceir digon o gyfraith achosion i awgrymu eu bod yn atebol. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth y dylai'r bobl hyn fod yn ymwybodol ohono.

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn mynd â ni ymhellach ymlaen o ran sicrhau bod ailgylchu yn dod yn fwy o realiti nag ydyw yn awr. Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn Mick Bates, rhwng Ebrill 2004 ac Ebrill 2005, yr oedd 30,000 o achosion o dipio anghyfreithlon, achosion a gostiodd dros £1.6 miliwn i'w clirio. Credir bod amcangyfrif o 55

of fly-tipped rubbish is thought to be household waste. These regulations aim at reducing the amount of household waste that is fly-tipped and ensure that responsibility is fair on the householder and that it is shared between the householder and others in society.

y cant o sbwriel tipio anghyfreithlon yn wastraff cartref. Nod y rheoliadau hyn yw lleihau'r gwastraff o aelwydydd a gaiff ei dipio'n anghyfreithlon a sicrhau bod y cyfrifoldeb yn deg â deiliaid cartrefi a'i fod yn cael ei rannu rhwng deiliaid cartrefi ac eraill mewn cymdeithas.

*Cynnig (NDM2778): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2778): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2779): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2779): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Grantiau a Benthyciadau Dysgu y Cynulliad (Addysg Uwch) (Cymru) 2006
Approval of the Assembly Learning Grants and Loans (Higher Education) (Wales) Regulations 2006

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I propose that
Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Assembly Learning Grants and Loans (Higher Education) (Wales) Regulations 2006 a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 3 January 2006. (NDM2776)

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Grantiau a Benthyciadau Dysgu y Cynulliad (Addysg Uwch) (Cymru) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Ionawr 2006. (NDM2776)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 10 January 2006 in relation to the draft the Assembly Learning Grants and Loans (Higher Education) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Ionawr 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Grantiau a Benthyciadau Dysgu y Cynulliad (Addysg Uwch) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Assembly Learning Grants and Loans (Higher Education) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Grantiau a Benthyciadau Dysgu y Cynulliad (Addysg Uwch) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 3 January 2006; and

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 3 Ionawr 2006; a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 6 December 2005. (NDM2777)

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Rhagfyr 2005. (NDM2777)

These regulations set out the financial support arrangements for students ordinarily resident in Wales taking designated courses in higher education for the 2006-07 academic year.

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn esbonio'r trefniadau cymorth ariannol ar gyfer myfyrwyr sy'n preswyllo fel arfer yng Nghymru ac sy'n cymryd cyrsiau dynodedig mewn addysg uwch ar gyfer y flwyddyn academaidd 2006-07.

The Assembly has already approved the Higher Education Act 2004 (Commencement No 2 and Transitional Provision) (Wales) Order 2005, which makes the Assembly responsible for delivering student support for the 2006-07 academic year. These regulations will govern this first year of devolution of student support in Wales—support delivered by the Assembly-led Student Finance Wales

Mae'r Cynulliad eisoes wedi cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg Uwch 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 2 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2005, sy'n gwneud y Cynulliad yn gyfrifol am gyflwyno cymorth i fyfyrwyr ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol 2006-07. Y rheoliadau hyn fydd yn rheoli'r flwyddyn gyntaf hon o ddatganoli cymorth i fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru—cymorth a roddir gan Gyllid

in collaboration with local education authorities and the Student Loans Company rather than under the current Department for Education and Skills arrangements.

The regulations demonstrate the benefit of the devolution of student support to the Assembly, as the package as a whole is more favourable than that provided by the Department for Education and Skills to students ordinarily resident in England. The regulations set out the eligibility and assessment criteria for support applications, the types and amount of support available, and the payment and repayment methods. The regulations provide the regulatory framework and policy certainty needed by higher education institutions, students and parents in preparing for admission for the 2006-07 academic year.

The transitional year will see some changes, most notably an enhanced Assembly learning grant of up to £2,700 targeted at students from lower-income households to provide support towards general living costs. For full-time undergraduates who receive means-tested benefits and start their courses on or after 1 September 2006, an alternative special support grant of up to £2,700 will be available. The Department for Work and Pensions Ministers have agreed to this as a means of ensuring that vulnerable students do not lose out by having their means-tested benefits reduced. The regulations also make available a maintenance loan, again to assist with living costs.

The Assembly passed the Fees in Higher Education Institutions (Wales) Regulations 2005 on 6 July. Those regulations prescribe the fee amounts that may be charged for courses at higher education institutions in Wales. These are set at a maximum of £1,200. Higher education institutions in other parts of the United Kingdom may charge more. The student support regulations before the Assembly today also provide for a fee loan to be made available to enable students to defer the payment of their fees until after their studies. The fee loan is available up to the exact amount of the tuition fee charged.

Myfyrwyr Cymru dan ofal y Cynulliad mewn cydweithrediad ag awdurdodau addysg lleol a'r Cwmni Benthyciadau Myfyrwyr yn hytrach na than drefniadau cyfredol yr Adran Addysg a Sgiliau.

Mae'r rheoliadau'n dangos mantais datganoli cymorth i fyfyrwyr i'r Cynulliad, gan fod y pecyn yn ei gyfanrwydd yn fwy ffafriol na'r un sy'n cael ei ddarparu gan yr Adran Addysg a Sgiliau i fyfyrwyr sy'n byw yn Lloegr fel arfer. Mae'r rheoliadau'n nodi'r meini prawf o ran cymhwyster ac asesu ar gyfer ceisiadau am gymorth, pa fath o gymorth sydd ar gael, gwerth y cymorthdaliadau, a'r dulliau o dalu ac addalu. Mae'r rheoliadau'n darparu'r fframwaith rheoleiddio a'r sicrwydd polisi sydd ei angen ar sefydliadau addysg uwch, myfyrwyr a rhieni wrth baratoi ar gyfer derbyn myfyrwyr yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd 2006-07.

Gwelir rhai newidiadau yn ystod y flwyddyn drosiannol, yn enwedig cynnydd yn grant dysgu'r Cynulliad, i hyd at £2,700, wedi ei dargedu tuag at fyfyrwyr o aelwydydd incwm is er mwyn rhoi cymorth tuag at gostau byw cyffredinol. Ar gyfer israddedigion llawnamser sy'n derbyn budd-daliadau ar sail prawf modd, ac a fydd yn dechrau eu cyrsiau ar neu ar ôl 1 Medi 2006, bydd grant cymorth arbennig arall o hyd at £2,700 ar gael. Mae Gweinidogion yr Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau wedi cytuno ar hyn fel ffordd o sicrhau nad yw myfyrwyr a allai ddioddef ar eu colled o ganlyniad i ostyngiad mewn budd-daliadau sy'n seiliedig ar brawf modd. Mae'r rheoliadau hefyd yn sefydlu benthyciad cynhaliath, unwaith eto er mwyn helpu gyda chostau byw.

Pasiodd y Cynulliad Reoliadau Ffioedd mewn Sefydliadau Addysg Uwch (Cymru) 2005 ar 6 Gorffennaf. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn pennu'r ffioedd y gellir eu codi am gyrsiau mewn sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru. Yr uchafswm a bennwyd yw £1,200. Gall sefydliadau addysg uwch mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig godi mwy. Mae'r rheoliadau cymorth i fyfyrwyr sydd gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw hefyd yn darparu ar gyfer sefydlu benthyciad ar gyfer ffioedd er mwyn galluogi myfyrwyr i ohirio talu eu ffioedd hyd nes y byddant wedi cwblhau eu hastudiaethau. Gall y benthyciad ffioedd fod ar gyfer union swm y ffioedd dysgu a godir.

The regulations also allow for a range of targeted grants. These include: a disabled students allowance, which helps to cover the costs linked directly to a student's disability; a travel grant, providing assistance where particular courses include travel; an adult dependant grant for students who have an adult who depends on them; a parent learning allowance for students with children; a care leavers' grant; and a childcare grant. For part-time undergraduates, these regulations combine the previous statutory provision with the Assembly's part-time learning grant, providing a combined overall provision that is more generous than that across the border.

The package of student support for the 2007-08 academic year will see further changes, but that is for future regulations to address. These regulations, which I ask you to support today, are for the 2006-07 intake. I commend these regulations to the Assembly.

William Graham: The Welsh Conservative Party welcomes these regulations, noting that they specify a new system of grants and loans to students, which provide an integral component for providing financial assistance for students in Wales and the encouragement for continued study in further and higher education, encompassing full-time and part-time courses.

As with the provision of assistance with tuition fees agreed by the Assembly, I note that Wales will continue to financially assist disabled students with their living costs after this grant is unfortunately discontinued in England.

The total costs of implementing the new system governing these regulations are to be met by a transfer of funding from the Department for Education and Skills. Will the Minister confirm that this will apply, and that no additional funding will be required from the Assembly education budget?

I note that annex A lists almost 100 consultees, and that annex B states that, during the consultation period, between 29 July and 23 September, the consultation pack

Mae'r rheoliadau hefyd yn darparu ar gyfer grantiau amrywiol sydd wedi eu targedu. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys: lwfans myfyrwyr anabl, sy'n helpu i dalu'r costau sy'n uniongyrchol gysylltiedig ag anabledd myfyriwr; grant teithio, sy'n darparu cymorth lle y bo cyrsiau penodol yn cynnwys teithio; grant oedolyn dibynnol ar gyfer myfyrwyr sydd ag oedolyn sy'n dibynnu arnynt; lwfans dysgu i rieni ar gyfer myfyrwyr sydd â phlant; grant i fyfyrwyr sydd wedi ymadael â gofal; a grant gofal plant. Ar gyfer israddedigion rhan-amser, mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn cyfuno'r ddarpariaeth statudol flaenorol â grant dysgu rhan-amser y Cynulliad, gan gynnig darpariaeth gyffredinol gyfunol sy'n fwy hael na'r un yr ochr arall i'r ffin.

Bydd rhagor o newidiadau yn y pecyn cymorth i fyfyrwyr ar gyfer y flwyddyn academaidd 2007-08, ond mater i reoliadau'r dyfodol yw hynny. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn, y gofynnaf ichi eu cefnogi heddiw, ar gyfer myfyrwyr a fydd yn cael eu derbyn yn 2006-07. Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau hyn i'r Cynulliad.

William Graham: Mae Plaid Geidwadol Cymru'n croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn. Maent yn pennu system newydd o grantiau a benthyciadau i fyfyrwyr, sy'n cynnwys elfen annatod o ddarparu cymorth ariannol i fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru ac anogaeth i barhau ag astudiaethau mewn addysg bellach ac uwch, yn gyrsiau llawnamser a rhan-amser.

Mae'r Cynulliad wedi cytuno i barhau i ddarparu cymorth gyda ffioedd dysgu, a sylwaf y bydd Cymru'n parhau i roi cymorth ariannol i fyfyrwyr anabl gyda'u costau byw ar ôl i'r grant hwn, yn anffodus, gael ei ddileu yn Lloegr.

Telir holl gostau gweithredu'r system newydd a fydd yn llywodraethu'r rheoliadau hyn ag arian a fydd yn cael ei drosglwyddo gan yr Adran Addysg a Sgiliau. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau y bydd hyn yn digwydd, ac na fydd angen dim arian ychwanegol o gyllideb addysg y Cynulliad?

Sylwaf fod atodiad A yn rhestru bron 100 o ymgynghoreion a bod y pecyn ymgynghori, yn ôl atodiad B, wedi ei anfon yn electronig at 236 o ymgynghoreion, ac wedi ei osod ar

was sent electronically to 236 consultees, and that the pack was posted on the Assembly and the Learning Wales websites. Sadly, only five responses were received. This might have something to do with the fact that the consultation was carried out during the school and college holiday period. One response concerned fee and student support arrangements for the 2007-08 academic year onwards, and, therefore, less than 2 per cent of consultees responded on this issue. This might have been a determining factor if there had not been cross-party support for the agreement.

If we sincerely seek the creation of a knowledge-based economy where everyone is allowed the opportunity to gain access to all levels of education, and if a person has the academic ability to qualify for further or higher education, the Assembly must provide the funding mechanism to allow them to realise their full potential.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I am grateful for Members' support. The issue raised about consultation may be answered by the fact that, as you will see, the regulations are very detailed, with amounts of money attached. I am sure that a number of consultees wanted to see those. However, we are confident that all those who responded to the consultation have supported what we have done here, so I am grateful for your support.

With these regulations, our own arrangements are well and truly launched.

3.50 p.m.

*Cynnig (NDM2776): O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2776): For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

wefannau'r Cynulliad a Dysgu Cymru yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori, rhwng 29 Gorffennaf a 23 Medi. Yn anffodus, dim ond pum ymateb a dderbyniwyd. Efallai fod a wnelo hyn â'r ffaith bod yr ymgynghoriad wedi ei gynnal yn ystod gwyliau'r ysgolion a'r colegau. Yr oedd un ymateb yn ymwneud â threfniadau ffioedd a chymorth i fyfyrwyr ar gyfer y flwyddyn academaidd 2007-08 ymlaen, ac, o ganlyniad, ymatebodd llai na 2 y cant o'r ymgynghoreion ar y mater hwn. Gallai hyn fod wedi bod yn ffactor dylanwadol oni bai fod cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i'r cytundeb.

Os ydym o ddifrif yn ceisio creu economi sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth, lle y mae pawb yn cael cyfle i gael addysg ar bob lefel, ac os oes gan rywun y gallu academaidd i fod yn gymwys ar gyfer addysg bellach neu uwch, rhaid i'r Cynulliad ddarparu'r mecanwaith cyllido sy'n caniatáu iddynt gyflawni eu potensial yn llawn.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelodau am eu cefnogaeth. Gellir ateb y cwestiwn a godwyd ynglŷn ag ymgynghori drwy ddweud fod y rheoliadau, fel y gwelwch, yn fanwl iawn, a bod symiau o arian yn cael eu nodi ynddynt. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod ar nifer o'r ymgynghoreion eisiau gweld y rhain. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn ffyddiog bod pob un a ymatebodd i'r ymgynghoriad wedi cefnogi'r hyn yr ydym wedi ei wneud yma, felly yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am eich cefnogaeth.

Gyda'r rheoliadau hyn, mae'n trefniadau ni ein hunain yn bendant yn mynd rhagddynt.

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2777): O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2777): For 44, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine

Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol Minority Party Debate

Hyrwyddo Nodau 'Iaith Pawb' Promoting the Aims of 'Iaith Pawb'

Motion (NDM2772): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2772): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

expresses concern that the Welsh Assembly Government has failed to make significant progress and to give adequate support to promoting the aims of 'Iaith Pawb'.

yn mynegi pryder bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi methu â gwneud cynnydd sylweddol a rhoi cefnogaeth ddigonol i hyrwyddo nodau 'Iaith Pawb'.

Amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

regrets the failure to create an effective cross-cutting unit to promote the Welsh language within the Welsh Assembly Government.

yn gresynu at y methiant i greu uned drawsbynciol effeithiol i hybu'r iaith Gymraeg o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Amendment 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for the extension of Welsh Language Act 1993 obligations to providers of public services no longer within the public sector.

yn galw am ymestyn rhwymedigaethau Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus nad ydynt o fewn y sector cyhoeddus rhagor.

Amendment 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for increased commitment to, and investment in, further and higher education provision through the medium of Welsh throughout Wales.

yn galw am fwy o ymrwymiad i ddarpariaeth addysg bellach ac uwch drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ledled Cymru a mwy o fuddsoddiad ynddi.

Amendment 4 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 4 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

regrets the failure to develop health and care-related services through the medium of Welsh.

yn gresynu at y methiant i ddatblygu gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Amendment 5 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 5 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

regrets the failure to develop effective Welsh-medium education systems and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that there is greater continuity of provision.

yn gresynu at y methiant i ddatblygu systemau addysg cyfrwng Gymraeg effeithiol ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod mwy o barhad yn y ddarpariaeth.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 3, 4 a 5 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.51 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.51 p.m.*

Lisa Francis: Cynigiad fod

Lisa Francis: I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

the National Assembly for Wales

yn mynegi pryder bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi methu â gwneud cynnydd sylweddol a rhoi cefnogaeth ddigonol i hyrwyddo nodau 'Iaith Pawb'. (NDM2772)

expresses concern that the Welsh Assembly Government has failed to make significant progress and to give adequate support to promoting the aims of 'Iaith Pawb'. (NDM2772)

Mae'r iaith Gymraeg wedi dod yn bell ers ymgyrchu a phrotestiadau y 1970au. Wedi dweud hynny, cred llawer nad yw Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 wedi cyflawni ei llwyr botensial, a bod lle i wella a chryfhau. Bwriad sefydlu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg oedd rhoi cyfrifoldeb iddo i amddiffyn yr

The Welsh language has come a long way since the campaigning and protests of the 1970s. Having said that, many believe that the Welsh Language Act 1993 has not achieved its full potential, and that there is room for improvement and strengthening. The intention of establishing the Welsh Language Board was

iaith a sicrhau ei bod ar gael i bawb yng Nghymru, nid cyfyngu'r iaith a dod â hi o dan adain y Llywodraeth.

Mae'n eironig, mewn ffordd, fod yr iaith mewn sefyllfa mor fregus—bron â bod mor fregus ag a oedd yn y 1970au—ac eto yr ydym wedi cael dogfen 'Iaith Pawb' sydd i fod i wella statws yr iaith Gymraeg a chreu Cymru ddwyieithog. Ni allwn weld prawf o hyn, a dyna'r broblem. Nid yw pethau'n symud ymlaen fel y dylent.

'Iaith Pawb' may have been a radical document at the time that it was produced, but the strategy it sets out is worthless unless it is delivered.

The years that I have just acknowledged as years of progress for the language in terms of status, recognition and provision have also been years when we have witnessed fundamental changes to society in Wales. There have been changes in agriculture, and issues of rural depopulation and inward migration have changed areas once regarded as Welsh-speaking heartlands forever. It was out of concern for this that 'Iaith Pawb' was born.

However, the Welsh language is more reliant now than at any other time in its history on the support of the state and on English-speaking parents who choose a bilingual education for their children. Welsh-language education is crucial to the survival of the language. More and more pupils are learning Welsh at school, particularly in specifically designated bilingual schools. That is why an increase in the number of people able to speak Welsh was recorded in 2001. It is not rocket science, therefore, to realise that we need to increase the number of people who are proficient in Welsh. However, an important part of this is knowing, or finding out, how many want to be educated in Welsh. Until then, how can a bilingual service be provided, and how can we know how many Welsh-language-medium teachers will be needed?

