



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)**

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(The Official Record)**

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Questions to the Secretary for Health and Social Services

Unedau'r Galon (Treforys a'r Waun) Cardiac Units (Morrison and the Heath)

Q1 David Davies: What plans does Jane Hutt have to increase funding for the cardiac units in the Morrison and the Heath hospitals? (OAQ381JS)

C1. David Davies: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Jane Hutt i roi mwy o arian ar gyfer unedau'r galon yn ysbyty Treforys ac ysbyty'r Waun?(OAQ381JS)

The Secretary for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): It is vital that we tackle unacceptable waiting times and lists for cardiac patients. Additional NHS funding in Wales increased by £175 million this year, which is a 4.6 per cent real terms increase over last year; £12 million was carried forward and £53 million was made available from within the total health budget to fund increased health authority allocations and central initiatives. This year an additional £1.4 million was made available recurrently to safeguard the minimum planning target of 1,400 cardiac operations per year in south Wales. I have called for information on its progression. The Specialised Health Services Commission for Wales is currently considering the need to expand the provision of cardiac services in Wales. Its advice will be published in the autumn and will then be subject to consultation. Options presented in its report will be discussed here.

Yr Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Mae'n holl bwysig ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â chynnodau a rhestrau aros annerbyniol ar gyfer cleifion y galon. Cafwyd cynnydd ychwanegol o £175 miliwn yn yr arian i'r NHS yng Nghymru eleni, sef 4.6 y cant o gynnydd gwirioneddol o'i gymharu â'r flwyddyn ddiwethaf; dygwyd £12 miliwn yn ei flaen a darparwyd £53 miliwn o'r tu mewn i gyfanswm y gyllideb iechyd i dalu am ddyraniadau uwch i'r awdurdodau iechyd a chynlluniau canolog. Eleni, darparwyd £1.4 miliwn fel swm a fydd yn cael ei ailadrodd er mwyn cyflawni'r targed cynllunio o gwblhau o leiaf 1,400 o driniaethau llawfeddygol ar y galon y flwyddyn yn y De. Yr wyf wedi gofyn am wybodaeth ynghylch y cynnydd gyda golwg ar hyn. Mae Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru wrthi'n ystyried a oes angen ehangu darpariaeth gwasanaethau'r galon yng Nghymru. Cyhoeddir ei gyngor yn yr Hydref a bydd hwnnw wedyn yn destun ymgynghori. Bydd y dewisiadau a gyflwynir yn ei adroddiad yn cael eu trafod yma.

David Davies: I thank Jane Hutt for that, but does she realise that over 700 people are waiting for urgent cardiac surgery in the Morrison and Heath hospitals. Time is running out for one gentleman in Newport who has been given six months to live and is expected to wait 12 months for an operation. Is the Health Secretary appalled by this

David Davies: Diolch i Jane Hutt am hynny, ond a yw'n sylweddoli bod dros 700 o bobl yn disgwyl am driniaeth llawfeddygol frys ar y galon yn ysbyty Treforys ac ysbyty'r Waun? Mae'r amser yn prysur ddarfod i un dyn yng Nghasnewydd sydd wedi cael rhybudd mai dim ond chwe mis sydd ganddo i fyw a bod disgwyl iddo aros 12 mis am driniaeth. A yw'r

situation and will she review the available services as a matter of urgency?

Jane Hutt: As I said, the Specialised Health Services Commission is currently drafting a report on this matter. However, I take your point, and I have been dealing with this matter over the last few days as cases came to my attention. I asked for information on the situation before I receive the report. Another £19 million has been made available to health authorities to tackle waiting lists. Cardiac surgery is difficult to tackle in terms of waiting list initiatives. However, that extra money is now available. Health authorities have also received another £134 million in discretionary resources. We must wait for the Specialised Health Services Commission's report and recognise that it is developing a national framework for coronary heart disease. I welcome the fact that the Assembly now has the opportunity to consider and debate these issues sensibly and responsibly because it is such an important aspect of health care in Wales.

David Lloyd: Rhaid inni gofio mai clefyd y galon sy'n achosi'r ganran uchaf o farwolaethau yng Nghymru. Mae 10 mil o bobl yn marw o glefyd y galon bob blwyddyn. A yw Jane yn cytuno bod angen i ni yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol hoelio ein sylw ar faterion clinigol dyrys fel hyn gan nad yw'n glir ar hyn o bryd faint o flaenoriaeth sydd yn fframwaith y Pwyllgor ar gyfer y flwyddyn o ran ymdrin â'r ddarpariaeth mewn meysydd clinigol megis clefyd y galon? Mae modd i'r ddarpariaeth wella iechyd pobl ac yr ydym yma i wneud hynny yn y tymor byr a hir. A oes cydbwysedd rhwng trafod materion clinigol a thrafod yr holl adroddiadau yr ydym yn eu derbyn, fel yr adroddiad ar ofal nyrsio yng Nghymru sy'n cael ei lansio yn Llundain ddydd Gwener?

Jane Hutt: That is an important point. As you recall, in the last meeting of the Health

Ysgrifennydd Iechyd yn gwaredu rhag y sefyllfa hon ac a wnaiff hi adolygu'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael ar frys?

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais, mae'r Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol wrthi'n drafftio adroddiad ar hyn. Fodd bynnag, derbyniaf eich pwynt, ac yr wyf wedi bod yn ymdrin â'r mater hwn yn ystod yr ychydig ddiwrnodau diwethaf wrth i achosion ddod i'm sylw. Gofynnais am wybodaeth am y sefyllfa cyn imi dderbyn yr adroddiad. Darparwyd £19 miliwn arall ar gyfer yr awdurdodau iechyd er mwyn iddynt fynd i'r afael â rhestrau aros. Mae llawfeddygaeth y galon yn anodd i fynd i'r afael â hi o ran cwtogi rhestrau aros. Fodd bynnag, mae'r arian ychwanegol hwnnw bellach ar gael. Mae awdurdodau iechyd hefyd wedi derbyn £134 miliwn arall ar ffurf adnoddau dewisol. Rhaid inni ddisgwyl am adroddiad y Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol a sylweddoli ei fod yn datblygu fframwaith cenedlaethol ar gyfer clefyd coronaidd y galon. Croesawaf y ffaith fod gan y Cynulliad bellach y cyfle i ystyried a thrafod y materion hyn yn synhwyrllon ac yn gyfrifol am ei fod yn agwedd mor bwysig ar ofal iechyd yng Nghymru.

David Lloyd: We must remember that heart disease causes the highest percentage of deaths in Wales. Ten thousand people die of heart disease every year. Does Jane agree that we in the Committee for Health and Social Services need to focus on complicated, clinical matters as it is not clear at the moment how much priority is given in the framework of the Committee for the year to discuss provision in clinical areas such as heart disease? Such provision can improve people's health and we are here to do that in both the short and long term. Is there a balance between discussing clinical matters and discussing all the reports we receive, such as the report on nursing in Wales which will be launched in London on Friday?

Jane Hutt: Mae eich pwynt yn un pwysig. Fel y cofiwch chi, yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y

and Social Services Committee, we discussed management and financial issues, but we must also discuss the budgetary process. As you rightly pointed out in the Committee we must consider the clinical and professional side of NHS development. That is vital in considering how the Assembly can move forward and develop a health service that can meet the needs of people in Wales. I value that point and I should say that the report released on Friday is about nursing care in Wales, and we will have the chance to look at it on Thursday. We have a huge task in the Health and Social Services Committee to ensure that we look at these critical areas of our service—the clinical aspects as well as the financial issues that are so important. We in Wales must consider every part of our large portfolio to see how we can move forward and ensure that we do not have some of the worse heart disease statistics. We must all take this on board.

Peter Black: You said that you increased spending on the NHS and cardiac units, but waiting times and lists are increasing, particularly in these units. How will the stocktake for the NHS assist with the problem in terms of waiting times for cardiac operations?

Jane Hutt: Obviously the stocktake will provide us with important information on our management and financial setting as well as our resource management. We must add the clinical perspective mentioned by Dai Lloyd. It is important that we wait for the Commission's report, which will present options for cardiac services in Wales including cardiac surgery and cardiac provision in general. Those options could also include expanding cardiac services. The stocktake will help us consider those in the context of the Commission's report. We must then move forward to develop our strategy based on the lessons learnt from the stocktake.

Pwyllgor Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, trafodwyd materion rheoli a materion ariannol, ond rhaid inni hefyd drafod y broses gyllidebol. Yr oeddech yn iawn i dynnu'n sylw yn y Pwyllgor at y ffaith fod rhaid inni ystyried ochr glinigol a phroffesiynol datblygu'r NHS. Mae hynny'n holl bwysig o ran ystyried sut y gall y Cynulliad fwrw ymlaen a datblygu gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n gallu diwallu anghenion pobl Cymru. Gwerthfawrogaf y pwynt hwnnw a dylwn ddweud fod yr adroddiad a ryddhawyd ddydd Gwener yn ymdrin â gofal nyrsio yng Nghymru, a chawn gyfle i edrych arno ddydd Iau. Mae gennym dasg anferth o'n blaenau yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn edrych ar y meysydd hanfodol hyn yn ein gwasanaeth—yr agweddau clinigol yn ogystal â'r materion ariannol sydd mor bwysig. Rhaid inni yng Nghymru ystyried pob rhan o'n portffolio mawr er mwyn gweld sut y gallwn fwrw ymlaen a sicrhau nad gennym ni y mae rhai o'r ystadegau clefyd y galon gwaethaf. Rhaid i bawb roi ystyriaeth ddwys i hyn.

Peter Black: Er ichi ddweud eich bod wedi cynyddu'r gwariant ar yr NHS ac unedau'r galon, mae'r cyfnodau a'r rhestrau aros yn cynyddu, yn enwedig yn yr unedau hyn. Sut y bydd y broses cymryd stoc ar gyfer yr NHS yn gymorth i ddatrys y broblem gyda golwg ar gyfnodau aros am driniaeth ar y galon?

Jan e Hutt: Yn amlwg, bydd y broses cymryd stoc yn darparu gwybodaeth bwysig inni ynglyn â'n rheolaeth a'n sefyllfa ariannol yn ogystal â'r modd yr ydym yn rheoli adnoddau. Rhaid inni ychwanegu'r persbectif clinigol y soniodd Dai Lloyd amdano. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn aros am adroddiad y Comisiwn, a fydd yn rhoi dewisiadau ar gyfer gwasanaethau'r galon yng Nghymru, yn cynnwys llawdriniaethau calon a'r ddarpariaeth gyffredinol ar gyfer y galon. Gallai'r dewisiadau hyn hefyd gynnwys ehangu gwasanaethau'r galon. Bydd y broses cymryd stoc yn ein cynorthwyo i ystyried y rhain yng nghyd-destun adroddiad y Comisiwn. Rhaid inni wedyn symud ymlaen i ddatblygu ein strategaeth ar sail y gwersi a

ddysgwyd wrth gymryd stoc.

Strategaeth Genedlaethol ar gyfer Gofalwyr
National Carers Strategy

Q2 Lynne Neagle: What preparations have been made to implement the national carers strategy in Wales? (OAQ432VB)

Jane Hutt: Thank you Lynne, I know this issue is close to your heart and that of other Members including myself. In my previous job as Director of Chwarae Teg, I helped develop the national carers' strategy in Wales, which was a distinctive process and David Melding was also involved. Consultation is due to be completed by 31 July and there was a conference on 3 March when people across Wales discussed this matter. I will soon be meeting the Carers' Alliance, which is also concerned with this matter. The outcome of that conference and the consultation will come before the Health and Social Services Committee and it will help inform us on how we can move forward. Funding issues will be considered in the Assembly's budget planning.

Lynne Neagle: Thank you for those encouraging words. Many carers identify the need for respite care as a priority in enabling them to continue their caring work. In the past, carers highlighted the fact that they had to fit in with the care services because they were not tailored to their needs. What assurances can you give that, when the strategy is implemented in Wales, the need for flexible appropriate respite care for carers will be addressed?

2:09 p.m.

Jane Hutt: That is an important point. We talked about community hospitals yesterday and on Monday, the Community Hospitals Association conference stressed the role of respite care through the community hospital. Also, last week I met the Cardiff and Vale

C2 Lynne Neagle: Pa baratoadau a wnaed i weithredu'r strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer gofalwyr yng Nghymru? (OAQ432VB)

Jane Hutt: Diolch Lynne, gwn fod hwn yn fater sy'n agos at eich calon ac at galonau Aelodau eraill, gan fy nghynnwys innau. Yn fy swydd flaenorol fel Cyfarwyddwraig Chwarae Teg, bûm yn cynorthwyo i ddatblygu'r strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer gofalwyr yng Nghymru. Yr oedd honno'n broses unigryw a bu David Melding hefyd yn rhan o'r gwaith. Disgwylir i'r Ymgynghori ddod i ben erbyn 31 Gorffennaf a chynhaliwyd cynhadledd ar 3 Mawrth pan fu pobl ledled Cymru'n trafod y mater hwn. Cyn bo hir, byddaf yn cyfarfod â Chynghrair y Gofalwyr, sydd hefyd yn ymwneud â'r mater hwn. Daw canlyniad y gynhadledd honno a'r ymgynghori gerbron y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a bydd yn gymorth i'n goleuo ynghylch sut y gallwn fwrw ymlaen. Bydd materion sy'n ymwneud ag ariannu'n cael eu hystyried wrth i'r Cynulliad cynllunio'i gyllideb.

Lynne Neagle: Diolch am eich geiriau calonogol. Mae llawer o ofalwyr yn dweud bod gofal seibiant yn flaenoriaeth er mwyn eu cynorthwyo i barhau gyda'u gwaith gofalu. Yn y gorffennol, mae gofalwyr wedi tynnu sylw at y ffaith fod rhaid iddynt drefnu pethau er mwyn cydweddu â'r gwasanaethau gofal am nad oedd y rheini wedi'u teilwrio i'w hanghenion. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch chi ei roi y bydd y strategaeth, pan roddir hi ar waith yng Nghymru'n darparu ar gyfer gofal seibiant hyblyg a phriodol ar gyfer gofalwyr?

Jane Hutt: Yr ydych wedi codi pwynt pwysig. Ddoe, buom yn sôn am ysbytai cymuned a dydd Llun, pwysleisiodd Cymdeithas yr Ysbytai Cymuned swyddogaeth gofal seibiant drwy gyfrwng yr ysbyty cymuned. Hefyd, yr wythnos

Coalition of Disabled People, which is pioneering an independent living scheme where people are involved in their care packages. That is the way we need to move forward, so that carers and those who need care are in control of their care packages, in negotiation with their local authorities and care providers.

In the carers strategy we have a real opportunity to move forward. It is part of the future of health and social services. Dai is right to mention the clinical aspects and we are right to talk about the critical end of acute services. However, we need to address the often invisible and silent carers of whom there are 350,000 in Wales, quietly getting on with the job. It is not a job that hits the headlines. Let us ensure that we give them the attention they need and that the Assembly develops to meet their needs in Wales.

Helen Mary Jones: I thank Jane Hutt for those responses. Bearing in mind that this will go back to the Committee, what plans does she have at this stage to ensure that the national carers strategy addresses the needs of young carers? Will funding for the strategy be hypothecated? I understand that 'hypothecated' is civil service-speak for 'ring-fenced'.

Jane Hutt: We are all getting used to these terms. 'Hypothecated' took me a while. We know—and this is an issue for everyone—that the local government revenue settlement is not ring-fenced for specific services. We need to look at how the local authorities relate spending to the needs of carers. I am grateful to you for your point about young carers. Children and young people caring in our communities, homes and families are even more vulnerable and unheard than adult carers and are often in dangerous situations. We must ensure that they have a voice. That voice might emerge from our discussions about the Children's Commissioner or from

ddiwethaf, euthum i gyfarfod â Chlymblaid Pobl Anabl Caerdydd a'r Fro, sy'n arloesi gyda chynllun byw'n annibynnol lle mae gan bobl lais yn y broses o lunio'u pecyn gofal. Dyma'r ffordd ymlaen, fel bo gofalcwyr a'r sawl sydd ag angen gofal yn gallu rheoli eu pecynnau gofal hwy eu hunain, drwy drafod gyda'u hawdurdodau lleol a'r darparwyr.

Mae strategaeth y gofalcwyr yn cynnig cyfle i ni symud yn ein blaenau. Mae'n rhan o ddyfodol y gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol. Mae Dai yn iawn i sôn am yr agweddau clinigol ac mae'n iawn i ninnau sôn am ochr gritigol y gwasanaethau aciwt. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r gofalcwyr hynny sy'n aml yn anweledig ac yn ddistaw yng Nghymru, 350,000 ohonynt yn pydru ymlaen â'r gwaith yn ddi-gwyn. Nid yw'r math hwn o waith yn cael sylw ym mhenawdau'r papurau newydd. Gadewch inni sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi sylw dyledus i'r bobl hyn a bod y Cynulliad yn datblygu i ddiwallu eu hanghenion yng Nghymru.

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch i Jane Hutt am ei hymateb. A chadw mewn cof y bydd hyn yn mynd yn ôl i'r Pwyllgor, pa gynlluniau sydd ganddi ar hyn o bryd i sicrhau bod y strategaeth gofalcwyr cenedlaethol yn mynd i'r afael ag anghenion gofalcwyr ifanc? A fydd y nawdd i'r strategaeth yn cael ei phridiannu? Deallaf mai gair y gwasanaeth sifil am 'gyfyngu gwariant i faes penodol' yw 'pridiannu'.

Jane Hutt: Mae pawb ohonom yn dechrau arfer â'r geiriau hyn. Cymerodd dipyn o amser imi arfer â 'Phridiannu'. Gwyddom—ac mae hyn yn fater i bawb—nad yw arian setliad refeniw llywodraeth leol yn cael ei gyfyngu i wasanaethau penodol. Mae angen inni edrych ar sut mae awdurdodau lleol yn pennu eu gwario gyda golwg ar anghenion gofalcwyr. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am eich pwynt am ofalcwyr ifanc. Mae plant a phobl ifanc sy'n gofalu am bobl yn ein cymunedau, ein cartrefi a'n teuluoedd mewn sefyllfa fwy bregus hyd yn oed nac oedolion sy'n ofalcwyr. Nid oes neb yn gwranddo arnynt ac yn aml iawn, maent mewn sefyllfaedd peryglus.

the Young People's Assembly mentioned yesterday by Children in Wales. There is a real opportunity to give a voice to such people as young carers in our strategy. Thank you for raising that point.

Rhaid inni sicrhau bod ganddynt lais. Efallai y bydd y llais hwnnw'n codi o'n trafodaethau am y Comisiynydd Plant neu o Gynulliad y Bobl Ifanc y soniodd Plant yng Nghymru amdano ddoe. Mae cyfle gwirioneddol inni roi llais i bobl fel gofawyr ifanc yn ein strategaeth. Diolch ichi am godi'r pwynt hwnnw.

Bwydydd wedi'u Prosesu (Llai o Halen) Processed Foods (Reduction in Salt Content)

Q3 John Griffiths: What measures may be taken to recommend to food manufacturers in Wales a reduction in the salt content of all processed foods? (OAQ435VB)

C3 John Griffiths: Pa gamau y gellir eu cymryd i argymhell i wneuthurwyr bwyd yng Nghymru eu bod yn rhoi llai o halen mewn bwydydd sydd wedi'u prosesu? (OAQ435VB)

Jane Hutt: I can rely on John to ask challenging questions about these issues. A large body of authoritative opinion favours a reduction of salt in the diet. I expect many of us already try to apply that and no longer throw salt into boiling vegetables. Salt has been linked to a rise in blood pressure. We are concerned that so much of the junk food we and our children eat has a high salt content. The UK Government has been discussing with the food industry the scope for reducing salt in processed foods. I think wider measures are needed since many processed foods consumed in Wales are produced elsewhere. We perhaps need to consider that in the context of the Food Standards Agency and how we in Wales influence it.

Jane Hutt: Gallaf ddibynnu ar John i ofyn cwestiynau heriol am y materion hyn. Mae corff mawr o farn awdurdodol o blaid gostwng lefelau halen yn y deiet. Mae'n siwr bod llawer ohonom eisoes yn ceisio dilyn y cyngor hwnnw ac nad ydym erbyn hyn yn taflu halen am ben llysiau sy'n berwi. Gwelwyd bod cysylltiad rhwng halen a chynnydd mewn pwysedd gwaed. Yr ydym yn bryderus bod cymaint o'r bwyd parod a fwytawn ni a'n plant yn cynnwys llawer o halen. Mae Llywodraeth gwledydd y DU wedi bod yn trafod gyda'r diwydiant bwyd y posibilrwydd o ostwng lefelau halen mewn bwydydd wedi'u prosesu. Credaf fod angen mesurau ehangach gan fod llawer o fwydydd sydd wedi'u prosesu a fwyteir yng Nghymru yn cael eu cynhyrchu mewn mannau eraill. Efallai fod angen inni ystyried hynny yng nghyd-destun yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd a sut y gallwn ni yng Nghymru ddylanwadu arni.

John Griffiths: Thank you for that, Jane. What you say is obviously correct. There is a close link between a high intake of salt and strokes, for example. Strokes cause many deaths and disabilities in Wales. I am sure that many of us here have been touched by strokes in our families; it is a widespread problem in Wales. The foods you referred to—ready-made, instant and processed

John Griffiths: Diolch am hynny, Jane. Mae'n amlwg eich bod yn iawn. Mae cysylltiad clos rhwng bwyta llawer o halen a chael strôc, er enghraifft. Mae llawer o farwolaethau ac anabledau'n digwydd oherwydd achosion o strôc yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn siwr bod llawer ohonom yma wedi cael ein cyffwrdd oherwydd bod rhywun yn ein teulu wedi cael strôc; mae'n broblem fawr

foods—make up over 75 per cent of the general salt intake in Wales. It is a major problem. I have received correspondence from organisations concerned about this, which raises relevant points.

The recommendations you mentioned from the UK Government to food manufacturers are relevant and welcome. I would like us to push food manufacturers in Wales to adopt those recommendations to reduce the salt content of processed and ready-made foods as quickly as possible. I acknowledge what you have said about the difficulties involved but some organisations think that we can directly ask food manufacturers in Wales to implement the recommendations as quickly as possible.

Jane Hutt: Perhaps the word to use is 'encourage'. We could encourage manufacturers to look at and indicate the level of salt in pre-packed foods. That is an important labelling issue. The UK Government is pressing for its recommendations to be adopted throughout the European Union. It is an important, long-term issue, which relates to the need to promote the health and well-being of people in Wales. We can ensure good nutrition is provided for our young people in school meals. We must also do something for elderly people cared for in the community or in residential care. We must address the high incidence of strokes, heart disease and related conditions that blight people's lives in Wales. They are long-term problems that we need to address.

yng Nghymru. Mae'r bwydydd y cyfeiriwch chi atynt—bwydydd parod, cyflym wedi'u prosesu—yn cynnwys dros 75 y cant o'r holl halen a fwyteir yng Nghymru. Mae'n broblem fawr. Derbyniais ohebiaeth gan gyrff sy'n bryderus ynghylch hyn ac mae'n codi pwyntiau perthnasol.

Mae'r argymhellion y sonioch amdanynt a gyflwynodd Llywodraeth gwledydd y DU i wneuthurwyr bwyd yn berthnasol ac i'w croesawu. Hoffwn inni roi pwysau ar wneuthurwyr bwyd yng Nghymru i fabwysiadu'r argymhellion hynny i gynnwys llai o halen mewn bwydydd sydd wedi'u prosesu a bwydydd parod cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Yr wyf yn cydnabod eich pwynt am yr anawsterau sydd ynghlwm wrth hynny, ond mae rhai gyrff yn meddwl y gallwn ni ofyn yn uniongyrchol i wneuthurwyr bwyd yng Nghymru roi'r argymhellion ar waith cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Jane Hutt: Efallai mai'r gair i'w ddefnyddio yw 'annog'. Gallem annog gwneuthurwyr i edrych ar faint o halen sydd yn eu bwydydd parod a'u nodi. Mae hynny'n fater labelu pwysig. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn pwysu ar i'w argymhellion gael eu mabwysiadu ledled Undeb Ewrop. Mae'n fater pwysig yn y tymor hir, sy'n ymwneud â'r angen i hyrwyddo iechyd a lles pobl yng Nghymru. Gallwn sicrhau bod ein pobl ifanc yn cael bwyd maethlon yn eu prydau ysgol. Rhaid inni hefyd wneud rhywbeth dros yr hen bobl sy'n cael gofal yn y gymuned neu mewn gofal preswyl. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r nifer fawr o achosion o strôc, clefyd y galon a'r cyflyrau cysylltiedig sy'n mellithio bywydau pobl yng Nghymru. Mae'r rhain yn broblemau hirdymor y mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hwy.

Ymddiriedolaethau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd National Health Service Trusts

Q4 David Melding: Which NHS trusts in Wales still have acting chairpersons and/or vacancies at directorate level? (OAQ394VB)

C4 David Melding: Pa ymddiriedolaethau NHS yng Nghymru sydd yn dal â chadeiryddion gweithredol a/neu swyddi gwag ar lefel y cyfarwyddwyr? (OAQ394VB)

Jane Hutt: None of the 16 NHS trusts in Wales has an acting chair. Four—Cardiff and District Community, Powys Healthcare, University Hospital of Wales and Llandough Hospital and the Welsh Ambulance Services—have one or more non-executive vacancies. Eight, including Bro Morgannwg, Conwy and Denbighshire, Gwent Healthcare, Pontypridd and Rhondda, have vacancies for representatives of the University College of Medicine. All vacancies are in the process of being filled. You, David, are one of those on the Health and Social Services Committee who will be involved in these appointments. It is all in hand.

David Melding: Does the Assembly Secretary recognise that many NHS staff have been alarmed by the lack of prompt appointments which is a consequence of NHS reconfiguration and that this has deprived the NHS of leadership at a crucial time?

Jane Hutt: I dispute that. None of the 16 NHS trusts has an acting Chair. Chairs are in place and providing that crucial leadership. The majority of trusts have also had their full complement of non-executive directors. Having been a non-executive director of a NHS trust for four years I know the importance of such leadership. You are right in saying that those people have a critical role to play in Wales but I would dispute that there has been a delay. We are filling the small number of vacancies that I identified. We have a strong round of applications and they are progressing. I am confident that a clear scrutiny of the trusts will show that the management has been sufficient. We will get those other people on board as quickly as possible.

Janet Davies: Following hints about the Health Act last week, can Jane Hutt confirm plans for local health groups to evolve into primary health trusts?

Jane Hutt: Nid oes gan un o 16 ymddiriedolaeth yr NHS yng Nghymru gadeirydd dros dro. Mae gan bedair—Cymuned Caerdydd a'r Ardal, Gofal Iechyd Powys, Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru ac Ysbyty Llandochau a Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru —un swydd anweithredol neu fwy. Mae gan wyth, gan gynnwys Bro Morgannwg, Conwy a Sir Ddinbych, Gofal Iechyd Gwent, Pontypridd a'r Rhondda, swyddi gweigion i gynrychiolwyr Coleg Meddygaeth y Brifysgol. Mae pob swydd wrthi'n cael ei llenwi. Yr ydych chi, David, yn un o'r rhai ar y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a fydd â rhan yn y penodiadau hyn. Mae'r cyfan ar y gweill.

David Melding: A yw Ysgrifennydd y Cynulliad yn cydnabod bod yr oedi wrth benodi sy'n ganlyniad i adffurfio'r NHS wedi dychryn llawer o staff yr NHS a bod hyn wedi amddifadu'r NHS o arweinwyr ar adeg holl bwysig?

Jane Hutt: Nid wyf yn cytuno â hynny. Nid oes gan un o 16 ymddiriedolaeth yr NHS Gadeirydd dros dro. Mae Cadeiryddion wedi'u penodi ac yn darparu'r arweiniad holl bwysig hwnnw. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r ymddiriedolaethau hefyd wedi bod â'r nifer llawn o gyfarwyddwyr anweithredol. Gan imi fod yn ymddiriedolwraig anweithredol ar ymddiriedolaeth NHS ers pedair blynedd, gwn pa mor bwysig yw arweiniad o'r fath. Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod gan y bobl hyn swyddogaeth holl bwysig yng Nghymru ond nid wyf yn cytuno bod unrhyw oedi wedi bod. Yr ydym wrthi'n llenwi'r nifer fach o swyddi a nodais. Cafwyd rownd gref o geisiadau ac mae popeth yn mynd rhagddo. Yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd unrhyw archwiliad manwl ar yr ymddiriedolaethau'n dangos i'r rheolaeth fod yn foddhaol. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod y bobl eraill hyn yn cael eu penodi cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Janet Davies: Yn dilyn awgrymiadau ynghylch y Ddeddf Iechyd yr wythnos ddiwethaf, a all Jane Hutt gadarnhau bod bwriad i'r grwpiau iechyd lleol esblygu'n ymddiriedolaethau iechyd sylfaenol?

Jane Hutt: I have made it clear that local health groups are Welsh vehicles for moving forward a primary care-led health service in Wales. England does not have local health groups. Local health groups in Wales are coterminous with the local authorities and include clinicians, dentists, pharmacists, social services, the voluntary sector and lay representatives. They are an exciting new vehicle for driving forward our health improvement programmes. It is important that we develop at the right pace in Wales and allow local health groups to develop. Perhaps they will move at a different pace in Wales, and at different paces from each other, towards more of a commissioning role. We must then engage in a full debate as to whether they move beyond that. At the moment, we are discussing local health groups establishing themselves as important multi-disciplinary vehicles for our health service and moving them towards a commissioning role. These are the steps we are taking and the Assembly and the Health and Social Services Committee will be fully involved in deciding where we move—if we move—beyond that.

2:19 p.m.

Rod Richards: Does the Health Secretary agree that it is not only important to have chairmen in place, but that the Government should listen to what those chairmen have to say? Will she confirm that the chairman of the North Wales Health Authority told the Government of her grave concerns about the disposal of the Denbigh mental health hospital for a mere £155,000? Will she also confirm that the Government wrote back to the chairman of North Wales Health Authority telling her that she must sell it at that knock-down price?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf wedi ei gwneud hi'n glir bod grwpiau iechyd lleol yn gyfryngau yng Nghymru ar gyfer datblygu gwasanaeth iechyd yma sy'n cael ei lywio gan grwpiau iechyd lleol. Nid oes gan Loegr grwpiau iechyd lleol. Mae grwpiau iechyd lleol yng Nghymru'n rhannu'r un ffiniau â'r awdurdodau lleol ac maent yn cynnwys clinigwyr, deintyddion, fferyllwyr, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, y sector gwirfoddol a chynrychiolwyr lleyg. Maent yn gyfrwng newydd cyffrous i yrru'n rhaglenni gwella iechyd yn eu blaenau. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn datblygu ar y cyflymder iawn yng Nghymru ac yn caniatáu i grwpiau iechyd lleol ddatblygu. Efallai y byddant yn symud ar wahanol gyflymder yng Nghymru ac ar wahanol gyflymder i'w gilydd tuag at swyddogaeth sy'n ymwneud mwy â chomisiynu. Yna, rhaid inni gynnal trafodaeth gyflawn cyn penderfynu a ddylent symud y tu hwnt i hynny. Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym yn trafod grwpiau iechyd lleol yn sefydlu eu hunain fel cyfryngau aml-ddisgyblaeth ar gyfer ein gwasanaeth iechyd ac yn symud tuag at swyddogaeth gomisiynu. Dyma'r camau yr ydym yn eu cymryd a bydd gan y Cynulliad a'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ran gyflawn yn y broses o benderfynu i le y byddwn ni'n symud—os byddwn ni'n symud—y tu hwnt i hynny.

Rod Richards: A yw'r Ysgrifennydd Iechyd yn cytuno ei bod hi'n bwysig cael y cadeiryddion yn eu swyddi, ond hefyd y dylai'r Llywodraeth wrando ar beth sydd gan y cadeiryddion hynny i'w ddweud? A fyddai'n barod i gadarnhau bod cadeirydd Awdurdod Iechyd Gogledd Cymru wedi dweud wrth y Llywodraeth am ei phryderon difrifol ynghylch gwerthu ysbyty iechyd meddwl Dinbych am y swm pitw o £155,000? A fyddai hefyd yn barod i gadarnhau bod y Llywodraeth wedi ysgrifennu'n ôl at gadeirydd Awdurdod Iechyd Gogledd Cymru'n dweud wrthi bod rhaid iddi ei werthu am y pris rhad hwnnw?

Jane Hutt: As a former colleague, I know the chair of the North Wales Health Authority well and it has not been at the top of any agenda that we have discussed. It is an interesting diversion from the question. The sale of the North Wales hospital is a matter for the developer. I know you have tabled many questions about this. The district auditor will review this sale; perhaps you have not heard that yet. We clearly need to wait for that. However, I am confident about what has happened regarding the sale of the North Wales hospital. It is a matter for the health authority.

Michael German: This afternoon you named several posts which are vacant. Recently some of these posts were advertised, but others were not. Why did you not use one advertisement, saving not only the taxpayer's money but also ensuring the posts were filled more rapidly?

Jane Hutt: Since coming into this post, I have not been privy to all advertisements. However, I am confident that there have been advertisements and that there is a good round of applications. Let us remember that we are only referring to four trusts where there are vacancies and we are progressing with that. People have had the opportunity to apply and these posts will be filled shortly. The Health and Social Services Committee will be involved in those appointments. That is an important point. We have been stretched in the two months since coming into being and it is important that the Health and Social Services Committee, and most of those nominated to play that role, will have a role in all future appointments. That is what we should be looking forward to in terms of all the important appointments that we will make in the health service over the coming years.

Jane Hutt: Fel cyn gydweithwraig, yr wyf yn adnabod cadeirydd Awdurdod Iechyd Gogledd Cymru'n dda ac ni fu hyn yn eitem ar ben unrhyw agenda a drafodwyd rhyngom. Mae'n 'ysgyfarnog ddiddorol yng nghydestun y cwestiwn hwn. Mae gwerthu ysbyty Gogledd Cymru'n fater i'r datblygwr. Gwn i chi gyflwyno sawl cwestiwn ynghylch hyn. Bydd yr archwiliwr dosbarth yn adolygu'r gwerthiant hwn; efallai nad ydych wedi clywed hynny eto. Mae'n amlwg bod angen inni ddisgwyl am hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn hyderus ynglyn â'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd gyda golwg ar werthu ysbyty Gogledd Cymru. Mater i'r awdurdod iechyd yw hynny.

Michael German: Y prynhawn yma, enwyd sawl swydd sy'n wag. Yn ddiweddar, hysbysebwyd rhai o'r swyddi hyn, ond ni hysbysebwyd rhai eraill. Pam na wnaethoch chi ddefnyddio un hysbyseb yn unig, gan arbed nid yn unig arian trethdalwyr ond hefyd sicrhau bod y swyddi'n cael eu llenwi'n gynt?

Jane Hutt: Ers imi ddod i'r swydd hon, ni fu gennyf ran ym mhob hysbyseb. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn hyderus bod hysbysebion wedi'u gosod a bod rownd dda o geisiadau wedi bod. Gadewch inni gofio mai dim ond sôn am bedair ymddiriedolaeth lle mae swyddi gweigion yr ydym a'n bod ni'n bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith hwnnw. Cafodd pobl gyfle i wneud cais a llenwir y swyddi hyn yn fuan. Bydd gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ran yn y penodiadau hyn. Mae hynny'n bwynt pwysig. Yr ydym wedi cael ein hymestyn yn ystod y ddau fis ers inni ddod i fodolaeth ac mae'n bwysig bod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a'r rhan fwyaf o'r rhai a enwebwyd i chwarae'r rhan honno, yn cyfrannu at bob penodiad yn y dyfodol. Dylem fod yn edrych ymlaen at hyn gyda golwg ar bob un o'r penodiadau pwysig a wnawn yn y gwasanaeth iechyd dros y blynyddoedd nesaf.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Addysg Ôl-16 a Hyfforddiant Questions to the Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training

Addysg Bellach (Cyfuno Sefydliadau)

Further Education (Mergers of Institutions)

Q1 Michael German: Will you make a statement regarding the current position in respect of mergers of institutions and the further education sector in Wales? (QAQ404VB)

The Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training (Tom Middlehurst): Yes Mike. It is the Further Education Funding Council for Wales' responsibility, following formal public consultation, to make statutory proposals to this Assembly on mergers of institutions in the further education sector in Wales. The council has received representations from Coleg Harlech and the Workers Education Association North Wales district about such a merger and it will be considered by the council in the near future.

Michael German: Do you believe that it would be in the Assembly's best interests if it were brought into the debate about mergers early on? They are a matter of consequence—not only for the proposals for training which are part of the new Objective 1 proposals, but also because of the huge public interest in delivering training across Wales?

Tom Middlehurst: It is important to recognise the role of the Further Education Funding Council for Wales. I readily acknowledge that it is in the interests of students and communities to be involved in that debate at an early stage. I would urge any college contemplating such a merger to engage with communities, particularly students and others, ensuring that the proposals are understood.

Gareth Jones: A fydd y cyfuno yn effeithio ar chweched dosbarth yr ysgolion sydd yn yr ardaloedd hynny? Hefyd, a oes cynlluniau i ddiogelu buddiannau addysg gyfrwng Gymraeg?

Tom Middlehurst: I am sure that the merger proposals will embrace your concerns. I await the recommendations of the Further Education Funding Council and it will

C1 Michael German: A wnewch chi ddatganiad ynglyn â'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran cyfuno sefydliadau yn y sector addysg bellach yng Nghymru? (OAQ404VB)

Yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 (Tom Middlehurst): Gwnaf Mike. Cyfrifoldeb Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Bellach Cymru, yn dilyn ymgynghori ffurfiol, yw gwneud cynigion statudol i'r Cynulliad hwn ar gyfuno sefydliadau yn y sector addysg bellach yng Nghymru. Mae'r cyngor wedi derbyn sylwadau gan Goleg Harlech a Chymdeithas Addysg y Gweithwyr yng Ngogledd Cymru ynglyn â chyfuno a bydd hynny'n cael ei ystyried gan y cyngor yn y dyfodol agos.

Michael German: A gredu chi y byddai er budd gorau'r Cynulliad petai'n cael cyfrannu'n fuan yn y broses at y ddadl ynghylch uno? Maent yn faterion pwysig—nid yn unig ar gyfer y cynigion ar hyfforddi sy'n rhan o gynigion newydd Amcan 1, ond hefyd oherwydd y diddordeb mawr sydd gan y cyhoedd mewn cyflwyno hyfforddiant ledled Cymru?

Tom Middlehurst: Mae'n bwysig cydnabod swyddogaeth Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Bellach Cymru. Yr wyf yn barod i gydnabod ei bod er lles myfyrwyr a chymunedau i gael cyfrannu at y ddadl honno'n fuan. Byddwn yn annog unrhyw goleg sy'n ystyried uno fel hyn i siarad â'u cymunedau, yn enwedig â myfyrwyr a phobl eraill, er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl yn deall y cynigion.

Gareth Jones: Will the mergers effect the sixth forms of schools in those areas? Are there plans to safeguard the interests of Welsh medium education?

Tom Middlehurst: Yr wyf yn siwr y bydd y cynigion sy'n ymwneud â'r cyfuno'n rhoi sylw i'ch pryderon. Disgwyliaf argymhellion y Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Bellach a mater i'r

be a matter for this Assembly to decide whether they have taken the appropriate action.

Carwyn Jones: As Bridgend College in my constituency is merging with Pencoed College in Ogmore constituency, will Tom make a statement on consultation procedures before mergers take place?

Tom Middlehurst: As I understand, the two colleges are in tentative discussions regarding a possible merger. As I said earlier, it is the Further Education Funding Council's responsibility, following formal public consultation—if it gets that far—to make statutory proposals to this Assembly. However, I would also expect the colleges—if they had to pursue a merger—to fully engage and observe good employment practice by having effective and full consultation with staff and their trades unions on any proposals.

Alun Cairns: On Pencoed Agricultural College and Bridgend College, there seem to be some strange goings-on at the moment in terms of the suspension of the principal at Pencoed College. Would you make a statement on that and would you also agree that it seems a strange time to consult on a merger when the principal is under suspension? I understand that the governors recommended that he be replaced?

Tom Middlehurst: I am not prepared to comment on that issue. It is best that the Assembly does not handle such matters at this stage. However, as far as I am aware that has no consequence whatsoever to the proposals to merge the two colleges. Those matters are not related.

Cynulliad hwn fydd penderfynu a ydynt wedi cymryd camau priodol.

Carwyn Jones: Gan fod Coleg Pen-y-bont yn fy etholaeth i yn uno gyda Choleg Pencoed yn etholaeth Ogwr, a fyddai Tom yn gwneud datganiad ar y trefniadau ymgynghori cyn i'r uno ddigwydd?

Tom Middlehurst: Yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, mae'r ddau goleg yn cynnal trafodaethau cychwynol ynghylch y posibilrwydd o uno. Fel a ddywedais o'r blaen, cyfrifoldeb y Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Bellach, yn dilyn ymgynghori cyhoeddus ffurfiol—os yw'n mynd cyn belled â hynny—yw gwneud cynigion statudol i'r Cynulliad hwn. Fodd bynnag, byddwn hefyd yn disgwyl i'r colegau—petai rhaid iddynt fwrw ymlaen gyda'r uno—ddilyn arferion cyflogi da drwy ymgynghori'n effeithiol ac yn drwyadl gyda staff a'u hundebau llafur ynghylch unrhyw gynigion.

Alun Cairns: Gyda golwg ar Goleg Amaethyddol Pencoed a Choleg Pen-y-bont, ymddengys bod pethau rhyfedd ar droed ar hyn o bryd, o ran gwahardd pennaeth Coleg Pencoed o'i swydd. A fydech yn barod i wneud datganiad ynghylch hynny ac a fydech chi'n cytuno hefyd ei bod hi'n ymddangos yn adeg ryfedd i ymgynghori ynghylch uno pan fo'r pennaeth wedi'i wahardd? Deallaf fod y llywodraethwyr wedi argymhell y dylid penodi rhywun yn ei le?

Tom Middlehurst: Nid wyf yn barod i roi sylw ar y mater hwnnw. Mae'n well i'r Cynulliad beidio â thrin materion fel hyn ar hyn o bryd. Cyn belled ag y gwn i, nid oes a wnelo hynny ddim o gwbl â'r cynigion i gyfuno'r ddau goleg. Nid oes cysylltiad rhwng y ddau beth.

Addysg a Hyfforddiant ar ôl 16 (Newidiadau) Post-16 Education and Training (Changes)

Q2 Ann Jones: Will the Assembly Secretary make a statement on the implication for Wales of changes announced to the structure of post-16 education and

C2 Ann Jones: A wnaiff Ysgrifennydd y Cynulliad ddatganiad ar oblygiadau'r newidiadau a gyhoeddwyd yn strwythur addysg a hyfforddiant ar ôl 16 yn Lloegr i

training in England? (OAQ407VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Wales is certainly leading the way. In many ways, the White Paper in England 'Learning to Succeed', follows the approach developed in Wales to change the shape of post-16 education and training. We can take satisfaction that the Department for Education and Employment White Paper is directly lifted from the education and training group action report. The strength of that report was acknowledged. There are some differences between the White Paper and our own education and training action group report, but nothing of great substance. However, I am sure that the Committee will consider those differences, when we meet to consider the best interests of individuals, employers and of communities.

The Presiding Officer: Elin Jones—sorry Ann Jones.

Ann Jones: I am beginning to get a complex.

I am pleased that it is recognised that Wales has led the way on this. Perhaps our colleagues in England will learn from our experiences. One issue concerns broadening access and improving support for young people. Will you join me in congratulating those colleges—particularly Rhyl College in my own constituency in the Vale of Clwyd—as it is already forging a meaningful partnership with the local schools' sixth forms, to provide a greater choice and better opportunities for our young people?

Tom Middlehurst: Readily. There are many good examples in Wales of partnerships starting to work effectively,—not least in my constituency where Deeside College is working closely with a comprehensive school. It indicates what can be achieved through effective partnership. That is implicit and explicit in the ETAG report. It is what we want to happen. We want to build on the good experience now being forged within our local communities.

Gymru? (OAQ407VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Mae Cymru'n sicr yn arwain y ffordd. Mewn sawl ffordd, mae'r Papur Gwyn yn Lloegr 'Learning to Succeed', yn dilyn y safbwynt a ddatblygwyd yng Nghymru i newid ffurf addysg a hyfforddiant ar ôl 16. Gallwn fod yn fodlon bod Papur Gwyn yr Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth wedi'i seilio'n uniongyrchol ar adroddiad y grwp gweithredu ar addysg a hyfforddiant. Cydnabuwyd nerth yr adroddiad hwnnw. Mae rhai gwahaniaethau rhwng y Papur Gwyn ac adroddiad ein grwp gweithredu ar addysg a hyfforddiant ni'n hunain. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn sicr y bydd y Pwyllgor yn ystyried y gwahaniaethau hynny, pan fyddwn yn cyfarfod i ystyried buddiannau gorau unigolion, cyflogwyr a chymunedau.

Y Llywydd: Elin Jones—mae'n ddrwg gennyf Ann Jones.

Ann Jones: Yr wyf yn dechrau amau fy hun!

Yr wyf yn falch fod pobl yn cydnabod i Gymru arwain y ffordd yn hyn o beth. Efallai y bydd ein cydweithwyr yn Lloegr yn dysgu o'n profiadau. Un peth dan sylw yma yw lledu mynediad a gwella cefnogaeth i bobl ifanc. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i longyfarch y colegau hynny—yn enwedig Coleg y Rhyl yn fy etholaeth i yn Nyffryn Clwyd—gan ei fod eisoes yn creu perthynas ystyrlon gyda chweched dosbarth yr ysgolion lleol, er mwyn cynnig mwy o ddewis a gwell cyfle i'n pobl ifanc?

Tom Middlehurst: Yn sicr. Mae llawer o enghreifftiau da yng Nghymru o bartneriaethau sy'n dechrau gweithio'n effeithiol—nid lleiaf yn fy etholaeth i lle mae Coleg Glannau Dyfrdwy'n gweithio'n glos gydag ysgol gyfun. Mae'n dangos beth y gellir ei gyflawni drwy gyfrwng partneriaeth effeithiol. Mae hynny ymhlyg ac yn amlwg yn adroddiad ETAG. Dyma ein dymuniad. Dymunwn adeiladu ar sail y profiadau da sy'n cael eu creu ar hyn o bryd yn ein cymunedau lleol.

2:29 p.m.

Elin Jones: Un o'r gwahaniaethau sylfaenol rhwng y fframwaith yn Lloegr ac adroddiad ETAG ar hyn o bryd yw y pwyslais yn y fframwaith yn Lloegr ar y cysylltiadau rhwng yr asiantaethau datblygu rhanbarthol, yr Archwilwyr Dosbarth yn Lloegr a chynlluniau datblygu sgiliau. Beth yw syniadau'r Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 ar gysylltiadau a rôl Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, yn genedlaethol ac yn rhanbarthol, am ddatblygu sgiliau i gwrdd ag anghenion busnesau lleol?

Tom Middlehurst: The WDA has key responsibilities. I hope that the new national council for education and training in Wales will address specific issues, such as how we can link effectively with the WDA's work and, regionally, with the work of the regional board and whatever structures emerge for the future delivery of local education and training.

Jonathan Morgan: I am aware of the widespread concerns in the secondary school sector about the proposal and the ETAG report's proposal to transfer the control of funding of sixth forms to this new super quango. Wouldn't he agree that the proposal is almost in breach of the spirit of devolution? We want to encourage people to take more responsibility and control, but we are centralising a key aspect of education delivery.

Tom Middlehurst: I do not agree with that analysis of what ETAG proposes. We propose the creation of a national council of education and training, with a wide remit to oversee the delivery of this important service to young people. We must put the interest of pupils, learners, employers and the Welsh economy at the forefront of our considerations. ETAG tries to address those issues. On the future of sixth forms, we do not want to restrict opportunity but to widen

Elin Jones: One of the basic differences between the framework in England and the ETAG report at present is the emphasis in the framework in England on links between the regional development agencies, the District Auditors and skill development schemes. What are the ideas of the Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training on the links and role of the Welsh Development Agency, nationally and regionally, on developing skills to meet local business needs?

Tom Middlehurst: Mae gan Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru gyfrifoldebau allweddol. Gobeithiaf y bydd y cyngor addysg a hyfforddiant cenedlaethol newydd yng Nghymru'n mynd i'r afael â materion penodol, megis sut mae creu cysylltiad effeithiol gyda gwaith yr Awdurdod ac, yn rhanbarthol, gyda gwaith y bwrdd rhanbarthol a pha strwythurau bynnag sy'n codi ar gyfer darparu addysg a hyfforddiant lleol yn y dyfodol.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon sydd gan nifer o bobl yn y sector ysgolion uwchradd ynghylch y cynnig a chynnig adroddiad ETAG i drosglwyddo'r rheolaeth dros gyllid y chweched dosbarth i'r uwch-gwango newydd hwn. Oni fyddai'n cytuno bod y cynnig bron iawn yn groes i ysbryd datganoli? Yr ydym am annog pobl i ysgwyddo rhagor o gyfrifoldeb a rheolaeth, ond eto i gyd, yr ydym yn canoli agwedd allweddol ar gyflwyno addysg.

Tom Middlehurst: Nid wyf yn cytuno gyda'r dadansoddiad hwnnw o'r hyn a gynigir gan ETAG. Cynigiwn greu cyngor addysg a hyfforddiant cenedlaethol, gyda chylch gorchwyl eang i oruchwylio cyflwyno'r gwasanaeth pwysig hwn i bobl ifanc. Rhaid inni roi lles disgyblion, dysgwyr, cyflogwyr ac economi Cymru flaenaf. Mae ETAG yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r materion hynny. Ynghylch dyfodol y chweched dosbarth, nid cyfyngu ar gyfleoedd yw ein bwriad ond

choices and opportunities for young people to gain access to a wider range of courses through further education working closely with sixth forms to deliver an agreed programme in a planned way. That is what ETAG is really about: planning for success and the delivery of this service to our young people who are at the moment pushed from pillar to post, uncertain about where to go through lack of an effective structure.

ehangu dewis a chyfle i bobl ifanc er mwyn iddynt gael gafael ar ystod ehangach o gyrsiau drwy sicrhau bod addysg bellach yn gweithio'n glos gyda'r chweched dosbarth i gyflwyno rhaglen gytunedig mewn dull a gynlluniwyd. Dyma beth yw hanfod ETAG; cynllunio ar gyfer llwyddiant a chyflwyno'r gwasanaeth hwn i'n pobl ifanc sydd ar hyn o bryd yn cael eu gwthio o'r naill le i'r llall, ac sy'n ansicr lle i droi oherwydd bod diffyg strwythur effeithiol.

Cymorth Ariannol i Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Financial Assistance for Museums and Galleries

Q3 Nick Bourne: What financial assistance is currently being made available to museums and galleries in Wales? (OAQ385VB)

C3 Nick Bourne: Pa gymorth ariannol sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd i amgueddfeydd ac orielau yng Nghymru? (OAQ385VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The National Museums and Galleries of Wales will receive £13.5 million in grant-in-aid funding in the current year. The Council of Museums in Wales that provides support services and grants to non-national museums will receive £522,000. Art galleries in Wales will receive about £900,000 from the Arts Council of Wales.

Tom Middlehurst: Bydd Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru'n derbyn £13.5 miliwn ar ffurf cymorth grant yn y flwyddyn hon. Bydd Cyngor Amgueddfeydd Cymru sy'n darparu gwasanaethau cefnogi a grantiau i amgueddfeydd nad ydynt yn rhai cenedlaethol yn derbyn £522,000. Bydd orielau celf yng Nghymru'n derbyn oddeutu £900,000 gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru.

Nick Bourne: You will be aware of the good work being done by Friends of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales in support of free entry for schoolchildren to museums and galleries. The Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training talked about young people in relation to the ETAG report. The Government statement, which was made by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, supported free entry for schoolchildren throughout the United Kingdom. Extra funds were provided to all parts of the UK for this purpose. Entry to museums is free for schoolchildren in England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland but not for schoolchildren in Wales, except in school parties. Does Tom Middlehurst accept that this is undesirable and unsupportable? What will he do to rectify this?

Nick Bourne: Fe wyddoch am y gwaith da sy'n cael ei wneud gan Gyfeillion Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru i gefnogi mynediad am ddim i blant ysgol i amgueddfeydd ac orielau. Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant ar ôl 16 wedi sôn am bobl ifanc mewn perthynas ag adroddiad ETAG. Yr oedd datganiad y Llywodraeth, a wnaed gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon, yn cefnogi mynediad am ddim i blant ysgol ledled gwledydd y Deyrnas Unedig. Darparwyd arian ychwanegol i bob rhan o'r gwledydd hynny at y diben hwn. Caniateir mynediad i amgueddfeydd am ddim i blant ysgol yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, ond nid i blant yng Nghymru, ac eithrio fel rhan o grwp ysgol. A yw Tom Middlehurst yn derbyn nad yw hyn yn ddymunol ac na ellir mo'i gyfiawnhau? Beth mae'n bwriadu'i wneud i wneud iawn am

hyn?

Tom Middlehurst: I am delighted that Nick supports a Welsh Labour Party manifesto commitment, which is to provide free access for all children to national museums and art galleries by 2000. I want to have that urgently considered in the next budgetary round. We will redeem that pledge in April 2000. That is the commitment we made to the electorate.

Tom Middlehurst: Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod Nick yn cefnogi un o ymrwymadau maniffesto Plaid Lafur Cymru, sef darparu mynediad am ddim i bob plentyn i amgueddfeydd ac orielau celf cenedlaethol erbyn y flwyddyn 2000. Yr wyf am inni ystyried hynny yn ddi-oed yn y rownd gyllidebol nesaf. Byddwn yn gwireddu'r addewid honno ym mis Ebrill 2000. Dyna'r ymrwymiad a wnaethom i'r etholwyr.

Sefydliadau Addysg Uwch (Targedau) Higher Education Institutions (Targets)

Q4 Jenny Randerson: What targets have higher education institutions in Wales been set for growth next academic year and are they on course to achieve these targets? (OAQ423VB)

C4 Jenny Randerson: Pa dargedau sydd wedi'u gosod ar gyfer sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru o ran twf yn ystod y flwyddyn academaidd nesaf ac a ydynt yn debygol o gyrraedd y targedau hynny? (OAQ423VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The Welsh higher education sector is expected to deliver 68,100 full-time equivalent undergraduate and postgraduate student places in the academic year 1999-2000, within the resources available. It is too early to comment on achievement of this target until the 1999-2000 enrolment figures are available. Applications to attend university in 1999-2000 are still being made and will continue to be made for some time.

Tom Middlehurst: Mae disgwyl i sector addysg uwch Cymru ddarparu 68,100 o leoedd sy'n cyfateb i rai amser llawn i fyfyrwyr gradd ac ôl-radd yn y flwyddyn academaidd 1999-2000, o fewn yr adnoddau sydd ar gael. Mae'n rhy fuan sôn am gyflawni'r targed hwn nes bydd ffigyrau cofrestru 1999-2000 ar gael. Mae ceisiadau i fynd i'r brifysgol yn 1999-2000 yn dal i gyrraedd a byddant yn parhau i gyrraedd am beth amser eto.

Jenny Randerson: On the basis of recent available figures, recruitment or potential recruitment for teacher training courses is disappointing for September. The application figures are down and the promise of the so-called golden hellos do not seem to have had any impact on the number of applications. In light of this, would you reconsider how to attract young people to training for teachers?

Jenny Randerson: Ar sail y ffigyrau diweddaraf sydd ar gael, mae'r nifer a recriwtiwyd neu'r nifer sy'n debygol o gael eu recriwtio ar gyfer cyrsiau hyfforddi athrawon yn siomedig ar gyfer mis Medi. Mae'r nifer sydd wedi ymgeisio'n is nag arfer ac nid yw'r addewid o'r hyn a elwir yn 'groeso euraid' i bob golwg wedi cael dim effaith ar nifer y ceisiadau. Yng ngoleuni hyn, a fydddech chi'n ailystyried sut i ddenu pobl ifanc i hyfforddi i fod yn athrawon?

Tom Middlehurst: There is no reliable evidence to suggest that tuition fees have had an adverse effect on enrolment. If you look at the evidence from 1998-99, despite forecasts

Tom Middlehurst: Nid oes dim tystiolaeth ddibynadwy i awgrymu bod ffioedd dysgu wedi cael drwg-ffaith ar ddenu myfyrwyr. Os edrychwch chi ar y dystiolaeth o 1998-99,

to the contrary from many quarters, the admission figures broadly matched those for 1997-98. I believe we are on course for achieving similar results but it is too soon to draw any full conclusions prior to the completion of the enrolment process.

Cynog Dafis: Tynnaf sylw'r Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 at y sefyllfa ym Mhrifysgol Cymru, Llanbedr Pont Steffan, lle mae yna bryderon ynglyn â'r ffigurau recriwtio presennol. Mae'r sefydliad hwn yn bwysig, yn enwedig i economi'r ardal. Beth mae'r Ysgrifennydd yn ei wybod am y trafodaethau sydd wedi bod ynglyn ag uno posibl rhwng Coleg y Brifysgol Llanbedr Pont Steffan a Choleg y Drindod, Caerfyrddin? A yw'n cytuno fod diogelu dyfodol sefydliad megis Llanbedr yn flaenoriaeth bwysig ac y dylai fod cydweithio rhwng sefydliadau er mwyn sicrhau hyn?

