



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

**The National Assembly for Wales
(The Official Record)**

Dydd Mercher, 4 Chwefror 2004

Wednesday, 4 February 2004

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions to the Finance Minister

Dyranid Cyllidebol Budgetary Allocation

Q1 The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Will the Minister make a statement on the budgetary allocation given to the Assembly by the Treasury during the financial year? (OAQ31697)

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): The 2003-04 totally managed expenditure figure for the National Assembly for Wales presently stands at £11.3 billion. It is made up of £10.6 billion of departmental expenditure limit and £0.7 billion of annually managed expenditure.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You have given us the block for this year. The budget for next year is increased by 6 per cent, of which 9 per cent is being allocated to health, and substantially less than that—even less than 6 per cent—allocated to other policy areas, including education. Due to your position, you will also be aware of the conclusions of the House of Lords report into the operation of the Barnett formula. As you will remember, the report said that, because of the effect of the Barnett squeeze, the increase in the Welsh block over time will make it difficult for you to find money to develop what it describes as distinctive policies for the devolved administrations, including Wales. Given that a body as distinguished as the House of Lords select committee has made that case, why is the Government of Wales so reluctant to enter into a debate about a review of the Barnett formula? Is it because you do not believe that you would win the argument with Gordon Brown?

Sue Essex: You have made two presumptions. The House of Lords may be august, but I do not have to accept every recommendation that it makes. I believe that it is wrong to say that we cannot develop

C1 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynglŷn â'r dyranid cyllidebol a ddaw i'r Cynulliad o'r Trysorlys yn y flwyddyn ariannol? (OAQ31697)

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cyfanswm y gwariant a reolir ar gyfer 2003-04 ar gyfer Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar hyn o bryd yw £11.3 biliwn. Mae'n cynnwys £10.6 biliwn o derfyn gwariant adrannol a £0.7 biliwn o wariant a reolir yn flynyddol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydych wedi rhoi ffigur y bloc inni ar gyfer eleni. Mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf yn cynyddu 6 y cant, y caiff 9 y cant o'r swm hwnnw ei ddyrannu i iechyd, ac y caiff swm llawer llai ohono—hyd yn oed yn llai na 6 y cant—ei ddyrannu i feysydd polisi eraill, gan gynnwys addysg. Yn rhinwedd eich swydd, byddwch hefyd yn ymwybodol o gasgliadau adroddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi ar y ffordd y mae fformiwla Barnett yn gweithredu. Fel y cofiwch, dywedodd yr adroddiad, oherwydd effaith pwysau Barnett, y bydd y cynnydd ym mloc Cymru dros amser yn ei gwneud yn anodd ichi ddod o hyd i arian i ddatblygu'r hyn a ddisgrifir ganddo yn bolisiau unigryw ar gyfer y gweinyddiaethau datganoledig, gan gynnwys Cymru. O gofio bod corff mor nodedig â phwyllgor dethol Tŷ'r Arglwyddi wedi rhoi dadl dros hynny, pam y mae Llywodraeth Cymru mor amharod i ddechrau trafod adolygiad o fformiwla Barnett? Ai'r rheswm yw na chredwch y byddech yn darbwyllo Gordon Brown?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych wedi rhagdybio dau beth. Efallai fod Tŷ'r Arglwyddi yn gorff nodedig, ond nid oes rhaid imi dderbyn pob argymhellid a wna. Yn fy marn i, nid yw'n gywir dweud na allwn ddatblygu polisiau

distinctive policies. The money comes to us in a block, and it is for us to determine how it is allocated. We have developed distinctive policies over the last few years, and will continue to do so. Some of those policies have been picked up and followed through in England and Scotland, so the House of Lords, perhaps, misunderstands what we are doing. On the future of Barnett—and I might say this again in response to Jocelyn's later question—what we have said is that it gives Wales a good deal now, and has done so in the past, but we are not burying our heads in the sand. As we approach convergence, we know that that deal will not be as good, so we must consider strategic financial planning.

However, it is not only Wales that relies on the Barnett formula. We must be clear about the fact that there are other areas that also rely upon it, and we are not in this game on our own.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I will pursue this point. On reflection, you might want to think again about your response to the House of Lords report. The former Assembly Finance Minister, Edwina Hart, gave evidence to the committee responsible for the report and, when it came to assess its conclusions, it took all the evidence into account—evidence from the political parties represented in the Assembly, and from the Government of Wales. It is fully aware of how the Barnett formula operates. The report's analysis is clear: the countries and regions of Britain complaining about the Barnett formula are Wales, Northern Ireland and some English regions, for the simple reason that other areas, such as Scotland and the south-east of England, do well from the existing formula. What I cannot understand is why you are so reluctant to accept that there is a case for change. It is interesting that, in his recent paper, Carwyn Jones said that the review of Barnett is an issue for Labour. If it is an issue for Labour, that means that it is open to debate. If so, why will you not engage in that debate, accept that Wales is losing out and that we might benefit as a result of a review, and look again at the House of Lords report that calls for an independent needs-based assessment? Why do you not call for that

unigryw. Daw'r arian atom fel bloc, a ni sy'n penderfynu sut y dylid ei ddyrannu. Yr ydym wedi datblygu polisiau unigryw yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, a byddwn yn parhau i wneud hynny. Mae Lloegr a'r Alban wedi sylwi ar rai o'r polisiau hyn ac wedi penderfynu eu mabwysiadu, felly efallai fod Tŷ'r Arglwyddi yn camdeall yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud. O ran dyfodol Barnett—ac efallai y byddaf yn dweud hyn eto mewn ymateb i gwestiwn diweddarach gan Jocelyn—yr ydym wedi dweud bod Cymru yn cael bargaen dda yn awr, a'i bod wedi cael bargaen dda yn y gorffennol, ond nid ydym yn anwybyddu problemau posibl. Wrth inni nesáu at gydgyfeirio, gwyddom na fydd cystal bargaen, felly rhaid inni ystyried cynllunio ariannol strategol.

Fodd bynnag, nid Cymru yn unig sy'n dibynnu ar fformiwla Barnett. Rhaid inni fod yn glir bod ardaloedd eraill yn dibynnu arni hefyd, ac nid ni yw'r unig rai sy'n defnyddio'r fformiwla.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf am drafod y pwynt hwn ymhellach. Erbyn ichi feddwl eto, efallai y byddwch am ailystyried eich ymateb i adroddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi. Rhoddodd cyn-Weinidog Cyllid y Cynulliad, Edwina Hart, dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor a oedd yn gyfrifol am yr adroddiad a, phan ddechreuodd asesu ei gasgliadau, ystyriodd yr holl dystiolaeth—tystiolaeth gan y pleidiau gwleidyddol a gynrychiolir yn y Cynulliad, a chan Lywodraeth Cymru. Mae'n hollol ymwybodol o'r ffordd y mae fformiwla Barnett yn gweithredu. Mae dadansoddiad yr adroddiad yn glir: y gwledydd a'r rhanbarthau ym Mhrydain sy'n cwyno am fformiwla Barnett yw Cymru, Gogledd Iwerddon a rhai rhanbarthau o Loegr, a hynny am fod ardaloedd eraill, megis yr Alban a de-ddwyrain Lloegr, yn gwneud yn dda o dan y fformiwla bresennol. Yr hyn na allaf ei ddeall yw pam yr ydych mor amharod i dderbyn bod dadl dros newid. Mae'n ddiddorol i Carwyn Jones ddweud, yn ei bapur diweddar, fod adolygiad Barnett yn bwnc llosg i Lafur. Os yw'n bwnc llosg i Lafur, mae hynny'n golygu y gellir cynnal dadl yn ei gylch. Os felly, pam na wneuch gymryd rhan yn y ddadl honno, derbyn bod Cymru ar ei cholled ac y gallem fod ar ein hennill o ganlyniad i adolygiad, ac ailystyried

inquiry?

Sue Essex: You say that we are losing out, but we are clearly not, if you consider spending per head. You anticipate what the English regions will do, but we do not know what will happen if and when a vote is taken. Therefore, you are trying to unravel this without knowing in what direction matters are going, and that is dangerous. If you think that the situation is neutral and that Wales can say, 'We want the Barnett formula changed because we think that we're not getting a fair deal'—that is your argument, not mine—and everyone else will agree and say, 'That's fine; you get on with it. What would you like?', you are being naive to the point of being irrelevant. You should have listened carefully to what I said. It is not that we will never have change; we accept the issue of convergence. We know that it is on the horizon and we must consider strategically what it will mean to us; that work is being done. However, what is not in our interests—and this is shared by our colleagues—is not a review, but saying today that Barnett is not good enough for us and we want to change it. A great deal of work and time must be invested before we can agree any new formula with everybody that would be a fair and effective means of managing funds.

Jenny Randerson: You say that convergence is on the horizon. It is not; it is with us every year, and has been since the formula was devised. It is built into the formula. When even the formula's architect, Lord Barnett, wants his name disassociated with it because he believes it to be discredited, do you accept the news that, in the new EU structural funds phase post-2006, west Wales and the Valleys will still qualify for Objective 1, even when compared with an enlarged EU of 25 countries and given an average GDP per capita of less than 75 per cent of the EU average, which means that Wales has nothing to lose and everything to gain from pressing for a needs-based formula? We could not possibly lose out. Have you calculated how much more Wales would get under a needs-based formula? If

adroddiad Tŷ'r Arglwyddi sy'n galw am asesiad annibynnol ar sail anghenion? Pam na alwch am yr ymchwiliad hwnnw?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn dweud ein bod ar ein colled, ond mae'n amlwg nad ydym ar ein colled, os ystyriwch wariant y pen. Yr ydych yn rhagweld yr hyn y bydd rhanbarthau Lloegr yn ei wneud, ond ni wyddom beth fydd yn digwydd os a phryd y bydd pleidlais. Felly, yr ydych yn ceisio trafod hyn heb wybod beth fydd yn digwydd, ac mae hynny'n beryglus. Os credwch fod y sefyllfa'n niwtral ac y gall Cymru ddweud, 'Yr ydym am i fformiwla Barnett gael ei newid am ein bod yn credu nad ydym yn cael tegwch'—eich dadl chi yw hynny, nid fy nadl i—ac y bydd pawb arall yn cytuno ac yn dweud, 'Popeth yn iawn; ewch ati. Beth hoffech ei gael?', mae eich dadl mor naif nes bod yn amherthnasol. Dylech fod wedi gwranddo'n ofalus ar yr hyn a ddywedais. Nid ydym yn dweud na fydd y sefyllfa byth yn newid; yr ydym yn derbyn y mater o gydgyfeirio. Gwyddom fod hynny ar ddod a rhaid inni ystyried yn strategol yr hyn y bydd yn ei olygu inni; mae'r gwaith hwnnw'n cael ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn a fyddai'n anfanateisiol inni—ac mae ein cyd-aelodau yn cytuno—yw nid adolygiad, ond dweud heddiw nad yw Barnett yn ddigon da inni a'n bod am ei newid. Rhaid gwneud cryn dipyn o waith cyn y gallwn gytuno ar unrhyw fformiwla newydd gyda phawb a fyddai'n ffordd deg ac effeithiol o reoli cyllid.

Jenny Randerson: Yr ydych yn dweud bod cydgyfeirio ar ddod. Nid yw hynny'n wir; mae'n codi bob blwyddyn, ac mae wedi gwneud hynny ers llunio'r fformiwla. Mae'n rhan o'r fformiwla. Pan fo hyd yn oed y sawl a luniodd y fformiwla, yr Arglwydd Barnett, am beidio â chael ei gysylltu â hi mwyach am ei fod yn credu ei bod wedi colli hygredd, a dderbyniwch y newyddion y bydd y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd yn dal i fod yn gymwys i Amcan 1 pan fydd cronfeydd strwythurol yr UE yn newid ar ôl 2006, hyd yn oed pan fydd UE ehangach o 25 o wledydd a bwrw bod CMC cyfartalog y pen yn llai na 75 y cant o gyfartaledd yr UE, sy'n golygu y byddai Cymru ar ei hennill ac nid ar ei cholled pe bai'n pwyso am fformiwla ar sail anghenion? Mae'n amhosibl y byddem ar ein colled. A ydych wedi cyfrifo faint yn

you have not, will you do so quickly?

Sue Essex: I have just mentioned strategic consideration of what the resources would mean to us. That work is ongoing. You are confusing two issues. You are confusing what Joel Barnett did in 1978 with EU structural funds, and what the situation might be after 2006. What Joel Barnett said recently, not in 1978, was in relation to regional devolution in England. I suspect that, in 1978, he had no idea that the formula would still be in operation today. The fact that it is still in operation is often attributed to its being easy to use and comprehend.

On your second point about 2006, and whether we would qualify for Objective 1 funds, we do not know about that yet. However, from reading the reports, it seems that we may well still qualify. I remind everyone how well we have done under Objective 1, led by Christine and Andrew Davies. What is good about that is that we have shown—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Come on.

Sue Essex: Well, it is true. We had so much knocking that Objective 1 would not work in Wales. You are always prepared to run Wales down; it is the same old story. We have delivered on Objective 1 in Wales and, if we get a continuation of that status and parts of Wales can continue to benefit from it, it is extremely good news. Our track record shows that we can respond.

William Graham: Minister, are you completely satisfied that the full funding allocated by the Treasury has been passed on by the Assembly to local authorities in Wales?

Sue Essex: I am not quite sure what you are referring to. If you are referring to the pre-budget statement by Gordon Brown, that made additional money—just over £22 million in this financial year—available to us through the Barnett formula. Gordon Brown

rhagor y byddai Cymru yn ei gael o dan fformiwla ar sail anghenion? Os nad ydych wedi gwneud hynny, a wnewch yn ddi-oed?

Sue Essex: Yr wyf newydd gyfeirio at ystyried yn strategol beth fyddai'r adnoddau yn ei olygu inni. Mae'r gwaith hwnnw'n mynd rhagddo. Yr ydych yn cymysgu dau fater. Yr ydych yn cymysgu'r hyn a wnaeth Joel Barnett yn 1978 gyda chronfeydd strwythurol yr UE, a'r hyn a allai ddigwydd ar ôl 2006. Yr oedd yr hyn a ddywedodd Joel Barnett yn ddiweddar, nid yn 1978, yn ymwneud â datganoli rhanbarthol yn Lloegr. Credaf nad oedd unrhyw syniad ganddo, yn 1978, y byddai'r fformiwla yn dal i fod yn weithredol heddiw. Priodolir y defnydd parhaus ohoni yn aml i'r ffaith ei bod yn hawdd ei defnyddio a'i deall.

O ran eich ail bwynt ynglŷn â 2006, a pha un a fyddem yn gymwys i gael arian Amcan 1, ni wyddom am hynny eto. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl darllen yr adroddiadau, ymddengys ei bod yn ddigon posibl y byddem yn dal i fod yn gymwys. Hoffwn atgoffa pawb pa mor dda yr ydym wedi gwneud o dan Amcan 1, o dan arweiniad Christine Gwyther ac Andrew Davies. Yr hyn sy'n dda yw ein bod wedi dangos—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: O ddifrif.

Sue Essex: Wel, mae'n wir. Cawsom ein beirniadu gymaint na fyddai Amcan 1 yn llwyddo yng Nghymru. Yr ydych bob amser yn barod i ladd ar Gymru; yr un hen stori ydyw. Yr ydym wedi cyflawni o ran Amcan 1 yng Nghymru ac, os bydd y statws hwnnw yn parhau ac y gall rhannau o Gymru barhau i elwa arno, mae hynny'n newyddion da iawn. Dengys ein record y gallwn ymateb.

William Graham: Weinidog, a ydych yn gwbl fodlon bod y Cynulliad wedi trosglwyddo'r holl arian a ddyrannwyd gan y Trysorlys i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru?

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn hollol siŵr at beth yr ydych yn cyfeirio. Os ydych yn cyfeirio at ddatganiad rhag-gyllidebol Gordon Brown, rhoddodd hwnnw arian ychwanegol—ychydig dros £22 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon—inni drwy fformiwla Barnett.

acknowledges how consequentials work for Wales, and I think that everyone here acknowledges that. It is then our decision as to how we allocate that money. As you may well know, £20 million—which equals the consequential from Gordon's statement—will go to local government.

Mae Gordon Brown yn cydnabod sut y mae symiau canlyniadol yn gweithio i Gymru, a chredaf fod pawb yma yn cydnabod hynny. Ni wedyn sy'n penderfynu sut yr ydym yn dyrannu'r arian hwnnw. Fel y gwyddoch o bosibl, rhoddir £20 miliwn—sy'n hafal i'r symiau canlyniadol yn natganiad Gordon—i lywodraeth leol.

2.10 p.m.

Y Strategaeth Adleoli The Relocation Strategy

Q2 Ann Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the Assembly Government's relocation strategy? (OAQ31690)

C2 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am strategaeth adleoli Llywodraeth y Cynulliad? (OAQ31690)

Sue Essex: The present position regarding the location strategy is set out in my announcement of 10 December 2003. Progress is being made to identify suitable sites and functions for the north and mid Wales offices, and I will make further announcements once this work has been completed.

Sue Essex: Nodir y sefyllfa bresennol ynglŷn â'r strategaeth adleoli yn fy nghyhoeddiad ar 10 Rhagfyr 2003. Gwneir cynnydd i nodi safleoedd a swyddogaethau addas ar gyfer y swyddfeydd yn y Gogledd a'r Canolbarth, a byddaf yn gwneud cyhoeddiadau eraill ar ôl i'r gwaith hwn gael ei gwblhau.

Ann Jones: You will know that Rhyl is the second largest town in north Wales. Sadly, it has suffered a dramatic decline in the last 30 years and it now contains the poorest ward in Wales. There has also been a decline in the number of retail outlets in its town centre. The relocation policy gives Assembly departments the opportunity to improve the balance of their activities across Wales, while continuing to improve the quality and effectiveness of services to the public. By locating a Welsh Assembly Government department in Rhyl, I believe that this Government would send out a strong message about its commitment to promoting social justice and greater equality. Can you assure me that social justice and regeneration considerations will weigh strongly on your decision on where to locate an office in north Wales?

Ann Jones: Fe wyddoch mai'r Rhyl yw'r dref fwyaf ond un yn y Gogledd. Yn anffodus, mae'r dref wedi dirywio gryn dipyn yn ystod y 30 mlynedd diwethaf ac erbyn hyn mae'n cynnwys y ward dlotaf yng Nghymru. Bu gostyngiad hefyd yn nifer y siopau yng nghanol y dref. Mae'r polisi adleoli yn rhoi cyfle i adrannau'r Cynulliad gael gwell cydbwysedd o ran eu gweithgareddau ledled Cymru, tra'n parhau i wella ansawdd ac effeithiolrwydd gwasanaethau i'r cyhoedd. Drwy leoli adran o Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn y Rhyl, credaf y byddai'r Llywodraeth hon yn rhoi neges gref ynglŷn â'i hymrwymiad i hyrwyddo cyfiawnder cymdeithasol a mwy o gydraddoldeb. A allwch roi sicrwydd imi y byddwch yn rhoi cryn bwys ar ystyriaethau cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio wrth benderfynu ymhle y dylid lleoli swyddfa yn y Gogledd?

Sue Essex: You are a strong advocate for your area and I thank you for your letters about this. As you would expect, I have had representations from other authorities, because people feel as passionately about other parts of north Wales as you do about your home town. We have set out the criteria

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn eiriolwr cryf dros eich ardal a diolchaf ichi am eich llythyrau ynglŷn â hyn. Fel y byddech yn ei ddisgwyl, mae awdurdodau eraill wedi cyflwyno sylwadau imi gan fod pobl yn teimlo yr un mor angerddol am rannau eraill o'r Gogledd ag y gwnewch chi am eich tref eich hun. Yr

for relocation—accessibility and the A55 corridor is a clear determinant, and there are others. I hope that we will be able to make an announcement fairly soon.

Eleanor Burnham: I welcome the opening of the new offices in Colwyn Bay, not only from an economic regeneration point of view—I am so sorry, I have made a mistake. It is the Presiding Officer's—whatever. I welcome any move to north Wales because it will help to counteract the perception that everything happens in Cardiff. I understand that it is recommended that all new Assembly functions, unless there are strong operational reasons otherwise, should be based outside Cardiff. Could you please clarify what might be examples of 'strong operational reasons'?

Sue Essex: I would be interested to see the 'whatever', which I have not yet seen, but I am sure that it is very nice to have that 'whatever' in Colwyn Bay. [*Laughter.*]

The Presiding Officer: Very nice indeed.

Sue Essex: I am sure that it is a credit to the Assembly. Thank you for your question, Eleanor. We have a policy of looking at new functions, and operational requirements that relate to the wider geography of Wales would be one of the main determinants.

Portffolio'r Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad The Environment, Planning and Countryside Portfolio

Q3 Brynle Williams: Does the Minister have any plans to allocate any additional funding to the environment, planning and countryside portfolio? (OAQ31638)

Sue Essex: I almost thought that we were still on question 2 and expected you to make a plug. We have definitely moved on to question 3, however.

ydym wedi nodi'r meini prawf ar gyfer adleoli—bydd hygyrchedd a choridor yr A55 yn amlwg yn cael eu hystyried wrth wneud penderfyniad, ac mae ffactorau eraill. Gobeithiaf y byddwn yn gallu gwneud cyhoeddiad yn weddol fuan.

Eleanor Burnham: Croesawaf agor y swyddfeydd newydd ym Mae Colwyn, nid yn unig o safbwynt adfywio economaidd—mae'n ddrwg iawn gennyf, yr wyf wedi gwneud camgymeriad. Un y Llywydd ydyw—beth bynnag. Croesawaf unrhyw benderfyniad i symud swyddfeydd i'r Gogledd oherwydd bydd yn helpu i wrthbwysu'r teimlad mai yng Nghaerdydd y mae popeth yn digwydd. Deallaf fod argymhelliad y dylai pob un o swyddogaethau newydd y Cynulliad gael eu lleoli y tu allan i Gaerdydd, oni bai bod rhesymau gweithredol cryf dros beidio â gwneud hynny. A wnewch egluro beth fyddai'n enghreifftiau o 'resymau gweithredol cryf'?

Sue Essex: Hoffwn weld y 'beth bynnag', nad wyf wedi ei weld eto, ond yr wyf yn siŵr ei bod yn braf iawn cael 'beth bynnag' ym Mae Colwyn. [*Chwerthin.*]

Y Llywydd: Mae'n braf iawn.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn siŵr ei bod yn glod i'r Cynulliad. Diolch am eich cwestiwn, Eleanor. Mae'n bolisi gennym ystyried swyddogaethau newydd, a byddai gofynion gweithredol o ran daearyddiaeth Cymru yn fwy cyffredinol yn un o'r prif ystyriaethau wrth wneud penderfyniad.

C3 Brynle Williams: A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i ddyrannu unrhyw arian ychwanegol i'r portffolio amgylchedd, cynllunio a chefn gwlad? (OAQ31638)

Sue Essex: Bu bron imi gredu ein bod yn dal i drafod cwestiwn 2 ac yr oeddwn yn disgwyl ichi bledio'ch achos chi. Yr ydym yn sicr wedi symud ymlaen i gwestiwn 3, fodd bynnag.

The Presiding Officer: Definitely.

Sue Essex: I do not presently have any plans to allocate any additional resources to this portfolio.

Brynle Williams: As you will probably be aware, farmers are meeting with your colleague, Carwyn Jones, this month to discuss a scheme that would provide low interest loans to attract young people into the farming industry. Will you give a firm commitment to allocate money so that this scheme can be researched, with a view to implementing a pilot scheme in the near future?

Sue Essex: I cannot give a firm commitment because I do not know the details of the scheme and I have already announced the budget. I am sure that Carwyn Jones would contact me if he felt that there was a basis of a scheme to support.

Leighton Andrews: Minister, if you look at budget priorities within this portfolio in the future, will you consider additional support for flood protection around railway lines? A number of my constituents over the last 24 hours have suffered serious inconvenience on Arriva Trains services to Treherbert.

Sue Essex: Yes, I am aware of the floods and the difficulties in various parts of Wales that people have endured. I have great sympathy when that happens. On your particular stretch in the Rhondda valley—I am trying to remember it; delays were also announced for the Cynon valley this morning—it is for Network Rail to have those discussions. However, if this was a really serious recurrent problem, I am sure that Network Rail would approach the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside about the necessary requirements, to ensure that the problem could be alleviated or removed.

Helen Mary Jones: I have a further question on the flooding today. Given the situation facing communities across Wales as a result

Y Llywydd: Yn sicr.

Sue Essex: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw gynlluniau ar hyn o bryd i ddyrannu unrhyw adnoddau ychwanegol i'r portffolio hwn.

Brynle Williams: Fel y gwyddoch, siŵr o fod, mae ffermwyr yn cyfarfod â'ch cyd-Weinidog, Carwyn Jones, y mis hwn i drafod cynllun a fyddai'n rhoi benthyciadau â llog isel i ddenu pobl ifanc i'r diwydiant ffermio. A wnewch roi addewid bendant i ddyrannu arian fel y gellir ymchwilio i'r cynllun hwn, gyda'r bwriad o weithredu cynllun peilot yn y dyfodol agos?

Sue Essex: Ni allaf roi addewid bendant gan nad wyf wedi clywed manylion y cynllun ac yr wyf eisoes wedi cyhoeddi'r gyllideb. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai Carwyn Jones yn cysylltu â mi pe bai'n teimlo bod cynllun gwirioneddol y gellid ei gefnogi.

Leighton Andrews: Weinidog, os byddwch yn edrych ar flaenoriaethau'r gyllideb o fewn y portffolio hwn yn y dyfodol, a wnewch ystyried rhoi cymorth ychwanegol i atal llifogydd wrth ymyl llinellau rheilffyrdd? Mae nifer o'm hetholwyr wedi cael trafferthion mawr ar wasanaethau Arriva Trains i Dreherbert yn ystod y 24 awr diwethaf.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r llifogydd a'r anawsterau y mae pobl wedi eu hwynebu mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru. Mae gennyf gydymdeimlad mawr pan fydd hynny'n digwydd. O ran y llinell yn eich etholaeth chi yng nghwm Rhondda—yr wyf yn ceisio cofio'r hyn a ddigwyddodd; cyhoeddwyd bod trenau i gwm Cynon wedi'u gohirio hefyd y bore yma—rhaid i Network Rail godi'r mater hwn. Fodd bynnag, os oedd yn broblem wirioneddol a fydd yn codi dro ar ôl tro, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Network Rail yn cysylltu â'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad ynglŷn â'r gofynion angenrheidiol, er mwyn sicrhau y gellid lleddfu neu ddatrys y broblem.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae gennyf gwestiwn arall ynglŷn â'r llifogydd heddiw. O gofio'r sefyllfa y mae cymunedau ledled Cymru yn

of flooding, are you confident that there is sufficient flexibility in the budget? Should the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside feel that he needs to ask you for additional resources, particularly for preventative work, would you be able to meet that request?

Sue Essex: As you will remember, we have dealt with some difficult flooding situations. If you consider the size of the budget and how it is distributed now, it is different from what it was five years ago. It has been changed and amended. I have sympathy for those affected by the floods, having seen how families, in particular, suffer. However, it also affects commercial and agricultural holdings: that has been a particular problem in Llanrwst this week. I am confident that, should the need arise, we have the budget. That would be for Carwyn and me to discuss. We need to keep a close eye on how the bad weather develops.

ei hwynebu o ganlyniad i lifogydd, a ydych yn ffyddiog bod digon o hyblygrwydd yn y gyllideb? Pe bai'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad yn teimlo bod angen iddo ofyn ichi am adnoddau ychwanegol, yn enwedig o ran gwaith ataliol, a fyddech yn gallu bodloni'r cais hwnnw?

Sue Essex: Fel y cofiwch, yr ydym wedi ymdrin â sefyllfaoedd anodd o ran llifogydd. Os ystyriwch faint y gyllideb a'r ffordd y caiff ei dosbarthu erbyn hyn, mae'n wahanol i'r sefyllfa bum mlynedd yn ôl. Cafodd ei newid a'i diwygio. Mae gennyf gydymdeimlad â'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y llifogydd, ar ôl gweld sut y mae teuluoedd, yn arbennig, yn dioddef. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn effeithio ar ddaliadau masnachol ac amaethyddol; bu hynny'n broblem arbennig yn Llanrwst yr wythnos hon. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog bod gennym arian pe bai'r angen yn codi. Mater i Carwyn a minnau ei drafod fyddai hynny. Mae angen inni gadw llygad barcud ar sut y mae'r tywydd garw yn datblygu.

Mynediad i Adeilad Newydd y Cynulliad Access to the New Assembly Building

Q4 David Melding: Can the Minister make a statement on the construction measures taken to ensure that the new Assembly building is accessible to visually impaired and disabled visitors? (OAQ31688)

Sue Essex: On the basis of the access advisory group's recommendations, several changes have been made to the design to further improve its accessibility. These changes include an additional lift to be installed at the front of the building for public access to the entrance, an enlarged public lift in the building to accommodate electric scooters—that is an important issue—the installation of fire evacuation lifts at the rear of the building, and covered walkways from the disabled parking bays to the lifts at the front of the building. If you will allow me, Presiding Officer, I have a few extra points. In terms of providing facilities for those with visual impairment, the membership of the access advisory group includes representatives from the Royal National

C4 David Melding: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y mesurau a gymerwyd wrth adeiladu er mwyn sicrhau y gall ymwelwyr sydd â nam ar eu llygaid ac ymwelwyr anabl fynd i mewn i adeilad newydd y Cynulliad? (OAQ31688)

Sue Essex: Ar sail argymhellion y grŵp cynghori ar fynediad, gwnaed sawl newid i'r dyluniad er mwyn gwneud yr adeilad hyd yn oed yn fwy hygyrch. Ymhlith y newidiadau hyn bwriedir gosod lifft ychwanegol yn nhu blaen yr adeilad i'r cyhoedd gyrraedd y fynedfa, lifft cyhoeddus mwy o faint yn yr adeilad i roi digon o le ar gyfer sgwteri trydan—mae hynny'n fater pwysig—gosod lifftiau yn nghefn yr adeilad i wacáu'r adeilad os bydd tân, a rhodfeydd dan do o'r cilfachau parcio i'r anabl i'r lifftiau yn rhan flaen yr adeilad. Gyda'ch caniatâd, Lywydd, hoffwn wneud ychydig o bwyntiau eraill. O ran darparu cyfleusterau i bobl â nam ar eu golwg, mae aelodau'r grŵp cynghori ar fynediad yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol y Deillion,

Institute for the Blind, the Cardiff Institute for the Blind and the Wales Council for the Blind. These representatives will be consulted to ensure that best practice is followed with regard to issues such as tactile paving, wayfinding and intelligent signage systems. The Assembly's access consultant will provide advice and will monitor the design process.

David Melding: Do you agree that, if we are spending the thick end of £50 million on a building of national prestige, it must be accessible, so that people with physical disabilities can enter through the front door and so that, when we are inside the building, any of us who have visual impairments are not encumbered by the mass use of glass, for instance, which is difficult to negotiate if you have poor sight?

Sue Essex: As you say, the issue is about people being equal and being treated equally. I am glad that you have raised the point about glass, because it is a great worry for those with visual impairments. We are being advised by the finest people—if you read the list of organisations that are advising us, you can see that these people deal with these issues every day. We have another meeting tonight, and I will ensure that your concern is raised. However, I am confident that this group knows its stuff, particularly with regard to visual impairment.

Lorraine Barrett: Will you join me in welcoming David Melding's interest in the new building, particularly in this aspect of it? However, do you agree that it is a shame that the Conservatives have not engaged in the new building project? I am sure that when it is built they will take a huge interest in it and will encourage their constituents to come to see it.

Sue Essex: You were among a group, comprising House Committee members and others, who went to have a look this morning at progress on the building; the Presiding Office was also represented. It is a shame that the Conservatives have not engaged in the new building project. They have made their reasons for that clear. However, they will take up their places in the new Chamber.

Sefydliad y Deillion Caerdydd a Chyngor Cymru i'r Deillion. Bwriedir ymgynghori â'r cynrychiolwyr hyn er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn dilyn yr arfer gorau o ran materion megis palmantu cyffyrddol, arwyddion a systemau arwyddo deallus. Bydd ymgynghorydd y Cynulliad ar fynediad yn rhoi cyngor a bydd yn monitro'r broses ddylunio.

David Melding: A gytunwch fod yn rhaid i adeilad sydd o bwys cenedlaethol fod yn hygyrch, os ydym yn gwario ymron i £50 miliwn arno, fel y gall pobl ag anableddau corfforol fynd i mewn iddo drwy'r brif fynedfa a, phan fyddwn y tu mewn i'r adeilad, na fydd y defnydd helaeth o wydr, er enghraifft, yn rhwystr i unrhyw un ohonom sydd â nam ar y golwg, oherwydd gall hynny beri anhawster os yw eich golwg yn wael?

Sue Essex: Fel y dywedwch, y mater dan sylw yma yw bod pobl yn gyfartal ac y dylent gael eu trin yn gyfartal. Yr wyf yn falch ichi godi'r pwynt ynglŷn â gwydr, am fod hynny'n bryder mawr i bobl â nam ar eu golwg. Yr ydym yn cael cyngor gan y bobl orau—os darllenwch y rhestr o sefydliadau sy'n rhoi cyngor inni, gallwch weld bod y bobl hyn yn ymdrin â'r materion hyn bob dydd. Mae cyfarfod arall heno, a sicrhaf y caiff y pryder a fynegwyd gennych ei godi. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn ffyddiog bod y grŵp hwn yn meddu ar y wybodaeth briodol, yn enwedig o ran nam ar y golwg.

Lorraine Barrett: A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu diddordeb David Melding yn yr adeilad newydd, yn enwedig yr agwedd hon arno? Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch ei bod yn drueni nad yw'r Ceidwadwyr wedi bod yn rhan o brosiect yr adeilad newydd? Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd diddordeb mawr ganddynt pan gaiff ei adeiladu ac y byddant yn annog eu hetholwyr i ymweld ag ef.

Sue Essex: Yr oeddech ymhlith grŵp o bobl, gan gynnwys aelodau Pwyllgor y Tŷ ac eraill, a aeth y bore yma i edrych ar y gwaith a wnaed hyd yma ar yr adeilad; daeth cynrychiolydd o Swyddfa'r Llywydd hefyd. Mae'n drueni nad yw'r Ceidwadwyr wedi bod yn rhan o brosiect yr adeilad newydd. Maent wedi egluro'r rhesymau am hynny yn blaen. Fodd bynnag, byddant yn eistedd yn y

There is nothing that I can do about that. They will enjoy the benefits of the new building, as will their constituents. I hope that they will then have the graciousness to acknowledge that it was people other than themselves who achieved it.

Siambwr newydd. Nid oes dim byd y gallaf ei wneud ynglŷn â hynny. Byddant yn manteisio ar gyfleusterau'r adeilad newydd, fel y bydd eu hetholwyr. Gobeithiaf y byddant wedyn yn ddigon graslon i gydnabod mai pobl eraill a gyflawnodd hynny ac nid hwy.

Leanne Wood: I will raise two issues. First, did the original budget allowance take accessibility issues into consideration when the work was commissioned? Secondly, what discussions are you currently having with disability groups to ensure that outstanding issues in relation to disability access in the new building can be dealt with?

Leanne Wood: Codaf ddau fater. Yn gyntaf, a ystyriwyd materion hygrychedd yn y gyllideb wreiddiol pan gomisiynwyd y gwaith? Yn ail, pa drafodaethau yr ydych yn eu cael gyda grwpiau anabledd ar hyn o bryd er mwyn sicrhau y gellir datrys unrhyw broblemau o ran mynediad i'r anabl yn yr adeilad newydd sydd heb eu datrys eto?

2.20 p.m.

Sue Essex: The budget was increased to take account of accessibility requirements in particular. There is no blueprint for this when you start a building; issues arise as the design changes. Our requirements also change. Over the years, our requirements increase as we learn more about how to deal with disability issues. Therefore, the budget has been increased to reflect those issues and others. The advisory group is in place, and, as I said in answer to David, it will continue to give advice as the building is developed. David's question was about the construction of the building; but this issue also involves fittings, especially when it comes to the visually impaired—we know that the colour and quality of materials used are important. The group will see the project through the construction and the fitting-out stage.

Sue Essex: Cynyddwyd y gyllideb er mwyn darparu ar gyfer gofynion hygrychedd yn arbennig. Nid oes glasbrint ar gyfer hyn pan ddechreuwch godi adeilad; cyfyd materion wrth i'r dyluniad newid. Mae ein gofynion ni hefyd yn newid. Dros y blynyddoedd, mae ein gofynion yn amlhau wrth inni ddysgu sut i ymdrin â materion anabledd. Felly, cynyddwyd y gyllideb er mwyn adlewyrchu'r materion hynny a materion eraill. Mae'r grŵp cynghori wedi ei sefydlu, ac, fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i David, bydd yn parhau i roi cyngor wrth i'r adeilad ddatblygu. Yr oedd cwestiwn David yn ymwneud â'r gwaith adeiladu; ond mae'r mater hwn hefyd yn ymwneud â ffitiadau, yn enwedig o ran pobl â nam ar eu golwg—gwyddom fod lliw ac ansawdd y deunyddiau a ddefnyddir yn bwysig. Bydd y grŵp yn goruchwylio'r prosiect o'r cam adeiladu nes gosod y ffitiadau.

Y Gyllideb Gyffredinol ar gyfer Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol The Overall Health and Social Services Budget

Q5 Jonathan Morgan: Has the Minister received any specific representations from the Minister for Health and Social Services with regard to increasing the overall health and social services budget? (OAQ31687)

C5 Jonathan Morgan: A yw'r Gweinidog wedi derbyn unrhyw sylwadau penodol gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynghylch cynyddu'r gyllideb gyffredinol ar gyfer iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? (OAQ31687)

Sue Essex: I have regular discussions with the Minister for Health and Social Services on a number of issues, including the health and social services budget. I discussed with

Sue Essex: Caf drafodaethau rheolaidd gyda'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar nifer o faterion, gan gynnwys y gyllideb iechyd a

her the £22 million in additional funding received by Wales as a result of the UK Government's pre-budget statement. The sum of £19.5 million will be provided to local authorities to increase the capacity to care for people in their own homes and communities, and £2 million has been made available for renal dialysis services in Cardiff and Swansea.

Jonathan Morgan: It is a great pity that the Minister for Health and Social Services has not pointed out to you that the NHS in Wales is now spending in excess of £100 million a year to solve the bedblocking problem that blights many of our hospitals. Do you agree that this problem would not be as bad had your Government implemented your 1999 manifesto commitment to appoint a health supremo, who would be charged with the responsibility of breaking down the barriers between health and social care? Do you accept that, had you honoured that commitment, your Government would not be in the mess that it is in now?

Sue Essex: Let us go back to the beginning on this. There is an issue with regard to delayed transfers of care. The problem varies across Wales and I am concerned about it. When it came to the vote on giving £19.5 million to front-line services, an element of which will be used for delayed transfers of care, the Conservatives made spurious arguments against that. You speak with forked tongues sometimes. You say that you want us to deal with this problem, but when we provide the funding, you chastise us and complain about what we are doing. Dealing with delayed transfers of care is complex, because there are issues of personal choice involved. I deal with constituents who are in this situation. If this problem were simple to crack, it would have been cracked by now. It is complex as it is about providing social care packages, supporting carers in the community and supporting housing adaptations. We have provided the additional funding to deal with those issues. This issue will not be dealt with by a one-off: we need a sustained approach. If you had listened carefully when I introduced that funding, you would know that I said that this is a growing problem in

gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Trafodais gyda hi y £22 miliwn o arian ychwanegol a roddwyd i Gymru o ganlyniad i ddatganiad rhag-gyllidebol Llywodraeth y DU. Darperir swm o £19.5 miliwn i awdurdodau lleol gynyddu'r capasiti i ofalu am bobl yn eu cartrefi ac yn eu cymunedau eu hunain, a darparwyd £2 filiwn i'r gwasanaethau dialysis arenol yng Nghaerdydd ac Abertawe.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae'n drueni mawr nad yw'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi sôn wrthy ch bod y GIG yng Nghymru yn gwario dros £100 miliwn y flwyddyn erbyn hyn i ddatrys y broblem o ran blocio gwelyau sy'n gyffredin mewn llawer o'n hysbytai. A gytunwch na fyddai'r broblem hon cynddrwg pe bai eich Llywodraeth wedi gweithredu yn unol â'r ymrwymiad yn eich maniffesto yn 1999 i benodi pennaeth iechyd â chyfrifoldeb dros ddileu'r rhwystrau rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol? A dderbyniwch na fyddai eich Llywodraeth yn wynebu'r trafferthion y mae'n eu hwynebu yn awr pe baech wedi cadw at yr ymrwymiad hwnnw?

Sue Essex: Gadewch inni fynd yn ôl i'r dechrau. Mae problem o ran oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. Mae'r broblem yn amrywio dros Gymru ac yr wyf yn pryderu yn ei chylch. Pan gynhaliwyd pleidlais ar roi swm o £19.5 miliwn i wasanaethau rheng flaen, y caiff elfen ohono ei defnyddio ar gyfer oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, cyflwynodd y Ceidwadwyr ddadleuon annyls yn erbyn hynny. Nid ydych bob amser yn onest. Yr ydych yn dweud eich bod am inni ymdrin â'r broblem hon, ond pan ddarparwn yr arian, yr ydych yn ein ceryddu ac yn cwyno ynglŷn â'r hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud. Mae ymdrin ag oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal yn fater cymhleth, am fod materion o ran dewis personol ynghlwm wrth hynny. Yr wyf yn siarad ag etholwyr sy'n wynebu'r sefyllfa hon. Pe bai'r broblem hon yn un hawdd ei datrys, byddai wedi cael ei datrys erbyn hyn. Mae'n gymhleth gan ei bod yn ymwneud â darparu pecynnau gofal cymdeithasol, cefnogi gofalwyr yn y gymuned a chynorthwyo gydag addasiadau i dai. Yr ydym wedi darparu'r arian ychwanegol i ymdrin â'r materion hynny. Nid drwy ddarparu un swm o arian y caiff y

Wales, as a growing percentage of people are aged over 85. We need to consider a comprehensive package to deal with this issue. All credit to the Minister for Health and Social Services: the introduction of local health boards is a major step forward because they deal with the interface between social care and health.

broblem hon ei datrys; mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hi dros amser. Pe baech wedi gwranddo'n ofalus pan gyflwynais yr arian hwnnw, byddech yn gwybod fy mod wedi dweud bod hon yn broblem gynyddol yng Nghymru, gan fod canran gynyddol o bobl dros 85 oed. Mae angen inni ystyried pecyn cynhwysfawr i ymdrin â'r mater hwn. Rhaid canmol y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol: mae cyflwyno byrddau iechyd lleol yn gam mawr ymlaen gan eu bod ar y rhyngwyneb rhwng gofal cymdeithasol ac iechyd.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): The Minister has spent some time answering a question that was not asked. The question was not on additional funding; it was about the Labour Party's 1999 manifesto commitment to appoint a supremo to deal with the interface between social services and health in order to tackle bedblocking. The fact that you have not done that has directly contributed to millions of pounds in costs, which will, no doubt, be covered in part by the additional funding being provided. Why have you not fulfilled that manifesto pledge, which would have led, at least in part, to savings? It would have meant that money would not have had to be sucked in to deal with that problem, as it would have been alleviated.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Treuliodd y Gweinidog gryn amser yn ateb cwestiwn nas gofynnwyd. Nid cwestiwn am arian ychwanegol ydoedd; yr oedd yn ymwneud ag ymrwymiad maniffesto 1999 y Blaid Lafur i benodi pennaeth i ymdrin â'r rhyngwyneb rhwng gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac iechyd er mwyn mynd i'r afael â blocio gwelyau. Mae'r ffaith na wnaethoch hynny wedi cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol at gostau o filiynau o bunnau, a delir yn rhannol, mae'n siŵr, drwy ddefnyddio'r arian ychwanegol a ddarparwyd. Pam nad ydych wedi cadw at addewid eich maniffesto, a fyddai wedi arwain at rai arbedion, o leiaf? Byddai wedi golygu na fyddech wedi gorfod neilltuo arian ar gyfer y broblem honno, oherwydd byddai wedi'i lleddfu.