It is clear that Welsh-medium education is the foundation stone of building a bilingual Wales. Local education authorities should be

to give it the responsibility to protect the language and to ensure that it is available to everyone in Wales, not limit the language and bring it under the Government's wing.

It is ironic, in a way, that the Welsh language is in such a fragile position—almost as fragile as it was in the 1970s—and yet we have had the 'Iaith Pawb' document, which is supposed to raise the status of the Welsh language and create a bilingual Wales. We cannot see any evidence of this, and that is the problem. Things are not progressing as they should.

Efallai fod 'Iaith Pawb' yn ddogfen radical ar yr adeg y cynhyrchwyd hi, ond nid yw'r strategaeth a nodir ynddi o ddim budd hyd nes y bydd yn cael ei gweithredu.

Mae'r blynyddoedd yr wyf newydd eu cydnabod fel blynyddoedd o gynnydd i'r iaith o ran statws, cydnabyddiaeth a darpariaeth hefyd wedi bod yn flynyddoedd pan welsom newidiadau sylfaenol yn y gymdeithas yng Nghymru. Gwelwyd llawer o newidiadau ym myd amaeth, ac mae diboblogi cefn gwlad a mewnfudo wedi newid ardaloedd a oedd ar un adeg yn cael eu hystyried yn gadarnleoedd yr iaith Gymraeg am byth. Pryder ynglŷn â hyn a esgorodd ar 'Iaith Pawb'.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r iaith Gymraeg yn fwy dibynnol yn awr nag y mae wedi bod ar unrhyw adeg arall yn ei hanes ar gefnogaeth y wladwriaeth ac ar rieni Saesneg eu hiaith sy'n dewis addysg ddwyieithog i'w plant. Mae addysg Gymraeg yn hanfodol i barhad yr iaith. Mae mwy a mwy o ddisgyblion yn dysgu Cymraeg yn yr ysgol, yn enwedig mewn ysgolion dwyieithog dynodedig. Dyna pam mae cynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n gallu siarad Cymraeg wedi ei gofnodi yn 2001. Nid oes angen athrylith, felly, i sylweddoli bod angen inni gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n siarad Cymraeg yn rhugl. Fodd bynnag, rhan bwysig o hyn yw gwybod, neu ddarganfod, faint sydd eisiau cael eu haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Tan hynny, sut y gellir darparu gwasanaeth dwyieithog, a sut y gallwn wybod faint o athrawon sy'n gallu dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg y bydd eu hangen?

Mae'n amlwg mai addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yw'r sylfaen ar gyfer adeiladu Cymru ddwyieithog. Dylai awdurdodau addysg lleol

the agents to promote this in accordance with the level of parental demand. The way forward is clearly through education. I am sorry in a sense that, having said that, it will be poor Alun Pugh, the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, who will respond to this debate on behalf of the Labour Party. However, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, who, unfortunately, is not in the Chamber, will know of my concerns and frustrations at the lack of progress and robust proposals on several educational issues.

At a time when the chief inspector of schools warns that improvements in the teaching of Welsh as a second language are needed, there is a great concern that not all local authorities conform to the contents of their language schemes when they seek to change or review educational provision in predominantly Welsh-speaking areas. This will undoubtedly lead to the closure of small schools. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will always strongly deny that it is her Government that is telling local authorities to close down schools.

Janet Ryder: Do you agree that, in many areas, athrawon bro play a crucial role in the development of Welsh-medium education and that it is therefore worrying that some authorities are looking to reclassify those athrawon bro not as teachers but as employees of the council? Will you join me in urging the Minister to look at this situation and guarantee that athrawon bro maintain their teaching status to enable us to go on recruiting high-quality athrawon bro and developing the Welsh language through their work?

Lisa Francis: I agree entirely with you, Janet. Looking at an area such as Rhondda Cynon Taf, which has a population of 250,000 people and only four athrawon bro, we can see how difficult it is to reach all people concerned.

At Llanfihangel-ar-arth in Carmarthenshire, a school hall association formed in the wake of a closure found that grants were available to develop it as a community centre, but could not access money to repair the toilets to keep that school open. The Welsh Assembly Government's budgetary rules mean that money could be used for a community centre

weithredu fel asiantau er mwyn hybu hyn yn unol â'r galw gan rieni. Addysg yn sicr yw'r ffordd ymlaen. Yr wyf yn siomedig ar ryw ystyr, wedi dweud hyn, mai Alun Pugh druan, y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, a fydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon ar ran y Blaid Lafur. Fodd bynnag, bydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, nad yw yn y Siambr, yn anffodus, yn gwybod am fy mhryder a'm rhwystredigaeth ynglŷn â'r diffyg cynnydd a chynigion pendant ar nifer o faterion addysgol.

Ar adeg pan fo'r prif arolygydd ysgolion yn rhybuddio bod angen gwelliannau ym maes dysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith, mae pryder mawr nad yw pob awdurdod lleol yn cydymffurfio â chynnwys eu cynlluniau iaith pan fyddant yn ceisio newid neu adolygu darpariaeth addysgol mewn ardaloedd lle y siaredir Cymraeg yn bennaf. Bydd hyn yn sicr yn arwain at gau ysgolion bach. Bydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes bob amser yn gwadu'n bendant nad ei Llywodraeth hi sy'n dweud wrth awdurdodau lleol am gau ysgolion.

Janet Ryder: A ydych yn cytuno bod athrawon bro, mewn sawl ardal, yn chwarae rhan allweddol yn natblygiad addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a bod lle i bryderu o ganlyniad fod rhai awdurdodau yn ceisio ailgategoreiddio'r athrawon bro hynny nid fel athrawon ond fel gweithwyr y cyngor? A wnewch ymuno â mi er mwyn annog y Gweinidog i edrych ar y sefyllfa hon a rhoi sicrwydd y bydd athrawon bro yn cadw'u statws dysgu er mwyn inni allu parhau i recriwtio athrawon bro o safon uchel a datblygu'r iaith Gymraeg drwy eu gwaith?

Lisa Francis: Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â chi, Janet. Wrth edrych ar ardal fel Rhondda Cynon Taf, sydd â phoblogaeth o 250,000 o bobl a dim ond pedwar athro neu athrawes fro, gallwn weld pa mor anodd yw cyrraedd pob un y mae a wnelo hyn ag ef.

Yn Llanfihangel-ar-arth yn sir Gaerfyrddin, canfu cymdeithas neuadd ysgol a ffurfiwyd yn sgîl cau ysgol fod grantiau ar gael i'w datblygu fel canolfan gymunedol, ond ni allent gael arian i atgyweirio'r toiledau er mwyn cadw'r ysgol honno'n agored. Mae rheolau cyllidebol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n golygu y gellid defnyddio arian ar gyfer canolfan

but not for a school. Yet, as Denise Idris Jones said on *Pawb a'i Farn* last Thursday, the school is the very heart of the village.

Similarly, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will know of my fears regarding post-16 funding and the fact that this system will not take into account the cost created by Welsh-medium provision, and particularly bilingual provision, in sparsely populated areas. It is obvious that some of our best and most high-achieving schools are those with sixth forms, for example, in mid Wales, which teach through the medium of Welsh.

Looking at the Assembly sponsored public bodies merger, what will happen—and perhaps the Minister can tell us—to the many points set out in ‘Iaith Pawb’? The merger is a cost-cutting exercise, and there is no clarity as to whether the action points listed in this document will be achievable, or, indeed, a timescale as to when they will be achievable. The merger of the Welsh Language Board is of particular concern. It would request a tightening up of Welsh language schemes particularly, but will this Government ask for that or chase that? Where is the evidence that it will do so?

Dyma ni heddiw—mae'n dair blynedd ers cyflwyno ‘Iaith Pawb’, ond mae'r cynllun gweithredu yn ddiffygiol. Nid oes blaenoriaethau, nid oes digon o dargedau diriaethol, nid oes amserlen, ac nid oes cyllideb fanwl nac arweiniad clir gan ein Gweinidog. Geiriau mwyn a dyheadau heb gyflawniadau yw'r cwbl a gawsom.

Eleanor Burnham: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Yn gresynu at y methiant i greu uned drawsbynciol effeithiol i hybu'r iaith Gymraeg o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

gymunedol ond nid ar gyfer ysgol. Ac eto, fel y dywedodd Denise Idris Jones ar *Pawb a'i Farn* ddydd Iau diwethaf, yr ysgol yw calon y pentref.

Yn yr un modd, bydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn gwybod am fy ofnau ynglŷn ag ariannu addysg ôl-16 a'r ffaith nad yw'r system hon yn ystyried y gost sy'n dod yn sgîl darpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, a darpariaeth ddwyieithog yn fwyaf arbennig, mewn ardaloedd lle y mae'r boblogaeth yn wasgaredig. Mae'n amlwg mai rhai o'n hysgolion gorau, lle y mae'r cyraeddiadau uchaf, yw'r rhai sydd â chweched dosbarth, er enghraifft, yn y canolbarth, sy'n dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

O edrych ar y bwriad i uno'r cyrff cyhoeddus sy'n cael eu noddi gan y Cynulliad, beth fydd yn digwydd—ac efallai y gall y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym—i'r pwyntiau niferus a nodwyd yn ‘Iaith Pawb’? Mae'r uno'n fater costus, ac nid yw'n eglur a fydd modd cyflawni'r pwyntiau gweithredu sydd yn y ddogfen hon, nac, yn wir, a oes amserlen ar gyfer eu cyflawni. Mae uno Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn peri cryn bryder inni. Byddai'n gofyn yn fwyaf penodol am gynlluniau iaith Gymraeg cadarnach, ond a fydd y Llywodraeth hon yn gofyn am hynny neu'n ceisio sicrhau hynny? Ym mhle y mae'r dystiolaeth y bydd yn gwneud hynny?

Here we are today—it has been three years since the introduction of ‘Iaith Pawb’, but the action plan is deficient. There are no priorities, there are no tangible targets, there is no timetable, and there is no detailed budget or clear leadership from our Minister. Warm words and aspirations without achievements is all that we have had.

Eleanor Burnham: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add new point at end of motion:

Regrets the failure to create an effective cross-cutting unit to promote the Welsh language within the Welsh Assembly Government.

Amendment 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add new point at end of motion:

Yn galw am ymestyn rhwymedigaethau Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus nad ydynt o fewn y sector cyhoeddus rhagor. *Calls for the extension of Welsh Language Act obligations to providers of public services no longer within the public sector.*

Gwelliant 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: Amendment 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add new point at end of motion:

Yn galw am fwy o ymrwymiad i ddarpariaeth addysg bellach ac uwch drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ledled Cymru a mwy o fuddsoddiad ynddi. *Calls for increased commitment to, and investment in, further and higher education provision through the medium of Welsh throughout Wales.*

Gwelliant 4 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: Amendment 4 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add new point at end of motion:

Yn gresynu at y methiant i ddatblygu gwasanaethau iechyd a gofal drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. *Regrets the failure to develop health and care-related services through the medium of Welsh.*

Gwelliant 5 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: Amendment 5 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add new point at end of motion:

Yn gresynu at y methiant i ddatblygu systemau addysg cyfrwng Gymraeg effeithiol ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod mwy o barhad yn y ddarpariaeth. *Regrets the failure to develop effective Welsh medium education systems and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that there is greater continuity of provision.*

Diolchaf i Lisa Francis am gyflwyno'r ddadl bwysig hon. Yn ystod y Llywodraeth glymblaid, lansiodd Jenny Randerson, ein Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb dros yr iaith Gymraeg ar y pryd, 'Iaith Pawb', gyda chefnogaeth drawsbleidiol. Yn naturiol, mae datblygiad yr iaith a gweithrediad 'Iaith Pawb' yn agos at fy nghalon i. Dylai Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad arwain drwy esiampl a gweithredu i sefydlu uned iaith ganolog drawsbynciol. Nid oes un hyd yn hyn. Mae'r uned iaith, fel y'i deallaf, yn dal yn rhan o'r adran ddiwylliant. Yr wythnos diwethaf, gwrthododd y Gweinidog syniad newydd i symud yr iaith ymlaen, sef un wedi'i seilio ar hawliau ieithyddol. Mae hefyd wir angen ehangu goblygiadau Deddf Iaith 1993 i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yn hytrach na sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus ar ôl preifateiddio'r gwasanaethau hynny.

I thank Lisa Francis for opening this important debate. During the coalition Government, Jenny Randerson, the Minister with responsibility for the Welsh language at the time, launched 'Iaith Pawb', with cross-party support. Naturally, the development of the Welsh language and the implementation of 'Iaith Pawb' is close to my own heart. The Labour Welsh Assembly Government should lead by example and take action to establish a central cross-cutting language unit. There is no such unit to date. The language unit remains, as far as I understand, within the culture department. Last week, the Minister rejected a new idea to move the Welsh language forward, an idea based on linguistic rights. There is also a real need to expand the auspices of the Welsh Language Act 1993 to the providers of Welsh-language services, rather than to public sector institutions after the privatisation of those services.

Mae her fawr yn narpariaeth addysg. Dengys ffigurau fod bwlch rhwng nifer y disgyblion sy'n astudio drwy'r Gymraeg ar lefel gynradd ac eilradd, heb sôn am y sector ôl-16. Mae angen sefydlu strategaeth gref i sicrhau addysg barhaol, ac mae gwir angen i fuddsoddi a darparu mwy o gyfleoedd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, gan gynnwys addysg bellach ac addysg uwch. Mae gwella cyfleusterau i ddenu mwy o athrawon a darlithwyr i weithio drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn hanfodol bwysig.

There is a great challenge in the provision of education. Figures show that the gap between the number of pupils studying through the medium of Welsh in the primary and secondary sector is huge, never mind the post-16 sector. A strong strategy must be established to secure a continuum in education, and there is a real need to invest and provide more opportunities through the medium of Welsh, including further and higher education. Improving facilities in order to attract more teachers and lecturers to work through the medium of Welsh is crucially important.

When it comes to promoting the language, I do not see clarity of vision and hunger for real achievement. For Alun Pugh, the aim of a bilingual nation seems to have become a tired expression rather than a driving ambition. The rights agenda set out by the language board is a new and interesting course, which must be debated. As a Liberal Democrat, I think that it is correct that we see the development and promotion of opportunities to use Welsh within the broad area of civil rights.

Pan fo'n fater o hybu'r iaith, nid wyf yn gweld gweledigaeth eglur nac awch i sicrhau cynnydd gwirioneddol. I Alun Pugh, mae'r nod o genedl ddwyieithog i bob golwg wedi troi'n ddi-ddim bellach yn hytrach nag yn uchelgais nerthol. Mae'r agenda hawliau a gynigir gan fwrdd yr iaith yn llwybr newydd a diddorol, y mae'n rhaid ei drafod. Fel Democrat Rhyddfrydol, credaf ei bod yn briodol inni ystyried datblygu a hybu cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn rhan o faes eang hawliau sifil.

4.00 p.m.

Mae gwir angen gwella'r ddarpariaeth iechyd a gofal drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Yn awr yw'r amser i ehangu statws yr iaith ar sail hawliau dynol, fel y bu amryw o bobl yn trafod yn ddiweddar. Credaf fod gwaith manwl bwrdd yr iaith i'w gymeradwyo ac yn dangos y ffordd ymlaen, a chredaf fod gofynion Cymdeithas yr Iaith hefyd yn dangos y ffordd ymlaen. Edrychaf ymlaen at gymryd rhan mewn trafodaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru am 7 p.m. heno. Hwyrach y dylwn ofyn eto a fyddai'r Gweinidog yn fodlon croesi'r ffordd i ddod i gyfarfod mor bwysig â hwn.

There is a real need to improve the provision of health and care through the medium of Welsh. Now is the time to expand the status of the language on the grounds of human rights, as many people have recently discussed. I believe that the thorough work of the Welsh Language Board should be applauded and shows the way forward. I believe that the demands of the Welsh Language Society also show the way forward. I look forward to participating in a public debate this evening at the Wales Millennium Centre at 7 p.m.. Perhaps I should ask the Minister again whether he can be bothered to cross the road to attend such an important meeting.

Bydd ein plaid ni hefyd yn trafod y mater pwysig hwn yn ein cynhadledd yn Wrexham ym mis Mawrth. Credaf y dylem gael trafodaeth lawn ledled Cymru, a honno i gynnwys gwahanol sectorau, cymunedau a mudiadau, ynglŷn â'r ffordd orau o ddatblygu hawliau ieithyddol a dynol i Gymry Cymraeg.

Our party will also be discussing this important issue at our conference in Wrexham in March. I believe that we should have a full discussion throughout Wales, one that includes different sectors, communities and organisations, about how best to develop linguistic and human rights for Welsh speakers.

Nick Bourne: This is an important debate,

Nick Bourne: Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig, ac yr

and I am grateful for the opportunity to speak in it.

Mae'r iaith Gymraeg yn perthyn i bawb.

That is an important feature of this debate.

Mae'n bwysig iawn amddiffyn yr iaith er ein lles ni i gyd, ac er mwyn creu mwy o gyfleoedd i bobl fyw eu bywydau drwy'r Gymraeg.

It is vital that everyone in Wales has the opportunity to access facilities and services in the Welsh language, and that is at the centre of this important debate. I will focus on a couple of key aspects. I believe that 'Iaith Pawb' has failed to make significant progress. That is what is at the heart of this debate and why we nominated the subject.

First, housing is central to progress towards the consolidation of the Welsh language and to ensuring that it can flourish, yet there has been a decline in the number of communities where Welsh is spoken. It is unclear what progress has been made on the housing action points set out in 'Iaith Pawb'. I hope that the Minister will be addressing that, because it is central. What is also absolutely crucial to the progress of the language, indeed, nothing is more so, is education—and I regret to note that the education Minister is not here. It is not obvious that the 25 action points in 'Iaith Pawb' have been carried out. We believe that there is a need to concentrate resources at nursery level at institutions, such as Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, which has done tremendous work in promoting the language, and we need to focus on that.

I would also like to mention some aspects of further and higher education, where there are concerns for us as Welsh Conservatives. That is related to cuts that will impact on Trinity College Carmarthen. There is concern about the cuts in initial teacher training provision, which will certainly mean a cut in Welsh-language provision and a cut in the number of people accessing courses at Trinity College in the Welsh language. Those courses are not replicated through much else of Wales, other than in Bangor. They are not replicated elsewhere in south or mid and west Wales.

wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i siarad ynddi.

The Welsh language belongs to us all.

Mae hynny'n rhan bwysig o'r ddadl hon.