Tom Middlehurst: I am unaware of the situation in Lampeter and the suggestions regarding the link with Carmarthen. However, I will seek to provide you with some information on that. I reinforce what I said earlier about figures standing up well in the rounds. However, there may be particular problems at Lampeter that need to be addressed. I will try to do that, and give you the information you require.

er gwaetha'r rhagolygon i'r gwrthwyneb o sawl tu, yr oedd y ffigurau derbyn fwy neu lai'n cyfateb i'r rhai ar gyfer 1997-98. Credaf ein bod yn debygol o weld canlyniadau tebyg eleni ond mae'n rhy fuan dod i gasgliadau llawn cyn cwblhau'r broses dderbyn.

Cynog Dafis: I draw the attention of the Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training to the situation at University of Wales, Lampeter, where there are concerns about present recruiting figures. This institution is important, especially to the area's economy. What does the Secretary know of the discussions that have taken place about a possible merger between University College, Lampeter and Trinity College, Carmarthen? Does he agree that safeguarding the future of this institution at Lampeter is an important priority and that there should be co-operation between the institutions in order to secure its future?

Tom Middlehurst: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa yn Llanbedr a'r awgrymiadau am uno gyda Chaerfyrddin. Fodd bynnag, ceisiaf ganfod rhywfaint o wybodaeth ichi am hynny. Ategef yr hyn a ddywedais uchod ynghylch y ffaith fod y ffigurau'n ymddangos yn weddol gadarn yn gyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, efallai fod problemau penodol yn Llanbedr y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy. Ceisiaf wneud hynny, a rhoi ichi'r wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arnoch.

Cyflogau a Lwfansau'r Aelodau Members' Salaries and Allowances

Y Llywydd: A gaf i dynnu eich sylw at y ffaith fod yn rhaid i'r ddadl hon orffen o fewn yr awr er mwyn sicrhau bod y ddwy ddadl arall yn gorffen erbyn 5.30pm? Yr wyf yn apelio ar Aelodau, er cymaint eich brwdfrydedd ynglyn â'r pwnc hwn, i fod yn gryno.

The First Secretary: I propose that

The Assembly approves the National Assembly for Wales' Determination on Members' Salaries and Allowances laid in

The Presiding Officer: May I draw your attention to the fact that this debate must finish within the hour in order to ensure that the two other debates finish before 5.30pm? I appeal to Members to be concise, notwithstanding your enthusiasm about this subject.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Cynigiau fod

Y Cynulliad yn cymeradwyo Penderfyniad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar Gyflogau a Lwfansau'r Aelodau a gyflwynwyd yn y

the Table Office on Friday 9 July 1999.

Swyddfa Gyflwyno ddydd Gwener 9 Gorffennaf 1999.

Ceisiaf fod yn fyr wrth agor.

I will try to be brief in my opening.

This should be a straightforward matter. Rather than anticipate Members' views, I shall give a brief introduction with some explanation of why the determination is necessary. I shall respond at the end if there are detailed points that people want to raise.

Dylai hyn fod yn fater digon syml. Yn hytrach na rhagweld barn yr Aelodau, rhoddaf gyflwyniad cryno gyda rhywfaint o esboniad ynglyn â pham fod angen y penderfyniad hwn. Rhoddaf fy ymateb ar y diwedd os bydd pobl am godi pwyntiau manwl.

The determination contains a considerable amount of detail. Anyone who has held a senior management position in the public or private sector, or has been involved in the trade union movement, will find most of them familiar. It has been acknowledged by The Western Mail and others as a reasonable and necessary package. The level of the proposed allowances is reasonable and fair.

Mae'r penderfyniad yn cynnwys nifer fawr o fanylion. Mae unrhyw un sydd wedi bod mewn swydd rheoli uwch yn y sector cyhoeddus neu breifat, neu sydd wedi bod yn ymwneud â mudiad yr undebau llafur, yn weddol gyfarwydd â hwy. Mae'r Western Mail ac eraill wedi cydnabod bod y pecyn hwn yn un rhesymol ac angenrheidiol. Mae lefel y lwfansau a gynigir yn rhesymol ac yn deg.

I shall explain the background. The Government asked the Senior Salaries Review Body to recommend salary levels and allowances for members of all three devolved bodies. It then decided to implement the report in full and without change. It is not perfect. The SSRB appears to have based its decisions on the comparative legislative powers of the three bodies, rather than the job that a Member has to undertake. Perhaps that is understandable as it is difficult to measure a job that does not yet exist and none of the three Assemblies were in place when the decisions were made.

Esboniaf y cefndir. Gofynnodd y Llywodraeth i'r Corff Adolygu Cyflogau Uwch argymhell lefelau cyflog a lwfansau ar gyfer aelodau'r tri chorff datganoledig. Yna, penderfynodd weithredu'r adroddiad yn llawn a heb ei newid. Nid yw'n berffaith. Ymddengys fod yr SSRB wedi seilio'i benderfyniadau ar bwerau deddfwriaethol cymharol y tri chorff, yn hytrach na'r gwaith y mae'n rhaid i Aelod ei wneud. Efallai fod hynny'n ddealladwy gan ei bod hi'n anodd mesur swydd nad yw'n bod eto ac nid oedd yr un o'r tri Chynulliad ar waith pan wnaethpwyd y penderfyniadau.

2:39 p.m.

The majority of roles were clear but one that was not was the role of Deputy Presiding Officer, for which the SSRB recommended a daily rate. That role is now clear because of decisions the Assembly has taken. The opportunity has been taken to clarify the level of remuneration for the leader of the largest group outside the Cabinet, where the office is defined in Standing Orders but the level of remuneration is not. It may help if I give some examples of why this is needed. Allowances for staff and their salaries are set at a

Yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r swyddogaethau'n glir ond un nad oedd yn glir oedd swyddogaeth y Dirprwy Lywydd ac argymhellodd yr SSRB gyfradd ddyddiol ar gyfer honno. Erbyn, hyn, oherwydd y penderfyniadau a wnaethpwyd gan y Cynulliad, mae'r swyddogaeth honno bellach wedi'i gwneud yn eglur. Manteisiwyd ar y cyfle i grisialu lefel y tâl ar gyfer arweinydd y grwp mwyaf y tu allan i'r Cabinet. Er bod y swyddogaeth honno wedi'i diffinio yn y Rheolau Sefydlog, ni nodir lefel y tâl. Efallai y

proportional level on the basis of the comparison between the legislatures that I mentioned. However, the Government previously accepted the recommendation of the National Assembly Advisory Group—an independent and cross-party body—that Assembly Members should be able to employ two members of staff. There was something to be reconciled and many Members pointed it out at an early stage.

I asked officials to look at the level necessary to fulfil the NAAG requirements and bring forward a recommendation to review the level of allowance and to attempt to reconcile those two points. When the body made its recommendations, it specifically left a number of issues for discussion and decision by the Assembly. The SSRB said that Assembly Members should decide some of these issues. This is our opportunity to do so and it is proper that we should. I do not think that the SSRB would either thank us or be impressed if we passed the buck back to them.

We need to ensure that allowances are pitched at a level sufficient for us to be able to carry out our duties and are fair to those involved. The original directions following the SSRB report put in place the pay and allowances that we now receive. They were intended to deal with the situation from day one. They did not provide mechanisms for salaries and allowances to keep pace with inflation. It is right that those systems—as far as possible—should be automatic rather than having to come back for our determination. They should be linked to something objective and the decisions that are taken by other bodies.

The determination that is before us today puts that link in place and will relieve us of the need to consider these issues annually. The determination proposes that the Presiding Officer should rule in any dispute relating to entitlement of allowances. It is important that

byddai'n gymorth petawn i'n rhoi ychydig o enghreifftiau i esbonio pam fod angen hyn. Gosodir y lwfansau ar gyfer staff a'u cyflogau ar lefel gyfrannol drwy gymharu'r cyrff deddfu fel y soniais i. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd y Llywodraeth eisoes wedi derbyn argymhelliad Grwp Ymgynghorol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol—corff annibynnol trawsbleidiol—y dylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad allu cyflogi dau aelod o staff. Yr oedd hyn yn golygu bod angen cysoni a thynnwyd sylw at hyn yn fuan yn y broses gan nifer o Aelodau.

Gofynnais i swyddogion ystyried pa lefel a fyddai'n angenrheidiol er mwyn cyflawni gofynion NAAG a dwyn argymhelliad gerbron i adolygu lefel y lwfans a cheisio cysoni'r ddau bwynt hynny. Pan wnaeth y corff ei argymhellion, gadawodd nifer o faterion yn fwriadol i'r Cynulliad eu trafod a phenderfynu arnynt. Dywedodd yr SSRB y dylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad benderfynu ar rai o'r materion hyn. Dyma'n cyfle ni i wneud hynny ac mae'n iawn inni wneud. Nid wyf yn credu y byddai'r SSRB yn diolch i ni nac yn falch petaem yn taflu'r baich yn ôl atynt.

Rhaid inni sicrhau bod lwfansau'n cael eu gosod ar lefel ddigonol er mwyn inni allu gwneud ein dyletswyddau ac fel eu bod yn deg i'r sawl sy'n gwneud y gwaith. Yn dilyn adroddiad yr SSRB, sefydlodd y cyfarwyddiadau gwreiddiol y tâl a'r lwfansau a dderbyniwn ar hyn o bryd. Y bwriad oedd eu bod ar gael fel y gallem weithio o'r diwrnod cyntaf. Nid oeddent yn darparu mecanweithiau fel y gallai'r cyflogau a'r lwfansau gynyddu gyda chwyddiant. Mae'n iawn i'r systemau hynny—cyn belled ag y bo modd—fod yn otomatig fel nad oes raid iddynt ddod yn ôl i ni benderfynu arnynt. Dylent fod yn gysylltiedig â rhywbeth gwrthrychol a'r penderfyniadau a wneir gan gyrff eraill.

Mae'r penderfyniad sydd ger ein bron heddiw yn creu'r cysylltiad hwnnw a bydd yn ein rhyddhau rhag gorfod ystyried y materion hyn bob blwyddyn. Mae'r penderfyniad yn cynnig y dylai'r Llywydd reoli mewn unrhyw anghydfod sy'n ymwneud â'r hawl i

there should be a transparent mechanism by which disputes can be resolved, although I hope that it would be a rarity. If the decision is conveyed with the integrity and authority of the Presiding Officer, it will ensure that decisions are graciously abided by. I am sure that this is something that will happen rather than a pious hope.

One of the problems for the SSRB was judging the demands of situations that had not happened. An initial overnight subsistence allowance was put in place to enable Members to start work after the election. There was something in place from day one. The arrangement was to restructure. It has caused difficulties for Members who have already entered into rental agreements and purchased accommodation in Cardiff. However, the SSRB recommended that Members should be eligible for an allowance to cover the costs of accommodation away from home, and that it should only be available to cover the renting or purchasing of a second home for Members who live outside an area to be determined by the Assembly. The determination defines those areas and therefore carries out the SSRB's recommendation.

The SSRB also recommended that an ill health retirement grant should be available for Members who are obliged to resign due to ill health. The determination gives effect to that recommendation.

Provision is being made for an allowance for the leaders of each registered political party so that they can establish a small support office to help in their duties as Assembly party leaders. We have not simply increased levels unthinkingly. The mileage rate, for example, is reduced from an excessive level. The comparisons made in the documentation that I made available to the party leaders led to a recommendation that is fair and sensible and deals with the needs of Members, particularly those in North Wales or who are remote from Cardiff. It is tied to the middle

lwfansau. Mae'n bwysig bod mecanwaith tryloyw ar gael ar gyfer datrys anghydfodau, er fy mod yn gobeithio mai ar adegau prin y byddai anghydfod yn codi. Petai'r penderfyniad yn cael ei gyfleu gyda dilysrwydd ac awdurdod y Llywydd, byddai hynny'n sicrhau bod y penderfyniadau'n cael eu derbyn yn raslon. Yr wyf yn siŵr mai dyma beth fydd yn digwydd ac nad dim ond gobaith gwan yw hyn.

Un o'r problemau a wynebai'r SSRB oedd bod rhaid iddynt benderfynu beth fyddai gofynion sefyllfaoedd cyn iddynt godi. Lluniwyd lwfans gynhaliaeth dros nos gychwynnol er mwyn i'r Aelodau allu dechrau gweithio ar ôl yr etholiad. Yr oedd rhywbeth ar gael o'r diwrnod cyntaf. Y trefniant oedd y byddem yn ailstrwythuro. Mae wedi achosi anawsterau i Aelodau sydd eisoes wedi llofnodi cytundebau rhentu a phrynu tai yng Nghaerdydd. Fodd bynnag, argymhelliad yr SSRB oedd y dylai Aelodau fod yn gymwys i gael lwfans i dalu costau llety oddi cartref, ac na ddylai hwnnw fod ar gael ond i dalu am rentu neu brynu ail gartref i Aelodau sy'n byw y tu allan i ardal i'w phennu gan y Cynulliad. Mae'r penderfyniad yn diffinio'r ardaloedd hynny ac felly'n dilyn argymhelliad yr SSRB.

Argymhellodd yr SSRB hefyd y dylai grant ymddeol oherwydd afiechyd fod ar gael i Aelodau sy'n gorfod ymddiswyddo oherwydd afiechyd. Mae'r penderfyniad yn rhoi'r argymhelliad hwnnw ar waith.

Gwneir darpariaeth ar gyfer lwfans i arweinyddion pob plaid wleidyddol gofrestredig er mwyn iddynt sefydlu swyddfa gefnogi fechan i'w cynorthwyo yn eu dyletswyddau fel arweinyddion pleidiau'r Cynulliad. Nid ydym wedi cynyddu'r lefelau'n ddifeddwl. Mae'r gyfradd fesul milltir, er enghraifft, wedi'i gostwng o lefel a oedd yn rhy uchel. Mae'r cymariaethau a wneir yn y dogfennau a ddangosais i arweinyddion y pleidiau wedi arwain at argymhelliad sy'n deg ac yn synhwyrllon ac sy'n ymwneud ag anghenion Aelodau, yn enwedig rhai sy'n dod

band and not the highest band of the civil service allowance that is available to our officials. The determination also deals with travel for families, Members' staff and a number of other detailed issues that need to be resolved.

I should also say that this does not seek to increase the level of Members' or office holders' salaries, except where there was not a decision in the original determination. Many people felt that Assembly Members were being rewarded more modestly than those of comparable institutions. However, it is not the salaries that we have sought to change but the allowances necessary for Members to do their job. This package of salaries and allowances is sufficient to ensure that Members have the necessary support to enable them to carry out their work effectively. I encourage Members to adopt the determination.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol dau welliant. Galwaf Rod Richards i gynnig y cyntaf a Christine Humphreys yr ail.

Rod Richards: I propose the following amendment. Delete the word 'approves' and insert 'notes', and after 1999, insert:

'and refers the draft determination to the Senior Salaries Review Body for consideration with a view to the SSRB reporting back to the Assembly with its final recommendations as soon as is reasonable.'

The First Secretary fails to realise, and failed to indicate in his speech, that the Assembly must not only act properly but be seen to act properly. I do not believe that the first decision taken by this Assembly to alter allowances—in many instances in favour of Members—is acting properly.

The First Secretary has got himself into yet another mess by trying to be too clever by half. If Oliver Hardy were here he would say:

o'r Gogledd neu sy'n bell o Gaerdydd. Mae ynghlwm wrth fand canol yn hytrach na band uchaf lwfans y gwasanaeth sifil sydd ar gael i'n swyddogion. Mae'r penderfyniad hefyd yn ymwneud â theithio ar gyfer teuluoedd, staff Aelodau a nifer o faterion manwl eraill y mae angen eu datrys.

Dylwn ddweud hefyd nad yw hyn yn ceisio cynyddu lefel cyflogau Aelodau neu ddeiliaid swyddi, ac eithrio lle na chynigiwyd ateb yn y penderfyniad gwreiddiol. Teimlai llawer o bobl fod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cael llai o gydnabyddiaeth na phobl mewn sefydliadau cymharol. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym wedi ceisio newid y cyflogau, dim ond y lwfansau sy'n angenrheidiol er mwyn i Aelodau wneud eu gwaith. Mae'r pecyn cyflogau a lwfansau'n ddigon i sicrhau bod Aelodau'n cael y gefnogaeth angenrheidiol i'w galluogi i wneud eu gwaith yn effeithiol. Anogaf yr Aelodau i fabwysiadu'r penderfyniad.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected two amendments. I call Rod Richards to propose the first and Christine Humphreys the second.

Rod Richards: Cynigiau y gwelliant a ganlyn. Dileu'r gair 'cymeradwyo' a rhoi'r gair 'nodi', ac ar ôl '1999', ychwaneger,

'ac yn cyfeirio'r penderfyniad drafft at y Corff Adolygu Cyflogau Uwch iddo ei ystyried ac yna iddo baratoi adroddiad i'w roi gerbron y Cynulliad gyda'i argymhellion terfynol cyn gynted ag sy'n rhesymol.'

Nid yw'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn sylweddoli, ac ni lwyddodd i ddweud hynny yn ei araith, fod rhaid i'r Cynulliad nid yn unig weithredu'n iawn ond cael ei weld yn gweithredu'n iawn. Ni chredaf fod y penderfyniad cyntaf a gymerwyd gan y Cynulliad hwn i newid y lwfansau—a hynny mewn sawl achos er budd yr Aelodau—yn ffordd iawn o weithredu.

Mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi'i gael ei hun mewn sefyllfa anffodus eto drwy geisio bod yn rhy glyfar. Petai Oliver Hardy yma, fe

'This is another fine mess you have got us into Alun'.

The purpose of a parachute is to help people land on their feet. In his case, the parachute did not open.

I want this issue referred back to the SSRB for several reasons. Members will be aware that there are 25 items in the proposals—25 serials. The SSRB made no recommendations at all on half of those and it did not leave them to the Assembly. For example, the SSRB did not make any recommendation regarding an additional salary for the leader of the main Opposition party. What is the point of having the SSRB to make recommendations if it fails to make them on half the issues that require them?

We also have the absurd situation—even among the recommendations—where the SSRB has recommended that the eight Cabinet Secretaries should be paid at the rate of a Minister of State. Before the Assembly, we had a Secretary of State and two junior Ministers—Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State. We now have a First Secretary who is paid the same as the Secretary of State and eight Ministers of State. That is absurd. We have more Ministers of State in Wales than in almost the rest of the Government in Westminster put together.

One of the items that has drawn the attention of the media is the adjustment in the salaries to staff components of the office cost allowance.

Carwyn Jones: You said that there are almost as many Ministers of State in the Assembly as there are in the rest of the Government put together. How many Ministers of State are there at Westminster?

Rod Richards: I did not put a figure on it. I said that there are almost as many as in the rest of Westminster put together. I am more than happy to research that. I am interested to note who the First Secretary has nominated

ddywedai: 'Dyma i ni lanestr arall, diolch i ti, Alun'.

Diben parasiwt yw helpu pobl i lanio ar eu traed. Yn ei achos ef, ni agorodd y parasiwt.

Yr wyf am gyfeirio'r mater hwn yn ôl i'r SSRB am sawl reswm. Fe wyr yr aelodau bod 25 o eitemau yn y cynigion hyn—25 cyfres. Ni wnaeth yr SSRB argymhellion o gwbl ar hanner y rheini ac ni adawodd hwy i'r Cynulliad. Er enghraifft, ni wnaeth yr SSRB argymhellion o gwbl ynghylch cyflog ychwanegol ar gyfer arweinydd y brif Wrthblaid. Beth yw'r pwynt o ofyn i'r SSRB wneud argymhellion os yw'n methu â'u gwneud ar hanner y pynciau sydd eu hangen?

Mae gennym hefyd y sefyllfa hurt—hyd yn oed ymhlith yr argymhellion a wnaethpwyd—lle mae'r SSRB wedi argymhell y dylai'r wyth Ysgrifennydd Cabinet gael tâl ar yr un gyfradd â Gweinidog Gwladol. Cyn y Cynulliad, yr oedd gennym Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a dau is-Weinidog—Is-Weinidogion Seneddol Gwladol. Bellach, mae gennym Brif Ysgrifennydd sy'n cael yr un cyflog ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ac wyth Gweinidog Gwladol. Mae hynny'n hurt. Mae gennym bron cymaint o Weinidogion Gwladol yng Nghymru ag sydd yng ngweddill y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan gyda'i gilydd.

Un o'r eitemau sydd wedi tynnu sylw'r cyfryngau yw'r addasiad i'r elfen cyflogau staff yn y lwfans costau swyddfa.

Carwyn Jones: Dywedasoich fod bron cymaint o Weinidogion Gwladol yn y Cynulliad ag sydd yng ngweddill y Llywodraeth gyda'i gilydd. Faint o Weinidogion Gwladol sydd yn San Steffan?

Rod Richards: Ni soniais am ffigwr. Dywedais fod bron cymaint ag sydd yng ngweddill San Steffan gyda'i gilydd. Yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon ymchwilio i hynny. Mae'n ddiddorol gweld pwy mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd

as his first fall guy in this debate.

wedi'i enwebu fel ei fwch dihangol cyntaf yn y ddadl hon.

2:49 p.m.

The recommendation of the SSRB on the salaries for staff component of the office cost allowance was £27,000. The First Secretary does not think that that is enough. He thinks that it should be £30,000. It is not something that he has thought about recently; he thought about it a long time ago. In fact, he thought about it before the general election because he wrote to all the Labour candidates telling them, 'Do not worry about the £27,000. As soon as you are in we will make sure that you can jack it up.' That is what has happened.

Argymhelliad yr SSRB ar gyfer yr elfen cyflogau staff o'r lwfans costau swyddfa oedd £27,000. Nid yw'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn credu bod hynny'n ddigon. Mae'n credu y dylai fod yn £30,000. Nid rhywbeth y mae newydd ddechrau meddwl amdano yw hyn. Y mae hyn wedi bod ar ei feddwl ers tro. Yn wir, meddyliodd amdano cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol oherwydd ysgrifennodd at bob ymgeisydd Llafur yn dweud wrthynt, 'Peidiwch â phoeni am y £27,000. Cyn gynted ag y byddwch i mewn, fe wnawn yn siŵr y gallwch ei godi'. Dyna beth sydd wedi digwydd.

My principal objection to rejecting the SSRB recommendation on this item and, indeed, on any other item is this: the SSRB makes pay recommendations to the Government every year across the public sector—nurses, teachers, doctors. They cannot turn around and say, 'We do not like this recommendation, we would like to vote for more money for ourselves.' The nurses and teachers have to like it or lump it and Assembly Members should like it or lump it. It is not the duty of the Secretary of State to second guess, improve or add to the SSRB's recommendations. I would like to know of any other example of the Government turning down a recommendation of the SSRB, with the possible exception of the recommendation for nurses' pay back in 1997. Instead of accepting it as recommended, the Government turned it into two stages, thereby leaving the nurses worse off. I can see that the First Secretary is dying to get to his feet.

Fy mhrif wrthwynebiad i wrthod argymhelliad yr SSRB yng nghyswllt yr eitem hon, ac yn wir yng nghyswllt unrhyw eitem arall yw hyn: mae'r SSRB yn gwneud argymhellion cyflog i'r Llywodraeth bob blwyddyn ar gyfer pob rhan o'r sector cyhoeddus—nyrsys, athrawon, meddygon. Ni allant hwy droi'n ôl a dweud, 'Nid ydym yn hoffi'r argymhelliad hwn, byddem yn hoffi pleidleisio dros gael rhagor o arian i ni'n hunain.' Rhaid i'r nyrsys a'r athrawon dderbyn y penderfyniad os ydynt yn ei hoffi ai peidio ac felly y dylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad wneud hefyd. Nid dyletswydd y Prif Ysgrifennydd yw ail-lunio, gwella neu ychwanegu at argymhellion yr SSRB. Hoffwn wybod am unrhyw enghraifft arall o'r Llywodraeth yn gwrthod argymhelliad gan yr SSRB, ac eithrio efallai'r argymhelliad ar gyfer cyflogau nyrsys yn ôl yn 1997. Yn hytrach na derbyn yr argymhelliad fel yr oedd, penderfynodd y Llywodraeth ei gyflwyno fesul dau gam, ac effaith hynny oedd bod y nyrsys yn waeth eu byd. Gallaf weld bod y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn ysu am godi ar ei draed.

The First Secretary: I was hoping that Rod might have the grace to remind the Assembly that I wrote to Labour Party members after receiving representations from other parties

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yr oeddwn yn gobeithio y byddai gan Rod y gras i atgoffa'r Cynulliad imi ysgrifennu at aelodau'r Blaid Lafur ar ôl derbyn sylwadau gan bleidiau

about the level of allowances available for paying staff. Has he expunged that from his memory?

Rod Richards: He certainly has not had any representations from me and, seeing as the Secretary of State has opened the box about representations from party leaders, I will comment on that in a moment.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Gan fod Rod yn gwrthwynebu'r codiadau mewn lwfansau staff ar egwyddor, a fydd yn gwrthod ei lwfans os bydd y Cynulliad yn penderfynu eu derbyn?

Rod Richards: Yr egwyddor yr wyf yn ei gwrthwynebu yw bod bwrdd annibynnol fel yr SSRB yn nodi'r hyn y mae'n credu sy'n iawn a theg a bod pawb arall, fel niyrsys, athrawon ac ati, yn gorfod derbyn hynny. Pam y dylai Aelodau o'r Cynulliad droi eu cefnau ar yr SSRB a dweud eu bod am gael rhagor oherwydd bod ganddynt y grym i wneud hynny?

I ateb y cwestiwn yn benodol, os derbynnir hwn, rhaid i Rhodri gofio bod yn rhaid inni gyflogi pobl yn yr un farchnad ag y mae ef yn eu cyflogi. A yw'n awgrymu y dylem ni yn y Plaid Doriaidd dalu llai i ysgrifenyddion neu ymchwilyr nag y mae Plaid Cymru? Wrth gwrs na allwn ni. Yr ydym yn yr un farchnad â chi.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae rhai ohonom eisoes wedi cyflogi staff. A yw Rod yn awgrymu ein bod yn eu cyflogi ar dâl y mae ef newydd gynabod ei fod yn rhy fach? A yw'n credu y dylem gyflogi staff ar gyflogau na fyddai ef na ninnau yn barod i'w derbyn? Pam y mae'n rhaid inni gyflogi ein staff ar gyflogau mor annigonol?

Rod Richards: Yr wyf yn barod i helpu aelodau Plaid Cymru gyda threfniadau yn eu swyddfeydd. Awgrymaf i Aelodau sy'n cael anhawster nad oes rhaid cyflogi dau berson llawn amser yr un. Gallech eu rhannu gyda rhywun arall. Yr wyf yn gwybod ei fod yn

eraill ynghylch lefel y lwfansau a oedd ar gael ar gyfer talu staff. A yw wedi dileu hynny o'i gof?

Rod Richards: Yn sicr, nid yw wedi derbyn dim sylwadau gennyf i, a chan fod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi agor y drws ar sylwadau a gafwyd gan arweinyddion y pleidiau, gwnaf innau sylwadau am hynny yn y man.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: As Rod objects to the increases in staff allowances in principle, will he refuse his allowance if the Assembly decides to pass them?

Rod Richards: The principle that I object to is that an independent board such as the SSRB says what it believes is right and fair and everyone else, such as nurses, teachers and so on, must accept that. Why should Assembly Members turn their backs on the SSRB and say that they want more because they have the power to do so?

To answer the question specifically, if this goes through, Rhodri must remember that we have to employ people in the same market as he employs them. Does he suggest that we in the Tory Party should pay our secretaries and researchers less than Plaid Cymru pays? Of course we cannot. We are in the same market as you.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Some of us have already employed staff. Does Rod suggest that we employ them on a salary that he has just accepted is too little? Does he believe that we should employ staff on salaries that neither he nor we would be prepared to accept? Why must we employ staff on such inadequate salaries?

Rod Richards: I am prepared to help Plaid Cymru members with their office arrangements. I suggest to Members who have difficulties that they do not have to employ two full-time people each. You could share them with other people. I know that it is

anodd ym Mhlaid Cymru, ond mae angen ychydig o ddychymyg.

Richard Edwards: You voted to abolish the wages councils and opposed the minimum wage. Perhaps you would care to tell us exactly how much you would like to pay your staff?

Rod Richards: I am not sure that that question is in order, Llywydd, but the arrangements that I make to pay staff who work for me are a matter for me. I decide whether I employ full-time or part-time staff and whether I employ somebody to work solely for me or to work for two or more of us. John Marek, who is a Member of Parliament, will tell you—and Dafydd Wigley and the First Secretary also know this—that it is custom and practice in the House of Commons, where I can assure you the workload is much heavier, for Members of Parliament to share a researcher or secretary.

With your permission, Llywydd, I would like to put on the Record a certain statement that may have misled the general public. It appeared in the press attributed to the First Secretary. He invited the leader of Plaid Cymru and myself to a meeting on 29 June, which was also attended by the Permanent Secretary. The First Secretary gave a schedule of proposals to the leader of Plaid Cymru and myself.

The First Secretary: That might sound as if I had left one party out. The leader of the Liberal Democrats was also invited but was chairing an Assembly Committee and was met separately to the same effect.

Rod Richards: That is correct. It is the first correct thing that the First Secretary has said all afternoon.

The First Secretary met Dafydd Wigley and myself and gave us a schedule of proposals. It was quite clear in my mind that we could

difficult for Plaid Cymru, but a little imagination is what is needed.

Richard Edwards: Fe bleidleisioch chi o blaid dileu'r cynghorau cyflogau ac yr oeddech yn gwrthwynebu'r lleiafswm cyflog. Efallai y byddech yn hoffi dweud wrthym faint yr union y byddech yn hoffi talu i'ch staff?

Rod Richards: Nid wyf yn siŵr fod y cwestiwn hwnnw'n dderbyniol yn ôl y drefn, Lywydd, ond mater i mi yw'r trefniadau sydd gennyf i dalu staff sy'n gweithio imi. Byddaf yn penderfynu a wyf yn cyflogi staff amser llawn neu staff rhan-amser ac a wyf yn cyflogi rhywun i weithio i mi'n unig neu i weithio i ddau neu fwy ohonom. Dywedai John Marek, sy'n Aelod Seneddol, wrthyh—ac mae Dafydd Wigley a'r Prif Ysgrifennydd hefyd yn gwybod hyn—ei bod hi'n arfer ac yn ddefod yn Nhy'r Cyffredin, lle gallaf eich sicrhau bod y baich gwaith yn drymach o lawer, i Aelodau Seneddol rannu ymchwilydd neu ysgrifennydd.

Gyda'ch caniatâd, Lywydd, hoffwn roi ar Gof a Chadw, ddatganiad penodol sydd efallai wedi camarwain y cyhoedd. Ymddangosodd yn y wasg ac fe'i tadogwyd ar y Prif Ysgrifennydd. Gwahoddodd arweinydd Plaid Cymru a minnau i gyfarfod ar 29 Mehefin, ac yno hefyd yr oedd yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol. Rhoddodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd restr o gynigion i arweinydd Plaid Cymru a minnau.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Efallai fod hynny'n ymddangos fel petawn i wedi gadael un blaid allan. Gwahoddwyd arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol hefyd ond yr oedd yn cadeirio un o Bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad ac fe gawsom gyfarfod ar wahân at yr un diben.

Rod Richards: Mae hynny'n gywir. Dyna'r peth cywir cyntaf y mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi'i ddweud drwy'r prynhawn.

Cyfarfu'r Prif Ysgrifennydd â Dafydd Wigley a finnau a rhoi rhestr o gynigion inni. Yr oeddwn yn eithaf clir fy meddwl na allem

not possibly come to any agreement on a schedule consisting of 25 fairly complicated serials, with changes in allowances, pay and so on, right across the spectrum, not only for the Assembly, but for Westminster, Scotland and Northern Ireland. I did not sign up for anything at that meeting. The leader of Plaid Cymru did not sign up for anything at that meeting. I left that meeting with the understanding that we would meet again to discuss the details. The leader of Plaid Cymru left that meeting understanding that he was to write to the First Secretary with his views on the proposals. There was no agreement on any item, issue or part of that schedule.

Finally, I know that the First Secretary is considering his position vis-à-vis Westminster and the Assembly. For God's sake, go.

Christine Humphreys: I propose the following amendment. Delete lines 6 and 7 of paragraph 2.1.2, being the provision for additional salary payment to the leader of the largest party not represented in the Cabinet and insert paragraph 2.1.2a:

'There should be no provision for an additional salary which validates a de facto role of 'Leader of the Opposition', since this would simply replicate the Westminster Parliamentary model whilst taking no account of the greater plurality afforded by the four-Party system now operating in Wales.'

The amendment, although specific, raises a much broader issue. How is the Assembly shaping up? What style of politics is it producing? It is apparent that the Assembly is unlike the House of Commons. Indeed, that is how it was intended to be and that is what encouraged many of us to stand for election here. Above all, because of the voting system that brought us here, we reflect almost exactly the opinions of the people of Wales. The Assembly does not take the simplistic view that there are only two sides to every argument, that there are only two opinions on

ddod i gytundeb o gwbl ar restr a oedd yn cynnwys 25 o gyfresi gweddol gymhleth, gan gynnwys newid lwfansau, cyflogau, ac yn y blaen, ar draws y sbectwm, nid yn unig ar gyfer y Cynulliad, ond ar gyfer San Steffan, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Ni lofnodais ddim byd yn y cyfarfod. Ni lofnododd arweinydd Plaid Cymru ddim byd yn y cyfarfod. Gadewais y cyfarfod hwnnw gan ddeall y byddem yn cyfarfod eto i drafod y manylion. Gadawodd arweinydd Plaid Cymru'r cyfarfod hwnnw gan deall ei fod i ysgrifennu at y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn mynegi ei farn ynghylch y cynigion. Ni chafwyd cytundeb ar unrhyw eitem, unrhyw fater nac unrhyw ran o'r rhestr honno.

Yn olaf, gwn fod y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn ystyried ei sefyllfa gyda golwg ar San Steffan a'r Cynulliad. Er mwyn Duw, ewch.

Christine Humphreys: Cynigiau y gwelliant a ganlyn. Dileu llinellau 6 a 7 o baragraff 2.1.2 sef darparu cyflog ychwanegol i Arweinydd y Blaid fwyaf nad yw'n cael ei chynrychioli yn y Cabinet a rhoi yn eu lle paragraff 2.1.2a:

'Ni ddylai fod darpariaeth ar gyfer talu cyflog ychwanegol sy'n dilysu rôl de facto 'Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid' gan y byddai hynny ond yn atgynhyrchu model seneddol San Steffan heb gymryd i ystyriaeth y sefyllfa luosog a geir yn awr yng Nghymru gyda'r system pedair Plaid.'

Er ei fod yn benodol, mae'r gwelliant yn codi mater ehangach o lawer. Sut mae'r Cynulliad yn datblygu? Pa fath o wleidyddiaeth a gynhyrchir yma? Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r Cynulliad yn debyg i Dy'r Cyffredin. Yn wir, dyna oedd y bwriad, a dyna pam fod llawer ohonom wedi cael ein hysgogi i sefyll etholiad i ddod yma. Yn bennaf oll, oherwydd y drefn bleidleisio a ddaeth â ni yma, yr ydym yn adlewyrchu bron yn berffaith farn pobl Cymru. Nid yw'r Cynulliad yn arddel y farn orsyml mai dim ond dwy ochr sydd i bob dadl, mai dim ond dwy farn sydd ar bob pwnc ac y

every subject and that debate should be based on a duel between two swordsmen. There are four parties here, four points of view.

Each party has demonstrated that it has a role to play. Labour, as the governing party is doing the business but is offering very little new leadership or vision. It puts down bland motions but uses warm words. Labour seems to have lowered its sights and lost its ambition for Wales. Its strategy is to take one day at a time and hope it can survive for four years. By contrast, the Tories are never so dull—they provide the Assembly entertainment—they are free to oppose everything, even measures that they introduced when they were in Government. In a word, the Tories are negative.

2:59 p.m.

Beth am Blaid Cymru? Mae'n ddirgelwch i mi. Nid yw'n glir beth y mae Plaid Cymru yn ei wneud. Mae Aelodau Plaid Cymru yn ymddangos fel nad oes ganddynt unrhyw ddiddordeb mewn gwneud penderfyniadau. Nid ydynt wedi dangos llawer o awydd i symud yr agenda ymlaen hyd yn hyn. Byddech yn disgwyl y byddai gan Blaid Cymru rywbeth i'w ddangos inni ynglyn â gwneud i'r Cynulliad weithio. Ond yr unig beth sydd i'w weld yw model o wleidyddiaeth a ddysgwyd yn San Steffan.

Plaid Cymru Assembly Members seem quite happy for Committees to meet in private because that is what they do in Westminster. They are prepared to deny themselves and other backbenchers the right to influence policy because they do not like short debates—they are not like the Adjournment debates in Westminster. Plaid Cymru want a leader of the Opposition because that is what Westminster has.

Yn hytrach na Phlaid Cymru—the party of

dylai dadl fod yn seiliedig ar ornest rhwng dau gleddyfwr. Mae pedair plaid yma, Pedwar safbwynt.

Mae pob plaid wedi dangos fod ganddi swyddogaeth. Mae'r Blaid Lafur, fel plaid sy'n llywodraethu'n cyflawni'r busnes ond yn cynnig ychydig iawn o ran arweiniad neu weledigaeth newydd. Mae'n cyflwyno cynigion dienaidd wedi'u lapio mewn geiriau cynnes. Ymddengys fod y Blaid Lafur wedi gostwng ei golygon a cholli ei huchelgais ar gyfer Cymru. Ei strategaeth yw wynebu un dydd ar y tro a gobeithio y gall oroesi am bedair blynedd. Yn groes i hynny, nid yw'r Torïaid byth yn ddiflas—nhw sy'n darparu'r adloniant yn y Cynulliad—maent yn rhydd i wrthwynebu popeth, hyd yn oed fesurau a gyflwynwyd ganddynt pan oeddent yn llywodraethu. Mewn gair, mae'r Torïaid yn negyddol.

What about Plaid Cymru? It is a mystery to me. It is not clear what it is doing. Plaid Cymru Members do not seem to be interested in making decisions. Thus far, they have not shown much desire to move the agenda forward. You would expect Plaid Cymru have something to show us about making the Assembly work. All we can see is a model of politics learnt at Westminster.

Ymddengys fod Aelodau Plaid Cymru'r Cynulliad yn hapus i'r Pwyllgorau gyfarfod y tu ôl i ddrysau caeedig gan mai dyna beth maent yn ei wneud yn San Steffan. Maent yn barod i wadu'r hawl iddynt hwy eu hunain a meincwyr cefn eraill ddylanwadu ar bolisi oherwydd nid ydynt yn hoffi dadleuon byr—nid ydynt fel y dadleuon Gohiriedig yn San Steffan. Mae Plaid Cymru'n dymuno cael arweinydd yr Wrthblaid am mai dyna beth sydd gan San Steffan.

Rather than Plaid Cymru—the party of

Wales—fe welwn enedigaeth Plaid San Steffan—the party of Westminster.

Cynog Dafis: A oes gan y siaradwr wrthwynebiad i unrhyw un o gyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor y mae hi'n aelod ohono ac yr wyf yn Gadeirydd arno? Os oes, nid yw hi wedi mynegi unrhyw anfodlonrwydd ynghylch unrhyw un ohonynt.

Christine Humphreys: Yr oeddwn i wedi disgwyl y gallai unrhyw un fynychu'r cyfarfodydd hynny. Nid oeddwn yn deall eu bod yn breifat.

Cynog Dafis: Nid yw'r ateb hwnnw'n ddigon da. Mae'r Aelod yn gwybod cystal â minnau ein bod wedi cael cyfarfod briffio mewnol, ac yr oedd yn hollol amlwg nad oedd y cyhoedd yn bresennol ac nad oedd yn gyfarfod cyhoeddus. A yw hi'n anfodlon ynghylch y ffaith bod y cyfarfodydd hynny wedi cael eu cynnal? Pe bai hi, fe ddylai hi fod wedi dweud hynny wrth y Cadeirydd.

Christine Humphreys: Ni ddigwyddodd unrhyw beth yn y cyfarfod hwnnw na fyddwn eisïau i'r cyhoedd ei glywed.

Os ydych chi eisïau i mi wneud cynnig i beidio â chyfarfod yn breifat o hyn ymlaen, byddwn yn fodlon gwneud hynny.

Does Plaid Cymru—undeniably the second largest party in the Assembly—deserve to be called an official Opposition? Does it question, challenge or hold the Government to account? If it does not, there can be no special salary for its leader. Let us look at Plaid Cymru's record.

Plaid Cymru tabled a motion rightly criticising Labour on the introduction of performance related pay for teachers. However, Labour tabled an amendment to water it down and Plaid Cymru backed off. Take a look at the so-called state of the nation debate. It did not analyse the state of Wales or offer any vision for the future state. Plaid Cymru offered no alternative and hardly any criticism. Take the

Wales—we are seeing the birth of Plaid San Steffan—the party of Westminster.

Cynog Dafis: Does the speaker have any objection to any of the meetings of the Committee of which she is a Member and I am Chairman? If she does, she has not expressed her dissatisfaction during any of them.

Christine Humphreys: I expected that anyone would be able to attend those meetings. I did not understand that they were private.

Cynog Dafis: That answer is not good enough. The Member knows as well as I do that we have had an internal briefing meeting. It was obvious that the public was not present and that it was not a public meeting. Is she unhappy that these meetings were held? If so, she should have told the Chairman.

Christine Humphreys: Nothing happened in that meeting that I would not want the public to hear.

If you want me to propose that we do not meet in private from now on, I am willing to do so.

A yw Plaid Cymru—ac ni allwn wadu mai hi yw ail blaid fwyaf y Cynulliad—yn haeddu cael ei galw'n Wrthblaid swyddogol? A yw'n cwestiynu, yn herio neu'n gofyn i'r Llywodraeth gyfiawnhau ei gweithredoedd? Os nad yw, ni ellir talu cyflog arbennig i'w harweinydd. Gadewch inni edrych ar record Plaid Cymru.

Cyflwynodd Plaid Cymru gynnig a oedd yn ddigon teg yn beirniadu'r Blaid Lafur am gyflwyno cyflog ar sail perfformiad i athrawon. Fodd bynnag, cyflwynodd y Blaid Lafur welliant i'w lastwreiddio a chymerodd Plaid Cymru gam yn ôl. Edrychwch ar yr hyn a alwyd yn ddadl cyflwr y wlad. Nid oedd yn dadansoddi cyflwr Cymru nac yn cynnig unrhyw weledigaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol. Ni

social exclusion debate, a critical issue for us in Wales. Faced with a motion with which no one could disagree, Plaid again offered no alternative and only the mildest of admonishments. It is Plaid Cymru's policy to abolish charges for eye tests, but, when given the opportunity to vote for their abolition, its Members abstained. Yesterday, we discussed a motion that took account of Plaid Cymru's views on the nature of short debates. Its wording was similar to that of a statement of opinion that Plaid Cymru Members had signed on the need for additional money to match European structural funds. Plaid Cymru Assembly Members abstained again.

Dafydd Wigley might fancy the title 'leader of the Opposition'. It seems it is his ambition to be the Assembly's answer to William Hague.

Rhaid i ni feddwl am enw newydd i arweinydd Plaid Cymru—beth am Dafydd ab Stain y Cynulliad?

The evidence shows that the Assembly is providing a new type of politics—four-party politics. Each party has a role to play and something to say. There are times when two or three parties may agree on an issue. There are times when opposition comes from only one of the three non-Labour parties. Members from all parties have a contribution to make. We are all represented on all the Committees. We have a chance to speak up in every debate.

We feel it is wrong in principle, to create a special role for the leader of the second largest party, whoever that person is. There is no such role. The salary is not the point. Dafydd Wigley accepts this. He says that he will not accept the salary until after the next election. He does not want to accept it, the Tories do not want him to have it, the Liberal Democrats do not accept the premise on which it is based, so why should we vote for it? We should not, so please support us.

chynigiodd Plaid Cymru ddim dewis arall a phrin ddim beirniadaeth. Cymerwch y ddadl ar allgáu cymdeithasol, mater holl bwysig i ni yng Nghymru. Gan wynebu cynnig nad oedd neb yn gallu anghytuno ag ef, unwaith eto, ni chynigiodd y Blaid ddim dewis arall, dim ond rhoi'r cerydd gwanaf posibl. Polisi Plaid Cymru yw dileu taliadau ar gyfer profion llygaid, ond pan gododd cyfle iddynt bleidleisio o blaid eu dileu, ataliodd ei Haelodau eu pleidlais. Ddoe, trafodwyd cynnig a oedd yn ystyried barn Plaid Cymru am natur dadleuon byr. Yr oedd y geiriad yn debyg i ddatganiad barn a lofnodwyd gan Aelodau Plaid Cymru ar y ffaith fod angen arian cyfatebol ychwanegol ar gyfer sicrhau cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop. Ataliodd Aelodau Plaid Cymru'r Cynulliad eu pleidlais unwaith eto.

Efallai y byddai Dafydd Wigley'n hoffi cael ei alw'n 'arweinydd yr Wrthblaid'. Ymddengys mai ei uchelgais yw dynwared William Hague yn y Cynulliad.

We must think of a new name for the leader of Plaid Cymru—what about Dafydd ab Stain of the Assembly?

Dengys y dystiolaeth fod y Cynulliad yn darparu math newydd o wleidyddiaeth—gwleidyddiaeth pedair plaid. Mae gan bob plaid swyddogaeth a rhywbeth i'w ddweud. Ar adegau, bydd dwy neu dair plaid efallai'n cytuno ar ryw fater. Dro arall, daw'r gwrthwynebiad dim ond gan un o'r tair plaid leiafrifol. Mae gan aelodau pob plaid gyfraniad i'w wneud. Mae gennym oll gynrychiolaeth ar bob Pwyllgor. Mae gennym gyfle i siarad ym mhob dadl.

Teimlwn ei bod yn anghywir mewn egwyddor inni greu swyddogaeth arbennig i arweinydd yr ail blaid fwyaf, pwy bynnag y bo. Nid yw swyddogaeth o'r fath yn bod. Nid y cyflog sy'n bwysig. Mae Dafydd Wigley'n derbyn hyn. Mae'n dweud nad yw'n barod i dderbyn y cyflog tan ar ôl yr etholiad nesaf. Nid yw am ei dderbyn, nid yw'r Torïaid am iddo'i gael, nid yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn derbyn y ddadl y seiliwyd hyn arni, felly, pam y dylem bleidleisio drosto? Ni ddylem wneud

hynny, felly cefnogwch ni os gwelwch yn dda.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydym yn gwybod pam mai'r blaid Ryddfrydol yw'r pedwaredd blaid Cymru. Yr ydym wedi sylweddoli mai'r unig beth y maent yn gallu ei wneud yw cwyno, cwyno, cwyno a chyflawni dim.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We know why the Liberal Democrats are the fourth party in Wales. We have realised that the only thing they can do is complain, complain, complain and achieve nothing.

Yr oedd araith Christine yn ddiddorol oherwydd yr oedd trafodaeth eang ar gyflog i brif arweinydd yr Wrthblaid cyn yr etholiad. Ni chlywsom air gan y Blaid Ryddfrydol ynglyn â'i gwrthwynebiad bryd hynny. Pam? Oherwydd yr oedd Aelodau'r Blaid Ryddfrydol yn disgwyl mai eu plaid hwy fyddai brif Wrthblaid y Cynulliad. Fe welodd ein hetholwyr drwy'r gêm wag honno a phenderfynasant mai Plaid Cymru oedd i fod yn brif Wrthblaid y Cynulliad. Yn anffodus, nid yw'r Rhyddfrydwyr wedi gallu derbyn canlyniad yr etholiad. Mae eu gwelliant bach pitw yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith mai nhw yw pedwaredd blaid Cymru. Yn ôl eu perfformiad yn y Cynulliad, byddant yn parhau i fod yn bedwaredd blaid Cymru.

Christine's speech was interesting because there was a wide discussion about the leader of the Opposition's salary before the election. We did not hear a word from the Liberals about their objection at the time. Why? Because they were expecting to be the main Opposition party of the Assembly. Our electors saw through that empty game and decided that Plaid Cymru was to be the main Opposition party in the Assembly. Unfortunately, the Liberals have not been able to accept the election results. Their paltry little amendment reflects the fact that they are the fourth party of Wales. According to their performance in the Assembly, they will continue to be the fourth party of Wales.

Cyfeirïaf at rai o sylwadau Rod Richards. Mae ganddo berfffaith hawl i gynnig ei welliant. Mae hawl ganddo hefyd i ofyn i'w grwp gefnogi ei welliant. Ar 10 Gorffennaf 1996, cafwyd pleidlais yn Nhy'r Cyffredin i godi cyflog Aelodau Seneddol. Un o'r Aelodau a bleidleisiodd o blaid hynny oedd Mr Rod Richards.

I refer to some of Rod Richards's comments. He has every right to propose his amendment. He also has a right to ask his group to support his amendment. On 10 July 1996 there was a vote in the House of Commons on increasing the salary of Members of Parliament. One Member who voted in favour of that was Mr Rod Richards.

3:09 p.m.

Rod Richards: Nid yw dy gof yn dda iawn ar y mater hwn. Yr oeddwn yn Nhy'r Cyffredin yn 1996 a chofiaf wrando ar y ddadl honno. Ond ni phleidleisiais o blaid codi cyflogau Aelodau Seneddol.

Rod Richards: Your memory fails you on this matter. I was in the House of Commons in 1996 and I remember that debate. But I did not vote in favour of increasing the salaries of Members of Parliament.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Fe edrychwn ar y cofnod i gael gweld. Cyfeiriodd Rod at y pecyn cyfan. Derbyniaf y pwynt nad San Steffan yw'r fan hon ond mae'n bwysig inni roi'r pecyn hwn yn ei gyd-destun. Fe gyfeirïaf felly at William Hague sydd yn derbyn cyflog o

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We shall look to the record for that. Rod referred to the whole package. I accept the point that this is not Westminster but it is important to put this package in its context. I refer therefore to William Hague who receives a salary of

£47,000 fel AS ac yn cael ychwanegiad o £56,313 fel arweinydd yr Wrthblaid—cyfanswm o £101,600. Yn ychwanegol at hynny, mae'r blaidd Doriaidd yn cael £3 miliwn fel y brif Wrthblaid. Ystyriwch hynny yng nghyd-destun y lwfansau yr ydym ni'n eu hystyried yn briodol ar gyfer Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

Byddwn wedi derbyn rhagor ar egwyddor dadl Rod Richards pe bai wedi protestio yn erbyn y pecyn a dderbyniodd ei blaidd yn Nhy'r Cyffredin. A yw'n dweud bod William Hague o'r un gwerth â thri Aelod o'r Cynulliad hwn gan ei fod yn cael tair gwaith cymaint o gyflog?

Rod Richards: Mae William Hague yn werth holl aelodau Plaid Cymru a'r Blaidd Lafur gyda'i gilydd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae hwn yn ymddangos yn gynnig cyfansawdd sy'n delio â'r holl faterion yn ymwneud â chyflogau a lwfansau Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Mae angen pwysleisio nad trafod codiad cyflog i Aelodau yr ydym ond trafod codi'r lwfansau o £27,000 i £30,000 er mwyn cyflogi dau aelod o staff—llawn neu ran amser. Mae'n golygu cyflog dau aelod o staff. Dyma a gytunwyd ac a argymhellwyd gan y pwyllgor ymgynghorol cyn etholiad y Cynulliad.

Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llawn â'r bwriad i wirio hyd at 25 y cant o'r lwfans cyflogau a'r lwfans swyddfa. Mae'n bwysig rhoi hyblygrwydd i Aelodau symud o un i'r llall yn dibynnu ar anghenion eu swyddfeydd. Gwn fod Aelodau ar draws Cymru wedi cael problem i rentu swyddfeydd ac yn aml mae'r rhent yn uwch mewn rhai ardaloedd o'i gymharu ag ardaloedd eraill. Dyna bwysigrwydd yr hyblygrwydd.

Gwerthfawrogi'r y lwfans ar gyfer Aelodau gan y meinciau cefn beth bynnag oherwydd gwelant ei bod yn angenrheidiol talu cyflog teg i staff. Rhaid ailadrodd mai ar gyfer cyflogi staff y mae'r lwfans ac nad oes ceiniog yn mynd i bocedi Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

Wrth ystyried costau teithio, mae'r Cynulliad

£47,000 as an MP and an additional £56,313 as leader of the Opposition—a total of £101,600. In addition to this, the Tory party receives £3 million as the main Opposition party. Consider this in the context of the allowances that we consider appropriate for Assembly Members

I would have accepted more of the principle of Rod Richards's argument had he protested against the package that his party received in the House of Commons. Is he saying that William Hague has the same value as three Assembly Members, as he receives three times as much salary?

Rod Richards: William Hague is worth all Plaid Cymru and Labour Members put together.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: This appears to be a composite proposal dealing with all matters concerning Assembly members' salaries and allowances. It should be emphasised that we are not discussing a salary increase for Members but an increase in allowances from £27,000 to £30,000 in order to employ two members of staff—full or part time. It means the salary of two members of staff. This was agreed and recommended by the advisory committee before the Assembly election.

I completely agree with the intention to vire up to 25 per cent of the salary allowance and office allowance. It is important that the Members have the flexibility to move from one to the other depending on their offices' needs. I know that Members all over Wales have had a problem in renting offices and the rent is often higher in some areas than in others. This is why the flexibility is important.

The allowance for Members is appreciated by backbenchers because they recognise the need to pay their staff a fair salary. We must repeat that this allowance is for staff salaries and that not a penny goes to Assembly Members' pockets.

As far as travelling costs are concerned, the

yn dangos awydd i ostwng costau teithio â char, a dylai Aelodau ddefnyddio trafndiaeth gyhoeddus os yn bosibl.

Assembly shows a desire to lower the cost of travelling by car, and Members should use public transport when possible.

Peter Black: Would Ieuan accept that the travelling costs need to be reviewed further to take account of the Assembly's commitment to sustainable development, so that we reward those Members who have smaller engine vehicles and penalise those with larger vehicles? Does he support such a review by the House Committee for the future?

Peter Black: A fyddai Ieuan yn derbyn bod angen adolygu'r costau teithio ymhellach i ystyried ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i ddatblygu cynladwy fel ein bod ni'n gwobrwyo'r Aelodau hynny sydd â pheiriant llai yn eu ceir ac yn cosbi'r rhai â cherbydau mwy? A fyddai'n cefnogi adolygiad o'r fath gan Bwyllgor y Ty yn y dyfodol?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That point was taken into account when agreeing our flat rate, which is substantially lower. I remember Westminster MPs with larger cars getting over 70p a mile and those with smaller cars receiving 45p a mile. We may need to return to this but the balance is currently right and we recognise that we should reward those who travel by public transport. But we are all aware that public transport is poor in Wales and its improvement must be a priority.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ystyriwyd y pwynt hwnnw wrth gytuno ar y gyfradd sylfaenol, sy'n sylweddol is. Cofiaf ASau San Steffan gyda cheir mwy'n cael dros 70c y filltir a'r rhai â. Cheir llai yn derbyn 45c y filltir. Efallai y bydd rhaid inni ddychwelyd at hyn ond mae'r cydbwysedd yn iawn ar hyn o bryd ac yr ydym yn cydnabod y dylem wobrwyo'r rhai sy'n teithio ar gludiant cyhoeddus. Ond, yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod pa mor wael yw cludiant cyhoeddus yng Nghymru a bod rhaid inni ystyried gwella'r cludiant hwnnw'n flaenoriaeth.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r lwfans ar gyfer yr Aelodau sydd yn aros yng Nghaerdydd—hyd at £10,000 y flwyddyn sydd i'w ddefnyddio i dalu am westy neu i rentu llety. Mae'n elfen bwysig sy'n cydnabod y ffaith fod Aelodau sy'n byw tu hwnt i hen siroedd Morgannwg a Gwent yn gorfod talu i aros oddi cartref—cost sy'n gallu bod yn sylweddol.

I welcome the allowance given to Members who stay in Cardiff—up to £10,000 a year to be used to pay for hotel or rented accommodation. It is an important factor that recognises the fact that Members who live beyond the former counties of Glamorgan and Gwent and have to pay to stay away from home—the cost can be substantial.

Croesawaf yr hawl a roddwyd i deuluoedd Aelodau gael tocynnau i deithio i'r Cynulliad. Mae hyn yn gwerthfawrogi'r pwysau ar deuluoedd Aelodau sydd yn byw ac yn gweithio ymhell o'u cartrefi. Croesawaf y gydnabyddiaeth hon ac fe'i croesawaf hefyd ar gyfer staff yr Aelodau.