Sue Essex: There were two points in Jonathan's question. That was one of them, but the other was on money going into delayed transfers of care, which I answered. On this question, the issue is being dealt with under Wanless. The Wanless report showed that you must address a range of issues in order to deal with delayed transfers of care, and put proper arrangements in place. You believe that there is a simple way forward, but it is complex, as we have learned. The reason for working through Wanless is to ensure that the process is integrated in terms of local government, social services and the primary care sector.

Sue Essex: Codwyd dau bwynt yng nghwestiwn Jonathan. Yr oedd hynny'n un ohonynt; ond yr oedd y llall, a atebais, yn ymwneud ag arian yn cael ei wario ar oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. O ran y cwestiwn hwn, ymdrinnir â'r mater o dan Wanless. Dangosodd adroddiad Wanless fod yn rhaid ichi ymdrin ag amrywiaeth o faterion er mwyn ymdrin ag oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, a rhoi trefniadau priodol ar waith. Yr ydych yn credu bod un ffordd syml ymlaen, ond mae'n gymhleth, fel yr ydym wedi sylweddoli. Y rheswm dros weithio drwy Wanless yw sicrhau bod y broses yn un integredig o ran llywodraeth leol, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a'r sector gofal sylfaenol.

Nick Bourne: We were grateful that your distinguished predecessor moved the Wanless tank onto Jane Hutt's lawn, because it is

Nick Bourne: Yr oeddem yn ddiolchgar i'ch rhagflaenydd nodedig symud tanc Wanless i lawnt Jane Hutt, oherwydd cydnabyddir yn

widely recognised that she is the most inefficient health Minister in Europe. [Interruption.] Whatever you say, we are in a worse position in Wales as a result of her running of the health service—nothing to do with the professionals involved—than anywhere else in Europe is. This was a simple manifesto commitment from Labour. It had nothing to do with Wanless. You have not delivered on it in five years. That is why we are in this mess. She got us into this mess, which is getting increasingly worse. What will you do, as successor to the previous Finance Minister, to ensure that that money is properly spent? That is not happening at the moment.

Sue Essex: You always make personal attacks, as if that covered the whole issue. You know that, statistically, Wales has poor health, and you know why that is. We could have a strong debate about how Conservative Governments have contributed to that. However, Derek Wanless—you referred to the Wanless tank—is a pleasant and rational man. He does not use the kind of language that you use. He talks of supporting and advising, and looks at areas where we have done well—he is strongly supportive of local health boards—and at areas where improvements are necessary. He has made a series of suggestions that require a considerable amount of change in attitudes, restructuring in some cases, and cultural responses and resources. We are considering resources; we have invested extra money into the Wanless agenda, which is permeating to local health board level. We are responding to the tertiary care situation, both in terms of renal care—you have not mentioned the £2 million for renal tertiary care—

Nick Bourne: It was not part of my question, that is why.

Sue Essex: You asked about tertiary care and bedblocking. We are also supporting local authorities at the front line in dealing with their responsibilities for social care for the elderly.

gyffredinol mai hi yw'r Gweinidog iechyd mwyaf aneffeithlon yn Ewrop. [Torri ar draws.] Beth bynnag a ddywedwch, mae'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru yn waeth oherwydd y ffordd y mae'n rhedeg y gwasanaeth iechyd—nid oes a wnelo hyn â'r gweithwyr proffesiynol dan sylw—nag yn unrhyw fan arall yn Ewrop. Yr oedd hyn yn ymrwymiad maniffesto syml gan Lafur. Nid oedd yn ymwneud â Wanless. Nid ydych wedi ei gyflawni bum mlynedd ar ôl gwneud ymrwymiad. Dyna pam yr ydym yn wynebu'r anawsterau hyn. Hi sy'n gyfrifol am hynny, ac mae'r sefyllfa yn gwaethygu. Beth fyddwch yn ei wneud, fel olynnydd i'r Gweinidog Cyllid blaenorol, er mwyn sicrhau bod yr arian hwnnw yn cael ei wario'n gywir? Nid yw hynny'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd?

Sue Essex: Yr ydych bob amser yn beirniadu unigolion, fel petai hynny'n cwmpasu'r cyfan. Gwyddoch, yn ystadegol, fod iechyd gwael yng Nghymru, a gwyddoch y rheswm dros hynny. Gallem gael dadl gref ynghylch sut y mae Llywodraethau Ceidwadol wedi cyfrannu at hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae Derek Wanless—bu ichi gyfeirio at danc Wanless—yn ddyn dymunol a rhesymol. Nid yw'n defnyddio'r math o iaith yr ydych yn ei defnyddio. Mae'n sôn am gefnogi a chynghori, ac mae'n ystyried meysydd lle yr ydym wedi gwneud yn dda—mae'n gefnogol iawn i fyrddau iechyd lleol—a meysydd lle mae angen gwneud gwelliannau. Gwnaeth gyfres o awgrymiadau sy'n gofyn am gryn newid mewn agweddau, ailstrwythuro mewn rhai achosion, ac ymatebion diwylliannol ac adnoddau. Yr ydym wrthi'n ystyried adnoddau; yr ydym wedi buddsoddi arian ychwanegol yn agenda Wanless, sy'n treiddio drwy lefel y byrddau iechyd lleol. Yr ydym yn ymateb i'r sefyllfa yn y sector gofal trydyddol, o ran gofal arenol—nid ydych wedi sôn am y £2 filiwn i ofal arenol trydyddol—

Nick Bourne: Nid oedd yn rhan o'm cwestiwn, dyna pam.

Sue Essex: Bu ichi holi ynglŷn â gofal trydyddol a blocio gwelyau. Yr ydym hefyd yn helpu awdurdodau lleol ar y rheng flaen i ymgymryd â'u cyfrifoldebau dros ofal cymdeithasol dros yr henoed.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr hyn a ddywedodd Derek Wanless oedd fod y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yn anghynaliadwy. Os felly, rhaid i chi fynd i'r afael â'r problemau sylfaenol, drwy weithredu strategaeth genedlaethol. Nid taflu arian at y broblem—fel yr ydych chi a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ei wneud—yw'r ateb. Nid yw hynny'n cael unrhyw effaith. Yr ydych yn sôn am bobl mewn gwelyau ysbyty nad oes arnynt angen bod yno, ac yr ydych wedi taflu swm o arian at hynny. Mae'r ffigurau'n gostwng wrth ichi daflu arian at y broblem, ac yn codi eto yn fuan wedyn. Pryd y byddwch chi'n rhoi strategaeth genedlaethol ar waith i fynd i'r afael â'r gwasanaeth anghynaliadwy hwn, a dechrau delio â'r problemau sylfaenol?

Sue Essex: I am glad that you admit that we are throwing money at the problem; that is a major admission—you normally say that we are not putting money in. That is one point with which you agree and which you acknowledge. You must also acknowledge that—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It is having no effect whatsoever.

Sue Essex: That is absolute nonsense.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot allow front-bench opposition Members to shout third supplementary questions. I have made my position clear in this regard. I shall have to return to my worst schoolmaster mode, and not call Members on supplementaries if they try to ask three questions when they should only be asking two—unless, of course, they are party leaders.

Sue Essex: Do not give them an inch.

If you ever took a balanced viewpoint, and acknowledged some areas where improvements are taking place, we would all listen a lot more to what you said. There are such areas. On delayed transfers of care, we inherited a situation where proper provision in terms of support homes and housing adaptations was not made over many years. Society is changing, and we are investing

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: What Derek Wanless said was that the health service in Wales is unsustainable. If so, you must address the underlying problems, by putting a national strategy in place. Throwing money at the problem—as you and the Minister for Health and Social Services are doing—is not the answer. That is not having any effect. You talk of people in hospital beds who do not need to be there, and you have thrown a sum of money at that. The figures decrease when you throw money at the problem, but increase again shortly afterwards. When will you implement a national strategy to get to grips with this unsustainable service, and start dealing with the fundamental problems?

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cyfaddef ein bod yn taflu arian at y broblem; mae hynny'n gyfaddefiad pwysig—fel arfer yr ydych yn dweud nad ydym yn rhoi arian. Dyna un pwynt yr ydych yn ei gydnabod ac yn cytuno ag ef. Rhaid ichi gydnabod hefyd—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Nid yw'n cael unrhyw effaith o gwbl.

Sue Essex: Mae hynny'n hollol wirion.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf ganiatáu i Aelodau mainc flaen y gwrthbleidiau weiddi trydydd cwestiwn atodol. Yr wyf wedi dyfarnu yn glir ar hyn. Bydd yn rhaid imi ddechrau ymddwyn fel prifathro eto, a pheidio â galw ar Aelodau i ofyn cwestiynau atodol os ydynt yn ceisio gofyn tri chwestiwn lle na ddylent ofyn mwy na dau—oni bai eu bod yn arweinwyr plaid, wrth gwrs.

Sue Essex: Peidiwch ag ildio modfedd.

Pe baech rywbryd yn mynegi barn gytbwys, ac yn cydnabod rhai meysydd lle gwneir gwelliannau, byddem oll yn gwranddo llawer mwy ar yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud. Mae meysydd o'r fath yn bodoli. O ran oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, bu inni etifeddu sefyllfa lle na roddwyd darpariaeth briodol o ran cartrefi â chymorth ac addasiadau i dai am flynyddoedd lawer. Mae cymdeithas yn

money in accordance with the care strategy. There is a strategy and there are resources. The Minister for Health and Social Services has given us direction, and we are absolutely satisfied that we are heading in the right direction.

newid, ac yr ydym yn buddsoddi arian yn unol â'r strategaeth gofal. Mae strategaeth ac mae adnoddau. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi rhoi cyfeiriad inni ac yr ydym yn hollol fodlon ein bod yn mynd i'r cyfeiriad iawn.

2.30 p.m.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad Questions to the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside

Strategaeth Ddatblygu ar gyfer yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad A Development Strategy for Environment, Planning and Countryside

C1 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddisgrifio sut y bydd yn gweithredu'r strategaeth ddatblygu ar gyfer yr amgylchedd, cynllunio a chefn gwlad a amlinellwyd yn y ddogfen 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'? (OAQ31704)

Q1 Alun Ffred Jones: Will the Minister describe how he will implement the development strategy for environment, planning and countryside outlined in 'Wales: A Better Country'? (OAQ31704)

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Byddaf yn parhau i gydweithio â sefydliadau a chyrff eraill er mwyn gweithredu'r strategaeth ac adeiladu ar y sylfaen gadarn sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I shall continue to work in partnership with other organisations and bodies to implement the strategy and to build on the strong foundations that we currently have in place.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yn wyneb y tywydd mwyaf eithafol—y sychder a'r stormydd sydd yn dod yn batrwm blynyddol—sut y mae 'Cymru: Gwlad Well' yn rhoi cefnogaeth ac arweiniad i asiantaethau ac i awdurdodau lleol i ddelio gyda'r argyfyngau hynny?

Alun Ffred Jones: In the face of extreme weather conditions—the drought and storms that are becoming an annual recurrence—how is 'Wales: A Better Country' supporting and directing agencies and local authorities to deal with such emergencies?

Carwyn Jones: Rhaid inni ystyried pa dywydd a gawn yn yr hirdymor, a chydweithio ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, er mwyn amddiffyn pobl rhag llifogydd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n bosibl cyrraedd sefyllfa lle y gallwn ddweud â sicrwydd 100 y cant inni allu atal llifogydd.

Carwyn Jones: We must consider what the weather will be like in the long term and work in partnership with the Environment Agency to protect people from floods. However, it is not possible to reach a situation where we can say with 100 per cent certainty that we can prevent floods.

Brynle Williams: Minister, it is all very well having fancy strategies and glossy documents, but the people of Wales want quality, reliable services for all. What active measures have you put in place to encourage schools and hospitals to purchase more Welsh produce, and what is your success rate?

Brynle Williams: Weindog, mae'n ddigon hawdd llunio strategaethau crand a chyhoeddi dogfennau moethus, ond mae pobl Cymru am gael gwasanaethau dibynadwy o safon i bawb. Pa fesurau yr ydych wedi eu gweithredu i annog ysgolion ac ysbytai i brynu mwy o gynnyrch Cymreig, a pha mor llwyddiannus fuoch?

Carwyn Jones: You heard what is being done in that regard from the agri-food partnership during today's Committee meeting. Our problem is that our suppliers' businesses are not big enough to supply regularly to large public contracts, such as to schools and hospitals, although the Welsh Development Agency's agri-food directorate is building on that. It is important that we have visions and ideas, because the previous Conservative Government had none.

Mick Bates: It is good to see that we agree on something.

Minister, I am aware of two programmes, one in Pembrokeshire and one in north Wales, which examine how we can build supply chains, to ensure a continuous supply of local produce to important contractors, such as schools and hospitals. However, there is no such programme in mid Wales. I find that alarming. With a massive agricultural dependency, we need to build sustainability into our economic systems, yet you have overlooked mid Wales. Could you explain why?

Carwyn Jones: I have no doubt that, if a pilot project were running in mid Wales, someone else would ask the same question as to why the pilot was not in their area. We want to ensure that the projects are successful before we roll them out across Wales. Powys will be a particularly important target for us, given that Powys County Council has made progress on local procurement.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 2 (OAQ31652) i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig gan y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon.

Carwyn Jones: Clywsoch am yr hyn sy'n cael ei wneud yn hynny o beth o'r bartneriaeth fwyd-amaeth yn ystod cyfarfod y Pwyllgor heddiw. Ein problem yw nad yw busnesau ein cyflenwyr yn ddigon mawr i gyflenwi contractau cyhoeddus mawr yn rheolaidd, megis contractau ysgolion ac ysbytai, er bod cyfarwyddiaeth fwyd-amaeth Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn datblygu hynny. Mae'n bwysig bod gennym weledigaethau a syniadau, gan nad oedd yr un gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol.

Mick Bates: Mae'n braf gweld ein bod yn cytuno ar rywbeth.

Weinidog, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o ddwy raglen, y naill yn sir Benfro a'r llall yn y Gogledd, sy'n archwilio sut y gallwn ddatblygu cadwyni cyflenwi, er mwyn sicrhau bod cyflenwad parhaus o gynnyrch lleol i gontractwyr pwysig, megis ysgolion ac ysbytai. Fodd bynnag, nid oes rhaglen o'r fath yn y Canolbarth. Mae hynny'n peri braw imi. Gyda dibyniaeth enfawr ar amaethyddiaeth, mae angen inni wneud ein systemau economaidd yn gynaliadwy, ac eto yr ydych wedi anwybyddu'r Canolbarth. A allech esbonio pam?

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes amheuaeth gennyf, pe bai prosiect peilot yn cael ei gynnal yn y Canolbarth, y byddai rhywun arall yn gofyn yr un cwestiwn imi pam nad oedd y prosiect peilot yn cael ei gynnal yn ei ardal ef neu ei hardal hi. Yr ydym am sicrhau bod y prosiectau yn llwyddiannus cyn inni eu cyflwyno ledled Cymru. Bydd Powys yn darged hynod bwysig inni, o gofio bod Cyngor Sir Powys wedi gwneud cynnydd o ran caffael yn lleol.

The Presiding Officer: Question 2 (OAQ31652) has been transferred for written answer by the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport.

Targedau Ailgylchu Recycling Targets

Q3 Kirsty Williams: Will the Minister make a statement on recycling targets? (OAQ31614)

C3 Kirsty Williams: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y targedau ailgylchu? (OAQ31614)

Carwyn Jones: We have set a series of

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydym wedi gosod cyfres

escalating targets so that, by 2009-10, at least 40 per cent of municipal waste will be recycled or composted. Local authorities in Wales recycled and composted an average of 8.4 per cent of municipal waste in 2001-02, and the indications are that most authorities are likely to meet their 2003-04 target of 15 per cent.

Kirsty Williams: I am glad that you are confident of meeting your short-term targets, because the director general of the Audit Commission in Wales found that, even at the current improved levels, many authorities will struggle to reach the Welsh Assembly Government's target of recycling or composting 25 per cent of municipal waste by March 2007. What measures will you put in place to enable those local authorities struggling at the bottom of the recycling league to catch up with some of the better performing authorities, such as Powys?

Carwyn Jones: We will monitor the situation and, if some local authorities need further encouragement or help, we will see what we can do.

Val Lloyd: Minister, I am sure that you will agree that it is important that we meet recycling targets, not just for now, but also for the sake of future generations. Many schools in Swansea, in partnership with the local environment centre, take part in an innovative recycling scheme. Pupils actively recycle waste materials, and have become much more thoughtful about how much paper they use for printing and photocopying. They also undertake school-based waste audits. Will you join me in commending the schools that participate in that scheme, and consider using the scheme as an example of best practice to be replicated throughout Wales?

Carwyn Jones: These are excellent schemes, and I am always keen to see examples of best practice in one part of Wales shared with the rest of the country. We must bear in mind

o dargedau cynyddol fel y bydd o leiaf 40 y cant o wastraff bwrdeistrefol yn cael ei ailgylchu neu ei gompostio erbyn 2009-10. Bu i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ailgylchu a chompostio 8.4 y cant o wastraff bwrdeistrefol yn 2001-02 ar gyfartaledd, ac mae'n debygol y bydd y rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau yn cyrraedd eu targed ar gyfer 2003-04, sef 15 y cant.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn ffyddiog y byddwch yn cyrraedd eich targedau byrdymor, gan fod cyfarwyddwr cyffredinol y Comisiwn Archwilio yng Nghymru wedi canfod, hyd yn oed ar y lefelau gwell presennol, y bydd llawer o awdurdodau yn cael anhawster i gyrraedd targed Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o ailgylchu neu gompostio 25 y cant o wastraff bwrdeistrefol erbyn Mawrth 2007. Pa fesurau y byddwch yn eu rhoi ar waith i alluogi'r awdurdodau lleol hynny sydd ar waelod y gynghrair ailgylchu i gyrraedd safon rhai o'r awdurdodau sy'n perfformio'n well, megis Powys?

Carwyn Jones: Byddwn yn monitro'r sefyllfa ac, os bydd angen rhagor o anogaeth neu gymorth ar rai awdurdodau lleol, byddwn yn gweld beth allwn ei wneud.

Val Lloyd: Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn bwysig inni gyrraedd targedau ailgylchu, nid er mwyn y genhedlaeth sydd ohoni yn unig, ond er mwyn cenedlaethau'r dyfodol hefyd. Mae llawer o ysgolion yn Abertawe, mewn partneriaeth â'r ganolfan amgylchedd leol, yn cymryd rhan mewn cynllun ailgylchu arloesol. Mae disgyblion yn mynd ati i ailgylchu defnyddiau gwastraff, ac erbyn hyn maent yn llawer mwy ymwybodol o faint o bapur y maent yn ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer argraffu a llungopïo. Maent hefyd yn cynnal archwiliadau gwastraff yn yr ysgol. A wnewch ymuno â mi i gymeradwyo'r ysgolion sy'n cymryd rhan yn y cynllun hwnnw, ac ystyried defnyddio'r cynllun fel enghraifft o arfer gorau y dylid ei efelychu ledled Cymru?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r rhain yn gynlluniau ardderchog, ac yr wyf bob amser yn awyddus i weld enghreifftiau o arfer gorau mewn un rhan o Gymru yn cael ei rannu gyda gweddill

that children should be educated about recycling at a young age, and if you can instil good habits and a good attitude towards the environment in children during their early years, they will carry them for life.

Glyn Davies: I wish to raise an issue that causes me great concern. It seems that used tyres—completely finished tyres—could be being imported into Britain from Germany and Holland because it is cheaper to send them to Britain as used tyres than to dispose of them in these countries. This will have a severe effect on your recycling targets. Will you undertake to inquire whether this is happening and, if so, to what extent, and to put a stop to it?

Carwyn Jones: I am not aware of this happening to any great extent in Wales or anywhere else. If it were the case that a commercial undertaking such as importing tyres in this way were to interfere with the recycling targets that we have set, we would have to think carefully about how to deal with the situation.

Helen Mary Jones: Will you join me in congratulating Caerphilly County Borough Council on being on course to be the first Welsh local authority to have 100 per cent kerbside recycling coverage? To pick up on Kirsty Williams's question, what will you do to ensure that this good practice is used as a model by authorities that seem to be having trouble in this regard?

Carwyn Jones: There are five exemplar authorities in Wales, which are composed of political mixes. Torfaen is one such authority. We hope that, regardless of who controls the authorities after June—I suspect that there will be change—targets will continue to be met.

y wlad. Rhaid inni gofio y dylai plant ddysgu am ailgylchu pan fyddant yn ifanc, ac os gallwch ddysgu arferion da ac agwedd dda tuag at yr amgylchedd i blant yn ystod eu blynyddoedd cynnar, byddant yn eu cofio am oes.

Glyn Davies: Hoffwn godi mater sy'n achosi pryder mawr imi. Mae'n debyg y gallai teiars treuliedig—teiars wedi'u treulio'n llwyr—gael eu mewnfario i Brydain o'r Almaen a'r Iseldiroedd am ei bod yn rhatach i'w hanfon i Brydain fel teiars treuliedig yn hytrach na'u gwaredu yn y gwledydd hyn. Bydd hyn yn cael effaith fawr ar eich targedau ailgylchu. A wnewch addo holi a yw hyn yn digwydd ac, os felly, i ba raddau, ac a wnewch addo rhoi terfyn ar hyn?

Carwyn Jones: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod hyn yn digwydd ar raddfa fawr yng Nghymru nac yn unman arall. Pe bai'n wir y gallai ymgymeriad masnachol megis mewnfario teiars yn y ffordd hon ymyrryd â'r targedau ailgylchu a osodwyd gennym, byddai'n rhaid inni feddwl yn ofalus am sut i ymdrin â'r sefyllfa.

Helen Mary Jones: A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili ar fod ar y trywydd iawn i fod yn awdurdod lleol cyntaf Cymru i ddarparu gwasanaeth ailgylchu gwastraff ymyl palmentydd ar gyfer pob cartref? I ddychwelyd at gwestiwn Kirsty Williams, beth wnewch chi i sicrhau bod yr arfer da hwn yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel esiampl gan awdurdodau sy'n cael anhawster i bob golwg yn hyn o beth?

Carwyn Jones: Mae pum awdurdod enghreifftiol yng Nghymru, sydd o dan arweiniad gwahanol bleidiau. Mae Torfaen yn un o'r awdurdodau hyn. Gobeithiwn y bydd yr awdurdodau, waeth pa blaid sy'n eu rheoli ar ôl mis Mehefin—credaf y bydd newid—yn parhau i gyrraedd y targedau.

Safleoedd Tirlenwi Landfill Sites

Q4 The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Will the Minister make a statement on the disposal of waste in landfill sites?

C4 Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gael gwared ar wastraff mewn safleoedd tirlenwi?

(OAQ31611)

Carwyn Jones: In the past, we have had a poor record of over-reliance on landfill, in particular for municipal waste. However, as I mentioned earlier, we have set targets for local authorities to meet.

Michael German: The great difficulty for local authorities in the race away from landfill is that they may rush into using other unsustainable methods of dealing with municipal waste. One of those methods may well be incineration. The waste strategy contains five or six bullet points that reflect your, or the Assembly Government's, views on what you consider to be the benchmarks for good incineration practice. Have you had to enforce the principles and have you taken steps to ensure that all incineration facilities meet the targets?

Carwyn Jones: These facilities are monitored by the Environment Agency. I am not aware of any problems to date, certainly since I have been in post, or of improper use of facilities such as incineration facilities. As far as I am aware, the facilities are operating properly.

Michael German: One of the biggest concerns about landfill is the proposal to open a hazardous landfill site in Wales. Given that there are major concerns about the nature of waste that could be being imported to Wales to be left in the ground, will you outline what planning procedures and consultation processes will be used in advance of the designation of a potential site?

Carwyn Jones: It is clear that any designation of a hazardous waste facility or site in Wales is bound to be controversial. Therefore, I would want to see as much consultation as possible. However, it makes little difference if we do not have a hazardous waste site in Wales because the border in this regard is invisible. Opening a landfill site to take waste from England, Wales or elsewhere would be a commercial

(OAQ31611)

Carwyn Jones: Yn y gorffennol, bu record wael gennym o ran gor-ddibyniaeth ar safleoedd tirlenwi, yn enwedig ar gyfer gwastraff bwrdeistrefol. Fodd bynnag, fel y crybwyllais yn gynt, yr ydym wedi gosod targedau i awdurdodau lleol eu cyrraedd.

Michael German: Yr anhawster mawr i awdurdodau lleol yn y ras wyllt i roi'r gorau i ddefnyddio safleoedd tirlenwi yw y byddant o bosibl yn rhuthro i ddefnyddio dulliau eraill o ymdrin â gwastraff bwrdeistrefol nad ydynt yn gynaliadwy. Mae'n ddigon posibl mai lloggi fydd un o'r dulliau hynny. Mae'r strategaeth wastraff yn cynnwys pump neu chwe phwynt bwled sy'n adlewyrchu eich barn chi, neu farn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ynglŷn â'r meincnodau, yn eich tyb chi, ar gyfer arferion da o ran lloggi gwastraff. A fu'n rhaid ichi orfodi'r egwyddorion ac a ydych wedi cymryd camau i sicrhau bod pob cyfleuster lloggi yn cyrraedd y targedau?

Carwyn Jones: Caiff y cyfleusterau hyn eu monitro gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw broblemau hyd yma, yn sicr ers imi ymgymryd â'r swydd, nac unrhyw ddefnydd amhriodol o gyfleusterau megis cyfleusterau lloggi. Hyd y gwn i, mae'r cyfleusterau'n gweithredu'n gywir.

Michael German: Un o'r pryderon mwyaf ynglŷn â thirlenwi yw'r cynnig i agor safle tirlenwi gwastraff enbyd yng Nghymru. O gofio bod pryderon mawr ynglŷn â natur y gwastraff a allai gael ei fewnforio i Gymru i'w adael yn y ddaear, a wnewch nodi pa weithdrefnau cynllunio a phrosesau ymgynghori a gaiff eu defnyddio cyn dynodi safle posibl?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n amlwg bod unrhyw broses o ddynodi cyfleuster neu safle gwastraff enbyd yng Nghymru yn sicr o fod yn ddadleuol. Felly, hoffwn weld cymaint o ymgynghori â phosibl. Fodd bynnag, nid oes fawr o wahaniaeth os na fydd safle gwastraff enbyd gennym yng Nghymru, gan fod y ffin o ran hyn yn anweladwy. Byddai agor safle tirlenwi i dderbyn gwastraff o Loegr, o Gymru neu o unrhyw le arall yn

decision.

Rosemary Butler: I am sure that you are aware that disposable nappies make up between 4 and 7 per cent of household waste and that nappies take up to 500 years to degrade in landfill sites. Will you give an assurance that you will continue to support the Sustainable Wales Real Nappy Campaign and its nappy-laundering service, which collects and launders reusable cotton nappies for individuals, hospitals, nurseries and crèches throughout south Wales?

Carwyn Jones: I am happy to support the campaign. I changed my first ever nappy at the launch of the campaign. That was done in public, so it was rather a nerve-racking experience. However, I have had plenty of practice since.

2.40 p.m.

Y Llain Las rhwng Caerdydd a Chaerffili The Green Belt between Cardiff and Caerphilly

C5 Owen John Thomas: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cymryd i ddiogelu'r llain las rhwng Caerdydd a Chaerffili? (OAQ31619)

Carwyn Jones: Y mae 'Polisi Cynllunio Cymru' yn cydnabod yr angen i warchod tir agored o amgylch trefi a dinasoedd ac i annog awdurdodau cynllunio lleol i ystyried sefydlu lleiniau neu letemau glas. Mae'r cynnig i greu llain las rhwng Caerdydd a Chaerffili wedi ei gynnwys yng nghynllun datblygu unedol drafft Cyngor Sir Caerdydd. Felly, mater i'r awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yw dynodi a gwarchod lleiniau glas.

Owen John Thomas: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno bod y bryniau glas o gwmpas Caerdydd yn leoliad gwych i'r brifddinas ac i'r bobl sy'n byw ar ochr arall y mynydd yng Nghaerffili. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn parhau i sicrhau bod awdurdodau yn rhoi sylw i hyn.

Carwyn Jones: Rhaid inni sicrhau bod trefi a dinasoedd yn gweithio o fewn ffiniau y mae pawb yn eu cydnabod. Wrth gwrs, bryniau gwyrdd yw'r rhain; 'glas' yw'r gair

benderfyniad masnachol.

Rosemary Butler: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn gwybod bod clytiau untro yn cyfrif am rhwng 4 a 7 y cant o wastraff cartref a bod clytiau yn cymryd hyd at 500 o flynyddoedd i ddirywio mewn safleoedd tirlenwi. A wnewch roi sicrwydd y byddwch yn parhau i gefnogi Ymgyrch Cewyn Go Iawn Cymru Gynaliadwy a'i gwasanaeth golchi clytiau, sy'n casglu ac yn golchi clytiau cotwm y gellir eu hailddefnyddio ar gyfer unigolion, ysbytai a methrinfeydd ar draws y De?

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i gefnogi'r ymgyrch. Newidiais glwtyn am y tro cyntaf erioed ar adeg lansio'r ymgyrch. Gwneuthum hynny yn gyhoeddus, felly yr oeddwn braidd yn nerfus. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi cael digon o ymarfer ers hynny.

Q5 Owen John Thomas: What steps has the Minister taken to protect the green belt between Cardiff and Caerphilly? (OAQ31619)

Carwyn Jones: 'Planning Policy Wales' recognises the need to protect open land around towns and cities and to encourage local planning authorities to consider establishing green belts or wedges. The proposal to create a green belt between Cardiff and Caerphilly is contained in Cardiff County Council's draft unitary development plan. The designation and protection of green belts is therefore a matter for local planning authorities.

Owen John Thomas: I am sure that you would agree that the green hills around Cardiff make a wonderful setting for the capital city and for the people who live on the other side of the mountain in Caerphilly. I hope that you will continue to ensure that authorities pay attention to this.

Carwyn Jones: We must ensure that towns and cities work within boundaries that are recognised by everyone. Of course, they are green hills; the translation from old Welsh

yn yr hen Gymraeg ac felly defnyddir 'glas' fel disgrifiad mwy llenyddol.

means that they are lyrically described in Welsh as 'blue' hills.

Jeff Cuthbert: Do you agree that areas of natural beauty should be protected? While we readily understand the need for more homes, the long-term view must surely be to protect our countryside, and opportunities presented by brownfield sites should be explored first. As the Assembly Member for the Caerphilly constituency, I want to state that Caerphilly mountain is a long-established area of natural beauty between Cardiff and the south-east Wales Valleys, and it should be preserved for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations.

Jeff Cuthbert: A gytunwch y dylid diogelu ardaloedd o harddwch naturiol? Er bod yr angen am ragor o gartrefi yn ddealladwy iawn, rhaid mai diogelu ein cefn gwlad yw'r nod yn yr hirdymor, a dylid ymchwilio i'r cyfleoedd a gynigia safleoedd tir llwyd yn gyntaf. Fel Aelod y Cynulliad dros etholaeth Caerffili, hoffwn nodi bod mynydd Caerffili wedi bod yn ardal o harddwch naturiol rhwng Caerdydd a Chymoedd y Ddeddwyrain ers amser maith, a dylid ei ddiogelu er budd a mwynhad cenedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Carwyn Jones: I certainly agree with that. It is difficult to comment on individual planning applications but, in general, it must be right, knowing Caerphilly mountain, to preserve it as somewhere for people to visit and enjoy. I went to the mountain to watch the total eclipse, but unfortunately a cloud came over at just the wrong time.

Carwyn Jones: Cytunaf â hynny yn sicr. Mae'n anodd gwneud sylwadau ar geisiadau cynllunio unigol ond, yn gyffredinol, rhaid mai'r peth cywir, fel rhywun sy'n gyfarwydd â mynydd Caerffili, yw ei ddiogelu fel rhywle y gall pobl ymweld ag ef a'i fwynhau. Euthum i'r mynydd i wyllo'r eclips llawn, ond yn anffodus daeth cwmwl ar yr union eiliad.

Jonathan Morgan: Do you share my concern that some local authorities, particularly Cardiff County Council, continuously build on greenfield sites, such as the site at Pontprennau, to the north of Cardiff, quite close to Caerphilly? There has been rapid housing development in that area in recent years and there are further prospects for residential development without consideration by the local authority of some of the most basic facilities, such as a primary school. Do you share my concern that local authorities often act irresponsibly when considering how to plan residential areas?

Jonathan Morgan: A rannwch fy mhryder bod rhai awdurdodau lleol, yn enwedig Cyngor Sir Caerdydd, yn adeiladu ar safleoedd maes glas o hyd, megis y safle ym Mhontprennau, i'r gogledd o Gaerdydd, yn eithaf agos at Gaerffili? Mae llawer o dai wedi cael eu hadeiladu yn yr ardal honno yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf ac mae'n debyg y bydd rhagor o ddatblygiad preswyl heb i'r awdurdod lleol ystyried rhai o'r cyfleusterau mwyaf sylfaenol, megis ysgol gynradd. A rannwch fy mhryder bod awdurdodau lleol yn aml yn gweithredu'n anghyfrifol wrth ystyried sut i gynllunio ardaloedd preswyl?

Carwyn Jones: The area that you mention in Sue Essex's constituency has been built on for some years. Certainly, in the past, it is right to say that councils of whatever political colour had a tendency to build houses without giving proper consideration to facilities, but that is not the case now. Section 106 agreements in particular are more widely used and have been used in my area. Inevitably, some greenfield sites will be used, particularly those where building work began at a time when such sites were less

Carwyn Jones: Mae tai wedi cael eu hadeiladu yn yr ardal y cyfeiriwch ati yn etholaeth Sue Essex ers rhai blynyddoedd. Yn sicr, yn y gorffennol, mae'n wir dweud bod cynghorau, pa blaid bynnag oedd yn eu rheoli, wedi tueddu i adeiladu tai heb roi ystyriaeth briodol i gyfleusterau, ond nid yw hynny'n wir erbyn hyn. Yn benodol, gwneir defnydd helaethach o gytundebau Adran 106 ac fe'u defnyddiwyd yn fy ardal i. Yn anochel, caiff rhai safleoedd maes glas eu defnyddio, yn enwedig lle y dechreuodd

protected than they are today, namely under the previous Conservative Government.

gwaith adeiladu ar adeg pan oedd llai o ddiogelwch i safleoedd o'r fath nag y mae heddiw, sef o dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol.

Cynlluniau Amaeth-Amgylcheddol Agri-Environment Schemes

C6 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ddatblygiadau newydd ym maes cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol? (OAQ31699)

Q6 Alun Ffred Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on new developments in agri-environment schemes? (OAQ31699)

Carwyn Jones: Daeth yr ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar y cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol newydd i ben ar 10 Hydref, a chyhoeddir adroddiad llawn cyn bo hir.

Carwyn Jones: The public consultation on the new agri-environment scheme closed on 10 October, and a full report will be published shortly.

Alun Ffred Jones: Bu ichi hysbysu'r Pwyllgor y bore yma bod £3 miliwn o arian modiwlleiddio yn rhan o gyllideb Tir Gofal, sy'n arbed arian i'r Llywodraeth. A yw hynny'n golygu na fydd datblygiad pellach i Tir Gofal nag i unrhyw gynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol arall heb gynnydd sylweddol yn yr arian a geir o fodiwlleiddio cymorthdaliadau ffermwyr?

Alun Ffred Jones: You informed the Committee this morning that the Tir Gofal budget includes £3 million of modulation funds, which saves the Government money. Does that mean that there will be no further development in Tir Gofal or in any other agri-environment scheme without a considerable increase in the funding that comes from modulating agricultural subsidies?

Carwyn Jones: Ar y cynllun newydd, nodais droeon fy mod yn barod i ystyried modiwlleiddio ar lefel resymol, ond dim ond os oes arian cyfatebol punt am bunt o Drysorlys y Deyrnas Unedig. Heb yr arian hwnnw, nid yw mor syml i symud i gynllun newydd, ac mae'r ffigurau o ran modiwlleiddio yn gymhleth, felly mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cael yr arian cyfatebol hwnnw.

Carwyn Jones: On the new scheme, I have said several times that I am prepared to consider modulation at a reasonable level, but only if there is pound-for-pound match funding from the United Kingdom Treasury. Without that funding, it is not as simple to move to a new scheme, and the figures are complex in terms of modulation, so it is essential that we receive that match funding.

David Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ein sicrhau na fydd yn defnyddio cyfran o'r arian modiwlleiddio i gefnogi Tir Gofal a chynlluniau amgylcheddol eraill?

David Davies: Will the Minister give us an assurance that he will not use money from the modulation funds to support Tir Gofal and other environmental schemes?

Carwyn Jones: Y mae'n rhaid inni ddefnyddio arian modiwlleiddio ar gyfer Tir Gofal, felly yr wyf yn ddigon hapus i ddweud bod hynny'n digwydd.

Carwyn Jones: We must use modulation funds for Tir Gofal, therefore I am happy enough to say that that is happening.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar eich ateb i Alun Ffred, a dywedasoch fod yn rhaid i'r cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol gael arian cyfatebol gan y Trysorlys. Mae hon yn hen broblem sydd wedi llesteirio

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I listened intently to your response to Alun Ffred, and you said that agri-environment schemes must receive match funding from the Treasury. This is the age-old problem that has hampered the

datblygu'r cynlluniau hyn dros y blynyddoedd, ers cyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad hyd yn oed. A oes gennych unrhyw syniad pa mor barod yw'r Trysorlys i gydnabod pwysigrwydd cynlluniau o'r fath i Gymru, ac a ydych yn dechrau derbyn atebion mwy cadarnhaol gan y Gweinidogion hyn nag yr oeddem yn eu derbyn yn y gorffennol?

Carwyn Jones: Pan ddechreuodd cynllun Tir Gofal yn 1999, cawsom arian cyfatebol gan y Trysorlys, a'r arian hwnnw a ddefnyddiwyd gennym i ddechrau'r cynllun. Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym yn siarad â'r Trysorlys ac Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig, ac maent yn gwybod beth yw ein safbwynt yng Nghymru.

development of these schemes over the years, even prior to the establishment of the Assembly. Do you have any idea how willing the Treasury is to acknowledge the importance of such schemes to Wales, and are you starting to receive more positive responses from these Ministers than we have received in the past?

Carwyn Jones: When the Tir Gofal scheme began in 1999, we received match funding from the Treasury, and that is the money that we used to start the scheme. We are currently in negotiations with the Treasury and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, and they are aware of our standpoint in Wales.

Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question

Y Llifogydd Diweddar The Recent Flooding

Y Llywydd: Y mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd, gan weithredu ar fy rhan, wedi caniatáu cwestiwn brys o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.31, oherwydd difrifoldeb yr amgylchiadau.

Helen Mary Jones: Will the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside make a statement on what support will be given to the homes and businesses hit by the recent flooding? (EAQ28601)

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): There are no plans, as yet, to provide financial support, as it is still early days. You will be aware of the Bellwin scheme that can be brought into effect under certain circumstances, but we must first determine how many of the affected people are already covered by house insurance. Until that information is available, no decision can be taken.

Helen Mary Jones: You will be aware of the severity of the problem, and I am sure that we all send our sympathies to those families and businesses that have been devastated by what has happened, particularly to those for

The Presiding Officer: The Deputy Presiding Officer, acting on my behalf, has allowed an urgent question under Standing Order No. 6.31, given the gravity of the situation.

Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad ddatganiad ar ba gymorth fydd yn cael ei roi i'r cartrefi a'r busnesau sydd wedi dioddef o ganlyniad i'r llifogydd diweddar? (EAQ28601)

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Nid oes cynlluniau, ar hyn o bryd, i roi cymorth ariannol, gan ei bod yn gynnar eto. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o gynllun Bellwin y gellir ei weithredu o dan amgylchiadau penodol, ond yn gyntaf rhaid inni ganfod faint o bobl yr effeithir arnynt sydd eisoes wedi'u hyswiro o dan yswiriant cartref. Hyd nes bod y wybodaeth honno ar gael, ni ellir gwneud penderfyniad.

Helen Mary Jones: Fe wyddoch pa mor ddifrifol yw'r broblem, ac yr wyf yn siŵr yr hoffai pob un ohonom estyn cydymdeimlad â'r teuluoedd a'r busnesau hynny sydd wedi cael ergyd drom yn sgîl yr hyn sydd wedi

which this has become a repeated problem.

You referred to the Bellwin formula, will you consider asking your officials to contact the local authorities that are most affected pro-actively, with a view to triggering the Bellwin process as quickly as possible, should that become necessary? If you find that you are receiving large-scale requests from local authorities for Bellwin moneys or other support, are you confident that you have sufficient flexibility in your budget to meet those requests? In particular, will you be able to make some 100 per cent grants available, as was done during the first Assembly by the Minister who had responsibility for the environment, when Bellwin's grant of 85 per cent was not considered to be sufficient? I know that the previous Minister looked at this matter, but will you take this opportunity to initiate discussions with insurance companies, with a view to ensuring that homes that are subject to repeated flooding are not left uninsured and uninsurable? Will you consider this issue further with the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration? Mechanisms such as Bellwin are in place to respond to one-off emergencies, but some people are put in this position time and time again, and some are talking about being forced out of their homes, which I am sure none of us wish to see. Will you consider, with the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration, whether we could provide some protection for those people for whom the private market is no longer viable?