It is crucial that we protect the Welsh language for the benefit of us all, as well as creating more opportunities for people to live their lives through the medium of Welsh.

Mae'n hanfodol rhoi cyfle i bawb yng Nghymru gael cyfleusterau a gwasanaethau yn yr iaith Gymraeg, ac mae hynny'n ganolog i'r ddadl bwysig hon. Canolbwyntiaf ar un neu ddwy o agweddau allweddol. Credaf fod 'Iaith Pawb' wedi methu â gwneud cynnydd sylweddol. Dyna yw craidd y ddadl hon a dyna pam y bu inni gynnig y pwnc.

Yn gyntaf, mae tai'n ganolog i unrhyw symudiad tuag at gyfnerthu'r iaith Gymraeg a sicrhau y gall ffynnu, ond cafwyd dirywiad yn nifer y cymunedau lle y siaredir Cymraeg. Nid oes eglurder o ran y cynnydd a wnaethpwyd ar y pwyntiau gweithredu a bennwyd ar gyfer tai yn 'Iaith Pawb'. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi sylw i hynny, gan ei fod yn ganolog. Mae rhywbeth arall yn hollol allweddol i gynydd yr iaith, yn wir, nid oes dim yn fwy allweddol, sef addysg—ac mae'n ddrwg gennyf nodi nad yw'r Gweinidog addysg yma. Nid yw'n amlwg bod 25 pwynt gweithredu 'Iaith Pawb' wedi eu gwireddu. Credwn fod angen canolbwyntio adnoddau ar y lefel feithrin mewn sefydliadau, megis y Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, sydd wedi gwneud gwaith aruthrol i hybu'r iaith, a dylem ganolbwyntio ar hynny.

Hoffwn hefyd grybwyll rhai agweddau ar addysg bellach ac uwch, yr ydym ni fel Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn pryderu amdanynt. Mae a wnelo hyn â thoriadau a fydd yn effeithio ar Goleg y Drindod Caerfyrddin. Mae pryder ynglŷn â'r toriadau yn y ddarpariaeth hyfoddiant cychwynnol athrawon, a fydd yn sicr o olygu toriadau yn y ddarpariaeth Gymraeg a thoriadau yn nifer y bobl a fydd yn dilyn cyrsiau yng Ngholeg y Drindod drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Nid yw'r cyrsiau hynny i'w cael mewn llawer o leoedd eraill yng Nghymru, ar wahân i Fangor. Nid ydynt i'w cael yn ne Cymru na'r canolbarth na'r

gorllewin.

I will raise one other issue, which confirmed our worst fears about the attitude of this Government and this Minister to the Welsh language, and that is the comments made about the Welsh Language Board. We believe that the Welsh Language Board has been successful, and that the policy inherent in having a Welsh Language Board has been successful in taking the language issue out of the party-political arena. We believe that there is a need for an all-party approach, and we fear that the Labour Party is about to make the language a party-political football again.

Comments made on behalf of the Minister by his spokeswoman to the effect that the Welsh Language Board is exhibiting its death throes, that turkeys do not vote for Christmas but that no-one voted for the language board are outrageous. The Welsh Language Board is there for a purpose, it has statutory backing and it is absolutely outrageous to attack it in that way in the Minister's name—and the Minister has not distanced himself from those comments. I hope that the Minister will take the opportunity this afternoon to say that that was not said with his authority. I hope that he will think long and hard about what was said in his name and give some reassurance to those of us who believe that it has done nothing but damage to the policy. I give way gladly to Alun.

Alun Cairns: In view of the fact that the Minister's official, the Minister's special adviser, has made such shameful remarks in the public domain—even thinking them was shameful—do you not think that the Minister should apologise for those comments?

Nick Bourne: Lisa Francis and I have both written to the Minister, however, in fairness, the letter only went this morning, so the Minister may not have seen it yet. We have written to him and I hope that he will take this opportunity to give reassurance, because we are all concerned, I hope, to further the cause of the Welsh language. We are a bilingual nation and it is important that we recognise that the people who want to use both those languages have rights, and both languages are equal in Wales. The sort of

Yr wyf am godi un mater arall, a gadarnhaodd ein hofnau gwaethaf ynglŷn ag agwedd y Llywodraeth hon a'r Gweinidog hwn tuag at yr iaith Gymraeg, sef y sylwadau a wnaethpwyd am Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg. Credwn fod Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg wedi bod yn llwyddiant, a bod y polisi sy'n hanfodol o gael Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg wedi bod yn llwyddiannus o ran tynnu mater yr iaith o fyd gwleidyddiaeth plaid. Credwn fod angen agwedd amlbleidiol, ac mae arnom ofn bod y Blaid Lafur am wneud yr iaith yn destun gwleidyddiaeth plaid eto.

Mae'r sylwadau a wnaethpwyd ar ran y Gweinidog gan ei lefarydd i'r perwyl bod Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ar ei wely angau, nad yw tyrewn yn pleidleisio dros y Nadolig ond na phleidleisiodd neb dros fwrdd yr iaith yn waradwyddus. Mae pwrpas i Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, mae iddo gefnogaeth statudol ac mae'n hollol waradwyddus ymosod arno fel hynny yn enw'r Gweinidog—ac nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi ymbellhau oddi wrth y sylwadau hynny. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn manteisio ar y cyfle y prynhawn yma i ddweud na ddywedwyd hynny gyda'i awdurdod ef. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn meddwl yn hir ac yn ddwys am yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn ei enw ac yn tawelu rhywfaint ar feddyliau'r rhai ohonom sy'n credu na fu iddo wneud dim ond drwg i'r polisi. Ildiaf yn llawen i Alun.

Alun Cairns: Gan fod swyddog y Gweinidog, ymgynghorydd arbennig y Gweinidog, wedi gwneud sylwadau gwarthus yn gyhoeddus—yr oedd hyd yn oed eu meddwl yn warthus—oni chredwch y dylai'r Gweinidog ymddiheuro am y sylwadau hynny?

Nick Bourne: Mae Lisa Francis a minnau wedi ysgrifennu at y Gweinidog, ond, a bod yn deg, nid anfonwyd y llythyr tan y bore yma, ac felly mae'n bosibl nad yw'r Gweinidog wedi ei weld eto. Yr ydym wedi ysgrifennu ato a gobeithiaf y bydd yn manteisio ar y cyfle i roi tawelwch meddwl inni, oherwydd yr ydym oll yn awyddus, gobeithio, i hybu achos yr iaith Gymraeg. Yr ydym yn genedl ddwyieithog ac mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod bod hawliau gan y bobl hynny sydd am ddefnyddio'r ddwy iaith, a bod y ddwy iaith yn gyfartal yng Nghymru.

comments that were made last week, seemingly with the Minister's authority, did great damage to the Government, the Minister and the Welsh language. I hope that he will take the opportunity given to him this afternoon to distance himself from the comments, and to explain what he really feels about the Welsh language.

John Griffiths: Diolch am y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon am y problemau arbennig mewn ardaloedd fel Casnewydd, lle mae'r iaith yn eithaf gwan.

I would like to say just a few things about the special considerations that apply in areas such as Newport, when it comes to fostering and building the Welsh language. If it is truly to be everyone's language, it must effectively reach areas such as Newport. It is important that the spread of the language takes place, because it is necessary if we are to make progress towards having a more bilingual Wales, and if we are to increase buy-in and support for the language in those areas where I believe that that sort of general support in the population is important.

Happily, I think that we have made much progress in that respect. I well remember, when I went to school in Newport, that the only Welsh tuition that I had that I can recall was learning the Welsh national anthem. The situation is far better today, and tuition is far more comprehensive. Nonetheless, quite a lot of progress has yet to be made. One example is that, in areas such as Newport, some of the teachers who teach Welsh in our English-medium schools are not that far ahead of their pupils, because they tend to do short courses. They have not had sufficient education and training to provide a lot of tuition through Welsh and so it can seem a little tokenistic. There are also problems with Welsh-medium schools in terms of the pupils not having the opportunity to use the language in the community because, as yet, there is not much Welsh spoken around Newport.

There has, however, been considerable progress. Far more Welsh is taught now in English-medium schools in Newport. There are also Welsh-medium schools in the area and there is a good Welsh-medium primary

Gwnaeth y math o sylwadau a wnaethpwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, gydag awdurdod y Gweinidog fe ymddengys, niwed mawr i'r Llywodraeth, y Gweinidog a'r iaith Gymraeg. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn manteisio ar y cyfle sydd ganddo y prynhawn yma i ymbellhau oddi wrth y sylwadau ac esbonio ei wir deimladau am yr iaith Gymraeg.

John Griffiths: Thank you for the opportunity to speak in this debate about the specific problems in areas such as Newport, where the language is quite weak.

Hoffwn ddweud rhai pethau am yr ystyriaethau neilltuol sy'n berthnasol mewn ardaloedd megis Casnewydd, lle y mae meithrin a chyfnerthu'r iaith Gymraeg yn y cwestiwn. Os yw o ddifrif am fod yn iaith pawb, mae'n rhaid iddi gyrraedd ardaloedd megis Casnewydd mewn gwirionedd. Mae'n bwysig bod yr iaith yn lledaenu, oherwydd y mae'n angenrheidiol os ydym am sicrhau cynnydd tuag at Gymru fwy dwyieithog, ac os ydym am gynyddu diddordeb yn yr iaith a chefnogaeth iddi yn yr ardaloedd hynny lle'r wyf yn credu bod y math hwnnw o gefnogaeth gyffredinol ymhlith y boblogaeth yn bwysig.

Braf dweud inni wneud cynnydd yn hynny o beth. Cofiaf yn dda, pan oeddwn yn yr ysgol yng Nghasnewydd, mai'r unig addysg Gymraeg y gallaf gofio ei chael oedd dysgu'r anthem genedlaethol. Mae pethau'n llawer gwell heddiw, ac mae'r addysg yn llawer mwy cynhwysfawr. Er hynny, mae llawer iawn mwy o gynnydd i'w wneud eto. Er enghraifft, mewn ardaloedd megis Casnewydd, nid yw rhai o'r athrawon sy'n dysgu Cymraeg yn ein hysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg fawr ar y blaen i'w disgyblion, oherwydd eu bod yn tueddu i wneud cyrsiau byr. Ni chawsant ddigon o addysg a hyfforddiant i ddarparu llawer iawn o addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ac o'r herwydd gall ymddangos braidd yn docenistaidd. Mae problemau hefyd gyda'r ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg am na chaiff y disgyblion gyfle i ddefnyddio'r iaith yn y gymuned a hynny am na siaredir llawer o Gymraeg, hyd yma, yng Nghasnewydd.

Fodd bynnag, cafwyd cynnydd sylweddol. Caiff llawer mwy o Gymraeg ei dysgu yn awr mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg yng Nghasnewydd. Mae ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn yr ardal hefyd ac mae ysgol gynradd Gymraeg dda yn fy

in my constituency of Newport East. There are also more opportunities to see Welsh around you in the town, on bilingual signage and in announcements at post offices and banks. Some people might say that these are small indications of progress, but they are progress nonetheless.

It was gratifying to see how successful the national eisteddfod was when it came to Newport in 2004. It was just as successful as it had been on a previous visit. I certainly think that the eisteddfod greatly raised the profile of the Welsh language in the area. It is also worth noting that, during the Cabinet open-mike session in Newport last week, a question was asked in Welsh and it was answered by Rhodri Morgan, the First Minister, Alun Pugh, the Minister with responsibility for the Welsh language, and Jane Davidson, the education Minister, in Welsh. That would not have happened in Newport several years ago.

Progress has been made, but I think that there is much progress yet to be made. We need to look at issues such as the difficulty of recruiting Welsh-language teachers to the Newport area because not much Welsh is spoken there. We need to give attention to that matter. We also need to look at how we can provide opportunities for people who are learning Welsh and Welsh speakers in Newport to use it in the community.

4.10 p.m.

If there was quite modest support for groups that wished to provide those opportunities in a cafe setting, or in meetings between those learners and speakers, quite a lot could be achieved at a modest cost.

Another issue is the lack of Welsh spoken in the home for those children attending Welsh-medium schools. If there was greater help for parents who want to learn Welsh to do so, that would be very valuable.

To conclude, I hope that, in that very brief way, I have been able to outline some of the issues that I see in my constituency around Welsh language issues. It is very pleasing to see the progress that has and is being made to support the language in Newport, but I would

etholaeth yn Nwyrain Casnewydd. Mae mwy o gyfleoedd hefyd i weld Cymraeg o'ch cwmpas yn y dref, ar arwyddion dwyieithog ac mewn cyhoeddiadau yn y swyddfeydd post a'r banciau. Efallai y byddai rhai'n dweud mai arwyddion pitw o gynnydd yw'r rhain, ond cynnydd ydyw er hynny.

Braf oedd gweld llwyddiant yr eisteddfod genedlaethol yng Nghasnewydd yn 2004. Bu yr un mor llwyddiannus â'r ymweliad diwethaf. Yn sicr credaf i'r eisteddfod godi proffil yr iaith Gymraeg yn yr ardal yn ddirfawr. Mae hefyd yn werth nodi, yn ystod sesiwn agored y Cabinet yng Nghasnewydd yr wythnos diwethaf, fod cwestiwn wedi'i ofyn yn Gymraeg ac iddo gael ei ateb yn Gymraeg gan Rhodri Morgan, y Prif Weinidog, Alun Pugh, y Gweinidog dros yr iaith Gymraeg a Jane Davidson, y Gweinidog addysg. Ni fyddai hynny wedi digwydd yng Nghasnewydd rai blynnyddoedd yn ôl.

Cafwyd cynnydd, ond credaf fod llawer iawn o gynnydd eto i'w wneud. Mae angen inni edrych ar faterion megis anawsterau recriwtio athrawon Cymraeg i ardal Casnewydd am na siaredir llawer iawn o Gymraeg yno. Mae angen inni roi sylw i'r mater hwnnw. Mae angen hefyd inni edrych ar sut y medrwn roi cyfleoedd i bobl sy'n dysgu Cymraeg a siaradwyr y Gymraeg yng Nghasnewydd i'w defnyddio yn y gymuned.

O gael cefnogaeth ddigon cymedrol i grwpiau a ddymunai gynnig y cyfleoedd hynny mewn caffï, neu mewn cyfarfodydd rhwng y dysgwyr a'r siaradwyr hynny, gellid cyflawni llawer am gost ddigon cymedrol.

Problem arall yw na siaredir Cymraeg yng nghartrefi'r plant hynny sy'n mynd i'r ysgolion Cymraeg. Petai rhagor o help i rieni sydd am ddysgu Cymraeg wneud hynny, byddai hynny o fudd mawr.

I gloi, gobeithiaf imi, yn fyr iawn, allu amlinellu rhai o'r problemau yr wyf yn eu gweld yn fy etholaeth o ran y materion sy'n ymwneud â'r iaith Gymraeg. Braf yw gweld y cynnydd a wnaethpwyd ac sy'n dal i gael ei wneud i gynnal yr iaith yng Nghasnewydd, ond byddwn

be grateful if Alun, as Minister, could respond to those particular points when he responds to this debate.

Glyn Davies: Mae Cymru yn lle arbennig iawn, ac mae'r Gymraeg a'r diwylliant Cymreig ymhlith y rhesymau pam mae Cymru mor arbennig, ac mor wahanol i leoedd eraill.

Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, nid oes raid i unigolion siarad Cymraeg i fod yn Gymry go iawn, ond mae'n gwbl hanfodol i hunaniaeth Cymru fod y Gymraeg yn llwyddiannus. Gan fod yr iaith mor bwysig, mae'n gallu bod yn ddadleuol, a dyna pam y bûm yn hollol gefnogol i Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg er mwyn symud y ddadl am yr iaith allan o'r byd gwleidyddol. Mae'r cyhoeddusrwydd negyddol a welsom yn y wasg yr wythnos diwethaf ar ôl sylwadau llefarydd y Llywodraeth yn union yr hyn yr oeddwn wedi ei ddisgwyl ar ôl i'r iaith ddod yn ôl i mewn i'r byd gwleidyddol.

Yr wyf am ystyried ychydig o'r cefndir i 'Iaith Pawb'. Pan oeddwn yn dechrau ymddiddori mewn materion cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, y Gymraeg oedd y mater mwyaf dadleuol. Yr wyf yn cofio'r protestiadau, fel y soniodd Lisa amdanynt, a'r trais dros bob rhan o Gymru. Nid ydym yn gweld hynny'n awr, ac yr wyf yn falch iawn o rôl y Blaid Geidwadol a Llywodraethau Ceidwadol wrth newid yr hinsawdd, a rôl yr Arglwydd Roberts a'r Arglwydd Crughywel. Yr wyf wedi gweld sefydlu S4C gyda chyllideb a fyddai'n sicrhau y byddai'r sianel yn llwyddo dros y blynyddoedd. Daeth Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 o dan Lywodraeth Geidwadol hefyd. Clywsom bawb yn dweud pa mor bwysig yw addysg o ran rhoi'r iaith yn rhan o'r cwricwlwm, sy'n gam pwysig iawn. Cam pwysig arall oedd sefydlu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg.

Yr wyf yn cofio'r ddadl gyntaf yn y Cynulliad am y Gymraeg, pan oedd Rhodri Glyn Thomas yn cadeirio'r pwyllgor, a chymerwyd rhan gan nifer o Aelodau sydd o hyd yn y Siambr heddiw. Cofiaf gyfraniadau Delyth Evans o'r Blaid Lafur a Dafydd Wigley o Blaid Cymru—ac mae'n bosibl y gwelwn y ddau ohonynt yn ôl yma rywbryd yn y dyfodol. Yr wyf hefyd yn cofio rôl y

yn ddiolchgar petai Alun, fel Gweinidog, yn ateb rhai o'r pwyntiau penodol hynny pan fydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon.

Glyn Davies: Wales is a very special place, and Welsh language and culture are among the reasons why Wales is so special and so different from other places.

As I said before, individuals do not have to be Welsh-speaking to be considered truly Welsh, but it is absolutely crucial to Welsh identity that the Welsh language succeeds. Given that the language is so important, it can be controversial, which is why I was totally in support of the Welsh Language Board, so that the language debate could be moved out of the political arena. The negative publicity that we saw in the press last week after the comments of a Labour spokesperson was exactly what I had expected after the language had been brought back into the political arena.