I welcome the right given to the families of Members to have passes to travel to the Assembly. This recognises the pressures on the families of Members who live and work far from home. I welcome such recognition and I also welcome it on behalf of Members' staff.

Yr wyf am dderbyn her Christine a dweud fy mod yn credu bod cyflog arweinydd y brif Wrthblaid yn haeddiannol ac y dylid ei gydnabod o fewn y Cynulliad. Mae cyfrifoldeb arbennig ar arweinydd y brif Wrthblaid. Gall Christine wneud pwyntiau gwleidyddol—pwyntiau oedd braidd yn siêp ar

I accept Christine's challenge and say that I believe that the leader of the main Opposition party receives a deserved salary and it should be recognised by the Assembly. The leader of the main Opposition party has specific responsibilities. Christine can make political points—some of which were rather cheap—

adegau—ond mae pwysau sylweddol ar unrhyw un sydd yn y swydd honno. Rhaid inni dderbyn bod angen i'r person hwnnw gael cyflog sy'n adlewyrchu'r cyfrifoldeb sydd ar ei ysgwyddau ef neu hi. Nid ar gyfer aelod o Blaid Cymru y mae hyn o gwbl ond ar gyfer y person sy'n cael ei weld fel prif arweinydd yr Wrthblaid.

Jocelyn Davies: I am glad that you have made that point. A few weeks ago we all voted to adopt the Standing Orders that refer to this point and to point 3 (2), which state that the leader of the largest Opposition party should and could have a larger salary. Do you remember the Liberals objecting to that then and do you not think it a bit rich of them to object to it now?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That is a good point. All Assembly Members have to recall the votes they have cast, not in a selective version as we heard from Christine, but in a complete version, so that we can judge people on their records.

Jenny Randerson: I draw your attention to the important difference between the words 'should' and 'could'

3:19 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: The only word I disagree with is 'significant' because the electorate delivered an important verdict. We have all always accepted that the Assembly is an inclusive body. We have never suggested that it should be otherwise. Despite what Christine Humphreys said, we have endeavoured throughout the proceedings of this Assembly to be inclusive in our approach. We have not opposed for the sake of opposing, we have been swayed and sought to amend and our record will stand the test.

The First Secretary: I would be grateful if we could keep the phraseology the same all

but there are substantial pressures on any person who fulfils that role. We must accept that that person must be recognised by a salary that reflects the responsibility on his or her shoulders. This is not for a member of Plaid Cymru but for the person recognised as the leader of the main Opposition party.

Jocelyn Davies: Yr wyf yn falch ichi wneud y pwynt hwnnw. Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, pleidleisiodd pawb o blaid mabwysiadu'r Rheolau Sefydlog sy'n cyfeirio at y pwynt hwn ac at bwynt 3(2) sy'n nodi y dylai ac y gallai arweinydd yr Wrthblaid fwyaf gael cyflog mwy. A ydych chi'n cofio'r Rhyddfrydwyr yn gwrthwynebu hynny bryd hynny ac onid ydych chi'n meddwl bod ganddynt dipyn o wyneb gwrthwynebu hyn yn awr?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pwynt da. Rhaid i bob Aelod o'r Cynulliad gofio'r pleidleisiau y maent wedi'u bwrw, nid dethol a dewis ohonynt fel y gwnaeth Christine, ond yn eu cyflawnder, fel y gallwn farnu pobl ar sail eu record.

Jenny Randerson: Tynnaf eich sylw at y gwahaniaeth pwysig rhwng y geiriau 'dylai' a 'gallai'

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr unig air yr anghytunaf ag ef yw 'sylweddol' oherwydd bod yr etholwyr wedi rhoi dedfryd bwysig inni. Mae pawb wedi derbyn o'r dechrau bod y Cynulliad yn gorff cynhwysol. Nid ydym erioed wedi awgrymu y dylai fod fel arall. Er gwaetha'r hyn a ddywedodd Christine Humphreys, yr ydym wedi ymdrechu drwy gydol trafodion y Cynulliad hwn i fod yn gynhwysol ein hagwedd. Nid ydym wedi gwrthwynebu er mwyn gwrthwynebu, cawsom ein perswadio ac yr ydym wedi ceisio cyflwyno gwelliannau a bydd ein record yn sefyll drosto'i hun.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Byddwn yn ddiolchgar petaem yn gallu bod yn gyson gyda'r eirfa a

the time. Standing Orders identify the role of leader of the largest party not represented in the Cabinet; not of leader of the Opposition.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That is a fair point. I briefly draw my remarks to a close. We hope to avoid this silly, semantic argument about our allowances and salaries. Before the election, there was an understanding between the parties of the way we should approach these issues. This package broadly represents the consensus there was among the parties before the election. All parties in the Assembly should now recognise that this package goes a long way towards representing that consensus view. We should now put the matter behind us. We can resolve this issue today and I hope that the Assembly will unanimously accept the recommendations of this motion.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call the First Secretary to reply to the debate, I remind Members that I have to close this debate at 3.30 in order to allow time for the two minority party debates. I have received a notification that there is an intention to challenge my announcement, which I have not yet made, under Standing Order 6.20. Therefore, this will take six minutes out of our debate.

The First Secretary: Rod Richards's contribution was a disgrace. It was childish and pathetic, short on principle and long on rhetoric. He says he is not working hard here but I think that most Members of the Assembly would agree that there is a massive amount of work for us to do to be creative in making this Assembly a success for the people of Wales. We are not short of things to do. For those of us who can make a comparison with Westminster and with ministerial office, the demands of the Assembly are different, not greater or less. To a great extent it depends on us. If the Members of this Assembly put their hearts and souls into making it a success, it will be a success and because the majority of Members of this Assembly are doing that, it is

ddefnyddir. Mae'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn nodi mai arweinydd y blaidd fwyaf nad yw'n cael ei chynrychioli yn y Cabinet yw'r swydd, nid arweinydd yr Wrthblaid.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pwynt teg. Dymunaf dynnu fy sylwadau i ben yn gryno. Gobeithiwn allu osgoi'r ddadl wirion, semantig hon am ein lwfansau a'n cyflogau. Cyn yr etholiad, yr oedd dealltwriaeth rhwng y pleidiau ynghylch sut y dylem fynd at y materion hyn. Mae'r pecyn yn cynrychioli'n fras y consensws a oedd ymhlith y pleidiau cyn yr etholiad. Dylai pob plaid yn y Cynulliad bellach gydnabod bod y pecyn hwn yn mynd ymhell tuag at gynrychioli'r farn gonsensws honno. Dylem bellach roi'r mater hwn y tu ôl inni. Gallwn ddatrys hyn heddiw a gobeithiaf y bydd y Cynulliad yn derbyn yn unfrydol argymhellion y cynnig hwn.

Y Llywydd: Cyn imi alw'r Prif Ysgrifennydd i ymateb i'r ddadl, atgoffaf yr Aelodau bod rhaid imi gau'r ddadl hon am 3.30 er mwyn rhoi amser i'r ddwy ddadl plaid leiafrifol. Cefais rybudd bod bwriad i herio fy nghyhoeddiad, cyhoeddiad nad wyf wedi'i wneud eto, dan Orchymyn Sefydlog 6.20. Felly, bydd hyn yn dwyn chwe munud o amser ein dadl.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yr oedd cyfraniad Rod Richards yn gywilyddus. Yr oedd yn blentynnaidd ac yn bathetig, yn brin o egwyddor ac yn gyforiog o rethreg. Mae'n dweud nad yw'n gweithio'n galed yma, ond credaf y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cytuno bod tomen o waith inni ei wneud er mwyn bod yn greadigol a sicrhau bod y Cynulliad hwn yn llwyddiant i bobl Cymru. Nid oes prinder pethau inni eu gwneud. I'r rhai ohonom sy'n medru cymharu gyda San Steffan a swydd weinidogol, mae galwadau'r Cynulliad yn wahanol, nid yn fwy nac yn llai. I raddau helaeth, mae'n dibynnu arnom ni. Os yw Aelodau'r Cynulliad hwn yn gweithio â'u deg ewin i sicrhau ei lwyddiant, yna, fe fydd yn llwyddo ac am fod mwyafrif Aelodau'r Cynulliad hwn yn gwneud hynny,

being seen outside as a success and why it will achieve things for the people of Wales.

I am sorry but I think we know what Rod Richards's speech meant. He will jump for a cheap headline, take the cash and wriggle when challenged on his own intentions.

Employing two people full time was not my idea but a recommendation of the National Assembly Advisory Group, which was cross party and sought, through a consensual approach, to make recommendations on how Assembly Members could do their job properly. As Rod has sought to rewrite history, I will refer to the process by which I tried to get as close to consensus as possible. I informed the other three party leaders that I would produce a determination to deal with the matters which are the responsibility of this Assembly. I did not ask them to agree to a document. I provided them with a letter in draft and asked for their comments and disagreements. I received a variety of views—about the level of support available to leaders and parties and mileage rates. Mike German and Rod Richards thought that if the leader of the largest group received a salary so should the leader of the other groups—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order.

Rod Richards: What the First Secretary has just said is not true. He knows it is not true and he knew it was not true when he said it. I have not made any representations to the First Secretary, either orally, in writing, directly or indirectly, regarding payment for Opposition leaders or leaders of other parties. He knows that. Why does not he put the record straight?

The First Secretary: I leave it to the Assembly to judge.

Rod Richards: Where is the proof?

mae pobl y tu allan yn ei weld yn llwyddo ac yn gweld pam y bydd yn cyflawni pethau i bobl Cymru.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf ond credaf ein bod yn gwybod beth oedd ystyr araith Rod Richards. Ei fwriad yw bachu'r penawdau slic, derbyn yr arian a gwingo'n rhydd pan fydd pobl yn ei herio ynghylch ei fwriadau ef ei hun.

Nid fy syniad i oedd cyflogi dau o bobl amser llawn ond argymhelliad Grwp Ymgynghorol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, sef grwp trawsbleidiol a geisiodd, drwy gyfrwng consensws, wneud argymhellion ynghylch sut y gallai Aelodau'r Cynulliad wneud eu gwaith yn iawn. Gan fod Rod wedi ceisio ailysgrifennu hanes, cyfeiriai at y broses a ddilynais er mwyn ceisio cael cymaint o gonsensws ag yr oedd modd. Rhoddais wybod i arweinyddion y tair plaid arall y byddwn yn paratoi penderfyniad i ymdrin â'r materion y mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Ni ofynnais iddynt gytuno ar ddogfen. Rhoddais lythyr iddynt ar ffurf drafft a gofyn am eu sylwadau a'r hyn yr oeddent yn anghytuno ag ef. Derbyniais amrywiaeth o wahanol farnau— ynghylch lefel y gefnogaeth a oedd ar gael i arweinyddion a phleidiau a'r cyfraddau fesul milltir. Teimlai Mike German a Rod Richards petai arweinydd y grwp mwyaf yn derbyn cyflog y dylai arweinyddion y grwpiau eraill hefyd —*[Torri ar draws]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn

Rod Richards: Nid yw'r hyn y mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd newydd ei ddweud yn wir. Mae'n gwybod nad yw'n wir a gwyddai hynny wrth ei ddweud. Nid wyf wedi cyflwyno dim sylwadau i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd, nac ar lafar, yn ysgrifenedig, yn uniongyrchol nac yn anuniongyrchol, ynghylch talu arweinyddion yr Wrthblaid nac arweinyddion pleidiau eraill. Mae'n gwybod hynny. Pam nad yw'n dweud beth a ddigwyddodd?

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Gadawaf hynny i'r Cynulliad farnu.

Rod Richards: Ble mae'r prawf?

The First Secretary: You have proof of confidential conversations and of representations which were made. As I said I did not ask the other leaders to agree to a document—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. The First Secretary is not giving way

The First Secretary: I will give way.

Rod Richards: I am grateful to the First Secretary for giving way. He seems to suggest that there were confidential discussions between him and me regarding remuneration to other party leaders. Is that what he is saying? That is completely untrue and he knows that it is untrue. If he continues to say that, he must produce the proof.

The First Secretary: I gave the three other leaders an opportunity to make comments about what was said to them and by them. I asked for comments on the proposals in draft and I received the comments that I have indicated. Dafydd Wigley said that he would not take the salary until after the general election, so he said the same in private to me as he said in public.

I thought Christine Humphreys's contribution was very disappointing. I am afraid it is becoming a sad habit of the Liberal Democrats to talk down the Assembly. You know, Christine, that I am ambitious for the success of this Assembly and for it to improve the quality of life for the people in every part of Wales. That ambition is shared by every member of the Labour group and probably by the vast majority of Members in the other parties. Let us not talk the Assembly down, nor denigrate others, particularly when there is no justification for that. As I said in an intervention to Ieuan, Plaid Cymru is not the official Opposition but at present, the largest party not represented in the Cabinet, and that is the office that is recognised in Standing Orders.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Mae gennych brawf o sgysiau cyfrinachol a sylwadau a wnaethpwyd. Fel y dywedais, ni ofynnais i'r arweinyddion eraill gytuno ar ddogfen — [Torri ar draws.]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Prif Ysgrifennydd am ildio.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yr wyf yn barod i ildio.

Rod Richards: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd am ildio. Ymddengys ei fod yn awgrymu bod trafodaethau cyfrinachol wedi bod rhyngddo ef a minnau ynghylch y tâl i arweinyddion pleidiau eraill. Ai dyna beth y mae'n ei ddweud. Mae hynny'n gwbl gelwyddog ac mae'n gwybod mai celwydd ydyw. Os yw'n parhau i ddweud hynny, rhaid iddo brofi'r peth.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Rhoddais gyfle i'r tri arweinydd arall wneud sylwadau ar yr hyn a ddywedwyd wrthynt a chanddynt. Gofynnais am sylwadau ar y cynigion yn y drafft a chefais y sylwadau yr wyf wedi eu nodi. Dywedodd Dafydd Wigley na fyddai'n derbyn y cyflog tan ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol, felly dywedodd yr un peth wrthyf yn breifat ag a ddywedodd yn gyhoeddus.

Yr oeddwn yn siomedig iawn gyda chyfraniad Christine Humphreys. Mae arnaf ofn fod y Democratiaid yn suddo i'r arfer trist o ddifriô'r Cynulliad. Fe wyddoch, Christine, fy mod yn uchelgeisiol i weld y Cynulliad hwn yn llwyddo ac iddo wella ansawdd bywyd pobl ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Mae'r uchelgais hwnnw'n un y mae pob aelod o'r grwp Llafur a mwyafrif helaeth Aelodau'r pleidiau eraill hefyd yn ei rannu. Gadewch inni beidio â difriô'r Cynulliad hwn, na phobl eraill, yn enwedig, pan nad oes cyfiawnhad dros wneud hynny. Fel a ddywedais wrth dorri ar draws Ieuan, nid Gwrthblaid swyddogol yw Plaid Cymru, ond hi ar hyn o bryd yw'r blaid fwyaf nad oes ganddi gynrychiolaeth yn y Cabinet, sef y swyddogaeth a gydnabyddir yn y Rheolau Sefydlog.

Unfortunately, talking about opposition in the way Christine did, is to judge not only the leader of Plaid Cymru, but, by implication, the leader of the Conservative Party and of the Liberal Democrats, on the old fashioned Westminster criteria, 'How loud do you shout, how critical are you?' rather than, How constructive are you. I appeal to all three parties outside the Cabinet to make their opposition clear when opposition is needed, but to seek to be constructive whenever possible and not to adopt the Westminster model, which is far too close to a Tory philosophy for my liking.

Jenny Randerson: Would you accept from me, that I have received a letter from Dafydd Wigley saying that he was not prepared to support a statement of opinion because he was the leader of the Opposition? Therefore, would you repeat that there is no such position? You can understand why Christine took the view she did when a number of people have received such letters.

The First Secretary: I hear the case for the defence, but as far as I am concerned, the role identified in Standing Orders is what counts and that is very clear: it is the leader of the largest party not represented in the Cabinet. What we do in this determination, is to deal with issues which were referred to this Assembly by the Senior Salaries Review Body. It is our responsibility to deal with those issues left to us by the Government.

3:29 p.m.

Yn anffodus, mae sôn am wrthblaid yn y ffordd yr oedd Christine yn ei wneud, nid yn unig yn barnu arweinydd Plaid Cymru, ond, ar yr un pryd, yn barnu arweinydd y Blaid Geidwadol a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ar sail meini prawf hen-ffasiwn San Steffan, 'Pa mor uchel fedrwch chi weddi, pa mor feirniadol ydych chi?' yn hytrach na, 'Pa mor adeiladol ydych chi?' Apeliat at bob un o'r tair plaid y tu allan i'r Cabinet leisio'u gwrthwynebiad pan fo angen gwrthwynebu ond iddynt geisio bod yn adeiladol lle bynnag y bo modd a pheidio ag arddel model San Steffan, sy'n llawer rhy agos at athroniaeth y Toriaid yn fy marn i.

Jenny Randerson: A fydddech chi'n derbyn gennyf i, imi dderbyn llythyr gan Dafydd Wigley yn dweud nad oedd yn barod i gefnogi datganiad o farn am ei fod yn arweinydd yr Wrthblaid? Felly, a fydddech chi'n barod i ailadrodd nad yw'r fath swydd yn bod? Gallwch ddeall pam fod Christine wedi dweud yr hyn a wnaeth gan fod nifer o bobl wedi derbyn llythyrau o'r fath.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Clywaf y ddadl dros yr amddiffyniad, ond fy safbwynt i yw mai'r swyddogaeth a nodir yn y Rheolau Sefydlog sy'n cyfrif ac mae hynny'n gwbl glir: sef, arweinydd y blaid fwyaf nad oes ganddi gynrychiolaeth yn y Cabinet. Yr hyn a wnawn yn y penderfyniad hwn yw ymdrin â materion a gyfeiriwyd i'r Cynulliad hwn gan y Corff Adolygu Cyflogau Uwch. Ein cyfrifoldeb ni yw ymdrin â'r materion hynny a adawyd inni gan y Llywodraeth.

We acknowledged when the determination was laid in the House of Commons that there was an inconsistency between the NAAG recommendations and SSRB. The Government recognised that those inconsistencies would need to be resolved early in the life of the Assembly. It did not need a leaked letter to Labour candidates to say something that had been flagged up in Parliament, and in letters to a variety of people, particularly as it was first raised by a representative of another party and not by Labour candidates. It deals with details that were not matters for the SSRB and which have to be dealt with in a comprehensive scheme. Had we sought to increase our own salaries so soon after the election or re-open matters dealt with by the SSRB, then criticism would have been justified. We have not done so. The criticism is not justified.

The Presiding Officer: We shall now vote on the first amendment.

A vote was held by show of hands.

I think the amendment is rejected.

David Davies: I ask for a confirmatory vote.

The Presiding Officer: Will you ask for a further confirmatory vote?

David Davies: No.

The Presiding Officer: There has been a request for a confirmatory vote under Standing Order No. 6.20 on amendment 1.

Cydnabuasom pan gyflwynwyd y penderfyniad yn Nhy'r Cyffredin bod anghysondeb rhwng argymhellion NAAG ac SSRB. Cydnabu'r Llywodraeth y byddai angen datrys yr anghysonderau hynny'n gynnar yn oes y Cynulliad. Nid oedd angen datgelu cynnwys llythyr at ymgeiswyr Llafur i godi pwnc a oedd eisoes wedi ei godi yn y Senedd, ac mewn llythyrau at nifer o bobl yn enwedig gan i'r mater gael ei godi gyntaf gan gynrychiolydd plaid arall ac nid gan ymgeiswyr Llafur. Mae'n ymdrin â manylion nad oedd yn faterion i'r SSRB ac y mae'n rhaid ymdrin â hwy fel rhan o gynllun cynhwysfawr. Petaem wedi ceisio cynyddu'n cyflogau ni'n hunain mor gynnar ar ôl yr etholiad neu ailagor materion yr oedd yr SSRB eisoes wedi ymdrin â hwy, yna byddai modd cyfiawnhau'r feirniadaeth. Nid ydym wedi gwneud hynny. Ni ellir cyfiawnhau'r feirniadaeth.

Y Llywydd: Cymerwn bleidlais yn awr ar y gwelliant cyntaf.

Pleidleisiwyd drwy ddangos dwylo

Credaf fod y gwelliant wedi'i wrthod.

David Davies: Gofynnaf am bleidlais gadarnhau.

Y Llywydd: A fyddwch chi'n gofyn am bleidlais gadarnhau arall?

David Davies: Na fyddaf.

Y Llywydd: Gofynnwyd am bleidlais gadarnhau dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20 ar welliant 1.

Ron Davies: Point of order. There are two very important debates this afternoon and I fear this procedural fiasco will take time out of those debates. Do you have any discretion to re-take that vote by a show of hands? I appeal to the Conservatives to recognise that we have important issues to discuss and our time would be better spent discussing those rather than having procedural votes.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful for that point of order. I have no discretion under Standing Order No. 6.20 where the announcement is challenged. We shall proceed to the confirmatory vote.

Ron Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Mae dwy ddadl bwysig iawn y prynhawn yma ac ofnaf y bydd ffiasgo'r trefniadau hyn yn dwyn amser y dadleuon hynny. A oes gennych unrhyw hawl i fynnu ein bod yn ail-gyfri'r bleidlais drwy ddangos dwylo? Apeliaf ar y Ceidwadwyr i gydnabod bod gennym faterion pwysig i'w trafod ac y byddai trafod y rheini'n well defnydd o'n hamser na chynnal pleidleisiau ffurfiol fel hyn?

Y Llywydd: Diolch am y pwynt o drefn honno. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw hawl dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20 os herir y cyhoeddiad. Awn ymlaen i'r bleidlais gadarnhau.

Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 9, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 46
The Assembly divided: For 9, Abstain 1, Against 46

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Graham, William
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
 The following Member abstained:

Davidson, Jane

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Feld, Val
 German, Michael
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Humphreys, Christine
 Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David Rhys
 Marek, John
 Michael, Alun
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Phil

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant
Amendment rejected.

3:39 p.m.

The Presiding Officer: We shall now vote on the second amendment.

A vote was held by show of hands.

Amendment rejected.

We shall now vote on the motion

A vote was held by show of hands.

Motion adopted.

Y Llywydd: Yn awr, pleidleisiwn ar yr ail welliant.

Pleidleisiwyd drwy ddangos dwylo.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Yn awr, pleidleisiwn ar y cynnig.

Pleidleisiwyd drwy ddangos dwylo.

Mabwysiadwyd y cynnig.

Minority Party Debate (Liberal Democrats) Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol)

Enterprise Development Bank for Wales Banc Datblygu Menter i Gymru

The Presiding Officer: Ten minutes late, we come to the Liberal Democrat minority party debate.

Michael German: I propose that

The National Assembly recognises the pivotal importance of small and medium enterprises to the future economic development of Wales and notes with concern the significant under-provision of investment banking and specialist financial services in Wales capable of facilitating the growth of indigenous enterprise. Furthermore, the Assembly recognises the unique opportunity provided by forthcoming European structural funds for both strategic investment in the small and medium enterprise sector, and nurturing the entrepreneurial spirit essential for sustainable wealth creation. The Assembly believes, therefore, that proposals for the establishment of an enterprise development bank for Wales should be incorporated into the national strategy document.

I hope you do not expect me to speak ten minutes more quickly Llywydd. I start by reminding everybody of the famous Chinese proverb, 'Give a man a fish and feed him for a day, teach him to fish and feed him for a lifetime'. Like all proverbs, familiarity

Y Llywydd: Ddeng munud yn hwyr, deawn at ddadl plaid leiafrifol y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

Michael German: Cynigiau fod

Y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd canolog Mentrau Bach a Chanolig i ddatblygiad economaidd Cymru yn y dyfodol, ac yn pryderu am y diffyg sylweddol yn narpariaeth bancio buddsoddi a gwasanaethau ariannol arbenigol yng Nghymru a all hwyluso twf mentrau cynhenid. Ymhellach, mae'r Cynulliad yn cydnabod y cyfle unigryw a fydd yn cael ei ddarparu gan Gronfeydd Strwythurol Ewrop ar gyfer buddsoddi strategol yn y sector Mentrau Bach a Chanolig, ynghyd â meithrin yr ysbryd o fentergarwch sy'n hanfodol ar gyfer creu cyfoeth cynladwy. Felly, mae'r Cynulliad yn credu y dylid ymgorffori'r cynigion i sefydlu banc datblygu menter i Gymru ar unwaith yn y ddogfen strategaeth genedlaethol.

Gobeithio nad ydych chi'n disgwyl imi siarad ddeng munud yn gynt, Lywydd. Dechreuaf drwy atgoffa pawb o'r ddihareb Dsieineiaidd enwog, 'Rhowch bysgodyn i ddyn ac fe fwydwch ef am ddiwrnod, dysgwch iddo bysgota a'i fwydo am oes'. Fel sy'n wir am

diminishes its impact but not its truth. The history of economic policy in Wales is littered with fish bones. Successive Governments and Secretaries of State during the 1960s and 1970s threw money at the traditional heavy industries in Wales, hoping that it would somehow generate sustainable employment despite long-term decline in those industries and increased competition from other countries.

The recent alternative approach has been to invest in high-tech and large-scale inward investment. A 1,000 jobs here and 300 there, have given Governments very good short-term headlines. However, when jitters are felt on Wall Street or when cold winds blow in from the stock exchanges of the Far East, there is nothing to prevent multi-nationals from uprooting and relocating quickly, devastating local economies in the process.

Supposedly Halla was to provide an opportunity for jobs in Merthyr. The site is now for sale, and there has been a bid for a car showroom to go there. Lucas SEI in Ystradgynlais was a major employer, but it uprooted and went to Poland. There are ways of attempting to hold down large companies. However, trying to artificially create employment without tackling the structural obstacles has stifled and is stifling indigenous job creation. That does not mean we should move the balance from one end to the other. We have to redress the balance between incoming investment and indigenous business.

Giving out fish without providing for those who have the talent and ability to begin fishing for themselves is not a sensible approach. That is why a development bank is essential if we are to generate the spirit and climate of entrepreneurship necessary for sustained long-term economic growth, and it is why it should be fundamental to any national economic strategy, and not talked about in

bob dihareb, mae bod yn gyfarwydd â hi'n lleihau ei heffaith ond nid ei gwirionedd. Mae hanes polisi economaidd yng Nghymru'n frith o esgryn pysgod. Daeth un Llywodraeth ac Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar ôl y llall yn 60au a 70au'r ganrif hon i daflu arian at y diwydiannau trwm traddodiadol yng Nghymru, gan obeithio y byddai rywsut yn creu swyddi cynaladwy er gwaetha'r dirywiad hirdymor yn y diwydiannau hynny a'r gystadleuaeth gynyddol o wledydd eraill.

Yn ddiweddar, dechreuwyd dilyn trywydd gwahanol a buddsoddi er mwyn denu mewnfuddsoddiant gan gwmnïau'r uwch-dechnoleg ar raddfa fawr. Mae 1,000 o swyddi yma a 300 fan draw, wedi creu penawdau da iawn i Lywodraethau yn y tymor byr. Fodd bynnag, pan fydd Wall Street yn dechrau crynu, neu pan fydd gwyntoedd oer yn chwythu drwy'r cyfnewidfeydd stoc yn y Dwyrain Pell, nid oes dim i rwystro'r cwmnïau amlwladol hyn rhag codi pac a symud i rywle arall ar frys, gan ddifetha economïau lleol yn y cyfamser.

Yr oedd Halla i fod i greu swyddi ym Merthyr. Erbyn hyn, mae'r safle ar werth a chafwyd cais am osod siop arddangos ceir yno. Yr oedd Lucas SEI yn Ystradgynlais yn gyflogwr mawr, ond cododd ei bac a symud i Wlad Pwyl. Gellir mynd ati mewn sawl ffordd i geisio cadw cwmnïau mawr. Fodd bynnag, mae ymdrechu i greu cyflogaeth drwy ddulliau artiffisial heb fynd i'r afael â'r rhwystrau strwythurol wedi mygu ac yn dal i fychu'r broses o greu swyddi cynhenid. Nid yw hynny'n golygu y dylem symud y pwysau o'r naill ben o'r glorian i'r llall. Rhaid inni unioni'r fantol rhwng buddsoddi o'r tu allan a busnesau cynhenid.

Nid yw rhannu pysgod heb ddarparu ar gyfer y bobl sydd â'r dalent a'r gallu i ddechrau pysgota'u hunain yn ffordd gall o fynd ati. Dyna pam y mae banc datblygu'n hanfodol os ydym am greu'r ysbryd a'r hinsawdd fentrus sy'n angenrheidiol er mwyn sicrhau twf economaidd hirdymor cynaladwy a dyna pam y dylai hyn fod yn hanfodol i unrhyw strategaeth economaidd genedlaethol, yn

tepid terms as part of an on going process of consultation, but within a strategy document sent to Brussels.

These documents before us and the Economic Development Committee this morning do not mention an economic development bank for Wales. The section on financial support for the establishment of new ventures and the development of existing businesses talks about support for an additional supply of finance loans and venture capital with at least 50 per cent being provided by the private sector. We do not have the infrastructure of a development bank out for consultation. That is why we cannot accept the amendment because, if the idea does not go out to the people and various parties and structures in Wales, we are not able to consult on it.

We propose that this idea should go out with these documents for people to have the chance to comment on them. Such consultation is essential to the regeneration strategy for Wales that we can achieve with the European money. Time is very short.

Val Feld: The Federation of Small Businesses was a member of the task force that drew up the national development strategy and they have been promoting that strategy. The document we looked at this morning is what the task force is proposing. Therefore, why does Mike think that the Federation of Small Businesses did not seek to include this in the document, and why should we include it?

Michael German: I understand that the FSB did try to include it in the document. They have emphasised this on the three occasions I have met with them since the election. I therefore believe that they tried to include it and failed. In the end, it was more to do with the way the documents were written than the process they were trying to achieve. I have nothing to substantiate that, except what the FSB told me.

hytrach nag yn rhywbeth y sonnir amdani'n lluguer fel rhan o broses ymgynghori barhaus, ond mewn dogfen strategaeth a anfonir i Frwsel.

Nid oes sôn yn y dogfennau sydd ger ein bron ni a'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd y bore yma am fanc datblygu economaidd i Gymru. Mae'r adran ar gefnogaeth ariannol i sefydlu mentrau newydd a datblygu busnesau sydd eisoes yn bod yn sôn am gefnogi cyflenwad ychwanegol o fenthyciadau cyllid a chyfalaf menter gydag o leiaf 50 y cant yn cael ei ddarparu gan y sector preifat. Nid oes gennym seilwaith banc datblygu i ymgynghori arno. Dyna pam na allwn dderbyn y gwelliant, oherwydd, os nad yw'r syniad yn mynd allan i'r bobl a'r gwahanol bleidiau a strwythurau yng Nghymru, ni allwn ymgynghori arno.

Cynigiwn y dylai'r syniad hwn fynd allan gyda'r dogfennau hyn er mwyn i bobl gael cyfle i roi eu sylwadau arnynt. Mae ymgynghori o'r fath yn elfen hanfodol o'r strategaeth adfywio yng Nghymru y gallwn ei sicrhau gydag arian Ewrop. Mae amser yn brin iawn.

Val Feld: Yr oedd Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach yn aelod o'r tasglu a luniodd y strategaeth ddatblygu genedlaethol a buont yn hyrwyddo'r strategaeth honno. Y ddogfen y buom yn edrych arni y bore yma yw'r hyn y mae'r tasglu'n ei gynnig. Felly, pam y mae Mike yn meddwl bod Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach heb geisio cynnwys hyn yn y ddogfen, a pham y dylem ei gynnwys?

Michael German: Deallaf fod y Ffederasiwn wedi ceisio'i gynnwys yn y ddogfen. Maent wedi pwysleisio hyn ar y tri achlysur yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â hwy ers yr etholiad. Credaf felly eu bod wedi ceisio'i gynnwys ac wedi methu. Yn y pen draw, yr oedd a wnelo hyn fwy â'r ffordd yr oedd y dogfennau'n cael eu hysgrifennu na'r broses yr oeddent yn ceisio'i chyflawni. Nid oes gennyf ddim i brofi hynny, ac eithrio'r hyn a

ddywedwyd wrthyf gan y Ffederasiwn.

However, it is a cornerstone that should be debated over the next few months. We have not got long. It would be inappropriate for the Assembly to consider and decide upon it without consultation. The process therefore, is one of consultation. If it does not go out for consultation, you cannot bring it back in again and add to it. That is an almost tautologous way of saying why I cannot accept the amendment. I would rather have something to talk about than merely ask people to note that there is a gap.

There are many good schemes and ideas in the strategy document, but we need to concentrate on entrepreneurship. Will we be able to say at the end of 2006 that there has been a seismic change in the entrepreneurial spirit of Wales? I am hopeful of that, but it is by no means certain. The document lacks the vision and the ideas necessary to carry the process of economic regeneration beyond the end of the European funding period, and this point was made this morning in the Economic Development Committee. The document's purpose is to set out a vision for the future economic security of Wales. Consultation with Assembly partners in business, academia and the voluntary sector should be a part of that, but we cannot consult if it is not there in the first place.

After consultation therefore with the FSB, partners in business and academia who have long argued for such a measure, we propose this as a flagship project to redistribute some European structural funding to the indigenous businesses and entrepreneurs upon whose shoulders our future prosperity depends. We are talking about sustainable development and bridging the finance gap that for so long has cut Wales off from the mainstream of the capital flow centred in London. There are a number of important reasons for this.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n gonglfaen y dylem fod yn ei drafod yn ystod yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf. Nid oes gennym lawer o amser. Ni fyddai'n briodol i'r Cynulliad ystyried a phenderfynu ar hyn heb ymgynghori. Mae'r broses felly, yn broses ymgynghorol. Os nad yw'n mynd allan i bobl ymgynghori yn ei gylch, ni ellwch ddod ag ef yn ôl eto ac ychwanegu ato. Mae hynny bron iawn yn ffordd dawtolegol o ddweud pam na allaf dderbyn y gwelliant. Byddai'n well gennyf gael rhywbeth i siarad amdano yn hytrach na dim ond gofyn i bobl nodi bod bwlch.

Mae nifer o gynlluniau a syniadau da yn y ddogfen strategaeth, ond mae angen inni ganolbwyntio ar ysbryd mentergarwch. A fyddwn yn gallu dweud ar ddiwedd 2006 bod newid seismig wedi bod yn ysbryd mentergarwch Cymru? Gobeithio y byddwn ni, ond nid yw hynny'n sicr o bell ffordd. Mae'r ddogfen yn brin o'r weledigaeth a'r syniadau sydd eu hangen i fwrw ymlaen â phroses adfywio economaidd y tu hwnt i gyfnod cyllido Ewrop, a gwnaethpwyd y pwynt hwnnw'r bore yma yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd. Diben y ddogfen yw creu gweledigaeth ar gyfer cadernid economaidd Cymru yn y dyfodol. Dylai hyn gynnwys ymgynghori gyda phartneriaid y Cynulliad ym myd busnes, academia a'r sector gwirfoddol, ond ni allwn ymgynghori ynghylch hyn os nad yw yno yn y lle cyntaf.

Ar ôl ymgynghori felly gyda'r Ffederasiwn, partneriaid ym myd busnes ac academia sydd wedi dadlau cyhyd am fesur o'r fath, cynigiwn hwn fel prosiect blaengar i aiddosbarthu rhywfaint o arian strwythurol Ewrop ymhlith busnesau a phobl fentrus gynhenid y mae llewyrch ein dyfodol yn dibynnu arnynt. Sôn yr ydym ni am ddatblygu cynladwy a phontio'r bwlch ariannol sydd wedi gwahanu Cymru oddi wrth brif lif y cyfalaf sydd wedi'i ganoli yn Llundain. Mae nifer o resymau pwysig dros hyn.

3:49 p.m.

First, the finance gap. Investment capital is under-provided in Wales. The high street banks are risk-averse, so you would expect that. They have to look after the interests of their customers, clients and shareholders like anyone else. Venture capital in the United Kingdom is largely centred in the City of London. It very rarely gets beyond the golden square mile. The lack of vehicles for redistribution to the regions of the UK is a significant reason why the inequality gap in the UK is greater than anywhere else in Europe.

The American Ambassador told us that UK venture capitalists are not serving our new businesses as well as they could and should. That point was made by many UK businesses and several United States venture capitalists at a meeting in London recently. We can draw upon the American experience and I will refer to that in a moment.

We are alone in Europe in this matter. We are the only major European economy not to have publicly-owned development banks where profits are pumped back into community investment rather than going to shareholders' dividends. The obvious example is Baden-Württemberg, one of the German Länder, where there are local and regional development banks. In turn, they support the development of their businesses. Surprise, surprise: that process was put in place by the UK Government and others because it was seen as a long-term investment to create a climate of innovation and competitiveness.

I now turn to the United States model. The American Ambassador was interesting when he spoke to us last week, and almost as interesting in the more private conversations he had with us about his experience. You will recall that he was the adviser on small businesses to President Clinton and, in that role, he had been working with South Carolina. He saw seed corn money as crucial to levering in the big political idea. He said that in South Carolina and the States as a

Yn y lle cyntaf, y bwlch ariannu. Ni ddarperir digon o gyfalaf buddsoddi yng Nghymru. Mae ar fanciau'r stryd fawr ofn mentro, felly byddech yn disgwyl hynny. Rhaid iddynt warchod buddiannau eu cwsmeriaid, eu cleientiaid a'u cyfranddalwyr, fel pawb arall. Mae cyfalaf mentro yng ngwledydd y Deyrnas Unedig wedi'i ganoli'n bennaf yn Ninas Llundain. Anaml iawn y bydd yn lledu y tu hwnt i'r filltir sgwâr aur. Mae'r diffyg cyfryngau ar gyfer ailddosbarthu'r cyfalaf yn rhanbarthau gwledydd y DU yn rheswm pwysig pam y mae'r bwlch anghydraddoldeb hwn yn fwy nag yn unman arall yn Ewrop.

Dywedodd Llysgennad America wrthym nad yw cyfalafwyr menter yng ngwledydd y DU yn gwasanaethu'n busnesau newydd gystal ag y gallent ac y dylent. Gwnaethpwyd y pwynt hwnnw gan nifer o fusnesau gwledydd y DU a nifer o gyfalafwyr menter o'r Unol Daleithiau mewn cyfarfod yn Llundain yn ddiweddar. Gallwn fanteisio ar brofiad America a chyfeiriaf at hynny maes o law.

Yr ydym ar ein pennau ein hunain yn Ewrop yn hyn o beth. Ni yw'r unig economi fawr yn Ewrop sydd heb fanciau datblygu dan berchnogaeth gyhoeddus, lle bydd yr elw'n cael ei bwmpio'n ôl i fuddsoddi yn y gymuned yn hytrach na mynd yn ddiidendau i gyfranddalwyr. Yr enghraifft amlwg yw'r Baden-Württemberg, un o Länder yr Almaen, lle ceir banciau datblygu lleol a rhanbarthol. Yn eu tro, byddant yn cefnogi datblygu eu busnesau. Er mawr syndod, Llywodraeth y DU ac eraill a sefydlodd y broses honno am ei bod yn ei gweld yn fuddsoddiad hirdymor i greu hinsawdd arloesi a chystadlu.

Gadewch imi droi at fodel yr Unol Daleithiau. Yr oedd Llysgennad America'n ddiddorol pan fu'n siarad â ni'r wythnos ddiwethaf a bron mor ddiddorol yn y sgysiau mwy preifat a gafodd gyda ni am ei brofiadau. Fe gofiwch ei fod yn ymgynghorydd ar fusnesau bychain i'r Arlywydd Clinton, ac yn y swyddogaeth honno, iddo fod yn gweithio gyda De Carolina. Gwelodd fod arian hadau corn yn holl bwysig er mwyn gwireddu'r syniad gwleidyddol aruchel. Dywedodd am Dde

whole—he gave four or five examples from South Carolina—the big political vision was needed. We as an Assembly must share that vision. Behind it there was that seed corn capital. It was not a great deal of money, but it acted as a support mechanism for entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurship involves risk, and risk requires money.

There are opportunities for people to create and take risks. Entrepreneurs are a funny group of people; they are almost as bad as politicians. They behave in strange ways, say strange things and do not always behave consistently. However, we must encourage entrepreneurs because they have the determination to set up their own businesses. Where might they come from? What sort of people might they be? What might their range of motivations be? They may see an opportunity and want to make some serious money. They might be frustrated middle executives in large companies who have ideas for products or services that they cannot implement in their existing organisations. They might be redundant staff forced to rethink their career priorities. They could be university post-graduates or academics who are dedicated to thinking out new ideas and have research backgrounds. They could be working elsewhere in the UK or overseas but wish to come back to Wales. Ireland is seeking to attract back its high quality entrepreneurial Irish businessmen who are working overseas.

Identifying people, promoting opportunities and ensuring that the financial infrastructure supports the great objective of creating new businesses in Wales will not be easy. However, it is crucial to the future prosperity of Wales, so risk takers are vital. We must shift the balance. There is almost cross-party agreement that we must move from a culture of dependency on inward investment to a culture that balances inward investment and entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurs do not grow on trees.

Carolina a'r Unol Daleithiau i gyd—a rhoddodd bedair neu bum enghraifft o Dde Carolina—bod angen creu'r weledigaeth wleidyddol fawr. Rhaid i ni fel Cynulliad rannu'r weledigaeth honno. Y tu ôl iddi, yr oedd cyfalaf yr hadau corn. Nid oedd yn swm mawr o arian, ond yr oedd yn beirianwaith i gefnogi pobl fentrus. Mae mentro'n golygu risg ac er mwyn cael risg, mae angen arian.

Mae cyfleoedd ar gael i bobl greu a mentro. Mae mentrwyr yn bobl ryfedd, bron cynndrwyg â gwleidyddion. Byddant yn ymddwyn mewn ffyrdd rhyfedd, yn dweud pethau rhyfedd, ac nid ydynt bob amser yn ymddwyn yn gyson. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni annog mentrwyr am fod ganddynt y penderfyniad i sefydlu eu busnesau hwy eu hunain. O ble y bydd y bobl hyn yn dod? Pa fath o bobl ydynt? Pa fath o gymhellion fydd ganddynt? Efallai y byddant yn gweld cyfle ac am wneud arian mawr. Efallai eu bod yn rheolwyr canol rhwystredig mewn cwmnïau mawr sy'n coleddu syniadau am gynnyrch neu wasanaethau na allant eu gwireddu yn eu cwmnïau presennol. Efallai eu bod yn staff sydd wedi colli eu swyddi a'u gorfodi i ailfeddwl am flaenoriaethau eu gyrfa. Efallai eu bod yn ôl-raddedigion prifysgol neu'n bobl academaidd sydd wedi ymroi i feddwl am syniadau newydd ac sydd â chefnidir ym maes ymchwil. Efallai eu bod yn gweithio mewn rhannau eraill o wledydd y DU neu dramor ond yn dymuno dychwelyd i Gymru. Mae Iwerddon yn ceisio denu'n ôl ddynion busnes mentrus o safon sy'n gweithio dramor.

Ni fydd canfod y bobl, hyrwyddo cyfleoedd a sicrhau bod y seilwaith ariannol yn cefnogi'r amcan aruchel o greu busnesau newydd yng Nghymru yn hawdd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau ffyniant Cymru yn y dyfodol. Felly, mae'n holl bwysig inni gael pobl sy'n fodlon mentro. Rhaid inni newid y cydbwysedd. Mae bron pob plaid yn cytuno bod rhaid inni symud o ddiwylliant o ddibyniaeth ar fuddsoddi o'r tu allan i ddiwylliant sy'n gyfuniad o fuddsoddi o'r tu allan a mentro. Nid yw mentrwyr yn tyfu ar goed.

Wales is now paying the price for ignoring the small business sector. We have relied on incoming investment and creating jobs rather than giving the people of Wales the tools to generate wealth for themselves. We have seen the results of such short-term thinking. We have been held to ransom by large companies who can uproot and relocate. By building a powerful and strong business sector in Wales, we can anchor those companies.

If Objective 1 funding achieves nothing else, it must create a climate of entrepreneurship in Wales. That is the only platform for sustainable long-term growth and that is why the Liberal Democrats and others call for an enterprise development bank to be incorporated into the strategy document that we send to Brussels as a matter of urgency. A development bank cannot be an add-on. It is fundamental to the success of Objective 1 and European money.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected the Government amendment in the name of Andrew Davies.

Edwina Hart: I propose the following amendment. In the last line, delete 'immediately' and after 'National Strategy Document' add

'following consultation with business, local authorities, the voluntary sector, academics and other partners'.

I believe that all Assembly Members agree on the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises to the Welsh economy. The national development strategy and the programming documents give them careful attention. The Government has shown its commitment by allocating significant resources to such business development. We as a party also showed our commitment during the campaign for the Assembly elections. We recognise the importance of venture capital and seed corn funding to the success of small businesses. We will consult on the best method of improving the availability of secure finance for Welsh SMEs, including a proposal to establish a

Mae Cymru yn awr yn talu'r pris am anwybyddu'r sector busnesau bach. Yr ydym wedi dibynnu ar fuddsoddi o'r tu allan a chreu swyddi yn hytrach na rhoi'r modd i bobl Cymru greu cyfoeth drostynt hwy eu hunain. Gwelsom ganlyniadau meddwl byrdymor fel hyn. Cawsom ein dal i wystl gan gwmnïau mawr sy'n gallu codi pac a symud i rywle arall. Drwy adeiladu sector busnes grymus a chryf yng Nghymru, gallwn angori'r cwmnïau hynny.

Os nad yw arian Amcan 1 yn cyflawni dim arall, rhaid iddo greu hinsawdd o fentro yng Nghymru. Dyma'r unig lwyfan ar gyfer twf hirdymor cynaladwy a dyna pam y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ac eraill yn galw am ymgorffori banc datblygu menter yn y ddogfen strategaeth a anfonwn i Frwsel fel mater o frys. Ni all banc datblygu fod yn elfen ychwanegol. Mae'n hanfodol i lwyddiant Amcan 1 ac arian Ewrop.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant gan y Llywodraeth yn enw Andrew Davies.

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn cynnig y gwelliant canlynol. Yn y llinell olaf, dileu 'ar unwaith' ac ar ôl 'Dogfen Strategaeth Genedlaethol' ychwanegu

'ar ôl ymgynghori â busnesau, awdurdodau lleol, y sector gwirfoddol, academyddion a phartneriaid eraill'.

Credaf fod holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cytuno pa mor bwysig yw busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint i economi Cymru. Mae'r strategaeth ddatblygu genedlaethol a'r dogfennau rhaglennu yn rhoi sylw manwl iddynt. Dangosodd y Llywodraeth ei hymrwymiad drwy neilltuo adnoddau sylweddol i ddatblygu busnesau yn y modd hwn. Dangosom ein hymrwymiad fel plaid hefyd yn ystod ymgyrch etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn cydnabod pa mor bwysig yw cyfalaf menter ac arian hadau corn i lwyddiant busnesau bach o'r fath. Byddwn yn ymgynghori ynghylch y dull gorau o sicrhau bod cyllid diogel ar gael i Fusnesau Bach a Chanolig Cymru, gan gynnwys cynnig i sefydlu banc

small business development bank. The word 'consult' is clearly included. Unfortunately, the resolution as it stands calls upon us to incorporate immediately proposals for the establishment of an enterprise bank in the national economic development strategy paper, which was produced by the task force, not us. However, that is not possible.

Let us examine the facts. Today is 14 July. The European task force published its proposals for the national economic development strategy, the Objective 1 single programme document, and the Objective 3 operational programme. We have now entered a period of public consultation that continues until 13 September. The final proposals will be submitted to the Assembly for consideration and it may be appropriate for a development bank to be included in the strategy when consultation is complete. The chairman of the Economic Development Committee told me that that was discussed in a meeting of that Committee this morning and officials have been asked to include proposals when this comes back to the Assembly for discussion

I have no doubt that submissions in respect of an enterprise development bank will be made. The representations will not be uniform in the institution that they suggest but they will give valid opinions that should be considered. The unamended motion puts the proverbial cart before the horse. Consultation is taking place and the results are not known. All submissions on the consultation document need to be examined in the context of other activities to help small businesses and the development of the Welsh economy.

As Finance Secretary, it would be remiss of me not to mention cost. These documents have already been issued. Will they be reprinted if this amendment is carried or will we issue little slips of paper? That would lead to great confusion.

datblygu i fusnesau bach. Mae'r gair 'ymgyngori' wedi ei gynnwys yn amlwg. Yn anffodus, mae'r penderfyniad fel y saif yn galw ar inni ymgorffori cynigion unionsyth i sefydlu banc menter ym mhapur y strategaeth datblygu economaidd genedlaethol, a gynhyrchwyd gan y tasglu, ac nid gennym ni. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n bosibl.

Gadewch inni edrych ar y ffeithiau. Y bedwaredd ar ddeg o Orffennaf yw hi heddiw. Cyhoeddodd tasglu Ewrop ei gynigion ar gyfer y strategaeth datblygu economi genedlaethol, dogfen rhaglen sengl Amcan 1, a rhaglen weithredu Amcan 3. Yr ydym yn awr mewn cyfnod o ymgyngori cyhoeddus sy'n para tan 13 Medi. Bydd y cynigion terfynol yn cael eu cyflwyno gerbron y Cynulliad i'w hystyried ac efallai y bydd yn briodol i gynnwys banc datblygu yn y strategaeth pan fydd yr ymgyngori ar ben. Dywedodd Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd wrthyf i hynny gael ei drafod yn un o gyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor y bore yma a gofynnwyd i swyddogion gynnwys y cynigion pan ddaw'r mater hwn yn ôl i'w drafod gan y Cynulliad.

Nid oes gennyf amheuaeth na chyflwynir sylwadau parthed y banc datblygu menter. Ni fydd pob sylw yn awgrymu'r un math o sefydliad ond byddant yn cynnig safbwyntiau dilys y dylid eu hystyried. Mae'r cynnig heb y gwelliant yn rhoi'r drol o flaen y ceffyl. Mae'r broses ymgyngori'n mynd rhagddi ar hyn o bryd ac ni wyddom eto beth fydd y canlyniadau. Rhaid archwilio'r holl sylwadau a gyflwynir am y ddogfen ymgyngori yng nghyd-destun gweithgareddau eraill sy'n helpu busnesau bach a datblygiad economi Cymru.

Fel Ysgrifennydd Cyllid, byddai'n esgeulus ar fy rhan i beidio â sôn am gost. Mae'r dogfennau hyn eisoes wedi eu cyflwyno. A fyddant yn cael eu hailargraffu os caiff y gwelliant hwn ei gymeradwyo neu a fydd gofyn inni ychwanegu darnau bach o bapur atynt? Byddai hynny'n creu cryn dipyn o ddrwschwch.

The amendment seeks only to provide the opportunity for our partners in Wales to express views. We have talked a lot about inclusiveness in this Chamber. On this important issue, let us ensure that we are inclusive and consult others who may be better placed than us to give their opinion and advice on ways of establishing a development bank.

Phil Williams: I support this motion on behalf of Plaid Cymru. We have supported the idea of a development bank that could give long-term preferential loans to indigenous business. It was a function of the national development authority that we proposed in our 1970 economic plan—a proposal that we claim contributed to the establishment of the Welsh Development Agency. However, that function was not adopted. There was a fundamental philosophy underlying our economic plan and it applies as much today as 30 years ago. In encouraging new industry, it is a better use of money to remove the disadvantages faced by firms, rather than giving them compensatory grants.

3:59 p.m.

In 1970 we thought mainly in terms of improving the physical infrastructure—roads and railways. The Chairman of the Constitution Committee, Lord Crowther, commented on our plan as ‘rather good’, but we underestimated the difficulties of raising capital. If we lift the present disadvantages facing small to medium-sized enterprises (SME) throughout Wales and especially in the more remote parts of the country, the relatively underdeveloped state of the finance sector, which should provide the venture capital, must come near the top of that list. I will refer to one specific example that illustrates a number of crucial points.

One of the most exciting enterprises in Wales for me as a scientist is Epitaxial Products International (EPI) in Cardiff. The work is superb physics and the firm is one of Wales’

Yr hyn y ceisia'r gwelliant ei gyflawni yw rhoi cyfle i'n partneriaid yng Nghymru fynegi eu barn. Yr ydym wedi sôn llawer yn y Siambr hon am fod yn gynhwysol. Ar y pwynt pwysig hwn, beth am inni sicrhau ein bod yn gynhwysol ac ymgynghori ag eraill a allai fod mewn sefyllfa well na ni i gynnig eu barn a'u cyngor ar ffyrdd o sefydlu banc datblygu.

Phil Williams: Yr wyf yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn ar ran Plaid Cymru. Yr ydym wedi cefnogi'r syniad o fanc datblygu a allai roi benthyciadau ffafriol hirdymor i fusnesau cynhenid. Dyma oedd un o swyddogaethau'r awdurdod datblygu cenedlaethol a gyniasom yn ein cynllun economaidd yn 1970—cynnig yr hawliwn a gyfrannodd at sefydlu Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Fodd bynnag, ni chafodd y swyddogaeth hon ei mabwysiadu. Yr oedd athroniaeth sylfaenol wrth wraidd ein cynllun economaidd ac mae'r un mor berthnasol heddiw ag ydoedd 30 mlynedd yn ôl. Wrth annog diwydiannau newydd, llawer gwell yw defnyddio arian i ddiddymu'r anfanteision sy'n wynebu busnesau na rhoi grantiau i'w digolledu.

Yn 1970 yr oedd ein syniadau'n ymwneud yn bennaf â gwella'r isadeiledd ffisegol—ffyrdd a rheilffyrdd. Dywedodd Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfansoddiad, yr Arglwydd Crowther, fod ein cynllun yn ‘eithaf da’, ond ni roesom ddigon o sylw i'r anhawster o godi cyfalaf. Pe baem yn cael gwared â'r anfanteision sy'n wynebu busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint ar hyn o bryd drwy Gymru gyfan, ac yn arbennig ym mharthau anghysbell y wlad, rhaid bod cyflwr pur annatblygedig y sector cyllid, o ble dylai'r cyfalaf menter ddyfod, yn agos at frig y rhestr honno. Cyfeiriaf at un enghraifft benodol sy'n amlygu nifer o bwyntiau allweddol.

Un o'r cynlluniau mwyaf cyffrous yng Nghymru i mi, fel gwyddonydd, yw Epitaxial Products International (EPI) yng Nghaerdydd. Maent yn gwneud gwaith ffiseg

undoubted success stories—an indigenous firm of strategic importance to the world-wide opto-electronic industry. I will have other occasions to refer to it, but I want to emphasise a point that I have confirmed with a friend of mine, Mike Scott, whose work started as a research student in the University of Wales. Two years of his life were spent trying to get venture capital to start the production of epitaxial crystals. An unconventional source of capital eventually solved his problem—Shell Ventures, a branch of the petrochemical company devoted to backing ‘blue-skies’ hi-tech ideas. The rest, as the old phrase has it, is history.

I was therefore pleased to see the proposal for a development bank given the highest priority in the Assembly’s Manifesto of the Federation of Small Businesses. The same organisation made the point that fits in with our philosophy that an element of long-term guaranteed capital is often a better contribution to the success of a new enterprise than start-up short-term grants. This proposal by the Federation of Small Businesses has been amplified by a recently published document calling for an enterprise development bank. What commends that document to me is that it faces honestly the possible problems and disadvantages in making its proposal.

I am pleased to support this motion and Plaid Cymru wishes to support it in its original form because it has been our policy for 30 years and in the practical sense, as an Assembly, we may not have a chance to make a firm recommendation until the national development strategy is almost in its final form.

Alun Cairns: Diolch yn fawr Mr Llywydd. Wales lags behind the rest of the United Kingdom and Europe in developing SMEs. Skills, culture, the availability of capital and infrastructure all play their part in preventing further development of our medium-sized and small businesses. The key priority of the Assembly is clear – we will be judged on how

rhagorol ac mae’r cwmni heb os yn un o lwyddiannau Cymru—cwmni cynhenid sydd o bwys strategol i’r diwydiant opto-electroneg drwy’r byd. Byddaf yn cyfeirio ato eto, ond yr wyf am bwysleisio pwynt yr wyf wedi ei gadarnhau gyda chyfaill i mi, Mike Scott, a ddechreuodd ar ei waith fel myfyriwr ymchwil ym Mhrifysgol Cymru. Treuliodd ddwy flynedd o’i fywyd yn chwilio am gyfalaf menter i ddechrau cynhyrchu crisialau epitacsiol. Yn y diwedd, daeth yr ateb i’w broblem o ffynhonnell anghonfensiynol—Shell Ventures, cangen o’r cwmni petrogemegol sydd wedi ymroi i gefnogi’r syniadau technolegol ‘delfrydol’ diweddaraf. Hanes yw’r gweddill, fel y dywed yr hen air.