Carwyn Jones: Having seen house flooding at first hand, I join you in expressing sympathy for those who have been affected. In terms of what nature can do, it is one of the more unpleasant and distressing experiences that people can face in their homes—certainly in this country.

On Bellwin moneys, we are still in the position of assessing the damage, therefore any examination of the Bellwin scheme, and anything related to it, is premature. We will have to wait to see what the insurance situation is with regard to those affected. We must also accept that we are not yet in a position to say that the flooding risk is over.

digwydd, yn enwedig y bobl sydd wedi dioddef y broblem hon dro ar ôl tro.

Bu ichi gyfeirio at fformiwla Bellwin, a wnewch ystyried gofyn i'ch swyddogion fod yn rhagweithiol a chysylltu â'r awdurdodau lleol yr effeithir arnynt fwyaf, gyda'r bwriad o ddechrau'r broses Bellwin mor gyflym â phosibl, pe bai angen hynny? Os cewch fod awdurdodau lleol yn cyflwyno ceisiadau mawr ichi am arian Bellwin neu gymorth arall, a ydych yn ffyddiog bod gennych ddigon o hyblygrwydd yn eich cyllideb i fodloni'r ceisiadau hynny? Yn benodol, a allwch ddarparu rhai grantiau 100 y cant, fel y gwnaed yn ystod y Cynulliad cyntaf gan y Gweinidog a oedd yn gyfrifol am yr amgylchedd, pan ystyriwyd nad oedd grant Bellwin o 85 y cant yn ddigonol? Gwn fod y Gweinidog blaenorol wedi ystyried y mater hwn, ond a wnewch fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i ddechrau trafodaethau gyda chwmnïau yswiriant, gyda'r bwriad o sicrhau na chaiff tai sy'n mynd dan ddŵr dro ar ôl tro eu gadael heb eu hyswirio ac nad aiff yn amhosibl i'w hyswirio? A wnewch ystyried y mater hwn ymhellach gyda'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio? Mae systemau megis Bellwin ar waith i ymateb i achosion brys unigol, ond mae rhai pobl yn wynebu'r sefyllfa hon dro ar ôl tro ac mae rhai yn sôn am orfod gadael eu cartrefi, nad oes yr un ohonom am weld hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr. A wnewch ystyried, gyda'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio, pa un a allem ddiogelu i ryw raddau y bobl hynny nad ydynt yn gallu trefnu yswiriant ar y farchnad breifat mwyach?

Carwyn Jones: Ar ôl gweld tai dan ddŵr fy hun, ymunaf â chi i fynegi fy nghydymdeimlad â'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt. O ran yr hyn y gall natur ei wneud, mae'n un o'r profiadau mwyaf annymunol a gofidus y gall pobl ei wynebu yn eu cartrefi—yn sicr yn y wlad hon.

O ran arian Bellwin, yr ydym yn dal i asesu'r difrod, felly mae'n rhy gynnar i ystyried cynllun Bellwin ac unrhyw beth sy'n gysylltiedig ag ef. Bydd yn rhaid inni aros i weld beth yw'r sefyllfa o ran yswiriant y rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt. Rhaid inni hefyd dderbyn na allwn ddweud bod y risg o lifogydd wedi cilio eto. Pan fydd y tywydd

When the severe weather eases, it will be easier to make a full assessment of what, if anything, needs to be done.

Leighton Andrews: I am sure that you are aware that severe flood warnings were in place yesterday in relation to Ferndale, Pentre, Porth and Treherbert in my constituency. Fortunately those warnings were lifted, although there are still flood watches for those communities. Are you satisfied that people throughout Wales are aware of the potential compensation under the Bellwin scheme, which you mentioned? Will you consider whether you should hold discussions with the rail operators on the flood difficulties that they have encountered over the last 24 hours?

garw yn gostegu, bydd yn haws gwneud asesiad llawn o'r hyn y mae angen ei wneud, os o gwbl.

Leighton Andrews: Fe wyddoch, mae'n siŵr, i rybudd rhag llifogydd difrifol gael ei roi ddoe mewn perthynas â Glyn Rhedynog, Pentre, Porth a Threhebert yn fy etholaeth. Yn ffodus tynnwyd y rhybuddion hynny yn ôl, er bod rhaid gwarchod rhag llifogydd o hyd yn y cymunedau hynny. A ydych yn fodlon bod pobl ledled Cymru yn ymwybodol o'r iawndal y gallant ei gael o dan gynllun Bellwin, y bu ichi ei grybwyll? A wnewch ystyried pa un a ddylech gynnal trafodaethau gyda'r cwmnïau rheilffyrdd ynglŷn â'r anawsterau y maent wedi eu hwynebu yn ystod y 24 awr diwethaf yn sgîl y llifogydd?

2.50 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: I saw the photographs of the Rhondda last night, and I certainly saw the scenes from there on the main ITV news. I also heard reports on the radio of people in Porth who were watching the confluence of the two rivers there, and heard their descriptions of their fears that the river would rise and cause severe flooding. Thankfully, that has not happened and it will hopefully not happen over the next 24 hours or thereafter. I do not think that members of the general public are aware of the Bellwin scheme or the way in which it operates, although local authorities have a duty to inform them, as authorities are responsible for asking for the Bellwin scheme to be implemented under appropriate circumstances.

Carwyn Jones: Gwelais y lluniau o'r Rhondda neithiwr, ac yn sicr gwelais y golygfeydd yno ar brif newyddion ITV. Clywais hefyd adroddiadau ar y radio am bobl ym Mhorth a oedd yn gwyllo cymer y ddwy afon yno, a chlywais hwy yn disgrifio eu hofnau y byddai lefel yr afon yn codi ac yn achosi llifogydd difrifol. Diolch byth, nid yw hynny wedi digwydd a gobeithiwn na fydd yn digwydd yn ystod y 24 awr nesaf nac ar ôl hynny. Ni chredaf fod y cyhoedd yn ymwybodol o gynllun Bellwin na'r ffordd y mae'n gweithredu, er bod dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i'w hysbysu, gan mai awdurdodau sy'n gyfrifol am ofyn am i gynllun Bellwin gael ei weithredu o dan amgylchiadau priodol.

With regard to flooding in the Rhondda, we try to keep people as informed as possible. The Environment Agency does that in the form of flood warnings and so on. In terms of compensation, however, most people would rely on their house insurance and would not normally think of a Government scheme to compensate them. That is where the Bellwin scheme is, so to speak, used in extremis rather than as a first-stop shop. I am glad, however, that your constituents' homes seem to have avoided serious damage and I hope that that remains the case, as I hope it remains the case across Wales.

O ran llifogydd yn y Rhondda, yr ydym yn ceisio rhoi cymaint o wybodaeth â phosibl i bobl. Mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn gwneud hynny ar ffurf rhybuddion rhag llifogydd ac ati. O ran iawndal, fodd bynnag, byddai'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn dibynnu ar eu hyswiriant cartref ac ni fyddent fel arfer yn meddwl y byddai cynllun o eiddo'r Llywodraeth yn eu digolledu. Dyna lle y defnyddir cynllun Bellwin yn niffyg popeth arall, fel petai, yn hytrach nag fel cam cyntaf. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn falch bod cartrefi eich etholwyr wedi osgoi difrod mawr yn ôl pob golwg, a gobeithiaf mai fel yna y bydd hi

yn y Rhondda, ac ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

Lisa Francis: On your comments on the Bellwin scheme and insurance, do you accept the problem of delays in processing people's insurance claims because of redundancies in insurance companies, which impact upon people receiving money and being able to take themselves out of difficulty? With nearly 6 inches of rain having fallen in 24 hours, water levels on the river Conwy in Llanrwst have risen by 5 ft, and some people had to be airlifted from Trefriw, as the situation there is serious. The head of flood defence at the Environment Agency said that the agency will recommend the greatest ever increase in flood defence for England and Wales, which I hope you will support. It is important that existing defences are improved and maintained. Flood prevention is a long-term issue and we are told that flood management rather than prevention is the answer, but that is of small comfort to those who now find themselves in this plight, and to whom our sympathies go, especially with the expectation of a further band of rain today—and we do not know what that will bring. Will you ensure that all the agencies involved in managing this crisis—voluntary agencies, the Environment Agency, emergency services and local authorities—all work closely together? I have personal experience of the devastation that flooding can bring. I have received complaints this morning from people in the Conwy valley area that they are not receiving enough sand bags, which are a vital piece of kit during a flood as they stem flood damage and buy some time to clear up before the next onslaught. Will you ensure that the Welsh Assembly Government does its best to ensure that all the agencies concerned work together?

Carwyn Jones: The Environment Agency has established a bronze control room to assist in aiding people on the Llanrwst side of the river Conwy. The difficulty for Llanrwst and Trefriw is that that part of the Conwy valley is quite flat, despite the fact that it is a valley, so that both settlements sit in a flood plain. That is part of the problem, particularly for Trefriw where the river Crafnant enters the river Conwy just past the

Lisa Francis: Ar eich sylwadau ar gynllun Bellwin ac yswiriant, a dderbyniwch fod problem o ran oedi cyn prosesu ceisiadau yswiriant pobl am fod swyddi wedi cael eu colli mewn cwmnïau yswiriant, sy'n effeithio ar bobl sy'n cael arian a'u gallu i oresgyn eu hanawsterau? Ar ôl bron 6 modfedd o law yn ystod 24 awr, mae lefel y dŵr ar afon Conwy yn Llanrwst wedi codi 5 troedfedd, a bu'n rhaid i rai pobl gael eu cludo mewn awyren o Drefriw, gan fod y sefyllfa yno yn ddirifol. Dywedodd pennaeth atal llifogydd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd y bydd yr asiantaeth yn argymhell y cynnydd mwyaf erioed mewn arian i atal llifogydd yng Nghymru a Lloegr, a gobeithiaf y byddwch yn cefnogi hynny. Mae'n bwysig bod yr amddiffynfeydd presennol yn cael eu gwella a'u cynnal a'u cadw. Mae atal llifogydd yn broblem hirdymor a dywedir wrthym mai rheoli llifogydd yn hytrach na'u hatal yw'r ateb, ond nid yw hynny fawr o gysur i'r bobl hynny sy'n wynebu'r sefyllfa hon, ac yr ydym yn cydymdeimlo â hwy, yn enwedig gan y disgwylir rhagor o law heddiw—ac ni wyddom beth fydd yn digwydd yn sgîl hynny. A wnewch sicrhau bod pob asiantaeth sy'n rhan o reoli'r argyfwng hwn—asiantaethau gwirfoddol, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, gwasanaethau brys ac awdurdodau lleol—oll yn cydweithio'n agos? Yr wyf wedi cael profiad fy hun o'r difrod a ddaw yn sgîl llifogydd. Yr wyf wedi cael cwynion y bore yma oddi wrth bobl yn ardal dyffryn Conwy nad ydynt yn cael digon o fagiau tywod, sy'n hollbwysig mewn llifogydd gan eu bod yn lleihau difrod ac yn rhoi ychydig o amser i fod yn barod erbyn y tywydd garw nesaf. A wnewch sicrhau bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gwneud ei gorau i sicrhau bod pob asiantaeth dan sylw yn cydweithio?

Carwyn Jones: Mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi sefydlu ystafell reoli efydd i helpu pobl ar ochr Llanrwst afon Conwy. Yr anhawster o ran Llanrwst a Threfriw yw bod y rhan honno o ddyffryn Conwy yn weddol wastad, er ei fod yn ddyffryn, felly mae'r ddau anheddiad mewn gorlifdir. Dyna ran o'r broblem, yn enwedig i Drefriw lle mae afon Crafnant yn ymuno ag afon Conwy ychydig heibio i'r pentref, ac i

village, and for Llanrwst, which is located so close to the river. It will therefore always be difficult to eliminate the risk of flooding in those settlements because of their geography. Organisations on the ground in Llanrwst and Trefriw are currently working hard, and if there are any problems, I urge people to contact the control centre in Llanrwst.

Your point about insurance companies is a commercial matter for those companies, unfortunately. I expect any insurance company to deliver a sufficient service to its customers and, if insurance company representatives were standing where I am now, I suspect that they would say that that is what their companies do. If a situation arises whereby there is an unnecessary delay in insurance companies dealing with such claims, then I will be concerned.

Mick Bates: Thank you for your response regarding the Bellwin scheme. The Welsh Liberal Democrats extend their sympathies to all those who have been affected by this flooding, including my colleague Kirsty Williams, whose office in Brecon was flooded. Many people in such situations would like to pass on their thanks to the emergency services, which do such a fantastic job, given the difficult circumstances.

Many steps can be taken to alleviate the problems of flooding, one of which is to raise awareness. You will be aware that the Environment Agency has launched a flood awareness programme. Will you commit to ensuring sufficient funding to enable flood awareness fora to be held throughout Wales? Small steps can be taken to alleviate the severity of flooding, for example, advising people replacing their kitchens and advising people to place flood barriers against doors. These are small things but they help. Will you commit to ensure that that type of awareness-raising forum can be held throughout Wales?

On a much bigger issue, our catchment areas often have large reservoirs, for example, the Clywedog dam in Montgomeryshire. Water is let out of these reservoirs at certain times of the year, but not enough to ensure that

Llanrwst, sydd mor agos i'r afon. Felly bydd yn anodd bob amser dileu'r risg o lifogydd yn yr aneddiadau hynny oherwydd eu daearyddiaeth. Mae sefydliadau ar lawr gwlad yn Llanrwst ac yn Nhrefriw wrthi'n gweithio'n galed, ac os oes unrhyw broblemau, anogaf bobl i gysylltu â'r ganolfan reoli yn Llanrwst.

Mae eich pwynt ynglŷn â chwmnïau yswiriant yn fater masnachol i'r cwmnïau hynny, gwaetha'r modd. Disgwyliaf i unrhyw gwmni yswiriant roi gwasanaeth digonol i'w gwsmeriaid a, phe bai cynrychiolwyr cwmnïau yswiriant yn sefyll lle yr wyf yn sefyll yn awr, credaf y byddent yn dweud mai dyna beth a wna eu cwmnïau. Os cyfyd sefyllfa lle mae oedi diangen cyn i gwmnïau yswiriant ymdrin ag unrhyw geisiadau o'r fath, yna byddaf yn pryderu.

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi am eich ymateb o ran cynllun Bellwin. Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cydymdeimlo â phawb yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y llifogydd hyn, gan gynnwys fy nghyd-Aelod, Kirsty Williams, yr oedd ei swyddfa yn Aberhonddu dan ddŵr. Hoffai llawer o bobl yn y fath sefyllfaoedd ddiolch i'r gwasanaethau brys, sy'n gwneud gwaith mor wych, o ystyried yr amgylchiadau anodd.

Gellir cymryd llawer o gamau i leddfu problemau o ran llifogydd. Un cam yw codi ymwybyddiaeth. Fe wyddoch fod Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi lansio rhaglen i godi ymwybyddiaeth o lifogydd. A wnewch addo sicrhau bod digon o arian ar gael i allu cynnal fforymau i godi ymwybyddiaeth o lifogydd ledled Cymru? Gellir cymryd camau bach i leddfu effaith llifogydd, er enghraifft, rhoi cyngor i bobl sy'n gosod ceginau newydd a chynghori pobl i osod rhwystrau llifogydd yn erbyn drysau. Pethau bach yw'r rhain, ond maent o gymorth. A wnewch addo sicrhau y gellir cynnal y math hwnnw o fforwm i godi ymwybyddiaeth ledled Cymru?

Gan droi at broblem llawer mwy, yn aml mae cronfeydd dŵr mawr yn ein dalgylchoedd, er enghraifft, argae Clywedog yn sir Drefaldwyn. Caiff dŵr ei ryddhau o'r cronfeydd dŵr hyn ar adegau penodol o'r

they hold sufficient capacity to cater for these deluges that we now suffer. Will you ensure that your efforts are put into ensuring sufficient capacity in dams, such as the Vyrnwy dam, which is also in Montgomeryshire, to alleviate flooding along the catchment area?

These deluges are the result of climate change, and, on an even more serious note, are you confident that this Government is doing enough to reduce carbon emissions—which, by the way, have risen in Wales—to enable us to contribute towards stopping global climate change, which causes this severe flooding that now affects so many parts of Wales?

Carwyn Jones: Our sustainable development scheme will ensure that carbon emissions in Wales are reduced, as it encourages sustainable development across Wales. A commitment has been made to public transport, with regard to the vale of Glamorgan and the Ebbw valley lines, for example, and that will help to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from car exhausts.

On the Clywedog dam, I will not claim to be a hydro-engineer in terms of advising those who are responsible for the safety of the dams as to what they should do, but if you feel that there are engineering issues that need to be addressed, and that we can address them, I would be happy to receive a letter from you giving me further details on that.

There is sufficient funding for flooding awareness fora; it has not been suggested to me that there is not enough money to continue with them. They have to be targeted in parts of Wales where flooding is a constant risk, or where flooding occurs on a reasonably regular basis, and I believe that they are being held at present. It is important that the Environment Agency is able to concentrate its resources on those areas where flooding is a reality, rather than on areas such as my own town, which has not flooded since 1960.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for his

flwyddyn, ond nid digon i sicrhau bod digon o le yddynt i ymdopi â'r llifogydd a gawn yn awr. A wnewch sicrhau y byddwch yn ymdrechu i sicrhau bod digon o le mewn argaeau, megis argae Fyrnwy, sydd hefyd yn sir Drefaldwyn, er mwyn lleihau llifogydd ar hyd ardal y dalgylch?

Mae'r llifogydd hyn o ganlyniad i newid yn yr hinsawdd ac, ar nodyn hyd yn oed yn fwy difrifol, a ydych yn ffyddiog bod y Llywodraeth hon yn gwneud digon i leihau gollyngiadau carbon—sydd wedi codi yng Nghymru, gyda llaw—er mwyn ein galluogi i gyfrannu tuag at atal newid yn yr hinsawdd yn fyd-eang, sy'n achosi'r llifogydd difrifol hyn sydd bellach yn effeithio ar gymaint o Gymru?

Carwyn Jones: Bydd ein cynllun datblygu cynaliadwy yn sicrhau y caiff gollyngiadau carbon yng Nghymru eu lleihau, gan ei fod yn annog datblygu cynaliadwy ledled Cymru. Gwnaed ymrwymiad i drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, o ran llinell reilffordd bro Morgannwg a llinell reilffordd glyn Ebwy, er enghraifft, a bydd hynny o gymorth i leihau gollyngiadau carbon deuocsid o bibellau gwacáu ceir.

O ran argae Clywedog, ni honnaf fy mod yn arbenigo mewn hydrobeirianneg ac yn gallu cynghori'r rhai sy'n gyfrifol am ddiogelwch yr argaeau o ran yr hyn y dylent ei wneud, ond os teimlwch fod problemau peirianneg y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy, ac y gallwn fynd i'r afael â hwy, byddwn yn barod i gael llythyr gennych yn rhoi rhagor o fanylion am hynny.

Mae digon o arian ar gyfer fforymau codi ymwybyddiaeth o lifogydd; nid awgrymwyd imi nad oes digon o arian i barhau â hwy. Rhaid eu targedu mewn rhannau o Gymru lle mae risg barhaus o lifogydd, neu lle ceir llifogydd yn weddol reolaidd, a chredaf eu bod yn cael eu cynnal ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n bwysig bod Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn gallu canolbwyntio ei hadnoddau yn yr ardaloedd hynny lle mae risg wirioneddol o lifogydd, yn hytrach nag yn yr ardaloedd fel fy nhref fy hun, lle na chafwyd llifogydd ers 1960.

Nick Bourne: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am

prompt statement. I also extend sympathy to the people whose businesses have been affected and, particularly, to those whose homes have been affected, especially those to whom this has happened repeatedly, as it has in many cases.

On forward planning, it has been obvious for almost a week that the river Usk between Brecon and Crickhowell was likely to flood, similarly the river Rheidol at Lovesgrove and, probably, although I am not sure, the Conwy in the Conwy valley. The availability of sandbags has been a problem, as it was the last time, as there does not seem to be a sufficient supply, or at least, not in the right places. In co-ordinating these efforts, will you ensure that sandbags are available at the appropriate places, and that local committees are aware of them, so that they can be given to people whose properties are at risk? It is widely known which properties are at risk.

Carwyn Jones: On micromanagement, it is for those on the ground to procure enough sandbags and to distribute them appropriately. We are currently conducting a flood defence review, which may lead to a situation where we have more policy control over flood defence in Wales, and that is one issue, perhaps, that may be raised in the aftermath.

The Environment Agency operates three levels of flood awareness. It is difficult to know whether a river will flood or not, given the climate, particularly the climate up-river, which is what counts, rather the climate down-river, at any particular time, as those who live at the lower end of the Severn will testify. It is the rainfall in the upper Severn valley, particularly on Pumlumon, that makes the real difference to flooding further down the river in parts of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire.

3.00 p.m.

Leighton Andrews raised a point on transport, which I did not deal with. Some of Wales's railway lines have perennial problems with water, including the Cambrian

wneud datganiad yn ddi-oed. Hoffwn innau hefyd estyn cydymdeimlad â'r bobl yr effeithiwyd ar eu busnesau ac, yn arbennig, y bobl hynny yr effeithiwyd ar eu cartrefi, yn enwedig y rhai sydd wedi wynebu hyn dro ar ôl tro, fel sydd wedi digwydd mewn sawl achos.

O ran blaengynllunio, bu'n amlwg ers bron wythnos fod afon Wysg rhwng Aberhonddu a Chrucywel yn debygol o orlifo, ac yn yr un modd afon Rheidol ger Gelli Angharad ac, yn fwy na thebyg, er nad wyf yn siŵr, afon Conwy yn nyffryn Conwy. Bu argaeledd bagiau tywod yn broblem, fel yr oedd y tro diwethaf, oherwydd ymddengys nad oes digon ar gael, neu o leiaf, nid yn y mannau iawn. Wrth gydlynu'r ymdrechion hyn, a wnewch sicrhau bod bagiau tywod ar gael yn y mannau priodol, a bod pwyllgorau lleol yn ymwybodol ohonynt, fel y gellir eu rhoi i bobl y mae eu heiddo mewn perygl? Mae'n hysbys iawn pa eiddo sydd mewn perygl.

Carwyn Jones: O ran rheoli'n lleol, rhaid i'r bobl hynny ar lawr gwlad sicrhau eu bod yn cael digon o fapiau tywod ac yn eu dosbarthu'n briodol. Ar hyn o bryd yr ydym yn cynnal adolygiad o fesurau atal llifogydd, a all arwain at sefyllfa lle y mae gennym fwy o reolaeth dros bolisiâu atal llifogydd yng Nghymru, ac mae hynny'n un mater a gaiff ei godi, efallai, yn sgîl y llifogydd hyn.

Mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn gweithredu tair lefel o ymwybyddiaeth o lifogydd. Mae'n anodd gwybod pa un a fydd afon yn gorlifo ai peidio, o ystyried yr hinsawdd, yn enwedig yr hinsawdd i fyny'r afon, sef yr hyn sy'n bwysig, yn hytrach na'r hinsawdd i lawr yr afon, ar unrhyw amser penodol, fel y tystia'r bobl sy'n byw i lawr afon Hafren. Y glaw ym mhen pellaf dyffryn Hafren, yn enwedig ar Bumlumon, sy'n gwneud y gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i lifogydd ymhellach i lawr yr afon mewn rhannau o swydd Gaerloyw a swydd Gaerwrangon.

Cododd Leighton Andrews bwynt ynglŷn â thrafnidiaeth, nad ymdriniais ag ef. Mae rhai llinellau rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru yn cael problemau byth a beunydd gyda dŵr, gan

Coast line, because of the sea, some of the Valleys lines and, tragically, some years ago, the Heart of Wales line near Llangadog. It is for railway engineers to assess what needs to be done to alleviate the flood risk. Train services from the Rhondda Fawr seem to be running today, although not the normal service.

Y Llywydd: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei atebion. Yr wyf yn siŵr y'u gwerthfawrogi gan y boblogaeth sydd wedi ei heffeithio yn nyffryn Conwy.

gynnwys rheilffordd Arfordir Cambria, oherwydd y môr, rhai o'r rheilffyrdd yn y Cymoedd ac, yn drist iawn, rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, rheilffordd Canol Cymru ger Llangadog. Peirianwyr rheilffyrdd sy'n asesu'r hyn y mae angen ei wneud i leihau'r risg o lifogydd. Ymddengys bod gwasanaethau trên yn rhedeg o'r Rhondda Fawr heddiw, er nad y gwasanaeth arferol.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the Minister for his answers. I am sure that they will be appreciated by the population that has been affected in the Conwy valley.

Datganiad ar Drais yn y Cartref Statement on Domestic Violence

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): During Christine Chapman's short debate on 21 January on domestic violence, I mentioned some of the Assembly Government's work in this area. In view of Members' interest, I will take this opportunity to outline in greater detail what we are doing to tackle this serious issue.

We have all heard various statistics relating to domestic violence. However, they are worth repeating to put the issue into perspective. Domestic violence accounts for almost a quarter of all recorded violent crime in the UK. Two women a week are murdered by a partner or ex-partner and, every year, on average, 120 women and 30 men are killed by a current or former partner. These are startling statistics. To bring this closer to home, as some of you will have heard from recent news reports, a man in the Bridgend area has recently been charged with the murder of his wife of less than a year. Only last week, a man from the Caerphilly area was jailed for life for murdering his partner by stabbing her 39 times. Recent research indicates that, even today, one in five young men and one in 10 young women believe that violence towards a partner is sometimes acceptable. While social awareness of the issue is increasing, we still have a long way to go.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Yn ystod dadl fer Christine Chapman ar 21 Ionawr ar drais yn y cartref, soniais am beth o waith Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y maes hwn. O gofio diddordeb yr Aelodau, cymeraf y cyfle hwn i amlinellu'n fanylach yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r mater difrifol hwn.

Yr ydym oll wedi clywed ystadegau amrywiol yn ymwneud â thrais yn y cartref. Fodd bynnag, mae'n werth eu hailadrodd er mwyn rhoi'r mater yn ei gyd-destun. Mae trais yn y cartref yn cyfrif am bron hanner yr holl droseddau treisgar a gofnodir yn y DU. Llofruddir dwy fenyw yr wythnos gan bartner neu gyn-bartner a, phob blwyddyn, ar gyfartaledd, caiff 120 o fenywod a 30 o ddynion eu lladd gan bartner neu gyn-bartner. I wneud hyn yn fwy perthnasol i ni, bydd rhai ohonoch wedi clywed mewn adroddiadau newyddion yn ddiweddar i ddyn yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr gael ei gyhuddo'n ddiweddar o lofruddio ei wraig y bu'n briod â hi ers llai na blwyddyn. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, carcharwyd dyn o ardal Caerffili am oes am lofruddio ei bartner drwy ei thrywanu 39 o weithiau. Dengys ymchwil ddiweddar bod un o bob pump o ddynion ifanc ac un o bob 10 o fenywod ifanc, hyd yn oed heddiw, yn credu bod trais tuag at bartner yn dderbyniol weithiau. Er bod ymwybyddiaeth gymdeithasol o'r broblem yn cynyddu, mae llawer i'w wneud o hyd.

Domestic violence has wide ranging affects—not only on the immediate and wider family, friends and colleagues of the victim, but also on society as a whole. A wide range of agencies is often involved in dealing with the victims of domestic violence, and multi-agency co-operation is therefore vital if we are to tackle this issue.

The Welsh Assembly Government is fully committed to working with agencies to tackle this problem. Although the Home Office has overall responsibility for criminal justice issues, the Assembly has responsibility for many of the social justice issues linked with domestic violence, and for the health and wellbeing of the citizens of Wales. As a first step, a wide ranging multi-agency working group on domestic violence and violence against women in Wales was set up in May 2002. The group contains members from the statutory and voluntary sectors as well as Assembly officials from relevant divisions. The group agreed that an all-Wales domestic violence strategy was needed. This is currently being drafted. It will build on the good work that is already being carried out by agencies, and will develop multi-agency approaches to working with victims of domestic violence and finding ways of preventing future incidents.

Domestic violence also has a devastating effect on children, who suffer from its effects either directly or indirectly. Research suggests that, in 90 per cent of incidents of domestic violence, a child is either in the same room or the next. Every school in Wales has pupils who have experienced, or are currently experiencing, domestic violence. I am therefore pleased that an information booklet for schools is currently being produced by the Welsh Assembly Government, and will be published in the spring. This will build on existing child protection procedures, and will assist teachers and support staff to recognise and understand children and young people who are victims of domestic abuse.

Mae effaith trais yn y cartref yn bellgyrhaeddol—nid yn unig ar y teulu agosaf a'r teulu ehangach, ffrindiau a chydweithwyr y dioddefwr, ond hefyd ar gymdeithas yn gyffredinol. Yn aml mae ystod eang o asiantaethau yn ymwneud ag ymdrin â dioddefwyr trais yn y cartref, ac mae cydweithio rhwng asiantaethau felly yn hanfodol os ydym am fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gwbl ymrwymedig i weithio gydag asiantaethau i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon. Er mai'r Swyddfa Gartref sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb cyffredinol dros gyfiawnder troseddol, y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am sawl mater yn ymwneud â chyfiawnder cymdeithasol sy'n gysylltiedig â thrais yn y cartref, ac am iechyd a lles dinasyddion Cymru. Fel cam cyntaf, sefydlwyd gweithgor amlasiantaeth eang ei gwmpas ar drais yn y cartref a thrais yn erbyn menywod yng Nghymru ym Mai 2002. Mae'r grŵp yn cynnwys aelodau o'r sectorau statudol a gwirfoddol yn ogystal â swyddogion y Cynulliad o'r is-adrannau perthnasol. Cytunodd y grŵp bod angen strategaeth trais yn y cartref i Gymru gyfan. Mae hon yn cael ei llunio ar hyn o bryd. Bydd yn adeiladu ar y gwaith da sydd eisoes yn cael ei wneud gan asiantaethau, a bydd yn datblygu ymagweddau amlasiantaeth tuag at weithio gyda dioddefwyr trais yn y cartref a dod o hyd i ffyrdd o atal digwyddiadau yn y dyfodol.

Caiff trais yn y cartref effaith ddinistriol ar blant hefyd, sy'n dioddef o'i effeithiau naill ai'n uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol. Awgryma ymchwil, mewn 90 y cant o achosion o drais yn y cartref, bod plentyn naill ai yn yr un ystafell neu'r ystafell drws nesaf. Ym mhob ysgol yng Nghymru mae disgyblion sydd wedi cael profiad o drais yn y cartref, neu'n cael profiad ohono ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf felly'n falch bod llyfryn gwybodaeth i ysgolion yn cael ei gynhyrchu gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar hyn o bryd, a bydd yn cael ei gyhoeddi yn y gwanwyn. Bydd hyn yn adeiladu ar weithdrefnau amddiffyn plant presennol, ac yn cynorthwyo athrawon a staff cymorth i adnabod a deall plant a phobl ifanc sy'n dioddef camdriniaeth ddomestig.

In recognition of the priority given to this issue, more funding is now being made available for domestic violence projects, from the Assembly and the Home Office. The Assembly has increased funding for 2003-04 to £1.17 million from £450,000 in 2002-03. Some 11 projects throughout Wales are currently being supported. In addition, I am pleased that good progress is being made with the provision of a free telephone helpline for victims of domestic violence in Wales, set up by Welsh Women's Aid, which has been awarded a three-year grant by the Assembly for this purpose. This will be fully operational by 31 March 2004, and will provide free, confidential support 12 hours a day, 365 days a year, in Welsh and English.

I am also grateful for the additional funding recently announced by the Home Office for several authorities in England and Wales to fill existing gaps in domestic violence services. This includes 11 authorities in Wales, which will receive three-year funding totalling £720,000, either for the provision of domestic violence co-ordinators or outreach projects.

I am pleased that agencies with which the Assembly is engaged are introducing other initiatives. The all-Wales networking group, which was recently set up to review domestic abuse experienced by pregnant women, is a good example. Midwives and health visitors from every NHS trust in Wales are members of this group, as are representatives from the Assembly's Office of the Chief Nursing Officer. This is an excellent step forward, as figures show that 30 per cent of domestic violence starts when women are pregnant. Wales is the only jurisdiction within the UK to adopt this initiative, which came about through the Raising the Standards inter-governmental initiative, with which the Assembly is involved. The next Raising the Standards conference will take place in Edinburgh on 14 June. Its theme will be the impact of domestic violence on children. I have agreed to be one of the speakers at this event, which will provide a good opportunity to share ideas and best practice with other parts of the UK.

I gydnabod y flaenoriaeth a roddir i'r mater hwn, mae'r Cynulliad a'r Swyddfa Gartref yn rhyddhau rhagor o arian ar gyfer prosiectau trais yn y cartref. Mae'r Cynulliad wedi cynyddu'r arian ar gyfer 2003-04 i £1.17 miliwn o £450,000 yn 2002-03. Mae tua 11 prosiect ledled Cymru yn cael eu cefnogi ar hyn o bryd. Yn ogystal, yr wyf yn falch bod cynnydd da yn cael ei wneud o ran darparu llinell gymorth am ddim ar gyfer dioddefwyr trais yn y cartref yng Nghymru, a sefydlwyd gan Cymorth i Fenywod Cymru, sydd wedi cael grant am dair blynedd gan y Cynulliad at y diben hwn. Bydd hyn yn gwbl weithredol erbyn 31 Mawrth 2004, a bydd yn darparu cymorth cyfrinachol, am ddim 12 awr y dydd, 365 diwrnod y flwyddyn, yn Gymraeg a Saesneg.

Yr wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar am yr arian ychwanegol a gyhoeddwyd gan y Swyddfa Gartref yn ddiweddar ar gyfer sawl awdurdod yng Nghymru a Lloegr er mwyn llenwi'r bylchau presennol mewn gwasanaethau trais yn y cartref. Mae hyn yn cynnwys 11 awdurdod yng Nghymru, a fydd yn derbyn cyfanswm o £720,000 dros dair blynedd, naill ai er mwyn darparu cydlynwyr trais yn y cartref neu brosiectau allgymorth.

Yr wyf yn falch bod asiantaethau y mae'r Cynulliad yn gysylltiedig â hwy yn cyflwyno mentrau eraill. Mae'r grŵp rhwydwaith Cymru gyfan, a sefydlwyd yn ddiweddar i adolygu camdriniaeth ddomestig a dioddefir gan fenywod beichiog, yn enghraifft dda. Mae bydwragedd ac ymwelwyr iechyd o bob ymddiriedolaeth GIG yng Nghymru yn aelodau o'r grŵp hwn, yn ogystal â chynrychiolwyr o Swyddfa Prif Swyddog Nyrsio'r Cynulliad. Mae hwn yn gam rhagorol ymlaen, gan y dengys y ffigurau bod 30 y cant o drais yn y cartref yn dechrau pan fydd menywod yn feichiog. Cymru yw'r unig awdurdodaeth o fewn y DU i fabwysiadu'r fenter hon, a ddeilliodd o'r fenter ryng-lywodraethol, Raising the Standards, yr oedd y Cynulliad yn rhan ohoni. Caiff y gynhadledd Raising the Standards nesaf ei chynnal yng Nghaeredin ar 14 Mehefin. Ei thema fydd effaith trais yn y cartref ar blant. Yr wyf wedi cytuno i fod yn un o'r siaradwyr yn y digwyddiad hwn, a fydd yn gyfle da i rannu syniadau ac arferion gorau â rhannau eraill o'r DU.

I am also a member of the inter-ministerial group on domestic violence, and I aim to ensure that good links are maintained with Whitehall departments. The Domestic Violence, Victims and Crime Bill is a crucial part of our work on helping victims of domestic violence. I will ensure that our domestic violence strategy builds on this and takes the measures contained in the Bill fully into account. I hope that this statement highlights the importance that I give to tackling this serious issue.

Leanne Wood: Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales welcomes this statement, and, in particular, the recognition of the need for multi-agency work, as that is the way forward in dealing domestic abuse. As Christine Chapman highlighted in her recent short debate, domestic violence tends to be a hidden phenomenon: we do not know what happens behind closed doors. As you indicated, the impact of domestic abuse on children can cause long-term problems. Children can be profoundly affected, whether they are directly or indirectly involved in the abuse. A violent partner can continue the abuse after the family has split up. As a former Women's Aid worker, I am aware of numerous cases where men used child contact arrangements to continue domestic abuse. Women's Aid and many other organisations have called for a change in the law on child contact. They argue that there should be no contact in cases of domestic abuse. Clearly, the Assembly does not have the power to change or create legislation on this issue, or, indeed, any other matter, but we can have some control over the nature of child contact arrangements. I am aware of cases where women have assumed that their children are receiving supervised contact when they are actually receiving supported contact, which is completely different. We must clarify this situation so that families understand the exact nature of the contact. We must also ensure that training is available for those who provide supported contact in order to reduce the likelihood of that contact being used as a vehicle for continued abuse. We must ensure that rigorous assessment procedures are in place so that children and women are protected in such situations.

Yr wyf hefyd yn aelod o'r grŵp rhyng-weinidogol ar drais yn y cartref, a'm nod yw sicrhau y cynhelir cysylltiadau da gydag adrannau Whitehall. Mae'r Mesur Trais yn y Cartref, Dioddefwyr a Throseddau yn rhan hanfodol o'n gwaith ar helpu dioddefwyr trais yn y cartref. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod ein strategaeth trais yn y cartref yn adeiladu ar hyn ac yn ystyried y mesurau yn y Mesur yn llawn. Gobeithiaf fod y datganiad hwn yn amlygu'r pwysigrwydd a roddaf i fynd i'r afael â'r mater difrifol hwn.

Leanne Wood: Mae Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn croesawu'r datganiad hwn, ac, yn arbennig, y gydnabyddiaeth bod angen gwaith aml-asiantaeth, gan mai dyna'r ffordd ymlaen o ran ymdrin â chamdriniaeth ddomestig. Fel yr amlygodd Christine Chapman yn ei dadl fer yn ddiweddar, mae trais yn y cartref yn tueddu i fod yn ffenomenon gudd: ni wyddom beth sy'n digwydd y tu ôl i ddrysau caeëdig. Fel y bu ichi nodi, gall effaith camdriniaeth ddomestig ar blant achosi problemau hirdymor. Gall gael effaith ddifrifol ar blant, pa un a ydynt yn dioddef yn uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol o'r gamdriniaeth. Gall partner treisgar barhau i gam-drin ar ôl i'r teulu wahanu. Fel cyn-weithiwr i Cymorth i Fenywod, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r achosion niferus lle y bu i ddynion ddefnyddio trefniadau cyswllt â'r plant i barhau gyda chamdriniaeth ddomestig. Mae Cymorth i Fenywod a llu o sefydliadau eraill wedi galw am newid yn y gyfraith ar gyswllt gyda phlant. Dadleuant na ddylai fod cyswllt mewn achosion o gamdriniaeth ddomestig. Yn amlwg, nid oes gan y Cynulliad y pŵer i newid na chreu deddfwriaeth ar y mater hwn, nac, yn wir, unrhyw fater arall, ond gallwn gael peth rheolaeth dros natur y trefniadau cyswllt â phlant. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o achosion lle mae menywod wedi tybio bod eu plant yn cael cyswllt dan oruchwyliaeth pan fyddant mewn gwirionedd yn cael cyswllt â chymorth, sydd yn gwbl wahanol. Rhaid inni gael eglurder ynghylch y sefyllfa hon er mwyn i deuluoedd ddeall union natur y cyswllt. Rhaid inni hefyd sicrhau bod hyfforddiant ar gael i'r rhai sy'n darparu cyswllt â chymorth er mwyn lleihau'r tebygolrwydd y defnyddir y cyswllt hwnnw fel cyfrwng i barhau i gam-drin. Rhaid inni

sicrhau bod gweithdrefnau asesu llym ar waith er mwyn diogelu plant a menywod mewn sefyllfaoedd o'r fath.

There is no information available as yet as to how contact centres will be funded in Wales in future. The Green Paper outlines the funding for England, but it does not mention Wales. What are you doing to ensure that centres in Wales will be fully funded and staffed?

Nid oes gwybodaeth ar gael eto ynghylch sut y caiff canolfannau cyswllt yng Nghymru eu hariannu yn y dyfodol. Mae'r Papur Gwyrdd yn amlinellu'r dull ariannu ar gyfer Lloegr, ond nid yw'n sôn am Gymru. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau y caiff canolfannau yng Nghymru eu hariannu a'u staffio'n llawn?

On counselling, domestic abuse can be terrifying and extremely traumatic for women and children. The after-effects of such abuse can be immense. We urgently need therapeutic counselling services to enable women and children to come to terms with their abuse and to move on. There is a dire shortage of such services in Wales. What are you doing to ensure that everyone in Wales has access to free local counselling services, should they feel that they need them?

O ran cwnsela, gall camdriniaeth ddomestig fod yn frawychus ac yn drawmatig iawn i fenywod a phlant. Gall ôl-ffeithiau camdriniaeth o'r fath fod yn aruthrol. Mae angen gwasanaethau cwnsela therapiwtig arnom ar fyrder i alluogi menywod a phlant i ddod i delerau gyda'r gamdriniaeth ac i symud ymlaen. Mae prinder dybryd o wasanaethau o'r fath yng Nghymru. Beth a wnewch i sicrhau y gall pawb yng Nghymru gael mynediad i wasanaethau cwnsela am ddim, os teimlant fod eu hangen arnynt?

Edwina Hart: I broadly agree with and support your comments, particularly those regarding child contact arrangements. This is not a devolved matter, and I understand that the welfare of the child is paramount under the Children Act 1989. The Government currently has no plans to change the fundamental principle of child contact arrangements. However, several cases have been brought to the attention of Assembly Members where violence has continued as a result of contact arrangements. In view of your concern, and the concern that others have expressed to me in correspondence, I will further consider my representations. The Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service prepares a report during the court process, and it would be interesting to undertake some further work to assess the results of such cases, to see which issues arise.

Edwina Hart: Yn gyffredinol cytunaf â'ch sylwadau ac fe'u cefnogaf, yn arbennig y rhai ynghylch trefniadau cyswllt â phlant. Nid yw hwn yn fater sydd wedi ei ddatganoli, a deallaf fod lles plentyn yn hollbwysig o dan Ddeddf Plant 1989. Ar hyn o bryd nid oes gan y Llywodraeth gynlluniau i newid yr egwyddor sylfaenol o drefniadau cyswllt â phlant. Fodd bynnag, daethpwyd â sawl achos i sylw Aelodau'r Cynulliad lle mae trais wedi parhau o ganlyniad i drefniadau cyswllt. Yng ngoleuni eich pryder, a'r pryder a fynegwyd imi gan eraill mewn gohebiaeth, ystyriaf fy sylwadau ymhellach. Mae'r Gwasanaeth Cynghori a Chynorthwyo Llys i Blant a Theuluoedd yn paratoi adroddiad yn ystod y broses llys, a byddai'n ddiddorol ymgymryd â rhagor o waith i asesu canlyniadau achosion o'r fath, i weld pa faterion sy'n codi.