I wish to consider some of the background to 'Iaith Pawb'. When I first began to take an interest in Welsh public affairs, the Welsh language was the most controversial issue. I remember the protests, which Lisa mentioned, and the violence across every part of Wales. We do not see that now, and I am very proud of the role that the Conservative Party and Conservative Governments have played in changing that climate, as well as the role of Lord Roberts and Lord Crickhowell. I have seen the establishment of S4C with a budget that would ensure its success over the years. The Welsh Language Act 1993 was also passed under a Conservative Government. Everyone has said how important education is in incorporating the language into the curriculum, and that is an important step. Another important step was to establish the Welsh Language Board.

I remember the first debate in the Assembly about the Welsh language, when Rhodri Glyn Thomas was Chair of the committee, and many Members who are still in the Chamber today contributed. I remember contributions from Delyth Evans of the Labour Party and Dafydd Wigley from Plaid Cymru—and it is possible that we may see both of them return here at some time in the future. I remember the role of

Gweinidog ar y pryd, Jenny Randerson, a'r ffaith bod pob plaid yn cydweithio i greu polisiau i hyrwyddo'r iaith yn y dyfodol. Yr hyn a ymddangosodd yn sgîl hynny oedd ymateb y Llywodraeth, sef 'Iaith Pawb'. Yr wyf yn cofio croesawu 'Iaith Pawb' pan ymddangosodd y polisi. Nid oeddem yn disgwyl i bopeth gael ei weithredu, ond, o edrych yn ôl ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd, nid ydym wedi gweld digon, yn enwedig ym myd addysg. Os na fydd y Llywodraeth yn barod i fynd i'r afael ag 'Iaith Pawb' a symud pethau ymlaen yn gyflymach, ni fydd 'Iaith Pawb', fel dogfen a pholisi'r Llywodraeth, yn gweithio.

Mae'n rhaid inni gael dyfarnydd sydd â llais annibynnol cyn i Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ddod i ben. Nid oes pwynt cael dyfarnydd ar ôl hynny. Mae'n rhaid gwneud hyn yn awr. Yr ydym hefyd eisiau dadl yn y Siambr ar beth yn union fydd yn digwydd ar ôl i'r bwrdd iaith fynd. Nid ydym wedi cael hynny.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr oeddwn am longyfarch Glyn am ei araith—ar y Gymraeg ac ar y cynnwys. Yr wyf yn awyddus iawn i gael munud arall ohono, a dyna pam yr ymyrrais.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Glyn, you have an extra minute.

Glyn Davies: Diolch i Rhodri Glyn am hynny.

Mae gennyf un pwynt arall er mwyn cefnogi fy mhlaid. Yn sylfaenol i fod yn Geidwadwr y mae parch tuag at ein hanes a'n traddodiadau diwylliannol ac ieithyddol. Un egwyddor arall sydd yn bwysig yn nhermau bod yn Geidwadwr yw'r hawl i unigolion fyw eu bywydau drwy'r iaith y maent yn ei dewis. O ystyried y ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi rheoli'r ddadl am y bwrdd iaith, yn enwedig dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, credaf fod yn rhaid inni aros am Lywodraeth Geidwadol cyn i synnwyr cyffredin ddod yn ôl i'r ddadl ar yr iaith Gymraeg.

Owen John Thomas: Ers dyfodiad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, mae gwerth bron i saith mlynedd o gwestiynau llafar ac ysgrifenedig wedi'u gofyn i Weinidogion, gan gynnwys y Prif Weinidog. Mae'r rhain

the Minister at that time, Jenny Randerson, and the fact that every party worked together to create policies to promote the language in future. What emerged from that was the Government response: 'Iaith Pawb'. I remember welcoming 'Iaith Pawb' when the policy was published. We did not expect everything to be implemented, but, looking back at what has happened since, we have not seen enough, especially when it comes to education. If the Government is not willing to get to grips with 'Iaith Pawb' and move things forward more swiftly, 'Iaith Pawb' as a document and a Government policy will not work.

We must have a dyfarnydd with an independent voice before the Welsh Language Board is abolished. There is no point in having a dyfarnydd after that. This has to be done now. We also need a debate in the Chamber about what exactly will happen when the language board disappears. We have not had that.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I just wanted to congratulate Glyn on his speech—on the Welsh and on the content. I am eager to have an extra minute of it and that is why I intervened.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Glyn, mae gennych funud arall.

Glyn Davies: I thank Rhodri Glyn for that.

I have another point in support of my party. A fundamental part of being a Conservative is respect for one's history and cultural and linguistic traditions. Another important principle in terms of being a Conservative is the right of individuals to live their lives through the language of their choice. Given the way in which the Government has managed the debate over the Welsh Language Board, particularly over the last year, I believe that we will have to wait for a Conservative Government before we get some common sense back into the debate on the Welsh language.

Owen John Thomas: Since the advent of the National Assembly, nearly seven years of oral and written questions have been put to Ministers, including the First Minister. These have called for action on crucial matters to do

wedi galw am weithredu ar faterion hollbwysig yn ymwneud â'r iaith, megis cynyddu nifer y plant sy'n derbyn addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, diffinio categorïau o ysgolion yn unol â darpariaeth addysg Gymraeg, cynyddu nifer yr athrawon sy'n gallu dysgu drwy'r Gymraeg yn ein hysgolion, defnyddio Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru i bennu nifer yr athrawon yn ein hysgolion sy'n meddu ar amrywiaeth o sgiliau yn yr iaith, cryfhau'r dilyniant ieithyddol rhwng y lefelau cynradd ac uwchradd, ceisio mwy o gyrsiau a modiwlau cyfrwng Gymraeg yn ein prifysgolion a'n colegau addysg bellach, gwthio i gael yr arian priodol i hyrwyddo dysgu Gymraeg i oedolion, galw ar y Llywodraeth i ddiffinio rôl a grymoedd y dyfarnydd iaith arfaethedig, diwygio Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 i gynnwys y cwmnïau a oedd yn gyfleustodau gynt ond sydd bellach wedi'u preifateiddio, a galw am greu uned iaith gref o fewn y gwasanaeth sifil i arwain y gwaith o greu Cymru ddwyieithog.

I fod yn deg yn y ddadl hon, mae'n rhaid dweud bod rhai argymhellion allweddol eraill, megis hynny i hyfforddi cannoedd o athrawon a chynorthwyr meithrin cyfrwng Gymraeg, wedi'u gweithredu a, bellach, mae'r cynllun hwnnw yn ei ail flwyddyn. Edrychaf ymlaen at yr adroddiad monitro ar flwyddyn gyntaf y cwrs, a gobeithiaf y bydd y prosiect hwn yn llwyddiant ac y bydd yn parhau i ffynnu yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

Yr wyf hefyd yn falch ei bod yn ymddangos bod rhai datblygiadau hirddisgwyliedig mewn tri maes allweddol arall yn dechrau dwyn ffrwyth. O'r diwedd, mae templed ar gyfer holiadur i asesu'r galw am addysg Gymraeg wedi'i baratoi, a bydd yn ddiddorol gwybod pryd y bydd rhieni plant dan dair oed yn derbyn y ffurflen honno. Os caiff yr arolwg ei drefnu i annog ateb gwybodus, dylai fod yn gam mawr ymlaen i 'Iaith Pawb'.

Croesawaf y ffaith bod papur ymgynghori wedi'i gyhoeddi i geisio creu diffiniadau mwy pendant o ysgolion yn unol â'u darpariaeth o'r iaith Gymraeg. Y gobaith yw y bydd y prosiect hwn yn hwyluso'r gwaith o gasglu ystadegau ynghylch lle'r Gymraeg ym maes addysg ac yn helpu rhieni i wneud

with the language, such as increasing the numbers of children receiving Welsh-medium education, defining categories of schools according to the provision made for Welsh-language education, increasing the number of teachers able to teach through the medium of Welsh in our schools, using the General Teaching Council for Wales to determine the number of teachers in our schools with various skills in the language, strengthening the linguistic continuity between primary and secondary levels, seeking more Welsh-medium courses and modules in our universities and further education colleges, pressing for the appropriate funding to promote the teaching of Welsh to adults, calling on the Government to define the role and powers of the proposed language dyfarnydd, amending the Welsh Language Act 1993 to bring within its remit the companies that were formerly utilities but which have now been privatised, and calling for the creation of a strong language unit in the civil service to lead on the work of creating a bilingual Wales.

To be even-handed in this debate, it must be said that some of the other key recommendations, such as that to train hundreds of Welsh-medium nursery teachers and assistants, have been implemented, and that scheme is now in its second year. I look forward to the monitoring report on the course's first year and I hope that the project will be a success and that it will continue to flourish in future years.

I am also pleased that some long-awaited developments in three other key areas appear to be approaching fruition. At last, a template for a questionnaire to establish the demand for Welsh-medium education has been produced and it will be interesting to learn when parents of children under three will receive that form. If the survey is arranged so as to encourage an informed response, it should be a major step forward for 'Iaith Pawb.'

I welcome the fact that a consultation paper has been issued seeking to create more specific definitions for schools according to their Welsh-language provision. Hopefully, this project will aid the collection of statistics on the place of Welsh in education and will help parents to make informed choices on their children's

dewisiadau gwybodus ar ran eu plant.

behalf.

4.20 p.m.

Rhodaf groeso gofalus i adroddiad Furlong ar yr adolygiad o ddarpariaeth hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon a'i gydnabyddiaeth o anghenion addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a dysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith, hynny yw, yr angen i ddiogelu darpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg pan gaiff toriadau o hyd at 50 a 25 y cant eu gwneud yn nifer y bobl sy'n hyfforddi i fod yn athrawon ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd.

I give a cautious welcome to the Furlong report on the review of initial teacher training provision and its recognition of the needs of Welsh-medium education and the teaching of Welsh as a second language, that is, the need to protect the provision of Welsh-medium education when cuts of up to 50 and 25 per cent are being made in the number of those training to teach in primary and secondary schools.

Sefydlwyd adran addysg Cymru yn 1906-07. Gan mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, nid ydym yn meddu ar yr ystadegau sylfaenol sy'n hanfodol ar gyfer creu Cymru ddwyieithog. Nid yw Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru yn gallu rhoi manylion am niferoedd yr athrawon sydd â sgiliau iaith yn y Gymraeg, er y gofynnir i athrawon cofrestredig am y wybodaeth hon. Mae'n hurt mai'r Adran Addysg a Sgiliau sy'n dal i bennu'r cwota o fyfyrwyr sy'n hyfforddi yng Nghymru.

The Welsh education department was set up in 1906-07. One hundred years later, we still do not have the basic statistics that are essential to creating a bilingual Wales. The General Teaching Council for Wales cannot give details of the number of teachers with Welsh-language skills, even though registered teachers are asked for this information. It is ridiculous that the quota of students training in Wales is still determined by the Department for Education and Skills.

Ymddengys fod rhwystr sefydliadol yn San Steffan, ym Mharc Cathays ac yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n atal cydnabyddiaeth ymarferol o'r iaith Gymraeg, ac oni chawn wared â hyn, bydd cyflawni amcanion 'Iaith Pawb' yn parhau i fod yn llafurus ar y naw.

It appears that an institutional barrier exists in Westminster, Cathays Park and the Welsh Assembly Government that is preventing practical recognition of the Welsh language, and unless that obstacle is removed, fulfilling the aims of 'Iaith Pawb' will continue to be an uphill struggle.

O ran dilyniant ieithyddol rhwng yr ysgol gynradd a'r ysgol uwchradd, mae adroddiad ar y pwnc wedi bod yn nwylo swyddogion y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ers yr haf. Yn y cyfamser, mae'r broblem hon yn golygu bod addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn colli miloedd o ddisgyblion bob blwyddyn yn ysgolion y gorllewin a'r gogledd.

In terms of language continuity between primary and secondary schools, the report on this matter has been in the hands of the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning's officials since the summer. In the meantime, this problem means that Welsh-medium education loses thousands of pupils every year in the schools of west Wales and the north.

Hefyd, ymddengys fod addysg uwch drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn sefyll yn stond. Mae'r cymorth ariannol priodol ar gyfer Cymraeg i oedolion yn cael ei ddal yn ôl gan brif swyddogion ELWa ac mae cyfle gwych i dyfu'r iaith yn cael ei wastraffu.

Furthermore, it appears that Welsh-medium higher education is going nowhere. The recommended financial support for Welsh for adults is being held back by ELWa's senior officials and a huge opportunity for language growth is being wasted.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Your time has run out.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae eich amser ar ben.

Owen John Thomas: A gaf fi un frawddeg

Owen John Thomas: May I have one more

arall?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: You have had five minutes, but I will allow one more sentence.

Owen John Thomas: Y peth olaf yr ydym am ei weld yn awr yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn llyncu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg. Gydag amser yn prysur ddiplannu, mae llawer o waith cymoni i'w wneud cyn y gellid hyd yn oed ystyried uniad o'r fath. Mae'n hen bryd i'r rhwystr diwylliannol sy'n atal y gwaith o greu Cymru ddwyieithog gael ei chwalu.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu'r prynhawn yma. Beth y mae 'Iaith Pawb' yn ei olygu i mi? Yr wyf yn ffodus, wrth fynd yn hŷn, fy mod yn cael cyfle i ddefnyddio fy iaith. Yr oeddwn bron â'i cholli. Pan oeddwn yn ifanc, yn ystod y 1960au yng ngogledd-orllewin Clwyd, nid oedd yn cŵl i siarad Cymraeg, fel y dywedodd Owen John. Mae pethau wedi newid yn awr. Hoffwn weld y Gweinidog yn gwthio'r iaith yn agosach at y ffin gyda Lloegr. Mae'r Gymraeg yn cynyddu yn y gorllewin, yn ei hardal ei hun, ond yr ydym am ei gwthio'n agosach at y ffin yn y gogledd-ddwyrain a sicrhau bod yr ysgolion yn cynnig addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Os na ddefnyddiwch y Gymraeg, byddwch yn ei cholli.

Dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf, mae'r Cynulliad wedi sefydlu'r egwyddor bod Cymru yn sefyll ar ei phen ei hun. Mae gan Gymru iaith a thraddodiadau ei hun, ac mae hynny'n bwysig iawn. Mae pawb wedi crybwyll gwahanol bethau a rhoi ffeithiau a ffigurau y prynhawn yma, ond nid wyf am fynd ar hyd y trywydd hwnnw. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog warchod ein hiaith. Mae'n bwysig ofnadwy i Gymru gyfan, nid yn unig i'r bobl sy'n eistedd yn y Siambr hon heddiw. Ni ddywedaf fwy, ond diolchaf i chi, Weinidog, gan obeithio y byddwch yn cymryd sylw o'r hyn a ddywedwyd y prynhawn yma.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Cyn y Nadolig, lansiais linell gwaith cartref cyfrwng Cymraeg. Pwrpas y llinell yw helpu rhieni plant sy'n cael addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg i

sentence?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr ydych wedi cael pum munud, ond fe ganiatâf un frawddeg arall.

Owen John Thomas: The last thing that we want to see now is the Assembly Government absorbing the Welsh Language Board. With time quickly running out, there is a lot of tidying up to do before such a merger could even be considered. It is high time that the cultural barrier preventing the creation of a bilingual Wales was swept aside.

Brynle Williams: I am pleased to be able to contribute this afternoon. What does 'Iaith Pawb' mean to me? I am fortunate, as I grow older, to have an opportunity to use my language. I almost lost it. When I was a youngster, during the 1960s in north-west Clwyd, it was not cool to speak Welsh, as Owen John said. Things have changed now. I would like to see the Minister pushing the language further towards the border with England. The Welsh language is growing in the west, in its own area, but we want to push it further towards the border in the north-east and ensure that the schools offer Welsh-medium education. If you do not use Welsh, you will lose it.

Over the past six years, the Assembly has established the principle that Wales stands on its own. Wales has its own language and traditions, and that is extremely important. Everyone has mentioned various things and has presented facts and figures this afternoon, but I will not go down that route. I ask the Minister to safeguard our language. It is important for the whole of Wales, not just to the people who are sitting in the Chamber today. I will not say more, but I thank you, Minister, and hope that you will take note of what was said this afternoon.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): Before Christmas, I launched a Welsh-language homework helpline. Its purpose is to help the parents of children who are in Welsh-medium education to

ddeall eu gwaith cartref. Mae'n well imi roi'r rhif hwnnw i'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig gan ei bod yn amlwg nad ydynt wedi gwneud eu gwaith cartref y prynhawn yma. Pe baent wedi gwneud hynny, byddent yn deall bod newid ieithyddol yn broses hirdymor. Mae dirywiad hirdymor yr iaith wedi dod i ben, ond yr ydym am wneud yn llawer gwell na hynny: yr ydym am greu Cymru ddwyieithog. Ni fydd hynny'n digwydd dros nos, ond yr ydym yn cefnogi ein hymrwymiad ag arian go iawn a gwaith caled. Mae £28 miliwn ychwanegol dros dair blynedd yn fwy na geiriau gwag. Wrth gwrs, cyn y Nadolig, nid oedd y Gymraeg yn flaenoriaeth gyllidebol i'r Ceidwadwyr nac i'r un wrthblaid arall.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr ydych yn sôn am broses hirdymor o ran newid sefyllfa ieithyddol Cymru, a derbynias hynny i raddau. Er hynny, mae gennych darged yn 'Iaith Pawb' i godi'r nifer sy'n siarad Cymraeg gan 5 y cant erbyn 2010. A ydych yn derbyn mai addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yw'r modd mwyaf effeithiol o wneud hynny? Sut y byddwch yn ei wneud? A ydych yn derbyn bod angen i dros 1,000 o blant ychwanegol gael addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg bob blwyddyn er mwyn taro eich nod?

Alun Pugh: Mae hybu addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg yn hanfodol; nid oes gwahaniaeth rhyngom yn hynny o beth. Ni fydd hynny'n digwydd dros nos, ond yr ydym yn cefnogi ein hymrwymiad gydag arian go iawn a gwaith caled.