Yr oeddwn felly’n falch o weld bod y cynnig ar gyfer banc datblygu yn cael y flaenoriaeth uchaf ym Maniffesto Cynulliad Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach. Gwnaeth y sefydliad hwnnw bwynt sy’n cyd-fynd â’n hathroniaeth ni, sef bod elfen o gyfalaf wedi ei sicrhau dros gyfnod hir yn aml yn well cyfraniad i lwyddiant menter newydd na grantiau sefydlu byrdymor. Ymhelaethwyd ar gynnig Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach gan ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar yn galw am fanc datblygu menter. Yr hyn sy’n gwneud y ddogfen yn glodwiw yn fy marn i yw ei bod yn wynebu’n ddidwyll y problemau a’r anfanteision a allai godi yn sgîl yr hyn y mae’n ei gynnig.

Mae’n bleser gennyf gefnogi’r cynnig hwn a dymuna Plaid Cymru ei gefnogi ar ei ffurf wreiddiol gan iddo fod yn bolisi gennym ers 30 o flynyddoedd ac, yn ymarferol, efallai na chawn ni fel Cynulliad gyfle i wneud argymhelliad cadarn nes bydd y strategaeth ddatblygu genedlaethol bron chyrraedd ei gwedd derfynol.

Alun Cairns: Diolch yn fawr Mr Llywydd. Mae Cymru ar ei hôl hi o’i chymharu â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig ac Ewrop o ran datblygu Busnesau Bach a Chanolig. Mae sgiliau, diwylliant, diffyg cyfalaf a’r isadeiledd oll yn chwarae eu rhan i atal ein busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint rhag datblygu ymhellach. Mae prif flaenoriaeth y Cynulliad

we improve each of those elements for business organisation. Our success or failure as a legislating Chamber will depend on how we regenerate our economic performance.

However, our output is somewhat limited. Much of the responsibility for policies on economic regeneration falls elsewhere. Since the last general election, businesses have had their hands tied. Increased legislation from Labour Westminster Government and from a Socialist European Union have devastated the prospects of many small businesses in Wales: the national minimum wage, energy tax, changes to corporation tax, the pension tax, increased payments of national insurance by business, petrol duty, works councils, paternal leave, maximum working week, failure of the euro and the over-valued pound. The list goes on and we are left to pick up the pieces from struggling small, medium and corporate enterprises.

The last thing the Assembly should become is yet another legislative body that interferes with the business agenda. We must endeavour to act positively, to regenerate business and not impose more rules and regulations. This underlines every proposal that I will be discussing. The motion discusses the under-provision of investment banking. There is a gap to be filled in the financing and development of business. Far too many firms depend on overdrafts and these almost become long-term loans with higher interest rates and charges than any form of business loan. I should perhaps at this point, declare my interest in respect of my employment by one of the high street banks as a business development consultant.

However, the issue is bigger than the problems of overdraft and funding. There is a need for short and long-term financing for expansion. The WDA has gone a long way to meet some of this shortfall. They have

yn eglur – cawn ein barnu ar y modd yr ydym yn gwella pob un o'r elfennau hynny ar gyfer trefniadaeth byd busnes. Bydd ein llwyddiant neu'n methiant fel Siambr ddeddfwriaethu yn dibynnu ar y modd yr ydym yn adfywio ein perfformiad economaidd.

Fodd bynnag, mae ein cyfraniad yn lled gyfyngedig. Mae llawer o'r cyfrifoldeb dros bolisiau adfywio economaidd yn perthyn i eraill. Ers yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf, mae dwylo busnesau wedi cael eu clymu. Mae rhagor o ddeddfwriaethu gan Lywodraeth Lafur San Steffan a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd Sosialaidd wedi chwalu rhagolygon llawer o fusnesau bach yng Nghymru: y lleiafswm cyflog cenedlaethol, treth ynni, newidiadau i'r dreth gorfforaethol, y dreth ar benswn, cynnydd yn y taliadau yswiriant gwladol gan fusnesau, treth ar betrol, cynghorau gwaith, cyfnod tadolaeth, uchafswm wythnos waith, methiant yr ewro a gorbrisio'r bunt. Aiff y rhestr yn ei blaen gan ein gadael ni i geisio adfer y sefyllfa a adewir gan fusnesau bach, canolig a chorfforaethol sy'n brwydro i gadw ar eu traed.

Y peth olaf y dylai'r Cynulliad fod yw corff deddfwriaethu arall sy'n ymyrryd â'r agenda fusnes. Rhaid inni geisio gweithredu'n gadarnhaol, i adfywio busnesau a pheidio â gosod rhagor o reolau a rheoliadau. Mae hyn yn sail i bob cynnig y byddaf yn ei drafod. Mae'r cynnig yn trafod y diffyg darpariaeth ym maes bancio buddsoddol. Mae bwlch i'w lenwi ym maes cyllido a datblygu busnes. Mae llawer gormod o gwmnïau yn dibynnu ar orddrafftiau a datblyga'r rhain i fod yn fenthyciadau hirdymor bron ac iddynt gyfraddau llog a thaliadau uwch nag unrhyw fath o fenthyciad busnes. Efallai y dylwn ddatgan diddordeb ar y pwynt hwn gan fy mod yn cael fy nghyflogi fel ymgynghorydd datblygu busnes gan un o fanciau'r stryd fawr.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r mater yn ehangach na phroblemau gorddrafftiau a chyllido. Mae'n rhaid datblygu cyllido yn y byrdymor a'r hirdymor er mwyn ehangu. Mae'r Awdurdod Datblygu wedi gwneud llawr i gau rhywfaint

developed innovative products that address this issue, such as the Wales development loan that provides amounts of up to £100,000 to meet plant or equipment needs. They are tied into success-based royalty, thus providing more funds for further development. The technology growth funds are similar vehicles for encouraging technological advances and Xénos, the Wales Business Angels Network is another method of providing finance to expanding firms. It is a partnership that links business with investment and Business Connect, the WDA, CBI and others work in tandem to ensure that Xénos is connected with the entrepreneurs of expanding SMEs.

To demonstrate that my point about crippling restrictions and additional costs imposed since the last general election is not a political one but a genuine problem, I am pleased to commend the work of Xénos and its work with its component organisations, with one caveat however. Two businesses have heard of it and even fewer investors and entrepreneurs have heard of the possibilities provided. There is a need to expand further and consider financing SMEs with more than £10,000. The publicity and profile must improve and the business opportunities will then be provided. The whole benefit of Xénos is to use private funds, individuals and businesses prepared to invest in a Welsh economy that is co-ordinated not inhibited by the public sector and rules and regulations from politicians.

The establishment of an enterprise development bank as the motion states is vague. Where would the funds come from—the public or private sector? Would it replace the WDA and grants from larger organisations? What guarantees could be imposed? The public sector all too often attaches other agendas and imposes restrictions that inhibit investment. The further

ar y bwlch hwn. Maent wedi datblygu nwyddau arloesol sy'n mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn, megis benthyciad datblygu Cymru sy'n cynnig hyd at £100,000 i dalu am anghenion offer neu weithfeydd. Maent yn gysylltiedig â breindaliadau sy'n seiliedig ar lwyddiant, gan ddarparu rhagor o gyllid er mwyn datblygu ymhellach yn sgîl hynny. Mae'r cronfeydd ar gyfer twf technoleg yn cynnig dulliau cyffelyb o annog datblygiadau technolegol ac mae Xénos, Rhwydwaith Busnes *Angels* Cymru yn ddull arall o ddarparu cyllid er mwyn ehangu cwmnïau. Mae'r bartneriaeth hon yn rhoi busnesau mewn cysylltiad gyda buddsoddwyr a Chyswllt Busnes, yr Awdurdod Datblygu, CBI ac eraill sy'n gweithio law yn llaw i sicrhau bod Xénos mewn cysylltiad a mentrwyr mewn Busnesau Bach a Chanolig sy'n ehangu.

Er mwyn dangos nad pwynt gwleidyddol yw fy mhwynt ynghylch y cyfyngiadau andwyol a'r costau ychwanegol a bennwyd ers yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf, ond yn hytrach problem ddilys, mae'n bleser gennyf gymeradwyo gwaith Xénos a gwaith y sefydliadau sy'n rhan ohono; fodd bynnag, y mae un rhybudd. Dau fusnes sydd wedi clywed amdano ac mae hyd yn oed llai o fuddsoddwyr a mentrwyr wedi clywed am ei bosibiliadau. Mae gofyn ehangu ymhellach ac ystyried cyllido busnesau bach a chanolig gyda mwy na £10,000. Rhaid gwella'r cyhoeddusrwydd a'r proffil er mwyn datblygu'r cyfleoedd busnes. Holl fantais Xénos yw y defnyddir cyllid preifat, unigolion a busnesau sy'n barod i fuddsoddi mewn economi Cymreig sy'n gydlynol ac nad yw wedi ei lesteirio gan y sector cyhoeddus a chan reolau a rheoliadau gwleidyddion.

Mae'r cynnig i sefydlu banc datblygu menter fel a saif yn annelwig. O ble y deuai'r arian—y sector cyhoeddus neu'r sector preifat? A fyddai'n disodli Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a grantiau gan sefydliadau mwy? Pa sicrwydd y gellid ei roi? Yn rhy aml, mae'r sector cyhoeddus yn ychwanegu agendâu eraill ac yn gosod cyfyngiadau sy'n llesteirio buddsoddiad. Gallai ehangu mwy ar Xénos a

expansion of Xénos and other innovative funding arrangements may well meet our united objective.

The motion further proposes the use of structural funds to support SMEs. We support this but the information offered lacks the necessary details to offer genuine solutions. Soundbites and spin are the last things that businesses want to hear. A genuine how and who needs to be added to the single programme document—implementation and understanding are crucial. The process and mechanics must be straightforward and open. Business and Government must play their role in putting the meat on some of the rather thin bones offered. The consultation period is only a few weeks but this is the most important time in the whole Objective 1 project. However, let us not forget that the national development strategy and Objective 1 are not worth the paper they are written on unless the Government comes up with the necessary match funding.

4:09 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: Anyone running a small business will tell you that the most difficult thing about getting started is finding a way through the maze of funding offers. There seem to be so many sources of funding, but when you get down to it there often seem to be gaps. Many businesses find it difficult to get start-up funding. Getting started is one thing, but expanding is another. It is a cruel irony that the bigger you are as a business, the easier and cheaper it is to raise money for expansion. Once you are a PLC, you can raise money via share issues. In bad years, your shareholders simply do not get a dividend. However, if you are a small or medium sized company that has borrowed money from the bank to get expansion, the bank still wants its repayments and interest in bad years. We all know of companies that have gone to the wall because they are unable to pay the interest on their banking accounts.

threfniadau cyllido arloesol eraill gyrraedd at y nod yr ydym oll am anelu ato.

Mae'r cynnig yn awgrymu ymhellach bod cronfeydd strwythurol yn cael eu defnyddio i gefnogi Busnesau Bach a Chanolig. Yr ydym yn cefnogi hyn, ond nid yw'r wybodaeth yn dangos digon o'r manylion angenrheidiol i gynnig atebion dilys. Sylwadau bachog a *sbin* yw'r pethau olaf mae busnesau am eu clywed. Rhaid ychwanegu manylion dilys, fel sut a phwy, at ddogfen y rhaglen sengl—mae gweithredu a deall yn hanfodol. Rhaid i'r broses a'r peirianwaith fod yn syml ac yn agored. Rhaid i fyd busnes a'r Llywodraeth chwarae eu rhan i roi cig ar yr esgryn go dila sydd gerbron. Am ychydig wythnosau yn unig y mae'r ymgynghori yn para ond dyma gyfnod pwysicaf holl brosiect Amcan 1. Fodd bynnag, rhaid cofio nad oes unrhyw werth i'r strategaeth datblygu genedlaethol nac Amcan 1 onid yw'r Llywodraeth yn cynnig yr arian cyfatebol gofynnol.

Jenny Randerson: Fe ddywedai unrhyw un sy'n rhedeg busnes bach wrthy ch mai'r peth anoddaf ynglyn â dechrau busnes yw canfod eich ffordd drwy ddryswch y cynigion cyllido. Ymddengys bod y ffynonellau cyllido sydd ar gael yn niferus, ond o edrych yn fanylach, yn aml iawn mae bylchau i'w gweld. Mae llawer o fusnesau yn ei chael yn anodd cael hyd i gyllid sefydlu. Mae sefydlu eich hun yn un peth, ond mater arall yw ehangu. Yr eironi creulon yw ei bod yn haws ac yn rhatach codi arian er mwyn ehangu os ydych chi'n fusnes mwy. Unwaith yr ydych yn Gwmni Cyhoeddus Cyfyngedig, gallwch godi arian drwy gyfrwng cyfranddaliadau. Yn y blynyddoedd gwael, nid yw'r cyfranddalwyr yn cael eu helw. Fodd bynnag, os ydych chi'n gwmni bach neu ganolig ei faint sydd wedi benthyg arian gan y banc er mwyn ehangu, mae'r banc yn dal i ofyn am ad-dalu'r llog yn y blynyddoedd gwael. Gwyr pob un ohonom am gwmnïau sydd wedi mynd i'r wal am na allant dalu llog eu cyfrif banc.

An example is a medium sized company in south Wales, which states that it started from nothing in Cwmbran. It has built a business with a turnover of £9.5 million in the coming financial year and employs over 80 people. It recently acquired new premises, which are in the process of being refurbished at a cost of £1.5 million. Until now it has had no support from any Government agency or local authority in developing its business. The Welsh Office regional assistance grant was not available for them, for example.

There are all sorts of gaps that need to be plugged. Many smaller firms fall through the net and never even get started because they are not considered to be a good risk by the commercial high street banks that Alun Cairns relies upon. If we are to develop the badly needed entrepreneurial spirit in Wales, small and medium sized businesses need a helping hand. This idea is well developed. I am amazed Alun missed out on it, but it has been put forward in detail by the Federation of Small Businesses. Brussels officials will talk to you about the idea and it has been tried out in other parts of the European Union. It does not lack meat on the bones. You may not wish to put all the meat on a piece of paper – a short motion could be recommended in situations like this. It is an idea that fits with the thinking of many key economic organisations in Wales, even if they are not fully embracing the concept at present. The Welsh Development Agency, in its Gateway Europe newsletter this spring stated:

'Finance for innovation must be readily available. This is not simply a supply issue, there needs to be action to stimulate and support the demand for finance.'

An enterprise development bank would be available to fulfil much of this need. I would like to refer to some of the comments Alun Cairns made. He referred to rules and we do not want more rules for business. Is he seriously suggesting that when you go along

Un enghraifft yw cwmni canolig ei faint yn ne Cymru sy'n dweud iddo ddechrau heb ddim yng Nghwmbran. Mae wedi creu busnes a fydd â throsiant o £9.5 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol sydd i ddod ac mae'n cyflogi dros 80 o bobl. Yn ddiweddar, prynodd adeiladau newydd y maent wrthi'n eu hailwampio am gost o £1.5 miliwn. Hyd yma nid yw wedi cael unrhyw gefnogaeth gan unrhyw un o asiantaethau'r Llywodraeth nac awdurdod lleol i ddatblygu'r busnes. Nid oedd grant cymorth rhanbarthol y Swyddfa Gymreig ar gael iddynt, er enghraifft.

Mae pob math o fylchau sydd yn rhaid eu llenwi. Mae llawer o fusnesau bach yn disgyn drwy'r rhwyd heb hyd yn oed gael dechrau arni am nad yw banciau masnachol y stryd fawr, y mae Alun Cairns yn dibynnu arnynt, yn ystyried eu bod yn risg werth ei chymryd. Os ydym i ddatblygu'r ysbryd o fentergarwch y mae dirfawr ei angen yng Nghymru, rhaid inni estyn help llaw i fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Datblygwyd llawer ar y syniad hwn. Yr wyf yn synnu na chlywodd Alun amdano, ond fe'i cyflwynwyd yn fanwl gan Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach. Bydd swyddogion Brwsel yn siarad â chi am y syniad ac y mae wedi ei roi ar brawf mewn rhannau eraill o Undeb Ewrop. Mae digon o gig ar yr asgwrn. Efallai na fyddech yn dymuno rhoi'r holl gig ar ddarn o bapur – argymhellir bod cynnig byr yn ddigonol mewn sefyllfa fel hon. Mae'n syniad sy'n cyfateb i feddylfryd nifer o brif sefydliadau economaidd Cymru, er nad ydynt yn cofleidio'r syniad yn llawn ar hyn o bryd. Dywedodd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, yn ei gylchlythyr 'Gateway Europe' y gwanwyn hwn:

'Rhaid i'r cyllid ar gyfer arloesi fod ar gael yn rhwydd. Nid mater bychan o gyflenwi yw hwn, rhaid rhoi camau ar waith i ysgogi a chefnogi'r galw am arian.'

Byddai banc datblygu menter wrth law i ddiwallu elfen fawr o'r angen yma. Carwn gyfeirio at rai o sylwadau Alun Cairns. Cyfeiriodd at reolau ac nad oes arnom eisiau rhagor o reolau ar gyfer busnesau. A yw'n awgrymu'n ddifrifol nad yw NatWest, Banc

to the NatWest, Barclays Bank and whatever they call the Midlands now, to borrow money, they do not impose rules on you? Of course they do and you expect them to. There is no suggestion that this bank will offer money to anyone without any rules — a free handout with no interest. However, it would be willing to offer money, possibly at lower rates of interest, and would also offer money to people who perhaps would not fit the strict criteria that some commercial banks apply. Perhaps this is why commercial banks would not welcome it.

Mike German also made it clear that the funding would come from the EU money. That is why it is being proposed at the start of the consultation process on spending EU money.

The idea of a development bank has been fully developed and discussed in the past. The Welsh Office in its 'Pathway to Prosperity' document last year gave us some telling figures, which I am sure you are all familiar with. Gross domestic product per head in Wales was less than £9,000 a year, compared with over £13,000 a year in London. It was the second lowest in the UK. GDP per head in the Valleys and west Wales is currently at 73 per cent of the EU average. We can all recite the figures. We have stressed in this Assembly many times that we have to do something about this. We have talked a great deal about the need to stimulate the economy.

Yesterday in the short debate we discussed the urgent need for additional funding to support the EU programme. This proposal takes us a step further. It suggests a practical way in which we can utilise EU funding. It is a proposal that has been taken up successfully elsewhere. An enterprise development bank is an excellent way of spreading prosperity throughout Wales and raising the general level of prosperity. For example, parts of the Valleys have suffered from high unemployment for many years. Even now, when general unemployment in

Barclays a beth bynnag a elwir y Midland bellach, yn gosod rheolau pe aech atynt i fenthyg arian? Wrth gwrs eu bod nhw ac yr ydych yn disgwyl iddynt wneud hynny. Nid oes unrhyw awgrym y bydd y banc hwn yn cynnig arian heb reolau — arian am ddim heb unrhyw log. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n fodlon cynnig arian ar gyfradd llog is o bosib, a byddai hefyd yn cynnig arian i bobl nad ydynt efallai'n bodloni meini prawf llym rhai banciau masnachol. Efallai mai dyna pam nad yw banciau masnachol yn ei groesawu.

Fe'i gwnaed yn glir hefyd gan Mike German y byddai'r cyllid yn dod o arian UE. Dyna pam y daw'r cynnig ar ddechrau'r broses ymgynghori ynghylch gwario arian UE.

Mae'r syniad o fanc datblygu wedi cael ei ddatblygu a'i drafod o'r blaen. Yn nogfen 'Llwybr at Ffyniant' y Swyddfa Gymreig y llynedd cafwyd rhai ffigyrau trawiadol, yr ydych oll yn gyfarwydd â hwy bid siwr. Yr oedd cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y pen yng Nghymru yn llai na £9,000 y flwyddyn, o'i gymharu â thros £13,000 y flwyddyn yn Llundain. Hwn oedd y ffigur isaf namyn un yn y DG. Ar hyn o bryd, mae CMC y pen yn y Cymoedd a gorllewin Cymru yn 73 y cant o ffigur cyfartalog UE. Gallai pob un ohonom adrodd y ffigyrau. Yr ydym wedi pwysleisio sawl gwaith yn y Cynulliad hwn bod yn rhaid inni wneud rhywbeth am y sefyllfa. Yr ydym wedi siarad yn helaeth am yr angen i adfywio'r economi.

Mewn dadl fer ddoe, trafodom yr angen brys am ragor o gyllid i gefnogi rhaglen UE. Mae'r cynnig hwn yn ein harwain gam ymhellach. Mae'n awgrymu ffordd ymarferol o ddefnyddio cyllid UE. Mae'n gynnig sydd wedi ei ddatblygu'n llwyddiannus mewn mannau eraill. Mae banc datblygu menter yn ffordd ragorol o ledaenu ffyniant drwy Gymru a chynyddu llewyrch yn gyffredinol. Er enghraifft, mae rhannau o'r cymoedd wedi dioddef diweithdra uchel ers blynnyddoedd lawer. Hyd yn oed heddiw, pan fo diweithdra'n gyffredinol ym Mhrydain yn isel,

Britain is low, they still suffer from it. They have failed to attract significant inward investment for many years. The only practical way forward in those areas is to encourage small and medium sized enterprises and to encourage self help, in the old-fashioned sense of the term.

maent yn dal i ddioddef o'i herwydd. Methasant â denu buddsoddwyr mawr o'r tu allan ers blynyddoedd. Yr unig ffordd ymarferol o ddatblygu yn yr ardaloedd hynny yw annog busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint a'u hannog i helpu eu hunain, yn ystyr hen ffasiwn y term.

In Cardiff in recent years, less than 2 per cent of new employment was created in establishments that moved here, although Cardiff is said to be the centre of the inward investment hot spots in Wales. Less than 2 per cent of new employment in the early 1990s was created by inward investment, whereas over 11 per cent of new employment was created in existing firms and 6.1 per cent in new firms. The American Ambassador gave a similar picture. We have to recognise that an enterprise development bank is the way of the future. It is a new and distinctive proposal for the UK.

Yng Nghaerdydd yn y blynyddoedd diweddar, dim ond llai na 2 y cant o swyddi newydd a grëwyd mewn sefydliadau a symudodd yma, er y gelwir Caerdydd yn ganolfan mewnfuddsoddi fwyaf Cymru. Yr oedd llai na 2 y cant o swyddi newydd dechrau'r 1990au wedi eu creu yn sgîl mewnfuddsoddi tra bo dros 11 y cant o'r swyddi newydd wedi eu creu mewn cwmnïau oedd yn bodoli eisoes a 6.1 y cant mewn cwmnïau newydd. Cafwyd darlun cyffelyb gan Lysgennad yr Unol Daleithiau. Rhaid inni gydnabod mai banc datblygu menter yw'r ateb i'r dyfodol. Mae hwn yn gynnig newydd a neilltuol ar gyfer y DG.

We owe a great deal in Wales to the strength and activities of the WDA in the past decade. However, the WDA will be challenged in future by similar organisations being set up in England. It will not have it all its own way. Therefore we have to look at new models, and an enterprise development bank is a simple, clear idea. The purpose and the message will be clear to all. We believe that this concept needs to be incorporated now in the consultation process. Edwina has talked about the problems of inserting a piece of paper. With the innovation of this new Assembly, we could find a way of having a parallel consultation with the other documents produced by the European task force. This is in addition to the consultation process that should be started today so it can be taken on board already developed in the autumn if it receives general approval.

Mae ein dyled yn fawr yng Nghymru i gryfder a gweithgareddau Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru dros y degawd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, bydd yr awdurdod yn cael ei herio yn y dyfodol gan sefydliadau cyffelyb a sefydlir yn Lloegr. Ni fydd yn cael ei ffordd ei hun bob tro. Mae'n rhaid inni edrych ar fodelau newydd felly, ac mae banc datblygu menter yn syniad syml ac eglur. Bydd ei bwrpas a'i neges yn eglur i bawb. Credwn fod yn rhaid ymgorffori'r syniad hwn yn y broses ymgynghori yn awr. Soniodd Edwina am broblemau ychwanegu darnau o bapur. Gyda blaengarwch y Cynulliad newydd hwn, galledd ddod o hyd i ffordd o gynnal ymgynghoriad yn gyfochrog gyda'r dogfennau eraill a gynhyrchir gan dasglu Ewrop. Byddai hyn yn ychwanegol at y broses ymgynghori a ddylai ddechrau heddiw fel y gellir ei dderbyn a'i ddatblygu'n barod at yr Hydref os caiff gymeradwyaeth gyffredinol.

Christine Chapman: I am glad that the Liberal Democrats have decided on this

Christine Chapman: Yr wyf yn falch bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi penderfynu

subject for today's debate because it gives us an opportunity to demonstrate the way in which the Labour Party has begun to put in place mechanisms for business growth and development in Wales. There are already discussions under way with various organisations in Wales, which should lead to us maintaining our manifesto commitments to establishing a small business development bank. The Welsh economy has its foundation in small and medium sized enterprises, especially in areas like mine, the Cynon Valley. We hear much about the jewels in the crown, those large inward investors such as Sony, LG, Hitachi and so on. The overwhelming majority of enterprise in Wales is undertaken by SMEs. These are becoming important, not only for employment and wealth creation, but also in innovation, entrepreneurship and development. The document entitled 'Pathways to Prosperity' says:

'to fully develop the Welsh economy, we need considerably more growth and development in our existing companies, and the creation of new enterprises'

It is vital to remember that when discussing this issue.

4:19 p.m.

We must foster a new spirit of business development, growth and entrepreneurship in Wales, spurred on by well established networks from the Assembly and other organisations. This has not always come easily in Wales because we are sometimes uncomfortable with the idea of entrepreneurialism. We only need look at Tower Colliery in my constituency to see the benefits.

Today, the national economic development strategy is published and is going out to public consultation. Elements of this strategy and results of that consultation will shape the way forward for the economy. The consultation may show that there is an urgent need for the proposed development bank. There are discussions between Rhodri Morgan, business, the Welsh Development Agency,

ar y pwnc hwn ar gyfer dadl heddiw gan ei fod yn rhoi cyfle inni ddangos sut y mae'r Blaid Lafur wedi dechrau rhoi mecanweithiau ar waith i sicrhau twf busnes yng Nghymru. Eisoes mae trafodaethau'n cael eu cynnal gydag amrywiol sefydliadau yng Nghymru a ddylai olygu ein bod yn cadw at ymrwymadau ein maniffesto i sefydlu banc datblygu i fusnesau bach. Mae economi Cymru wedi ei seilio ar fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint, yn arbennig mewn ardaloedd fel fy ardal i, Cwm Cynon. Yr ydym yn clywed cryn dipyn am y cwmnïau mawr, y buddsoddwyr mawr hynny o'r tu allan megis Sony, LG, Hitachi ac yn y blaen. Busnesau Bach a Chanolig sy'n gyfrifol am y rhan fwyaf o fusnes yng Nghymru. Maent yn datblygu i fod yn bwysig, nid yn unig er mwyn cyflogaeth a chreu cyfoeth, ond hefyd o ran arloesedd, mentergarwch a datblygiad. Yn ôl y ddogfen 'Llwybr at Ffyniant':

'er mwyn datblygu economi Cymru yn llawn, mae angen i'n cwmnïau presennol dyfu a datblygu yn llawer mwy sylweddol, a rhaid creu cwmnïau newydd'

Mae'n hanfodol cofio hyn wrth drafod y mater hwn.

Rhaid inni feithrin ysbryd newydd o ddatblygiad, twf a mentergarwch mewn busnesau yng Nghymru, wedi ei ysgogi gan rwydweithiau sefydledig gan y Cynulliad a sefydliadau eraill. Nid yw hyn wedi dod yn hawdd inni yng Nghymru bob tro gan ein bod weithiau'n anghyfforddus gyda'r syniad o fentergarwch. Does dim ond angen edrych ar Lofa'r Twr yn fy etholaeth i i weld y manteision.

Heddiw, caiff y strategaeth datblygu economaidd genedlaethol ei chyhoeddi a'i chyflwyno ar gyfer ymgynghori cyhoeddus. Bydd elfennau o'r strategaeth hon a chanlyniadau'r ymgynghori yn siapiro llwybr yr economi. Efallai y bydd yr ymgynghori yn dangos bod angen brys am y banc datblygu a gynigir. Mae trafodaethau'n cael eu cynnal rhwng Rhodri Morgan, busnesau, Awdurdod

the voluntary sector and all other relevant parties to push this initiative forward, so we are moving towards that eventual outcome anyway.

Whilst campaigning before 6 May 1999, I spent a lot of time with local business and have spent more since. Last week, I met representatives of over 40 businesses from the Cynon Valley with Ron Davies. We discussed the way forward for Objective 1, amongst other things. I am a little fed up with other parties who are continually doing their utmost to talk down the Labour party's achievement of gaining Objective 1 status for west Wales and the Valleys. We must all pull together to ensure that we get maximum benefit from that and not continue to try to score gain points by questioning how this money will become available. It is very important and we must work together to get the job done properly.

At those meetings, businesses stressed that the support they are getting must continue. They sometimes feel envious of the support afforded to inward investors. This point was clearly expressed in my meeting with those companies last Friday. With that in mind, enhancing the existing support networks, undertaken by local government, Training and Enterprise Councils, Business Connects and so on, can only be good news to those companies.

I have talked of the need to foster the environment for growth and entrepreneurship, as the author John Naisbitt said:

'We are shifting from a managerial society to an entrepreneurial society'.

We must put adequate support mechanisms in place to bring about this culture. Research undertaken by the University of Glamorgan's Welsh Enterprise Institute shows that all agencies do not always pull together in this role.

Datblygu Cymru, y sector gwirfoddol a phob carfan berthnasol arall i wthio'r fenter hon yn ei blaen, felly yr ydym yn symud i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw beth bynnag.

Tra'n ymgyrchu cyn 6 Mai 1999, treuliais lawer o amser gyda busnesau lleol ac yr wyf wedi treulio llawer mwy o amser gyda nhw ers hynny. Yr wythnos diwethaf, cyfarfum â chynrychiolwyr o dros 40 o fusnesau o Gwm Cynon gyda Ron Davies. Trafodasom y ffordd ymlaen ar gyfer Amcan 1, ymysg pethau eraill. Yr wyf wedi diflasu fymryn ar y pleidiau eraill sy'n mynnu gwneud eu gorau yn barhaus i fychanu'r hyn a gyflawnodd y blaid Lafur o safbwynt ennill statws Amcan 1 i orllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd. Rhaid i bob un ohonom gydweithio er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael y gorau ohono a pheidio â pharhau i geisio ennill pwyntiau drwy holi sut y bydd yr arian hwn yn cael ei ryddhau. Mae'n holl bwysig ein bod yn cydweithio i gyflawni'r gwaith yn iawn.

Yn y cyfarfodydd hynny, pwysleisiodd y busnesau bod yn rhaid iddynt barhau i gael y gefnogaeth maent yn ei chael ar hyn o bryd. Maent yn cenfigennu weithiau wrth y gefnogaeth a roddir i fuddsoddwyr o'r tu allan. Mynegwyd y pwynt hwn yn glir yn y cyfarfod a gefais gyda'r cwmnïau hynny ddydd Gwener diwethaf. Gyda hyn mewn golwg, dim ond daioni all ddeillio o wella'r rhwydweithiau cefnogi presennol, a gynhelir gan lywodraeth leol, Cyngorau Hyfforddi a Menter, Cyswllt Busnes ac yn y blaen, i'r cwmnïau hynny.

Yr wyf wedi sôn am yr angen i feithrin amgylchedd addas ar gyfer twf a mentergarwch, fel y dywedodd yr awdur John Naisbitt:

'Yr ydym yn symud o gymdeithas o reolwyr i gymdeithas o fentrwyr'.

Rhaid inni sefydlu mecanweithiau cefnogi digonol er mwyn creu'r diwylliant hwn. Gwnaed gwaith ymchwil gan Sefydliad Menter Cymru ym Mhrifysgol Morgannwg sy'n dangos nad yw pob asiantaeth yn cyd-

dynnu bob amser gyda'r gwaith hwn.

Its report 'Local Authorities and the Small Firm in Wales', outlines the problems in this area. It noted evidence of tension between local authorities and other public sector business support providers, especially in terms of economic and enterprise development. The report rightly concluded that all these bodies should establish closer working relationships, particularly with voluntary organisations.

Mae ei adroddiad 'Awdurdodau Lleol a'r Cwmni Bach yng Nghymru', yn amlinellu'r problemau yn y maes hwn. Mae'n nodi tystiolaeth o densiwn rhwng awdurdodau lleol a darparwyr cefnogi busnes eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus, yn enwedig yng nghyswllt datblygiad menter ac economaidd. Daeth yr adroddiad i'r casgliad, cywir, y dylai'r holl gyrff hyn sefydlu perthynas weithio agosach yn arbennig gyda mudiadau gwirfoddol.

Let us not forget that there is much talent and expertise in the voluntary sector such as that in the Bryncynon community revival strategy and the Pen-y-waun enterprise partnership, which I mentioned yesterday in my question to the First Secretary. A lot of excellent development and support work is undertaken in these projects and that must be fostered and developed.

Rhaid inni beidio ag anghofio bod talent ac arbenigedd mawr yn y sector gwirfoddol megis yn strategaeth adfywio cymunedol Bryncynon a phartneriaeth fenter Pen-y-waun, y cyfeiriais ati ddoe wrth holi'r Prif Ysgrifennydd. Mae'r prosiectau hyn yn gwneud llawer o waith datblygu a chefnogi rhagorol ac mae'n rhaid meithrin a datblygu hynny.

I am the first speaker to mention the link between business and education. Many schools have told me that they face increasing difficulty maintaining links with businesses. This is because there are not enough businesses that are of the size needed for close partnership. When I worked in Gwent as an education and business partnership co-ordinator, the prevalence of large companies meant that education links were often strong. Almost all schools were able to utilise these links, whereas in the Valleys and other poorer parts of Wales, the lack of large firms has led to an almost have and have not situation. That bothers me quite a bit. Business growth is essential to allow this situation to be reversed. There are also difficulties gaining skills training for students in further education institutions. The national economic development strategy says:

Myfi yw'r siaradwr cyntaf i gyfeirio at y cysylltiad rhwng busnes ac addysg. Mae llawer o ysgolion wedi dweud wrthyf eu bod yn wynebu anawsterau cynyddol o safbwynt cynnal cysylltiadau gyda busnesau. Y rheswm am hyn yw nad oes digon o fusnesau o'r maint gofynnol i ffurfio partneriaeth glos. Pan oeddwn yn gweithio yng Ngwent fel cydlynnydd partneriaethau addysg a busnes, yr oedd nifer y cwmnïau mawrion yn golygu bod y cysylltiadau addysg yn gryf. Gallai bron pob ysgol fanteisio ar y cysylltiadau hyn ond, yn y Cymoedd a rhannau tlawd eraill yng Nghymru, arweiniodd y prinder cwmnïau mawr at sefyllfa sydd bron yn cyfateb i gagendor rhwng y rhai sydd ag adnoddau a'r rhai sydd heb adnoddau. Mae hyn yn gryn boendod i mi. Mae twf mewn busnes yn hanfodol i wyrddroi'r sefyllfa hon. Ceir anawsterau hefyd mewn ennill hyfforddiant sgiliau i fyfyrwyr mewn sefydliadau addysg bellach. Dywed y strategaeth datblygu economaidd genedlaethol:

'There must be stronger links between business and education'.

'Rhaid wrth gysylltiadau cryfach rhwng busnes ac addysg'.

The development culture must be allowed to

Rhaid gadael i'r diwylliant datblygu dyfu er

grow to ensure that this happens.

It is vital that the good work we have already done since May 1997 continues and must be built on with initiatives from the Assembly. The continuing discussions about establishing a development bank are a good start. I welcome and support the amended motion.

Geraint Davies: I am pleased to support this motion on promoting small and medium-sized enterprises. They are vital for the economic regeneration of our nation. We must help them to grow and develop. There is a long way to go because there is a strong correlation between the number of SMEs and an area's prosperity. There are three times more businesses in the south-east of England than in Rhondda Cynon Taff.

Businesses need encouragement. I ran a business for 25 years and after a while, you get set in your ways. Business needs encouragement to grow, to provide business plans, to get training and finance, which can be a problem. It has been said that high street banks are only prepared to offer you a loan when you do not need one. When you have plenty of collateral, they will send you lots of junk mail offering loans for everything. However, when you really need to develop something, which is on the verge of viability, you get a 'no' from the bank manager. This is why we need a development bank, which will be more enterprising and give a kick-start to our economy and our businesses. We need a source of venture capital and long-term loans at preferential rates for our businesses. They want fair money, not grants that can go away. They are going to be here for a long time because they are indigenous businesses that will promote our communities.

I want to stress the need to improve the social economy. It is very important in places like Rhondda. It fills gaps in local markets and

mwyn sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd.

Mae'n allweddol bod y gwaith da yr ydym wedi ei gyflawni ers mis Mai 1997 yn parhau a'n bod yn ei ddatblygu drwy gyfrwng mentrau wedi eu sefydlu gan y Cynulliad. Mae'r trafodaethau sy'n parhau am sefydlu banc datblygu yn ddechrau da. Yr wyf yn croesawu ac yn cefnogi'r cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.

Geraint Davies: Mae'n bleser gennyf gefnogi'r cynnig hwn ynghylch hybu busnesau bach a chanolog eu maint. Maent yn hanfodol er mwyn sicrhau adfywiad economaidd ein cenedl. Rhaid inni eu helpu i dyfu a datblygu. Mae ffordd faith i'w thramwyo eto oherwydd mae cyfatebiaeth gref rhwng nifer y busnesau bach mewn ardal a ffyniant yr ardal honno. Mae yna dair gwaith nifer y busnesau sydd yn Rhondda Cynon Taf i'w cael yn ne-ddwyrain Lloegr.

Mae ar fusnesau angen anogaeth. Bum yn cynnal busnes am 25 mlynedd, ac ar ôl cyfnod yr ydych yn tueddu i fod eisiau cadw pethau fel y maent. Mae ar fusnesau angen anogaeth i dyfu, i ddarparu cynlluniau busnes, i gael hyfforddiant a chyllid, a gall hynny fod yn broblem. Mae rhai yn dweud mai'r unig adeg y mae banciau'r stryd fawr yn barod i gynnig benthyciad ichi yw pan nad oes angen un arnoch. Pan fo gennych chi ddigon o arian, byddant yn anfon pamffledi wrth y fil atoch drwy'r post yn cynnig benthyciad ar gyfer popeth. Fodd bynnag, pan fo arnoch chi wir angen datblygu rhywbeth, sydd ar fin bod yn hyfyw, 'na' yw ateb y rheolwr banc. Dyma pam fod arnom angen banc datblygu a fydd yn dangos mwy o fenter ac yn rhoi hwb gychwynnol i'n heconomi a'n busnesau. Mae arnom angen ffynhonnell o gyfalaf mentro a benthyciadau hirdymor ar gyfraddau ffafriol i'n busnesau. Mae angen arian teg arnynt, nid grantiau a all ddiflannu. Maent yn debygol o fodoli am amser hir gan eu bod yn fusnesau cynhenid a fydd yn hybu ein cymunedau.

Carwn bwysleisio'r angen i wella'r economi cymdeithasol. Mae'n bwysig iawn mewn llefydd fel y Rhondda. Mae'n llenwi bylchau

provides jobs and training where mainstream employment is scarce. In the UK social investment forum in June 1998, it was said that the social economy is innovative, develops viable markets and creates new work. It is involved in lots of different skills. It is involved in the care industry, childcare and the care of the elderly. There are a lot of social businesses in environmental programmes and ecological schemes such as recycling. In my constituency, there are excellent examples such as the Arts Factory in Ferndale, which has a number of activities. It works with disabled people and has developed over the last four or five years and now has 28 full-time employees with over 100 volunteers. We want to encourage such industry in our valleys.

Developing credit unions is also an important role for the development bank. We were slow off the mark in developing those in Wales. They are very important for people in deprived areas, where you get loan sharks and legitimate people often ask over 40 per cent. interest rates per year. In addition, credit unions could be developed to provide loans for businesses. The law needs to be changed to make such products more innovative to meet the needs of businesses.

4:29 p.m.

The development bank has an important role to play in developing our economy, especially in the deprived areas. It could consider the Welsh character which tends to look at co-operation as opposed to competition and community development as opposed to personal profit. I support this motion.

Peter Black: Objective 1 will only come once to Wales and it is important that we grasp the nettle and make it count. As Christine said, at the core of its success is training and education, and the success of small businesses— made in Wales, stayed in

mewn marchnadoedd lleol ac yn darparu swyddi a hyfforddiant lle mae cyflogaeth priflif yn brin. Yn fforwm buddsoddi'r DU ym mis Mehefin 1998, dywedwyd bod yr economi cymdeithasol yn arloesol, yn datblygu marchnadoedd hyfyw ac yn creu gwaith newydd. Mae'n cwmpasu llawer o wahanol sgiliau. Mae'n cwmpasu'r diwydiant gofal, gofal plant a gofalu am yr henoed. Mae llawer o fusnesau cymdeithasol yn gweithio mewn rhaglenni amgylcheddol a chynlluniau ecolegol megis ailgylchu. Ceir enghreifftiau gwych yn f'etholaeth i, megis y Ffatri Gelfyddydau yn Ferndale, sy'n cynnal nifer o weithgareddau. Mae'n gweithio gyda phobl anabl a datblygodd dros y pedair neu bum mlynedd diwethaf i gyflogi 28 gweithiwr amser llawn a thros 100 o wirfoddolwyr bellach.

Mae datblygu undebau credyd hefyd yn swyddogaeth bwysig ar gyfer y banc datblygu. Buom yn araf iawn yn eu datblygu yng Nghymru. Maent yn bwysig iawn i bobl mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig lle ceir benthycwyr twyllodrus ac mae cwmnïau cyfreithlon yn aml yn gofyn am dros 40 y cant y flwyddyn mewn cyfraddau llog. Yn ogystal gellid datblygu undebau credyd i gynnig benthyciadau i fusnesau. Rhaid i'r gyfraith newid i wneud nwyddau o'r fath yn fwy blaengar er mwyn diwallu anghenion busnesau.

Mae gan y banc datblygu swyddogaeth bwysig i'w chwarae o ran datblygu ein heconomi, yn enwedig yn yr ardaloedd difreintiedig. Gallai roi ystyriaeth i gymeriad y Cymry sy'n tueddu i edrych ar gydweithio yn hytrach na chystadleuaeth a datblygu cymunedol yn hytrach nag elw personol. Yr wyf yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

Peter Black: Dim ond unwaith y bydd Amcan 1 yn dod i Gymru ac mae'n bwysig ein bod yn manteisio'n llawn ar y cyfle ac yn sicrhau ei fod yn gwneud gwahaniaeth. Fel y dywedodd Christine, addysg a hyfforddiant yw craidd ei lwyddiant, a llwyddiant busnesau

Wales— to generate wealth, innovate and build on their innovations to create jobs and increase Welsh GDP from its present low. I have been a member of a principal council for 15 years, which has taken its role seriously in developing the local economy, supporting small businesses and stepping in to do what it can to help out with loans and patent guarantees when the private sector banks would not do so. Like other councils in Wales, that council operated in isolation for many years, doing what it could but never able to do quite enough. However, with the National Assembly and the dawning of Objective 1, we at last have a chance to put in place a credible national strategy to create an enterprise development bank for Wales and to properly fund it so that local authorities will no longer operate in isolation. There will be an enterprise development bank for Wales that can help to nurture enterprise and ensure that the green shoots of economic recovery do not die for lack of sustenance. Geraint mentioned the bank's role in creating and supporting credit unions, which is worth considering in tackling the social exclusion that the Assembly has put at the centre of its agenda.

The Government amendment to this motion is understandable. As Edwina said, we have to think about the cost, but the issue is too important to be left until the end of consultations in September. It needs to be considered by all our consultees, so it must be included in the consultation documents. We cannot consult on something that is not there. We do not accept this amendment but if it would help, we would accept that the matter should be incorporated in a letter or a supplementary document to be distributed with the consultation documents so that we do not have to reprint a vast amount of paperwork, much of which has already been distributed. We believe that it is essential that it goes out as part of the consultation for the people to comment on it.

bach—a sefydlwyd yng Nghymru ac a arhosodd yng Nghymru—er mwyn cynhyrchu cyfoeth, arloesi ac adeiladu ar eu harloesedd i greu swyddi a chodi Cynnyrch Mewnwladol Crynswth Cymru o'i lefel isel bresennol. Yr wyf wedi bod yn aelod o un o'r prif gynghorau am 15 mlynedd, cyngor a oedd o ddifri ynghylch ei swyddogaeth i ddatblygu'r economi lleol, cefnogi busnesau bach a chamu i mewn i wneud hynny a allai i helpu gyda benthyciadau a gwarantau patent pan na fyddai banciau'r sector preifat yn barod i wneud hynny. Fel cynghorau eraill yng Nghymru, gweithiai'r cyngor hwnnw ar ei ben ei hun am flynyddoedd lawer, yn gwneud hynny a allai ond byth yn gwneud digon. Fodd bynnag, gyda'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a gwawriad Amcan 1, o'r diwedd mae gennym gyfle i weithredu strategaeth genedlaethol gredadwy er mwyn creu banc datblygu menter i Gymru a'i gyllido'n iawn fel na fydd awdurdodau lleol yn gweithio ar eu pennau eu hunain mwyach. Bydd gennym fanc datblygu menter i Gymru a fydd yn gallu meithrin busnes a sicrhau nad yw blagur adfywiad economaidd yn marw oherwydd diffyg maeth. Soniodd Geraint am rôl y banc o safbwynt creu undebau credyd ategol, a byddai'n werthfawr ystyried hyn wrth fynd i'r afael ag allgau cymdeithasol sydd wedi ei osod wrth wraidd agenda'r Cynulliad.

Gellir deall gwelliant y Llywodraeth i'r cynnig hwn. Fel y dywedodd Edwina, mae'n rhaid inni feddwl am y gost, ond mae'r mater yn rhy bwysig i'w adael tan ddiwedd y cyfnod ymgynghori ym mis Medi. Rhaid iddo gael ei ystyried gan bawb yr ydym yn ymgynghori â nhw, felly mae'n rhaid ei gynnwys yn y dogfennau ymgynghori. Ni allwn ymgynghori ynghylch rhywbeth sy'n anweledig. Nid ydym yn derbyn y gwelliant hwn ond, pe bai o gymorth, byddem yn derbyn y dylid ymgorffori'r mater mewn llythyr neu ddogfen ategol i'w ddsbarthu gyda'r dogfennau ymgynghori fel nad oes raid inni ailargraffu swmp mawr o bapur, y mae llawer ohono eisoes wedi ei ddsbarthu. Credwn ei bod yn allweddol ei fod yn cael ei gynnwys yn yr ymgynghoriad fel y gall pobl gynnig sylwadau arno.

Alun mentioned private finance. Financial institutions have failed properly to seed corn economic recovery in Wales over the last decade or so. They are concerned with profit, security and low risks. For years, they left local councils and central Government to put their necks on the line for small business while they played safe. Objective 1 and this development bank can turn that on its head and give SMEs the support they need within a sound and fully developed policy framework. As Geraint Davies said, it will offer the venture capital not available from the high street banks. We are the only country in Europe without such a bank. We have suffered because of the centralised and international outlook of the City and its failure to have a sufficient regional focus for its support for business. This is the best opportunity we will have to ensure that the growth of GDP sought from Objective 1 funding is sustainable and that the money is not frittered away on a series of unlinked public sector schemes. In addition, Wales can pull itself up from its low GDP base and start to create some of the 136,000 jobs projected by the consultation documents. I ask you to support this motion, consult on the development bank and reject the amendment.

Rhodri Morgan: In the six minutes remaining, I will try and explain why, while I congratulate Mike German on his motion and speech, we cannot accept it unamended because it is impractical.

The topic is important. Mike spoke well, in showing the priority that should be given to a development bank for SMEs in Wales. I do not say that simply because we old Whitchurch grammar school boys should always stick together.

However, there is a problem. You cannot immediately incorporate something into a national development strategy document which has been translated, printed and

Soniodd Alun am gyllid preifat. Mae sefydliadau ariannol wedi methu â rhoi arian hadau corn priodol i adfywiad economaidd Cymru dros y degawd diwethaf. Elw, sicrwydd a risg isel sy'n mynd â'u bryd hwy. Ers blynyddoedd, gadawsant i gynghorau lleol a'r Llywodraeth Ganol roi eu pennau ar y bloc dros fusnesau bach tra'r oeddent hwy yn chwarae'n saff. Gallai Amcan 1 a'r banc datblygu hwn droi hynny ar ei ben a rhoi i Fusnesau Bach a Chanolig y gefnogaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt o fewn fframwaith polisi diogel sydd wedi ei ddatblygu'n llawn. Fel y dywedodd Geraint Davies, bydd yn cynnig cyfalaf mentro na fyddai ar gael gan fanciau'r stryd fawr. Ni yw'r unig wlad yn Ewrop heb fanc o'r fath. Yr ydym wedi dioddef oherwydd agwedd ganoledig a rhyngwladol y Ddinas a'i methiant i fod yn ddigon rhanbarthol eu ffocws er mwyn cefnogi busnesau. Dyma'r cyfle gorau a gawn i sicrhau bod y twf mewn CMC a geisir yn sgîl arian Amcan 1 yn gynladwy ac nad yw'r arian yn cael ei afradu ar gyfres o gynlluniau digyswllt yn y sector cyhoeddus. Yn ogystal, gall Cymru dynnu ei hun i fyny o'r sylfaen CMC isel a dechrau creu rhai o'r 136,000 o swyddi a ragwelir yn y dogfennau ymgynghori. Gofynnaf i chi gefnogi'r cynnig hwn, cynnal ymgynghoriad ynghylch y banc datblygu a gwrthod y gwelliant.

Rhodri Morgan: Yn y chwe munud sy'n weddill, ceisiaf egluro, tra'r wyf yn llongyfarch Mike German ar ei gynnig a'i araith, pam na allwn ei dderbyn heb y gwelliant am ei fod yn anymarferol.

Mae'r pwnc yn un pwysig. Siaradodd Mike yn dda, o ran dangos y flaenoriaeth y dylid ei dangos i sefydlu banc datblygu ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru. Nid wyf yn dweud hynny am y dylen ni, hen fechgyn ysgol ramadeg Eglwys Newydd, gadw at ein gilydd bob amser.

Fodd bynnag, mae yna broblem. Ni allwch ymgorffori rhywbeth yn syth i ddogfen strategaeth datblygu genedlaethol sydd wedi ei chyfieithu, ei hargraffu a'i dosbarthu'n

partially despatched for consultation. I am not trying to cut across the principle of everything Mike German has said. It is simply impractical to add something to a document that has already been distributed, after printing and translation a fortnight ago. The Economic Development Committee is considering it today. That involves another process of consultation.

However, I have no doubt that the proposal will be favourably regarded before the whole question is finalised. We accepted the national development strategy from the task force, brought it into the Assembly format, put it through the Committee system—it was considered by the Economic Development Committee this morning—and then consulted on it. The development bank idea, which I am sure will re-emerge during the two-month consultation, has a good chance of being incorporated into the final version when that is sent to Brussels in September or October.

The proposal is in Labour's manifesto and as I explained during Economic Development questions last week, it is in concept form. It was not very well worked-up because it came from the Federation of Small Businesses. I was frank about that last week and I repeat it today. The same applies to things that come in from Labour working parties. Nevertheless, we are consulting on it favourably and positively. I would be surprised if it is not in the finalised version. Mike has already referred to the reasons for that, namely over-dependence on foreign investment. We have seen that with Halla, with Acer in Cardiff and with the semi-conductor half of the LG complex in Newport. I am sure they are not the only ones.

We have also heard of the problems that Phil Williams referred to with companies like Epitaxial. I wish we had a dozen companies like Epitaxial; there would be far fewer problems in the Welsh economy if we did. I

rhannol er mwyn cynnal ymgynghoriad yn ei chylch. Nid wyf yn ceisio torri ar egwyddor unrhyw beth a ddywedodd Mike German. Yn syml iawn, y mae ychwanegu rhywbeth at ddogfen sydd eisoes wedi ei dosbarthu, ar ôl ei hargraffu a'i chyfieithu bythefnos yn ôl, yn anymarferol. Mae'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn ei ystyried heddiw. Mae hynny'n golygu proses ymgynghori arall.

Fodd bynnag, nid oes amheuaeth gennyf na fydd yr ymateb i'r cynnig yn ffafriol cyn y daw'r mater yn ei grynsyth i ben. Derbyniasom y strategaeth datblygu genedlaethol gan y tasglu, ei newid i ffurf priodol y Cynulliad, ei brosesu drwy'r system Bwyllgorau—fe'i hystyriwyd gan y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd y bore yma—ac yna ymgynghori yn ei gylch. Mae gan y syniad o fanc datblygu, yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yn ailymddangos yn ystod y broses ymgynghori sy'n para deufis, gyfle da o gael ei ymgorffori i'r fersiwn terfynol pan y'i hanfonir i Frwsel ym mis Medi neu fis Hydref.

Mae'r cynnig yn ymddangos ym maniffesto'r blaid Lafur ac fel yr eglurais yn ystod y cwestiynau Datblygu Economaidd yr wythnos diwethaf, y mae ar ffurf cysyniad. Ni chafodd ei lunio'n rhy dda am iddo ddod gan Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach. Yr oeddwn yn glir ynglyn â hynny yr wythnos diwethaf ac yr wyf yn ei ailadrodd heddiw. Mae'r un peth yn wir am bethau a ddaw gan weithgorau Llafur. Er hynny, yr ydym yn cynnal ymgynghoriad ffafriol a phositif yn ei gylch. Buasai'n syndod i mi pe na bai'n ymddangos yn y fersiwn terfynol. Mae Mike eisoes wedi cyfeirio at y rhesymau dros hynny, sef y gor-ddibyniaeth ar fuddsoddi tramor. Gwelsom hynny gyda Halla, gydag Acer yng Nghaerdydd a chyda hanner lled-ddargludyddion canolfan LG yng Nghasnewydd. Yr wyf yn siwr nad y rhain yw'r unig enghreifftiau.

Clywsom hefyd am rai o'r problemau y cyfeiriodd Phil Williams atynt gyda chwmnïau fel Epitaxial. Byddai'n dda pe bai gennym ddwsin o gwmmnïau fel Epitaxial; byddai problemau economi Cymru yn llawer llai

remember meeting representatives from the company when they first came to discuss coming to Cardiff 17 or 18 years ago.

It is notable that it has been unable to float on the London Stock Exchange. It has had to use the alternative European stock market in Brussels, EASDAQ as I think it is called. Many SMEs in Wales find that conventional financial institutions cannot serve them as they should, because we have a highly centralised banking system. We do not have a regional banking network as most countries do. It means that this is the best country in the world to get an overdraft but the worst for getting risk capital. These are the issues facing firms that are trying to grow quickly from a standing start in Wales. We are intent on trying to solve these problems.

This is the most favoured proposal. I am sure that it will come out of the consultation well. We mentioned the provision we make for encouraging small and medium-sized enterprises. However, so far we have not included this type of user-friendly venture capital idea in that provision. Phil Williams is also right to refer to the fact that we originally included this idea in the Welsh Development Agency structures in 1974. When the Conservatives came in, the price of the WDA's survival in 1980 was that it should lose that friendly, public sector venture capital idea. In a way, the development bank and the Federation of Small Businesses' initiative is a recycling of that idea.

4:39 p.m.

Alun Cairns: My reading of the situation when the development bank idea was taken out of the WDA was that it was because of the huge sums of money being lost at the time.

Rhodri Morgan: There was one famous case, the Parrot case, which killed off that idea. Alun Cairns is right to refer to that. The

niferus pe bai hynny'n wir. Cofiaf gwrdd â chynrychiolwyr o'r cwmni hwnnw pan daethant i drafod symud i Gaerdydd gyntaf rhyw 17 neu 18 mlynedd yn ôl.

Difyr yw nodi na lwyddodd i lansio ei hun ar Gyfnewidfa Stoc Llundain. Bu'n rhaid iddo ddefnyddio marchnad stoc amgen Ewrop ym Mrwsel, EASDAQ fe gredaf yw ei henw. Mae llawer o Fusnesau Bach a Chanolig eu maint yng Nghymru yn canfod na all sefydliadau ariannol confensiynol eu gwasanaethu fel y dylent, gan fod gennym system sydd wedi ei chanoli i'r fath raddau. Nid oes gennym rwydwaith bancio rhanbarthol fel yn y rhan fwyaf o wledydd. Dyma'r materion sy'n wynebu cwmnïau sy'n ceisio tyfu'n gyflym o ddim yng Nghymru. Yr ydym â'n bryd ar geisio datrys y problemau hyn.

Dyma'r cynnig mwyaf ffafriol. Yr wyf yn siwr y caiff dderbyniad da yn y broses ymgynghori. Soniasom am y ddarpariaeth a roddwn i annog busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Fodd bynnag, hyd yma nid ydym wedi cynnwys syniad o'r math hwn am gyfalaf mentro hawdd i'w ddefnyddio yn y ddarpariaeth honno. Mae Phil Williams hefyd yn gywir i gyfeirio at y ffaith inni gynnwys y syniad hwn yn wreiddiol yn strwythurau Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn 1974. Pan daeth y Ceidwadwyr i rym, pris cadw'r Awdurdod Datblygu yn 1980 oedd colli'r syniad cyfeillgar, sector cyhoeddus hwnnw o gyfalaf mentro. Mewn ffordd, mae'r banc datblygu a chynllun Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach yn ailwampiad o'r syniad hwnnw.