3.10 p.m.

Counselling for children is especially important, as few such services are available to them. It is difficult for children to come to terms with bereavement, such as the loss of a parent. I will therefore refer those particular issues concerning counselling services to the

Mae cwnsela i blant yn arbennig o bwysig, gan nad oes llawer o wasanaethau o'r fath ar gael iddynt. Mae'n anodd i blant ddod i delerau â phrofedigaeth, fel colli rhiant. Felly cyfeiriai y materion penodol hynny sy'n ymwneud â gwasanaethau cwnsela i'r grŵp a

group that I have convened. In developing the strategy, I will also cover the other strands that you raised. Once it is complete, I will bring it before the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee, in case any additional work is required. I am also mindful of Gwenda Thomas's new role and responsibilities for child protection, and I will liaise with her on some of the implications of what you have raised today.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the importance that the Welsh Assembly Government has placed on addressing the issue of domestic violence. For too long, it has been seen as a private matter. Given the trauma suffered by victims and their families, it is right and proper that governments should intervene and be proactive, and so I welcome the Welsh Assembly Government's multi-agency approach to this issue.

If domestic violence is to be addressed properly, we must consider the needs of its victims. We must also, if possible, seek to prevent it from happening in the first place. What discussions have you had with the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning on how the curriculum can address issues of anger and violence, as well as equality between boys and girls in schools?

Edwina Hart: The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has taken a great interest in issues of domestic violence, and the fact that literature is being prepared for publication in the spring shows that we are taking the matter forward. How we deal with issues of respect is a cause of concern for her. It arose in the debate as a matter that needed to be dealt with in the curriculum. She is fully on-board to take issues forward.

William Graham: The Conservative Party at Westminster, and throughout the United Kingdom, has strongly welcomed the introduction of a domestic violence Bill, and has promised to work constructively with the Government on these issues.

gynullwyd gennyf. Wrth ddatblygu'r strategaeth, byddaf hefyd yn cwmpasu'r meysydd eraill a godwyd gennych. Unwaith y bydd yn gyflawn, fe'i cyflwynaf gerbron y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio, rhag ofn bod angen gwneud rhagor o waith. Yr wyf hefyd yn ystyriol o gyfrifoldebau newydd Gwenda Thomas dros amddiffyn plant, a thrafodaf rai o oblygiadau'r hyn yr ydych wedi ei godi heddiw gyda hi.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y pwysigrwydd y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi ei roi i fynd i'r afael â thrais yn y cartref. Ers gormod o amser, buom yn ystyried hyn yn fater preifat. O gofio'r trawma y mae dioddefwyr a'u teuluoedd yn ei ddioddef, mae'n gwbl briodol y dylai llywodraethau ymyrryd a bod yn rhagweithiol, ac felly croesawaf ymagwedd aml-asiantaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru tuag at y mater hwn.

Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â thrais yn y cartref yn gywir, rhaid inni ystyried anghenion ei ddioddefwyr. Rhaid inni hefyd, os yw'n bosibl, geisio ei atal rhag digwydd yn y lle cyntaf. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cael gyda'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar sut y gall y cwricwlwm fynd i'r afael â dicter a thrais, yn ogystal â chydaddoldeb rhwng bechgyn a merched mewn ysgolion?

Edwina Hart: Mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol oes wedi cymryd diddordeb mawr mewn materion sy'n ymwneud â thrais yn y cartref, ac mae'r ffaith bod llenyddiaeth yn cael ei pharatoi i'w chyhoeddi yn y gwanwyn yn dangos ein bod yn gweithredu ar y mater hwn. Mae sut yr ymdriniwn â materion yn ymwneud â pharch yn destun pryder iddi. Cododd yn y ddatl fel mater y mae angen ymdrin ag ef yn y cwricwlwm. Mae'n gwbl ymrwymedig i weithredu ar y materion hyn.

William Graham: Mae'r Blaid Geidwadol yn San Steffan, a ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, wedi croesawu cyflwyno Mesur trais yn y cartref yn frwd, ac wedi addo gweithio'n adeiladol gyda'r Llywodraeth ar y materion hyn.

Tackling domestic violence is not primarily about legislating; it is more about tackling a culture that regards domestic violence as acceptable. We must do that by providing greater help to the victims of domestic violence, and by developing proper treatment programmes for perpetrators of such violent acts. Domestic violence accounts for some 25 per cent of the murders committed each year, and it is the biggest cause of murders in south Wales. Each incident costs at least £1 million, yet no-one can put a price on the massive emotional cost to families. The emotional costs are not only difficult to quantify, but can emerge later in life, particularly, as you said, for children.

In Wales, we have seen a significant response to the problems of domestic violence, notably with the opening of the first dedicated refuge for male victims of domestic violence in Britain, but most importantly by the implementation of schemes such as the Gwent pilot project in Caerphilly. That project, modelled on the work of the Cardiff women's safety unit, will help victims of domestic violence who have suffered in silence for far too long. It aims to give them a voice.

We must give people the confidence to come forward and report incidents of domestic violence, for it is a crime and, like all crime, must not be tolerated. We must also note the emotional trauma associated with reporting incidents of domestic violence. Complaints to the police are often withdrawn because people feel intimidated or because they love their partners and do not want them to go to jail. Without prosecution, there is a greater risk that the violence will continue, often becoming even more violent.

We welcome your statement and will continue to support all measures that seek to eradicate this problem.

Edwina Hart: Thank you for your comments, William, concerning the long-term emotional impact of domestic violence and of physical abuse; it continues

Nid deddfu yw'r prif ddull o fynd i'r afael â thrais yn y cartref; mae â wnelo'n fwy â mynd i'r afael â diwylliant sy'n ystyried bod trais yn y cartref yn dderbyniol. Rhaid inni wneud hynny drwy ddarparu rhagor o gymorth i ddioddefwyr trais yn y cartref, a thrwy ddatblygu gwell rhaglenni triniaeth ar gyfer pobl sy'n cyflawni gweithredoedd treisgar o'r fath. Mae trais yn y cartref yn cyfrif am ryw 25 y cant o'r llofruddiaethau a gyflawnir bob blwyddyn, a dyma brif achos llofruddiaethau yn ne Cymru. Mae pob digwyddiad yn costio o leiaf £1 filiwn, ond ni all neb roi pris ar y gost emosiynol enfawr i deuluoedd. Nid yn unig y mae'r costau emosiynol yn anodd i'w meintoli, ond gallant ddod i'r amlwg yn ddiweddarach mewn bywyd, yn enwedig, fel y dywedaso, i blant.

Yng Nghymru, yr ydym wedi gweld ymateb sylweddol i broblemau trais yn y cartref, yn nodedig yn sgîl agor y lloches benodol gyntaf ym Mhrydain i ddynion sydd wedi dioddef trais yn y cartref, ond yn anad dim drwy gyflwyno cynlluniau fel prosiect peilot Gwent yng Nghaerffili. Bydd y prosiect hwnnw, sydd wedi'i foddelu ar waith uned ddiogelwch menywod Caerdydd, yn helpu dioddefwyr trais yn y cartref sydd wedi dioddef yn dawel am ormod o amser o lawer. Ei nod yw rhoi llais iddynt.

Rhaid inni roi hyder i bobl hysbysu'r heddlu am ddigwyddiadau treisgar yn y cartref, gan mai trosedd ydyw ac, fel pob trosedd, ni ddylid ei oddef. Rhaid inni hefyd nodi'r trawma emosiynol sy'n gysylltiedig â hysbysu'r heddlu am ddigwyddiadau treisgar yn y cartref. Yn aml caiff cwynion i'r heddlu eu tynnu'n ôl gan fod pobl yn teimlo dan fygythiad neu gan eu bod yn caru eu partneriaid ac nad ydynt am iddynt fynd i'r carchar. Heb erlyniad, mae mwy o risg y bydd y trais yn parhau, ac yn aml yn mynd hyd yn oed yn fwy treisgar.

Croesawn eich datganiad a byddwn yn parhau i gefnogi pob mesur sy'n ceisio dileu'r broblem hon.

Edwina Hart: Diolch ichi am eich sylwadau, William, ynghylch effaith emosiynol hirdymor trais yn y cartref a chamdriniaeth gorfforol; mae'n parhau drwy

throughout people's lives, especially for children.

As you said, domestic violence is a crime. It is far too easy for people to say that there has been 'a domestic incident', as it used to be called years ago, and not to realise that it is a brutal assault. We must remind ourselves that this issue is about crime and about victims, which is why the necessary victim support should be in place. I am pleased that there is such cross-party support for the measures that we are undertaking. It is incumbent upon us as politicians to take a hard line on this issue. I have seen shocking figures about young men and women who regard domestic violence as acceptable behaviour. I find that incredible, and it leads me to think that we need to do far more in the public domain. Perhaps we should show people images of domestic violence, and tell them that it is a crime and that it has to stop.

Peter Black: I welcome the statement and Members' contributions, which have graphically highlighted the impact of domestic violence on families and those involved. I am concerned about the practical effects and how they should be tackled. I welcome the strategy that you are working on and hope that it will be presented shortly. I wish to raise several points in relation to the strategy and how the Government can respond to this agenda. In a statement on 18 April 2002, Jane Hutt stated that the Assembly Government was

'producing a model protocol, highlighting the child protection aspects of domestic abuse'.

Can you tell us what progress has been made on the protocol?

Christine Chapman referred to education, and it is important that we take this forward in the curriculum in teaching children to respect others. As part of the strategy, we need a monitoring mechanism to report back on how this is being progressed within the curriculum in schools throughout Wales.

In terms of housing, 63 per cent of homeless

gydol bywydau pobl, yn arbennig ar gyfer plant.

Fel y dywedasoch, trosedd yw trais yn y cartref. Mae'n llawer rhy hawdd i bobl ddweud y bu 'digwyddiad domestig', fel yr arferwyd ei alw flynyddoedd yn ôl, heb sylweddoli ei fod yn ymosodiad ciaidd. Rhaid inni atgoffa ein hunain mai mater yn ymwneud â throsedd a dioddefwyr yw hwn, a dyna pam mae'n angenrheidiol sicrhau bod cymorth ar gael i ddiodeffwyr. Yr wyf yn falch bod cymaint o gymorth trawsbleidiol i'r mesurau yr ydym yn eu cymryd. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom fel gwleidyddion i fod yn gadarn ar y mater hwn. Yr wyf wedi gweld ffigurau brawychus ynglŷn â dynion a menywod ifanc sy'n ystyried bod trais yn y cartref yn ymddygiad derbyniol. Credaf fod hynny'n anhygoel, ac mae'n fy arwain i gredu bod angen inni wneud llawer mwy yn gyhoeddus. Efallai y dylem ddangos lluniau o drais yn y cartref i bobl, a dweud mai trosedd ydyw a bod yn rhaid iddo ddod i ben.

Peter Black: Croesawaf y datganiad a chyfraniadau Aelodau, sydd wedi rhoi disgrifiadau byw o effaith trais yn y cartref ar deuluoedd a'r rhai sy'n gysylltiedig â hwy. Yr wyf yn pryderu am yr effeithiau ymarferol a sut y dylid mynd i'r afael â hwy. Croesawaf y strategaeth yr ydych yn gweithio arni a gobeithiaf y caiff ei chyflwyno'n fuan. Hoffwn godi sawl pwynt ynglŷn â'r strategaeth a sut y gall y Llywodraeth ymateb i'r agenda hon. Mewn datganiad ar 18 Ebrill 2002, dywedodd Jane Hutt fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn

'cynhyrchu protocol enghreifftiol, sy'n tynnu sylw at agweddau amddiffyn plant camdriniaeth ddomestig.'

A allwch ddweud wrthym faint o gynnydd a wnaed ar y protocol?

Cyfeiriodd Christine Chapman at addysg, ac mae'n bwysig ein bod yn datblygu hyn yn y cwricwlwm i ddysgu plant i barchu eraill. Fel rhan o'r strategaeth, mae angen system fonitro arnom i adrodd yn ôl ar y cynnydd a wneir yn hyn o beth o fewn y cwricwlwm mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru.

O ran tai, mae 63 y cant o fenywod digartref

women cite domestic violence as the reason for their being homeless. Some local councils are reluctant to acknowledge the need for women to move between local authority areas to escape violence. There is sometimes hostility towards anyone from outside the area accessing local services. There is also an issue about the adequacy of existing refuge accommodation within several local authority areas in Wales. Minister, will you review these issues and consider the Assembly Government's guidance for local authorities on homelessness legislation, the provision of beds in refuges and how domestic violence is addressed? Will you work with local councils to ensure that all parts of Wales make adequate provision in this regard?

Many victims of domestic violence, as William Graham mentioned, feel that arrest and possible incarceration is too serious a consequence and, therefore, only tend to report incidents after they have escalated beyond their control. Have you considered introducing perpetrator programmes in Wales to try to catch this at an early stage before it develops into a pattern of violence, and to try to offer women other means of reporting and dealing with domestic violence?

Edwina Hart: I will consider your final point and discuss it with officials before reporting back to the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee for further discussion.

On housing, I am well aware that some refuges are hard-pressed and I am concerned about the problems related to refuge capacity. I am also concerned about the resources available to women when they leave refuges. When someone leaves home in a rush to go into a refuge, leaving belongings behind, volunteers have to work hard to ensure that everything functions properly for that person, as financial support from the Government is limited. Housing also poses problems in terms of moving between areas. Welsh Women's Aid has raised the point about moving from one area to another to escape violence, about where women can go and what happens to them. I will put on my agenda for regular discussion with the Welsh

yn nodi trais yn y cartref fel y rheswm dros fod yn ddiartref. Mae rhai cynghorau lleol yn amharod i gydnabod yr angen i fenywod symud rhwng ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol i ddianc rhag trais. Weithiau ceir gelyniaeth tuag at unrhyw un o'r tu allan i'r ardal sy'n ceisio defnyddio gwasanaethau lleol. Hefyd mae problem o ran pa mor ddigonol yw'r llety lloches bresennol o fewn sawl awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Weinidog, a wnewch adolygu'r materion hyn ac ystyried canllawiau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol ar ddeddfwriaeth digartrefedd, y ddarpariaeth o welyau mewn llochesi a sut i ymdrin â thrais yn y cartref? A wnewch weithio gyda chynghorau lleol i sicrhau bod pob rhan o Gymru yn sicrhau darpariaeth ddigonol yn hyn o beth?

Mae llawer o ddiodefwrwr trais yn y cartref, fel y soniodd William Graham, yn teimlo bod arestio a'r posibilrwydd o garchar yn ganlyniad rhy ddiffrifol ac, felly, nid ydynt yn hysbysu'r heddlu ond wedi i'r trais waethygu y tu hwnt i'w rheolaeth. A ydych wedi ystyried cyflwyno rhaglenni ar gyfer y rhai sy'n cyflawni trais yn y cartref yng Nghymru i geisio ei atal yn gynnar cyn iddo ddatblygu'n batrwm o drais, ac i geisio cynnig dull arall i fenywod hysbysu'r heddlu ac ymdrin â thrais yn y cartref?

Edwina Hart: Ystyriaf eich pwynt terfynol ac fe'i trafodaf gyda swyddogion cyn adrodd yn ôl i'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio i gael trafodaeth bellach.

O ran tai, yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn bod pwysau mawr ar rai llochesi a phryderaf am y problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â chapasiti llochesi. Pryderaf hefyd am yr adnoddau sydd ar gael i fenywod pan fyddant yn gadael llochesi. Pan fydd rhywun yn gadael cartref ar frys i fynd i loches, gan adael eiddo personol, rhaid i wirfoddolwyr weithio'n galed i sicrhau bod popeth yn gweithio'n iawn i'r person hwnnw, gan fod cymorth ariannol gan y Llywodraeth yn brin. Mae tai hefyd yn achosi problemau o ran symud rhwng ardaloedd. Mae Cymorth i Fenywod Cymru wedi codi'r pwynt ynghylch symud o un ardal i'r llall i ddianc rhag trais, ynghylch lle y gall menywod fynd a beth sy'n digwydd iddynt. Byddaf yn rhoi yr effaith ar dai a pha

Local Government Association the impact on housing and whether progress can be made.

As regards education, I hope that our publication for schools will be a first step. However, I am sure that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will want to consider other measures if we are to have an integrated programme. I am sure that we will return to this.

I do not have an update on the protocol that Jane referred to in a statement in 2002, but I will advise you of what progress has been made.

Catherine Thomas: Minister, as has already been said, it is a disturbing reality and a horrifying statistic that one in four women will experience domestic violence during their lifetime, as will one in six men. Such abuse impacts on entire households, as you said, and it can have a devastating effect on any child within the home who is aware of the abuse. I know that you agree that the impact on a child's emotional health and wellbeing can be extremely damaging and that, consequently, such children need a tremendous amount of support and counselling. Do you share my concern that many children are not aware of the help that is available, or of their right to access that help? What can be done to address this situation, and to ensure that children in Wales know their rights and can secure the support that is often so desperately needed, and which will make a huge difference to their lives and help them move into adulthood with the support that they need?

3.20 p.m.

Edwina Hart: We tend to talk about these matters from our own perspective and how we perceive domestic violence and its impact on families. I wonder how much work has been done on consulting children about what they want and how they can access services. You have raised an area of work that I will be happy to take forward in conjunction with other Ministers. There may be a scheme through which we could advertise in schools or youth clubs a telephone number that children could contact. They can phone

un a ellir gwneud cynnydd ar fy agenda i'w trafod yn rheolaidd gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru.

O ran addysg, gobeithiaf y bydd ein cyhoeddiad i ysgolion yn gam cyntaf. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes am ystyried mesurau eraill os ydym am gael rhaglen integredig. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwn drafod hyn eto.

Nid yw'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gennyf am y protocol y cyfeiriodd Jane ato mewn datganiad yn 2002, ond fe'ch hysbysaf om y cynnydd a wnaed.

Catherine Thomas: Weinidog, fel y dywedwyd eisoes, mae'n realiti cythryblus ac yn ystadegyn brawychus y bydd un o bob pedair menyw yn dioddef trais yn y cartref yn ystod eu hoes, yn ogystal ag un o bob chwe dyn. Mae camdriniaeth o'r fath yn effeithio ar deuluoedd cyfan, fel y dywedasoch, a gall gael effaith ddinistriol ar unrhyw blentyn yn y cartref sy'n ymwybodol o'r gamdriniaeth. Gwn y cytunwch y gall yr effaith ar iechyd a lles emosiynol plentyn fod yn andwyol iawn ac, o ganlyniad, bod angen cryn dipyn o gymorth a chwnsela ar blant o'r fath. A rannwch fy mhryder nad yw llawer o blant yn ymwybodol o'r help sydd ar gael, na'u hawl i gael yr help hwnnw? Beth y gellir ei wneud i ymdrin â'r sefyllfa hon, ac i sicrhau bod plant yng Nghymru yn gwybod eu hawliau ac yn gallu cael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt yn ddybryd yn aml, ac a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr i'w bywydau ac yn eu helpu i dyfu'n oedolion gyda'r cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt?

Edwina Hart: Yr ydym yn tueddu i siarad am y materion hyn o'n safbwynt ni ein hunain a sut yr ydym yn ystyried trais yn y cartref a'i effaith ar deuluoedd. Tybed faint o waith a wnaed ar ymgynghori â phlant ynglŷn â'r hyn y maent am ei wneud a sut y gallant fanteisio ar wasanaethau. Yr ydych wedi crybwyll maes y byddaf yn fodlon gweithredu yn ei gylch ar y cyd â Gweinidogion eraill. Efallai fod cynllun y gallwn ei ddefnyddio i hysbysebu rhif ffôn y gallai plant gysylltu ag ef mewn ysgolion neu

Childline and many children also know about the children's commissioner. We should probably be more proactive in directing them to the correct services. They may just want someone to talk to, a shoulder to cry on. I will certainly take your point forward and report back to the Assembly.

Janice Gregory: I welcome your statement. I know that you, like all members of the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee, were moved when the Committee took evidence from Welsh Women's Aid and the Cardiff women's safety unit, particularly when they explained in graphic detail what happens when women and men become victims of domestic violence—how they have to take their children, often in the dead of night, and leave with only the clothes they are wearing. It is often a life-changing event.

In response to an earlier question you briefly touched on an issue that I wanted to raise, about the facilities available to victims of domestic violence when they leave the family home and go to a refuge. There is often a lack of the basics such as pushchairs, highchairs and cribs, and there is often no suitable clothing available. What can we do to ensure that refuges are properly equipped? Would you be willing to report back to the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee after the inter-governmental conference in Edinburgh on the matters discussed there? Have you had, or will you have, discussions with the Children's Commissioner for Wales on the effect of domestic violence on children? I agree with Leanne Wood's comments about orders being placed on these women to allow the abusive partner access to his children when, often, the children have witnessed the abuse. What moved us all in the Committee was a woman's account of how she had to go to the USA to have an operation to replace her eyes after her abusive partner had removed them. That will stay with me for some considerable time.

Edwina Hart: Thank you for your suggestion about discussions with the

glybiau ieuenctid. Gallant ffonio Childline ac mae llawer o blant hefyd yn gwybod am y comisiynydd plant. Dylem fwy na thebyg fod yn fwy rhagweithiol o ran eu cyfeirio at y gwasanaethau cywir. Efallai mai dim ond angen siarad â rhywun y maent, a chael rhywfaint o gysur. Byddaf yn sicr yn gweithredu ar eich pwynt ac yn adrodd yn ôl i'r Cynulliad.

Janice Gregory: Croesawaf eich datganiad. Gwn eich bod chi, fel pob aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio, dan deimlad pan gyflwynodd Cymorth i Fenywod Cymru ac uned ddiogelwch menywod Caerdydd dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor, yn arbennig pan ddisgrifiwyd yn fanwl beth sy'n digwydd pan ddaw menywod a dynion yn ddiodefwr trais yn y cartref—sut y mae'n rhaid iddynt fynd â'u plant, yn aml ganol nos, a gadael gyda dim ond y dillad sydd amdanynt. Mae'n aml yn ddigwyddiad sy'n newid eu bywydau.

Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn cynharach soniasoch yn fras am fater yr oeddwn am ei godi, ynglŷn â'r cyfleusterau sydd ar gael i ddiodefwr trais yn y cartref pan fyddant yn gadael y cartref teuluol i fynd i loches. Yn aml mae prinder pethau sylfaenol fel pramiau, cadeiriau uchel a chrudau, ac yn aml nid oes unrhyw ddillad addas ar gael. Beth y gallwn ei wneud i sicrhau bod llochesi yn cael y cyfarpar cywir? A fydddech yn fodlon rhoi adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar ôl y gynhadledd ryng-lywodraethol yng Nghaeredin ar y mater a drafodwyd yno? A gawsoch, neu a gewch, drafodaethau gyda Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru ar effaith trais yn y cartref ar blant? Cytunaf â sylwadau Leanne Wood am orchmynion sy'n cael eu gosod ar y menywod hyn i ganiatáu i bartner sy'n eu cam-drin weld ei blant lle, yn aml, mae'r plant wedi bod yn dyst i'r gamdriniaeth. Yr hyn â'n rhoddodd dan deimlad yn y Pwyllgor oedd menyw yn adrodd ei hanes am sut y bu'n rhaid iddi fynd i UDA i gael llawdriniaeth i gael llygaid newydd ar ôl i bartner eu tynnu. Bydd hynny'n aros yn fy nghof am amser maith.

Edwina Hart: Diolch am yr awgrym am drafodaethau gyda'r comisiynydd plant. Bydd

children's commissioner. That will be useful, as will my discussions with Gwenda Thomas, given her new role.

Refuges receive money from central Government, the Assembly and local authorities. I have tried to urge local authorities to ensure that they keep up their levels of grants to refuges and that they support them locally so that refuges have the money to deal with these issues. Many refuges are run by volunteers who fundraise and undertake a great deal of work to try to get equipment. I wonder whether there is more that we can do, in terms of being proactive, to suggest to people who are thinking about getting rid of pushchairs, highchairs and clothing that they donate them to the refuge movement.

There must also be a particular focus on children in the issues that you raise. I am particularly taken by the point that you and other Members made about the abusive partner gaining access to children through the courts. A report is prepared by the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service, which talks to children when they are of a sufficient age and understanding to express their views. However, I often think that the views of two and three-year-olds are valid in such discussions. You must also ensure, when listening to children's experiences, that you are fully equipped and trained to do so. You must be able to see through the little acts that they all put on and their attempts to hide things to get a true understanding of what children want in terms of a relationship with someone who has left the family. These are the important issues that we will discuss. I will be pleased to report back after the conference, but it might be helpful if I included any aspects of change or development in relation to this agenda in my ministerial reports, given Members' interest.

hynny'n ddefnyddiol, yn ogystal â'm trafodaethau gyda Gwenda Thomas, o gofio ei rôl newydd.

Mae llochesi yn derbyn arian gan y Llywodraeth ganolog, y Cynulliad ac awdurdodau lleol. Yr wyf wedi ceisio annog awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau eu bod yn cynnal lefel eu grantiau i lochesi a'u bod yn eu cefnogi'n lleol fel bod gan lochesi arian i ymdrin â'r materion hyn. Caiff llawer o lochesi eu rhedeg gan wirfoddolwyr sy'n codi arian ac yn gwneud llawer iawn o waith i geisio cael offer. Tybed a oes mwy y gallwn ei wneud, o ran bod yn rhagweithiol, i awgrymu i bobl sy'n ystyried cael gwared ar bramiau, cadeiriau uchel a dillad eu bod yn eu rhoi i'r mudiad llochesi.

Hefyd rhaid canolbwyntio'n benodol ar blant o ran y materion yr ydych yn eu codi. Mae'r pwynt a wnaethoch chi ac Aelodau eraill am bartner treisgar yn cael hawl drwy'r llysoedd i weld y plant yn un dilys iawn. Paratoir adroddiad gan Wasanaeth Cyngori a Chynorthwyo Llys i Blant a Theuluoedd, sy'n siarad â phlant pan fyddant yn ddigon hen ac yn deall digon i fynegi eu barn. Fodd bynnag, credaf yn aml fod barn plant dwy a thair blwydd oed yn ddilys mewn trafodaethau o'r fath. Rhaid ichi sicrhau hefyd, pan fyddwch yn gwrandao ar brofiadau plant, eich bod yn meddu ar y gallu a'r hyfforddiant i wneud hynny. Rhaid ichi allu gweld drwy'r actio y maent oll yn ei wneud a'u hymdrechion i guddio pethau er mwyn cael gwir ddealltwriaeth o'r hyn y mae plant am ei gael o ran perthynas â rhywun sydd wedi gadael y teulu. Dyma'r materion pwysig y byddwn yn eu trafod. Bydd yn falch gennyf adrodd yn ôl wedi'r gynhadledd, ond efallai y bydd yn ddefnyddiol pe bawn yn cynnwys unrhyw agwedd ar newid neu ddatblygiad o ran yr agenda hon yn fy adroddiadau gweinidogol, o gofio diddordeb Aelodau.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Jonathan Morgan: Point of order. Presiding Officer, I seek your guidance in relation to the tabling of written questions, and the time within which they are answered. I tabled a

Jonathan Morgan: Pwynt o drefn. Lywydd, gofynnaf am eich arweiniad mewn perthynas â chyflwyno cwestiynau ysgrifenedig, a'r amser a gymerir i'w hateb. Cyflwynais

question on 8 October to the Minister for Health and Social Services, asking how many task and finish groups the Minister had established since 1999, and what the associated costs were. I received a standard reply, which has become common practice in the Assembly, that said that she would write to me shortly and that a copy of the letter would be published on the intranet and internet. That was in October; the substantive reply was e-mailed to me from the Minister's office dated 4 February, that is, today.

I raise this matter as a point of order because we have procedures that allow Ministers to provide holding replies, but there is no clear guidance as to how quickly a Minister is expected to respond after issuing that holding reply. Also, when I received the full response there was no explanation as to why there had been such a long delay of many months. It is shameful that Members table questions, in the spirit of openness, to receive information, and then have to wait, in many cases many months, for replies to what seem to be straightforward questions. I seek your guidance and ruling on these important issues.

The Presiding Officer: I thank Jonathan Morgan for giving me advance notice of his point of order. I have referred to this matter on many occasions when I have been asked for a view. The presumption in Standing Orders and Assembly guidance on questions is that questions will be answered on the day for which they are tabled for answer. However, the guidance says that 'occasionally'—my emphasis—a holding reply can be given

'when a written question requires a lengthy answer, or when some research is required'.

In the circumstances that Jonathan Morgan described of a holding reply being given in October, and the substantive answer not being given until February, I do not consider that to be acceptable, unless there are unusual extenuating circumstances of which I am not aware. Following inquiries, I am given to understand that the Business Committee is to

gwestiwn ar 8 Hydref i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn gofyn sawl grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen a sefydlwyd gan y Gweinidog ers 1999, a faint oedd y costau a oedd yn gysylltiedig â hwy. Cefais ateb safonol, sydd wedi dod yn arfer cyffredin yn y Cynulliad, a ddywedodd y byddai'n ysgrifennu ataf cyn bo hir ac y câi copi o'r llythyr ei gyhoeddi ar y fewnwyd a'r rhyngrwyd. Yr oedd hynny ym mis Hydref; e-bostiwyd yr ateb terfynol ataf o swyddfa'r Gweinidog dyddiedig 4 Chwefror, sef heddiw.

Codaf y mater hwn fel pwynt o drefn gan fod gennym weithdrefnau sy'n caniatáu i Weinidogion ddarparu atebion dros dro, ond nid oes arweiniad clir o ran pa mor gyflym y disgwylir i Weinidog ymateb ar ôl cyhoeddi'r ateb dros dro hwnnw. Hefyd, pan dderbyniais yr ymateb llawn nid oedd unrhyw eglurhad ynghylch pam y bu cymaint o oedi, a hynny'n fisoedd. Mae'n warthus bod Aelodau'n cyflwyno cwestiynau, mewn modd agored, er mwyn cael gwybodaeth, ac yna'n gorfod aros, am fisoedd lawer mewn llawer o achosion, am atebion i'r hyn sy'n ymddangos yn gwestiynau syml. Gofynnaf am eich arweiniad a'ch dyfarniad ar y materion pwysig hyn.

Y Llywydd: Diolchaf i Jonathan Morgan am roi hysbysiad ymlaen llaw imi am y pwynt o drefn hwn. Yr wyf wedi cyfeirio at y mater hwn droeon pan ofynnwyd imi am fy marn. Y dybiaeth yn y Rheolau Sefydlog a chanllawiau'r Cynulliad ar gwestiynau yw y caiff cwestiynau eu hateb ar y diwrnod y cânt eu cyflwyno i'w hateb. Fodd bynnag, dywed y canllawiau y gellir rhoi ateb dros dro 'yn achlysurol' - fy mhwyslais i

pan fydd cwestiwn ysgrifenedig yn gofyn am ateb hirfaith, neu pan fydd gofyn am rywffaint o ymchwil.

Yn yr amgylchiadau a ddisgrifiodd Jonathan Morgan, sef ateb dros dro yn cael ei roi fis Hydref, a'r ateb terfynol heb gael ei roi tan fis Chwefror, nid ystyriaf fod hynny'n dderbyniol, oni bai fod amgylchiadau arbennig nad wyf yn ymwybodol ohonynt. Yn dilyn ymholiadau, yr wyf ar ddeall bod y Pwyllgor Busnes yn bwriadu ystyried atebion

consider the general issue of holding replies shortly. I hope that the Committee will make clear the acceptable limits of tolerance for holding replies, and that it will provide me with advice that will be helpful to all Members.

dros dro yn gyffredinol cyn bo hir. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Pwyllgor yn ei gwneud yn glir beth yw'r terfynau goddefiant derbyniol ar gyfer atebion dros dro, ac y bydd yn rhoi cyngor imi a fydd yn ddefnyddiol i bob Aelod.

Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion Composite Motion: Approval of Orders

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 22.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 22.25:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25:

1a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 27 January 2004 in relation to the Food (Provisions Relating to Labelling) (Wales) Regulations 2004;

1a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Ionawr 2004 mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau Bwyd (Darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud â Labelu) (Cymru) 2004; a

b) approves that the Food (Provisions Relating to Labelling) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Bwyd (Darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud â Labelu) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

i. the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 14 January 2004;

i. y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Ionawr 2004;

ii. the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 14 January 2004;

ii. yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Ionawr 2004;

iii. the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 January 2004;

iii. y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Ionawr 2004;

2a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 27 January 2004 in relation to the Food (Emergency Control) (Miscellaneous Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004;

2a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Ionawr 2004 mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau Bwyd (Rheolaeth Frys) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2004; a

- b) approves that the Food (Emergency Control) (Miscellaneous Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 20 January 2004 and the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 27 January 2004;*
- 3a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 20 January 2004 in relation to the Adoption and Children Act 2002 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2004; and*
- b) approves that the Adoption and Children Act 2002 (Commencement No. 5) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 14 January 2004 and the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 28 January. (NDM1811)*
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Bwyd (Rheolaeth Frys) (Diwygiadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ionawr 2004 a'r memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Ionawr 2004;*
- 3a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Ionawr 2004 mewn perthynas â Gorchymyn Deddf Mabwysiadu a Phlant 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004; a*
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Mabwysiadu a Phlant 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 5) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Ionawr 2004 a'r memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd drwy'r e-bost at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 28 Ionawr 2004. (NDM1811)*

*Cynnig (NDM1811): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1811): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter

Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Ffurflen a Manylion Rhagnodedig) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 a'r Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004
Approval of the Housing Renewal Grants (Prescribed Form and Particulars (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 and the Housing Renewal Grants (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004

Y Llywydd: Trafodir y ddwy eitem nesaf o fusnes ynghyd, gyda phleidleisiau ar wahân, os nad oes gwrthwynebiad i hynny. Gwelaf nad oes.

The Presiding Officer: The next two items of business will be discussed together, with separate votes, unless any Member objects. I see that there is no objection.

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Housing Renewal Grants (Prescribed Form and Particulars) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 laid in the Table Office on 14 January 2004. (NDM1807)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Ffurflen a Manylion Rhagnodedig) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Ionawr 2004. (NDM1807)

I propose that

Cynigial fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 27 January 2004 in relation to the Housing Renewal Grants (Prescribed Form and Particulars) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Ionawr 2004 mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Ffurflen a Manylion Rhagnodedig) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004; ac

2. approves that the Housing Renewal Grants (Prescribed Form and Particulars) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Ffurflen a Manylion Rhagnodedig) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 yn

made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 14 January 2004 and the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 14 January 2004 and the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 27 January 2004. (NDM1808)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Housing Renewal Grants (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 laid in the Table Office on 14 January 2004. (NDM1809)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 27 January 2004 in relation to the Housing Renewal Grants (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004; and

2. approves that the Housing Renewal Grants (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 14 January 2004 and the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 14 January 2004. (NDM1810)

Jocelyn Davies: These regulations deal with applications for disabled facilities grants, which provide for adaptations to the homes of people with a disability of some sort. Adaptations can allow people to remain living independently and may allow people who would otherwise remain in hospital to return to their homes. These are important grants, so important that the Finance Minister mentioned them twice during Assembly questions this afternoon, in response to Jonathan Morgan and the leader of the Conservative group. She cited them as being strategically important in tackling the problem of delayed transfers of care. In replying to the debate, Minister, could you outline how much extra money you are putting into the budget line for this work and how many more adaptations you envisage will be secured as a result?

cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Ionawr 2004 a'r arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Ionawr 2004 a'r memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Ionawr 2004. (NDM1808)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Ionawr 2004. (NDM1809)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Ionawr 2004 mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004; ac

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Ionawr 2004 a'r arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Ionawr 2004. (NDM1810)

Jocelyn Davies: Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn ymdrin â cheisiadau am grantiau cyfleusterau i'r anabl, sy'n darparu ar gyfer addasiadau i gartrefi pobl ag anabledd o ryw fath. Gall addasiadau alluogi pobl i barhau i fyw'n annibynnol ac mae'n bosibl y byddant yn galluogi pobl a fyddai'n aros yn yr ysbyty fel arall i ddychwelyd i'w cartrefi. Mae'r rhain yn grantiau pwysig, mor bwysig fel bod y Gweinidog Cyllid wedi eu crybwyll ddwywaith yn ystod cwestiynau'r Cynulliad y prynhawn yma, mewn ymateb i Jonathan Morgan ac arweinydd grŵp y Ceidwadwyr. Dywedodd eu bod yn strategol bwysig wrth fynd i'r afael â'r broblem o ran oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. Wrth ymateb i'r ddadl, Weinidog, a allech amlinellu faint o arian ychwanegol a roddwch i linell y gyllideb ar gyfer y gwaith hwn a faint o addasiadau eraill a gaiff eu sicrhau o ganlyniad, yn eich tyb chi?

3.30 p.m.

A major difficulty of this grant is the length of time between needing one and actually completing one, which can be especially distressing for those who become increasingly disabled. Many Members will recall the powerful presentation some time ago by those concerned with motor neurone disease—the speed at which people's physical condition worsened is dramatic. The people who made the presentation pointed out that having to wait long periods for work to be done means that they cannot undertake daily living without the aid of their carers. That has a huge impact on them and on their carers. It is not unusual for the sufferer to pass away before the work has even been started. Can you therefore ensure a fast track method for those who are diagnosed with conditions such as those touched upon, where conditions deteriorate rapidly? They are rare conditions, and only a small number of applications would be affected each year.

Another issue connected to these regulations is the need to abolish the means testing of parents in respect of applications for grants for disabled children under 16 years old. I am told that that has happened in Northern Ireland and I ask you to consider such action here. We would welcome an amendment to these regulations to that effect in the future.

I asked you to consider a fast track method for certain medical conditions, but it must be said that the time that everyone must wait for such work can be unacceptable. We would like to see the whole system speeded up for everyone. Many wait 18 months to be assessed by the local authority, but some councils have already done something about this matter. Will you therefore join me in congratulating Caerphilly County Borough Council, which has reduced the waiting time for occupational therapist visits from 52 weeks to 10 weeks? This is excellent progress and assessments are undertaken much quicker as a result.

To conclude, I understand that local

Un o brif anawsterau'r grant hwn yw'r cyfnod y mae'n rhaid aros rhwng yr angen amdano a chwblhau'r broses, a all fod yn brofiad arbennig o ofidus i'r rhai y mae eu hanabledd yn gwaethygu. Bydd llawer o Aelodau yn cofio'r cyflwyniad grymus beth amser yn ôl gan y rhai sy'n ymwneud â chlefyd niwronau motor—mae cyflwr corfforol pobl yn gwaethygu'n gyflym iawn. Nododd y bobl a wnaeth y cyflwyniad fod gorfod aros amser hir i waith gael ei wneud yn golygu na allant wneud pethau pob dydd heb gymorth eu gofalwyr. Caiff hynny effaith fawr iawn arnynt ac ar eu gofalwyr. Nid yw'n anghyffredin i'r dioddefwr farw cyn bod y gwaith wedi'i ddechrau hyd yn oed. Felly a allwch sicrhau dull carlam ar gyfer y rhai â chyflyrau megis y rhai a grybwyllwyd, lle y mae cyflwr y dioddefwr yn gwaethygu'n gyflym? Cyflyrau anghyffredin ydynt, ac ni fyddai hyn ond yn effeithio ar nifer fach o geisiadau bob blwyddyn.

Mater arall sy'n gysylltiedig â'r rheoliadau hyn yw'r angen i ddiddymu profion modd ar gyfer rhieni mewn perthynas â cheisiadau am grantiau ar gyfer plant anabl o dan 16 mlwydd oed. Dywedir wrthyf fod hynny wedi digwydd yng Ngogledd Iwerddon a gofynnaf ichi ystyried cymryd camau o'r fath yma. Byddem yn croesawu diwygiad i'r rheoliadau hyn i'r perwyl hwnnw yn y dyfodol.

Gofynnais ichi ystyried dull carlam ar gyfer rhai cyflyrau meddygol, ond rhaid dweud nad yw'r amser y mae'n rhaid i bawb aros am waith o'r fath yn dderbyniol. Hoffem pe bai'r system gyfan yn gyflymach i bawb. Mae llawer yn aros 18 mis i gael eu hasesu gan yr awdurdod lleol, ond mae rhai cynghorau wedi gwneud rhywbeth ynghylch y mater hwn eisoes. Felly, a ymunwch â mi i longyfarch Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili, sydd wedi lleihau'r amser aros ar gyfer ymweliadau gan therapyddion galwedigaethol o 52 wythnos i 10 wythnos? Dyna gynnydd ardderchog a chyflawnir asemiadau yn llawer cynt o ganlyniad i hynny.

I gloi, deallaf fod yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol

authorities must complete these grants within 18 months of receiving a valid application. You leave it, however, to local authorities to decide for themselves when an application becomes valid. Will you consider changing that position and send out guidance to inform local authorities when an application is valid?

Mark Isherwood: With regard to housing renewal grants, a home in good condition is crucial to everyone so that they can live in a secure and healthy environment. Conversely, poor housing has a profound effect on people's physical and mental health and can cause other social and economic problems. My group therefore welcomes the fact that the levels of unfit housing fell from 19.5 per cent in 1986 to 8.5 per cent in 1998, and we support measures to continue that record of improvement. The proposed amendments are largely procedural and will therefore receive our support. Nonetheless, they highlight the complexity and intrusiveness of the means-testing process, and the ever-increasing spread of means testing of groups such as pensioners by this Government.

Peter Black: Was not means testing introduced by a Conservative Government?

Mark Isherwood: I refer in this case to the amendment regulations under debate, which relate to means-tested benefits introduced under the present Government. I have read the proposed amendment regulations, and they relate to issues such as pension credits and so on.

The Government claims that it will tackle the pensions crisis, but the spread of means testing penalises saving. More pensioners are subject to means testing today than were in 1997, and the Government has deliberately put extra spending into means-tested welfare rather than the basic state pension. In fact, Mr Blair's goal was to reverse the balance of pensioners' incomes so that, in future, 60 per cent of pensioners' incomes would come from funded savings and 40 per cent from the state. We have, however, gone in the opposite direction; the percentage of pensioner incomes from state benefits has

gwbllhau'r grantiau hyn o fewn 18 mis i gael cais dilys. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych yn gadael i awdurdodau lleol benderfynu eu hunain pan y daw cais yn ddilys. A ystyriwch newid y sefyllfa honno a dosbarthu canllawiau i hysbysu awdurdodau lleol pan y daw cais yn ddilys?