Pe bai'r Ceidwadwyr wedi gwneud eu gwaith cartref, yn hytrach na galw enwau ar bobl, ni fyddent wedi mynd i gymaint o ddryswch o ran 'Iaith Pawb'. Maent yn sôn am fethiant i roi digon o gefnogaeth i hyrwyddo nodau 'Iaith Pawb'. 'Iaith Pawb' yw cynllun gweithredu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i greu mwy o siaradwyr Cymraeg a mwy o gyfleoedd i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg, ac i greu Cymru ddwyieithog. Sylwch ar y geiriau 'cynllun gweithredu'. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu yn nodi'r camau sydd i'w cymryd ar draw holl bortffolios Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Un o brif amcanion 'Iaith Pawb' yw gosod y Gymraeg yn y brif ffrwd, ac yr ydym wedi

understand their homework. I had better give that number to the Welsh Conservatives because it is clear that they have not done their homework this afternoon. If they had, they would understand that linguistic change is a long-term process. The long-term decline of the language has come to an end, but we want to do much better than that: we want to create a bilingual Wales. That will not happen overnight, but we are supporting our commitment with hard cash and hard work. An additional £28 million over the next three years is more than empty rhetoric. Of course, before Christmas, the Welsh language was not a budget priority for the Conservatives, or for any other opposition party.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You mention a long-term process with regard to changing the linguistic situation in Wales, and I accept that to an extent. However, you have a target in 'Iaith Pawb' to increase the number of Welsh speakers by 5 per cent by 2010. Do you accept that Welsh-medium education is the most effective way of doing that? How will you do it? Do you accept that over 1,000 more children need to receive Welsh-medium education each year for your target to be met?

Alun Pugh: It is crucial to promote Welsh-medium education; there is no difference between us on that point. That will not happen overnight, but we are supporting our commitment with hard cash and hard work.

Had the Conservatives done their homework instead of name-calling, they would not have got into such a muddle with 'Iaith Pawb'. They mention failure to give sufficient support to promoting the aims of 'Iaith Pawb'. 'Iaith Pawb' is the Assembly Government's action plan to create more Welsh speakers and more opportunities to use the Welsh language and to create a bilingual Wales. Note the words 'action plan'. The action plan sets out the steps to be taken across all Assembly Government portfolios.

Mainstreaming the Welsh language is one of the main objectives of 'Iaith Pawb', and we have

nodi'n fanwl yn ein hadroddiadau blynyddol ar 'Iaith Pawb' ac ar y cynllun iaith Gymraeg yn y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf sut yr ydym wedi gwneud hynny a'i gweu drwy'r gwaith o ddatblygu polisi. Er enghraifft, bydd y system newydd i gefnogi myfyrwyr yn gwbl ddwyieithog. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod contractau fferyllol newydd yn hybu darpariaeth gwasanaeth dwyieithog, ac yr ydym yn creu mwy o gyfleoedd i ddysgu Cymraeg mewn lleoedd diwylliannol megis yr amgueddfa genedlaethol. Mae mwy o gefnogaeth i'r Gymraeg, a mwy o arian cyhoeddus. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ddifrif am yr agenda hon.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr ydych yn sôn am osod y Gymraeg yn y brif ffrwd a bod rhagor o arian yn mynd i wahanol feysydd, ond, i gyflawni'r cynnydd o 5 y cant y cyfeiriodd Rhodri ato, yr ydych yn sôn am gynnydd o 17,000 o siaradwyr Cymraeg bob blwyddyn. Pa fesurau penodol yr ydych yn eu cymryd i gyflawni hynny, ac a ydych yn monitro'r cynnydd yn ystod y cyfnod hwn?

Alun Pugh: Mae'r manylion yn cael eu cyhoeddi ym mhob adroddiad blynyddol, ac yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen at yr adroddiad nesaf yn yr haf.

The Conservatives must try to work harder to keep up with progress. Talk of delivery is way off the mark—there are some 60 specific projects in 'Iaith Pawb', and, as I have just said, the annual reports set out in detail the process for these.

I have no desire whatsoever to make the Welsh language a political football. I want to work with everybody in the Assembly, from all parties, to create more opportunities to use both our national languages. I suspect that this forum has been set up to be confrontational, but there are far more things in this policy that we can sign up to than things that divide us. There may be some differences in emphasis in terms of budget and speed, but there is far more that unites us on this issue.

4.30 p.m.

Lisa Francis: Bu ichi sôn am greu Cymru

set out in detail in our annual reports on 'Iaith Pawb' and on the Welsh-language scheme over the past two years how we have mainstreamed the language and woven it into policy development. For example, the new student support system will be fully bilingual. We will ensure that the new pharmacy contracts promote the provision of bilingual services, and we are creating more opportunities to learn Welsh in cultural locations such as the national museum. There is more support for the Welsh language and more public money. The Welsh Assembly Government is serious about this agenda.

Alun Ffred Jones: You mention mainstreaming the Welsh language and more money going into various areas but to achieve the increase of 5 per cent that Rhodri referred to you are talking about an increase of 17,000 Welsh speakers a year. What specific measures are you taking to achieve that and are you monitoring the increase over this period?

Alun Pugh: The details are published in every annual report, and I look forward to the next report in the summer.

Rhaid i'r Ceidwadwyr weithio'n galetach i ddilyn y cynnydd a wneir. Wrth sôn am yr hyn sy'n cael ei gyflawni maent ymhell ohoni—mae tua 60 o brosiectau'n rhan o 'Iaith Pawb', ac, fel yr wyf newydd ddweud, mae'r adroddiadau blynyddol yn disgrifio'r broses ar gyfer y rheini yn fanwl.

Nid wyf yn dymuno gwneud y Gymraeg yn destun gwleidyddol. Yr wyf am weithio gyda phawb yn y Cynulliad, o bob plaid, i greu rhagor o gyfleoedd i ddefnyddio dwy iaith Cymru. Yr wyf yn amau i'r drafodaeth hon gael ei threfnu er mwyn cael gwrthdaro, ond mae llawer mwy o bethau yn y polisi hwn y gallwn eu cefnogi nag o bethau sy'n ein gwahanu. Mae'n bosibl bod rhai gwahaniaethau o ran pwyslais yng nghyswllt y gyllideb a chyflymder, ond mae llawer mwy sy'n ein huno yn y mater hwn.

Lisa Francis: You mentioned the creation of a

ddwyieithog yn yr hirdymor. Pa fath o dystiolaeth sydd gennych i brofi y bydd y ffaith eich bod am ddod â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg o dan adain y Llywodraeth yn sicrhau hynny?

Alun Pugh: Edrychwch ar y dystiolaeth o'r cyfrifiad diwethaf a thystiolaeth bwrdd yr iaith. Mae'r polisi yn gweithio. Bydd bwrdd yr iaith yn uno â'r Llywodraeth y flwyddyn nesaf, a bydd hynny'n hwb arall i brifffrydio'r iaith a gyrru 'Iaith Pawb' yn ei flaen. Bydd hefyd yn sicrhau atebolrwydd democrataidd. Fel y bu i ni ymrwymo yn y gorffennol, byddwn yn adolygu 'Iaith Pawb' yn llawn yn 2007.

Eleanor Burnham: Os ydych yn teimlo bod bwrdd yr iaith yn gweithredu mor dda, pam eich bod am newid y drefn?

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf wedi rhoi esboniad. Mae'n gwestiwn o atebolrwydd democrataidd.

Eleanor Burnham: A wnewch chi ildio eto?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Alun Pugh: On amendment 1, in line with 'Iaith Pawb', a Welsh language unit has been created within the Assembly Government, for which I am responsible as the Minister with overall responsibility for the Welsh language. It is working hard to mainstream Welsh-language issues into policy-making and programme delivery. It will be hugely strengthened following the merger. I have no intention to disperse the acknowledged expertise of the staff of the Welsh Language Board around the Government. I want to join the existing civil servants in our unit with the specialist expertise that is available in the language board in order to create a linguistic powerhouse at the heart of the Welsh Assembly Government, which will be responsible for mainstreaming delivery.

Jenny Randerson: As the Minister responsible for the Welsh language when that unit was set up, I am well aware of the intentions behind it, and I am sure that the individuals concerned are working hard. However, we assure you that, from the outside, it seems to fail to touch many aspects

bilingual Wales in the long term. What kind of evidence do you have to prove that the fact that you wish to bring the Welsh Language Board under the auspices of the Government will ensure that?

Alun Pugh: Look at the evidence from the latest census and the evidence of the language board. The policy is working. The language board will merge with the Government next year, which will be another boost to the mainstreaming of the language and driving 'Iaith Pawb' forward. It will also ensure democratic accountability. In line with previous commitments, we will review 'Iaith Pawb' fully in 2007.

Eleanor Burnham: If you feel that the language board is performing so well, why do you wish to change the system?

Alun Pugh: I have given an explanation. It is a question of democratic accountability.

Eleanor Burnham: Will you give way again?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Alun Pugh: O ran gwelliant 1, yn unol ag 'Iaith Pawb', crewyd uned iaith Gymraeg yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ac yr wyf yn gyfrifol amdani fel y Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb cyffredinol am yr iaith Gymraeg. Mae'n gweithio'n galed i brif ffrydio materion sy'n ymwneud â'r Gymraeg fel eu bod yn rhan o lunio polisiau a chyflwyno rhaglenni. Caiff ei chryfhau'n sylweddol ar ôl yr uno. Nid yw'n fwriad gennyf wasgaru arbenigedd cydnabyddedig staff Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg o gwmpas y Llywodraeth. Yr wyf am uno'r gweision sifil sydd yn ein huned ar hyn o bryd â'r arbenigedd arbenigol sydd ar gael ym mwrdd yr iaith er mwyn creu pwerdy ieithyddol sydd wrth galon Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a fydd yn gyfrifol am brif ffrydio'r hyn sy'n cael ei gyflawni.

Jenny Randerson: Gan mai fi oedd y Gweinidog a oedd yn gyfrifol am y Gymraeg pan sefydlwyd yr uned, yr wyf yn gwybod yn iawn beth oedd y bwriad wrth ei sefydlu, ac yr wyf yn sicr bod yr unigolion dan sylw'n gweithio'n galed. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn eich sicrhau ei bod, o'r tu allan, i bob golwg yn

of the Government. When regulations that affect dentistry are produced for the Health and Social Services Committee with a note saying that they will not be translated, and when we have a situation in the health service wherein it is impossible to get speech therapy through the medium of Welsh—and I only use those two examples as they are the ones that come to mind—it shows that aspects of the Government are not yet being affected.

Alun Pugh: I am not saying that everything in terms of the linguistic achievement of the NHS in Wales is perfect, but there is huge progress. Six thousand NHS employees throughout Wales have been through special linguistic-awareness training. There is work going on the length and breadth of Wales. The North West Wales NHS Trust has introduced a special nursing cadet scheme, and I have already mentioned issues around pharmacy. There is a lot of progress. We will not move from where we are now, with 20 per cent of the population speaking both our national languages, to having a mainstreamed, fully bilingual Wales, overnight. It is a long-term process, and this Government is moving in the right direction.

Alun Cairns: Diolchaf i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Bu i Geidwadwyr Cymru gynnig y ddadl hon mewn modd positif, gan ein bod yn pryderu'n fawr ynghylch y tensiwn gwleidyddol a fu o ran yr iaith dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Yr wyf yn siomedig, er bod agwedd y Gweinidog wedi newid rhywfaint, nad yw wedi newid digon i'n bodloni ni fel gwrthblaid.

Un thema glir sydd wedi codi yn ystod y ddadl heddiw yw addysg. Yr wyf yn siomedig iawn nad oedd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yma i wrando ar y ddadl nes i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon gyfrannu ar y diwedd—yn enwedig o ystyried bod prif arolygydd ysgolion Cymru wedi cwyno ddoe am addysg Gymraeg, ac wedi cyflwyno argymhellion cryf yn y maes hwn, yn enwedig ynglŷn â'r blynyddoedd cynnar ac addysg uwch.

Mae gweledigaeth yr Arglwydd Roberts yn

methu â chyffwrdd a nifer o agweddau ar y Llywodraeth. Pan fydd rheoliadau sy'n effeithio ar ddeintyddiaeth yn cael eu cynhyrchu ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyda nodyn yn dweud na chânt eu cyfieithu, a phan fydd gennym sefyllfa yn y gwasanaeth iechyd lle y bo'n amhosibl cael therapi lleferydd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg—a defnyddiaf y ddwy enghraifft hynny dim ond am mai dyna'r rhai yr wyf yn eu dwyn i gof—mae'n dangos nad yw'n effeithio ar rai agweddau ar y Llywodraeth eto.

Alun Pugh: Nid wyf yn dweud bod popeth o ran cyflawniad ieithyddol y GIG yng Nghymru'n berffaith, ond mae cynnydd mawr wedi'i wneud. Mae 6,000 o weithwyr y GIG ledled Cymru wedi cael hyfforddiant ymwbyddiaeth iaith arbennig. Mae gwaith ar y gweill ar hyd ac ar led Cymru. Mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gogledd Orllewin Cymru wedi cyflwyno cynllun cadéts nyrsio arbennig, ac yr wyf eisoes wedi sôn am faterion sy'n ymwneud â fferylliaeth. Mae cryn gynnydd ar waith. Ni fyddwn yn symud o'n sefyllfa bresennol, gydag 20 y cant o'r boblogaeth yn siarad ein dwy iaith genedlaethol, i gael Cymru gwbl ddwyieithog, sy'n perthyn i'r brif ffrwd, dros nos. Proses hirdymor ydyw ac mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn symud i'r cyfeiriad hwn.

Alun Cairns: I thank everyone who has contributed to this debate. The Welsh Conservatives proposed this debate in a positive spirit, because we have been very concerned about the political tension linked with the language over recent years. I am disappointed that, although the Minister's attitude has changed slightly, it has not changed enough to satisfy us as an opposition party.

One clear theme that has arisen from today's debate is education. I am disappointed that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning was not here to listen to the debate until the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport contributed at the end—particularly as Wales's chief inspector of schools yesterday complained about Welsh-medium education and gave strong recommendations on this issue, particularly in terms of early years and higher education.

Lord Roberts's vision on education is clear, and,

glir o ran addysg, ac, i raddau, fe adeiladwyd 'Iaith Pawb' ar ei weledigaeth ef. Fel dogfen strategol, mae 'Iaith Pawb' yn cynnwys nifer o bethau da. Ond, drwy'r ddadl hon, yr ydym wedi ceisio holi'r Gweinidog am weithredu'r strategaeth—hynny yw, am sut y mae'n gweithredu a'r diffyg cynllunio. Cyfeiriodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas ac Alun Ffred Jones at rai o'r targedau yn y ddogfen, ond pe baem yn gweld cynnydd, byddwn yn fodlon maddau'r targedau cwbl afrealistig. Ond, oherwydd ei agwedd a'r diffyg targedau realistig, mae'n deg gofyn cwestiynau nad yw'r Gweinidog yn hapus i'w hateb.

Mae doethineb y Gweinidog o ran yr iaith Gymraeg wedi'i gwestiynu ers i Meri Huws gael ei phenodi yn gadeirydd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg. Mae sylwadau un o'i swyddogion yn y papurau dyddiol wedi codi cwestiwn, ac yr wyf yn siomedig nad yw wedi ymddiheuro ac nad yw'r Gweinidog wedi ceisio esbonio'r sylwadau. Pe bai wedi rhoi rhyw fath o ateb i'r Cynulliad, byddai'r ddadl wedi cau ar nodyn positif.

Elin Jones: Dywedodd y Gweinidog ei fod yn barod i gytuno na ddylai'r iaith Gymraeg fod yn bêl-droed gwleidyddol. A ydych yn credu, felly, ei bod yn amser i'w gynghorydd arbenigol adael y cae?

Alun Cairns: Mae hynny'n syniad da, ac mae'n dangos agwedd y gwrthbleidiau yn y Cynulliad. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi dod â gwleidyddiaeth bleidiol yn ôl i faes yr iaith Gymraeg, rhywbeth y bu i'r Arglwydd Roberts gael gwared ohono drwy ei weledigaeth a'i agwedd positif tuag at yr iaith Gymraeg. Tynnodd bob plaid at ei gilydd er mwyn edrych i'r dyfodol. Yr wyf yn siomedig iawn fod y Gweinidog, o fewn ychydig fisoedd, wedi dinistrio popeth a wnaed.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.

Amendment 1: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 28.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun

to a certain extent, 'Iaith Pawb' was based on his vision. As a strategic document, 'Iaith Pawb' contains a number of good ideas. But, in this debate, we have attempted to ask the Minister about the implementation of the strategy—that is, his method of implementation and the lack of planning. Rhodri Glyn Thomas and Alun Ffred Jones referred to some of the targets in the document, but if we saw progress, I would be willing to forgive the completely unrealistic targets. But, given his attitude and the lack of realistic targets, it is fair that we should ask questions that the Minister does not wish to answer.

The Minister's judgment in terms of the language has been called into question since Meri Huws was appointed as chair of the Welsh Language Board. The comments of one of his officials in the daily papers have raised questions, and I am disappointed that he has not apologised nor offered any explanation of the remarks. Had he offered some kind of answer to the Assembly, the debate would have ended on a positive note.

Elin Jones: The Minister said that he is prepared to agree that the Welsh language should not be a political football. Do you, therefore, think that it is time for his special adviser to leave the pitch?

Alun Cairns: That is a good idea, and it demonstrates the attitude of the opposition in the Assembly. The Minister has made the Welsh language a party political issue, something that Lord Roberts managed to avoid through his vision and his positive attitude towards the Welsh language. He brought all parties together in order to look towards the future. I am very disappointed that the Minister, within the space of a few months, has destroyed all that.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff

Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

4.40 p.m.

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 22, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
 Amendment 2: For 22, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 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
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 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 3: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.

Amendment 3: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 28.

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
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 4: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.

Amendment 4: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 28.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
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
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw

Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
 Amendment 5: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 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
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 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.*

Motion (NDM2772): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

expresses concern that the Welsh Assembly Government has failed to make significant progress and to give adequate support to promoting the aims of 'Iaith Pawb'.

Cynnig (NDM2772): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn mynegi pryder bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi methu â gwneud cynnydd sylweddol a rhoi cefnogaeth ddigonol i hyrwyddo nodau 'Iaith Pawb'.

*Cynnig (NDM2772): O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
 Motion (NDM2772): For 25, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

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

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
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 cynnig.
Motion defeated.*

Adolygiad Polisi gan Bwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon: Dawns yng Nghymru

Policy Review by the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee: Dance in Wales

Rosemary Butler: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

notes the report of the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee entitled 'Dance in Wales: A Review', which was laid in the Table Office on 8 December 2005. (NDM2780)

It gives me great pleasure to present this review of dance in Wales to the Assembly. The review was launched last December in the Dance House at the Wales Millennium Centre, but, due to time-cleaving difficulties, I have been unable to present it to the Assembly until today. Our thanks must go to Julia Annand and her administrative team, and also to Ann Thomas and her researchers, for their work in preparing this report.