Alun Cairns: Yn ôl fy nealltwriaeth i o'r sefyllfa pryd y tynnwyd y syniad o fanc datblygu o'r Awdurdod Datblygu— oherwydd y symiau mawr o arian a gâi eu colli ar y pryd y gwnaed hynny.

Rhodri Morgan: Yr oedd un achos enwog, achos Parrot, a ddiddymodd y syniad hwnnw. Mae Alun Cairns yn gywir i gyfeirio at hynny.

point about high-risk enterprises is that you try to run a loan book. I do not have to tell him this; he is a banker, for God's sake. You have to balance out the winners with the losers. If you find out that you lose all the time, that is fair enough. However, to achieve a balance you do not shut down an institution because it makes one loss-making decision. That is basically what happened. I think Alun has to accept that it was mostly for ideological reasons that Nicholas Edwards, then the Secretary of State for Wales, took that element out of the WDA statute. Rather, it is still there but sleeping. It could be disinterred for our purpose.

We do not want to be too fixed about this. We are consulting on a concept and do not want to prejudge the outcome of that consultation. In the Assembly today there has been a positive response to the idea of a development bank. However, we do not want to prejudge the exact outcome in September and October, when we will want to finalise arrangements. Some firms manage to find finance but they are few. 3i is available in Wales as the company has a regional office here. However, it specialises in management buy-outs and buy-ins and does not generally deal with high-tech, high-growth enterprises. As far we know, there is only one venture capital provider in Wales, which is involved in a few of the schemes. That is not a very competitive situation.

Some of the large accountancy firms will not even consider putting venture capital packages like this together unless the fees are a minimum of £250,000. For most SMEs trying to start out, that is completely prohibitive.

Philip Lader, the US Ambassador, was right in what he said last week. We want the Dr Terry Matthews and the Dr Chris Evanses of Newbridge Networks, Merlin Ventures and Celsis, who left Wales and built multi-

Y pwynt ynglyn â busnesau risg uchel yw eich bod yn ceisio cadw llyfr benthyciadau. Nid oes raid i mi ddweud hyn wrtho; bancer ydyw er mwyn Duw. Rhaid i chi daro ar gydbwysedd rhwng yr enillwyr a'r collwyr. Os canfyddwch eich bod yn colli bob tro, yna digon teg. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn taro ar gydbwysedd, nid ydych yn cau sefydliad am iddo wneud un penderfyniad a arweiniodd at golled. Dyna'n sylfaenol beth a ddigwyddodd. Credaf fod yn rhaid i Alun dderbyn mai am resymau ideolegol yn bennaf y gwnaeth Nicholas Edwards, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar y pryd, dynnu'r elfen honno allan o statud yr Awdurdod Datblygu. Yn hytrach, y mae'n dal yno, ond yn cysgu. Gellid ei atgyfodi at ein dibenion ni.

Nid ydym am fod yn rhy benodol ynglyn â hyn. Yr ydym yn ymgynghori ynghylch syniad ac nid ydym am farnu canlyniad yr ymgynghori hwinnw ymlaen llaw. Mae'r ymateb i'r syniad o fanc datblygu wedi bod yn bositif yn y Cynulliad heddiw. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym am ragweld yn union beth fydd canlyniad ym mis Medi a mis Hydref, pan fydd arnom eisiau sicrhau'r trefniadau terfynol. Mae rhai cwmnïau yn llwyddo i ddod o hyd i arian ond prin yw'r cwmnïau hynny. Mae 3i ar gael yng Nghymru gan fod gan y cwmni swyddfa ranbarthol yma. Fodd bynnag, mae'n arbenigo mewn prynu-i-mewn a phrynu-allan ym maes rheoli ac nid yw fel arfer yn delio â busnesau technolegol, twf uchel. Cyhyd ag y gwyddom ni, dim ond un darparwr cyfalaf mentro sy'n gysylltiedig â rhywfaint o'r cynlluniau. Nid yw honno'n sefyllfa gystadleuol iawn.

Ni fydd rhai o'r cwmnïau cyfrifo mawr hyd yn oed yn ystyried llunio pecynnau cyfalaf mentro fel hyn onid yw'r ffioedd yn £250,000 o leiaf. I'r rhan fwyaf o Fusnesau Bach a Chanolig sy'n ceisio sefydlu eu hunain, mae hynny'n hollol amhosib.

Yr oedd geiriau Philip Lader, Llysgennad yr UD, yn gywir yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae arnom ni eisiau i Ddoctoriaid Terry Matthews a Chris Evans y byd, o Newbridge Networks, Merlin Ventures a Celsis, a adawodd Gymru i

million enterprises from a standing start, to be able to do that in Wales. They should not have to go to Cambridge or Canada to build their empires in biotechnology or information technology and telecommunications. In the Wales of the future we want the Terry Matthews and the Chris Evanses to be able to build their business empires in Wales. Only if we can get them to do that in Wales with the assistance of a development bank, can we achieve the objectives set out in the national development strategy.

Therefore, although we support the motion in principle, for the practical reasons mentioned, we will not vote for it unless it is amended to take out the word 'immediately' and to refer to the need for consultation. If the Liberals—in spite of the desire of Whitchurch grammar school boys to stick together—refuse to accept that amendment, we will abstain on the final vote.

The Presiding Officer: We shall now vote on the amendment.

A vote was held by show of hands.

The amendment is not accepted. We shall now vote on the motion.

A vote was held by show of hands.

I think that the motion is carried. [Interruption.] If there is any uncertainty I shall hold the vote again. I am trying to get procedure through as quickly as possible in view of the timewasting earlier. Will those in favour of the amendment please show?

A vote was held by show of hands.

I think that the amendment is carried. We shall now vote on the amended motion.

Dafydd Wigley: Point of order. Was the

greu busnesau gwerth miliynau o bunnau o ddim, allu gwneud hynny yng Nghymru. Ni ddylai bod yn rhaid iddynt fynd i Gaergrawnt neu Ganada i adeiladu eu hymerodraethau mewn biotechnoleg neu dechnoleg gwybodaeth a thelegyfathrebu. Yng Nghymru'r dyfodol, mae arnom eisiau i unrhyw Derry Matthews a Chris Evans allu adeiladu eu hymerodraeth fusnes yng Nghymru. Dim ond os gallwn eu cael nhw i wneud hynny yng Nghymru gyda chymorth banc datblygu, y gallwn gyflawni'r amcanion a nodir yn y strategaeth datblygu genedlaethol.

Felly, er ein bod yn cefnogi'r cynnig mewn egwyddor, oherwydd y rhesymau ymarferol y soniais amdanynt, ni fyddwn yn pleidleisio drosto oni chaiff ei ddiwygio ac y dileer y gair 'ar unwaith' ac y cyfeirir at yr angen am ymgynghori. Os yw'r Rhyddfrydwyr—er gwaethaf dyhead hen fechgyn ysgol Eglwys Newydd i lynu gyda'i gilydd—yn gwrthod derbyn y gwelliant, byddwn yn ymatal rhag pleidleisio'n derfynol.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y gwelliant.

Cynhaliwyd pleidlais drwy ddangos dwylo.

Ni dderbyniwyd y gwelliant. Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y cynnig.

Cynhaliwyd pleidlais drwy ddangos dwylo.

Credaf fod y cynnig wedi ei gymeradwyo [Torri ar draws.] Os oes ansicrwydd, cynhaliaf y bleidlais eto. Yr wyf yn ceisio bwrw drwy'r trefniadau'n mor gyflym â phosibl yn sgîl y gwastraffu amser a fu'n gynharach. A wnaiff pawb sydd o blaid y gwelliant godi dwylo os gwelwch yn dda?

Cynhaliwyd pleidlais drwy ddangos dwylo.

Credaf fod y gwelliant wedi ei gymeradwyo. Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.

Dafydd Wigley: Mater o drefn. A

amendment carried or not?

gymeradwywyd y gwelliant ai peidio?

The Presiding Officer: The amendment was carried.

Y Llywydd: Cymeradwywyd y gwelliant.

Peter Black: I call for a confirmatory vote.

Peter Black: Galwaf am bleidlais gadarnhau.

Jenny Randerson: Peter meant a recorded vote.

Jenny Randerson: Am gofnodi'r bleidlais y mae Peter yn ei feddwl.

The Presiding Officer: There is no such procedure. I therefore move to the final item of this exciting day.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes trefn o'r fath. Symudaf felly at eitem derfynol y diwrnod cyffrous hwn.

Peter Black: Point of order. I called for a confirmatory vote.

Peter Black: Mater o drefn. Gelwais am bleidlais gadarnhau.

The Presiding Officer: It was clear to me that there was dissent among your colleagues. If you wish to persist against the view of your colleagues you are entitled to do so. However, you should have done so at the time.

Y Llywydd: Yr oedd yn amlwg imi bod eich cyd-aelodau yn anghydweld. Os carech chi barhau yn groes i farn eich cyd-aelodau mae gennych hawl i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, dylech fod wedi gwneud hynny ar y pryd.

Peter Black: I thought that I had done.

Peter Black: Yr oeddwn dan yr argraff imi wneud hynny.

The Presiding Officer: The vote has been challenged under Standing Order No. 6.20. Do you wish to sustain that challenge?

Y Llywydd: Mae'r bleidlais yn cael ei herio dan Orchymyn Sefydlog 6.20. Ydych chi am barhau gyda'r her?

Peter Black: I do. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh no.']

Peter Black: Ydwyf. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O na.']

The Presiding Officer: I am sorry, Peter Black has raised a point of order on the issue of a confirmatory vote. If he wishes to persist, I have to take one.

Y Llywydd: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, mae Peter Black wedi codi mater o drefn ynghylch pleidlais gadarnhau. Os yw am barhau, mae'n rhaid i mi alw pleidlais.

The First Secretary: Point of order. Does this mean that at any time after a decision has been taken, a fresh initiative can be made either by the same or another Member to challenge a vote that has already been decided? Your ruling was quite clear.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Mater o drefn. A yw hyn yn golygu y gall yr un Aelod, neu Aelod arall, herio pleidlais sydd eisoes wedi ei phenderfynu ar unrhyw adeg o'r newydd ar ôl penderfynu ynghylch unrhyw fater? Yr oedd eich dyfarniad yn ddigon eglur.

Peter Black: Further to that point of order. We had two votes, which seem to have had different outcomes. A confirmatory vote is the only way to settle this. I did call for one at the time.

Peter Black: Ymhellach i'r mater o drefn. Cynhaliwyd dwy bleidlais, ac edrychai fel pe bai canlyniad y ddwy yn wahanol. Pleidlais gadarnhau yw'r unig ffordd i setlo hyn. Gelwais am un ar y pryd.

The Presiding Officer: I called for a further show of hands because there was uncertainty about the first show of hands. The outcome was fairly clear. Do you wish to persist, Peter Black?

Peter Black: Yes.

The Presiding Officer: In that case, I call for a confirmatory vote.

Y Llywydd: Gelwais am i'r Aelodau ddangos eu dwylo eto oherwydd yr ansicrwydd ynghylch y tro cyntaf. Yr oedd y canlyniad yn ddigon eglur. A ydych chi am barhau, Peter Black?

Peter Black: Ydwyf.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf felly am bleidlais gadarnhau.

4:49 p.m.

Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 25, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 22
The Assembly divided: For 25, Abstain 8, Against 22

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Edwards, Richard
 Essex, Sue
 Feld, Val
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Marek, John
 Michael, Alun
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Graham, William
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 German, Michael
 Hancock, Brian
 Humphreys, Christine
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David Rhys
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on the amended motion.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.

A vote was held by show of hands.
Amended motion adopted.

Cynhaliwyd pleidlais drwy ddangos dwylo.
Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio

Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid Cymru) Minority Party Debate (Plaid Cymru)

Cronfeydd Amcan 1 Objective 1 Funds

Phil Williams: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales notes that according to the present Barnett formula for determining the budget of the National Assembly, all government expenditure on projects supported by EU structural funds (both the EU contribution and the government component of 'match funding') has to be drawn from this budget without an automatic supplement to cover the extra expenditure incurred;

recognises that additional finance will be necessary for the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 to enable Wales to take full and immediate advantage of the new round of Objective 1 funding;

stresses the need for the next comprehensive spending review to ensure that an appropriate supplement is added to the budget of the National Assembly to enable the structural funds to be drawn down and fully utilised;

the National Assembly therefore calls on central government to make sure that no approved Objective 1 projects in Wales scheduled to commence in the years 2000 or 2001 will be postponed because of the delay in agreeing a revised formula for the budget of the National Assembly;

the National Assembly also calls on the First Secretary to obtain Treasury agreement that the following principle will be followed in revising the formula of the next comprehensive spending review:

the operation of the Barnett formula

Phil Williams: Yr wyf fi yn cynnig

bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn nodi, yn ôl fformiwla gyfredol Barnett ar gyfer pennu cyllideb y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, bod rhaid tynnu holl wariant y llywodraeth ar brosiectau a gynorthwyir gan gronfeydd strwythurol yr UE (sef cyfraniad yr UE yn ogystal â chydran y llywodraeth o'r 'cyllid cyfatebol') o'r gyllideb hon, a hynny heb ychwanegiad awtomatig i dalu am y costau ychwanegol a ysgwyddir;

yn cydnabod y bydd angen cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer y blynyddoedd 2000-1 a 2001-2 i alluogi Cymru i fanteisio'n llawn ar y cylch newydd o gyllid Amcan 1, a hynny ar unwaith;

yn pwysleisio bod angen i'r Adolygiad Gwariant Cynhwysfawr nesaf sicrhau bod ychwanegiad priodol yn cael ei roi at gyllideb y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i alluogi tynnu ar y cronfeydd statudol a'u defnyddio'n llawn.

Felly, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn galw ar y llywodraeth ganolog i sicrhau na chaiff un prosiect Amcan 1 yng Nghymru sydd wedi'i gymeradwyo ei ohirio oherwydd oedi o safbwynt cytuno ar fformiwla ddiwygiedig ar gyfer cyllideb y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol;

Mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn galw hefyd ar y Prif Ysgrifennydd i sicrhau bod y Trysorlys yn cytuno i ddilyn yr egwyddor ganlynol wrth adolygu fformiwla'r Adolygiad Gwariant Cynhwysfawr nesaf:

wrth weithredu fformiwla Barnett, ni

should exclude all EU-supported expenditure in the English spending departments or in Wales. The structural funding from the EU designated for Wales, and an appropriate level of government 'match funding', shall then be added to the Barnett block as additional items in the budget of the National Assembly;

and asks that he should report to the Assembly on the progress of his representations during November 1999.

I will try to be as brief as possible, which means I will cut out all the jokes although I am supposed to be matching Rhodri Morgan. The only problem, given this delay, is that the euro is falling so rapidly I may have to change my figures.

This is one of the most important issues that we have debated. How it is ultimately resolved will determine not only the future of the Welsh economy but the relationship between Wales and the UK. My interest in this topic began in 1997 when the Welsh Office published 'Government Expenditure and Revenue Wales 1994-95'. Expenditure was listed under four headings: the Barnett formula; agriculture; social security and the so-called non-identifiables. It is when we list all four elements, with a realistic estimate of the so-called non-identifiable budget spent in Wales, that we see that total expenditure per head in Wales is at or below the UK average.

I shall return to that on a future occasion. Today, I want to consider the revenue figures. In the 1997 document there was a glaring omission. Where in the accounts were the funds to finance the EU projects advertised in every part of Wales by the European flag? The only reference in the entire accounts was a footnote on page 10 in print so tiny it was at the limit of my eyesight, which summed up the relationship of the UK to Europe as a single annual payment to Europe of £1.2 billion. The accounts treated

ddyliid cynnwys unrhyw wariant, sy'n derbyn cymorth yr UE, boed yn yr adrannau gwario yn Lloegr neu yng Nghymru. Yna, bydd y cyllid strwythurol o'r UE sydd wedi'i ddynodi i Gymru, ynghyd â 'chyllid cyfatebol' priodol oddi wrth y llywodraeth, yn cael eu hadio at floc Barnett ar ffurf eitemau ychwanegol yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol,

ac mae'n gofyn iddo adrodd yn ôl i'r Cynulliad ar gynnydd ei gynrychioliadau yn ystod mis Tachwedd 1999.

Ceisïaf fod mor fyr â phosib, sy'n golygu hepgor y jôcs i gyd, er bod disgwyl i mi gystadlu â Rhodri Morgan. Yr unig broblem, oherwydd y gohirio hwn, yw bod yr ewro yn disgyn mor gyflym, efallai y bydd yn rhaid i mi newid fy ffigyrau.

Mae hwn yn un o'r pynciau pwysicaf yr ydym wedi ei drafod. Bydd sut y mae'n cael ei ddatrys yn y pen draw yn penderfynu nid yn unig ar ddyfodol economi Cymru ond ar y berthynas rhwng Cymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig. Dechreuodd fy niddordeb yn y pwnc hwn yn 1997 pan gyhoeddodd y Swyddfa Gymreig 'Gwariant a Refeniw'r Llywodraeth, Cymru 1994-95'. Rhestrwyd gwariant dan bedwar pennawd: fformiwla Barnett; amaethyddiaeth; nawdd cymdeithasol a'r eitemau amhenodol, fel y'u gelwir. Pan restrwn ni'r pedair elfen, gydag amcangyfrif realistig o'r gyllideb amhenodol honno a wariwyd yng Nghymru, y gwelwn ni bod cyfanswm gwariant y pen yng Nghymru naill ai ar yr un lefel â chyfartaledd gwledydd y Deyrnas Unedig neu'n is.

Byddaf yn dychwelyd at y pwynt hwn rhywdro eto. Heddiw, yr wyf am ystyried y ffigyrau refeniw. Yn nogfen 1997 yr oedd un bwlc enfawr. Ym mhle yn y cyfrifon yr oedd y cronfeydd i gyllido prosiectau UE a hysbysebwyd ym mhob cwr o Gymru dan faner Ewrop? Yr unig gyfeiriad yn yr holl gyfrifon oedd troednodyn ar dudalen 10 mewn print mor fach nes mai prin y gallwn ei weld, a oedd yn crynhoi perthynas gwledydd y DU ag Ewrop mewn un taliad blynyddol o £1.2 biliwn i Ewrop. Yr oedd y cyfrifon yn delio â

the UK as a uniform economic area and calculated that Wales should pay Europe a proportional share each year of £60 million. This implied that all the funds allocated by the EU for specific schemes were paid to the Treasury and then passed on as normal UK expenditure. In our case, this meant they were largely covered by the Barnett block grant.

At the time, I made the reasonable assumption that the final calculation of the Barnett formula, which defined the income of the Welsh Office, included a component corresponding to EU money earmarked for Wales. I tried to calculate the exact amount by using my interpretation of the Barnett formula to estimate the baseline of Government expenditure on normal services in Wales and subtracting it from the total. I had trouble. There did not seem to be any extra element for EU money, but I could not be sure.

In the first two meetings of the Economic Development Committee, the whole matter has been largely cleared up. Those two meetings have justified the cost of the Assembly many times over. I pay tribute to the Welsh Office civil servants and the Chair, Ron Davies. It was due to how those meetings were handled, with a judicious mix of informed pugnacity and constructive discussion, that the right questions were asked and the right answers given. We discovered three things.

First, we discovered the comparability factors. It is not the whole spending of each English department that is used in the calculation of the Welsh block grant but only a proportion. This proportion varies from department to department and from year to year and in the past has not been published. That is why my figures never balanced.

Second, was the question of match funding. Before the election we tried to get an assurance that the Government contribution to match funding the Objective 1 budget, between £70 to £100 million a year, would be

gwledydd y DU fel ardal economaidd unffurf ac yn cyfrifo y dylai Cymru dalu swm cyfrannog o £60 miliwn i Ewrop bob blwyddyn. Awgrymai hyn bod yr holl arian a ddyrennid gan UE i gynlluniau penodol yn cael eu talu i'r Trysorlys ac yna eu trosglwyddo fel gwariant arferol y DG. Yn ein hachos ni, golygai hyn eu bod yn cael eu cynnwys i raddau helaeth yng ngrant bloc Barnett.

Ar y pryd, deuthum i'r casgliad rhesymol bod cyfrifiad terfynol fformiwla Barnett, a oedd yn diffinio incwm y Swyddfa Gymreig, yn cynnwys cydran a gyfatebai i arian UE a glustnodwyd ar gyfer Cymru. Ceisiais gyfrif yr union swm drwy ddefnyddio fy nadansoddiad i o fformiwla Barnett er mwyn bwrw amcan o sylfaen gwariant y Llywodraeth ar wasanaethau arferol yng Nghymru a'i dynnu o'r cyfanswm. Cefais drafferth. Ni allwn weld unrhyw elfen ychwanegol ar gyfer Arian UE, ond ni allwn fod yn siwr.

Yn nau gyfarfod cyntaf y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, mae'r holl fater wedi ei ddatrys i raddau helaeth. Mae'r ddau gyfarfod hwnnw wedi cyfiawnhau cost y Cynulliad sawl gwaith drosodd. Talaf deyrnged i weision sifil y Swyddfa Gymreig ac i'r Cadeirydd, Ron Davies. Oherwydd y modd y llywiwyd y cyfarfodydd hynny, gan gyfuno'n ddoeth agwedd ymosodol ar seiliau gwybodaeth cadarn a thrafodaeth adeiladol, y gofynnwyd y cwestiynau cywir ac y rhoddwyd yr atebion cywir. Canfuwyd tri pheth.

I ddechrau, darganfuwyd y ffactorau cymharu. Ni ddefnyddir gwariant cyfan holl adrannau Lloegr i gyfrif grant bloc Cymru—dim ond cyfran ohono. Mae'r gyfran hon yn amrywio o adran i adran ac o flwyddyn i flwyddyn ac yn y gorffennol nid yw wedi cael ei chyhoeddi. Dyna pam nad oedd fy ffigurau i byth yn tafoli.

Yr ail fater oedd cyllid cyfatebol. Cyn yr etholiad, ceisiom gael sicrwydd y byddai cyfraniad y Llywodraeth tuag at gyllid cyfatebol i gyllideb Amcan 1, rhwng £70 a £100 miliwn y flwyddyn, yn cael ei neilltuo fel

allocated as an additional budget by the Treasury. We did not expect specific figures but we wanted a statement of principle. It is fair to say that we did not get an unequivocal answer. However, in the Economic and Development Committee we learned that all the time there was a line in the budget to cover match funding. It was only £30 million, a third of what was needed, but it was a clear sign that up to now the Government has assumed that match funding is to come, at least partly, from our Barnett block grant. We need to know the answer because not only direct match funding from the Assembly but match funding by local government and public bodies comes ultimately from the same budget.

4:59 p.m.

It was the third discovery that was a shock. I asked how the EU money earmarked for Wales was added to the baseline defined by the Barnett formula. The answer was simple: there was no addition. The whole spending on EU projects in Wales comes out of the Barnett block, calculated by comparison with English spending departments and without reference to those EU projects. The whole EU contribution and the government component of match funding has to come out of our budget.

Being a scientist, I have to give the whole truth. The official explanation for this practice is that spending departments in England used to calculate the Barnett formula, have some EU funding themselves. Therefore we get a little extra money in Wales and, spread over the UK, the sums balance. We were told it was a broad brush and that there were winners and losers. Yes, it is a question of winners and losers. However, as Wales is the poorest region in Britain, with among the highest unemployment levels, we have always been the losers and top-bracket taxpayers the winners.

I have tried to go back and calculate our entitlement to EU funds with match funding

cyllideb ychwanegol gan y Trysorlys. Nid oeddem yn disgwyl ffigyrau penodol ond yr oeddem am gael datganiad o egwyddor. Teg yw dweud na chawsom ateb pendant. Fodd bynnag, yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd cawsom wybod bod yna derfyn yn y gyllideb i dalu am arian cyfatebol ar hyd yr adeg. £30 miliwn yn unig oedd y swm, traean o'r hyn yr oedd ei angen, ond yr oedd yn arwydd clir bod y Llywodraeth wedi cymryd yn ganiataol hyd yma y byddai'r arian cyfatebol, yn rhannol o leiaf, yn deillio o'n grant Barnett bloc. Mae'n rhaid inni wybod yr ateb oherwydd mae cyllid cyfatebol uniongyrchol gan y Cynulliad, yn ogystal â chyllid cyfatebol gan lywodraeth leol a chyrrff cyhoeddus yn dod yn y pen draw o'r un gyllideb.

Y trydydd canfyddiad oedd yr un a berodd syndod. Gofynnais sut yr oedd arian UE a glustnodwyd ar gyfer Cymru yn cael ei ychwanegu at y sylfaen a ddiffiniwyd gan fformiwla Barnett. Yr oedd yr ateb yn un syml: nid oedd yn cael ei ychwanegu. Mae'r holl wariant ar brosiectau UE yng Nghymru yn deillio o floc Barnett, ar ôl ei gyfrifo drwy gymharu ag adrannau gwario Lloegr a heb ystyried y prosiectau UE hynny. Mae'n rhaid i holl gyfraniad UE a chydran cyllid cyfatebol y llywodraeth ddod o'n cyllideb ni.

Fel gwyddonydd, mae'n rhaid i mi ddweud yr holl wir. Yr eglurhad swyddogol am yr arfer hwn yw bod yr adrannau gwario yn Lloegr a ddefnyddir i gyfrif fformiwla Barnett yn cynnwys rhywfaint o gyllid UE eu hunain. Felly, yr ydym yn cael rhywfaint o arian ychwanegol yng Nghymru ac, ar draws y DG, mae'r symiau yn cydbwyso. Dywedwyd wrthym bod y brws yn un eang a bod yna gollwyr ac enillwyr. Ie, mater o enillwyr a chollwyr ydyw. Fodd bynnag, gan mai Cymru yw ardal dlotaf Prydain, gyda'r lefelau diweithdra ymysg yr uchaf ym Mhrydain, collwyr a fuom erioed a'r trethdalwyr mawr yw'r enillwyr.

Yr wyf wedi ceisio olrhain a chyfrif ein hawl i gronfeydd UE gydag arian cyfatebol dros y

for the past five years. I have made allowance for the social fund and the loss to the Treasury of the Fontainebleau rebate for each addition in structural funding. I worked out that, compared with the extra we should have received with true additionality, the shortfall is about £250 million. In plain language, if European structural funds had been distributed to all parts of the UK in accordance to the true principle of additionality, we would have received about £50 million a year more. Whatever the legal rules of additionality, the spirit of EU funding is that there should be a substantial cash transfer to those regions of low income so that they can escape from the qualification for Objective 1. It is in everyone's interest that the GDP per head in Wales should return to a normal level so that we no longer need to depend on European funds, in same the way that Ireland has ceased to depend on them.

While the standard of living has fallen in large areas of Wales, money originally intended to improve the situation has to some extent been diverted to maintain the revenue and hence low taxation levels. That was the system inherited by the present Government and it still applies. At this point, I state that Plaid Cymru certainly accepts the first proposed amendment, which is an improved wording.

On future structural funding, with the addition of Objective 1 the discrepancy becomes much worse. The re-drawing of the boundaries, for which Plaid Cymru had pressed for several years, has been a major achievement. It is to the credit of the present Government that it took the case to Europe and won Objective 1 status for west Wales and the Valleys. It was not a difficult case to make, alas. The average GDP per head in the area falls so far below 75 per cent of the EU average that once the revised borders were accepted, the case was automatic. It was no great fight to win the notional budget of £1.8 billion for Objective 1 and 2, because that too is to some extent governed by European formulas. Nevertheless, £1.8 billion from

pum mlynedd diwethaf. Yr wyf wedi caniatáu ar gyfer y gronfa gymdeithasol a'r golled i'r Trysorlys yn sgîl ad-daliad Fontenbleau ar gyfer pob ychwanegiad mewn cyllid strwythurol. O gymharu gyda'r arian ychwanegol y dylem fod wedi ei dderbyn yn sgîl gwir ychwanegolrwydd, cyfrifais oddeutu £250 miliwn o ddiffyg. Yn syml, pe bai cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop wedi cael eu dosbarthu i bob rhan o'r DU yn unol â gwir egwyddor ychwanegolrwydd, byddem wedi derbyn tua £50 miliwn yn rhagor y flwyddyn. Beth bynnag yw rheolau cyfreithiol ychwanegolrwydd, ysbryd cyllido UE yw y dylid trosglwyddo symiau sylweddol o arian i ranbarthau incwm isel fel y gallant ddianc rhag y sefyllfa sy'n eu gwneud yn gymwys i statws Amcan 1. Byddai er budd i bawb pe bai CMC y pen yng Nghymru yn dychwelyd i lefel arferol fel nad oes raid inni ddibynnu ar arian Ewrop mwyach, yn yr un modd ag y mae Iwerddon wedi peidio â dibynnu arno.

Tra bo safonau byw wedi gostwng mewn rhannau sylweddol o Gymru, mae'r arian a fwriadwyd yn wreiddiol i wella'r sefyllfa wedi ei sianelu i ryw raddau tuag at gynnal y refeniw gan arwain at y lefelau trethu isel. Dyna oedd y system a etifeddwyd gan y Llywodraeth bresennol ac mae'n dal i fod yn berthnasol. Ar y pwynt hwn, yr wyf yn datgan bod Plaid Cymru yn sicr yn derbyn y gwelliant cyntaf, sy'n cynnig geiriad gwell.

Ynghylch cyllido strwythurol y dyfodol, gydag Amcan 1, mae'r anghysondeb yn gwaethygu eto. Yr oedd ail-lunio'r ffiniau, y bu Plaid Cymru yn pwysu amdano ers blyneddoddedd, yn gyflawniad mawr. Mae'r Llywodraeth bresennol i'w chanmol am fynd â'r achos i Ewrop ac ennill statws Amcan 1 ar gyfer gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd. Yn anffodus, nid oedd yn achos anodd i'w ddadlau. Mae CMC cyfartalog y pen yn yr ardal yn disgyn mor bell islaw 75 y cant o gyfartaledd UE, nes mai mater o drefn ydoedd hi unwaith y derbyniwyd y ffiniau diwygiedig. Nid oedd ennill y gyllideb dybiedig o £1.8 biliwn ar gyfer Amcan 1 a 2 yn frwydr galed, gan bod hynny hefyd yn cael ei bennu i ryw raddau gan fformiwlâu Ewropeaidd. Er hynny, byddai

Europe, plus an estimated £600 million from the Government in match funding and an estimated £600 million from private sources, would bring a total of £3 billion to Wales over seven years. That is about £430 million a year, of which £250 million would be from the EU, £90 million from the Government as match funding, and an extra £90 million from industry.

This is the extra budget that the Assembly can use to reverse the long-term economic decline of Wales, provided we get the money and at the right time. These are the questions we ask in this debate. In the past, we have concentrated so much on match funding we have ignored the way in which the actual contribution from the EU is distributed. As the £1.8 billion had been notionally allocated to Wales at the Berlin summit, and as Mr Blair announced that he had won it for Wales, we assumed it would automatically come to Wales, 100 per cent.

Now we are told this is a matter for negotiation. These are the terms of the negotiation: the £1.8 billion represents about 16 to 17 per cent of the total structural funds from the EU to the UK but under the strict Barnett formula, we only get 5 per cent. Therefore, if we also have to provide the government component of match funding, the total extra money we will receive through the existing formula will be far less than £340 million. Indeed, we have been told that £40 million is more or less all we can expect for the first two years. There was some confusion because in one budget it was £40 million and in another £19 million. However, that is the scale of funding in the present forward look budget until the next comprehensive spending review is implemented.

The truth we must pass on to our constituents is that, despite the promises of the economic development that would follow Objective 1 funding, we may have to wait for at least another two years, with no guarantee that we will get the full amount after that. It is not fair to say that we will not need the extra money

£1.8 biliwn o Ewrop, a'r £600 miliwn amcaniedig mewn arian cyfatebol gan y Llywodraeth a £600 miliwn amcaniedig o ffynonellau preifat, yn rhoi cyfanswm o £3 biliwn i Gymru dros saith mlynedd. Mae hynny'n oddeutu £430 miliwn y flwyddyn, gyda £250 miliwn o UE, £90 miliwn gan y Llywodraeth fel arian cyfatebol a £90 miliwn ychwanegol gan ddiwydiant.

Dyma'r gyllideb ychwanegol y gallai'r Cynulliad ei defnyddio i wyrdroi dirywiad economaidd hirdymor Cymru, a bwrw ein bod yn cael yr arian ar yr adeg iawn. Dyma'r cwestiynau a ofynnwn yn y ddadl hon. Yn y gorffennol, yr ydym wedi canolbwyntio mor galed ar gyllid cyfatebol nes ein bod wedi anwybyddu sut y dosberthir cyfraniad UE ei hun. Gan fod y £1.8 biliwn wedi ei neilltuo'n dybiedig i Gymru yn uwch-gynhadledd Berlin, a chan fod Mr Blair wedi cyhoeddi ei fod wedi ei ennill i Gymru, tybiem mai i Gymru y deuai yn awtomatig, 100 y cant.

Dywedir wrthym yn awr fod hwn yn fater i'w drafod. Dyma delerau'r trafodaethau: mae'r £1.8 biliwn yn cynrychioli tua 16 i 17 y cant o gyfanswm cronfeydd strwythurol UE i'r DU ond, dan fformiwla lem Barnett, dim ond 5 y cant yr ydym yn ei gael. Felly, os oes raid inni hefyd ddarparu cydran cyllid cyfatebol y llywodraeth, bydd cyfanswm yr arian ychwanegol a dderbyniwn drwy'r fformiwla bresennol yn llawer llai na £340 miliwn. Yn wir, dywedwyd wrthym mai £40 miliwn yw mwyaf y gallwn ei ddisgwyl am y ddwy flynedd gyntaf mwy neu lai. Bu rhywfaint o ddryswch oherwydd nodwyd £40 miliwn mewn un gyllideb ac £19 miliwn mewn un arall. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r math o gyllid sydd mewn golwg yn y gyllideb bresennol i'r dyfodol tan y gweithredir yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr nesaf.

Y gwir y mae'n rhaid inni ei gyfleu i bobl ein hetholaethau, er gwaethaf yr addewidion am y datblygiad economaidd a fydd yn deillio o gyllid Amcan 1, yw y bydd yn rhaid inni aros o leiaf ddwy flynedd arall amdano, heb unrhyw sicrwydd y byddwn yn derbyn y swm cyfan wedi hynny. Nid yw'n deg dweud nad

for the first two years. The problems of the Valleys and west Wales are so great we have no time to lose. We need to start the economic regeneration of Wales in January 2000 and we need to have access to all the necessary funding from the start. We do not ask for the full share throughout. We accept the need for a profile. However, if there are projects ready to begin and if there are strong cases, we want a guarantee that there will be no postponement because of the delay in waiting for the spending review.

This morning we were told that the profile of spending would take two years to reach its target. This was based on previous experience in the UK. However, that it is not necessarily the best example to adopt. In Merseyside, for example, the take-up in initial years was slow. Throughout the Objective 1 regions in Europe during the last round, the spending was much more uniform. A fairly uniform spending is surely the normal pattern. Yet according to this morning's figures only a third of the total will be spent in first four years.

Moreover, the target for economic growth in west Wales and the Valleys in the national development strategy is to close the gap between the GDP per head in the Objective 1 area and the average in the UK from 71 per cent to 75 per cent by the end of 2002. That is a tough target and without substantial extra funding in 2000 to 2001 and 2001 to 2002 it is a totally unrealistic one. This is not a Government document, it just registers clearly what the European task force expects.

It has been said publicly that I do not understand the process. Either this means that I do not understand the budgetary process, which although complex, compared with space plasma instability theory is not too bad or it means that I do not understand the political process. My answer is that I do understand the political process. As a teenager I heard Nye Bevan say that politics

oes arnom angen yr arian ychwanegol am y ddwy flynedd gyntaf. Mae problemau'r Cymoedd a gorllewin Cymru mor sylweddol fel nad oes amser i'w gollu. Mae'n rhaid inni ddechrau ar adfywio economi Cymru ym mis Ionawr 2000 ac mae'n rhaid inni allu cyrraedd at yr holl gyllid angenrheidiol o'r dechrau'n deg. Nid ydym yn gofyn am y gyfran gyfan drwy gydol y cyfnod. Yr ydym yn derbyn bod angen proffil. Fodd bynnag, os oes prosiectau yn barod i ddechrau ac os oes achosion cryf, yr ydym am sicrhau na fydd unrhyw ohirio oherwydd bod yn rhaid inni aros am yr adolygiad gwariant.

Dywedwyd wrthym y bore yma y byddai proffil y gwariant yn cymryd dwy flynedd i gyrraedd ei darged. Yr oedd hyn wedi ei seilio ar brofiad blaenorol yn y DG. Fodd bynnag, nid honno yw'r enghraifft orau i'w dilyn o anghenraid. Yng nglannau Merswy er enghraifft, araf fu'r defnydd yn y blynyddoedd cyntaf. Drwy holl ranbarthau Amcan 1 Ewrop yn y rownd ddiwethaf, yr oedd y gwariant yn llawer mwy unffurf. Does bosibl nad gwariant cymharol unffurf yw'r patrwm arferol. Ac eto, yn ôl ffigyrau'r bore yma, dim ond traean o'r cyfanswm a fydd yn cael ei wario yn y pedair blynedd cyntaf.

Ymhellach, y targed ar gyfer twf economaidd yng ngorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd yn y strategaeth datblygu genedlaethol yw cau'r bwlch rhwng CMC y pen yn ardal Amcan 1 a chyfartaledd y DU o 71 y cant i 75 y cant erbyn diwedd 2002. Mae hwn yn darged anodd a heb gyllid ychwanegol sylweddol yn 2000 i 2001 a 2001 i 2002 mae'n gwbl afrealistig. Nid dogfen Lywodraethol mo hon ond cofnodi clir o'r hyn y mae tasglu Ewrop yn ei ddisgwyl.

Dywedwyd ar goedd nad wyf yn deall y broses. Naill ai mae hyn yn golygu nad wyf yn deall y broses gyllidebol, er yn gymhleth, nad yw'n rhy ddrwg o'i gymharu â damcaniaeth ansefydlogrwydd plasma yn y gofod, neu mae'n golygu nad ydwyf yn deall y broses wleidyddol. Fy ateb i yw nad wyf yn deall y broses wleidyddol. Yn fy ardegau, clywais Aneurin Bevan yn dweud mai iaith

is the language of priorities. It is a question of whether Wales' economic needs have priority over the pre-set timetable of the comprehensive spending review.

This is not a question of political process but a question of political will and determination. I would say to the First Secretary, if he were here, that the people of Wales depend on the First Secretary's will and determination to win the necessary available funding from April 2000. The First Secretary must take that battle to the Cabinet and he must win it. In doing so, I hope he will have the support of every Assembly Member. I hope he will have unanimous support on the main point of principle that has not been amended—that the Barnett formula should determine basic domestic spending and that European funding should be additional in the regions of England as much as in Wales. That is as relevant to south Yorkshire as it is to Wales.

5:09 p.m.

The First Secretary should take that message, and not go cap in hand, which is why we will not accept the fourth amendment. We will not be pleased simply because the Treasury will discuss it; it is our right. I hope from the bottom of my heart that the First Secretary wins that battle. If he fails he will have failed the people of Wales.

The Presiding Officer: I agree with Phil Williams' mathematics. There are four amendments rather than one and it should have appeared on the agenda in the plural.

Edwina Hart: I propose the following amendments:

No.1, delete paragraph 1 and insert:

'Notes that according to the past working of the Barnett formula for determining the budget of the Welsh office for which responsibility transferred to the Assembly on 1 July ' government expenditure on

blaenoriaethau yw gwleidyddiaeth. Mae'n dibynnu a oes gan anghenion economaidd Cymru flaenoriaeth dros yr amserlen a bennwyd eisoes ar gyfer yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr.

Nid mater o broses wleidyddol yw hon ond yn hytrach ewyllys a phenderfyniad gwleidyddol. Buaswn yn dweud wrth y Prif Ysgrifennydd, pe bai yma, bod pobl Cymru yn dibynnu ar ewyllys a phenderfyniad y Prif Ysgrifennydd i ennill yr arian gofynnol sydd ar gael o fis Ebrill 2000 ymlaen. Rhaid i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd fynd â'r frwydr honno i'r Cabinet a'i hennill. Wrth wneud hynny, gobeithiaf y bydd ganddo gefnogaeth pob un o Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Gobeithiaf y caiff gefnogaeth unfrydol ar y prif egwyddor nad yw wedi newid —y dylai fformiwla Barnett benderfynu'r gwariant domestig sylfaenol ac y dylai cyllid o Ewrop fod yn ychwanegol yn rhanbarthau Lloegr cymaint ag yng Nghymru. Mae hynny mor berthnasol i dde swydd Efrog ag ydyw i Gymru.

Dylai'r Prif Ysgrifennydd fynd gyda'r gennad hon, ac nid gyda'i gap yn ei law, a dyna pam nad ydym yn derbyn y pedwerydd gwelliant. Wnawn ni ddim bod yn falch dim ond am i'r Trysorlys drafod y mater; mae gennym hawl iddo. Gobeithiaf yn daer y bydd y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn ennill y frwydr. Os metha, bydd wedi methu pobl Cymru.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn cytuno gyda mathemateg Phil Williams. Mae yna bedwar gwelliant yn hytrach nag un a dylent fod wedi ymddangos fel mwy nag un ar yr agenda.

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn cynnig y gwelliannau canlynol:

Rhif 1, dileu paragraff 1 a rhoi yn ei le:

'yn nodi, yn unol â'r ffordd y gweithiwyd fformiwla Barnett yn y gorffennol ar gyfer pennu cyllideb y Swyddfa Gymreig y trosglwyddwyd y cyfrifoldebau amdano i'r Cynulliad ar 1 Gorffennaf, y tynnwyd

projects supported by EU structural funds (both the EU contribution and the government component of match funding) had to be drawn from this budget without an automatic supplement to cover the extra expenditure incurred;

gwariant y llywodraeth ar brosiectau a gynorthwyir gan gronfeydd strwythurol yr UE (sef cyfraniad yr UE yn ogystal â chyfran y llywodraeth o'r 'cyllid cyfatebol') o'r gyllideb heb ychwanegiad awtomatig i dalu am y costau ychwanegol a ysgwyddwyd.'

No.2, in paragraph 2, line 1 delete 'necessary after 2000-1' and replace with 'necessary after 2001-2'.

Rhif 2, ym mharagraff 2, llinell 1, dileu 'ar ôl y blynyddoedd 2000-1' a rhoi'r geiriau 'ar ôl y blynyddoedd 2001-2' yn eu lle.

No.3, in paragraph 4, line 3 delete from 'because' to end and insert:

Rhif 3, ym mharagraff 4, llinell 3, dileu o'r gair 'oherwydd' i'r diwedd a rhoi yn ei le:

'because of doubt or delay over the budget of the National Assembly.'

'oherwydd amheumon neu oedi gyda chyllideb y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol'

No.4, delete paragraph 5 and insert:

Rhif 4, dileu paragraff 5 a rhoi yn ei le:

'The National Assembly also notes that the First Secretary has secured from the Treasury an agreement to consider on their merits as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review representations from the Assembly about the public spending implications arising from Objective 1 status. Calls on the First Secretary to discuss with Treasury the proposal that:'

"Mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn nodi hefyd bod y Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi sicrhau bod y Trysorlys yn cytuno i ystyried, yn ôl eu rhinweddau fel rhan o'r Adolygiad Gwariant Cynhwysfawr, geisiadau gan y Cynulliad ynghylch goblygiadau ennill Statws Amcan Un ar wariant cyhoeddus. Gelwir ar y Prif Ysgrifennydd i drafod gyda'r Trysorlys y cynnig'

Phil, I said last week that we should be in matching anoraks. At least we are wearing the same colours this week, although I think my blue is brighter than yours.

Phil, dywedais yr wythnos diwethaf y dylem fod yn gwisgo'r un math o anorac. O leiaf yr ydym yn gwisgo yr un lliw yr wythnos hon, er bod fy nglas i yn fwy llachar na'ch un chi.

I intend to withdraw the second amendment because of technical inaccuracies in the wording. I believe they add value and improve the resolution. It is important for us to acknowledge that the negotiation of such a large coverage of the UK and particularly Wales in the context of new structural funds programmes was, and is, a great achievement by the Westminster Government and the Welsh Office. Good negotiations rely on the careful presentation of facts and the political will to ensure that every avenue is pursued to get the best deal for Wales.

Yr wyf yn bwriadu tynnu'r ail welliant yn ôl gan fod y geiriad yn dechnegol anghywir. Credaf eu bod yn ychwanegu gwerth ac yn gwella'r penderfyniad. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bod trafod a chytuno ar ddarpariaeth mor eang ar gyfer y DU a Chymru yn arbennig, yng nghyswllt y rhaglen newydd o gronfeydd strwythurol wedi bod, ac yn dal i fod, yn gyflawniad mawr i Lywodraeth San Steffan a'r Swyddfa Gymreig. Mae trafodaethau da yn dibynnu ar gyflwyno ffeithiau yn ofalus ac ar yr ewyllys wleidyddol i sicrhau y dilynir pob trywydd i geisio taro ar y fargen orau i Gymru.

We anticipate that Wales will now be eligible for £1.4 billion worth of EU receipts over the programme period. I used the word 'anticipate' as these are not final figures. We do not yet know how much will be available to Wales for Objective 2 or 3, or other Community initiatives. The figure does not account for recent fluctuations in the exchange of the euro and I was amused by Phil's introductory point.

Alun Cairns: On that point, do you acknowledge that the failure of the euro will have drastically reduced the potential Objective 1 monies coming to Wales?

Edwina Hart: The Government's policy is to wait and see what happens to the euro before joining, as you are well aware, and I do not intend for your comments to distract this important debate.

As I said, we anticipate £1.4 billion worth of EU receipts over the programme period and financial responsibility for the European Social Fund is currently with the Department for Education and Employment. We are committed in principle to taking on this responsibility, but only if there is a satisfactory transfer of resources from the DfEE. As Rhodri said yesterday, we would be failing in our duty if we were not entirely satisfied that this transfer was at the right level. We will keep you informed of progress. We must also take account of receipts requirements of the current programmes and the budget provision which is already in the baseline.

After taking all these factors into account, we estimate that the total additional budgetary cover required is some £700 million for programmes under all three objectives and under the Community initiatives over the programme period. A paper was put to the Economic Development Committee this morning showing how that figure was reached and I understand that there were good discussions on numerous issues relating to that paper.

Yr ydym yn rhagweld y bydd Cymru bellach yn gymwys i dderbyn gwerth £1.4 biliwn o arian UE dros gyfnod y rhaglen. Defnyddiaf y gair 'rhagweld' gan nad yw'r rhain yn ffigyrau terfynol. Ni wyddom eto faint fydd ar gael i Gymru ar gyfer Amcan 2 a 3, neu gynlluniau eraill y Gymuned. Nid yw'r ffigyrau hyn yn bwrw cyfrif am yr amrywiadau diweddar o safbwynt cyfnewid yr ewro ac fe'm difyrrwyd gan bwynt Phil yn ei gyflwyniad.

Alun Cairns: Ar y pwynt hwnnw, a ydych chi'n cydnabod y bydd methiant yr ewro yn crebachu'n sylweddol botensial yr arian Amcan 1 a ddaw i Gymru?

Edwina Hart: Polisi'r Llywodraeth yw aros a gweld beth sy'n digwydd i'r ewro cyn ymuno, fel y gwyddoch yn iawn, ac nid wyf yn bwriadu gadael i'ch sylwadau dynnu oddi wrth y drafodaeth bwysig hon.

Fel y dywedais, yr ydym yn rhagweld gwerth £1.4 biliwn o arian o UE dros gyfnod y rhaglen a chyfrifoldeb yr Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth yw Cronfa Gymdeithasol Ewrop ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydym yn ymrwymo mewn egwyddor i ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb hwn ond dim ond os yw'r AACCh yn trosglwyddo adnoddau yn foddhaol. Fel y dywedodd Rhodri ddoe, byddem yn methu yn ein dyletswydd pa na baem yn gyfan gwbl fodlon bod y trosglwyddiad yn digwydd ar y lefel gywir. Byddwn yn sicrhau eich bod yn cael gwybod am y datblygiadau diweddaraf. Rhaid inni hefyd ystyried gofynion derbyniadau'r rhaglenni cyfredol a'r ddarpariaeth gyllidebol sydd eisoes yn y sylfaen.

Ar ôl ystyried hyn oll, yr ydym yn bwrw amcan bod cyfanswm y ddarpariaeth gyllidebol ychwanegol ofynnol yn oddeutu £700 miliwn ar gyfer rhaglenni dan y tri amcan a than y cynlluniau Cymunedol dros gyfnod y rhaglen. Cyflwynwyd papur i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd y bore yma yn dangos sut y cafwyd y ffigwr hwnnw a deallaf y cafwyd trafodaethau da ar sawl mater yn ymwneud â'r papur hwnnw.

If I can now turn to our specific amendments. I thank Phil for indicating that he had no objections to amendment one. In the past, Barnett formula resources for European structural funds and match funding came from the overall block allocated to the Welsh Office. That is defensible when the sums involved are relatively small and when structural funds are relatively small, but we now face an entirely new situation where sums involved are far greater and we must therefore review the usual operation of the Barnett formula.

On amendment three, we regard it as a tidying up amendment. I note the mover's comments on it. The First Secretary has obtained agreement from the Chief Secretary, and the Treasury will consider, on its merit, representations from the Assembly on public spending implications arising from Objective 1 status as part of the next comprehensive spending review.

Dafydd Wigley: I am very grateful to you for giving way. Can you clarify the time implication of that comprehensive spending review? Am I right to say that we would have to wait up to a year for that review to take place and that its implications would not be applicable until 2001-02?

Edwina Hart: I indicated before in a finance briefing that final arrangements on CSR had not been agreed either side of summer next year. It was not something that had to be prised out of me, as Jenny Randerson said yesterday. I freely gave her that information. That has implications for spending over the next three years.

Our objective in discussions with the Treasury is to obtain the best deal for Wales and we will pursue that vigorously. We, as the Government of Wales, need the Assembly's support and Phil rightly made that point. We need the First Secretary to do the business for us and I know that he will dutifully report the

Os caf i yn awr droi at ein gwelliannau penodol. Diolchaf i Phil am ddynodi nad oedd ganddo unrhyw wrthwynebiad i welliant un. Yn y gorffennol, deilliai adnoddau fformiwla Barnett ar gyfer cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop a chyllid cyfatebol o'r bloc cyffredinol a ddyrennid i'r Swyddfa Gymreig. Mae modd amddiffyn hynny pan yn trafod symiau cymharol fychan a phan fo'r cronfeydd strwythurol yn gymharol fychan, ond bellach yr ydym yn wynebu sefyllfa gwbl newydd lle mae'r symiau dan sylw yn llawer mwy ac felly, mae'n rhaid inni adolygu'r dull arferol o weithio fformiwla Barnett.

Yr ydym yn ystyried mai gwelliant tacluso yw gwelliant tri. Yr wyf yn nodi sylwadau'r cynigydd yn ei gylch. Mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi sicrhau cytundeb y Pen Ysgrifennydd, a bydd y Trysorlys yn ystyried, ar eu rhinweddau, sylwadau gan y Cynulliad ynghylch y goblygiadau gwariant cyhoeddus sy'n deillio o statws Amcan 1 fel rhan o'r adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr nesaf.

Dafydd Wigley: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i chi am ildio. A allech chi fanylu ar oblygiadau amser yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr hwnnw? A fyddai'n gywir i mi ddweud y byddai'n rhaid inni aros hyd at flwyddyn i'r adolygiad hwnnw ddigwydd ac na fyddai ei oblygiadau yn berthnasol hyd nes 2001-02?

Edwina Hart: Dywedais o'r blaen mewn cyfarfod cyllid nad oedd trefniadau terfynol yr AGC wedi eu cytuno'r naill ochr i'r haf y flwyddyn nesaf. Nid oedd yn rhaid gwasgu'r wybodaeth honno ohonof, fel y dywedodd Jenny Randerson ddoe. Rhoddais y wybodaeth iddi'n agored. Mae gan hynny oblygiadau ar gyfer gwariant y tair blynedd nesaf.

Ein nod wrth drafod gyda'r Trysorlys yw sicrhau'r fargen orau i Gymru a byddwn yn mynd ati i wneud hynny yn egniol. Mae arnom ni, Llywodraeth Cymru, angen cefnogaeth y Cynulliad a gwnaed y pwynt hwnnw'n gywir gan Phil. Mae'n rhaid i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd drafod y busnes ar ein rhan a

progress of discussions to you. We, like you, are fully committed to making the structural funds programme work for the benefit of the people of Wales and the increasing prosperity of Wales. On that basis, I move the three amendments on the order paper.

Nick Bourne: In the Conservative group, we would like to lend full support to the motion put forward by Plaid Cymru. We disagree with very little in it. We are happy with the first amendment, but not the others. In opening, I would like to say that the way the Barnett formula operates already works to Wales' disadvantage. New expenditure is allotted on a population basis. That results in a convergence of spending in England and Wales and an erosion of Wales' special needs case as originally recognised in 1978. We must revisit that formula to recognise the special needs. On top of that, it will not be to our advantage if EU structural funds are subjected to the detrimental effects of the Barnett formula; it would make matters worse. I therefore welcome Edwina's pledge that the Government will be taking these EU structural funds out of the Barnett formula and will give us an idea of the timescale of how it will operate. It is essential to flag that up at the outset. It was clearly the substance of Phil's proposal of this motion. I cannot hope to emulate his erudition and grasp of it, but it is clearly central to the case for Wales and the spending we will have under the EU structural programme.

Yesterday, we were treated to a very candid performance by Rhodri Morgan, which many of us welcomed for recognising that Wales will have to fight in the Treasury. It was very different from the display that the First Secretary and the Finance Secretary treated us to. On the one hand, we were given the message to trust Tony, all will be well, and that famous statement: I will not let Wales down. It is as if that statement would open the cave, open sesame and all the treasure would be inside, and a grateful nation would

gwn y bydd yn adrodd i chi yn ufudd ar hynt y trafodaethau. Yr ydym ni, fel chwithau, wedi ymrwymo'n llawn i sicrhau bod rhaglen y gronfa strwythurol yn gweithio er lles pobl Cymru ac er mwyn gwneud Cymru yn fwy ffyniannus. Ar y sail honno, cynigiau y tri gwelliant ar y papur trefn.

Nick Bourne: Carem ni yn y grwp Ceidwadwyr roi ein cefnogaeth lawn i gynnis Plaid Cymru. Ychydig iawn yr ydym yn anghytuno yn ei gylch. Yr ydym yn hapus gyda'r gwelliant cyntaf, ond nid y gweddill. Wrth agor, carwn ddweud bod y ffordd mae fformiwla Barnett yn gweithio eisoes yn anfanteisiol i Gymru. Dyrennir gwariant newydd ar sail maint y boblogaeth. Canlyniad hynny yw cronni yng ngwariant Cymru a Lloegr ac erydu achos Cymru fel ardal ag anghenion arbennig a gydnabuwyd yn wreiddiol yn 1978. Rhaid inni ailedrych ar y fformiwla honno er mwyn cydnabod yr anghenion arbennig. Yn ogystal â hynny, ni fyddai'n fanteisiol inni pe bai cronfeydd strwythurol UE yn ddarostyngedig i effeithiau niweidiol fformiwla Barnett; byddai'n gwaethygu'r sefyllfa. Yr wyf felly'n croesawu addewid Edwina y bydd y Llywodraeth yn tynnu'r cronfeydd strwythurol UE hyn allan o fformiwla Barnett ac y bydd yn rhoi syniad inni o'r amserlen ar gyfer gweithredu hyn. Mae'n hanfodol bod hynny'n cael ei amlygu ar y dechrau. Dyna'n amlwg oedd sylwedd cynnis Phil. Nid wyf am fentro efelychu ei wybodaeth a'i feistrolaeth ef o'r pwnc, ond y mae'n amlwg yn ganolog i achos Cymru a'r gwariant a gawn dan raglen strwythurol UE.

Ddoe, cawsom berfformiad agored gan Rhodri Morgan a groesawyd gan lawer ohonom am iddo gydnabod y bydd yn rhaid i Gymru ymladd yn y Trysorlys. Yr oedd yn dra gwahanol i'r hyn a gawsom gan y Prif Ysgrifennydd a'r Ysgrifennydd Cyllid. Ar un llaw, y neges oedd y dylem ymddiried yn Tony, bydd popeth yn iawn a'r datganiad enwog hwnnw: *I will not let Wales down*. Yr oedd fel pe bai'r datganiad hwnnw yn agor yr ogof gan ddatgelu'r holl drysor o'i mewn, ac y byddai cenedl ddiolchgar yn disgyn ar ei

go down on its knees to the great one, when it could grasp all that money. Rhodri gave us a very different performance yesterday, when he candidly acknowledged that there would be problems at least in 2003 and that we may have a fight on our hands. I welcome that, because I think it is the true position and unless there has been a soft-shoe shuffle on the Government's part, there are two very different views here. I therefore ask Edwina if she will tell us which is the correct one.