Mark Isherwood: O ran grantiau adnewyddu tai, mae cartref mewn cyflwr da yn hanfodol i bawb fel y gallant fyw mewn amgylchedd diogel ac iach. I'r gwrthwyneb, caiff tai mewn cyflwr gwael effaith ddifawr ar iechyd corfforol a meddyliol pobl a gallant achosi problemau cymdeithasol ac economaidd eraill. Felly, mae fy ngrŵp yn croesawu'r ffaith i nifer y tai anaddas ostwng o 19.5 y cant yn 1986 i 8.5 y cant yn 1998, a chefnogwn fesurau i barhau â'r gwelliannau hynny. Mae'r diwygiadau a gynigir yn rhai trefniadol yn bennaf ac felly byddwn yn eu cefnogi. Serch hynny, maent yn amlygu pa mor gymhleth a busnesgar y mae'r broses profion modd, a'r nifer bythol gynyddol o brofion modd ar gyfer grwpiau megis pensiynwyr a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth hon.

Peter Black: Oni chyflwynwyd profion modd gan Lywodraeth Geidwadol?

Mark Isherwood: Cyfeiriai yn yr achos hwn at y rheoliadau diwygio yr ydym yn eu trafod, sy'n ymwneud â budd-daliadau ar sail profion modd a gyflwynwyd o dan y Llywodraeth bresennol. Yr wyf wedi darllen y rheoliadau diwygio arfaethedig, ac maent yn ymwneud â materion megis credydau pensiwn ac ati.

Mae'r Llywodraeth yn honni y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng o ran pensiynau, ond mae nifer y profion modd yn cosbi pobl am gynilo. Mae mwy o bensynwyr yn cael profion modd heddiw nag yn 1997, ac mae'r Llywodraeth wedi rhoi gwariant ychwanegol i les ar sail profion modd yn hytrach na phensiwn sylfaenol y wladwriaeth, a hynny'n fwriadol. Yn wir, nod Mr Blair oedd gwrthdroi cydbwysedd incwm pensiynwyr fel y byddai 60 y cant o incwm pensiynwyr yn dod o gynilion wedi'u hariannu a 40 y cant o'r wladwriaeth, yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, aethom i'r cyfeiriad arall; mae

gone up from 58 per cent to 61 per cent, but the percentage from funded savings has gone down from 42 per cent to 39 per cent.

There is broad consensus about what has to be done: we must reverse the spread of means-tested benefits. The savings industry says that it cannot sell its products when it risks being accused in future of mis-selling, as people find that they lose benefits as a result of modest savings. Pensioners find them intricate and difficult to claim. The only way to tackle the problem is to increase the value of the basic state pension, so that it is, once again, worth at least as much as the means-tested benefit.

There is a problem with the inclusion of the amendment of Government tax credits. The report in the Comptroller and Auditor General's 'Standard Report on the Accounts of the Inland Revenue 2002-03' shows devastating overpayment of the working families and disabled persons tax credits. It estimates that 10 to 14 per cent of all tax credit payments in 2000-2001 were overpayments of between £510 million and £710 million. If you add child and working tax credits to that, the figure rises to between £640 million and £900 million per annum. That level of fraud is of concern and, in these amendments, we should question how these overpayments will be accounted for in means testing for housing renewal grants.

There is also concern over the inclusion of personal injury awards for means testing. Does this not again show the complication and indignity involved in the process of ever-increased means testing? What guarantees will be given that proper advice will be made available to recipients of compensation to ensure that they are not worse off as a result of receiving compensation? Will this relate solely to loss of earnings, or also to loss of amenity, which would be extremely unjust?

In conclusion, we will, as I stated, support these motions out of practical necessity, but we recognise that, in large part, they should

canran incwm pensiynwyr o fudd-daliadau'r wladwriaeth wedi cynyddu o 58 y cant i 61 y cant, ond mae'r ganran o gynilion wedi'u hariannu wedi gostwng o 42 y cant i 39 y cant.

Ceir cytundeb cyffredinol ynghylch yr hyn y mae'n rhaid ei wneud: rhaid gwrthdroi nifer y budd-daliadau ar sail profion modd. Dywed y diwydiant cynilo na all werthu ei gynhyrchion pan fo mewn perygl o gael ei gyhuddo o gamwerthu yn y dyfodol, wrth i bobl ganfod eu bod yn colli budd-daliadau o ganlyniad i gynilion gweddol fach. Mae pensiynwyr yn eu cael yn gymhleth ac yn anodd eu hawlio. Yr unig ffordd o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem yw cynyddu gwerth pensiwn sylfaenol y wladwriaeth, hyd nes ei fod yn werth o leiaf gymaint â'r budd-dâl ar sail profion modd unwaith eto.

Ceir problem o ran cynnwys diwygio credydau treth y Llywodraeth. Dengys yr adroddiad yn yr Adroddiad Safonol ar Gyfrifon Cyllid y Wlad 2002-03 gan y Rheolwr ac Archwilydd Cyffredinol ordaliad echrydus o'r credyd treth i deuluoedd sy'n gweithio a'r credyd treth i bobl anabl. Mae'n amcangyfrif bod rhwng 10 a 14 y cant o bob taliad credyd treth yn 2000-01 yn ordaliadau o rhwng £510 miliwn a £710 miliwn. Os ychwanegwch gredyd treth plant a chredyd treth gwaith i hynny, mae'r ffigur yn codi i fod rhwng £640 miliwn a £900 miliwn y flwyddyn. Mae'r lefel honno o dwyll yn achos pryder ac, yn y diwygiadau hyn, dylem gwestiynu sut y cyfrifir am y gordaliadau hyn mewn profion modd ar gyfer grantiau adnewyddu tai.

Ceir pryder hefyd ynghylch cynnwys dyfardaliadau anaf personol mewn profion modd. Oni ddengys hyn unwaith eto pa mor gymhleth a diurddas yw'r broses o brofion modd bythol gynyddol? Pa sicrwydd a gaiff ei roi y bydd cyngor priodol ar gael i'r rhai sy'n cael iawndal er mwyn sicrhau nad ydynt yn waeth eu byd o ganlyniad i gael iawndal? A fydd hyn yn ymwneud â cholli enillion yn unig, neu â cholli amwynder hefyd, a fyddai'n hynod annheg?

I gloi, byddwn yn cefnogi'r cynigion hyn, fel y dywedais, o reidrwydd ymarferol, ond cydnabyddwn na ddylent fod wedi bod yn

never have been necessary.

angenrheidiol erioed, ar y cyfan.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): This has been an interesting discussion, but it has not been on the regulations. Jocelyn's points will be taken fully on board in the review that I have already announced on the disabled facilities grant. Mark made one point that was pertinent, namely that these arrangements are practical. As for the rest, I will pick up any points from the Record in terms of what I will do in my disabled facilities grant review. I commend these technical regulations to Members.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Bu hon yn drafodaeth ddiddorol, ond ni thrafodwyd y rheoliadau. Caiff pwyntiau Jocelyn eu hystyried yn llawn yn yr adolygiad yr wyf wedi'i gyhoeddi eisoes o'r grant cyfleusterau i'r anabl. Gwnaeth Mark un pwynt a oedd yn berthnasol, sef bod y trefniadau hyn yn ymarferol. O ran y lleill, byddaf yn codi unrhyw bwyntiau o'r Cofnod o ran yr hyn y byddaf yn ei wneud yn fy adolygiad o'r grant cyfleusterau i'r anabl. Cymeradwyaf y rheoliadau technegol hyn i Aelodau.

*Cynnig (NDM1807): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1807): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun

Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1808): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1808): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1809): O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1809): For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1810): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1810): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.40 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.40 p.m.*

**Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Mesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004
The Report of the Public Audit (Wales) Bill Committee 2004**

Janet Davies: I propose that

Janet Davies: Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales notes the report of the Public Audit (Wales) Bill Committee 2004, which was laid in the Table Office on 27 January 2004, and calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to bring forward proposals under Standing Order No. 31.9 to put the Committee's recommended amendments to the UK Government. (NDM1813)

I am delighted that the UK Government is taking forward the proposals in the draft Bill that the Assembly considered last summer, to bring together the functions of the National Audit Office and the Audit Commission in Wales in a single body under the direction of the Auditor General for Wales. Members will be aware that the Assembly established another ad hoc Committee to scrutinise the Bill. In accordance with the terms of reference remitted to the Committee, we considered the Bill in the light of the Assembly Government's response to the previous Committee's report on the draft Bill.

The Committee was generally pleased to see that the Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Government had accepted some of the recommendations made by the previous Committee. We accepted that those recommendations relating to staffing matters were not appropriate for primary legislation, but they will be considered as part of the transfer schemes that will be required under schedule 3 to the Bill. However, the Committee was disappointed that the UK Government is still failing to draft legislation in gender-neutral terms. I hope that the Assembly Government will continue to press Westminster to wake up to the proprieties of the twenty-first century.

The Committee has made two recommendations. The first recommendation is that the Bill should amend section 90 of the Government of Wales Act 1998 to provide that the Auditor General for Wales should be appointed after consultation with the National Assembly. The amendment should include the provision that the Assembly debates the appointment in a motion proposed by the First Minister and agreed with the Chair of the Audit Committee. The Committee considered that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn nodi adroddiad Pwyllgor Mesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Ionawr 2004, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i unio cynigion o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31.9 i gyflwyno'r diwygiadau y mae'r Pwyllgor wedi'u hargymhell i Lywodraeth y DU. (NDM1813)

Yr wyf yn falch bod Llywodraeth y DU yn datblygu'r cynigion yn y Mesur drafft a ystyriwyd gan y Cynulliad yr haf diwethaf, er mwyn dwyn ynghyd swyddogaethau'r Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol a'r Comisiwn Archwilio yng Nghymru yn un corff o dan gyfarwyddyd Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru. Bydd Aelodau yn ymwybodol i'r Cynulliad sefydlu Pwyllgor ad hoc arall i graffu ar y Mesur. Yn unol â chylch gorchwyl y Pwyllgor, bu inni ystyried y Mesur yng ngoleuni ymateb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i adroddiad y Pwyllgor blaenorol ar y Mesur drafft.

Yn gyffredinol, yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn falch o weld bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU wedi derbyn rhai o argymhellion y Pwyllgor blaenorol. Bu inni dderbyn nad oedd yr argymhellion hynny a oedd yn ymwneud â materion staffio yn briodol ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, ond cânt eu hystyried fel rhan o'r cynlluniau trosglwyddo a fydd yn ofynnol o dan atodlen 3 i'r Mesur. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn siomedig bod Llywodraeth y DU yn methu o hyd â llunio deddfwriaeth mewn iaith niwtral o ran cenedl. Gobeithiaf y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn parhau i bwysu ar San Steffan i fod yn effro i'r hyn sy'n briodol yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi gwneud dau argymhelliad. Y cyntaf yw y dylai'r Mesur ddiwygio adran 90 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 i ddarparu ar gyfer penodi Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru ar ôl ymgynghori â'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Dylai'r diwygiad gynnwys darpariaeth bod y Cynulliad yn trafod y penodiad drwy gynnig a gynigir gan y Prif Weinidog ac y cytunir arno gan Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor o'r farn y dylai fod yn ofynnol ymgynghori â'r Cynulliad cyfan

it should be a requirement that the Assembly as a whole should be consulted on the appointment. It is not sufficient that the issue of consultation should be left to the goodwill of the Welsh Assembly Government of the day. We should not allow the possibility that an Assembly Government might unilaterally appoint its own auditor.

The second recommendation was that clause 54 be deleted. The cross-party Committee appointed by the Assembly was unanimous on both the recommendations. If the UK Government is not prepared to delete clause 54, an early opportunity should be sought for an appropriate amendment to be made to legislation on an England and Wales basis. It deals with the equality of openness and transparency of local government and the National Assembly and its sponsored bodies. The Committee was unhappy that the previous Committee's recommendation to delete this clause had not been accepted. The UK Government's view that any future consideration of the disclosure issue should be on an England and Wales basis was not accepted by the Committee as, under devolution, things can be done differently in Wales and we should seize the opportunity to do things better and more equitably. The Committee felt that it was unacceptable that local government should be treated differently from other public bodies. The Committee agreed that the amendment was essential and, ideally, should be pursued through this Bill. If it is not accepted as an amendment to this Bill, it should be taken forward as soon as possible in an appropriate Bill where it would apply to England and Wales. I commend the Committee's report to the Assembly and call on the Assembly to agree the motion.

Peter Law: I congratulate the Chair and the members of this Committee on their excellent work. I am pleased that an all-party approach was adopted, because I support all the recommendations. I particularly support the deletion of clause 54, because it cannot be right for it to be retained in an open and free society where transparency should be of utmost importance. I am pleased that the Committee came to that decision. If we believe in transparency and openness, which is part of the new era of democracy in Wales,

ynghylch y penodiad. Nid yw'n ddigonol i'r ymgynghori ddibynnu ar ewyllys da Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar y pryd. Ni ddylem ganiatáu'r posibilrwydd i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad benodi ei archwilydd ei hun yn unochrog.

Yr ail argymhelliad oedd y dylid dileu cymal 54. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor trawsbleidiol a benodwyd gan y Cynulliad ar y ddau argymhelliad yn unfrydol. Os nad yw Llywodraeth y DU yn barod i ddileu cymal 54, dylid ceisio cyfle cynnar i wneud diwygiad priodol i ddeddfwriaeth ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr. Mae'n ymdrin â chydaddoldeb o ran natur agored a thryloyw llywodraeth leol a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r cyrff a noddir ganddo. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor yn anfodlon nad oedd argymhelliad y Pwyllgor blaenorol i ddileu'r cymal hwn wedi'i dderbyn. Ni dderbyniodd y Pwyllgor farn Llywodraeth y DU y dylai unrhyw ystyriaeth o'r mater o ddatgelu yn y dyfodol fod ar sail Cymru a Lloegr, oherwydd, ers datganoli, gellir gwneud pethau'n wahanol yng Nghymru a dylem achub ar y cyfle i wneud pethau'n well ac mewn modd tecach. Yr oedd y Pwyllgor o'r farn nad oedd yn dderbyniol trin llywodraeth leol yn wahanol i gyrff cyhoeddus eraill. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor fod y diwygiad yn hanfodol ac, yn ddelfrydol, y dylid ei gyflwyno drwy'r Mesur hwn. Os nas derbynnir fel diwygiad i'r Mesur hwn, dylid ei gyflwyno cyn gynted â phosibl mewn Mesur priodol lle y byddai'n gymwys i Gymru a Lloegr. Cymeradwyaf adroddiad y Pwyllgor i'r Cynulliad a galwaf ar y Cynulliad i gytuno ar y cynnig.

Peter Law: Llongyfarchaf y Cadeirydd ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor hwn ar eu gwaith ardderchog. Yr wyf yn falch bod ymagwedd drawsbleidiol wedi ei mabwysiadu, oherwydd cefnogaf bob un o'r argymhellion. Cefnogaf yn arbennig yr argymhelliad i ddileu cymal 54, oherwydd ni all fod yn briodol ei gadw mewn cymdeithas agored a rhydd lle y dylai tryloywder fod o'r pwys mwyaf. Yr wyf yn falch i'r Pwyllgor wneud y penderfyniad hwnnw. Os credwn y dylid bod yn dryloyw ac yn agored, sy'n rhan o'r

no organisation should be shielded. We expect every appointed body to be transparent and we must also expect that from local government. Clause 54 is abhorrent and totally unnecessary. I am pleased to support the Committee as it has done an excellent job.

Alun Cairns: This motion is extremely important in terms of the audit process and the transparency of public bodies in Wales. I recognise the role of Janet Davies, the Committee Chair, and pay tribute to her for her work. I also express gratitude to Peter Law and welcome his comments on deleting clause 54, which were surprising given his history in local government.

Peter Law: It would be interesting to hear what you know about local government given that you have only had a short political life and were elected to the Assembly on the back of a lottery win. I would be interested to hear what you know about my history in local government.

Alun Cairns: I thought that I was complimenting Peter Law—he may not have recognised it as a compliment coming, as it did, from a Conservative Member.

The Welsh Assembly Government has accepted many of the recommendations made by the Audit Committee in considering the draft Bill, which should be welcomed. However, I wish to express concern and disappointment that the Government does not support the recommendation to delete clause 54.

William Graham: I understand that there was also cross-party support regarding that recommendation in the Welsh Affairs Select Committee.

Alun Cairns: Yes, and that raises the question of why clause 54 has been retained in the Bill when members of the Audit Committee and the Welsh Affairs Select Committee have unanimously called for it to be deleted. The situation is quite surprising. Have some members of the Welsh Local Government Association called for it to be

oes newydd o ddemocratiaeth yng Nghymru, ni ddylai unrhyw sefydliad allu osgoi hynny. Disgwyliwn i bob corff a benodir fod yn dryloyw a rhaid inni ddisgwyl hynny gan lywodraeth leol hefyd. Mae cymal 54 yn atgas ac yn hollol ddiangen. Mae'n bleser gennyf gefnogi'r Pwyllgor am ei fod wedi gwneud gwaith ardderchog.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r cynnig hwn yn hynod bwysig o ran y broses archwilio a thryloywder cyrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Cydnabyddaf rôl Janet Davies, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor, a thalaf deyrnged iddi am ei gwaith. Diolchaf hefyd i Peter Law a chrosawaf ei sylwadau ar ddileu cymal 54, a oedd yn annisgwyl o gofio ei hanes mewn llywodraeth leol.

Peter Law: Byddai diddordeb gennyf glywed yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wybod am lywodraeth leol o gofio na fuoch ym myd gwleidyddiaeth ers amser hir ac o gofio ichi gael eich ethol i'r Cynulliad drwy lwc. Byddai diddordeb gennyf glywed yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wybod am fy hanes i mewn llywodraeth leol.

Alun Cairns: Meddyliais fy mod yn canmol Peter Law—efallai nad oedd yn sylweddoli mai canmoliaeth ydoedd, gan mai Aelod Ceidwadol oedd yn ei rhoi.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi derbyn llawer o'r argymhellion a wnaed gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio wrth ystyried y Mesur drafft, a dylid croesawu hynny. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn fynegi fy mhryder a'm siom nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn cefnogi'r argymhelliad i ddileu cymal 54.

William Graham: Deallaf fod cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol o ran yr argymhelliad hwnnw yn y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig hefyd.

Alun Cairns: Oedd, ac mae hynny'n codi'r cwestiwn pam mae cymal 54 wedi'i gadw yn y Mesur pan fo aelodau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio a'r Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig wedi galw'n unfrydol am iddo gael ei ddileu. Mae'r sefyllfa yn peri ychydig o syndod. A yw rhai aelodau o Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wedi galw am ei

retained and, if so, why do they, and not Assembly Members and the Welsh Affairs Select Committee, influence the Assembly Government?

The clause permits local authorities and other public bodies to delay the publication of facts that could be crucial to the audit process and in terms of public interest. I am sure that we could all quote several examples of situations where public bodies have either sought to prevent or delay disclosure of important information that would cast damning judgment on their actions—I am sure that Members from all parties could quote examples relating to administrations of all colours. The situation is simple: it is wrong to allow public bodies to manipulate the disclosure and publication of audit reports for their own benefit. I appreciate that there are criminal sanctions in place regarding the disclosure of information relating to local authorities, but a protocol, such as that used by quangos accountable to the Assembly, should be established to overcome such manipulation.

Only two weeks ago, Phil Nifield disclosed in the *South Wales Echo* that Cardiff County Council has frustrated the investigation of the district auditor at a cost of £1.2 million to date. I welcome the Assembly Government's commitment to strengthening the powers of the auditor general to pursue and track public money through to the end user. If clause 54 remains in the Bill, local authorities would not be prevented from frustrating the publication of such information. Current audit rules, under the responsibility of the auditor general, do not contain such a clause. If the auditor general cannot get agreement when he wants to publish the facts as he sees fit, he can also include, according to protocol, the dissent of the public body of the auditee that disagrees. That is currently done according to protocol, and there is no reason why that cannot continue.

3.50 p.m.

As William Graham, the Committee Chair and Peter Law all highlighted, this demonstrates the cross-party support for the

gadw ac, os felly, pam mai hwy, yn hytrach nag Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'r Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig, sy'n dylanwadu ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad?

Mae'r cymal yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol a chyrff cyhoeddus eraill ohirio cyhoeddi ffeithiau a allai fod yn allweddol i'r broses archwilio ac o ran budd y cyhoedd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gallai pob un ohonom roi sawl enghraifft o sefyllfaoedd lle y mae cyrff cyhoeddus wedi ceisio atal neu ohirio datgelu gwybodaeth bwysig a fyddai'n feirniadol o'u gweithredoedd—yr wyf yn siŵr y gallai Aelodau o bob plaid roi enghreifftiau yn ymwneud â gweinyddiaethau o bob plaid. Mae'r sefyllfa yn syml: mae'n anghywir caniatáu i gyrff cyhoeddus ddylanwadu ar y broses o ddatgelu a chyhoeddi adroddiadau archwilio er eu lles eu hunain. Sylweddolaf fod cosbau troseddol ar waith o ran datgelu gwybodaeth ynghylch awdurdodau lleol, ond dylid sefydlu protocol, fel yr un a ddefnyddir gan gwangos sy'n atebol i'r Cynulliad, er mwyn goresgyn hynny.

Dim ond pythefnos yn ôl, datgelodd Phil Nifield yn y *South Wales Echo* fod Cyngor Sir Caerdydd wedi rhwystro ymchwiliad yr archwiliwr dosbarth gan gostio £1.2 miliwn hyd yma. Croesawaf ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i atgyfnerthu pwerau'r archwilydd cyffredinol i olrhain arian cyhoeddus hyd at y defnyddwyr terfynol. Os bydd cymal 54 yn aros yn y Mesur, ni châi awdurdodau lleol eu hatal rhag rhwystro'r broses o gyhoeddi gwybodaeth o'r fath. Nid yw rheolau archwilio presennol, o dan gyfrifoldeb yr archwilydd cyffredinol, yn cynnwys cymal o'r fath. Os na all yr archwilydd cyffredinol gael cytundeb pan fydd am gyhoeddi'r ffeithiau fel y gwêl yn dda, gall nodi hefyd anghytundeb y corff cyhoeddus a gaiff ei archwilio sy'n anghytuno, yn ôl protocol. Gwneir hynny ar hyn o bryd yn ôl protocol, ac nid oes unrhyw reswm pam na all hynny barhau.

Fel y mae William Graham, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor a Peter Law oll wedi'i amlygu, dengys hyn y gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i

deletion of clause 54 from the Bill, and I hope that our colleagues in the House of Lords and the House of Commons will listen to the Assembly's calls.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I want to allow a few more Committee members to speak, but we are short of time, so I appeal for brief speeches, if possible.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome this report and, indeed, the Bill as a whole, especially as it is one of only a handful of Wales-only Bills seen in Parliament since the Assembly's inception. The Bill will put in place a framework for an efficient and effective audit system for Wales, but we are particularly unhappy with two aspects of the Bill, which have been mentioned. They are covered fully in the report.

The first is the method by which the auditor general is appointed. It will not be governed by the Assembly but by a system of unofficial consultation—if we are lucky. I believe that it is unacceptable for the Government to ignore our wishes on this matter, and I am glad that the Minister was supportive of that concern. Such unofficial consultation sometimes works and sometimes it does not. It is unacceptable that, as an Assembly, we are not officially part of that process. Nothing can take away from the fact that we should be consulted by right.

The second aspect of the Bill that causes us concern is clause 54, which will effectively enable local authorities to block the publication of auditors' reports. Alun has already mentioned the situation in Cardiff, and I was one of the original complainants in that case four years ago. For three years or more, the local council has blocked the publication of that report on councillors' allowances, and has spent more than £1 million of public money in the process. It is not a report into criminal activity, nor is it a report in which individual staff members are named and shamed in any way. It is a regular report into regular council business. It is unacceptable and contrary to the principles of natural justice that the councillors involved

ddileu cymal 54 o'r Mesur, a gobeithiaf y bydd ein cyd-Aelodau yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi ac yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin yn gwrandao ar alwadau'r Cynulliad.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf am roi cyfle i rai aelodau eraill o'r Pwyllgor siarad, ond mae amser yn brin, felly apelïaf am areithiau cryno, os yw'n bosibl.

Jenny Randerson: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn croesawu'r adroddiad hwn, ac, yn wir, y Mesur cyfan, yn enwedig am ei fod yn un o lond dwrn yn unig o Fesurau i Gymru'n unig a welwyd yn y Senedd ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Bydd y Mesur yn sefydlu fframwaith ar gyfer system archwilio effeithlon ac effeithiol yng Nghymru, ond yr ydym yn anfodlon iawn ar ddwy agwedd ar y Mesur, sydd wedi'u crybwyll. Fe'u trafodir yn llawn yn yr adroddiad.

Yr agwedd gyntaf yw'r dull o benodi'r archwilydd cyffredinol. Ni chaiff ei reoli gan y Cynulliad ond drwy system ymgynghori answyddogol—os ydym yn lwcus. Credaf ei bod yn annerbyniol i'r Llywodraeth anwybyddu'r hyn yr ydym am ei weld o ran y mater hwn, ac yr wyf yn falch bod y Gweinidog yn gefnogol o ran y pryder hwnnw. Mae ymgynghori answyddogol o'r fath yn gweithio weithiau ac weithiau ddim. Mae'n annerbyniol nad ydym, fel Cynulliad, yn rhan swyddogol o'r broses honno. Ni ddylai dim byd amharu ar y ffaith y dylid ymgynghori â ni drwy hawl.

Yr ail agwedd ar y Mesur sy'n peri pryder inni yw cymal 54, a fydd yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol i atal adroddiadau archwilwyr rhag cael eu cyhoeddi i bob diben. Mae Alun eisoes wedi crybwyll y sefyllfa yng Nghaerdydd, ac yr oeddwn yn un o'r bobl wreiddiol i gwyno yn yr achos hwnnw bedair blynedd yn ôl. Ers tair blynedd neu fwy, mae'r cyngor lleol wedi atal cyhoeddi'r adroddiad hwnnw ar lwfansau cynghorwyr, ac mae wedi gwario mwy na £1 filiwn o arian cyhoeddus wrth wneud hynny. Nid yw'n adroddiad ar weithgarwch troseddol, nac yn un sy'n enwi aelodau unigol o staff, ac yn eu cywilyddio mewn unrhyw ffordd. Adroddiad arferol ar fusnes arferol y cyngor ydyw. Mae'n

have had to wait so long for the publication of the report. It is not a case of transparency, more a case of opacity, and serious opacity at that. I welcome the Minister's support for the Committee's views that that is not acceptable, and that auditors need to have the right to publish. They are guardians of the public's right to information and guardians of good government, and should be able to publish without fear or favour.

The UK Government is not prepared to grant our cross-party wish for the amendment to clause 54. Why? Because it will take us out of step with the law in England. I have news for the UK Government—it clearly has not noticed, but we have been busily creating laws since 1999 and even before that in certain rare cases that were out of step with the situation in England. It is a feeble excuse and I take it as proof that the UK Government does not understand the spirit of devolution. It is bad enough that we must go cap in hand to beg time in a rare Westminster slot to get primary legislation through the House of Commons, but then for the Government to refuse to allow us the legislation according to our terms is deplorable. Above anything, I believe that this approach underlines yet again the need for the Assembly to have primary legislative powers; I have not come across a better example since the Assembly was established in 1999. I commend the Committee's report to you.

Mark Isherwood: The Welsh Conservatives accept and support all the proposals. I also wish to speak on clause 54.

The effect of the proposed veto in clause 54(2) on the disclosure of information by those to whom the information relates would be to undermine the ability of the Auditor General for Wales to discharge his statutory duty and, specifically, to present reports on the economy, the efficiency and effectiveness and the related performance standards of work of public bodies, that would then be available to members of the public, as well as to elected Members.

annerbyniol ac yn groes i egwyddorion cyfiawnder naturiol bod y cynghorwyr dan sylw wedi gorfod aros cyhyd i'r adroddiad gael ei gyhoeddi. Nid enghraifft o dryloywder mohono, ond o ddiffyg tryloywder, a chryn ddiffyg tryloywder o ran hynny. Croesawaf gefnogaeth y Gweinidog i farn y Pwyllgor nad yw hynny'n dderbyniol, a bod angen sicrhau bod gan archwilywyr yr hawl i gyhoeddi. Maent yn amddiffyn hawl y cyhoedd i wybodaeth ac maent yn amddiffyn llywodraeth dda, a dylent allu cyhoeddi heb ofn na ffafr.

Nid yw Llywodraeth y DU yn barod i fodloni ein hawydd trawsbleidiol i ddiwygio cymal 54. Pam? Oherwydd y bydd yn golygu bod y gyfraith yng Nghymru yn wahanol i'r gyfraith yn Lloegr. Mae newyddion gennyf i Lywodraeth y DU—mae'n amlwg nad yw wedi sylwi, ond buom wrthi'n deddfu ers 1999 a hyd yn oed cyn hynny mewn rhai achosion prin lle yr oedd y sefyllfa yng Nghymru yn wahanol i'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr. Mae hynny'n esgus gwael a chredaf ei fod yn dystiolaeth nad yw Llywodraeth y DU yn deall ysbryd datganoli. Mae'n ddigon gwael bod yn rhaid inni ymbil am amser prin yn San Steffan i gael deddfwriaeth sylfaenol drwy Dŷ'r Cyffredin, ond wedyn mae'r ffaith bod y Llywodraeth yn gwrthod caniatáu inni gael y ddeddfwriaeth yn unol â'n dymuniad ni yn resynus. Yn anad dim, credaf fod yr ymagwedd hon yn tanlinellu unwaith eto yr angen i'r Cynulliad feddu ar bwerau deddfu sylfaenol; nid wyf wedi gweld enghraifft well ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad yn 1999. Cymeradwyaf adroddiad y Pwyllgor ichi.

Mark Isherwood: Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn derbyn ac yn cefnogi pob un o'r cynigion. Hoffwn innau siarad am gymal 54 hefyd.

Effaith y gwaharddiad arfaethedig yng nghymal 54(2) ar ddatgelu gwybodaeth gan y rhai y mae'r wybodaeth yn ymwneud â hwy fyddai tanseilio gallu Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru i gyflawni ei ddyletswydd statudol ac, yn benodol, i gyflwyno adroddiadau ar ddarbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd a safonau gwaith perfformiad cysylltiedig cyrff cyhoeddus, a fyddai wedyn ar gael i'r cyhoedd, yn ogystal ag i Aelodau etholedig.

I am sure that Members are aware that section 54(2) states that

‘The information must not be disclosed except in accordance with... (a)... the consent of the body or person to whom the information relates; (b) for the purposes of any functions of the Auditor General for Wales or an auditor under this Part... of the Local Government Act 1999’.

The Audit Commission Act 1998, which currently has priority, states that

‘An auditor has a right of access at all reasonable times to every document relating to a body subject to audit which appears to him necessary for the purposes of his functions under this Act.’

However, those protections do not cover civil proceedings relating, for example, to claims for unfair dismissal or racial or sexual harassment. In practice, these protections did not cover the situation of Mr Sutton, Flintshire County Council’s former senior internal auditor. He alleges that he was frustrated in his attempts to secure access to individuals and documents. This prompted a public interest report by the district auditor and a subsequent report by Mr Sutton, which went to the First Minister and was summarily dismissed. This gentleman, in severe emotional and financial straits, took his case to industrial tribunal and won. The council appealed and lost. Negotiations on the compensation claim began, with the sword of Damocles hanging over Mr Sutton by means of a further threat of appeal to the High Court. It is only now that the council has been forced, as a result of legal advice, to back down and refer the compensation claim to the original tribunal. No public officer should have to endure such circumstances ever again. Mr Sutton, his wife and his young family have suffered intolerable pain.

All barriers to transparency and accountability in our county halls must be removed. I call on all Members to put their principles first and support the motion.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I thank the Committee and Janet Davies, as Chair,

Yr wyf yn siŵr bod Aelodau yn ymwybodol bod adran 54(2) yn nodi

Ni ddylid datgelu’r wybodaeth ac eithrio yn unol ag... (a)... caniatâd y corff neu’r person y mae’r wybodaeth yn ymwneud ag ef; (b) at ddibenion unrhyw swyddogaethau Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru neu archwiliwr o dan y Rhan hon... o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 1999.

Noda Ddeddf y Comisiwn Archwilio 1998, y rhoddir blaenoriaeth iddi ar hyn o bryd bod

gan archwiliwr yr hawl i weld pob dogfen sy’n ymwneud â chorff a gaiff ei archwilio ar bob adeg resymol yr ymddengys iddo ef ei bod yn angenrheidiol at ddibenion ei swyddogaethau o dan y Ddeddf hon.

Fodd bynnag, nid yw’r camau diogelu hynny yn cwmpasu achosion sifil sy’n ymwneud â hawlio am ddiswyddo annheg neu aflonyddu hiliol neu rywiol, er enghraifft. Yn ymarferol, ni chwmpasodd y camau diogelu hyn sefyllfa Mr Sutton, cyn-uwch-archwiliwr mewnol Cyngor Sir y Fflint. Mae’n honni iddo gael ei rywstro yn ei ymdrechion i ddiogelu mynediad at unigolion a dogfennau. Ysgogodd hyn adroddiad er budd y cyhoedd gan yr archwiliwr dosbarth ac adroddiad dilynol gan Mr Sutton, a aeth at y Prif Weinidog ac a wrthodwyd yn ddi-seremoni. Aeth y gŵr bonheddig hwn, a oedd mewn trafferthion emosiynol ac ariannol enbyd, â’i achos i’r tribiwnlys diwydiannol ac enillodd yr achos. Apeliodd y cyngor gan golli’r apêl. Dechreuwyd negodiadau ynglŷn â’r hawliad am iawndal, a bu Mr Sutton o dan fygythiad arall sef apêl i’r Uchel Lys. Dim ond yn awr y mae’r cyngor wedi gorfod ildio, o ganlyniad i gyngor cyfreithiol, a chyfeirio’r hawliad am iawndal i’r tribiwnlys gwreiddiol. Ni ddylai unrhyw swyddog cyhoeddus orfod dioddef amgylchiadau o’r fath byth eto. Mae Mr Sutton, ei wraig a’i deulu ifanc wedi wynebu poen annioddefol.

Rhaid dileu pob rhwystr i dryloywder ac atebolrwydd yn ein neuaddau sir. Galwaf ar bob un o’r Aelodau i roi eu hegwyddorion yn gyntaf a chefnogi’r cynnig.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Diolchaf i’r Pwyllgor ac i Janet Davies, fel Cadeirydd,

for their further consideration of the Public Audit (Wales) Bill. The Public Audit (Wales) Bill Committee, which considered the draft Bill during the pre-legislative scrutiny stages, made a number of recommendations in its report, and these were reported to the Secretary of State for Wales following the Plenary debate of 24 September on the Bill. I wrote to the Committee Chair to report the UK Government's view on these recommendations, which was considered at the recent meeting of the Public Audit (Wales) Bill Committee 2004. I said in my letter to Janet Davies that I would write further to the UK Government on the issue of clause 54.

A number of the Committee's original recommendations were accepted, as Janet said, and these have been incorporated into the published Bill. Others were accepted in principle but considered more appropriate to be dealt with off the face of the Bill, in related secondary legislation. I am pleased that the Public Audit (Wales) Bill Committee 2004 has accepted the majority of the responses given, while noting the Committee's further recommendations in relation to the Assembly being consulted over the appointment of the auditor general and the deletion of clause 54. I have made further representations to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Wales in respect of clause 54, asking for further consideration to be given to the issue of disclosure and criminal sanctions on a cross-border basis, outside the context of the Bill if necessary. I hope to receive a full response shortly. I refute Alun Cairns's points, and I wish that he would get his facts right. We are not opposed to the deletion of clause 54. This was made clear in my letter, and I am working closely with Don Touhig to bring this about. Therefore, I would be grateful if Alun were to check his facts before making statements in future.

Alun Cairns: I withdraw any suggestion that the Welsh Assembly Government has not supported the deletion of clause 54. What was Don Touhig's initial reaction in this respect?

Sue Essex: Don Touhig has been supportive and helpful, and he is continuing his

am eu hystyriaeth bellach o Fesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru). Gwnaeth y Pwyllgor Mesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru), a ystyriodd y Mesur drafft yn ystod y camau craffu cyn deddfu, nifer o argymhellion yn ei adroddiad, a hysbyswyd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru amdanynt, yn dilyn y ddadl ar y Mesur yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 24 Medi. Ysgrifennais at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor i'w hysbysu am farn Llywodraeth y DU ar yr argymhellion hyn, a ystyriwyd yng nghyfarfod diweddar Pwyllgor Mesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004. Dywedais yn fy llythyr at Janet Davies y byddwn yn ysgrifennu eto at Lywodraeth y DU ynghylch cymal 54.

Derbyniwyd nifer o argymhellion gwreiddiol y Pwyllgor, fel y dywedodd Janet, ac ymgorfforwyd y rhain yn y Mesur a gyhoeddwyd. Derbyniwyd eraill mewn egwyddor ond ystyriwyd y byddai'n fwy priodol delio â hwy mewn is-ddeddfwriaeth gysylltiedig yn hytrach nag yn y Mesur ei hun. Yr wyf yn falch bod Pwyllgor Mesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 wedi derbyn mwyafrif yr ymatebion a roddwyd, tra'n nodi argymhellion pellach y Pwyllgor o ran ymgynghori â'r Cynulliad ynghylch penodi'r archwilydd cyffredinol a dileu cymal 54. Yr wyf wedi cyflwyno sylwadau pellach i Is-ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru mewn perthynas â chymal 54, gan ofyn i'r mater o ran datgelu a chosbau troseddol gael ei ystyried ymhellach yn drawsffiniol, y tu allan i gyd-destun y Mesur os bydd angen. Gobeithiaf gael ymateb llawn yn fuan. Gwrthodaf bwyntiau Alun Cairns, a byddai'n dda gennyf pe bai'n rhoi'r ffeithiau cywir. Nid ydym yn gwrthwynebu dileu cymal 54. Eglurwyd hyn yn glir yn fy llythyr, a chydweithiaf yn agos â Don Touhig i sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd. Felly, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai Alun yn gwirio ei ffeithiau cyn gwneud datganiadau yn y dyfodol.

Alun Cairns: Tynnaf yn ôl unrhyw awgrym nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cefnogi'r argymhelliad i ddileu cymal 54. Beth oedd ymateb cyntaf Don Touhig yn hyn o beth?

Sue Essex: Bu Don Touhig yn gefnogol ac yn barod i helpu, ac mae'n parhau â'i

discussions with the UK Government, as Janet acknowledged. This is the issue that needs to be dealt with.

drafodaethau â Llywodraeth y DU, fel y cydnabu Janet. Dyna'r mater y mae angen delio ag ef.

In accepting the terms of today's motion in respect of Standing Order No. 31.9, I guarantee that I will urgently forward the Committee's report to the Secretary of State for Wales. I accept Janet's points about gender neutrality, and I will continue to press the issue. The Public Audit (Wales) Bill is going through Parliament. It was introduced in the House of Lords on 27 November and had its second reading on 9 December. It is due to go before the Grand Committee in the House of Lords on 23 and 25 February; we will report back to you on that.

Wrth dderbyn telerau'r cynnig heddiw mewn perthynas â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 31.9, fe'ch sicrhaf y byddaf yn anfon adroddiad y Pwyllgor at Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar frys. Derbyniaf bwyntiau Janet ynghylch defnyddio iaith niwtral o ran cenedl, a byddaf yn parhau i godi'r mater. Mae Mesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) yn mynd drwy'r Senedd. Fe'i cyflwynwyd yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi ar 27 Tachwedd a chafodd ei ail ddarlleniad ar 9 Rhagfyr. Bwriedir iddo fynd gerbron yr Uwch Bwyllgor yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi ar 23 a 25 Chwefror; byddwn yn adrodd yn ôl ichi ar hynny.

4.00 p.m.

Janet Davies: After the speeches that we have already heard, there is no need for me to say much because they all supported the Committee's recommendations. I also thank the Minister for her support.

Janet Davies: Ar ôl yr areithiau a glywsom eisoes, nid oes angen imi ddweud llawer gan fod pob un ohonynt yn cefnogi argymhellion y Pwyllgor. Diolchaf innau hefyd i'r Gweinidog am ei chefnogaeth.

*Cynnig (NDM1813): O blaid 45, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1813): For 45, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Gwyther, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Masnach Ryngwladol International Trade

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2, 4 and 5 in the name of Jonathan Morgan, amendments 3 and 6 in the name of Jocelyn Davies and amendments 7, 8 and 9 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 4 a 5 yn enw Jonathan Morgan, gwelliannau 3 a 6 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gwelliannau 7, 8 a 9 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *acknowledges Wales's improved performance in international trade;*

1. *yn cydnabod perfformiad Cymru sydd wedi gwella o ran masnach ryngwladol;*

2. *recognises the positive impact of the Assembly Government's policies in respect of international trade development; and*

2. *yn cydnabod effaith gadarnhaol polisiâu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ran datblygu masnach ryngwladol; ac*

3. *notes the work of Wales Trade International in assisting in the development of the export culture in Wales. (NDM1812)*

3. *yn nodi gwaith Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol i helpu i ddatblygu diwylliant allforio yng Nghymru. (NDM1812)*

As we move forwards in 2004, we do so with every confidence that the emphasis that this Government has placed on embracing the export market is paying real dividends for businesses, our economy and for our wider standing in the world. That confidence is well-grounded. It is based on facts and on the solid evidence that has seen total exports from Wales rise by 8.6 per cent in the third

Wrth i ni symud ymlaen yn 2004, mae gennym bob ffydd bod y pwyslais a roddodd y Llywodraeth hon ar fanteisio ar y farchnad allforio yn talu ar ei ganfed i fusnesau, i'n heconomi ac i'n statws ehangach yn y byd. Mae sail dda i'r ffydd honno. Mae'n seiliedig ar ffeithiau ac ar y dystiolaeth gadarn a welodd gyfanswm yr allforion o Gymru yn codi 8.6 y cant erbyn trydydd chwarter y

quarter of last year—more than double the percentage increase across the UK as a whole. Building quarter on quarter, the picture that emerges is of an upward trend in Welsh export performance. Indeed in the year ending September 2003, total Welsh exports rose by 9.9 per cent—a rise that puts the equivalent UK comparison of a rise of just 0.9 per cent into the shade. In export performance, as in many other areas of the economy, we are showing a clean pair of heels to the rest of the UK.