Rosemary Butler: Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn nodi adroddiad Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon sy'n dwyn y teitl 'Dawns yng Nghymru: Adolygiad', a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 8 Rhagfyr 2005. (NDM2780)

Mae'n bleser mawr gennyf gyflwyno'r adolygiad hwn o ddawns yng Nghymru i'r Cynulliad. Lanswyd yr adolygiad fis Rhagfyr diwethaf yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru, ond, oherwydd diffyg amser, ni fu modd i mi ei gyflwyno i'r Cynulliad tan heddiw. Rhaid inni ddiolch i Julia Annand a'i thîm gweinyddol a hefyd i Ann Thomas a'i hymchwilyr am eu gwaith wrth baratoi'r adroddiad hwn.

The report is certainly the most attractive that the committee has produced thanks to the wonderful photographs provided by Diversions, TAN Dance, India Dance Wales and Community Dance Wales. If any Members do not have a hard copy, there are some available in the Neuadd.

I record my personal thanks to the members of the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee for their support and hard work during the six months of the review. I hope that the report reflects the sense of the excellent and occasionally controversial presentations to the Committee.

The review lasted six months and began and ended with two reviews by the Arts Council of Wales. Nineteen organisations gave evidence in committee, and 16 others wrote to us with their views on dance. I thank everyone who gave evidence and particularly pay tribute to the dance reference group, whose members brought the review alive for the committee, and made it fun. They not only informed the committee but also inspired us.

We were immensely impressed by the amount of dance activity happening across Wales, the number of performances of the highest artistic quality and the loyal, and surprisingly large, audiences, particularly in our more deprived communities. The excellent and widespread outreach work in schools, youth clubs and the wider community is to be commended and the imaginative programming in several of Wales's new theatres and performing venues is warmly welcomed.

The excellent work being done in Communities First areas is worth a special mention. It was especially pleasing to hear how children and young people in these areas take full advantage of the opportunities on offer. We understand that several young, budding Billy Elliots live in all parts of Wales.

Unfortunately, we also heard tales of struggle, poor pay and unsatisfactory working conditions from our professional dancers. We heard about the lack of opportunities for creating new dance works,

Yn sicr, yr adroddiad hwn yw'r mwyaf deniadol a gynhyrchwyd gan y pwyllgor, diolch i'r ffotograffau rhagorol a ddarparwyd gan Diversions, Dawns TAN, Dawns India Cymru a Dawns Gymuned Cymru. Os oes unrhyw un o'r Aelodau heb gael copi papur, mae rhai ar gael yn y Neuadd.

Cofnodaf fy niolch personol i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon am eu cefnogaeth a'u gwaith caled yn ystod chwe mis yr adolygiad. Gobeithiaf fod yr adroddiad yn adlewyrchu'r cyflwyniadau rhagorol a dadleuol ar brydiau a roddwyd i'r Pwyllgor.

Cymerodd yr adolygiad chwe mis gan ddechrau a gorffen gyda dau adolygiad gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Rhoddodd 19 o gyrff dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, ac ysgrifennodd 16 arall atom gyda'u barn am ddawns. Diolchaf i bawb a gyflwynodd dystiolaeth a rhoddaf deyrnged yn enwedig i'r grŵp cyfeirio dawns a ddaeth â'r adolygiad yn fyw i'r pwyllgor a'i wneud yn hwyl gan lwyddo nid yn unig i gyflwyno gwybodaeth i'r pwyllgor ond i'n hysbrydoli hefyd.

Gwnaethpwyd argraff anferth arnom o weld faint o weithgarwch dawns a oedd yn digwydd ledled Cymru, nifer y perfformiadau o'r ansawdd artistig gorau a'r cynulleidfaoedd triw a syndod o fawr, yn enwedig yn ein cymunedau mwyaf amddifad. Mae'r gwaith allgymorth rhagorol ac eang a wneir mewn ysgolion, clybiau ieuenctid ac yn y gymuned ehangach i'w ganmol ac mae'r rhaglenni dychmygus mewn llawer o theatrau a chanolfannau perfformio newydd Cymru yn rhywbeth a groesewir yn fawr.

Haedda'r gwaith rhagorol a wneir mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau'n Gyntaf sylw arbennig. Yr oedd yn arbennig o dda clywed am y modd y mae plant a phobl ifanc yn yr ardaloedd hyn yn manteisio'n llawn ar y cyfleoedd sydd ar gael iddynt. Deallwn fod sawl darpar Billy Elliot ifanc yn byw ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

Yn anffodus, clywsom hanesion hefyd am gyni, cyflogau gwael ac amodau gwaith anfodddhaol gan ein dawnsywyr proffesiynol. Clywsom am y diffyg cyfleoedd i greu gweithiau dawns newydd, ac nad oes dim neu nemor ddim cyfle i

and that there is little or no opportunity of career progression for those wanting to make dance their career in Wales. We heard from established companies wanting to showcase their talents abroad, but having to turn down invitations through lack of resources and funding.

However, the overwhelming impression from those who came to share their experiences with us was one of dedication and of passion for dance, and they wanted to share that enthusiasm with others. We learned of the sector's ambitions for children and young people to be able to experience dance wherever they live in Wales, as well as the desire to expand opportunities for dance in the community, and the vision of performing throughout Wales and abroad. The resulting report is as much a celebration of the achievements of dance in Wales as a report on how and why it needs better and more focused support.

I will give one example that typifies the passion and dedication of the dance community in Wales. In my constituency, there is a dance company that was established some 19 years ago. The company regularly tours Great Britain, performing at 80 venues a year. Last year, over 19,000 people attended 84 performances of two new productions. The company has received excellent press reviews in *The Guardian*, the *Sunday Telegraph* and the *Sunday Express*, as well as in the *Western Mail* and the *South Wales Argus*. Last summer, it also put on 14 workshops for 641 young people. It has equal opportunities and child protection policies, and it pays proper salaries to its dancers. In short, it is an outward-looking, exciting company of which we should be proud. However, this company has no regular revenue funding, its administrative director is a volunteer, the sets are stored in three sheds at the bottom of the garden, and the costumes are kept in the loft. It has excellent reviews, but no home. The lack of ongoing support for our professional companies must be addressed.

We have not been able to address all the issues raised with the committee, but we have recommended that they be followed up in the near future. There are recommendations concerning dance in education, and, while this is outside our portfolio, it would have

symud ymlaen i rai sydd eisiau gwneud gyrfa ym myd dawns yng Nghymru. Clywsom gan gwmnïau sefydledig a oedd yn awyddus i ddangos eu doniau dramor, ond yn gorfod gwrthod gwahoddiadau oherwydd diffyg adnoddau a chyllid.

Fodd bynnag, yr argraff fwyaf a gafwyd oddi wrth y rhai a ddaeth i rannu eu profiadau gyda ni oedd argraff o ymroddiad ac o angerdd am y ddawns, ac awydd i rannu'r brwdfrydedd hwnnw ag eraill. Dysgasom am obeithion y sector i blant a phobl ifanc allu profi dawns ble bynnag y maent yn byw yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â'r awydd i gynyddu cyfleoedd i ddawnsio yn y gymuned, a'r weledigaeth o berfformio ledled Cymru a thramor. Mae'r adroddiad terfynol yn gymaint o ddatliad o'r hyn a gyflawnwyd ym myd y ddawns yng Nghymru ag o adroddiad ynghylch sut a pham y mae arno angen cymorth gwell sydd â mwy o ffocws iddo.

Rhodaf un enghraifft sy'n nodweddiadol o angerdd ac ymroddiad y gymuned ddawns yng Nghymru. Yn fy etholaeth i, mae cwmni dawns a sefydlwyd ryw 19 mlynedd yn ôl. Bydd y cwmni'n teithio Prydain yn rheolaidd, gan berfformio mewn 80 canolfan bob blwyddyn. Y llynedd, mynychodd dros 19,000 o bobl 84 perfformiad o ddau gynhyrchiad newydd. Mae'r cwmni wedi cael adolygiadau gwych yn *The Guardian*, y *Sunday Telegraph* a'r *Sunday Express*, yn ogystal ag yn y *Western Mail* a'r *South Wales Argus*. Yr haf diwethaf, trefnodd 14 o weithdai i 641 o bobl ifanc hefyd. Mae ganddo bolisïau cyfle cyfartal ac amddiffyn plant, ac mae'n talu cyflogau iawn i'w ddawnsuwr. Yn fyr, mae'n gwmni cyffrous, eang ei orwelion, a dylem ymfalchïo ynddo. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gan y cwmni hwn gyllid refeniw rheolaidd, gwirfoddolwr yw ei gyfarwyddwr gweinyddol, caiff y setiau eu storio mewn tri chwt yng ngwaelod yr ardd, a chedwir y gwisgoedd yn yr atig. Caiff adolygiadau gwych, ond nid oes ganddo gartref. Rhaid gwneud rhywbeth ynghylch y diffyg cymorth parhaus i'n cwmnïau proffesiynol.

Nid ydym wedi gallu rhoi sylw i bob mater a godwyd gyda'r pwyllgor, ond yr ydym wedi argymhell y dylid mynd ar eu holau yn y dyfodol agos. Y mae argymhellion ynglŷn â dawns mewn addysg, ac er bod hyn y tu allan i'n portffolio ni, byddai wedi bod yn amhosibl

been impossible to conduct a rounded review of dance and not look at education. The views on dance in education were deeply felt, and I hope that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will consider our recommendations in due course. One of the key issues raised is the need for a national body for dance in education, and for better teacher training in dance. Until we get that right, young people will not have the opportunity to experience dance, in its fullest sense, while at school, nor will they be equipped to make the right choices about a possible future career in dance.

The committee has strongly recommended that there should be a strategy for dance in Wales, developed with the dance companies and delivered by the Arts Council of Wales. We have also recommended that there should be a forum for dance to oversee the development and implementation of this new strategy. The arts council has already begun the process of creating a forum, but we recommend that this should be given higher priority.

We have recommended an in-depth review of training for dance. It is essential that there is a co-ordinated approach to the development of nationally recognised qualifications. Perhaps this is one of the first tasks that the new proposed dance forum could consider. It was evident during the review, particularly from our discussions with the reference group, that ideas need to be shared to give dance a higher profile in Wales. There was a strong consensus that dance needs to be marketed properly. We are not doing enough to make the most of our marvellous talent with the resources that are already available in Wales. There are superb and innovative festivals of dance across Wales but, sadly, few people, other than dance enthusiasts, are aware of them because of the lack of effective marketing and advertising. I hope that our recommendations about the future of the 2006 Cardiff Dance Festival are followed.

4.50 p.m.

The committee suggests that the British Council, Wales Arts International and the tourist board should be encouraged to join forces with the arts council, dance companies and performers to increase opportunities for

cynnal adolygiad cynhwysfawr o ddawns heb edrych ar addysg. Yr oedd gan bobl farn bendant iawn ynghylch dawns mewn addysg, a gobeithiaf y gwnaiff y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ystyried ein hargymhellion maes o law. Un o'r materion allweddol a godwyd yw'r angen am gorff cenedlaethol ar gyfer dawns mewn addysg, ac am well hyfforddiant i athrawon mewn dawns. Hyd nes y bydd hynny'n cael ei wneud yn iawn gennym, ni chaiff pobl ifanc y cyfle i brofi dawns, yn ei hystyr lawnaf, yn yr ysgol, ac ni fydd yr adnoddau ganddynt i wneud y dewisiadau iawn ynghylch gyrfa bosibl ym myd dawns yn y dyfodol.

Mae'r pwyllgor wedi argymhell yn gryf y dylai fod strategaeth ar gyfer dawns yng Nghymru, wedi'i datblygu gyda'r cwmnïau dawns a'i gweithredu gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Yr ydym wedi argymhell hefyd y dylai fod fforwm dawns i oruchwylio datblygu a gweithredu'r strategaeth newydd hon. Mae cyngor y celfyddydau eisoes wedi dechrau'r broses o greu fforwm, ond argymhellwn y dylid rhoi blaenoriaeth uwch i hyn.

Yr ydym wedi argymhell adolygiad trwyadl o hyfforddiant ar gyfer dawns. Mae'n hanfodol mynd ati mewn ffordd gydlynol i ddatblygu cymwysterau a gydnabyddir yn genedlaethol. Efallai mai dyma un o'r tasgau cyntaf y gallai'r fforwm dawns arfaethedig newydd ei hystyried. Yr oedd yn amlwg yn ystod yr adolygiad, yn enwedig o'n trafodaethau gyda'r grŵp cyfeirio, fod angen rhannu syniadau i godi proffil dawns yng Nghymru. Yr oedd consensws cryf bod angen marchnata dawns yn iawn. Nid ydym yn gwneud digon i wneud y gorau o'n doniau ardderchog gyda'r adnoddau sydd eisoes ar gael yng Nghymru. Mae gwyliau dawns gwych ac arloesol ledled Cymru ond, ysywaeth, ychydig o bobl ar wahân i garedigion y ddawns sydd yn ymwybodol ohonynt oherwydd diffyg marchnata a hysbysebu effeithiol. Gobeithiaf y dilynir ein hargymhellion ynglŷn â dyfodol Gŵyl Ddawns Caerdydd 2006.

Awgryma'r pwyllgor y dylid annog y Cyngor Prydeinig, Celfyddydau Rhyngwladol Cymru a'r bwrdd croeso i ymuno â Chyngor y Celfyddydau, cwmnïau dawns a pherfformwyr i gynyddu'r cyfleoedd i gwmnïau dawns o

Welsh dance companies to perform and tour abroad.

The main message from all those who gave evidence was that dance should be put on a firmer financial footing. We have not put a figure on what this might mean, but the estimates provided by the Arts Council of Wales suggest that an extra £1.35 million a year is needed if all the aspirations set out in this report are to be met.

We now have a network of state-of-the-art theatres and performance spaces across Wales, and we need to ensure that dance is a central part of programming in all these venues. It was suggested that the Arts Outside Cardiff money could be used to promote dance in these and other community venues.

So, the message today is that we need more participation, more performances, bigger audiences, and better teacher training, and that our talented dancers need continual professional development. To deliver all this, it is essential that we have a national dance strategy, developed with the dance community.

I am pleased to note that, in the latest remit letter from the Minister to the Arts Council of Wales, the council has been asked to produce proposals for taking forward the recommendations included in the dance review. I am delighted that the Minister is already acting on our recommendations, and I hope that in the next budget round he will be making a bid for additional resources for dance, similar to those that he has allocated to the Sports Council for Wales to enable it to drive forward the 'Climbing Higher' strategy. I look forward to a positive response from the Minister when he reports to Plenary in five weeks' time, and I ask the Assembly to support this review of dance in Wales.

Laura Anne Jones: Undertaking this review over many months has highlighted in my mind the contribution that dance makes to Wales. Previously, I had no idea about the contribution that it made to regenerating communities the length and breadth of Wales. I commend everyone who took part in the committee and the evidence given; it was very valuable.

Gymru berfformio a theithio dramor.

Y brif neges gan bawb a roddodd dystiolaeth oedd y dylid gosod dawns ar seiliau ariannol cadarnach. Nid ydym wedi pennu ffigur ar gyfer yr hyn y gallai hyn ei olygu, ond awgryma'r amcangyfrifon a ddarparwyd gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru fod angen £1.35 miliwn y flwyddyn yn ychwanegol os am gyflawni'r holl ddyheadau a amlinellir yn yr adroddiad hwn.

Erbyn hyn mae gennym rwydwaith o theatrau a lleoedd perfformio o'r safon ddiweddaraf ledled Cymru, ac mae angen inni sicrhau bod dawns yn rhan ganolog o'r rhaglennu yn y canolfannau hyn i gyd. Awgrymwyd y gellid defnyddio arian y Celfyddydau y Tu Allan i Gaerdydd i hyrwyddo dawns yn y canolfannau hyn a lleoliadau cymunedol eraill.

Felly, y neges heddiw yw bod angen mwy o gyfranogiad, mwy o berfformiadau, cynulleidfaoedd mwy, a gwell hyfforddiant i athrawon, a bod angen datblygiad proffesiynol parhaus ar ein dawnsywyr talentog. I gyflawni hyn i gyd, mae'n hanfodol inni gael strategaeth ddawns genedlaethol, wedi'i datblygu gyda'r gymuned ddawns.

Mae'n dda gennyf nodi, yn y llythyr cylch gwaith diweddaraf oddi wrth y Gweinidog at Gyngor y Celfyddydau, fod y cyngor wedi cael cais i lunio cynigion ar gyfer bwrw ymlaen â'r argymhellion yn yr adolygiad o ddawns. Yr wyf wrth fy modd fod y Gweinidog eisoes yn gweithredu ar ein hargymhellion, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn gwneud cais yn y cylch cyllideb nesaf am adnoddau ychwanegol ar gyfer dawns, tebyg i'r rhai a ddyrannodd i Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru i'w alluogi i hyrwyddo'r strategaeth 'Dringo'n Uwch'. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb cadarnhaol gan y Gweinidog pan gyflwynna adroddiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn ymhen pum wythnos, a gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad gefnogi'r adolygiad hwn o ddawns yng Nghymru.

Laura Anne Jones: Mae gwneud yr adolygiad hwn dros fisoedd lawer wedi tanlinellu yn fy ngolwg i y cyfraniad a wna dawns i Gymru. Gynt, nid oedd gennyf ddim syniad am y cyfraniad a wnâi i adfywio cymunedau ar hyd a lled y wlad. Cymeradwyaf bawb a gymerodd ran yn y pwyllgor a'r dystiolaeth a roddwyd; yr oedd yn werthfawr iawn.

I hope that the Government recognises the review and the good work that has gone into it, and that it builds on the outcomes, ensuring that the dance sector has sustainable funding to provide it with the security that it needs and is crying out for.

Catherine Thomas: I welcome the recognition that the review gives to community dance. Indeed, of all the creative and expressive art forms, dance is the one that I am particularly interested in for its unique capability to encourage and empower individuals of all abilities and for the way in which it allows people to engage together, regardless of aptitude or background.

I have had the pleasure of watching performances by local dance groups in my constituency, and I have seen at first hand the great pleasure that children and adults with disabilities get from practising and performing dance. Dance is especially important for children with disabilities. Almost every child is able to use one form of dance or another to express themselves. Children with a range of disabilities, from autistic spectrum disorders to physical difficulties, can use dance to express themselves, and this art form also allows them to mix with their able-bodied peers, which encourages integration and mutual understanding. For example, Morgan's Dancing in Llanelli is a small, family-run concern that organises classes for children of all abilities—those who are able-bodied and those who are disabled. No-one is excluded, and the classes actively promote integration and inclusion.