Rhodri is responding, so we know which is the correct one as far as he is concerned. There is a problem and we will have to fight for funds. Yesterday the Government of Wales did not seem to be singing from the same hymn sheet. It did not even appear as though they were in the same church because the First Secretary has been saying that we do not have to worry as the funds will be there and all will be well. The Secretary for Economic Development gave a different message, recognising a problem and that we can move forward. I suspect that it is the truth.

5:19 p.m.

With that scenario, the Conservative group will absolutely support this motion. However, we need to establish certain matters. First, there must be a pledge—I think there probably was—that EU funds will be treated separately from the block grant and divorced from the Barnett formula. Edwina and Rhodri, we need to know when that is going to happen. We need a timescale as well as a pledge.

Secondly, we must outline a timetable for the decisions to be reached on EU matched funds, so that we know exactly when these projects will kick in. So far, it seems that the funding will not be available until April 2001. Therefore, the figures in the national strategy on development cannot be achieved, as has been said. Is that the correct timescale, and if so, how can we possibly hope to move forward in the two years before the funds

gliniau o flaen y gwr mawr pan fyddai'n gallu cael gafael ar yr holl arian hwnnw. Cawsom berfformiad gwahanol iawn gan Rhodri ddoe, pan cydnabu'n agored y byddai problemau'n codi o leiaf yn 2003 ac y gallai fod yn rhaid inni frwydro. Yr wyf yn croesawu hynny oherwydd credaf mai dyma'r gwir sefyllfa ac, onid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi newid ei safbwynt yn dawel bach, mae dwy farn dra gwahanol yma. Gofynnaf i Edwina felly pa un yw'r un cywir.

Mae Rhodri yn ymateb, felly gwyddom pa un yw'r un cywir o'i safbwynt ef. Mae yna broblem a bydd yn rhaid inni ymladd am gyllid. Ddoe, ymddengys nad oedd Llywodraeth Cymru yn canu o'r un llyfr emynau. Yn wir, ymddengys nad oeddent yn yr un capel hyd yn oed gan fod y Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi bod yn dweud na fydd yn rhaid inni bryderu ac y bydd yr arian ar gael ac y bydd popeth yn iawn. Cawsom neges wahanol gan yr Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd, a oedd yn cydnabod problem ac y gallwn symud yn ein blaenau. Yr wyf yn credu mai dyna yw'r gwir.

Yn sgîl y darlun hwn, bydd grwp y Ceidwadwyr yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn yn llwyr. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid inni sefydlu rhai materion penodol. I ddechrau, rhaid cael addewid—credaf fod un wedi ei roi mae'n debyg—y bydd cronfeydd UE yn cael eu trin ar wahân i'r grant bloc a'u gwahanu oddi wrth fformiwla Barnett. Edwina a Rhodri, mae'n rhaid inni wybod pryd y bydd hynny'n digwydd. Mae angen amserlen arnom yn ogystal ag addewid.

Yn ail, mae'n rhaid inni gael amserlen fras ar gyfer y penderfyniadau ynghylch cronfeydd cyfatebol UE, fel y gwyddom yn union pryd y bydd y prosiectau hyn yn cael eu gweithredu. Hyd yma, ymddengys na fydd y cyllid ar gael tan fis Ebrill 2001. Felly, ni ellir cyflawni'r ffigyrau yn y strategaeth datblygu genedlaethol, fel y dywedwyd eisoes. Ai dyna'r amserlen gywir, ac, os felly, sut mae gobaith inni symud yn ein blaenau yn y ddwy

start to flow?

Thirdly, we need a clear statement about how much we expect—at least in ball-park terms—from the Treasury in terms of matched funds, and the Assembly's budget will be top sliced. That question has been asked repeatedly, but there has been obfuscation and obscurity about whether it will happen, and statements such as 'here we go again', 'you can trust Tony', 'all will be well on the night', 'you do not have to worry', and 'I will not let Wales down'. The battle for Wales' money will be conducted here, not in Westminster. Let us recognise that. If we are going to get the money, it is going to be a battle by Assembly Members, the Cabinet—hopefully with a united voice—and the First Secretary. Let us have some clear messages this afternoon about how we are going to move forward.

Michael German: Thank you Mr Llywydd for saying that we are going to have a full hour. I want to say to you and Phil that if we did not have the full hour, I would not have spoken because it is important that those who have not already spoken have a chance to do so. The battle lines are becoming clearer and are being drawn up as we speak. I support Phil's diagnosis about the result of the questioning, dialogue and debate of recent weeks. I am not absolutely certain that some of the prescriptions are right because of timing. The need to separate European Union funding from the block is essential. Additionality is the reason for my slight suspicion about prescription. There is another way of dealing with the additionality problem.

On matched funding, Phil is right, as we know that we will either scrabble around in the bottom of the Welsh block bag, looking for European matched funding, or wait for the comprehensive spending review. We shall probably have to wait. We know that the meeting of minds will occur some time next year. On the one hand we are told that Tony will not let us down, but on the other, that he

flynedd cyn y bydd y cronfeydd yn dechrau llifo?

Yn drydydd, mae arnom angen datganiad eglur am faint yr ydym yn ei ddisgwyl—o leiaf yn fras—gan y Trysorlys yng nghyswllt cyllid cyfatebol, ac y bydd cyllideb y Cynulliad yn cael ei thocio. Gofynnwyd y cwestiwn hwnnw droeon ond cymylog ac astrus fu'r ateb, gyda datganiadau fel 'dyma ni'n mynd eto', 'gallwch ymddiried yn Tony', 'bydd popeth yn iawn yn y pendraw', 'peidiwch â phoeni', ac 'wnaf i ddim siomi Cymru'. Bydd y frwydr am arian Cymru yn digwydd yma, nid yn San Steffan. Gadewch inni gydnabod hynny. Os ydym i gael yr arian, mae hi'n mynd i fod yn frwydr ar ran Aelodau'r Cynulliad, y Cabinet—gydag un llais gobeithio—a'r Prif Ysgrifennydd. Gadewch inni sicrhau ein bod yn cyfleu negeseuon eglur y prynhawn yma ynghylch sut yr ydym am symud ymlaen.

Michael German: Diolch ichi Mr Llywydd am ddweud y byddwn yn cael awr gyfan. Carwn ddweud wrthy ch chi ac wrth Phil na fuaswn wedi siarad onid oedd gennym awr gyfan, oherwydd credaf ei bod yn bwysig i'r rhai nad ydynt wedi siarad eisoes gael cyfle i wneud hynny. Mae llinellau'r frwydr yn dod yn fwy eglur ac yn cael eu llunio wrth inni siarad. Yr wyf yn cefnogi dadansoddiad Phil o ganlyniadau'r cwestiynu, y dialog a'r trafod yn yr wythnosau diwethaf. Nid wyf yn gwbl sicr a yw rhai o'r atebion yn gywir oherwydd yr amseru. Mae'r angen i wahanu cyllid Undeb Ewrop oddi wrth y bloc yn hanfodol. Ychwanegolrwydd sydd wrth wraidd hynny o amheuan sydd gennyf ynghylch yr atebion. Mae ffordd arall o ddelio gyda'r broblem o ychwanegolrwydd.

Mae Phil yn iawn ynghylch cyllid cyfatebol, gan y gwyddom y byddwn naill ai'n chwilota yng ngwaelod sach arian bloc Cymru am gyllid cyfatebol Ewropeaidd, neu'n aros am yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr. Mae'n debyg y bydd yn rhaid inni aros. Gwyddom y bydd y pennau'n dod at ei gilydd ryw bryd y flwyddyn nesaf. Ar un llaw, dywedir wrthym na fydd Tony yn ein siomi, ond ar y llaw arall,

will think about our problem and what he is going to do about Wales' funding black hole until mid-2000.

According to the officials we spoke to this morning, the spread of money from Objective 1 meant that there would be a £50 million requirement in the first year. However, the black hole is the fact that at the bottom of the bag, there is only a small amount of money available for matched funding from within the block. We have not only have an additionality problem, but a matched funding problem for the first year.

The UK has been bad about kicking in Objective 1 money. We are not typical of the rest of Europe. Spain kicked off as soon as the money became available. Even our good friends in Italy did the same. Both countries had the benefit of large chunks of Objective 1 money. We should look at their experiences and not just the UK's. We are discovering that the UK's political method of operation—and that of the Treasury in particular—stands in the way of a quick start for money.

The reason that I agree with Phil about matched funding is that we are certain that it will be mid-2000 before the Government starts to think about it. We are not going to get the answer about the additional money for the beginning of 2001 until the end of 2000. The motion addresses this issue. Ron Davies told us that he asked the Treasury for £54 million for the first year, and the Cabinet turned him down.

I am concerned about additionality because we have a problem with matched funding. It looks as though we are going to be scrabble around at the bottom of the bag, and after that we are going to have to battle it out in the comprehensive spending review. All it requires of Tony Blair and Gordon Brown is a 'Dear Alun' letter saying; 'Dear Alun, I will raise the level of public expenditure that you can have in Wales to an amount that is beyond European block grant.'

y bydd yn ystyried ein problemau a'r hyn y mae am ei wneud ynglyn â thwll du cyllid Cymru tan ganol 2000.

Yn ôl y swyddogion y siaradasom â hwy y bore yma, golygai'r taeniad arian o Amcan 1 y byddai £50 miliwn yn ofynnol yn y flwyddyn gyntaf. Fodd bynnag, y twll du ydyw mai dim ond swm bychan o arian sydd ar gael ar waelod y sach ar gyfer cyllid cyfatebol o'r bloc. Nid yn unig mae gennym broblem gyda ychwanegolrwydd yn y flwyddyn gyntaf, ond hefyd gyda chyllid cyfatebol.

Mae'r DU wedi bod yn wael am fwrw iddi gydag arian Amcan 1. Nid ydym yn nodweddiadol o weddill Ewrop. Bwriodd Sbaen iddi'n syth ar ôl i'r arian ddod ar gael. Gwnaeth hyd yn oed ein cyfeillion yn yr Eidal yr un peth. Yr oedd y ddwy wlad yn elwa o fanteision symiau mawr o arian Amcan 1. Dylem edrych ar eu profiadau nhw ac nid ar rai'r DU yn unig. Yr ydym yn dysgu bod dulliau gweithredu gwleidyddol y DG—a'r Trysorlys yn benodol—yn ein rhwystro rhag manteisio'n gyflym ar arian.

Y rheswm yr wyf yn cytuno gyda Phil ynghylch cyllid cyfatebol yw ein bod yn sicr y bydd hi'n ganol 2000 cyn y bydd y Llywodraeth yn dechrau meddwl amdano. Ni chawn ateb ynghylch yr arian ychwanegol ar gyfer dechrau 2001 tan ddiwedd 2000. Mae'r cynnig yn delio â'r mater hwn. Dywedodd Ron Davies wrthym iddo ofyn i'r Trysorlys am £54 miliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn gyntaf, ac i'r Cabinet ei wrthod.

Yr wyf yn pryderu ynghylch ychwanegolrwydd am fod gennym broblem gyda chyllid cyfatebol. Ymddengys mai chwilota yng ngwaelod y sach y byddwn ni, ac wedi hynny, y bydd yn rhaid inni fynd i faes y gad yn yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr. Yr oll sydd raid i Tony Blair a Gordon Brown ei wneud yw ysgrifennu llythyr 'Annwyl Alun' yn dweud; 'Annwyl Alun, byddaf yn codi lefel y gwariant cyhoeddus sydd ar gael i chi yng Nghymru i swm sydd y tu hwnt i grant bloc Ewrop.'

That would solve the additionality problem immediately. In the long-term, we need a different process. This is where the matter Phil referred to is relevant. We need to raise the ceiling of additionality if we are going to spend the extra funds. We are told that they will become available in the first year of operation. My suspicion is only about timescales and additionality. We know that we can get an answer tomorrow. It is only the way in which the British Government and the Treasury operates that blocks it.

We support the motion. We ask the First Secretary to secure the spending review for extra money. We also ask for a comfort letter from Gordon Brown saying that he will increase the Welsh block to raise spending limits and access European money that will become available from April 2000.

Elin Jones: Hoffwn siarad yn benodol ar yr angen dirfawr am gyllid cyfatebol digonol i sicrhau dechrau gweithredu Amcan 1 o Ebrill 2000 ymlaen. Er mwyn i Gymru gael hygrededd ym Mrwsel, mae angen i ni ddangos ein bod yn barod i ymrwymo i'r her o ailadeiladu economi Cymru—yn enwedig yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd—o'r flwyddyn 2000 ymlaen. Proses araf yw datblygu ac adeiladu economi cryf. Mae angen inni ddechrau ar y broses honno cyn gynted â phosibl. Bydd cynlluniau yn barod i'w gweithredu o 2000 ymlaen; bydd angen cyllid cyfatebol arnynt. Bydd rhywfaint o gyllid cyfatebol ar gael o bosibl gan awdurdodau lleol a'r sector preifat ond ni fydd digon o gyllid cyfatebol ar gael i weithredu cynlluniau mawr o 2000 ymlaen.

Hoffwn holi Llywodraeth Cymru a oes ganddynt unrhyw gynlluniau os nad oes yna gyllid ychwanegol ar gael o'r Trysorlys ym 2000-2001? Oes yna unrhyw gynlluniau i Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, er enghraifft, gyfeirio'r rhan fwyaf o'i gyllid at ardaloedd

Byddai hynny'n datrys problem ychwanegolrwydd ar unwaith. Yn yr hirdymor, mae angen i ni sefydlu proses wahanol. Dyma lle mae'r mater y cyfeiriodd Phil ato yn berthnasol. Mae'n rhaid inni godi nenfwd ychwanegolrwydd os ydym i wario'r cronfeydd ychwanegol. Dywedir wrthym y byddant ar gael yn y flwyddyn gyntaf. Ynghylch amserlenni ac ychwanegolrwydd yn unig yr wyf yn pryderu. Gwyddom y gallem gael ateb yfory nesaf. Yr unig beth sy'n rhwystro hynny yw'r modd y mae Llywodraeth Prydain a'r Trysorlys yn gweithredu.

Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r cynnig. Gofynnwn i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd sicrhau'r adolygiad gwariant ar arian ychwanegol. Gofynnwn hefyd am lythyr cysur gan Gordon Brown yn dweud y bydd yn cynyddu bloc Cymru er mwyn cynyddu'r cyfyngiadau gwario a chael gafael ar yr arian Ewropeaidd a fydd ar gael o fis Ebrill 2000.

Elin Jones: I wish to speak specifically on the great need for sufficient matched funding to ensure that we can start to implement Objective 1 from April 2000 onwards. For Wales to have credibility in Brussels, we need to show that we are willing to commit ourselves to the challenge of rebuilding our economy—especially in the west and the Valleys—from the year 2000 onwards. Developing and building a strong economy is a slow process. We need to start that process as soon as possible. Plans are ready to be implemented from 2000 onwards; they will need matched funding. Some matched funding will possibly be available from local authorities and the private sector but there will not be enough matched funding available to implement major schemes from 2000 onwards.

I would like to ask the Government of Wales what plans they have if extra funding is not forthcoming from the Treasury in 2000-2001? Are there any plans for the Welsh Development Agency, for instance, to direct the majority of their funds to Objective 1 and

Amcan 1 a 2 yn y flwyddyn 2000-2001? Byddai hyn yn sicrhau fod cyllid cyfatebol sylweddol ar gael i'r ardaloedd hynny. Os nad oes cyllid ychwanegol o'r Trysorlys y flwyddyn nesaf, ac os ydym o ddifrif ynglŷn âg adeiladu ein heconomi yn yr ardaloedd mwyaf anghenus, rhaid edrych ar ffyrdd o sianelu buddsoddiadau cyhoeddus i'r ardaloedd hynny.

Mae'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn Llundain yn derbyn yr egwyddor o ychwanegedd ar lefel y Deyrnas Gyfunol. Hoffwn glywed y Llywodraeth Lafur yng Nghymru yn dweud ei bod eisiau gweld cytundeb ar yr egwyddor ychwanegedd ar lefel Cymru. Byddai hynny'n sicrhau ein bod yn derbyn cyllid ychwanegol o Ewrop a Llundain o'r flwyddyn 2000 ymlaen, a bod buddsoddiad teilwng i'r ardaloedd tlawd sydd angen cymorth.

5:29 p.m.

Alun Cairns: The debates on additionality and match funding have now been bubbling for some time. I do not know what we are all worried about. We have had the Prime Minister's guarantee—and that is probably better than a copper-bottomed guarantee—that he will not let Wales down. Before the elections to the Welsh Assembly, the First Secretary often repeated those words enthusiastically. Since then, they have been repeated with some reservation and lately with the caveat that the process is far too complicated for us to understand and that there is a process to go through. We invited the Finance Secretary on a number of occasions to come to the Economic Development Committee to explain to us exactly how the process worked and its implications have for Wales. The First Secretary chose to come instead—he even rearranged a meeting in London so that he could meet the Committee. One would almost think that he did not have enough confidence in his Cabinet members to let them come and explain the situation.

In the meeting it was revealed that the

2 areas in the year 2000-2001? This would ensure that significant matched funding is available for those areas. If there is no extra funding from the Treasury next year, and if we are serious about building our economy in the most needy areas, we must look at ways of channelling public investment into those areas.

The European Commission and the Labour Government in London accept the principle of additionality on a United Kingdom level. I would like to hear the Labour Government in Wales say that it wants agreement on the additionality principle on a Wales level. That would ensure that we received additional funding from Europe and London from the year 2000 onwards and that there would be worthy investment for poor areas that need support.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r dadleuon am ychwanegolrwydd a chyllid cyfatebol wedi bod yn mudferwi ers tro bellach. Wn i ddim pam mae pawb yn pryderu. Rhoddodd y Prif Weinidog ei air—sy'n well nac unrhyw warant mae'n debyg—na fydd yn siomi Cymru. Cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad, byddai'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn aml yn ailadrodd y geiriau hynny'n frwdfrydig. Ers hynny, maent wedi eu hailadrodd gyda rhywfaint o amheuaeth ac, yn ddiweddar gyda'r rhybudd bod y broses yn llawer rhy gymhleth i ni ei deall a bod yn rhaid dilyn proses benodol. Gwahoddwyd yr Ysgrifennydd Cyllid ar sawl achlysur i egluro inni yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn union sut mae'r broses yn gweithio a beth yw ei goblygiadau i Gymru. Dewisodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd ymddangos yn lle—aildrefnodd gyfarfod yn Llundain hyd yn oed er mwyn cwrdd â'r Pwyllgor. Bron nad yw rhywun yn amau nad oes ganddo ddigon ffydd yn aelodau ei Gabinet i adael iddynt ddod i egluro'r sefyllfa.

Yn y cyfarfod, datgelwyd bod y Trysorlys

Treasury did let Wales down. Ron Davies, as Secretary of State, requested £3 million, then £54 million, and £263 million in the third year. All the requests were rejected by the Treasury. It was almost heartening to hear Rhodri Morgan finally confess on behalf of the Government that it would be difficult to gain the required match funding. I take no delight in that but I am grateful for the honesty and frankness that Rhodri displayed yesterday.

Looking back at the recent meetings of the Economic Development Committee, it seems that the £30 million Pathway to Prosperity funding per annum, after the £10 million in the first year, has always been intended as match funding. The match funding is clearly going to come from the Welsh block grant.

We have all seen the spin. We have been hoodwinked in the past. We have been fooled by the glossy presentations of the empty packages, the false promises of large amounts of public spending announced time after time, with little impact; the same amounts of money announced in one, two and sometimes three press releases. I am open to bids if any of you have had similar experiences. However, section 1.1 of the Treasury's Statement on Funding Policy, dated 31 March reads:

'the way in which the budget of each of the devolved administrations is determined should be clear, unambiguous and capable of examination and analysis by each of the devolved administrations and the United Kingdom Parliament.'

Let me give you a prior warning, First Secretary. We are waiting and we will be watching, counting, analysing and checking. The Prime Minister's famous words that he will not let Wales down may well come back to haunt you.

Brian Hancock: I am concerned about delays. We have experienced a number of those already today, so I will be brief and to

wedi siomi Cymru. Gofynnodd Ron Davies, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar y pryd, am £3 miliwn, yna £54 miliwn, a £263 miliwn yn y drydedd flwyddyn. Gwrthododd y Trysorlys yr holl geisiadau. Yr oedd bron a bod yn galonogol clywed Rhodri Morgan o'r diwedd yn cyfaddef ar ran y Llywodraeth y byddai'n anodd ennill y cyllid cyfatebol gofynnol. Nid wyf yn falch o hynny ond yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Rhodri am fod mor ddiwyll ac agored ddoe.

O edrych yn ôl ar gyfarfodydd diweddar y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, ymddengys iddo fod yn fwriad o'r dechrau i'r £30 miliwn o gyllid blynyddol Llwybr at Ffyniant, ar ôl y £10 miliwn yn y flwyddyn gyntaf, fod yn arian cyfatebol. Mae'n amlwg y bydd y cyllid cyfatebol yn dod o grant bloc Cymru.

Mae pawb ohonom wedi gweld y sbin. Cawsom ein camarwain yn y gorffennol. Cawsom ein twyllo gan gyflwyniadau slic y pecynnau gwag, a'r addewidion gwag o symiau mawr o wariant cyhoeddus a gâi eu cyhoeddi dro ar ôl tro, heb fawr o effaith; yr un symiau o arian yn cael eu cyhoeddi mewn un, dau ac weithiau dri datganiad i'r wasg. Yr wyf yn agored i geisiadau os oes unrhyw un arall ohonoch wedi cael profiadau cyffelyb. Fodd bynnag, dywed adran 1.1 Datganiad Polisi Cyllido'r Trysorlys dyddiedig 31 Mawrth:

'dylai'r ffordd y mae cyllideb pob un o'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig yn cael ei phennu fod yn eglur, yn ddigamsyniol ac yn agored i'w harchwilio a'i dadansoddi gan bob un o'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig a Senedd y Deyrnas Unedig.'

Gadewch i mi'ch rhybuddio chi, Brif Ysgrifennydd. Yr ydym yn aros a byddwn yn gwyllo, yn cyfrif, yn dadansoddi ac yn archwilio. Mae'n bosibl iawn y bydd geiriau enwog y Prif Weinidog, *I will not let Wales down*, yn dod yn ôl i'ch poeni.

Brian Hancock: Yr wyf yn bryderus am yr holl oedi. Yr ydym wedi gweld digon o hynny yn barod heddiw, felly byddaf yn fyr ac yn

the point. The delay I am concerned about is the process: getting through the comprehensive spending review and the promises involved takes around two years. This concerns me greatly because sponsors of projects—local authorities, commerce and industry and voluntary organisations—are waiting with bated breath to take their projects forward. Any delay undermines their confidence.

An example of such a project in my constituency is the suggested integrated rail transport scheme between Ebbw Vale and Newport, which will run through Islwyn. That would easily be an additional project which would bring development into the constituency and to the greater area of Gwent, as it was formerly called. If we wait for funds, the final scope of that project will take another year or 18 months. The whole project will take four to five years. Therefore, the confidence that this development gives to the greater Gwent area will be undermined. I am very concerned about this delay. To echo a point made in the meeting of the Economic Development Committee today, the £1.3 billion is now only £1.141 billion, because the euro is going down all the time. We need is pounds, not promises. We also need promptness.

Dafydd Wigley: Mae'n deg dweud bod y ddadl hon yn un o'r rhai pwysicaf yr ydym wedi'u cael hyd yma yn y Cynulliad, oherwydd mae'r pwnc yn ganolog i'n gwaith. Yr ydym yn trafod yr hyn sydd wrth galon ein gwaith, sef sut y byddwn yn cyllido'r adfywiad economaidd yn ystod y cyfnod sydd o'n blaenau. Gosododd Phil Williams y cyddestun wrth agor y ddadl, a chredaf fod Aelodau o bob plaid yn sylweddoli mor bwysig ydyw inni gael yr ateb cywir.

Rhaid inni sicrhau bod y peirianwaith sy'n ymwneud â'r modd y mae arian o Ewrop yn gweithredu wedi'i sefydlu'n gywir, oherwydd nid oes gennym ddull o gael arian ychwanegol o ffynonellau eraill. Nid oes gennym hawl i godi trethi nac i amrywio ffactorau economaidd sylfaenol megis llogau neu'r

gryno. Yr oedi yr wyf yn bryderus yn ei gylch yw yn y broses: mae mynd trwy'r adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr a'r addewidion yn cymryd oddeutu dwy flynedd. Mae hyn yn peri pryder mawr i mi oherwydd mae noddwyr prosiectau—awdurdodau lleol, masnach a diwydiant a mudiadau gwirfoddol—ar bigau'r drain i ddatblygu eu prosiectau. Byddai unrhyw oedi yn tanseilio eu hyder.

Un enghraifft o brosiect o'r fath yn fy etholaeth i yw'r cynllun cludiant rheilffordd integredig sydd yn yr arfaeth rhwng Glyn Ebwy a Chasnewydd, a fydd yn rhedeg drwy Islwyn. Gallai hwn yn rhwydd fod yn brosiect ychwanegol a fyddai'n denu datblygiad i'r etholaeth ac i ardal Gwent fwyaf fel y'i gelwid gynt. Os arhoswn ni am yr arian, bydd sgôp terfynol y prosiect yn cymryd blwyddyn neu 18 mis arall i'w wireddu. Felly, bydd yr hyder y bydd y datblygiad hwn yn ei roi i ardal Gwent fwyaf yn cael ei danseilio. Yr wyf yn bryderus iawn am yr oedi hwn. Os caf i ategu pwynt a wnaed yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, dim ond £1.141 biliwn yw'r £1.3 biliwn bellach gan fod yr ewro yn parhau i ostwng. Arian, nid addewidion, sydd ei angen. Mae angen gweithredu ar fyrder hefyd.

Dafydd Wigley: It is fair to say that this debate is one of the most important that we have had to date in the Assembly, because the subject is central to our work. We are discussing something that is at the heart of our work, namely how we are going to fund the economic regeneration over the ensuing period. Phil Williams set the context when he opened the debate, and I believe that the Members of every party realise how important it is for us to secure the right solution.

We must ensure that the machinery associated with the way in which European funding works is established correctly, as we do not have a way of securing extra funding from other sources. We do not have the right to raise taxes or to vary fundamental economic elements such as interest or public

benthyciad cyhoeddus. Felly, mae cael y gwerth llawnaf posibl o'r cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd yn sylfaenol i'n gwaith ac i'n rhagolygon o allu gwella cyflwr economi Cymru, yn arbennig yn yr ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig lle mae diweithdra'n uchel ac incwm y pen yn arswydus o isel.

Yn bwysicach fyth, os ydym am symud ymlaen a gweld dyfodiad arian sengl Ewropeaidd yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf—a deallaf fod gwahaniaeth barn ynghylch hynny, o bosibl, ymhlith rhai—bydd yn bwysicach fyth sicrhau arian canolog o Ewrop er mwyn helpu'r ardaloedd mwyaf bregus o ran effaith yr arian sengl Ewropeaidd.

Mae'n anghenrheidiol, felly, i Gymru gael y gwerth llawnaf posibl o'r cronfeydd Ewropeaidd hyn. Mae tri ffactor sy'n bwysig yn fy meddwl i er mwyn sicrhau hynny. Yn gyntaf, rhaid inni gael cynlluniau o'r safon uchaf bosibl i ddefnyddio'r arian Amcan 1, 2 a 3 a'u cael yn barod i weithredu o'r flwyddyn 2000 ymlaen. Fel y soniodd Brian, mae'n bwysig iawn symud yn gyflym. Mae'n gwbl annerbyniol os oes rhaid aros tan Ebrill 2001 cyn dechrau taro deuddeg. Dyna yw fy mhryder i wrth ddisgwyl am yr ymateb a gawn gan yr adolygiad cyllidol y cyfeiriodd Edwina ato.

Yn ail, mae'n sylfaenol i unrhyw gynllun Ewropeaidd fod yr arian o Ewrop er mwyn hyrwyddo datblygiadau ychwanegol—egwyddor ychwanegedd—yn hytrach na symud ymlaen ar draul datblygiadau eraill sydd eisoes ar y gweill. Dyna yw fy mhryder: o orfod troi at arian y WDA i gyllido arian cyfatebol, bydd prosiectau eraill yr oedd y WDA am eu datblygu ar eu colled. Mae hynny'n golygu ein bod y tu allan i reolau sylfaenol Brwsel.

Y drydedd elfen er mwyn cael y defnydd llawnaf o arian Ewrop yw cael arian cyfatebol sydd yn ychwanegol. Rhaid i ran sylweddol o'r arian hwn ddod o'r sector cyhoeddus, hynny yw o'r Trysorlys. Mae'r ddogfen ymgynghorol a gyhoeddwyd yr

borrowing. Therefore, getting the fullest value from the European structural funds is fundamental to our work and to our prospects of being able to improve the condition of the Welsh economy, particularly in the most deprived areas where unemployment is high and the per capita income is appallingly low.

More importantly, if we are to move forward and see the introduction of the single European currency over the next few years—and I understand that there is possibly a difference of opinion on that among some people—it will be even more important to secure central funding from Europe in order to help the areas that are most vulnerable to the effect of the single European currency.

It is essential, therefore, for Wales to get the best possible value out of these European funds. There are three factors which, in my mind, are important to securing that. First, we should have schemes of the highest standard to use the Objective 1, 2 and 3 monies and get them ready to go from the year 2000 onward. As Brian said, it is very important to move quickly. It is totally unacceptable to have to wait until April 2001 before even starting to hit the right note. That is my concern in waiting for the response that we will be getting from the financial review to which Edwina referred.

Secondly, it is fundamental to any European scheme that the European funding should promote additional developments—the principle of additionality—rather than moving forward at the expense of other developments that are already in the pipeline. That is my concern: if we have to turn to the WDA budget for match funding, other projects which the WDA were going to develop will lose out. That places us outside the fundamental rules of Brussels.

The third element to get the fullest use of the European funding is to have match funding that is additional. A substantial part of this funding must come from the public sector, that is from the Treasury. The consultative document published this week, a very

wythnos hon, dogfen bwysig iawn ar y strategaeth ddatblygu genedlaethol i Gymru, yn gosod targed o greu 40,000 o swyddi newydd erbyn y flwyddyn 2002. Mae hynny'n dwf o 4 y cant y flwyddyn. A yw'r Llywodraeth yn derbyn y targed hwn a gyhoeddwyd mewn dogfen o dan ei mantell yr wythnos hon? Os felly, a yw'n credu y gall gyrraedd y targed hwnnw heb arian cyfatebol o gwbl o'r Trysorlys yn ystod y cyfnod allweddol bwysig sy'n dechrau yn y flwyddyn 2000?

important document on the national development strategy for Wales, has set a target of creating 40,000 new jobs by the year 2002. That is a growth of 4 per cent per annum. Does the Government accept this target which was published in a document under its auspices this week? If so, does it believe that it can reach that target without any match funding from the Treasury during the exceptionally important period that starts in the year 2000?

5:39 p.m.

Mae'r amlen cyllidol, a diffinnir gan fformiwla Barnett, wedi rhwystro Cymru rhag manteisio'n llawn ar arian Ewrop. Dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf, mae'r drefn hon wedi arwain i Gymru golli gwerth tua £250 million o arian Ewrop.

The financial envelope, defined by the Barnett formula, has stopped Wales from getting maximum advantage from European funding. Over the past five years this system has led to Wales losing about £250 million in European funding.

David Melding: Are you reassured that Labour's final amendment to your motion shows that the Treasury has graciously accepted modest supplications from this Assembly on the question?

David Melding: Ydych chi wedi'ch sicrhau bod gwelliant olaf y blaid Lafur i'ch cynnig yn dangos bod y Trysorlys wedi derbyn yn raslon ddeisyfiadau rhesymol gan y Cynulliad hwn ar y mater hwn?

Dafydd Wigley: I read the wording of that amendment with interest and no, I am not reassured. I want to see hard facts and hard commitment. I want to see the amount of money and when we get it. That is what we must fight for. If ever there was need to justify establishing this National Assembly, as Phil said earlier, it is the way in which it has succeeded to focus on this issue. Plaid Cymru made some of mileage on this topic during the run-up to the election campaign. Yes Alun, we may have differences of opinion on that but what is important now is how we move forward. However, I want to pay tribute to Phil Williams' work and also the work Ron Davies has done highlighting this issue in the Economic Development Committee and succeeding in getting acknowledgement from civil servants of the validity of this case.

Dafydd Wigley: Darllenais eiriad y gwelliant gyda diddordeb a nac ydwyf, nid wyf wedi fy sicrhau. Yr wyf am weld ffeithiau ac ymrwymiad. Yr wyf am weld y swm o arian ac am wybod pryd y byddwn yn ei gael. Dyna beth y mae'n rhaid inni ymladd drosto. Os bu erioed angen cyfiawnhau sefydlu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hwn, fel y dywedodd Phil yn gynharach, yna'r ffordd y mae wedi llwyddo i ganolbwyntio ar y mater hwn yw'r cyfiawnhad hwnnw. Enillodd Plaid Cymru rywfaint o dir ar y pwnc hwn wrth ddynesu at yr ymgyrch etholiadol. Do Alun, efallai fod gennym wahaniaeth barn ynglyn â hynny ond yr hyn sy'n bwysig bellach yw sut yr ydym yn bwrw ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am dalu teyrnged i waith Phil Williams a hefyd i waith Ron Davies yn pwysleisio'r mater hwn yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd gan lwyddo i sicrhau bod gweision sifil yn cydnabod dilysrwydd yr achos hwn.

If the European Union is allocating £1,000 million additional structural funds to England for a specific year and £100 million additional money for Wales, under the Barnett formula, we would expect to get 6.02 per cent. In other words, we would only get some £60 million. If all the projects, costing £100 million, go ahead, it means a shortfall of £40 million will come out of one of our other budgets such as health or education. To some extent, that has happened. If it was a problem in the past when Wales received a relatively small amount of money from Europe, it will be an immense problem over the coming period. The Government has acknowledged that there must be different treatment. I think you Alun, have acknowledged that we cannot treat this issue in the same way as we have done.

Therefore, there is no difference between us with regard to the problem. It is a question of how quickly and specifically we get an answer. We need that answer to be able to bring forward detailed plans that can deal with the issue. If we do not, there is a danger that, over the next six or seven years, we will only be able to take advantage of some £400 million of Objective 1, 2 and 3 money. We would have to find three quarters of the £1.6 billion from our own resources. That is absolute nonsense.

Hoffwn bwysu ar bawb yma i gefnogi'r cynnig ac i ymwrthod â'r pedwerydd gwelliant. Rhaid inni wneud hyn yn unol, fel Cynulliad, fel y bydd y Trysorlys yn wynebu datganiad ar ran Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, nid ar ran un plaid, ond bob plaid. Yr oeddwn yn falch i glywed y sylwadau a wnaeth Rhodri Morgan ddoe ac sydd yn cael eu hadrodd yn The Western Mail heddiw, fod newid yn y strategaeth yn hyn o beth. Fe ddylai'r newid hynny arwain at weithio gyda'n gilydd. Gobeithiaf y bydd Rhodri yn gallu datgan hynny wrth gloi'r ddadl ar ran y Llywodraeth. Byddwn yn disgwyl, nid addewidion gwlanog y bydd pobl yn Llundain yn cofio am Gymru, ond y bydd arian penodol

Os yw Undeb Ewrop yn neilltuo £1,000 miliwn o gronfeydd strwythurol ychwanegol i Loegr am flwyddyn benodol a £100 miliwn o arian ychwanegol i Gymru, dan fformiwla Barnett, buasem yn disgwyl cael 6.02 y cant. Mewn geiriau eraill, dim ond oddeutu £60 miliwn y buasem yn ei gael. Os yw'r holl brosiectau, gan gostio £100 miliwn, yn mynd yn eu blaenau, golyga y bydd diffyg o £40 miliwn yn deillio o un o'n cyllidebau eraill megis iechyd neu addysg. I ryw raddau, mae hynny wedi digwydd. Os bu'n broblem yn y gorffennol pan derbynai Cymru swm cymharol fychan o arian o Ewrop, byddai'n broblem fawr dros y cyfnod i ddod. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cydnabod bod yn rhaid wrth driniaeth wahanol. Credaf eich bod chi, Alun, wedi cydnabod na allwn ymdrin â'r mater hwn yn yr un ffordd ag y gwnaethom yn y gorffennol.

Felly, nid oes unrhyw wahaniaeth rhyngom o safbwynt y broblem hon. Mae'n dibynnu pa mor gyflym y cawn ni ateb a pha mor benodol yw'r ateb hwnnw. Mae'n rhaid inni gael yr ateb er mwyn llunio cynlluniau manwl a fydd yn gallu delio gyda'r mater. Oni wnawn ni hyn, mae perygl dros y chwe neu saith mlynedd nesaf, mai dim on rhyw £400 miliwn o arian Amcan 1, 2 a 3 y byddwn ni'n gallu manteisio arno. Bydd yn rhaid inni gael hyd i dri chwarter y £1.6 biliwn o'n hadnoddau ein hunain. Lol llwyr yw hynny.

I want to urge everybody here to support the motion and to reject the fourth amendment. We must do that unanimously as an Assembly so that the Treasury will be faced with a statement on behalf of the National Assembly for Wales, not on behalf of one party, but all parties. I was pleased to hear Rhodri Morgan's comments yesterday, which are reported in The Western Mail today, that there is a change in the strategy in this context. That change should lead to us working together. I hope Rhodri will be able to declare that in closing the debate on behalf of the Government. We will expect, not just woolly promises that people in London will bear Wales in mind, but specific additional

ychwanegol ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf.

Rhodri Morgan: I want to firmly put to one side myths that have arisen following certain newspaper reports today. There is no difference between what I think about this issue and what the First Secretary thinks about this issue. Nor is there any difference between the so-called campaign strategy that Alun or Labour has been following and a new strategy that Dafydd has just referred to, almost in a mock form of gratitude to me for having announced a new form of campaign strategy. There is no difference.

Alun Cairns: Thank you for that comment First Secretary, sorry, Secretary for Economic Development, who knows? Surely you acknowledge that there is a distinct difference in tone between your answer to the question on match funding and the First Secretary's answer.

Rhodri Morgan: Differences in tone are in the eyes of the beholder. I have always believed that one should never repeat exactly what another person says. I believe in value added. Therefore, my line will clearly not be identical to somebody else's line, even if it was describing exactly the same phenomenon. I have often said that there is a pinch point that the Conservatives, the Liberal Democrats and Plaid Cymru have got wrong. They have seen that pinch point as arising in the year 2000 or even later in this financial year. The real problem arises when we start talking about very significant sums of money; £200 million, £250 million and more, from the year 2003, 2004 and later.

I think it is fair to say that Phil Williams, Plaid Cymru and the other parties have got this issue wrong. That is, that there is a problem at the end of this financial year and throughout the whole of the next financial year, April 2000 to April 2001. I cannot do any better than to repeat the conversation I had with one of the finance officials this morning. I said I would be speaking in this

funding to be available for next year.

Rhodri Morgan: Hoffwn roi o'r neilltu'n gadarn y mythau sydd wedi codi yn dilyn rhai adroddiadau papur newydd heddiw. Nid oes gwahaniaeth rhwng fy marn i am y mater hwn a barn y Prif Ysgrifennydd amdano. Nid oes gwahaniaeth ychwaith rhwng y strategaeth ymgyrchu honedig y mae Alun neu'r Blaid Lafur wedi bod yn ei dilyn a'r strategaeth newydd y cyfeiriodd Dafydd ati yn awr. Yr oedd bron yn rhyw ffug-ddiolch imi am gyhoeddi math newydd o strategaeth ymgyrchu. Nid oes gwahaniaeth.

Alun Cairns: Diolch am y sylw hwnnw Brif Ysgrifennydd, mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd, pwy a wyr? 'Does bosibl nad ydych yn cydnabod bod gwahaniaeth tòn pendant rhwng eich ateb chi i'r cwestiwn am gyllid cyfatebol ac ateb y Prif Ysgrifennydd.

Rhodri Morgan: Y sawl sy'n gwrando sy'n clywed gwahaniaethau mewn tòn. Credais erioed na ddylai neb ailadrodd yn union yr hyn a ddywedodd rhywun arall. Yr wyf yn credu mewn ychwanegu gwerth. Felly, yn amlwg ni fydd fy llinellau i yn union yr un fath â llinellau rhywun arall, hyd yn oed os ydynt yn disgrifio'r union un ffenomenon. Yr wyf wedi dweud sawl gwaith bod yna wasgbwynt y mae'r Ceidwadwyr, y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a Phlaid Cymru wedi ei gamddeall. Maent wedi cymryd bod y gwasgbwynt yn digwydd yn y flwyddyn 2000 neu hyd yn oed yn nes ymlaen yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Cyfyd y broblem go iawn pan ddechreuwn sôn am symiau sylweddol iawn o arian; £200 miliwn; £250 miliwn a rhagor o'r flwyddyn 2003, 2004 ac yn nes ymlaen.

Credaf ei bod yn deg dweud bod Phil Williams, Plaid Cymru a'r pleidiau eraill wedi camddeall y mater hwn. Hynny yw, bod problem yn codi ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol hon a thrwy gydol y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, o Ebrill 2000 i Ebrill 2001. Ni allaf wneud mwy nag ailadrodd sgwrs a gefais gydag un o'r swyddogion cyllid y bore yma. Dywedais y byddwn yn siarad yn y

debate and asked if I could have a guarantee, as that person has detailed knowledge of the Assembly budget, that nobody who applies for Objective 1 funding as early as possible will be unable to start their project because they cannot get match funding. That official said:

'I can give you that guarantee, which you can pass on to the Assembly today'.

That is what I am doing. Applications will not fail based on what we know about the Welsh budget at the end of this year and for the whole of next year. The precise point at which Plaid Cymru and other parties seem to think there is a problem—I am assured that there is not. I shall explain why after I have taken Helen Mary's intervention.

Helen Mary Jones: I am happy that you intend to give the explanation that I was seeking. However, was that official able to assure you that the £19 million that we now know we have in the budget to match fund, will be enough for all of this and will they be using the Merseyside model, because we do not think that is an adequate spending pattern?

Rhodri Morgan: No, we are not using the Merseyside model but experiences from Northern Ireland, Merseyside and the Highlands and Islands. Those three regions of the United Kingdom have had the advantage of match funding.

When talking of the so-called £19 million, the official I spoke to was using the same information as was given to the Economic Development Committee. That is, that the budget line of £40m a year, which acts as a bridge from existing European regional development fund programmes to the arrival of the new Objective 1 funding will be sufficient. Objective 1 funding will start to get significant at the beginning of 1 April 2001 and beyond and will build up to large sums from 2003 and beyond.

ddadl hon a gofynnais a allwn roi sicrwydd, gan fod gan y person yma wybodaeth fanwl am gyllideb y Cynulliad, na fydd unrhyw un sy'n ymgeisio am gyllid Amcan 1 cyn gynted â phosibl yn cael ei rwystro rhag dechrau eu prosiect am nad allent gael arian cyfatebol. Geiriau'r swyddog hwnnw oedd:

'Gallaf roi'r sicrwydd hwnnw i chi, a gallwch ei gyfleu i'r Cynulliad heddiw'.

A dyna beth yr wyf yn ei wneud. Ni fydd ceisiadau yn methu ar sail yr hyn a wyddom am gyllideb Cymru ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn hon ac ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf yn ei chrynswth. Yr union bwynt lle mae Plaid Cymru a'r pleidiau eraill yn credu bod yna broblem mae'n ymddangos—cevais fy sicrhau nad oedd problem. Byddaf yn egluro pam ar ôl derbyn cyfraniad Helen Mary.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn bwriadu rhoi'r eglurhad yr oeddwn yn ei geisio. Fodd bynnag, a allai'r swyddog hwnnw eich sicrhau chi y bydd y £19 miliwn y gwyddom sydd wedi ei neilltuo ar gyfer cyllid cyfatebol yn y gyllideb, yn ddigon ar gyfer hyn oll ac a ddefnyddir model glannau Merswy, oherwydd nid ydym yn credu fod hwnnw yn batrwm gwario digonol?

Rhodri Morgan: Nac ydym, nid ydym yn defnyddio model glannau Merswy ond yr ydym yn defnyddio profiadau Gogledd Iwerddon, Glannau Merswy a'r Uwchdiroedd a'r Ynysoedd. Bydd y tair ardal honno yng ngwledydd y Deyrnas Unedig wedi cael y fantais o ennill cyllid cyfatebol.

Wrth siarad am y £19 miliwn hwn, yr oedd y swyddog dan sylw yn defnyddio'r un wybodaeth ag a roddwyd i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd. Hynny yw, y bydd y terfyn cyllideb o £40m y flwyddyn, sy'n gweithredu fel pont rhwng rhaglenni presennol cronfa datblygu rhanbarthau Ewrop a dyfodiad y cyllid Amcan 1 newydd, yn ddigon. Bydd arian Amcan 1 yn dechrau datblygu i fod yn swm sylweddol ar ddechrau 1 Ebrill 2001 a thu hwnt ac yn cynyddu i fod yn symiau mawr o 2003 ymlaen a thu hwnt.

As far as I understand, it is believed to be sufficient because it is not until 1 April 2000, possibly July 2000, that the European Commission is likely to accept the full agreement of a single programming document and a set of spending arrangements for applications to be received and approved. Therefore, applications will be submitted during the summer of next year, and the spending programme will carry on. However, you cannot draw down the money until after it has been spent, so the earliest that there will be any expenditure under Objective 1 will be towards the back end of the next financial year. It will start to become significant in 2001, after which the comprehensive spending review will have commenced. Based on the Treasury's promise to take note of this problem for the Welsh budget, we anticipate that the comprehensive spending review will take account of our particular needs. In the financial year, 1 April 2000 to 1 April 2001, we do not anticipate anybody being held up because of a lack of match funding in those first two years, if we can get applications in this year or the next financial year. We are advised of this and that is the message that I want this Assembly to carry home clearly. Nobody will be held up due to a lack of match funding.

5:49 p.m.

Dafydd Wigley: A ydych yn derbyn y targed a ososwyd ar dudalen 11 o adroddiad drafft y cynllun datblygu economaidd? Mae'n darged o 40,000 o swyddi ychwanegol erbyn y flwyddyn 2002. Sut gallwn ni gyrraedd y targed hwnnw pan ddywedwch na fydd y datblygiad yn y ceisiadau yn ein cyrraedd tan y flwyddyn 2002?

Rhodri Morgan: Mae'n bwynt diddorol ond yn un i'w drafod gyda'r pwyllgor gwaith. Ni allaf fi gymryd y cyfrifoldeb am y modd y gosodwyd targedau ganddynt. Nid targedau'r Llywodraeth yw'r rheini ac nid wyf yn dweud eu bod yn gywir nac yn anghywir ond yn dweud mai eu cyfrifoldeb hwy yw gosod eu targedau. Wrth ddarllen rhwng y llinellau, credaf eu bod wedi cymryd cyfartaledd y

Cyhyd ag y deallaf i, credir ei fod yn ddigon oherwydd nad yw Comisiwn Ewrop yn debyg o dderbyn y cytundeb llawn ar gyfer dogfen raglennu sengl a set o drefniadau gwario ar gyfer derbyn a chymeradwyo ceisiadau tan 1 Ebrill 2000, o bosibl fis Gorffennaf 2000. Felly, bydd y ceisiadau yn cael eu cyflwyno yn ystod haf y flwyddyn nesaf a bydd y rhaglen wario yn parhau. Fodd bynnag, ni allwch dynnu'r arian nes y bydd wedi ei wario, felly'r adeg gynharaf y bydd unrhyw wariant yn digwydd dan Amcan 1 fydd tua diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol. Bydd yn dechrau cynyddu'n sylweddol yn 2001, ac wedi hynny, bydd yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr ar waith. Yn seiliedig ar addewid y Trysorlys i nodi'r broblem hon yng nghyswllt cyllideb Cymru, rhagwelwn y bydd yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr yn ystyried ein hanghenion penodol ni. Yn y flwyddyn ariannol rhwng 1 Ebrill 2000 i 1 Ebrill 2001, nid ydym yn rhagweld y bydd neb yn cael ei ddal yn ôl oherwydd diffyg arian cyfatebol yn y ddwy flynedd gyntaf honno, os gallwn ddenu ceisiadau yn y flwyddyn hon neu'r flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Cawn ein cynghori ynghylch hyn, a dyna'r neges yr wyf am i'r Cynulliad hwn ei gyfleu yn glir. Ni fydd neb yn cael ei ddal yn ôl oherwydd diffyg cyllid cyfatebol.

Dafydd Wigley: Do you accept the target set out on page 11 of the draft report of the economic development strategy? It is a target of 40,000 jobs by the year 2002. How can we reach that target if you say that the development in the applications will not reach us until the year 2002?

Rhodri Morgan: It is an interesting point but it is one to be discussed with the executive committee. I cannot take responsibility for the way those targets are set. They are not Government targets and I am not saying whether they are right or wrong, but it is their responsibility to set the targets. Reading between the lines I think they have taken the average of the seven years and split it to

saith mlynedd a'i hollti i sicrhau'r un maint o dyfiant yn y blynyddoedd cyntaf, canol ac olaf. Dyna'r sefyllfa yn syml, ond ni allaf gymryd cyfrifoldeb drosti. Os yw Dafydd am gwyno oherwydd nad yw'n credu eu bod yn dargedau realistig, mae'n fater i'r pwyllgor gwaith ac nid i'r Llywodraeth. Nid oes modd disgwyl cant y cant o gysondeb rhwng eu gwaith, eu targedau a'r hyn yr ydym yn ei ragweld.

Cynog Dafis: Nid rhyw gymaint o anghysondeb yw hyn ond anghysondeb anferth rhwng yr hyn a ddywed y ddogfen a'r hyn yr ydych chi, Rhodri Morgan, yn dweud fydd y realiti. Ai dweud yr ydych nad oes fawr o drafod wedi bod rhwng y tasglu a luniodd y strategaeth a swyddogion y Swyddfa Gymreig, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n trafod cyllid a dyddiad argaeledd arian Ewropeaidd ac unrhyw arian ychwanegol Prydeinig. Yr ydych yn dweud fod y strategaeth hon wedi ei llunio heb unrhyw fath o fewnbwn o'r cyfeiriad hwnnw.

Rhodri Morgan: Ni allaf i ddweud hynny, Cynog.

Cynog Dafis: Fe ddylech fod yn gallu dweud.

Rhodri Morgan: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf am hynny. Sefydlwyd y pwyllgor gwaith Ewropeaidd dan yr hen gyfundrefn, a than y gyfundrefn honno maent wedi cyrraedd sefyllfa i gyhoeddi'r strategaeth. Dan y gyfundrefn newydd byddwn yn parhau i wella a chryfhau'r strategaeth yn ystod yr haf cyn cyflwyno'r ddogfen ym Mrwsel yn yr hydref.

Having given you the guarantee that, as far as we are aware, there will be no hold up for any applicant. They may be turned down because the application does not meet the conditions but they will not be turned down due to a lack of money.

Ron Davies: You said that the budget line was £40 million. If you recall our discussion this morning, your officials acknowledged that the £40 million was, in their words, 'a

ensure the same amount of growth in the first, middle and final years. That is the situation in simple terms, but I cannot take responsibility for it. If Dafydd wants to complain because he does not believe that they are realistic targets, it is a matter for the executive committee and not the Government. We cannot expect 100 per cent consistency between their work, their targets and our predictions.

Cynog Dafis: This is not so much a slight inconsistency but a massive inconsistency between the document and what you, Rhodri Morgan, are saying will be the reality. Are you therefore saying that there has not been much discussion between the taskforce that drew up the strategy and Welsh Office officials, especially those dealing with finance and the date that European money and any additional British money will be made available. You are saying that this strategy has been drawn up without any kind of input from that direction.

Rhodri Morgan: I cannot say that, Cynog.

Cynog Dafis: You should be able to say.

Rhodri Morgan: I am sorry for that. The European executive committee was established under the old system, and under that system they have reached a position to publish the strategy. Under the new system we will continue to improve and strengthen the strategy during the summer before taking the document to Brussels in the autumn.

Wedi rhoi'r sicrwydd yna, na fydd unrhyw ymgeisydd, cyhyd ag y gwyddom, yn cael ei ddal yn ôl. Efallai y byddant yn cael eu gwrthod oherwydd nad yw'r cais yn bodloni'r amodau ond ni fyddant yn cael eu gwrthod oherwydd diffyg arian.

Ron Davies: Dywedoch mai £40 miliwn oedd terfyn y gyllideb. Os cofiwch ein trafodaethau y bore yma, cydnabu eich swyddogion mai 'ciplun', yn eu geiriau hwy,

snapshot' and that the budget line was actually £19 million. My question is about your point that no applicant would fail for the want of match funding, implying that the budget line is there to provide the match funding. Would you want to reconsider that?

Rhodri Morgan: For the want of funding from the Welsh Office budget—that is absolutely clear. I am sorry if I have misled the Assembly. No applicant will be held up due to a lack of funding from the ERDF available to us under Objective 1 during the end of this year or the whole of next year. The issue over the £19 million and the £40 million is covered by the questions about the overhangs from existing programmes. Unfortunately the ERDF has a long history of having more money in the budget than what is spent, due to a lack of applicants each year. An average £10 million a year was left unspent during 1995-1998. That money is still available for us to draw on in the future. Let us not deliver the wrong message to potential applicants but emit a clear signal—get your applications ready, think positively and we can guarantee that you will not go short of the funding for your project if it meets the conditions. We will ensure that you can create the jobs that we all want to see, particularly in the most needy parts of Wales. Do not listen to the myth-makers and their misleading message.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on amendment No. 1.

*A vote was held by show of hands.
Amendment adopted.*

Edwina Hart: I withdraw amendment No. 2.

Amendment withdrawn.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote

yw'r £40 miliwn, ac mai £19 miliwn oedd terfyn y gyllideb mewn gwirionedd. Mae fy nghwestiwn yn ymwneud â'ch pwynt na fyddai unrhyw ymgeisydd yn cael ei wrthod oherwydd diffyg cyllid cyfatebol, sy'n awgrymu bod y terfyn cyllideb ar gael i ddarparu'r cyllid cyfatebol. A fyddech chi am ailystyried hynny?

Rhodri Morgan: Oherwydd diffyg cyllid o gyllideb y Swyddfa Gymreig—mae hynny'n gwbl glir. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf os ydwyf wedi camarwain y Cynulliad. Ni fydd unrhyw ymgeisydd yn cael ei ddal yn ôl oherwydd diffyg cyllido gan yr ERDF sydd ar gael inni dan Amcan 1 yn ystod diwedd y flwyddyn hon a thrwy gydol y flwyddyn nesaf. Ymdrinnir â'r cwestiwn am y £19 miliwn a'r £40 miliwn yn y cwestiynau am yr hyn a gaiff ei ddwyn ymlaen o'r rhaglenni presennol. Yn anffodus mae gan yr ERDF hen hanes o feddu ar gyllideb fwy na'r hyn a werir, oherwydd diffyg ymgeiswyr bob blwyddyn. Ar gyfartaledd, yr oedd £10 miliwn y flwyddyn heb ei wario yn ystod 1995-1998. Mae'r arian hwnnw yn dal i fod ar gael inni ei ddefnyddio yn y dyfodol. Gadewch inni beidio â rhoi'r neges anghywir i ymgeiswyr posibl ond rhoi arwydd eglur iddynt—byddwch yn barod gyda'ch ceisiadau, meddyliwch yn gadarnhaol a gallwn eich sicrhau y bydd digon o gyllid ar gyfer eich prosiect os yw'n bodloni'r amodau. Byddwn yn eich sicrhau y gallwch greu'r swyddi yr ydym oll am eu gweld, yn arbennig yn rhannau mwyaf anghenus Cymru. Peidiwch â gwrando ar y rhai sy'n creu mythau gyda'u negeseuon camarweiniol.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar welliant Rhif 1.

*Cynhaliwyd pleidlais drwy ddangos dwylo.
Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn tynnu gwelliant Rhif 2 yn ôl.

Tynnwyd y gwelliant yn ôl.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar welliant

on amendment No. 3.

*A vote was held by show of hands.
Amendment adopted.*

We will now vote on amendment No. 4.

A vote was held by show of hands.

I think that the amendment is adopted.

Dafydd Wigley: I ask for a confirmatory vote.

The Presiding Officer: Since the outcome is in doubt, we will have a confirmatory vote.

5:59 p.m.

*Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26
The Assenbly divided: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 26*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Feld, Val
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Marek, John
Michael, Alun
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

Rhif 3.

*Cynhaliwyd pleidlais drwy ddangos dwylo.
Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar welliant Rhif 4.

Cynhaliwyd pleidlais drwy ddangos dwylo

Credaf fod y gwelliant wedi ei dderbyn.

Dafydd Wigley: Galwaf am bleidlais gadarnhau.

Y Llywydd: Gan fod amheuaeth ynglyn â'r canlyniad, byddwn yn cynnal pleidlais gadarnhau.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Humphreys, Christine
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David Rhys
Melding, David
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

The Presiding Officer: We shall now vote on the amended motion.