Although the EU remains a key market for Welsh business, it is the progress that we have made in exporting to non-EU destinations that is most encouraging. Welsh exports to non-EU destinations rose by over 46 per cent. The corresponding figure for the UK was a 30 per cent rise. By any measure that is an improved performance, even in these tough times for the global market. The 2003 export statistics show that the overall performance is improving. The total export figures for the three reported quarters of 2003 show an overall increase on their year 2000 equivalents. I therefore ask you to reject amendments 1 and 2 because I believe that these are impressive figures. However, they are also more than that; they are a real indication that we are more than holding our own in world markets—the outward symbols of the strong export base on which we are building.

This positive export performance has not occurred by accident, or by a happy coincidence of events; it has been achieved through hard work. The upbeat picture that we see reflected in our improved performance in international trade is the fruit of that work—the results of the policies that we have put in place to support an entrepreneurial export culture.

This Government believes that a strong export performance is integral to a successful economy. Increased order books for Welsh companies mean more jobs, more growth and greater prosperity. There is little doubt that as we take Wales to the world and raise our profile in global markets, we will benefit

llynedd—sy'n fwy na dwywaith y cynnydd fesul canran ledled y DU yn gyffredinol. Gan ddatblygu fesul chwarter blwyddyn, y darlun sy'n dod i'r amlwg yw tuedd ar i fyny ym mherfformiad allforion Cymru. Yn wir, yn y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ym mis Medi 2003, cododd cyfanswm allforion Cymru 9.9 y cant—cynnydd sy'n bwrw cymhariaeth gyfatebol y DU o gynnydd o ddim ond 0.9 y cant i'r cysgod. O ran perfformiad allforion, fel mewn sawl maes arall o'r economi, yr ydym yn rhagori ar weddill y DU.

Er bod yr UE yn parhau i fod yn farchnad allweddol i fusnesau Cymru, yr hyn sydd fwyaf calonogol yw'r cynnydd a wnaethom o ran allforio i wledydd nad ydynt yn rhan o'r UE. Bu cynnydd o fwy na 46 y cant yn allforion Cymru i wledydd nad ydynt yn rhan o'r UE. Y ffigur cyfatebol ar gyfer y DU oedd cynnydd o 30 y cant. Waeth beth fo'r llinyn mesur, mae hynny'n berfformiad gwell, hyd yn oed ar yr adeg anodd hon i'r farchnad fyd-eang. Dengys ystadegau allforio 2003 fod y perfformiad cyffredinol yn gwella. Dengys cyfanswm ffigurau allforio ar gyfer tri chwarter 2003 a gofnodwyd gynnydd cyffredinol o gymharu â'r ffigurau cyfatebol ar gyfer y flwyddyn 2000. Felly, gofynnaf ichi wrthod gwelliannau 1 a 2 oherwydd credaf eu bod yn ffigurau trawiadol. Fodd bynnag, maent yn fwy na hynny hefyd; maent yn arwydd gwirioneddol ein bod yn gwneud mwy na dal ein tir ym marchnadoedd y byd—symbolau allanol y sylfaen allforio gref yr ydym yn adeiladu arni.

Nid yw'r perfformiad allforio cadarnhaol hwn wedi digwydd ar ddamwain, na thrwy gyfres o gyd-ddigwyddiadau ffodus; fe'i cyflawnwyd drwy waith caled. Ffrwyth y llafur hwnnw yw'r darlun calonogol a welwn yn ein perfformiad gwell mewn masnach ryngwladol—canlyniadau'r polisiau yr ydym wedi eu rhoi ar waith i gefnogi diwylliant allforio entrepreneuriaidd.

Cred y Llywodraeth hon fod perfformiad allforio cryf yn rhan annatod o economi lwyddiannus. Mae cynnydd o ran llyfrau archebion cwmnïau Cymru yn golygu mwy o swyddi, mwy o dwf a mwy o ffyniant. Yn ddiau, wrth inni gyflwyno Cymru i'r byd a chodi ein proffil ym marchnadoedd y byd,

from the increased recognition that that brings. This is a virtuous circle. Getting Wales's name out there and building a reputation in world markets as a supplier of quality goods and services will stimulate further opportunities. We are determined to help to increase our profile and reputation in world markets. Part of that process must be to exploit the focus that dedicated in-market operations can bring. That is why we have embarked on establishing offices overseas to promote the business and wider aims of Wales in markets that we want to conquer. Later this month, I will open our first Wales international centre in New York.

Trade missions must also play a major role. They have already made a tremendous impact, as figures for 2003-04 indicate. There have been 18 missions and three trade fairs, involving 190 delegates from Wales-based companies, and these have contributed to winning actual business worth £1.25 million, with further prospective business identified worth £30 million. However, we are keen to say that there is much more to be done. That is why, in March last year, I was delighted to deliver on one of our 'Winning Wales' commitments to develop an international trade strategy for Wales. Central to the delivery of that strategy are the activities of WalesTrade International, which continues to be the main driver. It is improving support and its co-ordination, and bringing real and tangible results, including identifying over £1.9 billion of international trading opportunities, converting £250 million of those opportunities into direct business for Welsh companies, and helping 189 companies to export for the first time.

The suite of services that are offered are demand-led and tailored to deal with the individual needs of companies and to respond to customer demand. I know that the business community values the range of services—I hear that daily from companies the length and breadth of Wales. The services range from providing support to potential first-time exporters, to global enterprises that are well versed in the benefits of

byddwn yn elwa ar y gydnabyddiaeth gynyddol a ddaw yn sgîl hynny. Mae hwn yn gyloch rhinweddol. Bydd cyflwyno enw Cymru i'r byd a chreu enw da ym marchnadoedd y byd fel darparwr nwyddau a gwasanaethau o ansawdd yn ysgogi rhagor o gyfleoedd. Yr ydym yn benderfynol o helpu i godi ein proffil a'n henw da ym marchnadoedd y byd. Fel rhan o'r broses honno, rhaid inni fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y ffocws a all ddod yn sgîl gweithrediadau penodedig y farchnad fewnol. Dyna pam ein bod wedi dechrau sefydlu swyddfeydd dramor i hyrwyddo busnes ac amcanion ehangach Cymru mewn marchnadoedd yr ydym am eu gorchfygu. Yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn, byddaf yn agor canolfan ryngwladol gyntaf Cymru yn Efrog Newydd.

Rhaid i deithiau masnach chwarae rhan fawr hefyd. Maent eisoes wedi cael effaith aruthrol, fel y dengys ffigurau 2003-04. Bu 18 o deithiau a thair ffair fasnach, yn cynnwys 190 o gynadleddwyr o gwmnïau yng Nghymru, ac maent wedi cyfrannu at ennill busnes gwirioneddol gwerth £1.25 miliwn, gyda rhagor o fusnes posibl wedi ei nodi sy'n werth £30 miliwn. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn awyddus i ddweud bod llawer mwy i'w wneud. Dyna pam, ym mis Mawrth y llynedd, yr oeddwn yn falch iawn o gyflawni un o'n hymrwymiaadau yn 'Cymru'n Ennill' i ddatblygu strategaeth fasnach ryngwladol i Gymru. Mae gweithgareddau Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol, sef y prif hyrwyddwr o hyd, yn ganolog i gyflawni'r strategaeth honno. Mae'n gwella cymorth a'r modd y'i cyd-drefnir, ac yn creu canlyniadau gwirioneddol a sylweddol, gan gynnwys nodi dros £1.9 biliwn o gyfleoedd masnachu rhyngwladol, trosi £250 miliwn o'r cyfleoedd hynny yn fusnes uniongyrchol i gwmnïau Cymru, a helpu 189 o gwmnïau i allforio am y tro cyntaf.

Mae'r gyfres o wasanaethau a gynigir wedi eu harwain gan y galw amdanynt ac wedi eu teilwra i ddelio ag anghenion unigol cwmnïau ac i ymateb i ofynion cwsmeriaid. Gwn fod y gymuned fusnes yn gwerthfawrogi'r amrywiaeth o wasanaethau—clywaf hynny bob dydd gan gwmnïau ar hyd a lled Cymru. Mae'r gwasanaethau'n amrywio o ddarparu cymorth i ddarparu allforwyr newydd, i

international trade, so they support companies small and large. The clear sector-specific focus on bringing results is of particular value, as it allows common issues to be tackled and the expertise of all our support organisations to work for the benefit of the whole of our country. It also allows for networks to be developed to target overseas markets. There are excellent exemplars that show that this approach is paying dividends—our bio-tech companies have been well received in the US, for example, and over 800 cluster members, across 13 different sectors, have been assisted.

Our approach dovetails with our wider economic development commitments because our support for exports does not exist in isolation. That is the case with WalesTrade International, as it works closely with other business support organisations, such as the other members of Team Wales, including the Welsh Development Agency and the Wales Tourist Board. It is also true of the use of European funding to deliver tangible results. The Objective 1-funded Export Assist programme is an excellent example of how WalesTrade International is making good use of these funds to deliver for Welsh business. In little over a year of activity, the Export Assist programme has obtained new business for 125 companies, created 47 new exporters, and secured business deals worth in excess of £14 million. Therefore, this is not only an example of WalesTrade International delivering for Wales, but yet another example of Objective 1 delivering for Wales.

Our policies to equip business to participate in international trade and to increase their market share are working—their impact is measured. Their effectiveness is something over which WalesTrade International maintains a constant watching brief. A commitment to undertake regular reviews is explicitly covered in the international trade strategy for Wales, therefore I ask you to

fentrau byd-eang sy'n gyfarwydd iawn â buddiannau masnach ryngwladol, fel eu bod yn cefnogi cwmnïau bach a mawr. Mae'r ffocws clir sy'n benodol i'r sector ar gyflawni canlyniadau o werth penodol, gan ei fod yn golygu y gellir mynd i'r afael â materion cyffredin a manteisio ar arbenigedd yr holl sefydliadau cymorth i weithio er budd ein gwlad gyfan. Mae hefyd yn caniatáu i rwydweithiau gael eu datblygu i dargedu marchnadoedd dramor. Ceir enghreifftiau rhagorol sy'n dangos bod yr ymagwedd hon yn talu ar ei chanfed—bu croeso brwd i'n cwmnïau biotechnoleg yn yr UD, er enghraifft, a rhoddwyd cymorth i dros 800 o aelodau clwstwr, ar draws 13 o sectorau gwahanol.

Mae ein hymagwedd yn cydblythu â'n hymrwymiaidau datblygu economaidd ehangach oherwydd nid yw ein cefnogaeth i allforion yn bodoli ar ei phen ei hun. Mae hynny'n wir am MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol, gan ei fod yn gweithio'n agos gyda sefydliadau cymorth i fusnesau eraill, fel aelodau eraill Tîm Cymru, gan gynnwys Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru. Mae hefyd yn wir am y defnydd o gyllid Ewropeaidd i gyflawni canlyniadau sylweddol. Mae rhaglen Cymorth Allforio, sydd wedi ei hariannu gan Amcan 1, yn enghraifft ragorol o'r ffordd y mae MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol yn gwneud defnydd da o'r cyllid hwn i gyflawni dros fusnesau Cymru. Mewn ychydig dros flwyddyn o weithgaredd, mae'r rhaglen Cymorth Allforio wedi sicrhau busnes newydd i 125 o gwmnïau, wedi creu 47 o allforwyr newydd, ac wedi sicrhau cytundebau busnes gwerth mwy na £14 miliwn. Felly, nid enghraifft o MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol yn cyflawni dros Gymru yn unig yw hyn, ond enghraifft arall o'r ffordd y mae Amcan 1 yn cyflawni dros Gymru.

Mae ein polisiau i baratoi busnesau i gyfranogi mewn masnach ryngwladol ac i gynyddu eu cyfran hwy o'r farchnad yn gweithio—caiff eu heffaith ei fesur. Mae eu heffeithiolrwydd yn rhywbeth y mae MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol yn cadw llygad cyson arno. Caiff ymrwymiad i gynnal adolygiadau rheolaidd ei gwmpasu'n glir yn strategaeth fasnach ryngwladol Cymru, felly,

reject amendments 3, 4 and 5. On amendments 6 and 7, the international trade strategy for Wales contains a commitment to develop our cross-cutting themes—sustainable development is one of those key themes, which implicitly incorporates fair trade. Therefore, although we are already implicitly committed, I am happy for our commitment to be made explicit, and I ask Members to support amendments 6 and 7. On amendment 8, further liberalisation of international trade across the board, including agriculture, is an aim that the Assembly Government shares with the UK Government. I agree that there must be continued reductions in export subsidies, but this must be accompanied by movement in other areas that go beyond the singular issue of export subsidies and their immediate phasing. However, the wording of amendment 8 is unclear, and I therefore ask Members to reject it. On amendment 9, membership of the euro is an issue for the UK Government. Its clearly stated position is that any decision on membership will be driven by an assessment of the five economic tests that are being conducted at a UK level. The official stance remains that we will join when it is demonstrably in the national economic interest to do so. I therefore ask you to reject amendment 9.

4.10 p.m.

In conclusion, all our activities on international trade development are moving forward at an impressive rate. All of Wales stands to benefit from this activity, and from the improved trade performance and export culture that it has brought about. I want us to continue to build on that: to talk Wales up, punch above our weight, and win for Wales in international markets. I ask that you support the motion and amendments 6 and 7.

Alun Cairns: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Amendment 1: in point 1 delete '*improved*'.

I propose amendment 2. Add at the end of point 1:

gofynnaf i chi wrthod gwelliannau 3, 4, 5. O ran gwelliannau 6 a 7, mae'r strategaeth fasnach ryngwladol ar gyfer Cymru yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i ddatblygu ein themâu trawsbynciol—un o'r themâu allweddol hynny yw datblygu cynaliadwy, sy'n ymgorffori masnach deg yn llwyr. Felly, er ein bod eisoes yn llwyr ymrwymedig i hyn, yr wyf yn fodlon i'n hymrwymiad gael ei nodi'n glir, a gofynnaf i Aelodau gefnogi gwelliannau 6 a 7. O ran gwelliant 8, mae ystywytho masnach ryngwladol ymhellach yn gyffredinol, gan gynnwys amaethyddiaeth, yn nod y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei rannu â Llywodraeth y DU. Cytunaf fod yn rhaid cael gostyngiadau parhaus mewn cymorthdaliadau allforio, ond rhaid i hyn gyd-fynd â newidiadau mewn meysydd eraill sy'n mynd y tu hwnt i fater unigol cymorthdaliadau allforio a'r mater uniongyrchol o'u cyflwyno'n raddol. Fodd bynnag, mae geiriad gwelliant 8 yn aneglur, ac felly gofynnaf i Aelodau ei wrthod. O ran gwelliant 9, mater i Lywodraeth y DU yw aelodaeth o'r ewro. Ei safbwynt pendant yw y caiff unrhyw benderfyniad ar aelodaeth ei lywio gan asesiad o'r pum prawf economaidd sy'n cael eu cynnal ar lefel y DU. Y safbwynt swyddogol o hyd yw y byddwn yn ymuno pan ellir dangos y byddai gwneud hynny er budd economaidd cenedlaethol. Felly gofynnaf ichi wrthod gwelliant 9.

I gloi, mae ein holl weithgareddau ar ddatblygu masnach ryngwladol yn datblygu'n sylweddol. Bydd Cymru gyfan yn elwa ar y gweithgaredd hwn, ac ar y perfformiad masnachol gwell a'r diwylliant allforio gwell a ddaeth yn ei sgîl. Yr wyf am inni barhau i adeiladu ar hynny: i godi statws Cymru, anelu'n uwch a sicrhau llwyddiant i Gymru mewn marchnadoedd rhyngwladol. Gofynnaf ichi gefnogi'r cynnig a gwelliannau 6 a 7.

Alun Cairns: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Gwelliant 1: ym mhwynt 1, dileu '*sydd wedi gwella*'.

Cynigiaf welliant 2. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd pwynt 1:

and regrets the 7.9 per cent decrease in total exports since the end of 2000.

I propose amendment 4. In point 2, replace 'positive' with 'lack of'.

I propose amendment 5. Add at the end of point 3:

and calls for regular reviews of its services.

I am surprised that the Minister and the Welsh Assembly Government are claiming improved performance in international trade. However, to be balanced—because the Government maintains that I always look on the dark side—I recognise that there have been improvements in the export share of the UK market. However, let us not forget that one swallow does not a summer make. As the Minister has claimed time and again, we must consider the longer-term trends, and we must do so in preference to the isolated, selective statistics that the Minister himself has highlighted. The figures in amendment 2 are fact, and I hope that the Government will recognise the worrying longer-term trend that they illustrate. Had I wanted to play politics, I would, and could, have been more selective in the statistics that I have highlighted. I thought, however, that the statistics from the end of 2000 to the latest period for which figures are available would be most relevant in this debate. If the Minister were to consider the two quarters from before the end of 2000, he would see that the figures are even worse. However, not wanting to be churlish, I wanted to pick an obvious period for the figures. If the Minister is questioning the trend that I present, any form of regression analysis will clearly show the downward trend: the figures do not lie.

The background to international trade development policies is the transfer of the internationalisation division from the Welsh Development Agency to the civil service.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am a little surprised to hear you talk down the figures and the situation in

ac yn gresynu at y gostyngiad o 7.9 y cant yng nghyfanswm yr allforion ers diwedd 2000.

Cynigiau welliant 4. Ym mhwynt 2, rhoi 'diffyg effaith' yn lle 'effaith gadarnhaol'.

Cynigiau welliant 5. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd pwynt 3:

ac yn galw am gynnal adolygiadau rheolaidd o'i wasanaethau.

Synaf fod y Gweinidog a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn honni bod perfformiad o ran masnach ryngwladol wedi gwella. Fodd bynnag, i fod yn gytbwys—oherwydd haera'r Llywodraeth fy mod yn edrych ar yr ochr ddu bob amser—cydnabyddaf i welliannau fod yng nghyfran allforio marchnad y DU. Fodd bynnag, cofiwch un wennol ni wna wanwyn. Fel y mae'r Gweinidog wedi honni droeon, rhaid inni ystyried y tueddiadau tymor hwy, a rhaid inni wneud hynny yn lle ystyried yr ystadegau dethol, prin y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu hamlygu. Mae'r ffigurau yng ngwelliant 2 yn wir, a gobeithiaf y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cydnabod y duedd tymor hwy a ddangosant, sy'n peri gofid. Pe bawn wedi dymuno chwarae gêm wleidyddol, byddwn wedi bod yn fwy dethol o ran yr ystadegau a amlygais, a gallem fod wedi gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, credais mai'r ystadegau o ddiwedd 2000 hyd at y cyfnod diweddaraf y mae'r ffigurau ar gael ar ei gyfer fyddai'r rhai mwyaf perthnasol yn y ddadl hon. Pe bai'r Gweinidog yn ystyried y ddau chwarter cyn diwedd 2000, byddai'n gweld bod y ffigurau hyd yn oed yn waeth. Fodd bynnag, nid oeddwn am ymddangos yn anghwrtais. Yr oeddwn am ddewis cyfnod amlwg ar gyfer y ffigurau. Os yw'r Gweinidog yn cwestiynu'r duedd a gyflwynaf, bydd unrhyw fath o ddadansoddiad atchweliad yn dangos yn eglur y duedd tuag at i lawr: nid yw'r ffigurau yn dweud celwydd.

Cefndir polisiâu datblygu masnach ryngwladol yw trosglwyddo'r isadran ryngwladoli oddi wrth Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru i'r gwasanaeth sifil.

Jeff Cuthbert: Synaf braidd i'ch clywed yn gwneud yn fach o'r ffigurau a'r sefyllfa yn y

the country because you, like me, were at the HBOS/Halifax breakfast yesterday. You will therefore remember that it was made clear that the situation in this country is underpinned by a continuing high level of employment, low interest rates and a strong economy. How does that tally with your comments?

Alun Cairns: I am grateful for your intervention. Shane O’Riordan did mention a prospering economy in Wales, but had you listened closely, you would have heard him say that that was according to Peter Hain. I am not surprised that Peter Hain talks about a prosperous economy in Wales. You talk about low inflation and low interest rates leading to lower unemployment—and we welcome that, it is good to see—but the real measure, according to ‘A Winning Wales’, is the wealth gap and GDP per capita in Wales. That gap is now wider than it has been since records began. I could go further and discuss the latest Eurostat figures, which are about to be published and which demonstrate how badly—[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘How did you get them?’] They were leaked to me by so-called colleagues of your party.

Christine Chapman: Can you confirm that those Eurostat figures only go up to 2001, and that we are now in 2004?

Alun Cairns: Of course, that is a fact. I have never heard, however, the Minister currently responsible for economic development, or any of his predecessors, deliver a downbeat report on the Welsh economy—they are always upbeat about the economy. Yet the facts are simple: we now have 68.6 per cent of average EU GDP per capita, compared to 74 per cent previously. If that is an improvement, then we need a better interpretation of the figures.

When the First Minister was Secretary for Economic Development, he transferred the internationalisation division of the WDA to the civil service. As a concession, because the WDA was opposed to the transfer, he said that he would be prepared to review the decision and reconsider it. Well, more than

wlad oherwydd yr oeddech chi, fel finnau, ym mrecwast HBOS/Halifax ddoe. Felly fe gofiwch inni gael ein hysbysu bod y sefyllfa yn y wlad hon wedi ei hategu gan lefel uchel barhaus o gyflogaeth, cyfraddau llog isel ac economi gref. A yw hynny’n gyson â’ch sylwadau?

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich ymyriad. Soniodd Shane O’Riordan am economi ffyniannus yng Nghymru, ond pe baech wedi gwrando’n ofalus, byddech wedi ei glywed yn dweud bod hynny yn ôl Peter Hain. Nid wyf yn synnu bod Peter Hain yn sôn am economi ffyniannus yng Nghymru. Yr ydych yn sôn am chwyddiant isel a chyfraddau llog isel yn arwain at lai o ddiweithdra—a chroesawn hynny, mae’n dda i’w weld—ond y mesur gwirioneddol, yn ôl ‘Cymru’n Ennill’, yw’r bwlch cyfoeth a’r CMC y pen yng Nghymru. Mae’r bwlch hwnnw yn fwy yn awr nag y bu ers i gofnodion ddechrau cael eu cadw. Gallwn fynd ymhellach a thrafod y ffigurau Eurostat diweddaraf, sydd ar fin cael eu cyhoeddi ac sy’n dangos pa mor wael—[AELODAU’R CYNULLIAD: ‘Sut y cawsoch hwy?’] Fe’u datgelwyd imi gan gyd-Aelodau eich plaid, fel y’u gelwir.

Christine Chapman: A allwch gadarnhau nad yw’r ffigurau Ewrostat hynny yn mynd ymhellach na 2001, a’n bod bellach yn 2004?

Alun Cairns: Wrth gwrs, mae hynny’n ffaith. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf erioed wedi clywed y Gweinidog sy’n gyfrifol am ddatblygu economaidd ar hyn o bryd, nac unrhyw un o’i ragflaenwyr, yn cyflwyno adroddiad pesimistaidd ar economi Cymru—maent bob amser yn optimistaidd ynghylch yr economi. Ac eto, mae’r ffeithiau yn syml: mae gennym 68.6 y cant o gyfartaledd CMC yr UE y pen, o’i gymharu â 74 y cant o’r blaen. Os yw hynny’n welliant, yna mae angen dehongliad gwell o’r ffigurau arnom.

Pan oedd y Prif Weinidog yn Ysgrifennydd dros Ddatblygu Economaidd, trosglwyddodd isadran ryngwladoli’r WDA i’r gwasanaeth sifil. Fel consesiwn, am fod y WDA yn gwrthwynebu’r trosglwyddiad, dywedodd y byddai’n barod i adolygu’r penderfyniad a’i ailystyried. Wel, mwy na thair blynedd yn

three years on, the time has come for a review. I hope that the current Minister is prepared to report on a review or to seek our views at the next meeting of the Economic Development and Transport Committee on a review of WalesTrade International.

The Minister has claimed great successes for the trade missions. I have no doubt that a direct comparison of the cost of such visits and the number of orders taken would suggest that there are benefits. However, I have spoken to some attendees, and they report that many of the orders were pre-arranged before the mission arrived at the overseas country and would have happened anyway. I do not have all the information on this; it would not be made available to me. However, I hope that the Minister will at least commit to researching this matter in the interests of value for money, as I am sure that he would not want to continue to support and subsidise trade missions if the orders have been arranged beforehand, because that money could be used, and is desperately needed, elsewhere in the Welsh economy.

The role of the mini embassies has also been mentioned and should be questioned. In the initial presentation, the Welsh Assembly Government committed not only to New York, but also to Singapore and other far-flung, exotic places. Given the fact that the Minister claims that the prime role of the mini embassies is to promote trade, surely this debate should have contained a detailed report on their effect so far. Again, the Economic Development and Transport Committee might want to investigate this.

I know, Dirprwy Lywydd, that you will call me to finish in 10 seconds' time. I will use those 10 seconds to ask the Minister to consider the facts, to consider regression analysis and to accept that there is a downward trend and a widening gap between Wales and the rest of the UK.

Elin Jones: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 3: ym mhwynt 2, dileu *'cydnabod effaith*

ddiweddarach, daeth yr amser i'w adolygu. Gobeithiaf fod y Gweinidog presennol yn barod i gyflwyno adroddiad neu adolygiad neu geisio ein barn yn y cyfarfod nesaf o'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ar gynnal adolygiad o Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol.

Mae'r Gweinidog wedi honni i'r teithiau masnach fod yn llwyddiannus iawn. Yn ddiau, pe bai cymhariaeth uniongyrchol yn cael ei gwneud rhwng cost ymweliadau o'r fath â nifer yr archebion, byddai hynny'n awgrymu bod manteision. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi siarad â rhai a fu'n bresennol, a dywedant fod llawer o'r archebion wedi eu trefnu cyn i'r ddirprwyaeth gyrraedd y wlad dramor ac y byddent wedi digwydd beth bynnag. Nid yw'r holl wybodaeth gennyf am hyn; gwrthodwyd ei rhyddhau i mi. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog o leiaf yn addo ymchwilio i'r mater hwn er budd gwerth am arian, gan fy mod yn siŵr na fyddai am barhau i gefnogi a sybsideiddio teithiau masnach pe bai'r archebion wedi eu trefnu ymlaen llaw, oherwydd gallai'r arian hwnnw gael ei ddefnyddio rywle arall yn economi Cymru, lle mae ei angen yn ddirfawr.

Soniwyd hefyd am rôl y llysgenadaethau bach a dylid cwestiynu'r rôl hon. Yn y cyflwyniad cychwynnol, ymrwymodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru nid yn unig i Efrog Newydd, ond hefyd i Singapore a lleoedd egsotig, pellennig eraill. O gofio bod y Gweinidog wedi honni mai prif rôl y llysgenadaethau bach yw hyrwyddo masnach, oni ddylai'r ddadl hon fod wedi cynnwys adroddiad manwl ar eu heffaith hyd yma. Unwaith eto, efallai y byddai'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth am ymchwilio i hyn.

Gwn, Ddirprwy Lywydd, y byddwch yn galw arnaf i orffen ymhen 10 eiliad. Defnyddiaf y 10 eiliad hynny i ofyn i'r Gweinidog ystyried y ffeithiau, ystyried dadansoddiad atchweliad a derbyn bod tuedd tuag at i lawr a bwlech sy'n mynd yn fwy rhwng Cymru a gweddill y DU.

Elin Jones: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 3: in point 2, delete *'recognises*

gadarnhaol ac yn ei le rhoi ‘*nodi effaith*’.

the positive’ and replace with ‘*notes the*’.

Cynigiaf welliant 6. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I propose amendment 6. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad, wrth iddi weithredu ei pholisiau masnach ryngwladol, i sicrhau ei bod yn hybu egwyddorion masnach deg, arferion da o ran cyflogaeth, a chynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol.

calls on the Labour Assembly Government, while following its policies of international trade, to ensure that the principles of fair trade, good employment practices and environmental sustainability are promoted.

Mae ystadegau allforio Cymru dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf wedi amrywio cryn dipyn, ac mae rhywfaint o wirionedd yn yr hyn a ddywedodd Andrew Davies, ac yn yr hyn a ddywedodd Alun Cairns, er ei bod yn anodd gweld patrwm clir yn deillio o'r ffigurau dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Mae'n anoddach byth i'r Llywodraeth fedru hawlio'r clod am berfformiad gwell gan Gymru ar fasnach ryngwladol, ac i honni mai ei pholisiau sydd wedi peri'r effaith gadarnhaol hon. Dyna pam y mae Plaid Cymru wedi cynnig gwelliannau i gynnis y Llywodraeth. Nid oes tystiolaeth glir na chyson bod perfformiad Cymru wedi gwella yn y maes hwn dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, nac unrhyw dystiolaeth mai'r Llywodraeth hon sydd yn gyfrifol am hynny. A yw'r Llywodraeth yn honni mai hi sydd hefyd yn gyfrifol am y cwmp o 10 y cant o'r cyfartaledd allforio'r Deyrnas Gyfunol er 2001? A yw'r Gweinidog yn hawlio cyfrifoldeb am y cwmp o 7.1 y cant mewn allforio yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd y llynedd? Ni chyfeiriodd at y ffigurau hynny yn ei gyflwyniad. Ai polisi'r Llywodraeth hon, felly, yw honni cyfrifoldeb am ystadegau cadarnhaol a golchi'i dwylo o'r ystadegau negyddol? Mae hyn yn fy atgoffa o adroddiadau misol y Gweinidog i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, pan gawn res o ystadegau cadarnhaol ond anwybyddir y rhai negyddol. Nid oes ymdrech i roi darlun llawn o'r economi—sbin a sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol yn unig sydd.

The export statistics for Wales over the last four years have varied significantly, and there is some truth in what Andrew Davies said, and in what Alun Cairns said, although it is difficult to see a clear pattern emerging from the figures for the last four years. It is even more difficult for the Government to claim credit for Wales's improved performance in international trade, and to claim that its policies have been responsible for this positive effect. That is why Plaid Cymru have proposed amendments to the Government's motion. There is no clear or consistent evidence that Wales's performance in this area has improved over the last four years, or any evidence that this Government is responsible for that. Does the Government also claim responsibility for the 10 per cent average decrease in UK exports since 2001? Does the Minister claim responsibility for the drop of 7.1 per cent in exports in the European Union last year? He did not refer to those figures in his speech. Is it therefore this Government's policy to claim responsibility for positive statistics and to wash its hands of the negative statistics? This is reminiscent of the monthly reports that the Minister presents to the Economic Development and Transport Committee, when we receive a list of positive statistics but any negative ones are ignored. There is no attempt to give a full picture of the economy—there is only spin and political point scoring.

I fod yn deg, mae gwelliant 2 y Toriaid yn cwmpo i mewn i'r un trap, gan eu bod yn rhoi ystadegyn negyddol yn unig, heb unrhyw gyd-destun na chyfeiriad at duedd. Mae eisiau mwy o onestrwydd a rhywfaint o wrthrychedd yn y ddadl hon ynglŷn â dyfodol a llywddiant yr economi Gymreig.

To be fair, the Tories' amendment 2 falls into the same trap, as they present only a negative statistic, without any context or reference to trends. We need more honesty and some objectivity in this debate on the future and the success of the Welsh economy. Therefore, we will vote against the Tory

Felly, byddwn yn pleidleisio yn erbyn gwelliant y Torïaid ac yn erbyn cynnig Llafur.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn siomedig na fydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r ystadegyn ffeithiol sydd yn ein gwelliant. Yr ydym wedi dewis y cyfnod ers diwedd 2000 gan fod hynny'n dangos y duedd dros ddwy flynedd. Dyna'r pwynt pwysig. Mae'n rhaid inni ystyried tuedd i raddau fwy na'r Gweinidog yn ei gwneud. Fel a ddywedais yn gynt, dengys dadansoddiad atchweliad fod y ffigurau'n llawer gwaeth na'r hyn sydd wedi'i amlinellu yn y gwelliant.

Elin Jones: Fel yr wyf wedi dweud, derbyniaf fod y gwirionedd yn gorwedd rywle rhwng y Blaid Lafur a'r Torïaid yn y ddadl ping-pong hon ar ystadegau economaidd, ac efallai fod y gwirionedd yn gorwedd gyda Plaid Cymru. Felly, cefnogwch ein gwelliannau ni.

4.20 p.m.

Mewn egwyddor, mae lle pendant i arian neu ymyrraeth gyhoeddus—o floc cyllideb Cymru neu o gronfeydd strwythurol—gael ei ddefnyddio i hyrwyddo ymdrech cwmnïau Cymru i allforio. Cytunaf â'r Gweinidog fod lle pendant hefyd i gysylltu hyn â hyrwyddo Cymru yn gyffredinol dramor. Mae anfon Rhodri Morgan i Sydney a De Affrica yn ddefnydd da o'i amser, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn ddefnydd da o amser Andrew Davies ei fod yntau yn cael ei anfon i Efrog Newydd yn y dyfodol agos.

Yr hyn sydd heb ei brofi yw a yw'r enillion i'r cwmnïau, ac i Gymru yn gyffredinol, yn ddigonol i gyfiawnhau'r gwariant cyhoeddus hwnnw, neu a oes dulliau eraill mwy buddiol i'r cwmnïau gyrraedd marchnadoedd tramor. Yr ydym wedi clywed Rhodri Morgan yn sôn am ei ymweliadau â gwahanol ddigwyddiadau masnachol tramor, a bod hyn a hyn o werth o archebion wedi deillio o'r ymweliadau hynny. Fodd bynnag, a oes asesiad clir o'r gwerth i'r cwmnïau a'r enillion ar fuddsoddiad cyhoeddus o'r digwyddiadau hynny?

Mae Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol, er enghraifft, wedi bodoli er 2000. Mae ganddo

amendment and against the Labour motion.

Alun Cairns: I am disappointed that Plaid Cymru will not support the factual statistic in our amendment. We chose the period since the end of 2000 as that shows the trend over two years. That is the important point. We must consider the trend to a greater extent than the Minister does. As I said earlier, regression analysis shows that the figures are far worse than is outlined in the amendment.

Elin Jones: As I have said, I accept that the truth lies somewhere between the Labour Party and the Tories in this ping-pong argument on economic statistics, and perhaps the truth lies with Plaid Cymru. Therefore, support our amendments.

In principle, there is certainly room for public money or intervention—from the Welsh budget block or from the structural funds—to be used to promote the efforts of Welsh companies to export. I agree with the Minister that there is also certainly scope to link this with promoting Wales abroad in general. Sending Rhodri Morgan to Sydney and South Africa is a good use of his time, and I am sure that it will be a good use of Andrew Davies's time when he is sent to New York in the near future.

What has not been proven is whether the return for the companies, and for Wales in general, is sufficient to justify that public expenditure, or whether there are other more beneficial ways in which the companies could access international markets. We have heard Rhodri Morgan referring to his visits to various overseas trade events, and that orders amounting to a particular value have resulted from those visits. However, has a clear assessment been made of the value to companies and the return on public investment as a result of those events?

Wales Trade International, for example, has existed since 2000. It has targets to be met by

dargedau i'w cyrraedd erbyn Mawrth 2004, ond nid oes adroddiad o flaen y Cynulliad y prynhawn yma ar y targedau hynny, er bod y Gweinidog wedi cyfeirio at rai ohonynt yn ei araith. Cyfeiriodd at y ffaith bod 189 cwmni newydd yn allforio erbyn hyn, er mae'n debyg mai 200 cwmni yw'r targed.

Mae arian cyhoeddus sylweddol yn mynd at hybu masnach ryngwladol, felly. Fodd bynnag, mae lle i'r Pwyllgor Archwilio sicrhau bod yr enillion yn profi gwerth am arian. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio yn gofyn i'r Pwyllgor ystyried arian cyhoeddus sy'n mynd at fasnach ryngwladol. Mae angen i'r defnydd hwnnw o arian cyhoeddus gael ei ystyried yn wrthrychol.

Rhaid cofio hefyd mai cyfandir Ewrop yw prif farchnad masnachu tramor Cymru—

Alun Cairns: A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Elin Jones: Yr wyf eisoes wedi derbyn un ymyriad, ac yr wyf ar fin gorffen fy araith.

Bydd Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi gwelliant 9, sy'n nodi bod budd penodol i gwmnïau Cymreig sydd yn masnachu ag ardal yr ewro i fod yn rhan o'r ewro. Yr ydym yn datgan polisi Plaid Cymru drwy gefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw. Bydd Helen Mary Jones yn cyfeirio at welliannau 6, 7 ac 8 yn nes ymlaen.

Jenny Randerson: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 7: add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Labour Assembly Government to promote fair trade and make Wales a beacon of fair trade practice.

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

calls on the Labour Assembly Government, in the interests of creating a fairer global trading system, to press for further reform of the EU common agricultural policy with the aim of immediate abolition of subsidies on

March 2004, but there is no report on those targets before the Assembly this afternoon, although the Minister referred to some of them in his speech. He referred to the fact that 189 new companies are now exporting, although the target is actually 200 companies.

Therefore, significant amounts of public funding are spent on promoting international trade. However, there is scope for the Audit Committee to ensure that the returns give value for money. I have written to the Chair of the Audit Committee requesting that the Committee consider public expenditure on international trade. That use of public funds needs to be considered objectively.

We must also remember that the European continent is Wales's main international trade market—

Alun Cairns: Will you take an intervention?

Elin Jones: I have already taken one intervention, and I am about to finish my speech.

Plaid Cymru will support amendment 9, which notes that Welsh companies that trade with the eurozone would benefit from our being part of the euro. We are stating Plaid Cymru policy in supporting that amendment. Helen Mary Jones will refer to amendments 6, 7 and 8 later.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 7: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i hyrwyddo masnachu teg a gwneud Cymru'n esiampl ddisglair o ran dilyn arferion masnachu teg.

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

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i helpu i greu system fasnachu fyd-eang fwy teg drwy bwyso am ddiwygio rhagor ar bolisi amaethyddol cyffredin yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, gan geisio cael gwared yn syth

the export of European agricultural products.

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

notes that Wales's trading position would be strengthened by membership of the euro.

This debate is a missed opportunity. The Government has missed the opportunity to set out the next phase in its policies to develop international trade and to give us some good, new ideas on good, new initiatives. I cannot imagine a more banal motion. It is time, Minister, to stop congratulating yourself on the policies of the partnership Government and to start looking forward to the Second Assembly. This debate is also a missed opportunity by the Conservatives. Consider their amendments: yet again, they fail to present their own policies, but that may be because they do not have any.

Alun Cairns: We would not expect the Liberal Democrats to support any of our amendments, particularly the one that draws attention to the downward trend over the last few years, because they were in the Cabinet then and were partly responsible for that.

Jenny Randerson: I will come on to the figures in a minute. This debate should not be about quibbling over figures, not least because the figures are out of date. In fact, for the first three-quarters of 2003, which is the period for which the latest figures are available, the figures are up on 2000, after admittedly two relatively poor years that can be ascribed to the strong pound. I will return to that later. Therefore, we will not support the Conservative amendments. However, we will support Plaid Cymru's amendment 6, which is reflected in our amendments 7 and 8. I remind Members that the Assembly has an obligation in terms of sustainability and fair trade, and sustainability should be embodied in a fair trade policy.

Trade rules are rigged against the poor people of the world. For every £1 we give in

ar y cymorthdaliadau ar gyfer allforio cynnyrch amaethyddol Ewropeaidd.

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

yn nodi y byddai gallu Cymru i fasnachu yn gryfach pe ymunid â'r ewro.

Mae'r ddadl hon yn gyfle a gollwyd. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi colli'r cyfle i nodi'r cam nesaf yn ei pholisïau i ddatblygu masnach ryngwladol ac i roi rhai syniadau da, newydd inni ar fentrau da, newydd. Ni allaf ddychmygu cynnig mwy cyffredin. Mae'n bryd, Weinidog, ichi roi'r gorau i longyfarch eich hun ar bolisïau'r Llywodraeth bartneriaeth a dechrau edrych ymlaen at yr Ail Gynulliad. Mae'r ddadl hon yn gyfle a gollwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr hefyd. Ystyriwch eu gwelliannau: unwaith eto, methant â chyflwyno eu polisïau eu hunain, ond efallai mai'r rheswm dros hynny yw nad oes ganddynt rai.

Alun Cairns: Ni fyddem yn disgwyl i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol gefnogi unrhyw un o'n gwelliannau, yn arbennig yr un sy'n tynnu sylw at y duedd tuag at i lawr dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, am eu bod yn y Cabinet bryd hynny ac yn rhannol gyfrifol am hynny.

Jenny Randerson: Sonïaf am y ffigurau mewn munud. Ni ddylai'r ddadl hon ymwneud â hollti blew ynghylch ffigurau, yn bennaf am nad ydynt yn ffigurau diweddar. Mewn gwirionedd, am dri chwarter cyntaf 2003, sef y cyfnod y mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf ar gael ar ei gyfer, mae'r ffigurau yn well na 2000, ar ôl dwy flynedd gymharol wael, yn ddiamau, y gellir eu priodoli i'r bunt gref. Dychwelaf at hynny yn ddiweddarach. Felly, ni chefnogwn welliannau'r Ceidwadwyr. Fodd bynnag, cefnogwn welliant 6 Plaid Cymru, a adlewyrchir yn ein gwelliannau 7 ac 8 ni. Hoffwn atgoffa Aelodau fod gan y Cynulliad ddyletswydd o ran cynaliadwyedd a masnach deg, a dylai cynaliadwyedd gael ei ymgorffori mewn polisi masnach deg.

Caiff rheolau masnach eu pennu mewn ffordd annheg yn erbyn pobl dlawd y byd.

aid, we take back £2 through unfair trade practices, such as tariffs and subsidies. There appears to be little action thus far in terms of our doing our bit to redress this balance. There may be some fine words, but there is little action. Selling fair trade coffee in the canteen is not enough. We could, for example, review the Assembly's procurement scheme to include the promotion of fair trade and International Labour Organisation standards, in so far as EU rules allows it. I ask the Minister to support the bid next month to make Wales the world's first fair trade country.

I believe that amendment 8 reflects the wish of every Member in terms of pursuing justice for farmers. There can be no doubt that subsidies on products such as olive oil, rice, tobacco, grain and sugar have increased production beyond demand. The excess has been dumped on other countries, which often ruins the economy of those countries. Despite the Blair House agreement—nothing to do with Tony—the EU still pays a subsidy on products that ruin the economy of other countries. The common agriculture policy has been partly reformed, with the changes due to come into force in 2005. However, developing countries have described this as simply repackaging subsidies. The reforms weaken the link between subsidies and output, but do not break it. Therefore, I urge you to support this amendment.