While I praise Morgan's Dancing and others like it, I would also be delighted to see classes that are accessible to all social groups, regardless of income, as not all families can afford to send their children to dance lessons. I truly feel that community dance can provide all children with an important outlet for emotional expression and an opportunity to bond and interact with their peers. I conclude by praising the recommendations of this review and expressing my hope that dance in Wales continues to go from strength to strength. I hope that this review provides the stimulus that we need to ensure greater investment in

Gobeithiaf y gwnaiff y Llywodraeth gydnabod yr adolygiad a'r gwaith da sydd wedi cyfrannu ato, ac y gwnaiff adeiladu ar y canlyniadau, gan sicrhau y caiff y sector dawns gyllid cynaliadwy i roi iddo'r sicrwydd y mae arno'i angen ac y mae'n crefu amdano.

Catherine Thomas: Croesawaf y gydnabyddiaeth y mae'r adolygiad yn ei rhoi i ddawns gymunedol. Yn wir, o'r holl ffurfiau celfyddydol creadigol a mynegiannol, dawns yw'r un y mae gennyf fi ddi-ddordeb arbennig ynddi oherwydd ei gallu unigryw i annog a galluogi unigolion o bob gallu ac oherwydd y modd y mae'n caniatáu i bobl ymwneud â'i gilydd, ni waeth beth fo'u dawn na'u cefndir.

Cefais y pleser o wyllo perfformiadau gan grwpiau dawns lleol yn fy etholaeth, a gwelais â'm llygaid fy hun y pleser mawr a gaiff plant ac oedolion ag anableddau o ymarfer a pherfformio dawns. Mae dawns yn arbennig o bwysig i blant ag anableddau. Gall bron bob plentyn ddefnyddio rhyw ffurf neu'i gilydd ar ddawns i fynegi'i hun. Gall plant ag amrediad o anableddau, o anhwylderau sbectrum awtistig i anawsterau corfforol, ddefnyddio dawns i fynegi'u hunain, ac mae'r ffurf gelfyddydol hon hefyd yn caniatáu iddynt gymysgu â'u cyfoedion abl o gorff, sydd yn annog integreiddio a chyd-ddealltwriaeth. Er enghraifft, mae Morgan's Dancing yn Llanelli'n fusnes teuluol bach sydd yn trefnu dosbarthiadau i blant o bob gallu—rhai abl o gorff a rhai sydd yn anabl. Ni chaiff neb ei gau allan, ac mae'r dosbarthiadau'n mynd ati i hybu integreiddio a chynhwysiant.

Wrth ganmol Morgan's Dancing ac eraill tebyg, byddwn ar ben fy nigon hefyd o weld dosbarthiadau sydd yn agored i bob grŵp cymdeithasol, beth bynnag fo'u hincwm, gan na all pob teulu fforddio anfon eu plant i wersi dawns. Teimlaf yn wir y gall dawns gymunedol ddarparu ffordd bwysig i blant ryddhau mynegiant emosiynol a rhoi cyfle iddynt ffurfio perthynas gyda'u cyfoedion. I gloi, canmolaf argymhellion yr adolygiad hwn a mynegaf fy ngobaith y bydd dawns yng Nghymru'n parhau i fynd o nerth i nerth. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr adolygiad hwn yn rhoi'r ysgogiad angenrheidiol inni sicrhau mwy o fuddsoddiad mewn dawns yng Nghymru yn gyffredinol ac i grwpiau

dance in Wales as a whole and for social groups who stand to benefit from this expressive art form.

Eleanor Burnham: I start by welcoming this report and its commitment to the dance population in Wales. I thank our Chair, the clerk and staff for their invaluable support, and all the dance organisations who presented to us, with some having travelled quite a distance to give evidence.

The opportunity to address the long-term development of dance in Wales was long overdue, and I hope that the committee's recommendations will be fully taken on board by the Labour Assembly Government and that it will take the necessary time and resources to formulate a comprehensive and meaningful strategy for this wonderful human expression and art form. The recommendations focused on the overall future strategy and a way forward for dance in Wales and highlighted the need for more joined-up thinking.

A commitment to this agenda is absolutely vital for a number of reasons. First, the review correctly highlighted the fact that dance is one of the most undervalued art forms in Wales but that it has the widest participation and growing demand. Dance teachers and dancers are underpaid, with a poor, or very little, career structure. Lack of adequate funding has left many dancers with substandard facilities. Dance serves as a valuable medium of expression both in an education and community setting. For example, in my region, North East Wales Community Dance is an integral part of the local community, and such organisations encourage social cohesion and involvement. The positive effects on the community reach much further than the art itself. Not only is it vital that we maintain the excellent organisations such as Diversions, from over the road in the Wales Millennium Centre, and others that patiently gave evidence to the committee, but it is important that commitment to development focuses on maintaining traditional Welsh forms of dance and allows for new, experimental works across Wales. We must make Wales competitive in this arena, but many dancers are low-paid, as Rosemary just said, and

cymdeithasol a allai elwa o'r ffurf gelfyddydol hon sy'n llawn mynegiant.

Eleanor Burnham: Dechreuaf drwy groesawu'r adroddiad hwn a'i ymrwymiad i'r rhai sy'n ymwneud â dawnys yng Nghymru. Diolchaf i'n Cadeirydd, y clerwr a'r staff am eu cefnogaeth amhrisiadwy, ac i'r sefydliadau dawnys a roddodd gyflwyniadau inni, rhai ohonynt wedi teithio cryn bellter i roi tystiolaeth.

Yr oedd yn hen bryd cael cyfle i roi sylw i ddatblygiad hirdymor dawnys yng Nghymru, a gobeithiaf y caiff argymhellion y pwyllgor eu derbyn yn llawn gan Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad ac y bydd yn treulio'r amser a'r adnoddau angenrheidiol i lunio strategaeth gynhwysfawr ac ystyrlon ar gyfer y ffurf fendigedig hon ar fynegiant dynol a chelfyddyd. Canolbwyntiodd yr argymhellion ar y strategaeth gyffredinol i'r dyfodol a ffordd ymlaen ar gyfer dawnys yng Nghymru a thynnodd sylw at yr angen am fwy o feddwl cydlynol.

Mae ymrwymiad i'r agenda hon yn gwbl allweddol am nifer o resymau. Yn gyntaf, pwysleisiodd yr adolygiad y ffaith mai dawnys yw un o'r ffurfiau celfyddydol a gaiff ei dibrisio fwyaf yng Nghymru, ond bod mwy o gyfranogiad ynddi na'r un arall ac mae'r galw'n cynyddu. Mae athrawon dawnys a dawnswyr ar gyflogau isel, heb fawr ddim strwythur gyrfaol, neu un gwael iawn. Mae diffyg cyllid digonol wedi peri bod gan lawer o ddawnswyr gyfleusterau is-safonol. Mae dawnys yn gyfrwng mynegiant gwerthfawr mewn sefyllfa addysgol a chymunedol fel ei gilydd. Er enghraifft, yn fy rhanbarth i, mae Dawnys Gymunedol Gogledd-ddwyrain Cymru'n rhan annatod o'r gymuned leol, ac mae cyrff o'r fath yn hybu cydlynad ac ymlynad cymdeithasol. Mae'r effeithiau cadarnhaol ar y gymuned yn cyrraedd yn llawer pellach na'r gelfyddyd ei hun. Nid yn unig y mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cynnal y cyrff rhagorol fel Diversions, o Ganolfan y Mileniwm ar draws y ffordd, ac eraill a roddodd dystiolaeth yn amyneddgar i'r pwyllgor, ond mae'n bwysig bod yr ymroddiad i ddatblygiad yn canolbwyntio ar gynnal ffurfiau dawnys traddodiadol Cymru ac yn rhoi cyfle i weithiau newydd arbrofol ledled y wlad. Rhaid inni wneud Cymru'n gystadleuol yn y maes hwn, ond mae llawer o ddawnswyr ar gyflogau isel,

suffer from the lack of an effective career structure. How are we supposed to retain local talent if better training, facilities, pay and opportunities are offered over the border, and all other borders?

The evidence highlighted an overwhelming need to enable Wales to compete on an equal basis with other countries, and, as we established in the review, the Welsh Assembly Government, in putting forward its plans for the future of dance in Wales, should give considerable time to a marketing plan that will address the imbalance of the profile of dance in Wales. That marketing plan should put us firmly on the map as an international ground for talent, innovation and progress. All the dance and theatre companies who gave evidence play a significant role in educational progress and growth, and this issue cuts across the culture, Welsh language and sport and the education and lifelong learning portfolios. Given that it is of cross-cutting importance, should the funding not be increased by the Welsh Assembly Government to at least bring it up to the same level as that which is given to other, perhaps less popular, art forms in Wales? The committee rightly recommends that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning establishes some form of national body to oversee dance in education and makes recommendations on its improvement in the curriculum. This should also include the teacher training to which our Chair alluded. In my appeal to the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, I also include the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, and ask that the provision for dance within the education system be considered to include more provision of quality courses to assist in real career development.

Finally, I welcome the chance for progress in this area and I very much look forward to the steps that the Welsh Assembly Government will take to improve the dreadful conditions under which some of our valued artists in Wales are working.

Denise Idris Jones: Adopting the recommendations of the draft review of dance in Wales will encourage a dance sector in Wales that makes a greater contribution to our aims for a healthier, more inclusive

fel y dywedodd Rosemary, ac yn dioddef oherwydd diffyg strwythur gyrfaol effeithiol. Sut y mae disgwyl inni gadw doniau lleol os cynigir gwell hyfforddiant, cyfleusterau, tâl a chyfleoedd dros y ffin, a phob ffin arall?

Amlygodd y dystiolaeth angen dybryd i alluogi Cymru i gystadlu ar sail gyfartal gyda gwledydd eraill, ac, fel y gwelsom yn yr adolygiad, dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, wrth gyflwyno'i chynlluniau ar gyfer dyfodol dawns yng Nghymru, roi amser sylweddol i gynllun marchnata a fydd yn rhoi sylw i'r anghydbwysedd o ran proffil dawns yng Nghymru. Dylai'r cynllun marchnata hwnnw ein gosod yn gadarn ar y map fel maes rhyngwladol ar gyfer talent, arloesi a chynnydd. Mae pob un o'r cwmnïau dawns a theatr a roddodd dystiolaeth yn chwarae rhan arwyddocaol mewn cynnydd a thwf addysgol, ac mae'r pwnc hwn yn torri ar draws y portffolios diwylliant, y Gymraeg a chwaraeon ac addysg a dysgu gydol oes. Gan ei fod o bwys trawsbynciol, oni ddylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gynyddu'r cyllid o leiaf hyd at yr un lefel ag a roddir i ffurfiau celfyddydol eraill, llai poblogaidd efallai, yng Nghymru? Mae'r pwyllgor yn ddigon teg yn argymhell y dylai'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes sefydlu rhyw ffurf ar gorff cenedlaethol i oruchwylio dawns mewn addysg a gwneud argymhellion ynghylch sut i'w wella yn y cwricwlwm. Dylai hyn hefyd gynnwys yr hyfforddiant i athrawon y cyfeiriodd ein Cadeirydd ato. Yn fy apêl i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, yr wyf hefyd yn cynnwys y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, ac yn gofyn am ystyried y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer dawns o fewn y gyfundrefn addysg er mwyn cynnwys darparu mwy o gyrsiau o ansawdd da i gynorthwyo gyda datblygiad gyrfaol go iawn.

Yn olaf, croesawaf y cyfle i gamu ymlaen yn y maes hwn ac edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr at y camau a gymer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wella'r amodau ofnadwy y mae rhai o'n hartistiaid gwerthfawr yng Nghymru yn gweithio danynt.

Denise Idris Jones: Bydd mabwysiadu argymhellion yr adolygiad drafft o ddawns yng Nghymru'n annog sector dawns yng Nghymru sy'n gwneud cyfraniad mwy i'n hamcanion ar gyfer cenedl iachach, fwy cynhwysol.

nation. I welcome this report and thank everyone from all parts of the dance sector and from every region of Wales, who gave their time to contribute to the review.

5.00 p.m.

Dance is an excellent pastime that can be enjoyed by all, which presents both a physical and a mental challenge and which encourages social interaction among people who often find themselves isolated. Throughout the review, we found that, for many, encouraging participation was not the biggest issue, but rather inadequate facilities, which provided the biggest barrier to dance provision. Halls are unavailable, unsuitable or do not meet the requirements of the form of dance to be offered. Another problem that arose throughout the review was the cost of provision and the gap of available resources. Hall hire and equipment can be expensive. If we want to support and encourage local talent, we need to provide the facilities.

Easier access to greater funding to ensure that dance is at least on a par with other art forms in Wales is the cornerstone of these recommendations. Despite the opening of the Wales Millennium Centre, with performances by the Kirov Ballet and Australian Ballet, the work of Diversions and the fact that dance has one of the highest levels of participation of all the arts in Wales, on the whole, the sector still lacks strategic direction and maintains a low profile. That impacts heavily on professional development, as there is no bridge for aspiring career dancers, and no identifiable career path in Wales. Overcoming these deficits highlighted in the review must be the starting point for universal dance provision across Wales, both professional and recreational.

Lisa Francis: I give my thanks to the chair, the clerks, the secretariat and the researchers of the culture committee for all of the hard work involved in this review. I particularly want to thank all of those involved in the world of dance in Wales, who submitted oral and written evidence to the various meetings that were held—the evidence was of the highest quality. I was struck by the enthusiasm of those who made presentations, as well as by their dedication to dance, be it

Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn gan ddiolch i bawb o bob rhan o'r sector dawns ac o holl ranbarthau Cymru, a roes o'u hamser i gyfrannu at yr adolygiad

Mae dawns yn weithgaredd hamdden ardderchog; gall pawb ei fwynhau, mae'n her gorfforol a meddyliol ac yn annog cymdeithasu ymysg pobl a all yn aml iawn fod yn unig. Drwy gydol yr adolygiad, cawsom nad annog pobl i gymryd rhan oedd y broblem fwyaf, ond yn hytrach cyfleusterau annigonol, sef y rhwystr mwyaf i ddarpariaeth ym maes dawns. Nid oes neuaddau ar gael, maent yn anaddas neu heb fod yn bodloni gofynion y ffurf ar ddawns a gynigir. Problem arall a gododd yn gyson yn yr adolygiad oedd cost y ddarpariaeth, a'r bwlch yn yr adnoddau sydd ar gael. Gall llogi neuadd a chyfarpar fod yn ddrud. Os oes arnom eisiau cefnogi ac annog doniau lleol, rhaid inni ddarparu'r cyfleusterau.

Sicrhau ei bod yn haws cael mwy o gyllid er mwyn gofalu bod dawns o leiaf ar yr un gwastad â ffurfiau celfyddydol eraill yng Nghymru yw conglaen yr argymhellion hyn. Er i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru gael ei hagog, gyda pherfformiadau gan Fale'r Kirov a Bale Awstralia, er gwaethaf gwaith Diversions a'r ffaith mai dawns sydd ag un o'r lefelau cyfranogi uchaf o'r holl gelfyddydau yng Nghymru, ar y cyfan, nid oes i'r sector gyfeiriad strategol ac mae ei broffil yn isel. Caiff hyn effaith drom ar ddatblygiad proffesiynol, gan nad oes pont i'r sawl sydd am wneud gyrfa ym myd dawns, a dim llwybr gyrfa amlwg yng Nghymru. Rhaid i oresgyn y diffygion hyn a amlygwyd yn yr adolygiad fod yn fan cychwyn i ddarpariaeth dawns yn gyffredinol ledled Cymru, yn broffesiynol ac ym maes hamdden.

Lisa Francis: Carwn ddiolch i gadeirydd, clercod, ysgrifenyddiaeth ac ymchwilwyr y pwyllgor diwylliant am yr holl waith caled a fu ynghlwm â'r adolygiad hwn. Yr wyf am ddiolch yn arbennig i bawb sydd yn ymwneud â byd y ddawns yng Nghymru, a gyflwynodd dystiolaeth lafar ac ysgrifenedig i'r gwahanol gyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd—yr oedd ansawdd y dystiolaeth yn dda dros ben. Yr hyn a'm trawodd oedd brwdfrydedd y rhai a wnaeth gyflwyniadau, yn ogystal â'u hymroddiad i

from an educational or performing perspective, which, as you might expect, was always expressed with great vitality and passion. Dance is not only good for our health; it is obviously good for the soul.

The will and the vision certainly exist in the dance sector to meet future challenges, but those that work in it must receive support and recognition for that work. As was highlighted by the committee's report, despite shed-loads of dedication and passion and the highest level of participation of all the art forms, the general view is that dance is the least recognised and supported of them. The profile of dance is still relatively low, and there needs to be a specific all-Wales marketing plan, as mentioned by the Chair, to maximise opportunities for dance, dancers and audiences alike.

What emerged from the review was that dancers are undervalued and underpaid. Dance is not seen as a priority for funding and suffers from a lack of strategic direction, as well as the necessary resources to complement it. Part of the problem has been that, over many years, strategies appear and disappear with regularity, but with no additional financial commitment. What the Arts Council of Wales said in 2003 about the development of dance is significant.

'The dance community has struggled to develop with very limited resources in Wales and in many respects funding for developing dance is at a standstill'.

The continued lack of recognition is leading to a poverty of aspiration in the sector—at best 'making do' and, at worst, losing dance practitioners and their potential contribution.

Lottery funds have, of course, helped to create opportunities and reveal a demand for dance in Wales, but that source of funding, as we all know, has declined. We recall the staggering evidence given by Tawe Afan Nedd Dance, for example, when it showed the committee the huge amount of paperwork required in making its bid to the Big Lottery Fund. Developing that bid had cost

ddawns, boed hynny o safbwynt addysgiadol neu berfformio, a hynny, fel y gallech ddisgwyl, wedi ei fynegi yn wastad yn fywiog a grymus dros ben. Mae dawns nid yn unig yn llesol i'n hiechyd; mae hefyd yn amlwg yn lles i'r enaid.

Yn sicr, mae'r ewyllys a'r weledigaeth yn bodoli yn y sector dawns i ateb heriau'r dyfodol, ond rhaid i waith y sawl sy'n ymdrechu ynddo gael ei gefnogi a'i gydnabod. Fel yr amlygwyd yn adroddiad y pwyllgor, er gwaethaf toreth o ymroddiad ac angerdd, a'r lefel uchaf o gyfranogi o'r holl ffurfiau celfyddydol, y farn gyffredinol yw mai dawns sydd yn cael lleiaf o gydnabyddiaeth a chefnogaeth. Cymharol isel yw proffil dawns o hyd, ac mae angen cynllun marchnata penodol dros Gymru gyfan, fel y crybwyllodd y Cadeirydd, i roi cymaint o gyfleoedd ag sydd modd i ddawns, dawnswyr a chynulleidfaoedd fel ei gilydd.