Y Llywydd: Byddwn yn awr yn pleidleisio ar y cynnig diwygiedig.

*A vote was held by show of hands.
Amended motion adopted.*

*Cynhaliwyd pleidlais drwy ddangos dwylo.
Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.*

Y Llywydd: Dyna ddiwedd y sesiwn am heddiw. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

The Presiding Officer: That is the end of the session for today. Thank you very much.

*Daeth y sesiwn i ben am 6:04 p.m.
The session ended at 6:04 p.m.*

Atebion i Gwestiynau nas Cyrhaeddwyd yn y Sesiwn Llawn Answers to Questions not Reached in Plenary

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Questions to the Secretary for Health and Social Services

Waiting Times for Heart Surgery

Q5 Nick Bourne: What representations has Jane Hutt received regarding waiting times for heart surgery in Wales and will she make a statement? (OAQ382VB)

The Secretary for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I have received a number of representations regarding waiting times for cardiac services, which I have dealt with on an individual basis. More generally the Specialised Health Services Commission for Wales is looking at all aspects of adult cardiac services in Wales and will report later this year. I look forward to its recommendations.

Rhestrau Aros ar gyfer Llawdriniaeth ar y Galon

C5 Nick Bourne: Pa sylwadau a dderbyniwyd gan Jane Hutt am yr amserau aros ar gyfer llawdriniaeth ar y galon yng Nghymru ac a wnaiff hi ddatganiad? (OAQ382VB)

Yr Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Yr wyf wedi derbyn nifer o sylwadau ynglyn ag amserau aros ar gyfer llawdriniaeth ar y galon, ac fe ymdriniais â hwy ar sail unigol. Yn fwy cyffredinol, mae'r Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol i Gymru yn edrych ar bob agwedd o wasanaethau'r galon i oedolion yng Nghymru a bydd yn cyflwyno'i adroddiad yn ddiweddarach eleni. Edrychaf ymlaen at ei argymhellion.

Waiting Times for Heart Surgery

Q6 Kirsty Williams: How many people are currently waiting on NHS lists to receive cardiac surgery in Wales and how long can they expect to wait before being treated? (OAQ417VB)

The latest figures show that on 31 May 1999 there were 917 people waiting for in-patient and day-case cardiac surgery in Wales. The average wait in Wales following a decision to admit for cardiac surgery was 25 weeks during 1998—well within the patient's charter guarantee of within a year of needing one.

I am well aware of the difficulties currently facing cardiac services. In addition to making £19 million available recurrently to reduce waiting lists for all conditions including cardiac procedures, we have invested £1.4 million recurrently to safeguard the level of cardiac surgical procedures in south Wales.

The Specialised Health Services Commission for Wales is looking at all aspects of adult cardiac services in Wales and will report later this year.

Rhestrau Aros ar gyfer Llawdriniaeth ar y Galon

C6 Kirsty Williams: Faint o bobl sydd ar restrau aros yr NHS yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer llawdriniaeth ar y galon, a pha mor hir y bydd yn rhaid iddynt aros cyn cael triniaeth? (OAQ417VB)

Jane Hutt: Dengys y ffigyrau diweddaraf fod 917 o bobl yn disgwyl am lawdriniaeth ar y galon yng Nghymru, fel cleifion preswyl a chleifion dydd, ar 31 Mai 1999. Y cyfnod aros ar gyfartaledd yng Nghymru, ar ôl penderfynu derbyn claf i gael llawdriniaeth ar y galon, oedd 25 wythnos yn ystod 1998—sy'n dod o fewn gwarant siarter y cleifion y cewch driniaeth o fewn blwyddyn i fod angen hynny, yn hawdd.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o'r anawsterau sy'n wynebu gwasanaethau'r galon ar hyn o bryd. Yn ychwanegol at ddarparu £19 miliwn flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn i gwtogi'r rhestrau aros yng nghyswllt pob cyflwr gan gynnwys triniaethau'r galon, yr ydym wedi buddsoddi £1.4 miliwn flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn i ddiogelu lefel y llawdriniaethau ar y galon yn ne Cymru.

Mae'r Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol i Gymru yn edrych ar bob agwedd o wasanaethau'r galon i oedolion yng Nghymru a bydd yn cyflwyno'i adroddiad yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Social Services White Paper

Q7 Pauline Jarman: Will developments included in the Welsh Office social services white paper published on 30 March 1999 require and be awarded additional funding? (OAQ427VB)

Jane Hutt: Additional funding of over £35 million in the period to 2002 has already been announced for developments in children's services, training support and management information, but this is not just about money. The Social Services White Paper 'Building for the Future' set out a challenging agenda to modernise social services in Wales.

Papur Gwyn ar y Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

C7 Pauline Jarman: A fydd angen, ac a roddir arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y datblygiadau ym Mhapur Gwyn y Swyddfa Gymreig ar y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? (OAQ427VB)

Jane Hutt: Eisoes, cyhoeddwyd cyllid ychwanegol o dros £35 miliwn yn y cyfnod hyd at 2002 tuag at ddatblygiadau mewn gwasanaethau plant, cefnogaeth hyfforddi a gwybodaeth rheoli, ond nid mater o arian yn unig yw hyn. Mae'r Papur Gwyn i'r Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, 'Adeiladu ar gyfer y Dyfodol', yn gosod agenda llawn her i foderneiddio'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

Treherbert Hospital

Q8 Geraint Davies: Will Jane Hutt confirm that no action will be taken to close Treherbert Hospital until such time as the full plan consulted upon by Bro Taf Health Authority has been implemented? (OAQ406VB)

Jane Hutt: No action will be taken to close Treherbert Hospital until construction work to develop and improve out-patient, radiology and physiotherapy facilities at Ysbyty George Thomas is complete.

Ysbyty Treherbert

C8 Geraint Davies: A wnaiff Jane Hutt gadarnhau na chymerir unrhyw gamau i gau Ysbyty Treherbert nes y bydd y cynllun llawn y bu Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf yn ymgynghori yn ei gylch wedi'i roi ar waith? (OAQ406VB)

Jane Hutt: Ni chymerir unrhyw gamau i gau Ysbyty Treherbert nes y bydd y gwaith adeiladu i ddatblygu a gwella'r cyfleusterau i gleifion allanol, radioleg a ffisiotherapi yn Ysbyty George Thomas wedi ei gwblhau.

Kidney Dialysis Unit (Bronlais Hospital)

Q9 Elin Jones: What assurances can Jane Hutt give that a kidney dialysis unit will be established at Bronlais General Hospital within this financial year? (OAQ379JS)

Jane Hutt: Dyfed Powys Health Authority has confirmed its intention to have the unit running by January 2000. I have no idea why it appears that contradictory statements were made earlier this year. The authority is currently in discussions with Ceredigion and mid Wales NHS Trust and the Ceredigion local health group how to establish this service within this timescale, in the most cost-effective way.

Uned Dialysis yr Arennau (Ysbyty Bronlais)

C9 Elin Jones: Pa sicrwydd y gall Jane Hutt ei roi y bydd uned dialysis yr arennau yn cael ei sefydlu yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Bronlais yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon? (OAQ379JS)

Jane Hutt: Mae Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys wedi cadarnhau mai ei fwriad yw sicrhau bod yr uned yn weithredol erbyn Ionawr 2000. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw syniad pam fod datganiadau i'r gwrthwyneb wedi eu gwneud yn gynharach eleni. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r awdurdod yn cynnal trafodaethau gydag Ymddiriedolaeth NHS Ceredigion a Chanolbarth Cymru a grwp iechyd lleol Ceredigion ar sut i sefydlu'r gwasanaeth o fewn yr amserlen hon, yn y ffordd fwyaf cost-effeithiol.

Financial Problems in Hospitals

Q10 David Melding: What action is Jane Hutt taking to resolve the financial problems being experienced by half of all hospitals in Wales? (OAQ378JS) **Withdrawn.**

Problemau Ariannol mewn Ysbytai

C10 David Melding: Pa gamau y mae Jane Hutt yn eu cymryd i ddatrys y problemau ariannol sy'n wynebu hanner holl ysbytai Cymru? (OAQ378JS) **Tynnwyd yn ôl.**

'Suicide and Stress in Farmers'

Q11 Mick Bates: What action is being taken as a result of the research by the Powys Rural Stress Group, 'Suicide and Stress in Farmers'? (OAQ377JS) [R]

Jane Hutt: The need for a cohesive approach across Wales was considered by the rural stress conference at Gregynog in 1997 which recognised a need to establish an all-Wales strategy. Officials have since had several meetings with Reverend Roger Hughes, the

conference chairman, and Mr Nick Read, Director of the Rural Stress Information Network (RSIN), to discuss ways in which this could be achieved. I await their formal proposals.

More generally the mental illness strategy will provide a framework for a comprehensive range of services to be developed across Wales. The advisory group established to review the strategy is to produce a draft by the end of the year for the consideration of the National Assembly.

In addition, and in order to help our farmers adapt to meet the challenges of the changing agriculture industry, the WDA is setting up a farm development strategy group which will provide support to farmers in all sectors of Welsh farming. The group will set out an agenda for action to help farmers adopt best practice and environmentally friendly production techniques, to gain the skills to manage their farms as businesses and to take informed decisions about their future and those of their families. The Group will also consider what is needed to promote farm diversification including research and development, technology transfer, training and information and advisory services. These services, which will be drawn together into a coherent framework to make them easy to access, will help meet the needs of farmers and alleviate some of the stress they are experiencing.

‘Hunanladdiad a Straen ymhlith Ffermwyr’

C11 Mick Bates: Pa gamau sy'n cael eu cymryd yn sgîl yr ymchwil gan Grwp Powys ar Straen yng Nghefn Gwlad, ‘Hunanladdiad a Straen ymhlith Ffermwyr’? (OAQ377JS) [R]

Jane Hutt: Ystyriwyd yr angen am weithredu cydlynus ar draws Cymru gan y gynhadledd ar straen yng nghefn gwlad yng Ngregynnog yn 1997. Cydnabu'r gynhadledd yr angen i sefydlu strategaeth i Gymru gyfan. Ers hynny, mae'r swyddogion wedi cael sawl cyfarfod gyda'r Parchedig Roger Hughes, cadeirydd y gynhadledd, a Mr Nick Read, Cyfarwyddwr y Rhwydwaith Gwybodaeth ar Straen yng Nghefn Gwlad, i drafod ffyrdd o gyflawni hyn. Yr wyf yn disgwyl am eu cynigion ffurfiol.

Yn fwy cyffredinol, bydd y strategaeth ar salwch meddwl yn cynnig fframwaith ar gyfer datblygu ystod cynhwysfawr o wasanaethau ledled Cymru. Mae'r grwp ymgynghorol a sefydlwyd i adolygu'r strategaeth i gynhyrchu drafft erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn i'w ystyried gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Yn ogystal, er mwyn helpu ein ffermwyr i addasu i gwrdd â sialensiau'r diwydiant amaethyddol cyfnewidiol, mae'r Awdurdod Datblygu yn sefydlu grwp strategaeth ar ddatblygu ffermydd a fydd yn cynnig cefnogaeth i ffermwyr ym mhob sector ffermio yng Nghymru. Bydd y grwp yn nodi agenda gweithredu i helpu ffermwyr i fabwysiadu'r arferion gorau a thechnegau cynhyrchu sy'n gydnaws â'r amgylchedd, i feithrin y sgiliau i reoli eu ffermydd fel busnesau ac i wneud penderfyniadau am eu dyfodol hwy a dyfodol eu teuluoedd, gan wybod y ffeithiau. Bydd y Grwp hefyd yn ystyried beth sy'n ofynnol i annog ffermydd i arallgyfeirio, gan gynnwys ymchwil a datblygu, trosglwyddo technoleg, hyfforddiant a gwasanaethau gwybodaeth a chynghori. Bydd y gwasanaethau hyn, a dynnir ynghyd yn un fframwaith cydlynus fel ei bod yn hawdd manteisio arnynt, yn help i ddiwallu anghenion ffermwyr a lliniaru peth o'r straen y maent yn ei brofi.

Health Authorities and Health Trusts (Financial Deficits)

Q12 Michael German: Will Jane Hutt issue a statement regarding the current position on financial deficits in the health authorities and health trusts of Wales? (OAQ403VB)

Jane Hutt: As already reported to the Assembly, the 1998-99 unaudited accounts indicate that health authorities have incurred a net operating deficit of £11.2 million and trusts £8.7 million, giving an overall net operating deficit of almost £20 million. The health authority deficits are stated net of GP fundholder savings of £1.9 million, without which the overall deficit increases to almost £22 million.

The reported deficits will appear to increase significantly due to the application of a new accounting convention, Financial Reporting Standard 11. This new standard requires a change in the accounting treatment for a permanent impairment in the value of fixed assets, such as buildings. NHS Wales estate has been recently re-valued and it is expected that this will increase the overall 1998-99 deficit by some £120 million.

Awdurdodau Iechyd ac Ymddiriedolaethau Iechyd (Diffygion Ariannol)

C12 Michael German: A wnaiff Jane Hutt gyhoeddi datganiad ynghylch y sefyllfa bresennol o ran diffygion ariannol awdurdodau iechyd ac ymddiriedolaethau iechyd Cymru? (OAQ403VB)

Jane Hutt: Fel yr hysbyswyd y Cynulliad cyn hyn, mae cyfrifon 1998-99, sydd heb eu harchwilio, yn dangos bod yr awdurdodau iechyd yn wynebu diffyg gweithredol net o £11.2 miliwn a'r ymddiriedolaethau £8.7 miliwn, gan roi diffyg gweithredol net drwyddo draw o bron i £20 miliwn. Mae diffygion yr awdurdodau iechyd wedi eu nodi fel ffigwr net o arbedion meddygon teulu sydd â'u cronfa eu hunain. Heb yr arbedion hynny o £1.9 miliwn, mae cyfanswm y diffyg yn codi i bron i £22 miliwn.

Bydd yn ymddangos bod y diffygion a ddatgenir yn cynyddu'n sylweddol am fod confensiwn cyfrifo newydd, Safon Adroddiadau Ariannol 11, yn cael ei roi ar waith. Yn ôl y safon newydd hon rhaid newid y driniaeth gyfrifo i adlewyrchu dirywiad parhaol yng ngwerth asedau sefydlog, megis adeiladau. Mae stad NHS Cymru wedi cael ei hailbriso'n ddiweddar a disgwylir y bydd hyn yn cynyddu diffyg 1998-99 drwyddo draw o tua £120 miliwn.

Appointments with General Practitioners

Q13 Carwyn Jones: What plans does Jane Hutt have to reduce the amount of time that patients have to wait for appointments with GPs? (OAQ439VB)

Jane Hutt: GPs are required by their terms of service to provide immediately necessary care and treatment. There should be no question of any patient having to wait an inordinate length of time for an appointment when there is a pressing clinical need.

GPs are independent contractors providing general medical services under the National Health Service. They are able to exercise discretion and freedom in the way they run their practices. This autonomy carries with it the administrative and financial responsibility for running the practice and also the responsibility for the clinical services provided.

The health authority should be informed if a GP intends to operate or discontinue an appointments system but has no jurisdiction to direct a GP to offer patients an appointment within a specified time.

Apwyntiadau gyda Meddygon Teulu

C13 Carwyn Jones: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Jane Hutt ar y gweill i sicrhau nad yw cleifion yn gorfod aros mor hir am apwyntiadau gyda'u meddygon teulu? (OAQ439VB)

Jane Hutt: Yn ôl eu telerau gwasanaeth, mae'n rhaid i feddygon teulu ddarparu gofal a thriniaeth angenrheidiol ar unwaith. Ni ddylai unrhyw glaf fod yn gorfod disgwyl yn afresymol o hir am apwyntiad lle bo yna angen clinigol dybryd.

Contractwyr annibynnol yw meddygon teulu sy'n darparu gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol dan y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol. Cânt arfer doethineb a rhyddid yn y ffordd y maent yn cynnal eu practis. Law yn llaw â'r annibyniaeth yma daw'r cyfrifoldeb gweinyddol ac ariannol am redeg y practis ynghyd â'r cyfrifoldeb am y gwasanaethau clinigol a ddarperir.

Dylid hysbysu'r awdurdod iechyd os oes meddyg teulu yn bwriadu cynnal neu roi'r gorau i system apwyntiadau, ond nid oes gan yr awdurdod iechyd unrhyw awdurdod i fynnu bod meddyg teulu yn cynnig apwyntiad i gleifion o fewn cyfnod penodedig.

European Directive 98/43

Q14 Alun Pugh: Will Jane Hutt make a statement on the timescale for the implementation of ED 98/43/EC in Wales? (OAQ411JS)

Jane Hutt: Draft regulations to implement European Directive 98/43/EC, which relates to the banning of tobacco advertising and sponsorship, were published for consultation on a UK-wide basis last month by the Secretary of State for Health. The EC directive requires member states to introduce legislation to phase out tobacco advertising, including promotion and sponsorship, in its entirety by 30 July 2006. The schedule set by the Directive involves ending: most forms of tobacco advertising, including billboards, by 30 July 2001; tobacco advertising in the press by 30 July 2002; general tobacco sponsorship by 30 July 2003; tobacco sponsorship of events organised at global level by 30 July 2006.

However, the directive also allows individual member states to phase out tobacco advertising earlier. In the draft regulations which have gone out for consultation, the introduction in the UK of the ban on general tobacco advertising and advertising in the press with effect from December 1999 has been proposed.

Subject to the outcome of the consultation, the regulations are expected to be laid at the end of the summer and to come into force in December 1999.

Cyfarwyddeb Ewropeaidd 98/43

C14 Alun Pugh: A wnaiff Jane Hutt ddatganiad ynghylch yr amserlen ar gyfer gweithredu Cyfarwyddeb Ewropeaidd 98/43 y Gymuned Ewropeaidd yng Nghymru? (OAQ411JS)

Jane Hutt: Cyhoeddwyd rheoliadau drafft i roi ar waith Gyfarwyddeb Ewropeaidd 98/43/EC, sy'n ymdrin â gwahardd hysbysebion a nawdd gan gwmnïau tybaco, at ddibenion ymgynghori ledled y DU fis diwethaf gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd. Yn ôl Cyfarwyddeb CE rhaid i'r aelod wladwriaethau gyflwyno deddfwriaeth i wneud i ffwrdd â hysbysebion tybaco,

gan gynnwys hyrwyddo a nawdd, yn gyfan gwbl erbyn 30 Gorffennaf 2006. Mae'r atodlen a bennwyd gan y Gyfarwydddeb yn golygu rhoi terfyn ar:
 y rhan fwyaf o fathau o hysbysebion tybaco, gan gynnwys byrddau poster, erbyn 30 Gorffennaf 2001;
 hysbysebion tybaco yn y wasg erbyn 30 Gorffennaf 2002;
 nawdd cyffredinol gan gwmnïau tybaco erbyn 30 Gorffennaf 2003;
 nawdd gan gwmnïau tybaco i ddigwyddiadau a drefnir ar lefel fyd-eang erbyn 30 Gorffennaf 2006.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r gyfarwydddeb hefyd yn caniatáu i aelod wladwriaethau unigol wneud i ffwrdd â hysbysebion tybaco yn gynt. Yn y rheoliadau drafft a gyhoeddwyd i'r diben o ymgynghori, awgrymwyd bod y gwaharddiad ar hysbysebion tybaco cyffredinol a hysbysebion yn y wasg i ddod i rym o fis Rhagfyr 1999.

Yn amodol ar ganlyniad yr ymgynghori, disgwylir i'r rheoliadau gael eu cyflwyno gerbron y Senedd ddiwedd yr haf ac iddynt ddod i rym ym mis Rhagfyr 1999.

Dyfed Powys Health Authority

Q15 Richard Edwards: Is Jane Hutt aware that Dyfed Powys Health Authority, having benefited from a 9.7 per cent rise in funding this year, has passed only 5 per cent in funding to the Pembrokeshire and Derwen NHS trust? (OAQ440VB)

Jane Hutt : Yes. This is one of a number of factors that have led me and the First Secretary to pay particular attention to the finances of the health service in Dyfed Powys which is facing significant financial difficulties. The problems include underlying deficits in the Pembrokeshire and Derwen Trust. The percentage increases negotiated between Dyfed Powys Health Authority and its constituent trusts should be the result of agreements between them, made in the light of the corporate need to address these difficulties. They must operate within available resources and work towards the restoration of overall financial balance.

Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys

C15 Richard Edwards: A yw Jane Hutt yn ymwybodol nad yw Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys, sydd wedi cael 9.7 y cant yn fwy o arian eleni, ond wedi trosglwyddo 5 y cant o'r cynnydd hwnnw i ymddiriedolaeth NHS Sir Benfro a Derwen? (OAQ440VB)

Jane Hutt: Ydwyf. Un yw hwn o blith nifer o ffactorau sydd wedi peri i mi a'r Prif Ysgrifennydd roi sylw arbennig i gyllid y gwasanaeth iechyd yn Nyfed Powys, sy'n wynebu anawsterau ariannol difrifol. Mae'r problemau'n cynnwys diffyg ariannol sylfaenol yn Ymddiriedolaeth Sir Benfro a Derwen. Dylid seilio'r codiad canrannol a bennir rhwng Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys a'r ymddiriedolaethau sy'n perthyn iddo ar gytundebau rhyngddynt, gyda'r rheini yn adlewyrchu'r angen corfforaethol i fynd i'r afael â'r anawsterau hyn. Rhaid iddynt weithredu oddi mewn i'r adnoddau sydd ar gael a gweithio tuag at fantoli'r gyllideb drwyddi draw.

Waiting Lists for Hearing Tests

Q16 Jenny Randerson: What plans are there to reduce waiting lists for NHS hearing tests in Wales? (OAQ421VB)

Jane Hutt: Since April 1997 the Government has invested £36 million to help NHS Wales reduce waiting lists. An additional £19 million has been made recurrently available from 1999-00. It is up to each health authority to decide how the extra funding is distributed and what priority is given to each service, including hearing tests.

Rhestrau Aros ar gyfer Profion Clyw

C16 Jenny Randerson: Pa gynlluniau sydd ar y gweill i gwtogi'r rhestrau aros ar gyfer profion clyw yng Nghymru? (OAQ421VB)

Jane Hutt: Er Ebrill 1997 mae'r Llywodraeth wedi buddsoddi £36 miliwn i helpu NHS Cymru i leihau rhestrau aros. Bydd £19 miliwn ychwanegol ar gael flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn o 1999-2000 ymlaen. Mater i bob awdurdod iechyd yw penderfynu sut mae'r cyllid ychwanegol i gael ei ddosbarthu a pha flaenoriaeth a roddir i bob gwasanaeth, gan gynnwys profion clyw.

Health Authorities and NHS Trusts

Q17 Peter Black: What proposals does Jane Hutt have to improve the public accountability of health authorities and NHS trusts in Wales? (OAQ398VB)

Jane Hutt: Health authorities and NHS trusts are already accountable to the National Assembly for their performance and are expected to operate in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance and adhere to the Code of Practice on Openness in the NHS. My recent decisions to strengthen the contribution of Community Health Councils and additional measures to give the public greater information on the performance of NHS bodies will further improve public accountability.

Awdurdodau Iechyd ac Ymddiriedolaethau NHS

C17 Peter Black: Pa gynigion sydd gan Jane Hutt i wneud awdurdodau iechyd ac ymddiriedolaethau NHS Cymru yn fwy atebol i'r cyhoedd? (OAQ398VB)

Jane Hutt: Mae'r awdurdodau iechyd a'r ymddiriedolaethau NHS eisoes yn atebol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am eu perfformiad a disgwylir iddynt weithredu yn unol ag egwyddorion llywodraethu corfforaethol da a chadw at y Cod Ymarfer ar Fod yn Agored yn yr NHS. Bydd fy mhenderfyniadau diweddar i gryfhau cyfraniad y Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned a mesurau ychwanegol i roi mwy o wybodaeth i'r cyhoedd am berfformiad cyrff NHS yn golygu mwy eto o atebolrwydd i'r cyhoedd.

Protocols for Immunisation Programmes

Q18 Brian Gibbons: What plans does Jane Hutt have to review and update the protocols for immunisation programmes in Wales especially in regard to MMR, meningococcal and influenza vaccination? (OAQ402VB) [R]

Jane Hutt: We are aware of the problems of MMR uptake and have been working with the immunisation co-ordinators in the health authorities to raise awareness and thus the levels of uptake. Action has included a conference for members of primary health care teams and seminars in each authority. In August last year a UK-wide campaign was undertaken to boost

uptake and allay parental fears. At a recent meeting co-ordinators noted that there was a slight increase in the uptake rate due to positive campaigning and team working by local health professionals.

It is planned that the flu vaccination publicity campaign this year will run along the lines of previous years. The leaflets 'What should I do about flu?' and 'Flu Vaccination' will be widely disseminated to GP surgeries, community pharmacies and hospital waiting rooms along with a letter from the Chief Medical Officer to all GPs. This material continues the guidance introduced last year which states that vaccination is recommended, in addition to the usual at-risk groups, for anyone over 75 years old and for people living in places where there is a high risk of flu spreading quickly, for example homes for the elderly.

Meningococcal disease can cause considerable worries, particularly given recent outbreaks and we are working to provide comprehensive information for parents, with leaflets available for use by the general public and health professionals. At the start of each academic year, leaflets, posters and screen savers entitled 'Look out for your mate' are made available to all institutes of further and higher education. These give details of what to look out for and when to seek medical assistance. Raising public awareness of the symptoms to look for and the action to take could mean the difference between life and death. The group set up to advise further on the incidence of meningococcal disease in Wales is due to report shortly and I shall be announcing what further action I plan in the light of their findings.

Protocolau ar gyfer Rhaglenni Imiwneiddio

C18 Brian Gibbons: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Jane Hutt i adolygu a diweddarau'r protocolau ar gyfer rhaglenni imiwneiddio yng Nghymru, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â brechiadau MMR, meningococcaidd a'r fflw? (OAQ402VB) [R]

Jane Hutt: Yr ydym yn ymwybodol o'r problemau ynglyn â manteisio ar frechiadau MMR ac yr ydym wedi bod yn gweithio gyda'r cydlynwyr imiwneiddio yn yr awdurdodau iechyd i godi ymwybyddiaeth a, thrwy hynny, gynyddu'r niferoedd sy'n manteisio ar y brechiad. Un elfen yn hyn o beth fu cynhadledd i aelodau timau gofal iechyd sylfaenol a seminarau ym mhob awdurdod. Fis Awst diwethaf ymgwymerwyd ag ymgyrch ledled y DU i chwyddo'r niferoedd sy'n manteisio ar y brechiad a lleddfu ofnau rhieni. Mewn cyfarfod diweddar nododd cydlynwyr bod yna gynnydd bychan yn y nifer sy'n cymryd y brechiad yn sgîl ymgyrchu positif a gwaith tîm gan weithwyr iechyd lleol.

Bwriedir cynnal ymgyrch gyhoeddusrwydd y brechiad rhag y fflw eleni ar yr un llinellau ag yn y gorffennol. Caiff y taflenni 'Beth ddylwn i ei wneud am y fflw?' a 'Brechu Rhag y Fflw' eu dosbarthu'n eang i feddygfeydd lleol, fferyllfeydd cymunedol ac ystafelloedd aros ysbytai ynghyd â llythyr oddi wrth y Prif Swyddog Meddygol at bob meddyg teulu. Mae'r deunydd hwn yn barhad o'r arweiniad a gyflwynwyd y llynedd sy'n dweud bod brechu'n cael ei argymhell, yn ychwanegol at y grwpiau arferol sydd dan risg, i bawb dros 75 mlwydd oed a phobl sy'n byw mewn mannau lle bo perygl i'r fflw ledaenu'n gyflym, er enghraifft cartrefi henoed.

Gall clefyd meningococcaidd achosi llawer o ofid, yn enwedig o gofio'r nifer o achosion a gafwyd yn ddiweddar, ac yr ydym yn gweithio tuag at roi gwybodaeth gynhwysfawr i rieni, gyda thafenni ar gael i'w defnyddio gan y cyhoedd a gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol. Ar ddechrau pob blwyddyn academiaidd, mae taflenni, posteri a sgrîn gadw dan y teitl 'Cofia gadw golwg ar dy fêt' yn cael eu cynnig i bob sefydliad addysg bellach ac uwch. Mae'r rhain

yn rhoi manylion o'r hyn i gadw golwg amdano a phryd i geisio cymorth meddygol. Gallai codi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o'r symptomau y dylid cadw golwg amdanynt a pha gamau i'w cymryd olygu'r gwahaniaeth rhwng byw a marw. Mae'r grwp a sefydlwyd i'n cynghori ymhellach ar nifer yr achosion o glefyd meningococaidd yng Nghymru i roi ei adroddiad yn fuan a byddaf yn cyhoeddi pa gamau pellach y gallaf eu cynllunio yng ngoleuni'r canfyddiadau.

Report on Teenage Pregnancy

Q19 Brian Gibbons: Does Jane Hutt have any plans to develop a specific Welsh response to the social exclusion units report on teenage pregnancy? (OAQ401VB).

Jane Hutt: I refer Mr Gibbons to the answer the First Secretary gave to Peter on 29 June 1999.

Adroddiad ar Feichiogi ymhlith Merched yn eu Harddegau

C19 Brian Gibbons: A oes unrhyw gynlluniau gan Jane Hutt ar y gweill i ddatblygu ymateb penodol ar gyfer Cymru i adroddiad yr uned dieithrwch cymdeithasol ar feichiogi ymhlith merched yn eu harddegau? (OAQ401VB)

Jane Hutt: Cyfeiriaf Mr Gibbons at yr ateb a roddodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd i Peter ar 29 Mehefin 1999.

Health Problems in the South Wales Valleys

Q20 Huw Lewis: What role does Jane Hutt see for local health groups in contributing to the assessment and the addressing of health problems in the south Wales valleys? (OAQ433VB)

Jane Hutt: Local health groups have a key role to play in health improvement in any community, particularly in areas of deprivation such as the south Wales valleys. They will be key contributors to the development and implementation of health improvement programmes being co-ordinated by health authorities in Wales. Their role will be to identify local needs, to recommend service changes and developments, and to build effective links with their local partners.

Another key objective for local health groups will be to participate in the development of the primary care strategy for Wales over the coming months.

Problemau Iechyd yng Nghymoedd De Cymru

C20 Huw Lewis: Ym marn Jane Hutt, pa rôl sydd gan grwpiau iechyd lleol o ran cyfrannu at asesu a mynd i'r afael â phroblemau iechyd yng nghymoedd de Cymru? (OAQ433VB)

Jane Hutt: Mae gan grwpiau iechyd lleol rôl allweddol i'w chwarae er gwella iechyd mewn unrhyw gymuned, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig fel cymoedd de Cymru. Byddant yn gyfranwyr allweddol tuag at ddatblygu a gweithredu'r rhaglenni gwella iechyd sy'n cael eu cydlynu gan awdurdodau iechyd yng Nghymru. Eu rôl fydd canfod anghenion lleol, argymhell newidiadau a datblygiadau mewn gwasanaethau, a llunio cysylltiadau effeithiol gyda'u partneriaid lleol.

Amcan allweddol arall i grwpiau iechyd lleol fydd cymryd rhan yn y gwaith o ddatblygu strategaeth gofal sylfaenol i Gymru dros y misoedd nesaf.

NHS Dentistry

Q21 Dr Dai Lloyd: Will Jane Hutt make a statement about the future of NHS dentistry in Wales? (OAQ380JS)

Jane Hutt: I refer the Assembly Member to the answer I gave to Alison Halford on 16 June [Q19;OAQ150].

Deintyddiaeth o fewn yr NHS

C21 Dr Dai Lloyd: A wnaiff Jane Hutt ddatganiad ynghylch dyfodol deintyddiaeth o fewn yr NHS yng Nghymru? (OAQ380JS)

Jane Hutt: Cyfeiriaf yr Aelod at yr ateb a roddais i Alison Halford ar 16 Mehefin [Q19;OAQ150].

Community Care (Extra Resources)

Q22 Peter Black: What extra resources have been identified for local authorities in Wales for community care in this financial year and subsequent years? (OAQ391VB)

Jane Hutt: Total standard spending , net of specific grants, increased by £145 million for 1999-2000. The final instalment of £21 million for community care was transferred into the local government revenue settlement in 1998-99 bringing the total annual amount transferred to £190 million since Community Care started in 1993. 1998-9 was the last year when a specific amount for Community Care was identified.

Gofal yn y Gymuned (Adnoddau Ychwanegol)

C22 Peter Black: Pa adnoddau ychwanegol sydd wedi'u clustnodi ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol Cymru ar gyfer gofal yn y gymuned yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon a'r blynyddoedd dilynol? (OAQ391VB)

Jane Hutt: Cynyddodd cyfanswm y gwariant safonol, net o grantiau penodol, £145 miliwn yn 1999-2000. Trosglwyddwyd y rhandaliad terfynol o £21 miliwn tuag at ofal yn y gymuned i setliad refeniw llywodraeth leol yn 1998-99, gan ddod â'r cyfanswm blynyddol a drosglwyddir i £190 miliwn ers sefydlu Gofal yn y Gymuned yn 1993. 1998-9 oedd y flwyddyn olaf pryd y dynodwyd swm penodol ar gyfer Gofal yn y Gymuned.

Ysbyty Cyffredinol Bronglais

C23 Cynog Dafis: Sut y mae Jane Hutt yn bwriadu sicrhau y bydd Ysbyty Cyffredinol Bronglais yn parhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau rhagorol ar gyfer yr ardal helaeth y mae'n gyfrifol amdani? (OAQ395JS)

Jane Hutt: Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys ac Ymddiriedolaeth NHS Ceredigion sy'n gyfrifol am gyuno ar y gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn Ysbyty Bronglais o fewn y cynnydd cyllidol sydd ar gael ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd yn yr ardal.

Bronglais General Hospital

Q23 Cynog Dafis: How does Jane Hutt intend to ensure that Bronglais General Hospital will be able to maintain the services it provides for the extensive area for which it is responsible? (OAQ395JS)

Jane Hutt: It is for Dyfed Powys Health Authority and Ceredigion NHS Trust to agree on the services to be provided at Bronglais within the increased finance available for the health service in the area.

Cardiac Units (The Heath and Morryston Hospitals)

Q24 David Davies: How much capital investment will be provided to expand the cardiac units in the Heath and Morryston hospitals and will Jane Hutt make a statement? (OAQ400)

Jane Hutt: The Specialised Health Services Commission for Wales is currently looking at the planning and provision of adult cardiac services across the whole of Wales. The commission's work includes evaluating the business cases it has received from the University Hospital of Wales and Morryston Hospital. The financial assessment provided by the commission will deal with both the capital and revenue costs of increasing surgical capacity. I look forward to receiving its detailed advice in the autumn.

Unedau'r Galon (Ysbyty'r Waun ac Ysbyty Treforys)

C24 David Davies: Faint o fuddsoddiad cyfalaf a fydd yn cael ei ddarparu i ehangu unedau'r galon yn ysbyty'r Waun ac ysbyty Treforys, ac a wnaiff Jane Hutt ddatganiad? (OAQ400)

Jane Hutt: Ar hyn o bryd mae'r Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol i Gymru yn edrych ar y ffordd y mae gwasanaethau'r galon yn cael eu cynllunio a'u darparu ar draws Cymru gyfan. Mae gwaith y comisiwn yn cynnwys gwerthuso'r achosion busnes y mae wedi eu derbyn oddi wrth Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru ac Ysbyty Treforys. Bydd asesiad ariannol y comisiwn yn delio â'r costau cyfalaf a refeniw o gynyddu nifer y llawdriniaeth y gellir ymdopi â nhw. Edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn ei gyngor manwl yn yr hydref.

Extra Per-capita Costs

Q25 Phil Williams: What part of the extra per-capita costs for health in Wales compared with the UK average, is accounted for by the higher proportion of the population in Wales who are over the retiring age and the extra burden this places on the NHS in Wales? (OAQ430VB)

Jane Hutt: A higher proportion of the Welsh population is over the state retirement age than is the case for the UK as a whole—20 per cent compared with 18 per cent. But age is only one of a great many factors which may influence demand for health services. For example, the general level of morbidity in the population, the socio-economic conditions in an area and indeed the way health services themselves are configured will all contribute to expectations of, and demand for, health services. It is not possible, therefore, to isolate the extent to which the age distribution of the population in Wales contributes to additional demand compared with the UK average.

Gwariant Uwch y Pen

C25 Phil Williams: Pa gyfran o'r gwariant uwch y pen ar iechyd yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu â'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer y DU, sy'n ganlyniad i'r ffaith bod cyfran uwch o boblogaeth Cymru dros yr oed ymddeol, a pha bwysau ychwanegol y mae hyn yn ei roi ar yr NHS yng Nghymru? (OAQ430VB)

Jane Hutt: Mae cyfran uwch o boblogaeth Cymru dros yr oed ymddeol gwladol na'r gyfran i'r DU yn ei chyfanrwydd—20 y cant o'i gymharu â 18 y cant. Ond dim ond un o blith llawer iawn o ffactorau a all ddylanwadu ar y galw am wasanaethau iechyd yw oed. Er enghraifft, bydd y lefel gyffredinol o afiechyd yn y boblogaeth, yr amodau cymdeithasol-economaidd mewn ardal ac yn wir y ffordd y mae'r gwasanaethau iechyd eu hunain wedi eu trefnu i gyd yn cyfrannu at yr hyn a ddisgwylir o du'r gwasanaethau iechyd, a'r galw amdanynt. Nid yw, felly, yn bosibl ynysu dosbarthiad oedran y boblogaeth yng Nghymru a dweud i ba raddau y mae'n cyfrannu at y galw ychwanegol o'i gymharu â'r cyfartaledd drwy'r DU.

National Health Service Spending (Pay Settlements)

Q26 John Griffiths: What proportion of this year's increase in NHS spending has been allocated to meet this year's pay settlements? (OAQ437VB)

Jane Hutt: The cash increase on health authority allocations for 1999-00 fully funds all cost pressures including the cost of the 1999 NHS pay settlement and the final staging effect of the 1998 settlement. The cost of the pay awards was estimated by health authorities to be £38 million in 1999-00—20 per cent of the additional £193 million provided to health authorities.

Gwariant y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Codiadau Cyflog)

C26 John Griffiths: Pa gyfran o'r cynnydd yng ngwariant yr NHS eleni sydd wedi'i dyrannu i dalu codiadau cyflog eleni? (OAQ437VB)

Jane Hutt: Mae'r arian ychwanegol yn nyraniadau'r awdurdodau iechyd am 1999-00 yn llwyr gyllido'r holl bwysau o ran costau, gan gynnwys cost codiadau cyflog 1999 yr NHS ac effaith rhoi cam olaf codiad 1998 mewn grym. Amcangyfrifwyd gan yr awdurdodau iechyd y bydd cost y dyfarniadau cyflog yn £38 miliwn yn 1999-00—20 y cant o'r £193 miliwn ychwanegol a neilltuwyd i'r awdurdodau iechyd.

Dyfed Powys Health Authority (Financial Position)

Q27 Nick Bourne: What representations has Jane Hutt received regarding the financial position of Dyfed Powys Health Authority and will she make a statement? (OAQ418VB)

Jane Hutt: I have received several representations on the financial position of Dyfed Powys Health Authority, from the Authority itself, Dyfed Powys and neighbouring trusts, and also members of the public. These representations have covered a range of issues and since being appointed I have worked with the First Secretary to tackle the serious financial position in Dyfed Powys.

We are adopting a collaborative approach, ensuring that all stakeholders are involved in, and have the opportunity to contribute to the formulation of a long-term recovery plan to achieve a balanced financial position in Dyfed Powys, while ensuring that the health needs of the

population are properly met. The First Secretary and I met Assembly Members for an initial discussion on 22 June and both the First Secretary and I will shortly meet other major stakeholders including the health authority, trusts, local health groups, community health councils, local authorities and trade unions.

Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys (Sefyllfa Ariannol)

C27 Nick Bourne: Pa sylwadau y mae Jane Hutt wedi'u derbyn ynghylch sefyllfa ariannol Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys, ac a wnaiff hi ddatganiad? (OAQ418VB)

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf wedi derbyn nifer o sylwadau am sefyllfa ariannol Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys, oddi wrth yr Awdurdod ei hun, Dyfed Powys a'r ymddiriedolaethau cyfagos, a hefyd gan aelodau'r cyhoedd. Mae'r sylwadau wedi ymdrin ag ystod o faterion ac ers imi gael fy mhenodi yr wyf wedi gweithio gyda'r Prif Ysgrifennydd i fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa ariannol ddifrifol yn Nyfed Powys.

Yr ydym yn gweithio mewn ffordd gydweithredol, gan sicrhau bod pob buddiannwr â llais, ac yn cael cyfle i gyfrannu at lunio cynllun adfer hirdymor i sicrhau sefyllfa ariannol sy'n mantoli, tra'n sicrhau bod anghenion iechyd y boblogaeth yn cael eu diwallu'n briodol. Cyfarfu'r Prif Ysgrifennydd a minnau ag Aelodau o'r Cynulliad i gynnal trafodaeth gychwynol ar 22 Mehefin a bydd y Prif Ysgrifennydd a minnau yn cwrrd â buddianwyr eraill o bwys yn fuan, gan gynnwys yr awdurdod iechyd, ymddiriedolaethau, grwpiau iechyd lleol, cynghorau iechyd cymuned, awdurdodau lleol ac undebau llafur.

Psychiatric Beds

Q28 Carwyn Jones: What plans does Jane Hutt have to safeguard the number of psychiatric beds in Wales? (OAQ414VB)

Jane Hutt: We have set up two advisory groups, made up of members from all interest groups, to draw up all Wales strategies for both adult and child and adolescent mental health services. In the course of their work, these groups will consider the question of the correct number of psychiatric beds for Wales. They will wish to consider not only total numbers but the quality and location of these in-patient facilities.

Gwlâu Seiciatregol

C28 Carwyn Jones: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Jane Hutt ar y gweill i ddiogelu nifer y gwlâu seiciatregol yng Nghymru? (OAQ414VB)

Jane Hutt: Yr ydym wedi sefydlu dau grwp ymgynghorol, yn cynnwys aelodau o bob grwp sydd â diddordeb, i lunio strategaeth Cymru-gyfan ar gyfer y gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i oedolion a phlant a phobl ifanc. Wrth ymgymryd â'u gwaith, bydd y grwpiau hyn yn ystyried y nifer priodol o wllâu seiciatregol i Gymru. Nid y niferoedd fel cyfanswm yn unig a ystyrir ganddynt; byddant hefyd yn ystyried ansawdd a lleoliad y cyfleusterau hyn i gleifion preswyl.

Cardiac Treatment (Cardiff)

Q29 Jenny Randerson: What steps are being taken to reduce waiting lists for cardiac treatment in Cardiff? (OAQ422VB)

Jane Hutt: In addition to making £19 million available recurrently to reduce waiting lists we allocated an additional £1.4 million to health authorities in mid and south Wales to help maintain the level of adult cardiac surgical procedures at the University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff.

As stated in Question 1 today, the Specialised Health Services Commission for Wales is currently looking at all aspects of adult cardiac services across Wales, including the level of services and the number of surgical operations needed. I look forward to receiving its advice in the autumn.

Triniaeth ar y Galon (Caerdydd)

C29 Jenny Randerson: Pa gamau sy'n cael eu cymryd i gwtogi rhestrau aros ar gyfer triniaeth ar y galon yng Nghaerdydd? (OAQ422VB)

Jane Hutt: Yn ychwanegol ar ddarparu £19 miliwn flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn i gwtogi rhestru aros, yr ydym wedi dyrannu £1.4 miliwn ychwanegol i awdurdodau iechyd canolbarth a de Cymru er mwyn helpu i gynnal lefel y llawdriniaethau ar y galon i oedolion yn Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru, Caerdydd.

Fel y dywedwyd yng Nghwestiwn 1 heddiw, mae'r Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol i Gymru yn edrych ar bob agwedd o wasanaethau'r galon i oedolion ar draws Cymru ar hyn o bryd, gan gynnwys lefel y gwasanaethau a nifer y llawdriniaethau y mae eu hangen. Edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn ei gyngor yn yr hydref.

Children's Commissioner for Wales

Q30 Ann Jones: Will Jane Hutt make a statement on any progress made in establishing a children's commissioner for Wales? (OAQ408VB)

Jane Hutt: I have put proposals to the Health and Social Services Committee for taking forward the consideration of an independent Children's Commissioner for Wales as a matter of priority. The Committee has agreed those proposals, which involve the Committee taking evidence over the autumn and producing a report before the end of the year.

Comisiynydd Plant ar gyfer Cymru

C30 Ann Jones: A wnaiff Jane Hutt ddatganiad ynghylch unrhyw ddatblygiadau o ran sefydlu comisiynydd plant ar gyfer Cymru? (OAQ408VB)

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf wedi cyflwyno cynigion gerbron y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol er mwyn bwrw ymlaen i ystyried Comisiynydd Plant ar gyfer Cymru fel mater o flaenoriaeth. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi cytuno i'r cynigion hynny, sy'n golygu y bydd y Pwyllgor yn derbyn tystiolaeth dros yr hydref ac yn cynhyrchu adroddiad cyn diwedd y flwyddyn.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 Questions to the Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training

Maintenance Allowance Award for Students

Q5 Huw Lewis: Can Tom Middlehurst give an update on the work done so far on implementing the piloted maintenance allowance award for students in further education in Wales? (OAQ434VB)

The Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training (Tom Middlehurst): The Education Maintenance Allowance pilot schemes are due to start in England in September 1999 and will run for 3 years.

Wales. The pilots in England include 15 local authority areas covering a wide range of social and demographic areas and a range of models. We could not replicate this in Wales. Indeed to run one pilot in Wales would cost £4 million or more without adding to our knowledge.

Once the pilots are completed the National Assembly for Wales will have the opportunity to consider the information collected and whether or not the scheme should be introduced in

Grant Lwfans Cynhaliaeth ar gyfer Myfyrwyr

C5 Huw Lewis: A all Tom Middlehurst ddweud beth yw'r diweddaraf o ran yr hyn sydd wedi'i wneud hyd yma i weithredu'r grant lwfans cynhaliaeth sydd wedi'i dreialu ar gyfer myfyrwyr addysg bellach yng Nghymru? (OAQ434VB)

Yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 (Tom Middlehurst): Mae'r cynlluniau peilot Lwfans Cynhaliaeth Addysg i ddechrau yn Lloegr ym mis Medi 1999 a byddant yn para 3 blynedd.

Mae'r treialon yn Lloegr yn cynnwys ardaloedd 15 awdurdod lleol sy'n cynnwys amrywiaeth eang o ardaloedd cymdeithasol a demograffig, ac ystod o fodolau. Ni allem efelychu hyn yng Nghymru. Yn wir, byddai'n costio £4 miliwn neu fwy i gynnal un treial yng Nghymru heb ychwanegu at ein gwybodaeth.

Unwaith y bydd y treialon wedi eu cwblhau, bydd cyfle i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ystyried y wybodaeth a gasglwyd a pha un a ddylid cyflwyno'r cynllun yng Nghymru ai peidio.

Theatre for Young People in Wales

Q6 Elin Jones: What plans does Tom Middlehurst have for using Theatre for Young People in Wales as a means for promoting social inclusion? (OAQ386)

Tom Middlehurst: The Arts Council of Wales has recently published new proposals for Theatre for Young People as part of its drama strategy. It aims to provide opportunities for people from all backgrounds to enjoy the arts and has underlined the importance of social inclusion in relation to Theatre for Young People.

Theatr ar gyfer Pobl Ifanc yng Nghymru

C6 Elin Jones: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Tom Middlehurst i ddefnyddio Theatr ar gyfer Pobl Ifanc yng Nghymru fel ffordd o hyrwyddo cynhwysiad cymdeithasol? (OAQ386)

Tom Middlehurst: Mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru wedi cyhoeddi cynigion newydd yn ddiweddar o ran Theatr ar gyfer Pobl Ifanc fel rhan o'i strategaeth ddrama. Ei nod yw rhoi cyfleoedd i bobl o bob cefndir i fwynhau'r celfyddydau ac mae wedi tanlinellu pwysigrwydd cynhwysu cymdeithasol yng nghyd-destun Theatr ar gyfer Pobl Ifanc.

Education and Training for those in Receipt of State Benefits

Q7 John Griffiths: Are there any specific plans in Wales to facilitate participation in education and training for those in receipt of state benefits without adversely effecting those benefits? (OAQ438VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Responsibility for state benefits such as job-seekers allowance, income support and incapacity benefit are matters for the Secretary of State for Social Security. However, the New Deal offers opportunities for participants to undertake full-time education and training whilst in receipt of an allowance equivalent to their job-seekers allowance. I am delighted that over 1,200 young people are currently studying under this option in Wales.

Addysg a Hyfforddiant ar gyfer Pobl sy'n Derbyn Budd-daliadau'r Wladwriaeth

C7 John Griffiths: A oes unrhyw gynlluniau penodol yng Nghymru i gynorthwyo'r bobl hynny sy'n derbyn budd-daliadau'r wladwriaeth i gymryd rhan mewn addysg a hyfforddiant heb i hynny effeithio ar y budd-daliadau? (OAQ438VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Mater i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Nawdd Cymdeithas yw budd-daliadau gwladol fel y lwfans ceisio gwaith, cymhorthdal incwm a budd-dâl analluogrwydd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Fargen Newydd yn cynnig cyfle i'r rhai sy'n cymryd rhan ynddi i ymgymryd ag addysg a hyfforddiant amser llawn tra'n derbyn lwfans sy'n gyfwerth â'u lwfans ceisio gwaith. Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod dros 1,200 o bobl ifanc yn astudio dan yr opsiwn hwn yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd.

Students from Economically Disadvantaged Backgrounds

Q8 John Griffiths: What strategy will be followed to encourage students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds in Wales to pursue further and higher education? (OAQ436VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Our determination to help students from disadvantaged backgrounds has been underlined in the lifelong learning Green Paper 'Learning Is For Everyone', and more recently, the education and training action group's action plan for Wales. Barriers to learning post-16 must be removed if we are to establish Wales as an inclusive learning country. We are committed to ensuring that all those who are capable of benefiting from further and higher education will have an opportunity to do so.

Myfyrwyr o Gefndiroedd Economaidd Difreintedig

C8 John Griffiths: Pa strategaeth a ddilynnir i annog myfyrwyr o gefndiroedd economaidd difreintedig yng Nghymru i ddilyn cyrsiau addysg bellach ac uwch? (OAQ436VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Tanlinellwyd ein penderfyniad i helpu myfyrwyr o gefndiroedd difreintedig yn y Papur Gwyrdd ar ddsygu gydol-eich-oes, 'Rhywbeth i Bawb yw Dysgu', ac, yn fwy diweddar, yng nghynllun gweithredu grwp gweithredu Cymru ar addysg a hyfforddiant. Rhaid dileu'r pethau sy'n rhwystrau rhag dysgu i bobl dros 16 oed os ydym i sefydlu Cymru fel

gwlad gynhwysol sy'n dysgu. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod pawb a allai elwa o addysg bellach ac uwch yn cael cyfle i wneud hynny.

Sporting Organisations

Q9 Alun Pugh: What plans does Tom Middlehurst have to ensure that sporting organisations in north and south Wales are treated equally? (OAQ409JS)

Tom Middlehurst: Equality of opportunity in sport for people in every part of Wales is at the heart of our approach. The Sports Council for Wales is structured to respond appropriately to local needs through regional offices in Cardiff, Carmarthen and Deeside. The Council has established networks across Wales and works with local authorities to ensure that no area is overlooked.

Decisions on the awards of capital lottery grants are also made at a regional level in Wales by the three Sportlot panels. Lottery distributors are now required to achieve a fair geographical spread in allocating funds. We will monitor distribution in Wales and discuss with the Sports Council the steps it is taking to redress any imbalance.

Sefydliadau Chwaraeon

C9 Alun Pugh: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Tom Middlehurst i sicrhau bod sefydliadau chwaraeon yn y Gogledd a'r De yn cael eu trin yn gyfartal? (OAQ409JS)

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Cydraddoldeb cyfle mewn chwaraeon i bobl ym mhob rhan o Gymru yw'r egwyddor sydd wrth wraidd yr hyn a wnawn. Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru wedi ei drefnu fel y gall ymateb yn briodol i anghenion lleol drwy swyddfeydd rhanbarthol yng Nghaerdydd, Caerfyrddin a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Mae'r Cyngor wedi sefydlu rhwydweithiau ar hyd a lled Cymru ac mae'n gweithio gyda'r awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau nad oes unrhyw ardal yn cael ei hesgeuluso.

Ar lefel ranbarthol, gan y tri phanel Sportlot y penderfynir hefyd pa grantiau loteri cyfalaf sydd i'w dyfarnu yng Nghymru. Bellach mae'n ofynnol i gyrff dosbarthu'r Loteri sicrhau dosbarthiad daearyddol teg wrth ddyrannu adnoddau. Byddwn yn monitro'r dosbarthiad yng Nghymru ac yn trafod gyda'r Cyngor Chwaraeon y camau y mae'n eu cymryd i unioni unrhyw anghydbwysedd.

Welsh Medium Educational Opportunities

Q10 Jocelyn Davies: Will Tom Middlehurst ensure that educational opportunities through the medium of Welsh are available to those wishing to continue their studies after the age of 16? (OAQ428VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Our lifelong learning agenda aims to ensure that all people have the opportunity to study and learn through the medium of Welsh and attaches a high priority to the sustained development of the Welsh language.

Cyfleoedd Addysgol drwy Gyfrwng y Gymraeg

C10 Jocelyn Davies: A fydd Tom Middlehurst yn sicrhau bod cyfleoedd addysgol drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar gael i'r rheini sydd am barhau â'u hastudiaethau ar ôl 16 oed? (OAQ428VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Nod ein hagenda dysgu gydol-eich-oes yw sicrhau bod cyfle i bawb astudio a dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a rhoddir blaenoriaeth uchel ynddi i ddatblygu'r iaith Gymraeg mewn modd cynaladwy.

A-Level Students

Q11 David Davies: Will Tom Middlehurst support the role of schools in educating A-level students in Wales? (OAQ384JS)

Tom Middlehurst: Schools will continue to play a vital role in educating pupils at Advanced level. In his foreword to the Education and Training Action Plan for Wales, Alun Michael made clear that schools, colleges and work-based training will all have important roles in the provision of post-16 education. Co-operation with colleges and the workplace will strengthen the role of the sixth form, not weaken it. Our aim is to harness the strengths of each route for the benefit of individual learners, employers and the Welsh economy.

Myfyrwyr Lefel A

C11 David Davies: A fydd Tom Middlehurst yn cefnogi rôl ysgolion o ran addysgu myfyrwyr lefel A yng Nghymru? (OAQ384JS)

Tom Middlehurst: Bydd ysgolion yn parhau i chwarae rôl holl bwysig o ran addysgu disgyblion ar lefel Uwch. Yn ei ragair i'r Cynllun Gweithredu ar Addysg a Hyfforddiant i Gymru, fe'i gwnaed yn glir gan Alun Michael y bydd rôl bwysig i ysgolion, colegau a hyfforddiant seiliedig-ar-waith fel ei gilydd wrth ddarparu addysg ôl-16. Bydd cydweithredu gyda cholegau a'r gweithle yn atgyfnerthu rôl y chweched dosbarth, nid ei gwanhau. Ein nod ni yw ffrwyno cryfderau pob un o'r llwybrau hyn er budd dysgwyr unigol, cyflogwyr ac economi Cymru.

National Museum of Wales

Q12 Jenny Randerson: Will Tom Middlehurst give an assurance that children will not be charged to visit the National Museum of Wales this summer? (OAQ424VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Decisions on admission charges at the National Museum are a matter for the Council of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales, within the resources available to them. The financial settlement for 1999-2000 provided the museum with its first real terms increase in many years, and enabled it to provide free admission from 1 April for pre-booked school parties. Adults taking along children this summer will be able to benefit from the normal family discounts.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru

C12 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff Tom Middlehurst roi sicrwydd na fydd plant yn gorfod talu am gael ymweld ag Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru yr haf hwn? (OAQ424VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Mater i Gyngor Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru yw penderfynu ynghylch taliadau mynediad, o fewn yr adnoddau sydd ar gael iddynt. Rhoddodd

setliad ariannol 1999-2000 ei chynnydd cyntaf i'r amgueddfa mewn termau real ers llawer blwyddyn, gan ei galluogi i roi mynediad am ddim o 1 Ebrill ymlaen i bartion ysgol oedd wedi trefnu eu hymweliad ymlaen llaw. Bydd oedolion sy'n mynd â phlant yno yr haf hwn yn gallu elwa o'r gostyngiadau arferol i deuluoedd.

Teachers' Pay

Q13 Richard Edwards: What plans does Tom Middlehurst have to establish a level playing field for teachers' pay in post-16 education? (OAQ441VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The pay arrangements for all teachers who are qualified to teach in schools in England and Wales are based on recommendations made by the School Teachers' Review Body. The arrangements are detailed in the school teachers' pay and conditions document which is issued by the Secretary of State for Education and Employment and has statutory force. Remuneration for teachers in further and higher education institutions is a matter for their employers. There are no plans to change these arrangements.