On the motion, the international strategy is welcome, but it is only a year old and it is too early to judge its success. As I have said, this debate should be about more than wrangling over figures. However, the figures tell a story, as do the figures for the UK as a whole. They show the damage done to the UK by fluctuations in exchange rates. We must always bear in mind that Wales, as a nation heavily dependent on manufacturing, has suffered particularly badly. In the last quarter for which we have statistics, 61 per cent of Welsh exports were to the EU. Germany is our largest trading partner and five out of six of Wales's top six export markets are in the eurozone. Our position

Am bob £1 a roddwn mewn cymorth, cymerwn £2 yn ôl drwy arferion masnach annheg, megis tariffau a chymorthdaliadau. Ymddengys nad oes llawer yn digwydd hyd yma o ran gwneud ein rhan i unioni'r fantol. Efallai y ceir geiriau teg, ond nid oes llawer yn digwydd. Nid yw gwerthu coffi masnach deg yn y ffreutur yn ddigon. Gallem, er enghraifft, adolygu cynllun caffael y Cynulliad i gynnwys hyrwyddo safonau masnach deg a'r Sefydliad Llafur Rhyngwladol, i'r graddau y mae rheolau'r UE yn ei ganiatáu. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gefnogi'r cynnig y mis nesaf i sicrhau mai Cymru yw gwlad masnach deg gyntaf y byd.

Credaf fod gwelliant 8 yn adlewyrchu dymuniad pob Aelod o ran sicrhau cyfiawnder i ffermwyr. Yn ddiaw, mae cymorthdaliadau ar gynnyrch megis olew olewydd, reis, tybaco, grawn a siwgr wedi cynyddu cynhyrchiant y tu hwnt i'r galw. Cafwyd gwared ar y cynnyrch dros ben drwy ei anfon i wledydd eraill, sydd yn aml yn difetha economi'r gwledydd hynny. Er gwaethaf cytundeb Blair House—dim byd i'w wneud â Tony—mae'r UE yn parhau i dalu cymhorthdal ar gynnyrch sy'n difetha economi gwledydd eraill. Diwygiwyd y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin yn rhannol, a disgwylir i'r newidiadau ddod i rym yn 2005. Fodd bynnag, mae gwledydd sy'n datblygu wedi disgrifio hyn fel ailbecynnu cymorthdaliadau a dim byd arall. Mae'r diwygiadau yn gwanhau'r cyswllt rhwng cymorthdaliadau a chynhyrchu, ond nid ydynt yn ei dorri. Felly, fe'ch anogaf i gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn.

O ran y cynnig, croesewir y strategaeth ryngwladol, ond dim ond blwydd oed ydyw, ac mae'n rhy gynnar i farnu ei llwyddiant. Fel y dywedais, dylai fod a wnelo'r ddadl hon â mwy nag anghytuno ynghylch ffigurau. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffigurau yn adrodd stori, fel y gwna'r ffigurau ar gyfer y DU gyfan. Dangosant y niwed a wnaed i'r DU gan amrywiadau yn y cyfraddau cyfnewid. Rhaid inni gofio bob amser bod Cymru, fel gwlad sy'n dibynnu llawer ar weithgynhyrchu, wedi dioddef yn fawr iawn. Yn ystod y chwarter diwethaf y mae gennym ystadegau ar ei gyfer, aeth 61 y cant o allforion Cymru i'r UE. Yr Almaen yw ein partner masnachu mwyaf ac mae pump o

would be strengthened if we shared the same currency. It is worth noting that our exports to Germany and France have suffered in particular. Therefore, I ask you to support amendment 9.

Mark Isherwood: I believe that your figure on European exports refers to goods only. If you include invisibles, overseas investment and transshipment of goods from ports such as Rotterdam, you will find that the figure is only 40 per cent, which represents 12 per cent of our total economy. You will also find that up until 1997, the UK was the second highest overseas investor in the world and the second highest recipient of inward investment. That has had a major positive impact on an otherwise black record.

Jenny Randerson: I cannot reply in detail to that, because it was an incredibly detailed intervention. However, I was quoting that figure in the context of manufacturing, which is important to Wales: we write it off at our peril.

Finally, I remind Ministers of the need for co-operation and co-ordination. There are many references in the strategy to the need for partnership, and that also applies to Ministers working together. The international trade strategy must work in tandem with 'A Winning Wales', and the key to its success is to change not only attitudes to entrepreneurship but to the learning of languages. The education system needs to be reorganised and we need co-operation between Ministers on that. I have not yet detected the overall, co-ordinated approach that I would like to see. However, it is early days. I urge you to support amendments 7, 8 and 9.

4.30 p.m.

Lynne Neagle: Labour's historic mission in Government in Wales and in Westminster has a dual purpose that seeks to deliver economic prosperity while delivering social justice, because we know that they go hand in hand. Thanks to Labour, the UK has the fourth largest economy in the world and

blith chwe marchnad allforio gorau Cymru yn ardal yr ewro. Byddai ein statws yn cryfhau pe baem yn rhannu'r un arian cyfred. Mae'n werth nodi bod ein hallforion i'r Almaen a Ffrainc yn arbennig wedi dioddef. Felly, gofynnaf ichi gefnogi gwelliant 9.

Mark Isherwood: Credaf mai at nwyddau yn unig y cyfeiria eich ffigur ar allforion Ewropeaidd. Os ydych yn cynnwys allforion anweledig, buddsoddiad tramor a thrawslwytho nwyddau o borthladdoedd fel Rotterdam, fe welwch mai dim ond 40 y cant yw'r ffigur, sy'n 12 y cant o gyfanswm ein heconomi. Fe welwch hefyd mai'r DU, hyd at 1997, oedd yr ail fuddsoddw'r tramor mwyaf yn y byd a'r ail wlad fwyaf i dderbyn mewnfuddsoddiadau. Cafodd hynny effaith gadarnhaol fawr ar yr hyn a oedd yn record wael fel arall.

Jenny Randerson: Ni allaf roi ateb manwl i hynny, oherwydd yr oedd yn ymyriad hynod fanwl. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddwn yn dyfynnu'r ffigur hwnnw yng nghyd-destun gweithgynhyrchu, sy'n bwysig i Gymru: gwae ni os byddwn yn ei ddileu.

I gloi, hoffwn atgoffa Gweinidogion o'r angen am gydweithrediad a chydgyssylltiad. Ceir sawl cyfeiriad yn y strategaeth at yr angen am bartneriaeth, ac mae hynny'n berthnasol i Weinidogion yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd hefyd. Rhaid i'r strategaeth fasnach ryngwladol weithio ar y cyd â 'Cymru'n Ennill', a'r allwedd i'w llwyddiant yw newid agweddau tuag at ddysgu ieithoedd yn ogystal ag agweddau tuag at entrepreneuriaeth. Mae angen i'r system addysg gael ei had-drefnu ac mae angen cydweithrediad y Gweinidogion arnom ar gyfer hynny. Nid wyf eto wedi canfod yr ymagwedd gyffredinol, gydgysylltiedig yr hoffwn ei gweld. Fodd bynnag, mae'n gynnar eto. Fe'ch anogaf i gefnogi gwelliannau 7, 8 a 9.

Lynne Neagle: Mae gan genhadaeth hanesyddol Llafur yn Llywodraeth Cymru ac yn San Steffan ddiben deublyg sy'n ceisio creu ffyniant economaidd tra'n cyflawni cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, oherwydd gwyddom eu bod yn mynd law yn llaw. Diolch i Lafur, mae gan y DU y bedwaredd

thanks to—

Janet Ryder *rose*—

Lynne Neagle: I have only started, Janet. I will take interventions later.

Thanks to Welsh Labour total Welsh exports rose by nearly 9 per cent in the last quarter of 2003. Indeed, exports from Wales to non-EU countries rose by a massive 46.5 per cent. On every like-for-like export comparison, Wales is outperforming the UK on average. That is Team Wales working at its best.

Team Wales is working with organisations such as WalesTrade International, which has helped nearly 200 Welsh firms to export for the first time, has developed the skills and expertise essential to help over 1,000 Welsh firms to trade internationally, and has secured nearly £0.25 billion in international business for Welsh firms. That has only been possible through strategically promoting Wales on the world stage, by opening overseas offices, and by giving Welsh firms access to key international markets. Wales is moving ahead on jobs, on investment and on exports.

I welcome the recent Chamber of Commerce survey, which reported that the recovery of the manufacturing sector in Wales surpasses that in the UK on average, that the majority of Welsh firms in the manufacturing sector reported increases in sales and in orders, and that Wales now has one of the lowest unemployment levels in the UK. That is economic prosperity delivering social justice. Labour knows that what counts as fairness in one nation counts as fairness in all nations. Wales's job is to reach out and help others to confront the challenges of economic and social insecurity, ensuring prosperity and fairness internationally.

I have frequently called for trade justice in this Chamber. I do that because, as someone committed to social justice, I cannot sit idly by while just 6 per cent of the world's population controls 60 per cent of the world's wealth. That shameful situation is

economi fwyaf yn y byd a diolch i—

Janet Ryder *a gododd*—

Lynne Neagle: Newydd ddechrau yr wyf, Janet. Derbyniaf ymyriadau yn nes ymlaen.

Diolch i Lafur Cymru cododd cyfanswm allforion Cymru bron 9 y cant yn chwarter olaf 2003. Yn wir, cododd allforion o Gymru i wledydd nad ydynt yn rhan o'r UE 46.5 y cant, sy'n ffigur enfawr. Ar bob cymhariaeth allforio tebyg am debyg, mae Cymru yn perfformio'n well na'r DU ar gyfartaledd. Dyna Tîm Cymru yn gweithio ar ei orau.

Mae Tîm Cymru yn gweithio gyda sefydliadau fel MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol, sydd wedi helpu bron 200 o gwmnïau Cymru i allforio am y tro cyntaf, gan ddatblygu'r sgiliau a'r arbenigedd sy'n hanfodol i helpu dros 1,000 o gwmnïau yng Nghymru i fasnachu'n rhyngwladol, a sicrhau bron £0.25 biliwn mewn busnes rhyngwladol i gwmnïau Cymru. Dim ond drwy hyrwyddo Cymru yn strategol ar lwyfan y byd, drwy agor swyddfeydd dramor, a thrwy gyflwyno cwmnïau Cymru i farchnadoedd rhyngwladol allweddol y bu hynny yn bosibl. Mae Cymru yn symud yn ei blaen o ran swyddi, buddsoddiad ac allforion.

Croesawaf arolwg diweddar y Siambr Fasnach, a nododd fod adferiad y sector gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru wedi rhagori ar gyfartaledd y DU, a bod y mwyafrif o gwmnïau Cymru yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu wedi nodi cynnydd mewn gwerthiant ac mewn archebion, a bod gan Gymru un o'r lefelau diweithdra isaf yn y DU erbyn hyn. Dyna ffyniant economaidd yn cyflawni cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Gŵyr Llafur fod yr hyn sy'n degwch mewn un wlad yn degwch ym mhob gwlad. Gwaith Cymru yw ymestyn allan a helpu eraill i wynebu heriau ansicrwydd economaidd a chymdeithasol, gan sicrhau ffyniant a thegwch yn rhyngwladol.

Yr wyf yn aml wedi galw am gyfiawnder masnachol yn y Siambr hon. Gwnaf hynny oherwydd, fel rhywun sy'n ymrwymedig i gyfiawnder cymdeithasol, ni allaf fod yn ddidaro tra bod 6 y cant yn unig o boblogaeth y byd yn rheoli 60 y cant o gyfoeth y byd.

supported by a system of protectionism, trade barriers and subsidies, a system that is devastating the agricultural and manufacturing industries in the developing world. It is restricting education and denying vital pharmaceuticals to millions of people in the developing world. Sadly, it is a system supported by many in this Chamber. For the world's poor, both at home and abroad, one thing is clear: business as usual is not an option. The Assembly must be a positive force for change.

The Assembly Government should push for fairer trade rules that allow developing countries equal access to our markets. That means the urgent reform of the common agricultural policy. It is a scandal that the UK taxpayer pays £3 billion per annum in subsidies to farmers and that, as Jenny said, for every £1 given in aid, we take £2 back under trade protection measures.

Jenny Randerson: I am pleased to hear what you say, Lynne. Will you therefore support our amendments?

Lynne Neagle: I had anticipated your intervening at this point. While I have great sympathy with the sentiment behind your amendments, even I realise that it is not a realistic negotiating position for the Minister, and I find it is impossible to believe that your entire group supports your position on this issue.

Money is being spent under the common agricultural policy that should be spent on schools, hospitals and transport. Instead, it is lining the wallets of wealthy farmers—the world's poor paying for Europe's rich. Decoupling and direct payments are no guarantee that European farmers will stop export dumping and stop destroying the livelihood of farmers in developing countries. It is deplorable that, while we force developing nations to open their markets, we maintain high import tariffs on our own markets—do as Europe says, not as Europe does.

Cynhelir y sefyllfa warthus honno gan system o ddiffyndollaeth, rhwystrau masnach a chymorthdaliadau, system sy'n difetha diwydiannau amaethyddol a gweithgynhyrchu yn y byd sy'n datblygu. Mae'n cyfyngu ar addysg ac yn gwarafun meddyginiaethau i filiynau o bobl yn y byd sy'n datblygu. Yn anffodus, mae'n system a gefnogir gan lawer yn y Siambr hon. Ar gyfer tlodion y byd, yn y wlad hon a thramor, mae un peth yn amlwg: nid yw busnes fel arfer yn opsiwn. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad newid pethau er gwell.

Dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad bwysu am reolau masnach tecach sy'n caniatáu i wledydd sy'n datblygu gael mynediad cyfartal i'n marchnadoedd. Mae hynny'n golygu diwygio'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin ar frys. Mae'n warthus bod trethdalwyr y DU yn talu £3 biliwn y flwyddyn mewn cymorthdaliadau i ffermwyr ac, fel y dywedodd Jenny, am bob £1 a roddir mewn cymorth, cymerwn £2 yn ôl o dan fesurau diogelu masnach.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed yr hyn a ddywedwch, Lynne. A wnewch gefnogi ein gwelliannau felly?

Lynne Neagle: Yr oeddwn wedi rhagweld y byddech yn ymyrryd yn awr. Er fy mod yn cydymdeimlo'n fawr â'r farn y tu ôl i'ch gwelliannau, yr wyf fi hyd yn oed yn sylweddoli nad yw'n sefyllfa negodi realistig i'r Gweinidog, ac mae'n anodd gennyf gredu bod eich grŵp cyfan yn cefnogi eich safbwynt ar y mater hwn.

Gwerir arian o dan y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin a ddylai gael ei wario ar ysgolion, ysbytai a thrafnidiaeth. Yn lle hynny, mae'n llenwi pocedi ffermwyr cyfoethog—tlodion y byd yn talu am gyfoethogion Ewrop. Nid yw datgysylltu a thaliadau uniongyrchol yn sicrwydd y bydd ffermwyr Ewrop yn rhoi'r gorau i gael gwared ar allforion ac yn atal bywoliaeth ffermwyr rhag cael eu dinistrio mewn gwledydd sy'n datblygu. Mae'n druenus ein bod yn parhau i osod tariffau mewnforio uchel ar ein marchnadoedd ein hunain, tra'n gorfodi gwledydd sy'n datblygu i agor eu marchnadoedd—gnewch fel y dywed Ewrop, nid fel y gwna Ewrop.

We must end the system whereby our farming fat cats take the cream, while the world's poor go hungry, and we can start today. We can start by taking further action on fair trade. Fair trade produce should be promoted through all of our Assembly sponsored public bodies. The Assembly should support the bid to make Wales the world's first fair trade country. What better signal can the Assembly send out to demonstrate our commitment to global trade justice? The Assembly should trade-justice-proof all of its policies, including our sustainable development scheme. As a nation committed to internationalism, we can make a difference to the lives of people in Wales and in the wider world.

Lisa Francis: While the Minister's report to the Economic Development and Transport Committee last week stated that export figures for the third quarter of 2003 show that overall export performance in Wales is improving, there has been a 7.9 per cent decrease in total exports since the end of 2000. Those figures come not from Smith Square or from Millbank, but from Her Majesty's Customs and Excise.

Last summer, the Confederation of British Industry recorded that export orders fell at their fastest rate for 18 months, 40 per cent of UK firms recorded a fall in export orders and Wales regularly fell behind the rest of the UK. That is the fastest fall ever recorded, or that it has recorded, since January 2002.

In respect of the Minister's comments regarding the Wales Tourist Board attracting overseas markets, I applaud its initiatives, particularly the Big Country campaign. I am pleased that the destination management system has been reviewed and is improving. On a regional basis, the work of regional tourism partnerships in this sphere is, however, only as dynamic as its leaders.

Potential exporters will look at marketing, product, price, place and promotion. Market

Rhaid inni roi terfyn ar y system lle mae ein ffermwyr sydd ar gyflogau breision yn mynd yn fwy cyfoethog tra bod tlodion y byd yn llwgu, a gallwn ddechrau heddiw. Gallwn ddechrau drwy gymryd camau pellach o ran masnach deg. Dylai cynnyrch masnach deg gael ei hyrwyddo drwy bob un o'r cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Dylai'r Cynulliad gefnogi'r cynnig i sicrhau mai Cymru yw'r wlad masnach deg gyntaf. Pa arwydd gwell y gall y Cynulliad ei roi i ddangos ein hymrwymiad i gyfiawnder masnach yn fyd-eang? Dylai'r Cynulliad brofi cyfiawnder masnachol bob un o'i bolisiau, gan gynnwys ein cynllun datblygu cynaliadwy. Fel gwlad sy'n ymrwymedig i ryngwladoli, gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth i fywydau pobl yng Nghymru a thu hwnt.

Lisa Francis: Er i adroddiad y Gweinidog i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yr wythnos diwethaf nodi bod ffigurau allforio ar gyfer trydydd chwarter 2003 yn dangos bod perfformiad allforio cyffredinol Cymru yn gwella, bu gostyngiad o 7.9 y cant yng nghyfanswm yr allforion ers diwedd 2000. Ni ddaw'r ffigurau hynny o Smith Square nac o Millbank, ond o Dollau Tramor a Chartref Ei Mawrhydi.

Yr haf diwethaf, cofnododd Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain fod archebion allforio wedi gostwng ar eu cyfradd gyflymaf ers 18 mis, cofnododd 40 y cant o gwmnïau'r DU ostyngiad mewn archebion allforio, ac yr oedd Cymru ar ei hôl hi'n rheolaidd o'i chymharu â gweddill y DU. Dyna'r gostyngiad cyflymaf a gofnodwyd erioed, neu'r gostyngiad cyflymaf iddo ei gofnodi, ers Ionawr 2002.

O ran sylwadau'r Gweinidog ynglŷn â Bwrdd Croeso Cymru yn denu marchnadoedd dramor, cymeradwyaf ei fentrau, yn arbennig yr ymgyrch Mawredd Mawr. Yr wyf yn falch bod y system rheoli cyrchfannau wedi ei hadolygu a'i bod yn gwella. Fodd bynnag, yn rhanbarthol, dim ond mor ddeinamig â'i arweinwyr y mae gwaith partneriaethau twristiaeth rhanbarthol yn y maes hwn.

Bydd darpar allforwyr yn edrych ar farchnata, cynnyrch, prisiau, lleoliad a

research and planning is vital. The research needs to be done quickly and efficiently. We need to ensure that there is a return on public funds. It is worth remembering that markets move quickly while bureaucracies move slowly.

The investment intentions of Welsh manufacturers have declined, and this hinders exports. Recent research among small and medium-sized enterprises suggests that too many initiatives can also be a hindrance, and that we could find ourselves in a situation of initiative overload. SMEs say that new initiatives should be reviewed so that their usefulness can be properly assessed, and to ensure that they offer value for money. I hope that the Minister will seek the views of the Economic Development and Transport Committee, as my colleague outlined earlier.

Ninety-five per cent of businesses spend time complying with regulations. This figure goes back over five years. Rising costs and red tape mean that 43 per cent of British businesses have come under pressure to relocate, and 30 per cent are already exporting jobs. We are not talking about these kinds of exports, but I wish to highlight that red tape is a barrier to UK exports.

Competitiveness is an important factor in encouraging exports. A skilled and adaptable workforce is a prerequisite for competitiveness, yet the Confederation of British Industry reported last November that 3.5 million employees in the UK cannot read or write. These problems need to be addressed in the drive to improve exports.

Lorraine Barrett: I wish to echo Lynne Neagle's comments and pay tribute to the Minister and the Welsh Assembly Government for the significant progress made in this area.

We could all sign up to Plaid Cymru's amendment 6. Lynne referred to ASPBs, and we could do more, through our procurement processes, to ensure that they promote fair trade and good employment practices. As

hyrwyddo. Mae ymchwil y farchnad a chynllunio yn hollbwysig. Mae angen gwneud yr ymchwil yn gyflym ac yn effeithlon. Mae angen inni sicrhau y daw elw o arian cyhoeddus. Mae'n werth cofio bod marchnadoedd yn symud yn gyflym tra bod biwrocratiaethau yn symud yn araf.

Mae bwriadau buddsoddi gweithgynhyrchwyr Cymru wedi lleihau, ac mae hyn yn rhwystro allforion. Awgryma ymchwil ddiweddar ymhlith busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint y gall gormod o fentrau fod yn rhwystr hefyd, ac y gallem orlwytho ein hunain â mentrau. Dywed busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint y dylid adolygu mentrau newydd fel y gellir asesu eu defnyddioldeb yn briodol, a sicrhau eu bod yn cynnig gwerth am arian. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ceisio barn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, fel yr amlinellodd fy nghyd-Aelod yn gynharach.

Mae 95 y cant o fusnesau yn treulio amser yn cydymffurfio â rheoliadau. Mae'r ffigur hwn yn mynd yn ôl dros bum mlynedd. Golyga costau cynyddol a biwrocratiaeth fod 43 y cant o fusnesau Prydain wedi wynebu pwysau i adleoli, ac mae 30 y cant eisoes yn allforio swyddi. Nid sôn am y mathau hyn o allforion yr ydym, ond hoffwn bwysleisio bod biwrocratiaeth yn rhwystr i allforion y DU.

Mae cystadleurwydd yn ffactor pwysig wrth annog allforion. Mae gweithlu hyfedr a hyblyg yn hanfodol ar gyfer cystadleurwydd, ac eto, cofnododd Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain fis Tachwedd diwethaf na all 3.5 miliwn o gyflogeion yn y DU ddarllen nac ysgrifennu. Mae angen mynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn yn yr ymgyrch i wella allforion.

Lorraine Barrett: Hoffwn ategu sylwadau Lynne Neagle a thalu teyrnged i'r Gweinidog a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am y cynnydd sylweddol a wnaed yn y maes hwn.

Gallem oll gefnogi gwelliant 6 Plaid Cymru. Cyfeiriodd Lynne at CCNC, a gallem wneud mwy, drwy ein prosesau caffael, i sicrhau eu bod yn hyrwyddo masnach deg ac arferion cyflogaeth da. Fel rhywun sy'n hyrwyddo

someone who regularly promotes fair trade and Traidcraft in particular, and as a co-operator, I am happy to support amendment 7. I am pleased that the Government is already taking steps to encourage fair trade. Jenny said that it is not enough to ensure that fair trade coffee is sold in this building, however, as a member of the House Committee, I know that we go further and that there is cross-party support for improving all aspects of the products sold in this building. Seeing fair trade labels in Assembly buildings will encourage people to look for fair trade products when shopping elsewhere.

4.40 p.m.

We could all support amendment 8 up to a point, namely the word 'policy'. No-one would disagree with the first part of the amendment, which calls for a fairer global trading system. I wish to reiterate some of Lynne's comments in this regard. We are all grateful for Oxfam's briefing notes and information, and the fact that it keeps us on our toes in these matters is to be welcomed. It cannot be right that 70 per cent of payments go to the richest 20 per cent of farmers. Eleven UK farmers, mainly lords and dukes, receive over £1 million each in subsidies, while those with small farms—and most Welsh farms are on a small scale—get comparatively little. Those with big farms are encouraged through subsidies to overproduce. The surplus, as has already been said, is dumped in the developing world, the consequences of which are that people often cannot afford to send their children to school because their produce is undercut at a local level. However, I have a problem with some of the other amendments and, while I agree with the spirit of some, I cannot support them because they are badly drafted and confuse the issue.

Helen Mary Jones: I will address my remarks primarily to Plaid Cymru's amendment 6. I am grateful to the Minister for the Government's support for this amendment.

There can be few in the Chamber who do not

masnach deg yn rheolaidd a Traidcraft yn arbennig, ac fel cydweithredwr, yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi gwelliant 7. Yr wyf yn falch bod y Llywodraeth eisoes yn cymryd camau i annog masnach deg. Dywedodd Jenny nad yw sicrhau y gwerthir coffi masnach deg yn yr adeilad hwn yn ddigon, fodd bynnag, fel aelod o Bwyllgor y Tŷ, gwn ein bod yn gwneud mwy ac mae cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i wella pob agwedd ar y cynnyrch a werthir yn yr adeilad hwn. Bydd gweld labeli masnach deg yn adeiladau'r Cynulliad yn annog pobl i edrych am gynnyrch masnach deg pan fyddant yn siopa mewn manau eraill.

Gallai pob un ohonom gefnogi gwelliant 8 i ryw raddau, sef y gair 'polisi'. Ni fyddai neb yn anghytuno â rhan gyntaf y gwelliant, sy'n galw am system fasnachu fyd-eang fwy teg. Hoffwn ailadrodd rhai o sylwadau Lynne yn hyn o beth. Yr ydym oll yn ddiolchgar am nodiadau briffio a gwybodaeth Oxfam, a rhaid croesawu'r ffaith ei bod yn ein cadw ar flaenau ein traed o ran y materion hyn. Ni all fod yn iawn bod 70 y cant o daliadau yn mynd i 20 y cant o'r ffermwyr cyfoethocaf. Mae 11 o ffermwyr y DU, sef arglwyddi a dugiaid yn bennaf, yn cael dros £1 filiwn yr un mewn cymorthdaliadau, tra bod y rhai sydd â ffermydd bach—ac mae'r rhan fwyaf o ffermydd Cymru yn fach—yn cael ychydig iawn. Anogir y rhai sydd â ffermydd mawr drwy gymorthdaliadau i orgynhyrchu. Gwaredir y cynnyrch dros ben, fel y dywedwyd eisoes, drwy ei anfon i'r gwledydd sy'n datblygu, a chanlyniad hynny yw na all pobl fforddio anfon eu plant i'r ysgol yn aml oherwydd codir prisiau is am eu cynnyrch yn lleol. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf mewn penbleth ynghylch rhai o'r gwelliannau eraill ac, er fy mod yn cytuno â rhai ohonynt yn eu hanfod, ni allaf eu cefnogi gan eu bod wedi eu llunio'n wael ac yn peri dryswch.

Helen Mary Jones: Cyfeiriai fy sylwadau yn bennaf at welliant 6 Plaid Cymru. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am gefnogaeth y Llywodraeth i'r gwelliant hwn.

Prin yw'r rhai yn y Siambr nad ydynt yn

acknowledge that the current international trade regime is fundamentally flawed. Many of us would argue, as we have already, that it is, in fact, iniquitous. Developing countries are forced to open their domestic markets to international exports by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. At the same time, their products are excluded from the markets of rich countries by punitive tariffs. Europe is not alone in this; the United States, for example, has a lot to answer for. Developing countries' domestic markets are then distorted and often devastated by the dumping of subsidised goods, particularly foods, from rich nations. I will make further remarks on the Liberal Democrats' amendment 8 in a moment.

The international institutions that I have already mentioned and the World Trade Organisation operate far too often as rich men's clubs in the interests of international big business and against the interests of the poor and of environmental sustainability.

David Davies: Do you accept that describing something as a 'rich men's club' is a little sexist and that perhaps a 'rich person's club' would be more appropriate?

Helen Mary Jones: I thank David Davies for falling into the trap that I deliberately laid for him. The fact is that international business is overwhelmingly run by and for men and their benefit. Therefore that was not a slip of the tongue; it was a deliberate and factual comment that can be substantiated. Thank you again, David, I had hoped that you would intervene at that point. Apart from Anita Roddick, who is an exception to the rule, I cannot think of any other women who the Conservatives could refer to.

International trade does not have to be this way. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and others can and should be made to change their priorities. Developing nations must be given a much stronger voice in international institutions. Multinational companies must be made to comply with decent employment and environmental

cydnabod bod y gyfundrefn fasnach ryngwladol bresennol yn sylfaenol ddiffygiol. Byddai llawer ohonom yn dadlau, fel y gwnaethom eisoes, ei bod, mewn gwirionedd, yn anghyfiawn. Gorfodir gwledydd sy'n datblygu i agor eu marchnadoedd cartref i allforion rhyngwladol gan y Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol a Banc y Byd. Ar yr un pryd, caiff eu cynnyrch ei eithrio o farchnadoedd y gwledydd cyfoethog gan dariffau cosbol. Nid yw Ewrop ar ei phen ei hun yn hyn o beth; mae bai mawr ar yr Unol Daleithiau, er enghraifft. Caiff marchnadoedd cartref y gwledydd sy'n datblygu eu camystumio wedyn a'u difetha'n aml gan nwyddau â chymorthdaliadau, yn arbennig bwydydd, a anfonir i'r gwledydd hynny gan wledydd cyfoethog er mwyn eu gwaredu. Gwnaf sylwadau pellach ar welliant 8 y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mewn eiliad.

Mae'r sefydliadau rhyngwladol yr wyf eisoes wedi sôn amdanynt a Chorff Masnach y Byd yn gweithredu'n rhy aml fel clybiau dynion cyfoethog er budd busnesau mawr rhyngwladol ac yn groes i fuddiannau'r tlawd a chynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol.

David Davies: A dderbyniwch fod disgrifio rhywbeth fel 'clwb dynion cyfoethog' ychydig yn rhywiaethol ac y byddai 'clwb pobl gyfoethog' yn fwy priodol?

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch i David Davies am syrthio i'r fagl a osodais yn fwriadol iddo. Y ffaith amdani yw bod busnesau rhyngwladol yn cael eu rhedeg gan amlaf gan ddynion ac i ddynion er eu budd hwy. Felly nid llithriad mohono; yr oedd yn sylw bwriadol a ffeithiol y gellir ei brofi. Diolch ichi unwaith eto, David. Yr oeddwn wedi gobeithio y byddech yn ymyrryd bryd hynny. Ar wahân i Anita Roddick, sy'n eithriad i'r rheol, ni allaf feddwl am unrhyw fenywod eraill y gallai'r Ceidwadwyr gyfeirio atynt.

Nid oes rhaid i fasnach ryngwladol fod fel hyn. Gellir gwneud i'r Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol a Banc y Byd ac eraill newid eu blaenoriaethau a dylid gwneud hynny. Rhaid rhoi llais cryfach o lawer mewn sefydliadau rhyngwladol i wledydd sy'n datblygu. Rhaid gorfodi cwmnïau amlwladol i gydymffurfio ag arferion cyflogaeth ac amgylcheddol

practices wherever they operate. We have seen examples of how naming and shaming has already proved effective to a degree. That shows how bad practice can affect the way products are sold and is a lesson that international companies should learn.

We all know that the agricultural subsidy systems in wealthy nations must be reformed. Therefore, we greatly sympathise with Kirsty Williams's amendment 8. It cannot be right that heavily subsidised goods from the west continue to be dumped on markets in developing countries—I stress that that is not only done by the EU, but this amendment refers to the EU in particular. Further reform of the EU common agricultural policy must address this issue. Subsidies can be justified for social, environmental and food safety reasons, but where they inadvertently or advertently have devastating social and environmental consequences elsewhere, they must be changed.

The Plaid Cymru group will abstain on amendment 8 despite strongly supporting the principle. I am rather surprised at Lorraine Barrett and Lynne Neagle; I had expected this to be a cause for which they might break ranks, but hope springs eternal. Greater clarity is needed as to how, if at all, the immediate abolition of such subsidies would impact on the agricultural industry, especially family farms in Wales, and how that process might be managed.

The move away from subsidies on production will begin to partially address this problem, although I acknowledge that it does not go far enough and the amendment rightly highlights the issue, but it needs to be clear—

Jenny Randerson: Can I just anticipate the last half of your sentence, by adding that I recognise the limitations of the amendment. My original amendment was much more specific and addressed the issues that you have raised, but was not allowed by the Table Office.

safonol lle bynnag y maent yn gweithredu. Gwelsom enghreifftiau o'r modd y mae enwi a chywilyddio eisoes wedi bod yn effeithiol i ryw raddau. Dengys hynny sut y gall arferion gwael effeithio ar y ffordd y gwerthir cynnyrch ac mae'n wers y dylai cwmnïau rhyngwladol ei dysgu.

Gŵyr pob un ohonom fod yn rhaid diwygio'r systemau cymorthdaliadau amaethyddol mewn gwledydd cyfoethog. Felly, cydymdeimlwn yn fawr â gwelliant 8 Kirsty Williams. Ni all fod yn iawn fod nwyddau â chymorthdaliadau mawr o'r gorllewin yn parhau i gael eu hanfon i wledydd sy'n datblygu er mwyn eu gwaredu—pwysleisïaf nad yr UE yn unig sy'n gwneud hynny, ond mae'r gwelliant hwn yn cyfeirio at yr UE yn benodol. Rhaid mynd i'r afael â hyn wrth ddiwygio polisi amaethyddol cyffredin yr UE ymhellach. Gellir cyfiawnhau cymorthdaliadau am resymau cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diogelwch bwyd, ond lle cânt ganlyniadau dinistriol yn gymdeithasol ac yn amgylcheddol yn rhywle arall, yn anfwriadol neu'n fwriadol, rhaid eu newid.

Bydd grŵp Plaid Cymru yn ymatal rhag pleidleisio ar welliant 8 er ei bod yn gryf o'i blaid mewn egwyddor. Synnaf braidd at Lorraine Barrett a Lynne Neagle; yr oeddwn wedi disgwyl i hyn fod yn rheswm iddynt anghytuno ymysg ei gilydd, ond rhaid byw mewn gobaith. Mae angen mwy o eglurder ynghylch sut y byddai diddymu cymorthdaliadau o'r fath ar unwaith yn cael effaith ar y diwydiant amaethyddol, yn enwedig ffermydd teuluol yng Nghymru, a sut y gellid rheoli'r broses honno.

Bydd y cam i ffwrdd o gymorthdaliadau ar gynhyrchiant yn dechrau ymdrin â'r broblem hon yn rhannol, er y cydnabyddaf nad yw'n mynd yn ddigon pell, ac mae'r gwelliant yn amlygu'r mater, ac mae hynny'n briodol, ond mae angen iddo fod yn glir—

Jenny Randerson: A allaf ragweld hanner olaf eich brawddeg, drwy ychwanegu fy mod yn cydnabod cyfyngiadau'r gwelliant. Yr oedd fy ngwelliant gwreiddiol yn llawer mwy penodol ac yn ymdrin â'r materion a godwyd gennyh, ond ni chafodd ei ganiatáu gan y Swyddfa Gyflwyno.

Helen Mary Jones: My party and I are grateful to you for putting this issue on the table because it is right that we should be discussing it. However, it must be clear that subsidies for environmental reasons, such as Tir Gofal, or for social reasons, such as Tir Mynydd, would not be perceived as indirect subsidies on export, and therefore fall within the ambit of that amendment. Further CAP reform must address the spirit of the amendment, while, at the same time, protecting Welsh family farms.

Amendment 6 asks the National Assembly Government to take every opportunity, while promoting international trade, to promote the principles of fair trade, good employment practices and sustainability. I am pleased that the Minister will support amendment 6. It makes it clear and explicit that the Assembly does not believe that good social and environmental practices are incompatible with wealth creation. Indeed, the reverse is true. Of course, while we continue to sell Nestlé Kit Kats next to the fair trade coffee in the canteen, there will be questions about how thoroughly we put these principles into practice—for this I am not blaming the Government, but including the Assembly as a whole. That said, I commend amendment 6 to the Assembly.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: I welcome the opportunity to speak for the motion in this debate. Establishing a business is never easy in any economic climate, but it is even tougher to establish a business that has such a niche product that it can trade internationally. It not only requires you to establish the product, set up production, target a market share, develop that market share, promote a brand image, and develop an international brand image—particularly the image of Wales—but it also requires a large amount of investment, which most small businesses simply do not have. WalesTrade International allows businesses the opportunity to develop a market that would otherwise not be available to them.

I will highlight a company in Preseli Pembrokeshire, my constituency, that has

Helen Mary Jones: Mae fy mhlaid a minnau yn ddiolchgar ichi am gyflwyno'r mater hwn oherwydd mae'n briodol inni ei drafod. Fodd bynnag, rhaid egluro na fyddai cymorthdaliadau am resymau amgylcheddol, megis Tir Gofal, neu am resymau cymdeithasol, megis Tir Mynydd, yn cael eu hystyried yn gymorthdaliadau anuniongyrchol ar allforion, ac felly byddent yn dod o fewn cwmpas y gwelliant hwnnw. Rhaid i ddiwygiadau pellach o'r PAC ymdrin â'r gwelliant yn ei hanfod, tra'n diogelu ffermydd teuluol Cymru yr un pryd.

Mae gwelliant 6 yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fanteisio ar bob cyfle, tra'n hyrwyddo masnach ryngwladol, i hyrwyddo egwyddorion masnach deg, arferion cyflogaeth da a chynaliadwyedd. Yr wyf yn falch y bydd y Gweinidog yn cefnogi gwelliant 6. Mae'n pwysleisio nad yw'r Cynulliad yn credu bod arferion cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol da yn gydnaws â chreu cyfoeth. Yn wir, y gwrthwyneb sy'n wir. Wrth gwrs, tra ein bod yn parhau i werthu Nestlé Kit Kats wrth ymyl y coffi masnach deg yn y ffreutur, codir cwestiynau ynghylch pa mor drylwyr yr ydym yn rhoi'r egwyddorion hyn ar waith—nid wyf yn beio'r Llywodraeth am hyn, ond yn cynnwys y Cynulliad cyfan. Wedi dweud hynny, cymeradwyaf welliant 6 i'r Cynulliad.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Croesawaf y cyfle i siarad o blaid y cynnig yn y ddatl hon. Nid yw sefydlu busnes byth yn hawdd mewn unrhyw hinsawdd economaidd, ond mae hyd yn oed yn anos sefydlu busnes sydd â'r fath gynnyrch arbenigol fel y gall fasnachu'n rhyngwladol. Mae'n golygu nid yn unig bob angen ichi sefydlu'r cynnyrch, dechrau cynhyrchu, targedu cyfran o'r farchnad, datblygu'r gyfran honno o'r farchnad, hyrwyddo delwedd brand a datblygu delwedd brand ryngwladol—yn arbennig delwedd Cymru—ond bod angen gwneud buddsoddiad mawr hefyd, nad oes gan y rhan fwyaf o fusnesau bach mohono. Mae Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol yn rhoi'r cyfle i fusnesau ddatblygu marchnad na fyddai fel arall ar gael iddynt.

Soniaf yn benodol am gwmni ym Mhreseli yn sir Benfro, sef fy etholaeth i, sydd wedi

directly benefited from WalesTrade International. Melin Tregwynt is a specialist wool mill, established in 1912. It specialises in making incredibly beautiful, bright, colourful and vibrantly patterned blankets, which you may have seen on television. These blankets are designed for upmarket boutique hotels—do not ask me what a ‘boutique hotel’ is, because I do not know. Due to its unique nature and because it is a value-added product, it is vital that consultations are conducted face to face. The costs of exhibiting internationally are prohibitively high for such a small company. However, it is not classed as a small company in Pembrokeshire; because it employs 20 people all year round, it is a significant company. Thirty per cent of the company’s trade comes from abroad, which it could not have achieved without the help of funding from WalesTrade International that enabled it to exhibit internationally, and assisted it in opening up its market. The company acknowledges the help that it has received because it has made such an impact: it now trades in America, Scandinavia, Japan, as well as Europe. Melin Tregwynt is a success story that testifies to the positive impact that Labour policies have had on pushing international trade. I find it ironic that the Conservative Party, which used to be the party of business, is talking down Welsh business, while the Labour Party is supporting it.

Alun Cairns: First, I am disappointed with Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey’s criticism of the Conservative Party because our amendments are factual, and we cannot move away from the facts. I am sorry that it is bad news, but that it true. Secondly, all we asked for in my address was a review of WalesTrade International, which is in line with the First Minister’s wishes when he took the responsibility away from the Welsh Development Agency. Surely, any party in Government would want to secure value for money from each of its initiatives. I am pleased to hear a positive report from one company, but I have heard many other reports that are not so positive. Therefore, in the interest of value for money, you should want to secure the best deal for the employer

elwa’n uniongyrchol ar FasnachCymru Rhyngwladol. Mae Melin Tregwynt yn felin wlân arbenigol, a sefydlwyd yn 1912. Mae’n arbenigo mewn gwneud blancedi eithriadol o hardd, lliwgar â phatrymau cyffrous yr ydych wedi eu gweld efallai ar y teledu. Cynllunnir y blancedi hyn ar gyfer gwestai ‘boutique’ drud—peidiwch â holi beth yw ‘gwesty boutique’, gan nad wyf yn gwybod. Oherwydd ei natur unigryw ac am ei fod yn gynnyrch gwerth ychwanegol, mae’n hollbwysig bod y trafodaethau’n cael eu cynnal wyneb yn wyneb. Mae costau arddangos yn rhyngwladol yn afresymol o uchel i gwmni mor fach. Fodd bynnag, nid yw’n cael ei ystyried yn gwmni bach yn sir Benfro; gan ei fod yn cyflogi 20 o bobl drwy gydol y flwyddyn, mae’n gwmni sylweddol ei faint. Daw 30 y cant o fasnach y cwmni o dramor, rhywbeth na fyddai wedi gallu ei gyflawni heb gymorth ariannol MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol a’i galluogodd i arddangos yn rhyngwladol, ac a’i cynorthwyodd i ehangu ei farchnad. Mae’r cwmni yn cydnabod y cymorth a gafodd gan iddo gael cymaint o effaith: bellach mae’n masnachu yn America, Sgandinafia, Japan, yn ogystal ag Ewrop. Mae Melin Tregwynt yn llwyddiant sy’n brawf o’r effaith gadarnhaol y mae polisïau Llafur wedi eu cael ar hyrwyddo masnach ryngwladol. Mae’n eironig bod y Blaid Geidwadol, a arferai fod yn blaid busnes, yn dilorni busnesau Cymru, tra bod y Blaid Lafur yn eu cefnogi.

Alun Cairns: Yn gyntaf, yr wyf yn siomedig gyda beirniadaeth Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey o’r Blaid Geidwadol oherwydd mae ein gwelliannau yn ffeithiol, ac ni allwn anwybyddu’r ffeithiau. Mae’n ddrwg gennyf fod hyn yn newyddion drwg, ond mae hynny’n wir. Yn ail, y cyfan y gofynasom amdano yn fy araith oedd adolygiad o FasnachCymru Rhyngwladol, sy’n unol â dymuniadau’r Prif Weinidog pan aeth â’r cyfrifoldeb oddi wrth Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Oni fyddai unrhyw blaid mewn grym am sicrhau gwerth am arian oddi wrth bob un o’i mentrau? Yr wyf yn falch o glywed adroddiad cadarnhaol gan un cwmni, ond clywais lawer o adroddiadau eraill nad ydynt mor gadarnhaol. Felly, er budd gwerth am arian, dylech anelu at sicrhau’r fargen orau

in your constituency.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: For the six employees who are directly employed in relation to international trade, it is value for money.