Yr hyn a ddaeth i'r amlwg drwy'r adolygiad oedd na roddir gwerth ar ddawnswyr ac nad ydynt yn cael eu talu'n ddigonol. Ni welir dawns yn flaenoriaeth o ran cyllid, ac mae'n dioddef oherwydd diffyg cyfeiriad strategol, yn ogystal â'r adnoddau angenrheidiol i gyd-fynd â hynny. Rhan o'r broblem, dros nifer o flynyddoedd, oedd bod strategaethau'n ymddangos ac yn diflannu yn rheolaidd, ond heb ddim mwy o ymrwymiad ariannol. Mae'n werth sylwi ar yr hyn a ddywedodd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn 2003 am ddatblygu dawns.

Ymdrechu i ddatblygu gydag adnoddau prin dros ben fu hanes y gymuned ddawns yng Nghymru, ac ar lawer ystyr, mae cyllid i ddatblygu dawns wedi aros yn yr unfan.

Mae'r diffyg cydnabyddiaeth cyson yn arwain at dlodi o ran dyhead yn y sector – 'gwneud y tro' ar y gorau, ac yn y pegwn eithaf, colli dawnswyr a'u cyfraniad posibl.

Wrth gwrs, bu cyllid y loteri yn gymorth i greu cyfleoedd a datgelu galw am ddawns yng Nghymru, ond gostwng fu hanes y ffynhonnell honno o gyllid, fel y gwyddom oll. Cofiw'n dystiolaeth ysgytwol Dawns Tawe Afan Nedd, er enghraifft, pan ddangosodd i'r pwyllgor swm enfawr y gwaith papur yr oedd ei angen i wneud cais i Gronfa'r Loteri Fawr. Yr oedd datblygu'r cais hwnnw wedi costio £14,000—£8,000 i

£14,000—£8,000 in money raised to carry out research requested by the Big Lottery Fund, and £6,000 in staff time in preparing and submitting the bid. Most frustratingly and heartbreakingly for them, that involvement of time and resources did not result in a single penny being awarded to TAN Dance.

As far as professional development is concerned, local authorities could help in a more positive way by ensuring that the contracts for dance teachers and professionals, for which they are responsible, properly meet industry minimum standards in pay and conditions. In addition, the Arts Council of Wales should review the terms and conditions of employment for professional dancers.

Many salient recommendations have come out of this review in terms of dance, educational opportunities, and professional development. One is that a forum for dance be established to develop a strategy, which will include every dance group and will keep current developments in dance under review, including proposals for a national body for dance in education. That, hopefully, will go some way towards addressing the paucity of provision of dance in teacher training courses. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning should establish this body to oversee and make improvements to the provision of dance in education systems. In Wales, I believe that such a move would be key.

Much of the review has looked at the evidence that raised the question of identifying gaps in provision and examining ways of giving support and plugging those gaps in provision. Two conclusive recommendations are that the education Minister and the Arts Council of Wales now need to move forward to do that. Given that much of the onus of the report is being placed on the Arts Council of Wales, it would be remiss of me not to mention the future of its Assembly-sponsored-public-body status. In respect of any dance strategy that the arts council decides to develop, it is important that it is adopted—

gynnal ymchwil ar gais Cronfa'r Loteri Fawr, a £6,000 o amser y staff wrth baratoi a chyflwyno'r cais. Parodd gryn rwystredigaeth a thorcalon iddynt na ddyfarnwyd yr un ddimai goch i Dawns TAN er gwaethaf yr holl amser a'r adnoddau a neilltuwyd.

O ran datblygu proffesiynol, gallai awdurdodau lleol helpu mewn modd mwy cadarnhaol drwy ofalu bod y contractau i athrawon a gweithwyr dawns proffesiynol, sydd yn gyfrifoldeb iddynt hwy, yn bodloni yn briodol safonau gofynnol y diwydiant o safbwynt tâl ac amodau. Hefyd, dylai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru adolygu telerau ac amodau cyflogaeth dawnsywyr proffesiynol.

Deilliodd llawer o argymhellion perthnasol o'r adolygiad hwn o ran dawns, cyfleoedd addysgol, a datblygu proffesiynol. Un yw y dylid sefydlu fforwm i ddawns er mwyn datblygu strategaeth, a fydd yn cynnwys pob grŵp dawns ac a fydd yn adolygu'n gyson ddatblygiadau cyfredol ym myd dawns, gan gynnwys cynigion ar gyfer corff cenedlaethol i ddawns mewn addysg. Y gobaith yw y bydd hynny'n cyfrannu llawer at ymdrin â'r prinder darpariaeth dawns mewn cyrsiau hyfforddi athrawon. Dylai'r Gweinidog Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes sefydlu'r corff hwn er mwyn goruchwyllo a gwella'r ddarpariaeth o ran dawns mewn systemau addysg. Yng Nghymru, yr wyf o'r farn y byddai symudiad o'r fath yn allweddol.

Edrychodd llawer o'r adolygiad ar y dystiolaeth a gododd gwestiwn canfod bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth ac archwilio ffyrdd o roi cefnogaeth ac o gau'r bylchau hynny yn y ddarpariaeth. Dau argymhelliad pendant yw bod angen yn awr i'r Gweinidog addysg a Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru fwrw ati i wneud hynny. O ystyried bod llawer o faich yr adroddiad yn cael ei osod ar ysgwyddau Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, esgeulustod ar fy rhan fyddai imi beidio â chrybwyll dyfodol ei statws fel corff cyhoeddus a noddur gan y Cynulliad. O ran unrhyw strategaeth ddawns y penderfyna'r cyngor celfyddydau ei datblygu, mae'n bwysig iddi gael ei mabwysiadu—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Bydd rhaid i chi

will have to mention it very quickly because your time has run out.

Lisa Francis: It is important that it is adopted and not just left to lie on a shelf gathering dust. It is also important for the dance sector to have complete confidence in the Minister and the Government, just as those in the dance sector must have confidence in the Arts Council of Wales.

Val Lloyd: As a new member of the committee, I welcome the opportunity to speak in this debate and thank my colleagues for their comprehensive report. I would like to concentrate on the contribution of dance to community regeneration, as Catherine did. In my constituency, the organisation TAN Dance is currently running a community project in the Communities First area of Blaenymaes. The project started last April and involves people of all ages and abilities from across the community.

Last December, I was fortunate enough to attend a dance festival in the local community centre, and saw for myself how TAN Dance had opened up new opportunities for people, especially young people, who have never experienced the cultural and physical benefits of dance. It was wonderful to watch the expressions on their faces. TAN Dance is also doing a fantastic job of bringing all sections of the community closer together and promoting the understanding of different cultures by providing access to a wide range of dance styles. An added benefit is that it is training individuals who will carry on working with the community after the project has finished.

This is only one example of the valuable contribution that dance makes to community life in less advantaged areas. However, as the committee's review points out, funding is a huge issue, or rather funding to meet all needs is an issue. Community dance in Wales needs additional support to be able to continue and expand its activities, particularly with the youth service, older people and those with disabilities. I understand that estimates for prioritising future funding to community dance organisations have been presented, and I hope that these will come to fruition.

sôn amdani'n sydyn iawn oherwydd daeth eich amser i ben.

Lisa Francis: Mae'n bwysig iddi gael ei mabwysiadu yn hytrach na'i bod yn cael ei gadael ar silff i hel llwch. Mae'n bwysig hefyd i'r sector dawns fod â hyder llwyr yn y Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth, yn union fel y mae'n rhaid i'r rhai sydd yn y sector dawns fod â hyder yng Nghyngor Celfyddydau Cymru.

Val Lloyd: Fel aelod newydd o'r pwyllgor, yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon ac i ddiolch i'm cyd-Aelodau am eu hadroddiad cynhwysfawr. Carwn ganolbwyntio ar gyfraniad dawns i adfywio cymunedol, fel y gwnaeth Catherine. Yn fy etholaeth i, mae'r sefydliad Dawns TAN ar hyn o bryd yn cynnal prosiect cymunedol yn ardal Cymunedau'n Gyntaf Blaen-y-maes. Dechreuodd y prosiect fis Ebrill diwethaf ac mae'n cynnwys pobl o bob oed a gallu o'r gymuned gyfan.

Fis Rhagfyr diwethaf, cefais y fraint o fynd i wyl ddawns yn y ganolfan gymuned leol, a gweld drosof fy hun sut y rhoes Dawns TAN gyfleoedd newydd i bobl, yn enwedig pobl ifanc, na chawsant erioed brofiad o fanteision diwylliannol na chorfforol dawns. Yr oedd yn hyfrydwch gwyllo'u hwynebau. Mae Dawns TAN hefyd yn gwneud gwaith campus wrth ddwyn pob carfan o'r gymuned yn nes at ei gilydd ac wrth hybu dealltwriaeth rhwng gwahanol ddiwylliannau drwy agor y drws i ystod eang o arddulliau dawns. Mantais ychwanegol yw ei bod yn hyfforddi unigolion a fydd yn dal ati i weithio gyda'r gymuned ar ôl i'r prosiect ddod i ben.

Un enghraifft yn unig yw hyn o gyfraniad gwerthfawr dawns i fywyd y gymuned mewn ardaloedd llai breintiedig. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywed adolygiad y pwyllgor, mae'r cyllid yn broblem fawr. Neu yn hytrach, mae'r cyllid i fodloni anghenion pawb yn broblem. Mae angen cymorth ychwanegol ar ddawns gymunedol yng Nghymru fel y gall barhau â'i gweithgareddau a'u hymestyn, yn enwedig gyda'r gwasanaeth ieuencid, pobl hŷn a'r rhai sydd ag anableddau. Deallaf fod yr amcangyfrifon ar gyfer blaenoriaethu cyllid yn y dyfodol i ddawns gymunedol wedi eu cyflwyno, a gobeithio y byddant yn dwyn

ffrwyth.

My involvement with the Blaenymaes community project has made me aware of the importance of continued support. The project that I detailed earlier was originally meant to run over three years, but, owing to a delay in the funding process, TAN Dance has had to work hard to fit the work into two years. This has not allowed the organisation to provide as much training as planned to the individuals from the community who will continue working there when TAN Dance leaves Blaenymaes. I think that it is crucial that the support provided allows community dance organisations to develop long-term projects in partnership with the communities in which they work. One-off short-term support is less likely to result in lasting community regeneration.

5.10 p.m.

Owen John Thomas: I understand that you have called me to sweep up—I had a Hoover at the beginning but I have only a feather duster now. Virtually everything that needed to be said has been said.

One thing that needs to be mentioned is the number of fields, and some Members have already mentioned education and health, but what about community regeneration? Getting young people involved in dance and such activities is also important, and so I hope that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning is listening. It is also important that we look at those fields, and how they come together.

Dance gives us an opportunity to develop cultural tourism, an issue that we should always look at. It is a means of making Wales a far more distinctive country. Dance could add to our national flavour in the same way as it has in Ireland. I would like to think that you would investigate the potential of developing Welsh folk dancing with a view to emulating our Irish cousins, and also of drawing upon ethnic dance as a way of boosting cultural tourism.

When you talk of international dancing, remember that it was we who started the

Mae fy nghysylltiad â phrosiect cymunedol Blaen-y-maes wedi peri fy mod yn ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd cymorth cyson. Y bwriad gwreiddiol oedd i'r prosiect y soniais amdano'n gynharach barhau am dair blynedd, ond oherwydd oedi yn y broses gyllido, mae Dawns TAN wedi gorfod gweithio'n galed i ffitio'r gwaith i ddwy flynedd. O'r herwydd, nid yw'r sefydliad wedi gallu darparu cymaint o hyfforddiant ag a fwriedid i'r unigolion o'r gymuned a fydd yn parhau i weithio yno pan fydd Dawns TAN yn gadael Blaen-y-maes. Yn fy marn i, mae'n hanfodol bod y cymorth a roddir yn caniatáu i sefydliadau dawns cymunedol ddatblygu prosiectau hirdymor mewn partneriaeth â'r cymunedau lle y maent yn gweithio. Mae cymorth untro tymor byr yn llai tebygol o arwain at adfywio cymunedol parhaol.

Owen John Thomas: Yr wyf yn deall eich bod wedi galw arnaf i ysgubo'r hyn sydd ar ôl—yr oedd gennyf hwfer ar y dechrau, ond dim ond ysgub blw sydd gennyf bellach. Mae bron popeth yr oedd angen ei ddweud wedi cael ei ddweud.

Un peth y mae'n rhaid ei grybwyll yw nifer y meysydd, a soniodd rhai Aelodau eisoes am addysg ac iechyd, ond beth am adfywio cymunedol? Mae hefyd yn bwysig cael gan bobl ifanc gymryd rhan mewn dawns a gweithgareddau cyffelyb, ac felly yr wyf yn gobeithio bod y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn gwranddo. Mae'n bwysig hefyd inni edrych ar y meysydd hynny, a sut y deuant ynghyd.

Mae dawns yn rhoi cyfle inni ddatblygu twristiaeth ddiwylliannol, mater y dylem yn wastad fod yn edrych arno. Mae'n ddull o wneud Cymru'n wlad sydd â mwy o hynodrydd. Gallai dawns ychwanegu at ein naws genedlaethol yn yr un modd ag y mae wedi gwneud yn Iwerddon. Carwn feddwl y byddech yn ymchwilio i bosibiliadau datblygu dawnsio gwerin Cymru gyda'r nod o efelychu ein cefndryd yn Iwerddon, yn ogystal â defnyddio dawnsio ethnig fel dull o hybu twristiaeth ddiwylliannol.

Pan fyddwch yn sôn am ddawnsio rhyngwladol, cofiwch mai ni a ddechreuodd yr eisteddfod

international eisteddfod in Llangollen, and so there is much that we can be confident about. However, if there is hardly any money to run the strategy, it will be difficult for it to succeed unless it has a strong vision. That is why I suggest that we should be innovative and look for a distinctive form to develop Welsh dancing to give it an appeal to the young people of Wales and further afield.

The strategy says that the terms and conditions of employment for professional dancers will be looked at by the arts council, but how can that be advanced given that the arts council is one of the big six ASPBs that will soon come directly under the Minister's responsibility? It will be interesting to see how that is handled. Will it be possible to take an holistic approach when some of the arts are split off under the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport and others remain directly under the arts council? It will be interesting to see how you handle that, and I would be interested in your response.

Rosemary Butler: It is very gratifying to hear so much cross-party support for this report. The contributions of the two who were not members of the committee when we did this review were very thoughtful. Catherine's contribution was particularly thoughtful about the effects that dance can have on people who are less able than the rest of the community.

The suggestion that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning was not interested in this needs to be rebutted. She used to teach performing arts, and her personal commitment to dance is equal to that of other members of the committee.

It is very important that we convey the message that dance is a real leveller. When you see a dance group, you never know whether someone is from a deprived community or from a wealthy family, and it is wonderful that we can get this levelling-off. Dance is physically very good for people, but mention has also been made of the spiritual effect that it can have. The sheer joy visible on the faces of young people when they dance speaks volumes.

ryngwladol yn Llangollen, ac felly mae llawer y gallwn fod yn hyderus yn ei gylch. Fodd bynnag, os nad oes fawr ddim arian i weithredu'r strategaeth, bydd yn anodd iddi lwyddo oni bai fod ganddi weledigaeth gref. Dyma pam yr awgrymaf y dylem fod yn flaengar a meddwl am ddatblygu dawnsio Cymreig ar ffurf arbennig fel y gall apelio at bobl ifanc Cymru a lleoedd eraill.

Dywed y strategaeth y bydd cyngor y celfyddydau yn edrych ar delerau ac amodau cyflogaeth dawnswyr proffesiynol, ond sut y mae modd bwrw ymlaen â hynny o ystyried bod cyngor y celfyddydau'n un o'r chwe CCNC mawr a fydd yn gyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol i'r Gweinidog cyn bo hir? Diddorol fydd gweld sut y caiff hyn ei drin. A fydd modd cymryd agwedd holistig pan fydd rhai o'r celfyddydau wedi eu gwahanu ac o dan nawdd y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, yr Iaith Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, tra erys eraill yn uniongyrchol dan gyngor y celfyddydau? Diddorol fydd gweld sut y byddwch yn trin hynny, a byddai gennyf ddiddordeb yn eich ymateb.

Rosemary Butler: Mae'n dda o beth yn wir clywed cymaint o gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i'r adroddiad hwn. Yr oedd cyfraniadau'r ddau nad oeddent yn aelodau o'r pwyllgor pan gynhaliwyd yr adolygiad hwn yn feddylgar iawn. Yr oedd cyfraniad Catherine yn arbennig o feddylgar ynghylch yr effaith y gall dawns ei chael ar bobl lai abl na gweddill y gymuned.

Rhaid gwrthod yr awgrym nad oedd gan y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ddiddordeb yn hyn. Arferai ddysgu'r celfyddydau perfformio, ac mae ei hymrwymiad personol i ddawns yr un mor frwd ag eiddo aelodau eraill y pwyllgor.

Mae'n bwysig dros ben inni gyfleu'r neges bod dawns yn gosod pobl ar yr un gwastad. Pan fyddwch yn gweld grŵp dawns, ni fyddwch byth yn gwybod a yw rhywun o gymuned ddifreintiedig ynteu o deulu cyfoethog, ac mae'n wych o beth ein bod yn gallu cael y lefelu hwn. Mae dawns yn llesol yn gorfforol i bobl, ond soniwyd hefyd am ei effaith ysbrydol Mae'r pleser pur ar wynebau pobl ifanc pan fyddant yn dawnsio yn siarad cyfrolau.

I thank you all for your support. Like you, I look forward to the Minister's positive response when he comes back in five weeks. After having discussions with him about this issue and given the fact that he has already instructed the arts council to come forward with recommendations, I feel that that bodes well.

Diolch i chi oll am eich cefnogaeth. Fel chi, edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb cadarnhaol y Gweinidog pan ddaw'n ôl ymhen pum wythnos. Wedi cynnal trafodaethau gydag ef am y mater hwn ac o ystyried ei fod eisoes wedi cyfarwyddo cyngor y celfyddydau i gyflwyno argymhellion, teimlaf fod hynny'n argoeli'n dda.

*Cynnig (NDM2780): O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2780): For 34, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.14 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.14 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)