Tâl Athrawon

C13 Richard Edwards: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Tom Middlehurst i sicrhau chwarae teg o ran tâl athrawon mewn addysg ar ôl 16? (OAQ441VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Mae trefniadau cyflog pob athro sydd wedi ymgymhwysu i ddysgu mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn seiliedig ar argymhellion Corff Adolygu'r Athrawon Ysgol. Manylir ar y trefniadau yn y ddogfen ar dâl ac amodau athrawon ysgol a gyhoeddir gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Addysg a Chyflogaeth ac maent iddynt rym statudol. Mater i'w cyflogwyr yw tâl athrawon mewn sefydliadau addysg bellach ac uwch. Nid oes unrhyw gynlluniau i newid y trefniadau hyn.

Students whose Families are on Income Support

Q14 Geraint Davies: Does Tom Middlehurst have any plans to address the financial difficulties experienced by students whose families are on income support? (OAQ426VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The new higher education funding arrangements are designed to protect those in need. Tuition continues to be free for students from lower-income families. Only those from the most well-off backgrounds will pay the full tuition fee.

Maintenance loans are provided for all those students who have to pay a fee. This ensures that no parent or family has to pay a higher up-front bill than under the previous arrangements. Assessment of income ensures that the contribution to fees and maintenance combined does not exceed the level of contribution to maintenance required under the previous system. An extra loan of up to £250 per annum is also available on a discretionary basis to students who experience serious financial difficulties.

Lead responsibility for higher education student support matters for England and Wales rests with the Department for Education and Employment. This function has not been transferred to the National Assembly for Wales.

However, the National Assembly for Wales has inherited from the Welsh Office a system which provides publicly-funded higher education institutions and further education colleges

with Access Funds so that they can provide selective help, at their discretion, to students who have serious financial difficulties. The level of resources for access funds in 1999-00 is £3.025 million for higher education and £3.0 million for further education.

Myfyrwyr y mae eu Teuluoedd yn Derbyn Cymhorthdal Incwm

C14 Geraint Davies: A oes gan Tom Middlehurst gynlluniau i fynd i'r afael â'r anawsterau ariannol sy'n wynebu myfyrwyr y mae eu teuluoedd yn derbyn cymhorthdal incwm? (OAQ426VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Mae'r trefniadau cyllido newydd i addysg uwch wedi eu cynllunio i warchod y rheini sydd mewn angen. Mae'r hyfforddiant yn dal i fod yn rhad ac am ddim i fyfyrwyr o deuluoedd ar incwm isel. Dim ond y rheini o'r cefndiroedd mwyaf llewyrchus fydd yn talu'r ffi hyfforddi yn llawn.

Darperir benthyciadau cynhaliaeth i bob myfyriwr sy'n gorfod talu ffi. Mae hyn yn sicrhau nad oes rhaid i unrhyw riant na theulu dalu mwy ar y cychwyn nag a fyddent yn ei dalu dan y trefniadau blaenorol. Drwy asesu incwm, sicrheir nad yw'r cyfraniad tuag at ffioedd a chynhaliaeth gyda'i gilydd yn uwch na lefel y cyfraniad cynhaliaeth oedd yn ofynnol dan y system flaenorol. Mae benthyciad ychwanegol o hyd at £250 y flwyddyn ar gael hefyd ar sail ddewisol i fyfyrwyr sy'n wynebu anawsterau ariannol difrifol.

Mae'r cyfrifoldeb pennaf am faterion yn ymwneud â chefnogi myfyrwyr mewn addysg uwch yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn gorffwys gyda'r Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth. Nid yw'r swyddogaeth hon wedi ei throsglwyddo i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Fodd bynnag, mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi etifeddu oddi wrth y Swyddfa Gymreig system sy'n darparu i sefydliadau addysg uwch a cholegau addysg bellach, a gyllidir ag arian cyhoeddus, Gronfeydd Mynediad fel y gallant gynnig help ar sail ddethol, yn ôl eu doethineb, i fyfyrwyr sydd ag anawsterau ariannol difrifol. Mae lefel yr adnoddau i'r cronfeydd mynediad yn 1999-00 yn £3.025 miliwn i addysg uwch a £3.0 miliwn i addysg bellach.

Long-term Strategy for the Arts

Q15 Peter Black: What proposals does Tom Middlehurst have to draw up a long-term strategy for the arts in Wales? (OAQ399VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The National Assembly's Subject Committee for Post-16 Education, Training and Culture will examine the arts during its first programme of activities. We will have regard to the findings and conclusions of the Subject Committee in agreeing future corporate strategies with the Arts Council of Wales.

Strategaeth Dymor Hir ar gyfer y Celfyddydau

C15 Peter Black: Pa fwriad sydd gan Tom Middlehurst i lunio strategaeth dymor hir ar gyfer y celfyddydau yng Nghymru? (OAQ399VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Bydd Pwyllgor Pwnc y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Addysg Ôl-16, Hyfforddiant a Diwylliant yn edrych yn fanwl ar y celfyddydau yn ystod ei raglen gyntaf o weithgareddau. Byddwn yn cadw canfyddiadau a chasgliadau'r Pwyllgor Pwnc mewn cof wrth gytuno ar strategaethau corfforaethol i'r dyfodol gyda Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru.

Democratic Body for Lifelong Learning

Q16 Janice Gregory: What plans does Tom Middlehurst have to establish an all-Wales democratic body for lifelong learning to implement the idea of a 'Learning Country', as depicted in the Learning Is For Everyone (LIFE) Green Paper and the Education and Training Action Plan for Wales? (OAQ415VB)

Tom Middlehurst: This Assembly is the democratic body responsible to the people of Wales. It is up to us to ensure that everyone here has access to the very best opportunities for personal success and fulfilment through lifelong learning.

Corff Democrataidd ar gyfer Dysgu Gydol Oes

C16 Janice Gregory: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Tom Middlehurst i sefydlu corff democrataidd ar gyfer Cymru gyfan ar gyfer dysgu gydol oes i weithredu'r syniad o 'Wlad sy'n Dysgu', fel y'i disgrifir yn y Papur Gwyrdd Rhywbeth I Bawb yw Dysgu a'r Cynllun Gweithredu ar Addysg a Hyfforddiant i Gymru? (OAQ415VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Y Cynulliad hwn yw'r corff democrataidd sy'n atebol i bobl Cymru. Ein cyfrifoldeb ni yw sicrhau bod pawb yma yn gallu manteisio ar y cyfleoedd gorau posibl i gael llwyddiant a boddhad personol trwy ddysgu gydol eu hoes.

New Deal

Q17 Loraine Barrett: What plans are in hand to ensure that the Assembly continues to have influence in the direction of the New Deal education and training programmes in Wales? (OAQ419VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The New Deal is an excellent example of the joined-up Government we want to achieve in the Assembly, not just involving different arms of Government but bringing together a wide range of sectors—local authorities, employers, voluntary organisations, environmental bodies, education and training providers and many other—in planning and delivery.

We are pleased with performance to date in Wales. In total over 9,500 unemployed people in Wales have secured real jobs under the various New Deal initiatives, including almost 7,300 under the New Deal for 18-24s.

More broadly, New Deal plays an important role in supporting economic regeneration and social inclusion. We must ensure that it continues to develop in ways which suit Wales and it is essential that the right connections are made between the New Deal and the National Assembly's policies and programmes in areas such as economic development, education, training, guidance, health and social inclusion.

There are several avenues for influence over the development New Deal in Wales:

the Wales New Deal Task Force, a body comprising representatives of private and public sector employers, education and training providers and voluntary and environmental organisations, will advise me on the progress of the New Deal in Wales and feed views to the UK Task Force, which in turn advises DfEE Ministers;

the Post-16 Education and Training Subject Committee will review New Deal progress every six months;

joint planning arrangements are in place involving officials of the Employment Service, the Benefits Agency and the National Assembly to oversee the implementation of the New Deal in Wales;

finally, arrangements are being put in place with DfEE to ensure that the Assembly is consulted on new developments and kept advised of progress.

Y Fargen Newydd

C17 Loraine Barrett: Pa gynlluniau sydd ar y gweill i sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn parhau i ddylanwadu ar raglenni addysg a hyfforddiant y Fargen Newydd yng Nghymru? (OAQ419VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Mae'r Fargen Newydd yn enghraifft ragorol o'r Llywodraeth gyfunedig yr ydym am ei chyflawni yn y Cynulliad, gan gynnwys nid yn unig ganghennau'r Llywodraeth ond yn dod ag ystod eang o sectorau ynghyd—awdurdodau lleol, cyflogwyr, mudiadau gwirfoddol, cyrff amgylcheddol, darparwyr addysg a hyfforddiant a llawer o rai eraill yn y gwaith cynllunio a chyflwyno.

Yr ydym yn fodlon â'r hyn a gyflawnwyd yng Nghymru hyd yma. Mae dros 9,500 o bobl ddi-waith i gyd yng Nghymru wedi cael swyddi go-iawn dan wahanol gynlluniau'r Fargen Newydd, gan gynnwys bron i 7,300 dan y Fargen Newydd i rai 18-24 oed.

Yn fwy cyffredinol, mae'r Fargen Newydd yn chwarae rôl bwysig o ran cefnogi adfywio cymdeithasol a chynhwysio cymdeithasol. Rhaid inni sicrhau ei bod yn parhau i ddatblygu mewn ffyrdd sy'n gweddu i Gymru ac mae'n hanfodol bod y dolenni cyswllt cywir yn cael eu llunio rhwng y Fargen Newydd a pholisiau a rhaglenni'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol mewn meysydd fel datblygu economaidd, addysg, hyfforddiant, cyfarwyddyd, iechyd a chynhwysio cymdeithasol.

Mae yna sawl ffordd i ddylanwadu ar ddatblygiad y Fargen Newydd yng Nghymru:

bydd Tasglu y Fargen Newydd yng Nghymru, corff sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o blith cyflogwyr sector preifat a chyhoeddus, darparwyr addysg a hyfforddiant a mudiadau gwirfoddol ac amgylcheddol, yn rhoi gwybod imi am hynt y Fargen Newydd yng Nghymru ac yn bwydo barn yn ôl i Dasglu'r DU, sydd yn ei dro yn cynghori Gweinidogion yr Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth;

bydd y Pwyllgor Pwnc Addysg Ôl-16 a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn adolygu cynnydd y Fargen Newydd bob chwe mis;

mae trefniadau cynllunio ar y cyd wedi eu sefydlu rhwng swyddogion y Gwasanaeth Cyflogi, yr Asiantaeth Budd-daliadau a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i oruchwyllo'r modd o roi'r Fargen Newydd ar waith yng Nghymru;

yn olaf, mae trefniadau'n cael eu sefydlu gyda'r Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth i sicrhau yr ymgynghorir â'r Cynulliad ynglyn â datblygiadau newydd ac y caiff wybodaeth gyson am hynt y Fargen Newydd.

Examinations for Sixth-formers

Q18 Jonathan Morgan: Does Tom Middlehurst have any plans to replace the current A-levels with another form of examination for Welsh sixth-formers? (OAQ396) **Withdrawn.**

Arholiadau ar gyfer Disgyblion Dosbarth Chwech

C18 Jonathan Morgan: A oes gan Tom Middlehurst unrhyw gynlluniau i gyflwyno math arall o arholiad ar gyfer disgyblion dosbarth chwech Cymru yn lle'r lefel A bresennol? (OAQ396) **Tynnwyd yn ôl.**

Tuition Fees (Impact on Access to Higher Education Institutions)

Q19 Peter Black: What action is Tom Middlehurst taking to monitor the impact of tuition fees on access to higher education institutions in Wales? (OAQ390VB)

Tom Middlehurst: As the Assembly Member is fully aware, lead responsibility for tuition fee policy for England and Wales remains with the Department for Education and Employment. The function has not been devolved to the National Assembly for Wales.

The key purpose behind the introduction of student tuition fees and the new student support arrangements is to enable the improvement and expansion of higher education, which could not be afforded under the previous funding arrangements, whilst ensuring that free education will continue for the least well off.

Over the last decade, participation in higher education by the top three socio-economic income groups has expanded twice as quickly as among socio-economic groups D and E. The better off have gained the most from the area of education that costs the most. The previous student support arrangements failed to encourage more students from lower-income families to enter higher education. The key features of the new arrangements are that students from poorer backgrounds will not have to pay fees and will have access to sufficient funds to cover their living costs while they are studying.

There is no indication that the new funding arrangements are having an adverse effect on applications to university. Application figures are collected centrally by the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service. Its latest figures, published on 28 May 1999, indicate that for 1999-2000, applications by home students aged up to 21 are slightly up (0.2 per cent) on the same point in 1998. Separate figures for Wales are not available at this time.

Ffioedd Hyfforddi (Effaith ar y Niferoedd sy'n Mynd i Sefydliadau Addysg Uwch)

C19 Peter Black: Beth mae Tom Middlehurst yn ei wneud i fonitro effaith y ffioedd hyfforddi ar y niferoedd sy'n mynd i sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru? (OAQ390VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Fel y gwyr yr Aelod yn iawn, yr Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth sy'n dal yn bennaf gyfrifol am y polisi ar ffioedd hyfforddi yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Nid yw'r swyddogaeth hon wedi ei datganoli i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Y diben allweddol tu ôl i gyflwyno ffioedd hyfforddi i fyfyrwyr a'r trefniadau cynhaliath newydd i fyfyrwyr yw ei gwneud hi'n bosibl gwella ac ehangu addysg uwch, rhywbeth na ellid bod wedi ei fforddio dan y trefniadau cyllido blaenorol, tra'n sicrhau y bydd addysg rad-ac-am-ddim yn parhau i'r rhai lleiaf cefnog.

Dros y degawd diwethaf, mae'r nifer sy'n cymryd rhan mewn addysg uwch o blith y tri grwp incwm cymdeithasol-economaidd uchaf wedi cynyddu ddwywaith yn gyflymach nag ymysg grwpiau cymdeithasol-economaidd D ac E. Y bobl fwyaf llewyrchu sydd wedi elwa fwyaf o'r maes addysg sy'n costio fwyaf. Methodd y trefniadau blaenorol i gynnal myfyrwyr ag annog mwy o fyfyrwyr o deuluoedd ar incwm is i fynd i mewn i addysg uwch. Nodweddion allweddol y trefniadau newydd yw na fydd yn rhaid i fyfyrwyr o gefndiroedd tlotach dalu ffioedd a gallant fanteisio ar gyllid digonol i dalu eu costau byw tra byddant yn astudio.

Nid oes unrhyw awgrym bod y trefniadau cyllido newydd yn cael effaith andwyol ar geisiadau i brifysgolion. Cesglir y ffigyrau ymgeisio gan Wasanaeth Derbyn y Prifysgolion a'r Colegau. Dengys ei ffigyrau diweddaraf, a gyhoeddwyd ar 28 Mai 1999, gynnydd bychan (0.2 y cant) yn y ceisiadau gan fyfyrwyr cartref hyd at 21 oed yn 1999-2000, o'u cymharu â'r un adeg yn 1998. Nid oes ffigyrau ar wahân am Gymru ar gael ar hyn o bryd.

Tuition Fees (Impact on Students)

Q20 Nick Bourne: What representations has Tom Middlehurst received concerning tuition fees for students in higher education in Wales and will he set up an inquiry into the impact of tuition fees on students pursuing higher education courses? (OAQ383JS)

Tom Middlehurst: Responsibility for student support matters, including tuition fee policy, for England and Wales remains with the Department for Education and Employment. The function has not been devolved to the National Assembly for Wales.

There is no benefit to be gained from having a tuition fees policy in Wales different from that in England bearing in mind the level of cross-border flow of students in both directions. The Welsh HE sector will gain income amounting to £66 million from private contributions to tuition fees over the three years to 2001-2002, including from students domiciled in England who fill almost a third of the places at Welsh HE institutions. If the level of tuition fees was set lower in Wales, income from private fee contributions would be reduced, placing Welsh HE institutions at a disadvantage compared with those elsewhere in the UK.

One written representation on tuition fees has been made by the Association of University Teachers. The National Union of Students Wales also raised the issue in a recent meeting with me.

Ffioedd Hyfforddi (Effaith ar Fyfyrwyr)

C20 Nick Bourne: Pa sylwadau sydd wedi dod i law ynglyn â ffioedd hyfforddi ar gyfer myfyrwyr mewn addysg uwch yng Nghymru ac a fydd yn sefydlu ymchwiliad i effaith ffioedd hyfforddi ar fyfyrwyr sy'n dilyn cyrsiau addysg uwch? (OAQ383JS)

Tom Middlehurst: Mae'r cyfrifoldeb am faterion cynnal myfyrwyr, gan gynnwys y polisi ar ffioedd hyfforddi, yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn aros gyda'r Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth. Nid yw'r swyddogaeth wedi ei datganoli i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Ni cheir unrhyw fudd o gael polisi gwahanol ar ffioedd hyfforddi yng Nghymru i'r polisi yn Lloegr, o gofio nifer y myfyrwyr sy'n croesi'r ffin i'r ddau gyfeiriad. Bydd sector AU Cymru yn ennill incwm o £66 miliwn o gyfraniadau preifat tuag at ffioedd hyfforddi dros y tair blynedd hyd at 2001-2002, gan gynnwys ffioedd oddi wrth fyfyrwyr sydd â'u cartref yn Lloegr sy'n llenwi bron i draean y llefydd mewn sefydliadau AU yng Nghymru. Pe câi lefel y ffioedd hyfforddi ei phennu ar lefel is yng Nghymru, ceid gostyngiad yn yr incwm o gyfraniadau ffioedd preifat, gan beri anfantais i sefydliadau AU yng Nghymru o'u cymharu â sefydliadau mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU.

Cafwyd un sylw ysgrifenedig ar ffioedd hyfforddi gan Gymdeithas y Darlithwyr Prifysgol. Codwyd y mater hefyd gan Undeb Cenedlaethol Myfyrwyr Cymru mewn cyfarfod diweddar gyda mi.

Sporting Excellence

Q21 Kirsty Williams: What proposals does Tom Middlehurst have to develop sporting excellence in Wales? (OAQ416VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The Sports Council for Wales is responsible for developing and promoting sport and recreation in Wales. The council's mission statement commits it to raising standards of performance and excellence in sport. The Council's Elite Cymru scheme provides both elite and potentially elite athletes with a wide range of support services to assist them to fully develop their potential.

Rhagoriaeth mewn Chwaraeon

C21 Kirsty Williams: Pa fwriad sydd gan Tom Middlehurst i ddatblygu rhagoriaeth mewn chwaraeon yng Nghymru? (OAQ416VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am ddatblygu a hyrwyddo chwaraeon ac adloniant yng Nghymru. Mae datganiad cenhadaeth y cyngor yn ei rwymo i godi safonau perfformiad a rhagoriaeth mewn chwaraeon. Mae cynllun y Cyngor, Elite Cymru, yn darparu ystod eang o wasanaethau cefnogi i athletwyr elite a darpar athletwyr elite i'w helpu i lwyr ddatblygu eu potensial.

Assistance for Higher Education Students

Q22 Jonathan Morgan: What extra assistance can the Assembly give to higher education students in Wales in order to reduce the impact of tuition fees? (OAQ397VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Under the Government's funding arrangements for higher education, tuition will continue to be free for the least well-off. Only those students from the most well-off backgrounds will pay the full tuition fee and around a third of all students will only pay part of the fee.

Maintenance loans are provided for all those students who have to pay a fee. This ensures that no parent or family has to pay a higher up-front bill than under the previous arrangements. Assessment of income ensures that the contribution to fees and maintenance combined does not exceed the level of contribution to maintenance required under the previous system. An extra loan of up to £250 per annum is also available on a discretionary basis to students who experience serious financial difficulties.

The National Assembly for Wales provides publicly-funded higher education institutions with Access Funds so that they can provide selective help, at their discretion, to students who have serious financial difficulties. The level of resources for higher education access funds in 1999-00 is £3.025 million.

Cymorth i Fyfirwyr Addysg Uwch

C22 Jonathan Morgan: Pa gymorth ychwanegol y gall y Cynulliad ei roi i fyfirwyr addysg uwch yng Nghymru er mwyn lleihau effaith ffioedd hyfforddi? (OAQ397VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Dan drefniadau cyllido'r Llywodraeth i addysg uwch, bydd hyfforddiant yn parhau i fod yn rhad ac am ddim i'r rhai lleiaf cefnog. Dim ond y myfirwyr hynny o'r cefndiroedd mwyaf cefnog fydd yn talu'r ffi hyfforddi yn llawn ac ni fydd tua traean yr holl fyfirwyr ond yn talu rhan o'r ffi.

Darperir benthyciadau cynhaliaeth i bob myfyriwr sy'n gorfod talu ffi. Mae hyn yn sicrhau nad oes rhaid i unrhyw riant na theulu dalu mwy ar y cychwyn nag a fyddent yn ei dalu dan y trefniadau blaenorol. Drwy asesu incwm, sicheir nad yw'r cyfraniad tuag at ffioedd a chynhaliaeth gyda'i gilydd yn uwch na lefel y cyfraniad cynhaliaeth oedd yn ofynnol dan y system flaenorol. Mae benthyciad ychwanegol o hyd at £250 y flwyddyn ar gael hefyd ar sail ddewisol i fyfirwyr sy'n wynebu anawsterau ariannol difrifol.

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn darparu i sefydliadau addysg uwch, a gyllidir ag arian cyhoeddus, Gronfeydd Mynediad fel y gallant gynnig help ar sail ddethol, yn ôl eu doethineb, i fyfirwyr sydd ag anawsterau ariannol difrifol. Mae lefel yr adnoddau i gronfeydd mynediad addysg uwch yn 1999-00 yn £3.025 miliwn.

Government Funded Research Councils

Q23 Phil Williams: What proportion of the total budget of Government funded research councils was allocated to higher education and research council institutions in Wales over the period 1995-98? (OAQ429VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The figures requested by the Assembly Member in relation to Welsh higher education institutions are: 1994-95: 2.9 per cent; 1995-96: 2.9 per cent; 1996-97: 2.8 per cent; 1997-98: 2.9 per cent.

Historically, Wales has started from a lower research base but the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales has been asked to help the HE sector gain a greater proportion of Research Council funding than in the recent past. HEFCW has been asked to submit a report on progress to the National Assembly for Wales by spring 2000.

In each of the years 1993-98, the Welsh Office made an additional £2.9 million per annum available to the higher education sector specifically to raise the quality and volume of research

in Wales. For the three year period 1999-2000 to 2001-2002, over £22 million in capital funding is also being provided for research and development.

The only research institute in Wales is the Institute of Grasslands and Environmental Research at Aberystwyth, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Cynghorau Ymchwil a Ariennir gan y Llywodraeth

C23 Phil Williams: Pa gyfran o gyfanswm cyllideb y cynghorau ymchwil a ariennir gan y llywodraeth a neilltuwyd i sefydliadau addysg uwch a chynghorau ymchwil yng Nghymru yn ystod y cyfnod 1995-98? (OAQ429VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Y ffigyrau a geisir gan yr Aelod o'r Cynulliad mewn perthynas â sefydliadau addysg uwch Cymru yw: 1994-95: 2.9 y cant; 1995-96: 2.9 y cant; 1996-97: 2.8 y cant; 1997-98: 2.9 y cant.

Yn hanesyddol, mae Cymru wedi dechrau o sylfaen ymchwil is ond gofynnwyd i Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru helpu'r sector AU i ennill cyfran fwy o gyllid y Cynghorau Ymchwil nag a wnaethant dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Gofynnwyd i'r Gyngor Cyllido gyflwyno adroddiad cynnydd i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru erbyn gwanwyn 2000.

Ym mhob blwyddyn rhwng 1993 a 1998, rhyddhaodd y Swyddfa Gymreig £2.9 miliwn ychwanegol y flwyddyn i'r sector addysg uwch yn benodol er mwyn gwella ansawdd a chynyddu swmp yr ymchwil yng Nghymru. Am y cyfnod tair blynedd 1999-2000 i 2001-2002, mae dros £22 miliwn o arian cyfalaf hefyd yn cael ei ddarparu ar gyfer ymchwil a datblygu.

Yr unig sefydliad ymchwil yng Nghymru yw'r Sefydliad Ymchwil Tir Glas a'r Amgylchedd yn Aberystwyth, a'r Weinyddiaeth Amaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd sy'n gyfrifol amdano.

Education Maintenance Allowance

Q24 Christine Chapman: Are there any plans to introduce a pilot scheme for the education maintenance allowance in Wales similar to that being introduced in a number of areas in England as from September? (OAQ431VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The education maintenance allowance pilot schemes are due to start in England in September 1999 and will run for three years.

The pilots in England include 15 local authority areas covering a wide range of social and demographic areas and a range of models. We could not replicate this in Wales. Indeed to run one pilot in Wales would cost £4 million or more without adding to our knowledge.

Once the pilots are completed, the National Assembly for Wales will have the opportunity to consider the information collected and whether or not the scheme should be introduced in Wales.

Lwfans Cynhaliath Addysg

C24 Christine Chapman: A oes unrhyw gynlluniau i gyflwyno cynllun peilot ar gyfer y lwfans cynhaliath addysg yng Nghymru yn debyg i'r hyn fydd yn cael ei gyflwyno mewn nifer o ardaloedd yn Lloegr o fis Medi? (OAQ431VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Mae'r cynlluniau peilot Lwfans Cynhaliaeth Addysg i ddechrau yn Lloegr ym mis Medi 1999 a byddant yn para 3 blynedd.

Mae'r treialon yn Lloegr yn cynnwys ardaloedd 15 awdurdod lleol sy'n cynnwys amrywiaeth eang o ardaloedd cymdeithasol a demograffig, ac ystod o fodolau. Ni allem efelychu hyn yng Nghymru. Yn wir, byddai'n costio £4 miliwn neu fwy i gynnal un treial yng Nghymru heb ychwanegu at ein gwybodaeth.

Unwaith y bydd y treialon wedi eu cwblhau, bydd cyfle i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ystyried y wybodaeth a gasglwyd a pha un y dylid cyflwyno'r cynllun yng Nghymru ai peidio.

Reform of Post-16 Qualifications

Q25 Alun Pugh: Will Tom Middlehurst make a statement on the reform of post-16 qualifications in Wales? (OAQ410JS)

Tom Middlehurst: The introduction of a single credit-based framework for post-16 qualifications was advocated in the lifelong learning Green Paper for Wales 'Learning Is For Everyone', published in April 1998. More recently, the Education and Training Action Group's Action Plan for Wales urged the Assembly to press ahead with introducing the framework. As the Member is aware, we are currently considering ETAG's proposals and will take decisions on any reform of post-16 qualifications in the best interests of all participants and users of education and training in Wales, taking into account the updating of existing qualifications and new developments.

Diwygio Cymwysterau ar ôl 16

C25 Alun Pugh: A wnaiff Tom Middlehurst ddatganiad ar ddiwygio'r cymwysterau ar ôl 16 yng Nghymru? (OAQ410JS)

Tom Middlehurst: Yr oedd cyflwyno un fframwaith, wedi ei seilio ar gredydau, o ran cymwysterau ôl-16 yn rhywbeth a gafodd ei gymell yn y Papur Gwyrdd i Gymru ar ddysgu gydol eich oes, 'Rhywbeth i Bawb yw Dysgu', a gyhoeddwyd fis Ebrill 1998. Yn fwy diweddar, mae Cynllun Gweithredu y Grwp Gweithredu i Gymru ar Addysg a Hyfforddiant wedi annog y Cynulliad i fwrw ymlaen i gyflwyno'r fframwaith. Fel y gwyr yr Aelod, yr ydym ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried cynigion y Grwp Gweithredu ac fe benderfynir ar unrhyw newidiadau yn y cymwysterau ôl-16 er budd pennaf pawb sy'n cyfrannu at ac yn defnyddio addysg a hyfforddiant yng Nghymru, gan gymryd i ystyriaeth y diweddarau ar y cymwysterau presennol a datblygiadau newydd.

Bridgend and Pencoed Colleges

Q26 Carwyn Jones: What plans does Tom Middlehurst have to consult with staff at Bridgend and Pencoed colleges before any proposed merger? (OAQ412VB)

Tom Middlehurst: It is for the Further Education Funding Council for Wales, following formal public consultation, to make statutory proposals to this Assembly, on mergers of institutions in the further education sector in Wales.

Discussions between Bridgend and Pencoed colleges on the possibility of a merger are at an early stage. I would expect local consultation with the staff of both colleges, and their representatives. If the respective governing bodies subsequently decide in favour of a merger, the case will be put formally to the FEFCW to consider.

Colegau Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Phencoed

C26 Carwyn Jones: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Tom Middlehurst i ymgynghori â staff colegau Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Phencoed cyn unrhyw uno arfaethedig? (OAQ412VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Mater i Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Bellach Cymru, ar ôl ymgynghori cyhoeddus ffurfiol, yw cyflwyno cynigion statudol i'r Cynulliad hwn ar uno sefydliadau yn y sector addysg bellach yng Nghymru.

Nid yw'r trafodaethau rhwng colegau Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Phencoed ynghylch y posibilrwydd o uno ond megis dechrau eto. Byddwn yn disgwyl ymgynghori lleol gyda staff y ddau goleg, a'u cynrychiolwyr. Os bydd y ddau gorff llywodraethol yn penderfynu wedyn o blaid uno, caiff yr achos ei gyflwyno'n ffurfiol i'r Cyngor Cyllido i'w ystyried.

Artist of the Year

Q27 Mick Bates: What plans are being made to promote the artist of the year in Wales in the year 2000? (OAQ523VB)

Tom Middlehurst: The Arts Council of Wales will be contributing to the UK-wide celebration of the Year of the Artist, in partnership with arts organisations, artists, galleries, and others.

Projects being considered include: encouraging arts organisations to hold open rehearsals and work in progress with artists present; expanding the programme of artists residencies in schools; and producing promotional material to raise public awareness of the contribution that artists can make to society.

Arlunydd y Flwyddyn

C27 Mick Bates: Pa gynlluniau sydd ar y gweill i hyrwyddo arlunydd y flwyddyn yng Nghymru yn y flwyddyn 2000? (OAQ523VB)

Tom Middlehurst: Bydd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn cyfrannu at ddatliadau Blwyddyn yr Arlunydd ledled y DU, mewn partneriaeth â mudiadau celf, arlunwyr, orielau ac eraill.

Ymysg y prosiectau sy'n cael eu hystyried mae: annog mudiadau celf i gynnal ymarferion agored a gwaith ar y gweill gyda'r arlunwyr yn bresennol; ehangu'r rhaglen sy'n cyflwyno arlunwyr preswyl mewn ysgolion; a chynhyrchu deunydd hyrwyddo i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o'r cyfraniad y gall arlunwyr ei wneud i gymdeithas.

Atebion i Gwestiynau Ysgrifenedig Answers to Written Questions

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd Questions to the First Secretary

Tendering for Furniture and Fittings

Nick Bourne: What arrangements are in place for tendering for furniture and fittings in the proposed new Assembly building in Cardiff Bay? (WAQ464VB)

The First Secretary: The emphasis will be on value for money through competition, while ensuring that Welsh companies have every opportunity to enter that competition.

Gwahodd Tendrau am Ddarparu Celfi ac Offer

Nick Bourne: Pa drefniadau sydd wedi'u pennu i wahodd tendrau am ddarparu celfi ac offer yn adeilad newydd arfaethedig y Cynulliad ym Mae Caerdydd? (WAQ464VB)

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Bydd y pwyslais ar werth am arian trwy gystadleuaeth, tra'n sicrhau bod cwmnïau o Gymru yn cael pob cyfle i fod yn rhan o'r gystadleuaeth honno.

Regional Committees (Costs)

Nick Bourne: What are the projected running costs for Regional Committees over the current financial year and are those costs capped? (WAQ367JG)

The First Secretary: I have agreed with the Presiding Officer who is responsible for holding and monitoring the budgets of Subject, Regional, Statutory and Standing Committees to provide this information. The budgets for Regional Committees have been allocated as follows:

Mid Wales	£18,000
North Wales	£22,000
South East Wales	£25,000
South West Wales	£23,000

The budgets cover the costs of Members' travel, hire of venue, publicity, and travel costs for persons invited to attend to give evidence or briefings or to advise the Committee where reimbursement of travel costs would be appropriate. The budgets reflect the size of each Committee.

The Office of the Presiding Officer will monitor the use of the budgets. If adjustments to individual Committee budgets are required during the year, this will be discussed with the relevant Committee Chair and with the panel of Subject Committee Chairs as appropriate. While the overall budget for all committees is fixed there is scope to vire resources between Committees during the year.

Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth (Costau)

Nick Bourne: Beth fydd costau arfaethedig y Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth dros y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol ac a yw'r costau hyn wedi'u capio? (WAQ367JG)

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yr wyf wedi cytuno gyda'r Llywydd, sy'n gyfrifol am ddal a monitro cyllidebau'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc, Rhanbarth, Statudol a Sefydlog, i ddarparu'r wybodaeth hon. Mae'r cyllidebau i'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth wedi eu dyrannu fel a ganlyn:

Canolbarth Cymru	£18,000
Gogledd Cymru	£22,000
De Ddwyrain Cymru	£25,000
De Orllewin Cymru	£23,000

Mae'r cyllidebau'n talu costau teithio'r Aelodau, costau llogi ystafelloedd, cyhoeddusrwydd, a chostau teithio pobl a wahoddir i roi tystiolaeth neu gyflwyniad neu i gynghori'r Pwyllgor, lle byddai'n briodol ad-dalu eu costau teithio. Mae'r cyllidebau'n adlewyrchu maint pob Pwyllgor.

Bydd Swyddfa'r Llywydd yn monitro'r defnydd a wneir o'r cyllidebau. Os bydd angen addasu cyllidebau'r Pwyllgorau unigol yn ystod y flwyddyn, caiff hyn ei drafod gyda Chadeirydd y Pwyllgor dan sylw a chyda phanel Cadeiryddion y Pwyllgorau Pwnc fel sy'n briodol. Er bod y gyllideb lawn i'r holl bwyllgorau wedi ei phennu mae'n bosibl trosglwyddo adnoddau rhwng Pwyllgorau yn ystod y flwyddyn.

Information Campaign

David Davies: When will a report be published on the evaluation of the information campaign for the Assembly elections? (WAQ420VB)

The First Secretary: I have already responded to a letter from Mr Davies indicating that the information campaign as a whole is being evaluated, and that a report will be made available.

The information necessary to evaluate the campaign is still being collated. When the information has been considered and an evaluation report produced it will be made available.

Ymgyrch Wybodaeth

David Davies: Pryd y cyhoeddir adroddiad ar werthuso'r ymgyrch wybodaeth ar gyfer etholiadau'r Cynulliad? (WAQ420VB)

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yr wyf eisoes wedi ymateb i lythyr oddi wrth Mr Davies yn nodi bod yr ymgyrch wybodaeth yn ei chyfanrwydd yn cael ei gwerthuso, ac y cyhoeddir adroddiad.

Mae'r wybodaeth sy'n ofynnol i werthuso'r ymgyrch yn dal i gael ei chasglu. Pan fydd y wybodaeth wedi ei hystyried a bod adroddiad gwerthuso wedi ei lunio, caiff ei ryddhau.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol **Questions to the Secretary for Health and Social Services**

Additional Resources to Community Care

Peter Black: Does Jane Hutt propose to provide additional resources to community care so as to reduce the incidences of delayed hospital discharge for elderly people needing nursing and residential care? (WAQ472JS)

The Secretary for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): In Wales, local authorities do not generally receive funding which is ring fenced for specific services. Decisions about the budgets for community care are therefore for local authorities to take in the light of local priorities and the overall funds they have available. Decisions about the total of local government revenue funding will be for the Assembly's budget planning round, in consultation with the Welsh Local Government Association.

Effective hospital discharge arrangements are of central importance for health authorities and local authorities in achieving efficient and cost effective care and community placement and support. We are analysing hospital discharge policies and procedures across Wales to assess where improvements might be made.

Adnoddau Ychwanegol ar gyfer Gofal Cymunedol

Peter Black: A yw Jane Hutt yn bwriadu darparu adnoddau ychwanegol ar gyfer gofal cymunedol er mwyn lleihau'r achosion o orfod gohirio rhyddhau cleifion oedranus sydd ag angen gofal nyrsio a phreswyl arnynt o ysbytai? (WAQ472JS)

Yr Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Yng Nghymru, nid yw'r awdurdodau lleol yn gyffredinol yn derbyn cyllid sydd wedi ei gylchamddiffyn ar gyfer gwasanaethau penodol. Mae pennu'r gyllideb ar gyfer gofal cymunedol yn fater i'w benderfynu gan yr awdurdodau lleol felly yng ngoleuni'r blaenoriaethau lleol a'r cyfanswm cyllid sydd ar gael iddynt. Bydd penderfyniadau ynglyn â chyfanswm y cyllid refeniw i lywodraeth leol yn rhan o waith y Cynulliad yng nghylch cynllunio'r gyllideb, mewn ymgynghoriad â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru.

Mae trefniadau effeithiol i ryddhau cleifion o'r ysbyty yn ganolog bwysig i awdurdodau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol er mwyn darparu gofal a lleoliadau a chefnogaeth gymunedol effeithlon a chost effeithiol. Yr ydym yn dadansoddi polisiâu a threfniadau rhyddhau cleifion ysbytai ar draws Cymru i asesu ym mhle y gellid gwneud gwelliannau.

Dispute between Swansea NHS Trust and Dyfed Powys Health Authority

Peter Black: Will Jane Hutt intervene to ensure the swift resolution of the dispute between Swansea NHS Trust and Dyfed Powys Health Authority on funding arrangements for patients using Swansea NHS Trust facilities? (WAQ474JS)

Jane Hutt: I am aware of the financial difficulties that Swansea NHS Trust is facing due to the increased flow of emergency activity from the Dyfed Powys region and this is an issue which Assembly officials will need to discuss with the parties concerned when considering the

new Swansea Trust's recovery plan which they are expecting to receive shortly. They will keep me informed of progress.

Anghydfod rhwng Ymddiriedolaeth NHS Abertawe ac Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys

Peter Black: A wnaiff Jane Hutt ymyrryd i sicrhau ateb buan i'r anghydfod rhwng Ymddiriedolaeth NHS Abertawe ac Awdurdod Iechyd Dyfed Powys ynghylch y trefniadau ariannu ar gyfer cleifion sy'n defnyddio cyfleusterau ymddiriedolaeth NHS Abertawe? (WAQ474JS)

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r anawsterau ariannol sy'n wynebu Ymddiriedolaeth NHS Abertawe oherwydd y cynnydd yn yr achosion brys a gyfeirir atynt o ranbarth Dyfed Powys ac mae hwn yn fater y bydd angen i swyddogion y Cynulliad ei drafod gyda'r partion dan sylw wrth ystyried cynllun adfer Ymddiriedolaeth newydd Abertawe, y maent yn disgwyl ei dderbyn yn fuan. Byddant yn rhoi gwybod i mi am unrhyw ddatblygiadau.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Addysg Cyn-16 Questions to the Secretary for Under-16 Education

Pre-school Education

Lorraine Barrett: What arrangements are in place to ensure that, in the integrated approach to pre-school education provision, playgroups continue to play an integral role and are not adversely affected by the provision of nursery education in Wales? (WAQ469JS)

The Secretary for Under-16 Education (Rosemary Butler): Welsh Office guidance to local authority led early years development partnerships stresses that in deciding how the provision of early years education should be maintained and developed, partnerships should ensure that all options are considered against the same criteria and in an integrated way. In promoting early years education we certainly do not want to see pre school playgroups squeezed out.

I am aware of the concerns of pre school playgroups that any expansion of maintained nursery education would reduce demand for places in playgroups, threatening their viability and ability to take advantage of the opportunities presented by the National Childcare Strategy. £50,000 is being made available in 1999-2000 to assist good quality playgroups at risk of closure. An independent review of how playgroups can develop an appropriate role in helping to deliver the expansion of both early years education and childcare in Wales has been commissioned. It will examine current concerns and will look at issues particular to Wales such as language, the problems of rural areas, and poverty and deprivation. The findings of the review will be reported to the Assembly in the autumn.

Addysg Cyn-ysgol

Lorraine Barrett: Pa drefniadau sydd yn eu lle i sicrhau, wrth ddarparu addysg cyn ysgol integredig, bod grwpiau chwarae yn parhau i fod yn rhan annatod o'r ddarpariaeth ac na fydd darparu addysg feithrin yng Nghymru yn effeithio'n andwyol arnynt? (WAQ469JS)

Yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg Cyn-16 (Rosemary Butler): Mae canllawiau'r Swyddfa Gymreig i bartneriaethau datblygiad yn y blynyddoedd cynnar sy'n cael eu harwain gan yr

awdurdodau lleol yn pwysleisio y dylai partneriaethau, wrth benderfynu sut y mae darpariaeth addysg y blynyddoedd cynnar i gael ei chynnal a'i datblygu, sicrhau bod pob opsiwn yn cael ei ystyried yn erbyn yr un meini prawf, a hynny mewn ffordd integredig. Wrth hyrwyddo addysg y blynyddoedd cynnar nid ydym yn bendant am weld grwpiau chwarae cyn-ysgol yn cael eu gwthio o'r neilltu.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o bryderon y grwpiau chwarae y byddai ehangu'r ddarpariaeth addysg feithrin a gynhelir, mewn unrhyw ffordd, yn lleihau'r galw am lefydd mewn grwpiau chwarae, gan fygwth eu dichonoldeb a'u gallu i fanteisio ar y cyfleoedd a ddaw drwy'r Strategaeth Gofal Plant genedlaethol. Mae £50,000 yn cael ei ddarparu ym 1999-2000 i helpu grwpiau chwarae o safon uchel sydd mewn perygl o gau. Mae adolygiad annibynnol wedi ei gomisiynu i edrych ar sut y gall grwpiau chwarae ddatblygu rôl briodol er mwyn helpu i gyflawni'r amcan o ehangu'r ddarpariaeth addysg yn y blynyddoedd cynnar a gofal plant yng Nghymru. Bydd yn edrych ar y materion sy'n peri gofid ar hyn o bryd ynghyd ag ystyriaethau sy'n neilltuoel i Gymru, megis yr iaith, problemau cefn gwlad, a thlodi ac amddifadedd. Caiff canfyddiadau'r adolygiad eu cyflwyno i'r Cynulliad yn yr hydref.

Education Service (Cardiff)

Jenny Randerson: What plans does Rosemary Butler have to take control, through the Assembly, of the education service in Cardiff? (WAQ 471JS)

Rosemary Butler: None. The Assembly has powers under sections 496, 497 and 497A of the Education Act 1996, to direct a local education authority or its officers if it is acting unreasonably or is failing to discharge a duty imposed on it by education legislation or is failing to perform any function relating to the provision of education for pupils of compulsory school age or for pupils in school who are above or below compulsory school age. I have no evidence that Cardiff County Council is failing in these respects.

Gwasanaeth Addysg (Caerdydd)

Jenny Randerson: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Rosemary Butler mewn golwg i gymryd awenau'r gwasanaeth addysg yng Nghaerdydd, trwy'r Cynulliad? (WAQ471JS)

Rosemary Butler: Dim o gwbl. Mae gan y Cynulliad bwerau dan adrannau 496, 497 a 497A o Ddeddf Addysg 1996, i orchymyn awdurdod addysg lleol neu ei swyddogion os yw'n ymddwyn yn afresymol neu'n methu â chyflawni dyletswydd sy'n orfodol dan ddeddfwriaeth addysg neu os nad yw'n cyflawni rhyw swyddogaeth yn ymwneud â darparu addysg i ddisgyblion o oed ysgol gorfodol neu i ddisgyblion mewn ysgol sydd uwchlaw neu islaw yr oed ysgol gorfodol. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw dystiolaeth bod Cyngor Sir Caerdydd yn methu yn hyn o beth.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd dros Lywodraeth Leol, yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio, Tai a Thrafnidiaeth

Questions to the Secretary for Local Government, Environment, Planning, Housing and Transport

Park and Ride Sites

Nick Bourne: What park and ride sites are being supported in Wales from this year's transport grant settlement? (WAQ451VB)

The Secretary for Local Government, Environment, Planning, Housing and Transport (Peter Law): The fifteen integrated transport packages receiving transport grant support in 1999-2000 include the following park and ride schemes:

Bridgend CBC

design work for sites at Wildmill, Pencoed and Brackla stations.

Caerphilly CBC

work on sites at Caerphilly and Aber stations.

Neath Port Talbot CBC

extending provision of park and ride facilities at Millands Road, Neath and footbridge access to town centre.

Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC

design work for site at Abercynon station

Swansea Swansea City and County Council

work on sites at Landore, Cwmdu and Fabian Way

Vale of Glamorgan Council

work on improvements at Barry Town Station.

Safleoedd Parcio a Theithio

Nick Bourne: Pa safleoedd parcio a theithio sy'n derbyn cymorth gan y setliad grant trafndiaeth ar gyfer eleni? (WAQ451VB)

Yr Ysgrifennydd dros Lywodraeth Leol, yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio, Tai a Thrafnidiaeth (Peter Law): Mae'r pymtheg pecyn cludiant integredig sy'n derbyn cymorth ar ffurf grant trafndiaeth ym 1999-2000 yn cynnwys y cynlluniau parcio a theithio isod:

CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr

gwaith dylunio ar gyfer safleoedd ar orsafoedd Wildmill, Pencoed a Bracla

CBS Caerffili

gwaith ar safleoedd yng ngorsafoedd Caerffili ac Aber

CBS Castell Nedd Port Talbot

ehangu'r cyfleusterau parcio a theithio yn Millands Road, Castell Nedd a darparu pont droed i gysylltu â chanol y dref

CBS Rhondda Cynon Taf

gwaith dylunio ar gyfer safle ar orsaf Abercynon

Cyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe

gwaith ar safleoedd yn Landore, Cwmdu a Fabian Way

Cyngor Bro Morgannwg

gweithio ar welliannau i Orsaf Tref y Barri.

Railway Improvements

Nick Bourne: What railway improvements are being supported in Wales from this year's transport grant settlement? (WAQ452VB)

Peter Law: The fifteen integrated transport packages receiving transport grant support in 1999-2000 include the following rail improvement schemes:

Bridgend CBC

design work for a new station at Brackla; study into enhancements to the Maesteg railway line and joint study with the Vale of Glamorgan Council into services on the Vale of Glamorgan line with a view to this being used for passenger traffic

Caerphilly CBC

provision of bus lay-by at Bargoed Station and for work to commence on the provision of a second platform

Flintshire CC

work on improvements on the Wrexham-Bidston railway line, in particular additional facilities at Shotton Station

Merthyr Tydfil CBC

design work, jointly with Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC, of a rail passing loop between Pontypridd and Merthyr Tydfil

Neath Port Talbot CBC

work on improvements to the forecourt at Neath Station to facilitate inter-modal transfer; provision for improved passenger train information

Rhondda Cynon Taff CBC

work on provision of a new railway station and passing loop at Mountain Ash; design work on a new station at Llanharan; design work, jointly with Merthyr Tydfil CBC, of a rail passing loop between Pontypridd and Merthyr Tydfil

Swansea CBC

work on improved bus/train interchange at High Street Station with improved passenger and car park facilities; work on highway modifications to improve access to the rail freight handling facility at Swansea Docks

Vale of Glamorgan Council

Vale of Glamorgan rail corridor studies including joint study with Bridgend CBC into the feasibility of the line being used for passenger traffic and investigation of a link to the Airport.

Gwellianau Rheilffyrdd

Nick Bourne: Pa welliannau rheilffyrdd sy'n derbyn cymorth gan y setliad grant trafnidiaeth ar gyfer eleni? (WAQ452VB)

Peter Law: Mae'r pymtheg pecyn cludiant integredig sy'n derbyn cymorth ar ffurf grant trafndiaeth ym 1999-2000 yn cynnwys y cynlluniau isod i wella'r rheilffyrdd:

CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr

gwaith dylunio ar orsaf newydd ym Mracla; astudiaeth i welliannau i reilffordd Maesteg ac astudiaeth ar y cyd â Chyngor Bro Morgannwg i'r gwasanaethau ar lein Bro Morgannwg gyda golwg ar ei defnyddio ar gyfer traffig teithwyr

CBS Caerffili

darparu cilfan bws yng Ngorsaf Bargoed a dechrau ar y gwaith o ddarparu ail blatfform

Cyngor Sir y Fflint

gwaith ar welliannau i reilffordd Wreccsam-Bidston, yn enwedig gyfleusterau ychwanegol yng Ngorsaf Shotton

CBS Merthyr Tudful

gwaith dylunio, ar y cyd â CBS Rhondda Cynon Taf, ar ddolen basio ar y rheilffordd rhwng Pontypridd a Merthyr Tudful

CBS Castell Nedd Port Talbot

gwaith ar welliannau i gwrta blaen Gorsaf Castell Nedd i hwyluso trosglwyddo o un cyfrwng teithio i'r llall; darparu gwell gwybodaeth am y trenau teithwyr

CBS Rhondda Cynon Taf

gwaith ar ddarparu gorsaf reilffordd newydd a dolen basio yn Aberpennar; gwaith dylunio ar orsaf newydd yn Llanharan; gwaith dylunio, ar y cyd â CBS Merthyr Tudful, ar ddolen basio ar y rheilffordd rhwng Pontypridd a Merthyr Tudful

Cyngor Sir a Dinas Abertawe

gwaith ar well cyfnewidfa bysiau/trenau ar Orsaf y Stryd Fawr gyda gwell cyfleusterau i deithwyr a gwell llefydd parcio; gweithio i ailwampio'r ffordd fawr er mwyn gwella'r mynediad i'r man lle mae llwythi ar gyfer y rheilffordd yn cael eu trin yn Noc Abertawe

Cyngor Bro Morgannwg

astudiaethau coridor rheilffordd Bro Morgannwg gan gynnwys astudiaeth ar y cyd gyda CBS Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i ddichonoldeb defnyddio'r lein ar gyfer traffig teithwyr ac ymchwilio i ddolen gyswllt gyda'r Maes Awyr.

River Wye (Navigation Authority)

David Davies: When will the application by the Environment Agency to become the navigation authority for the River Wye be decided and will Peter Law make a statement? (WAQ477VB)

Peter Law: The Environment Agency has made an application to become the Navigation Authority for the River Wye under section 3 of the Transport and Works Act 1992. The application was made jointly to the Secretaries of State for Wales and Environment, Transport and the Regions as the River Wye is situated in both Wales and England. Under the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999 the order-making function under section 3 of the Transport and Works Act 1992 was not transferred to the Assembly where it

would have effect both in England and Wales. The timing of the decision on the Environment Agency's application is therefore a matter for the Secretary of State for the Environment, Transport and the Regions. While the Department for the Environment, Transport and the Regions is unable to offer a definitive time scale for determination, every effort is being made to issue an early decision.

Under the provisions of Schedule 2 to the National Assembly for Wales (Transfer of Functions) Order 1999 the Secretary of State's order-making power under section 3 of the Transport and Works Act 1992 is exercisable only with the agreement of the Assembly.

Afon Gwy (Awdurdod Mordwyo)

David Davies: Pryd y penderfynir ynglyn â chais Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd i gael ei sefydlu fel yr awdurdod mordwyo ar gyfer afon Gwy ac a wnaiff Peter Law ddatganiad? (WAQ477VB)

Peter Law: Mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi gwneud cais i gael ei sefydlu fel yr awdurdod mordwyo ar gyfer afon Gwy dan adran 3 Deddf Trafnidiaeth a Gweithfeydd 1992. Gwnaed y cais ar y cyd i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a'r Ysgrifennydd dros yr Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau gan fod rhan o afon Gwy yng Nghymru a rhan yn Lloegr. Dan Orchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau) 1999 ni throsglwyddwyd y swyddogaeth llunio-gorchmynion dan adran 3 Deddf Trafnidiaeth a Gweithfeydd 1992 i'r Cynulliad lle byddai'n cael effaith yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae amseriad y penderfyniad ar gais Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd felly yn fater i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau. Er na all Adran yr Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau gynnig amserlen bendant ar gyfer y penderfyniad, mae pob ymdrech yn cael ei gwneud i ddod i benderfyniad buan.

Dan ddarpariaethau Atodlen 2 at Orchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau) 1999 dim ond gyda chytundeb y Cynulliad y caiff yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol arfer ei bwer dan adran 3 Deddf Trafnidiaeth a Gweithfeydd 1992 i lunio gorchmynion.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd Questions to the Secretary for Economic Development

Gwent Levels Nature Reserve

Peter Black: Will Rhodri Morgan give an assurance that the Gwent Levels nature reserve will be in an appropriate wet condition in order to attract target species prior to authorisation being given to impound Cardiff Bay? (WAQ475JS)

The Secretary for Economic Development (Rhodri Morgan): Upon completion of the construction works the reserve will be wetted according to the requirements of the reserve management plan. The Corporation anticipates that the wetting will commence in early September so that a suitable level of wetness will have been achieved before impoundment of the Bay.

Gwarchodfa Natur Gwastadeddau Gwent

Peter Black: A wnaiff Rhodri Morgan roi addewid y bydd gwarchodfa natur Gwastadeddau Gwent yn ddigon gwlyb i ddenu'r adar targed cyn rhoi'r caniatâd i Gronni Bae Caerdydd? (WAQ475JS)

Yr Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd (Rhodri Morgan): Ar ôl i'r gwaith adeiladu gael ei gwblhau bydd y warchodfa yn cael ei gwlychu yn unol â gofynion cynllun rheoli'r warchodfa. Mae'r Gorfforaeth yn rhagweld y bydd y gwlychu'n dechrau yn gynnar ym mis Medi fel y bydd y safle'n ddigon gwlyb cyn i'r Bae gael ei Gronni.

Abolition of Duty Free

Nick Bourne: What will the economic impact of the abolition of duty free within the EU be on Wales and particularly on Cardiff Wales Airport, Fishguard and Holyhead? (WAQ 466VB)

Rhodri Morgan: The economic impact on Wales of the abolition of duty free within the EU will depend very much on the marketing strategies of the retail operators on board the ferries and at Cardiff Wales Airport. Any impact on employment is likely to be small and short term as the opportunity exists for jobs to be created as well as lost. Operators are now able to sell a wide range of goods in unlimited quantities to their customers—provided that they are for personal consumption. This is creating significant marketing opportunities for those involved.

Diddymu Siopa Di-doll

Nick Bourne: Beth fydd effaith economaidd diddymu siopa di-doll o fewn yr UE ar Gymru ac yn benodol ar Faes Awyr Cymru Caerdydd, Abergwaun a Chaerdybi? (WAQ466VB)

Rhodri Morgan: Bydd yr effaith economaidd ar Gymru yn sgîl dileu siopa di-doll o fewn yr UE yn dibynnu'n helaeth iawn ar strategaethau marchnata'r cwmnïau adwerthu ar fwrdd y llongau fferi ac ym Maes Awyr Cymru Caerdydd. Mae'n debyg mai bychan a byrdymor fydd unrhyw effaith ar gyflogaeth gan fod yma gyfle i greu swyddi yn ogystal â'u colli. Bellach gall y cwmnïau werthu amrediad eang o nwyddau heb unrhyw gyfyngiadau ar faint a brynir gan eu cwsmeriaid—cyhyd â'u bod yn eu prynu at eu defnydd personol eu hunain. Mae hyn yn creu cyfleoedd marchnata sylweddol i'r cwmnïau dan sylw.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig Questions to the Secretary for Agriculture and Rural Development

Tir Gofal Scheme

Nick Bourne: How many applications were received for the Tir Gofal scheme in the current year? (WAQ551VB)

The Secretary for Agriculture and Rural Development (Christine Gwyther): The Countryside Council for Wales, who manage the scheme on behalf of the Assembly, received 1,421 applications, 1,380 of which were valid.

Cynllun Tir Gofal

Nick Bourne: Faint o geisiadau a dderbyniwyd ar gyfer cynllun Tir Gofal yn ystod y flwyddyn hon? (WAQ551VB)

Yr Ysgrifennydd Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig (Christine Gwyther): Derbyniodd Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, sy'n rheoli'r cynllun ar ran y Cynulliad, 1,421 o geisiadau, ac o'r rheini yr oedd 1,380 yn ddilys.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Cyllid Questions to the Finance Secretary

Match Funds (Meetings with Treasury)

Nick Bourne: Will Edwina Hart publish details of meetings she has had with the Treasury relating to match funds for EU funds? (WAQ 550VB)

The Finance Secretary (Edwina Hart): The First Secretary and officials have been in regular contact with the Treasury about this matter.

Cyllid Cyfatebol (Cyfarfodydd â'r Trysorlys)

Nick Bourne: A wnaiff Edwina Hart gyhoeddi manylion y cyfarfodydd y mae hi wedi eu cael â'r Trysorlys mewn perthynas â chyllid cyfatebol ar gyfer cronfeydd yr UE? (WAQ550VB)

Yr Ysgrifennydd Cyllid (Edwina Hart): Mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd a'r swyddogion wedi bod mewn cysylltiad rheolaidd â'r Trysorlys am y mater hwn.