4.50 p.m.

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): It has been an interesting debate and some valuable points have been made. Although Alun Cairns referred three times to regression analysis. I was not sure whether, in his context, he was talking about economic analysis or Freudian analysis.

A real good news story has emerged from this debate: we are making significant progress in establishing Wales's place in the global economy. Our export performance is up, and I will refer to the statistics. [*Interruption.*] Yes, they are from two years ago, but that was largely because of the global trading conditions. Do not forget that the finance market has been the biggest bear market since the Wall street crash in 1929. The exchange rate has been a factor, but you cannot ignore the fact that many of the countries with which we have been trading, particularly Germany, France and the rest of the EU, have been going through a severe downturn and, in many cases, an actual recession.

Alun Cairns: If those countries have been going through a severe downturn, why is the economic prosperity of west Wales and the Valleys far worse now than when your party came to power? There has been a fall from 74 per cent of relative GDP per capita to 68.6 per cent, at a time when the countries that you mentioned are in recession and we are supposed to be growing.

Andrew Davies: The figures to which you refer are for 2001—they are three years old. If you look at the latest indicators for employment, earnings, and Lisa Francis's favourite subject of tourism, they show dramatic growth in the Welsh economy, certainly in relation to the rest of the UK, so I

i'r cyflogwr yn eich etholaeth.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: O ran y chwe chyflogai sy'n uniongyrchol gyflogedig mewn perthynas â masnach ryngwladol, mae'n werth am arian.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Bu'n ddadl ddiddorol a gwnaed rhai pwyntiau gwerthfawr. Er i Alun Cairns gyfeirio dair gwaith at ddadansoddiad atchweliad, nid oeddwn yn siŵr a oedd, yn ei gyd-destun, yn sôn am ddadansoddiad economaidd neu ddadansoddiad Freudaidd.

Mae stori newyddion dda iawn wedi dod i'r amlwg o'r ddadl hon: yr ydym yn cymryd camau breision wrth sefydlu statws Cymru yn yr economi fyd-eang. Mae ein perfformiad allforio yn gwella, a chyfeiriaf at yr ystadegau. [*Torri ar draws.*] Ie, ystadegau dwy flynedd yn ôl ydynt, ond yr oedd hynny'n bennaf oherwydd yr amodau masnachu byd-eang. Cofiwch mai'r farchnad gyllid fu'r farchnad ostyngol fwyaf ers cwmp Wall Street yn 1929. Bu'r gyfradd gyfnewid yn ffactor, ond ni allwch anwybyddu'r ffaith bod llawer o'r gwledydd yr ydym wedi bod yn masnachu â hwy, yn arbennig yr Almaen, Ffrainc a gweddill yr UE, wedi dioddef dirywiad difrifol ac, mewn llawer o achosion, wedi dioddef dirwasgiad gwirioneddol.

Alun Cairns: Os yw'r gwledydd hynny wedi dioddef dirywiad difrifol o ran gweithgaredd economaidd, pam mae ffyniant economaidd y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd yn waeth o lawer yn awr nag yr oedd pan ddaeth eich plaid i rym? Mae CMC cymharol y pen wedi gostwng o 74 y cant i 68.6 y cant, ar adeg pan fo'r gwledydd y soniwch amdanynt yn wynebu dirwasgiad a'n heconomi ninnau, yn ôl pob tebyg, yn tyfu.

Andrew Davies: Ffigurau 2001 yw'r ffigurau y cyfeiriwch atynt—maent yn dair blwydd oed. Os edrychwch ar y dangosyddion diweddaraf ar gyfer cyflogaeth, enillion a hoff bwnc Lisa Francis, sef twristiaeth, dangosant dwf sylweddol yn economi Cymru, yn sicr mewn perthynas â

will not take any lectures from the Tories about economic management.

Our exports to non-EU countries such as the United States are up, our businesses are fighting their corner in the international marketplace and many more are discovering the benefits of international trade or increasing their market share. Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey gave a concrete example of one small company that has received practical help to exploit export opportunities. Much of today's debate has been on fair trade, and Lynne Neagle's points on this issue were well made. To answer Jenny Randerson's point in part, we always review our policies. You admit, Jenny, that the international trade strategy is only one year old, but we always review our policies. I assure Lynne Neagle that I am committed to ensuring that our policies reflect not only our political priorities but also our moral obligations.

In exports, as in many other areas of the Welsh economy, we are showing the rest of the UK a clean pair of heels. Today's debate could be an opportunity for all Members to talk Wales up, but it is too much to expect the opposition to commend businesses throughout Wales in their efforts to secure orders from overseas in a highly uncertain international economic environment. Instead of celebrating this good news, opposition parties have exploited the opportunity of this debate—surprise, surprise—to whinge for Wales and to talk Wales down yet again. They are not interested in good news; they are more concerned with scoring party political points and with doing down our efforts in partnership with the business community. Tamsin's point that, at one time, quite legitimately, the Tories could say that they were the party of business, was well made. However, that is certainly no longer true. If you want more evidence, Digby Jones, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, not just for Wales, but for the whole UK, says that, in four years' of visits to Wales, he has never known the business community be so upbeat about economic prospects.

gweddill y DU, felly nid wyf am glywed darlith gan y Torïaid ar reolaeth economaidd.

Mae ein hallforion i wledydd nad ydynt yn rhan o'r UE megis yr Unol Daleithiau wedi cynyddu, mae ein busnesau yn dal eu tir yn y farchnad ryngwladol ac mae llawer mwy yn darganfod buddiannau masnach ryngwladol neu'n cynyddu eu cyfran o'r farchnad. Rhoddodd Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey enghraifft bendant o un cwmni bach sydd wedi cael cymorth ymarferol i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar gyfleoedd allforio. Bu llawer o'r drafodaeth heddiw ar fasnach deg, a gwnaeth Lynne Neagle bwyntiau da ar y mater hwn. I ateb pwynt Jenny Randerson yn rhannol, yr ydym bob amser yn adolygu ein polisïau. Cyfaddefwch, Jenny, mai dim ond blwydd oed yw'r strategaeth fasnach ryngwladol, ond yr ydym bob amser yn adolygu ein polisïau. Hoffwn sicrhau Lynne Neagle fy mod yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau bod ein polisïau nid yn unig yn adlewyrchu ein blaenoriaethau gwleidyddol ond ein rhwymedigaethau moesol hefyd.

O ran allforion, fel mewn sawl maes arall o economi Cymru, yr ydym yn rhagori ar weddill y DU. Gallai'r ddadl hon heddiw fod yn gyfle i bob Aelod siarad yn frwd am Gymru, ond mae'n ormod disgwyl i'r gwrthbleidiau ganmol busnesau ledled Cymru am eu hymdrechion i sicrhau archebion o dramor mewn amgylchedd economaidd rhyngwladol ansicr iawn. Yn lle dathlu'r newyddion da hwn, mae'r gwrthbleidiau wedi manteisio ar y ddadl hon—dyna syndod—i gwyno dros Gymru ac i ladd ar Gymru unwaith eto. Nid oes ganddynt ddiddordeb mewn newyddion da; maent yn gofidio mwy am sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol a beirniadu ein hymdrechion mewn partneriaeth â'r gymuned fusnes. Gwnaeth Tamsin bwynt da pan ddywedodd y gallai'r Torïaid, ar un adeg, yn eithaf dilys, ddweud mai'r blaid busnes oeddent. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny yn sicr yn wir bellach. Os ydych am gael mwy o dystiolaeth, dywed Digby Jones, prif gyfarwyddwr Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain, nid ar gyfer Cymru'n unig, ond y DU gyfan, nad yw, mewn pedair blynedd o ymweliadau â Chymru, erioed wedi gweld y gymuned fusnes mor obeithiol ynghylch y rhagolygon economaidd.

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Andrew Davies: No, I will not. We stand by our commitment to assist Welsh companies to take their place in the international trading environment. [*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Members cannot shout at the Minister to give way. You are not in charge of this debate; I am. I want to hear what the Minister has to say.

Andrew Davies: We stand by our commitment to help Welsh companies to take their place in the international trading environment and opposition Members cannot ignore the plain facts, although they do their best to do so. The plain facts are that, in the three recorded quarters of last year, exports rose by 9.9 per cent in Wales compared with the previous four quarters. In fact, total exports rose by 8.6 per cent in the third quarter of last year compared with the same period the previous year. Exports to non-EU destinations have risen by 46.5 per cent. The plain facts show that our policies are delivering. We in the Government believe in talking Wales up and in doing business for Welsh companies. We believe in striking the best deal for our companies and for the people of Wales. Seeking bad news where none exists does nothing to complement those efforts.

To listen to some opposition Members, one would never think that our export position compares more than favourably with that of our nearest neighbours in the rest of the UK—that is the real position. Wales is leading the way, and all shades of political opinion should celebrate that.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We now move to the votes. If amendment 3 is carried, amendment 4 will fall.

Alun Cairns: A ildiwch?

Andrew Davies: Na wnaif. Yr ydym yn glynu wrth ein hymrwymiad i gynorthwyo cwmnïau Cymru i gymryd eu lle yn yr amgylchedd masnachu rhyngwladol. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ni all Aelodau weiddi ar y Gweinidog i ildio. Fi sydd yn y gadair; nid chi. Yr wyf am glywed yr hyn sydd gan y Gweinidog i'w ddweud.

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym yn glynu wrth ein hymrwymiad i helpu cwmnïau Cymru i gymryd eu lle yn yr amgylchedd masnachu rhyngwladol ac ni all Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau anwybyddu'r ffeithiau moel, er eu bod yn gwneud eu gorau i wneud hynny. Y gwir plaen yw bod allforion, yn y tri chwarter a gofnodwyd y llynedd, wedi codi 9.9 y cant yng Nghymru o'u cymharu â'r pedwar chwarter blaenorol. Mewn gwirionedd, cododd cyfanswm yr allforion 8.6 y cant o'u cymharu â'r un cyfnod y flwyddyn flaenorol. Mae allforion i gyrchfannau y tu hwnt i'r UE wedi codi 46.5 y cant. Y gwir plaen yw bod ein polisïau yn gwneud gwahaniaeth. Yr ydym ni, y blaid sydd mewn grym, yn credu mewn siarad yn frwd o blaid Cymru ac mewn sicrhau busnes ar gyfer cwmnïau Cymru. Credwn mewn taro'r fargen orau i'n cwmnïau ac i bobl Cymru. Nid yw chwilio am newyddion drwg lle nad oes dim yn bodoli yn gwneud unrhyw beth i ategu'r ymdrechion hynny.

Wrth wrando ar rai o Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau, ni fydddech byth yn credu bod ein sefyllfa o ran allforion yn cymharu'n fwy na ffafriol ag un ein cymdogion agosaf yng ngweddill y DU—dyna'r sefyllfa wirioneddol. Mae Cymru ar flaen y gad, a dylai pob arlliw barn wleidyddol fawrygu hynny.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Parhawn drwy bleidleisio yn awr. Os caiff gwelliant 3 ei dderbyn, bydd gwelliant 4 yn methu.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.
Amendment 1: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.
Amendment 2: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John

Morgan, Jonathan
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.
 Amendment 3: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

5.00 p.m.

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 10, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 46.
Amendment 4: For 10, Abstain 0, Against 46.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 27, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 5: For 27, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 6: For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John

Gwyther, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 57, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 7: For 57, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene

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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 6, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 40.
 Amendment 8: For 6, Abstain 9, Against 40.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 German, Michael
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Gwelliant 9: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 41.
Amendment 9: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 41.

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Janet
 German, Michael
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy

Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Motion NDM1812 as amended:

Cynnig NDM1812 wedi'i ddiwygio:

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. acknowledges Wales's improved performance in international trade;

1. yn cydnabod perfformiad Cymru sydd wedi gwella o ran masnach ryngwladol;

2. recognises the positive impact of the Assembly Government's policies in respect of international trade development;

2. yn cydnabod effaith gadarnhaol polisiâu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ran datblygu masnach ryngwladol;

3. notes the work of WalesTrade International in assisting in the development of the export culture in Wales;

3. yn nodi gwaith MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol i helpu i ddatblygu diwylliant allforio yng Nghymru;

4. calls on the Labour Assembly Government, while following its policies of international trade, to ensure that the principles of fair trade, good employment practices and environmental sustainability are promoted;

4. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad, wrth iddi weithredu ei pholisiâu masnach ryngwladol, i sicrhau ei bod yn hybu egwyddorion masnach deg, arferion da o ran cyflogaeth, a chynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol;

5. calls on the Labour Assembly Government to promote fair trade and make Wales a beacon of fair trade practice.

5. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i hyrwyddo masnachu teg a gwneud Cymru'n esiampl ddisglair o ran dilyn arferion masnachu teg.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio (NDM1812): O blaid 35, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 11.
Amended motion (NDM1812): For 35, Abstain 11, Against 11.*

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
 Amended motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Cyflwr Adeiladau Ysgolion The State of School Buildings

Eleanor Burnham: I have agreed that Mark Isherwood, Denise Idris Jones and Janet Ryder may speak during my time this debate.

I am sure that we all agree, as a matter of common sense, that investing in school buildings is good for pupils' morale and wellbeing, good for staff morale and wellbeing and good for maintaining teaching standards. I well remember many of my former disaffected, underachieving pupils across north-east Wales complaining that their poor school environment showed that the school did not care about them, their education or their wellbeing, and so why should they bother coming to school or

Eleanor Burnham: Cytunais y caiff Mark Isherwood, Denise Idris Jones a Janet Ryder siarad yn ystod fy amser yn y ddadl hon.

Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod ni i gyd yn cytuno, o ran synnwyr cyffredin, fod buddsoddi mewn adeiladau ysgolion o fudd i forâl a lles disgyblion, o fudd i forâl a lles y staff ac o fudd i gynnal safonau addysgu. Cofiaf lawer o'm cyn-ddisgyblion anfoddog, a oedd yn tangyflawni, ar draws y Gogledd-ddwyrain yn cwyno bod amgylchedd gwael yr ysgol yn dangos iddynt nad oedd yr ysgol yn poeni amdanynt hwy, eu haddysg na'u lles, ac felly pam y dylent drafferthu dod i'r ysgol neu pam y dylent drafferthu dysgu.

bother to learn.

An article on sustainable design and student performance—Maiden, 1998, page 40—asserts that

‘The environment of a given educational facility’—

the article is American—

‘... has a considerable effect on the daily activities of those using the facility. Students, teachers and staff can’t always verbalize what they like about the physical details of a building, but they recognise the effect the building has on them. Research has shown that the conditions of a school building definitely affects student achievement and student behaviour and that there are elements of facility design that are perceived to improve the learning climate.’

Note the word ‘facility’—the article is American.

Furthermore, in 2001 the Commonwealth of Australia Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs published *Schooling Issues Digest*, in which it is asserted that research indicates that student academic achievement improves with improved building conditions. Similarly, in a study of all primary schools in Georgia, USA, eighth grade students scored consistently higher in mathematics if they were accommodated in new or modernised buildings. Many of us do not agree that that is so. However, it is not just common sense; there is research to support it.

As an Assembly Member for the North Wales region, I am proud to be able to talk to as many headteachers as wish to talk to me about these issues. The unacceptable condition of their school buildings has been a reality for many of them for many frustrating years. Only last week I visited Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant Primary School, where a new replacement for the Victorian school has been eagerly awaited for at least 20 years. In the meantime, the dedicated staff battle on in

Mae erthygl ar ddylunio cynaliadwy a pherfformiad myfyrwyr—Maiden, 1998, tudalen 40—yn honni bod

Amgylchedd cyfleuster addysgol penodol—

Americanaidd yw’r erthygl—

... yn cael cryn effaith ar weithgareddau dyddiol y rhai sy’n defnyddio’r cyfleuster. Ni all myfyrwyr, athrawon a staff bob amser fynegi ar lafar yr hyn y maent yn ei hoffi am elfennau ffisegol adeilad, ond maent yn ymwybodol o’r effaith a gaiff yr adeiladau arnynt. Dangosodd ymchwil bod cyflwr adeilad ysgol yn sicr yn effeithio ar gyflawniad ac ymddygiad myfyrwyr ac mae canfyddiad bod elfennau o’r modd y dyluniwyd y cyfleuster yn gwella’r hinsawdd ddysgu.

Noder y gair ‘cyfleuster’—erthygl Americanaidd ydyw.

At hynny, yn 2001 cyhoeddodd Adran Addysg, Hyfforddiant a Materion Dysgu Cymanwlad Awstralia *Schooling Issues Digest*, lle yr honnir fod ymchwil yn dynodi bod cyrhaeddiad academaidd myfyrwyr yn gwella yn sgîl gwella cyflwr adeiladau. Yn yr un modd, mewn astudiaeth o bob ysgol gynradd yn Georgia, UDA, yr oedd myfyrwyr blwyddyn wyth yn cael marciau uwch mewn mathemateg yn gyson os oeddent yn cael eu dysgu mewn adeiladau newydd neu adeiladau wedi eu moderneiddio. Nid oes llawer ohonom yn cytuno bod hynny’n wir. Fodd bynnag, nid synnwyr cyffredin yn unig mohono; gwnaed ymchwil i’w ategu.

Fel Aelod y Cynulliad dros ranbarth Gogledd Cymru, yr wyf yn falch o allu siarad â chymaint o benaethiaid ag sy’n dymuno siarad â mi am y materion hyn. Bu cyflwr annerbyniol adeiladau eu hysgolion yn realiti i lawer ohonynt ers llawer o flynyddoedd rhwystredig. Yr wythnos diwethaf, ymwelais ag Ysgol Gynradd Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant, lle y bu disgwyl eiddgar am ysgol newydd yn lle’r ysgol Fictoriaidd am o leiaf 20 mlynedd. Yn y cyfamser, mae’r staff

sub-standard conditions of cold and damp, with rotten, draughty windows that would constitute a health and safety issue for Assembly and local government staff. Their pupils endeavour to dispel their breake-time energy on a cramped, tarmaced, slanting yard, where they cannot easily improve their sporting skills or reach the Assembly Government's targets on improving sporting skills.

On another recent visit of mine, to Darland High School in Rossett, the headteacher shared with me his concerns and frustration about his 1960s school and its ongoing health and safety issues. I will list a few of these issues from a critical inspector's report. The corridors are too narrow, the stairways would be illegal if built under current regulations, fire exits are perceived to be dangerous, the science laboratories need repairs and have inadequate technical provision, and there is a dangerous glass doorway—I could have brought a photograph to show you. This doorway has now, inconveniently, been closed because it was a hazard. To be less jovial about it, the glass fell on a pupil. This is a huge health and safety issue. The headteacher favours rebuilding the school but, unfortunately, the local authority cannot fund that at present.

Wrexham County Borough Council is in a most unfortunate and unenviable position. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning should probably have satisfied herself that the finance was available for Wrexham's secondary schools reorganisation. In the council's earnest endeavour to upgrade its secondary schools, it has become evident that no-one was fully aware of the full extent of the schools' dilapidated state. Consequently, Wrexham council now apparently faces an extra bill of £12 million to finish the work so that pupils can continue their education.

I could list examples all afternoon, were it not for time constraints. However, another example is Mold Alun School in Flintshire, where I was shown a flat-roofed information and communications technology classroom

ymroddedig yn dal ati mewn amgylchiadau ansafonol, oer a llaith, gyda ffenestri pydredig, drafftio a fyddai'n broblem iechyd a diogelwch i'r Cynulliad a staff llywodraeth leol. Mae eu disgyblion yn gwneud eu gorau i gael gwared ar eu eu hegni amser chwarae ar iard orlawn, ar oledd ag iddi wyneb tarmac, lle y mae'n anodd iddynt wella eu sgiliau chwaraeon a chyrraedd targedau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar wella sgiliau chwaraeon.

Ar un o'm hymweliadau eraill yn ddiweddar, ag Ysgol Uwchradd Darland yn Yr Orsedd, rhannodd y pennaeth ei bryderon a'i rwystredigaeth gyda mi am ei ysgol sy'n dyddio o'r 1960au a'i phroblemau iechyd a diogelwch parhaus. Rhestraf rai o'r problemau hyn o adroddiad beirniadol arolygydd. Mae'r coridorau yn rhy gul, byddai'r grisiau yn anghyfreithlon pe baent yn cael eu hadeiladu o dan reoliadau presennol, ystyrir bod allanfeydd tân yn beryglus, mae angen gwneud gwaith atgyweirio ar y labordai gwyddoniaeth ac nid oes ganddynt ddarpariaeth dechnegol ddigonol, ac mae yno ddrws gwydr peryglus—gallwn fod wedi dod â llun i'w ddangos ichi. Gan ei fod yn beryglus, mae'r drws wedi'i gau erbyn hyn, gan greu anhwylostod. I fod yn fwy difrifol am y peth, disgynnodd y gwydr ar ddisgybl. Mae hon yn broblem iechyd a diogelwch anferth. Mae'r pennaeth o blaid ailadeiladu'r ysgol ond, yn anffodus, ni all yr awdurdod lleol ariannu hynny ar hyn o bryd.

Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam mewn sefyllfa anffodus a diflas iawn. Mae'n debyg y dylai'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes fod wedi sicrhau bod yr arian ar gael ar gyfer ad-drefnu ysgolion uwchradd Wrecsam. Yn sgîl ymdrech daer y cyngor i uwchraddio ei ysgolion uwchradd, daeth yn amlwg nad oedd neb yn gwbl ymwybodol o gyflwr adfeiliedig yr ysgolion. O ganlyniad, mae cyngor Wrecsam, yn ôl pob sôn, yn wynebu bil ychwanegol o £12 miliwn i gwblhau'r gwaith fel y gall disgyblion barhau â'u haddysg.

Gallwn restru enghreifftiau drwy'r prynhawn, pe na bai amser yn brin. Fodd bynnag, enghraifft arall yw Ysgol Alun yr Wyddgrug yn sir y Fflint, lle y gwelais dosbarth technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu gyda

that leaks badly when it rains. This is dangerous, and the full use of this expensive facility is restricted. It is an invaluable resource to aid the meaningful education of pupils. In fact, the ICT suite had only just received new equipment following a successful bid. Therefore, what was the headmaster to do? Should he refuse the bid or house the computers in the classroom with the leaking roof?

On 23 November 2000, during a Plenary debate on upgrading school buildings, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning said:

'I know that Members agree that the poor condition of many of our school buildings in Wales is a matter of grave concern. This is not an isolated problem that affects a few schools but a serious problem that affects many schools in every local authority in Wales. It is not about the present generation...it is also about future generations. The reason for the problem is straightforward. It is a failure over many years to invest in maintaining, refurbishing and replacing school buildings.'

Peter Black said in the same debate that,

'The Liberal Democrats have long been committed to tackling the backlog in upgrading school buildings....We want to deal with this issue.'

At the beginning of the partnership Government, Peter welcomed the provision of £300 million to begin to tackle the backlog of school repairs, and said that it was astonishing that, after only six weeks, the Liberal Democrats appeared to have done more for school buildings than the Tories did during 18 years of power.

5.10 p.m.

The Labour manifesto commitment was to invest £140 million a year between 2003 and 2007 to ensure that every school in Wales is

tho gwastad sy'n gollwng yn ddrwg pan mae'n bwrw. Mae hyn yn beryglus a golyga na ellir defnyddio'r cyfleuster drud hwn yn llawn. Mae'n adnodd hynod werthfawr i gynorthwyo'r broses o roi addysg ystyrllon i ddisgyblion. Yn wir, dim ond newydd gael offer newydd yr oedd yr ystafell TGCh yn dilyn cais llwyddiannus. Felly, beth ddylai'r pennaeth ei wneud? A ddylai wrthod y cais neu roi'r cyfrifiaduron mewn ystafell ddosbarth gyda tho yn gollwng?

Ar 23 Tachwedd 2000, yn ystod dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar uwchraddio adeiladau ysgolion, dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes:

'Gwn y cytuna'r Aelodau fod cyflwr gwael llawer o adeiladau ein hysgolion yng Nghymru yn fater o bryder mawr. Nid yw hon yn broblem unigryw sydd yn effeithio ar ychydig o ysgolion ond yn hytrach mae'n broblem ddifrifol sydd yn effeithio ar lawer o ysgolion ym mhob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Nid yw'n ymwneud â'r genhedlaeth bresennol...mae'n ymwneud hefyd â chenedlaethau i ddod. Mae'r rheswm dros y broblem yn syml. Methiant dros lawer o flynyddoedd ydyw i fuddsoddi mewn cynnal a chadw ac adnewyddu adeiladau ac adeiladu rhai newydd.'

Dywedodd Peter Black yn yr un ddadl,

'Bu'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ymrwymedig i fynd i'r afael â'r gwaith sydd wedi pentyrru o ran uwchraddio adeiladau ysgolion...Yr ydym am ddelio â'r mater hwn.'

Ar ddechrau oes y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth, croesawodd Peter y ddarpariaeth o £300 miliwn i ddechrau mynd i'r afael â'r ôl-groniad o atgyweiriadau i ysgolion, a dywedodd ei bod yn rhyfeddol yr ymddengys bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ar ôl dim ond chwe wythnos, wedi gwneud mwy dros adeiladau ysgolion nag y gwnaeth y Torïaid yn ystod 18 mlynedd mewn grym.

Yr ymrwymiad ym maniffesto Llafur oedd buddsoddi £140 miliwn y flwyddyn rhwng 2003 a 2007 er mwyn sicrhau bod pob ysgol

fit for our children. However, the 2004-05 budget shows that only £107 million is available. The Finance Minister indicated in a letter to Peter Black that only £139 million per annum would be available in subsequent budgets, which means that £36 million less than the figure in Labour's manifesto commitment is available.

It is impossible to calculate the exact spend on school buildings, although we have tried in the past few days, as the majority of funding has been made available through the local government settlement. However, I believe that additional unhypothecated funding totalled £117 million during the four years up to 2001-02. While I welcome any additional funding, there is a huge need for this funding for school buildings, as headteachers in my North Wales region have indicated. There is also a growing concern that Labour is backtracking on its manifesto commitment to ensure that every school in Wales is fit for our children. I firmly believe that the Minister should open her eyes and visit some of the schools facing this hugely depressing situation and help them to get on with their real work of helping their pupils to achieve their full potential.

Mark Isherwood: I thank Eleanor for raising this issue. The Minister has told us on several occasions in Plenary and in writing about the increases in spending on school buildings, which she compares with spending during what she describes as the dreadful 18 years of Conservative Government. Eleanor referred to the confusion regarding the figures, and the figures provided by the Assembly's official statistics department do confuse the matter. The table showing money spent on repairs and maintenance of schools by local education authorities in Wales shows a reduction in spending since 1996-97, based on the total amount of local authority revenue expenditure for repairs and maintenance of school buildings. A table on capital expenditure on education shows an increase in average expenditure since 1997, but it qualifies this by stating that the introduction of resource accounting means that data from 1988-99 onwards are not comparable with data from previous years. A table showing

yng Nghymru yn addas i'n plant. Fodd bynnag, dengys cyllideb 2004-05 mai dim ond £107 miliwn sydd ar gael. Nododd y Gweinidog Cyllid mewn llythyr at Peter Black mai dim ond £139 y flwyddyn fyddai ar gael mewn cyllidebau dilynol, sy'n golygu bod y ffigur yn ymrwymiad maniffesto Llafur £36 miliwn yn brin.

Mae'n amhosibl cyfrifo faint yn union a wariwyd ar adeiladau ysgolion, er inni geisio gwneud hynny yn ystod y dyddiau diwethaf, oherwydd i'r rhan fwyaf o arian gael ei ryddhau drwy setliad llywodraeth leol. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod cyfanswm o £117 miliwn o arian ychwanegol heb ei glustnodi ar gael yn ystod y pedair blynedd hyd at 2001-02. Er fy mod yn croesawu unrhyw arian ychwanegol, mae dirfawr angen yr arian hwn ar gyfer adeiladau ysgolion, fel y nododd penaeithiaid ysgolion yn rhanbarth Gogledd Cymru. Mae pryder cynyddol hefyd bod y Blaid Lafur yn torri ei haddewid o ran yr ymrwymiad yn ei maniffesto i sicrhau bod pob ysgol yng Nghymru yn addas i'n plant. Credaf yn gryf y dylai'r Gweinidog agor ei llygaid ac ymweld â rhai o'r ysgolion sy'n wynebu'r sefyllfa hynod ddigalon hon a'u helpu i fwrw ati gyda'u gwaith go iawn, sef helpu eu disgyblion i gyflawni eu llawn botensial.

Mark Isherwood: Diolchaf i Eleanor am godi'r mater hwn. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud wrthym droeon yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ac yn ysgrifenedig am y cynnydd mewn gwariant ar adeiladau ysgolion, ac mae'n cymharu hyn gyda gwariant yn ystod yr hyn y mae'n ei ddisgrifio fel 18 mlynedd ofnadwy o Lywodraeth Geidwadol. Cyfeiriodd Eleanor at y dryswch ynghylch y ffigurau, ac mae'r ffigurau a ddarperir gan adran ystadegau swyddogol y Cynulliad yn drysu pethau. Mae'r tabl sy'n nodi'r arian a wariwyd ar atgyweiriadau a chynnal a chadw ysgolion gan awdurdodau addysg lleol yng Nghymru yn dangos gostyngiad mewn gwariant ers 1996-97, yn seiliedig ar gyfanswm gwariant refeniw awdurdodau lleol ar atgyweiriadau a chynnal a chadw adeiladau ysgolion. Dengys tabl ar wariant cyfalaf gynnydd mewn gwariant cyfartalog ers 1997, ond mae'n tymheru hyn drwy ddweud na ellir, o ganlyniad i ddechrau cyfrifo adnoddau, cymharu data o 1988-99

hypothecated capital funding figures for schools between 1999 and 2004 states that data was not collected prior to 1999 for comparison. We do not know what the previous position was. Do you agree that, at best, the situation is bleak, and at worst, it has deteriorated under this Government?

Janet Ryder: I thank Eleanor for bringing this debate to the Chamber. The poor condition of many school buildings has been mentioned in several Estyn reports. That reflects badly on the schools themselves. However, schools have not been in a position to carry out repairs, and, in many cases, local authorities have not had the funding to deal with the situation. Unfortunately, many schools would fail health and safety inspections. Many teachers have been on the verge of refusing to teach in certain parts of schools where conditions are bad. When the Minister announced in February 2003 that a large schools capital programme would be introduced, many county councils had great expectations and many drew up plans for this funding. Caerphilly County Borough Council was given to believe that it would receive around £9 million. However, councils are still waiting to hear from the Minister and her officials when that funding will be available. We need to do everything possible to aid our county councils to address the problems in school buildings, and I hope that the Minister will tell us when the funding will be made available to our county councils.

Denise Idris Jones: Diolchaf i Eleanor am adael i mi siarad, ac, fel cyn-athrawes, diolchaf iddi am godi pwnc mor bwysig.

After 18 years in Government, the Tories left Welsh schools in a parlous state. They ran down our education system, and they took our school buildings to the brink of ruin through chronic underinvestment and left them crumbling with overcrowded classes. I am proud to represent a party that has delivered £300 million in investment for school buildings in Wales and 1,200 additional teachers. In classrooms across Conwy, and in every constituency in Wales,

ymlaen gyda data o flynyddoedd blaenorol. Dywed tabl sy'n dangos ffigurau arian cyflaf a glustnodwyd ar gyfer ysgolion rhwng 1999 a 2004 na chasglwyd data cyn 1999 i'w gymharu. Ni wyddom beth oedd y sefyllfa flaenorol. A gytunwch fod y sefyllfa, ar ei gorau, yn ddigalon, a'i bod, ar ei gwaethaf, wedi dirywio o dan y Llywodraeth hon?

Janet Ryder: Diolchaf i Eleanor am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon i'r Siambr. Soniwyd am gyflwr gwael nifer o adeiladau ysgolion mewn sawl adroddiad gan Estyn. Mae hynny'n adlewyrchu'n wael ar yr ysgolion eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, ni fu ysgolion mewn sefyllfa i wneud atgyweiriadau, ac, mewn sawl achos, ni fu arian gan awdurdodau lleol i ymdrin â'r sefyllfa. Yn anffodus, byddai nifer o ysgolion yn methu arolygiadau iechyd a diogelwch. Bu nifer o athrawon bron â gwrthod addysgu mewn rhannau o ysgolion lle mae'r amodau yn wael. Pan gyhoeddodd y Gweinidog ym mis Chwefror 2003 y byddai rhaglen gyfalaf fawr i ysgolion yn cael ei chyflwyno, yr oedd disgwyliadau mawr gan nifer o gynghorau sir a lluniodd nifer gynlluniau ar gyfer yr arian hwn. Arweiniwyd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili i gredu y byddai'n derbyn tua £9 miliwn. Fodd bynnag, mae cynghorau yn parhau i aros i glywed gan y Gweinidog a'i swyddogion ynghylch pa bryd y bydd yr arian hwnnw ar gael. Mae angen inni wneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i gynorthwyo cynghorau sir i ymdrin â'r problemau o ran adeiladau ysgolion, a gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn dweud wrthym pa bryd y rhyddheir arian i'n cynghorau sir.

Denise Idris Jones: I thank Eleanor for allowing me to speak, and, as a former teacher, I thank her for raising such an important issue.

Ar ôl 18 mlynedd mewn grym, gadawodd y Toriaid ysgolion Cymru mewn cyflwr enbyd. Dirywiwyd ein system addysgol a bu bron iddynt ddifetha adeiladau ein hysgolion oherwydd tanfuddsoddi dybryd a'u gadael i ddadfeilio gyda dosbarthiadau orlawn. Yr wyf yn falch o gynrychioli plaid a gyflwynodd fuddsoddiad o £300 miliwn ar gyfer adeiladau ysgolion yng Nghymru a 1,200 o athrawon ychwanegol. Mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth ledled Conwy ac ym

this Government's investment in school buildings is bearing fruit. The Welsh Assembly Government has pledged that all school buildings should be in good physical condition and properly maintained by 2010. Years of underinvestment take time to reverse, but we have made a good start. Two new secondary schools are being built and are on the verge of completion in my constituency: Ysgol John Bright in Llandudno and Ysgol Aberconwy in Conwy. They are excellent examples of how Welsh Labour is delivering on its commitment.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I am pleased to have the opportunity to respond to this short debate about school buildings, not least to place accurately on record what we, as a Labour Government, have said and what we are delivering. I am also pleased to have the opportunity to highlight the importance of this issue, and to underline that the provision of accommodation suited to the delivery of the curriculum in the twenty-first century has great potential for improved learning and teaching, and for driving up standards in our schools. That was endorsed by the debate on the school of the future in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee last year.

I am afraid, Mark, that I am sad to have to repeat that the legacy of underinvestment in school buildings under the previous Conservative administration is dire, condemning generations of pupils to learn in crumbling, leaky buildings, and teachers to work in surroundings unfit for the task entrusted to them. In its first term, the Assembly Government continued the policy adopted by the Labour Government in 1997 of enhancing funding for school buildings and giving the issue the high priority that it deserves. 'BetterWales.com', published in May 2000, gave a commitment that, by 2010, all school buildings would be in good physical shape and properly maintained. That was always our manifesto commitment, as I have said on many occasions. It remains so, and is supported by increased funding.

mhob etholaeth yng Nghymru, mae buddsoddiad y Llywodraeth hon mewn adeiladau ysgolion yn dwyn ffrwyth. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi addo y bydd holl adeiladau ysgolion mewn cyflwr ffisegol da ac yn cael eu cynnal a'u cadw'n briodol erbyn 2010. Mae'n cymryd amser i wyrdroi blynyddoedd o danfuddsoddi, ond yr ydym wedi dechrau'n dda. Adeiledir dwy ysgol uwchradd newydd yn fy etholaeth ac maent ar fin cael eu cwblhau: Ysgol John Bright yn Llandudno ac Ysgol Aberconwy yng Nghonwy. Maent yn enghreifftiau rhagorol o'r modd y mae Llafur Cymru yn cyflawni ei hymrwymiad.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i ymateb i'r ddadl fer hon am adeiladau ysgolion, yn bennaf er mwyn cofnodi'n gywir yr hyn yr ydym ni, fel Llywodraeth Lafur, wedi ei ddweud a'r hyn yr ydym yn ei gyflawni. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch o gael y cyfle i amlygu pwysigrwydd y pwnc hwn, ac i bwysleisio bod darparu adeiladau sy'n addas i gyflwyno'r cwricwlwm yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yn arwain at gryn botensial ar gyfer gwella dysgu ac addysgu a chodi safonau yn ein hysgolion. Cadarnhawyd hynny gan y ddadl ar ysgol y dyfodol yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes y llynedd.

Yr wyf yn tristáu, Mark, o orfod ailadrodd bod yr etifeddiaeth o danfuddsoddi mewn adeiladau ysgolion o dan y weinyddiaeth Geidwadol flaenorol yn arswydus. Condemniwyd cenedlaethau o blant i ddysgu mewn adeiladau adfeiliedig sy'n gollwng, ac athrawon i addysgu mewn amgylchiadau nad oedd yn addas ar gyfer y dasg a ymddiriedwyd iddynt. Yn ei dymor cyntaf, parhaodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad â'r polisi a fabwysiadwyd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur yn 1997, sef cynyddu'r arian ar gyfer adeiladau ysgolion a rhoi i'r pwnc y flaenoriaeth uchel y mae'n ei haeddu. Gwnaeth 'GwellCymru.com', a gyhoeddwyd ym Mai 2000, ymrwymiad y byddai bob adeilad ysgol, erbyn 2010, mewn cyflwr da ac yn cael ei gynnal a'i gadw'n briodol. Dyna fu ein hymrwymiad maniffesto o'r cychwyn, fel y dywedais ar sawl achlysur. Mae'n parhau i fod yn ymrwymiad, ac fe'i ategir gan gynnydd ariannol.

Ann Jones: I am glad that you have corrected the target to 2010. Minister, do you agree that as part of the maintenance of school buildings we should include the installation of sprinkler systems, so that we can rid our schools of the plague of arson attacks, as well as unfortunate accidental fires? Such a move would be welcome.

Jane Davidson: Some pilot projects have been conducted by the fire services and schools on introducing sprinklers into currently maintained schools. There is also great interest in installing sprinklers in new schools. I will write to you detailing how that is progressing.

Funding has increased by almost two thirds, from £66 million in 1999-2000 to £107 million in the next financial year. This greatly enhanced provision has arrested the growth in the backlog of capital work, and the impact of investment is being felt in many schools. That is most evident where investment has been made in new or significantly refurbished buildings. When I visit such schools, I am always struck by the positive impact on attitudes to learning, behaviour and the school generally, which pupils and teachers are keen to share with me.

A great impact has also been made by less obvious investments—in boilers, heating systems, electrical services, replacement windows and new roofs—making buildings watertight, safe and warm, and reducing the burden on school staff of dealing with the effects of long-standing accommodation problems. In addition, innovation with energy has also made an impact. For example, Ysgol Brynhyfryd in Ruthin has installed solar panels. I am keen for our schools to continue to seek ways of recycling and ensuring that they are energy-efficient, as is noted in the Government's energy efficiency strategy.

It is important to reaffirm that the

Ann Jones: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi cywiro'r targed i 2010. Weinidog, fel rhan o'r gwaith o gynnal a chadw adeiladau ysgolion, a gytunwch y dylem gynnwys y gwaith o osod systemau taenellwyr dŵr, fel y gallwn gael gwared ar y broblem o gynnu tân yn fwriadol o'n hysgolion, yn ogystal â thanau damweiniol anffodus? Byddai croeso i gam o'r fath.

Jane Davidson: Cynhaliwyd rhai prosiectau peilot gan y gwasanaethau tân ac ysgolion ar gyflwyno taenellwyr dŵr i ysgolion a gynhelir ar hyn o bryd. Mae cryn ddiddordeb hefyd mewn gosod taenellwyr mewn ysgolion newydd. Ysgrifennaf atoch gyda'r manylion ynghylch y cynnydd a wneir ar hynny.

Bu cynnydd o bron i ddwy ran o dair yn yr arian, o £66 miliwn yn 1999-2000 i £107 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Mae'r ddarpariaeth hon, sydd wedi gwella'n aruthrol, wedi atal y twf yn yr ôl-groniad o waith cyfalaf, a theimlir effaith y buddsoddiad mewn sawl ysgol. Mae hynny'n fwyaf amlwg lle y buddsoddiwyd mewn adeiladau newydd neu adeiladau a adnewyddwyd yn sylweddol. Pan fyddaf yn ymweld ag ysgolion o'r fath, mae'r effaith gadarnhaol ar agweddau tuag at ddysgu ac ymddygiad, a thuag at yr ysgol yn gyffredinol, bob amser yn creu argraff arnaf, ac mae'r disgyblion a'r athrawon yn awyddus i rannu hynny â mi.

Mae'r buddsoddiadau llai amlwg—mewn bwyleri, systemau gwresogi, gwasanaethau trydanol, ffenestri newydd a thoeau newydd—hefyd wedi cael cryn effaith, gan sicrhau bod adeiladau yn dal dŵr, yn ddiogel ac yn gynnes. Mae hyn yn lleihau'r baich ar staff ysgol o ran gorfod ymdrin ag effeithiau problemau hirsefydlog gydag adeiladau. Yn ogystal, mae dulliau arloesol o greu ynni wedi cael effaith. Er enghraifft, mae Ysgol Brynhyfryd yn Rhuthun yn defnyddio paneli haul. Yr wyf yn awyddus i'n hysgolion barhau i chwilio am ffyrdd o ailgylchu a sicrhau eu bod defnyddio ynni yn effeithlon, fel y nodir yn strategaeth effeithlonrwydd ynni y Llywodraeth.

Mae'n bwysig ailddatgan mai awdurdodau

responsibility for issues relating to capital programmes for schools lie with local authorities. Mark cited figures about the maintenance of school buildings, but that is primarily funded through revenue budgets delegated to schools under the Financing of Maintained Schools Regulations 1999. Most authorities allocate between 1 and 3 per cent of the individual school budget for repairs and maintenance. We are keen to ensure that local authorities monitor that properly to make sure that they have provided sufficient money in the budgets to deal with individual calls from schools. Local authorities have come a long way in their approach to capital investment in school buildings. They have begun to shift their focus from dealing with urgent problems on an emergency basis to investment in a strategic plan of work. When I became Minister, school condition surveys and asset management plans did not exist, therefore the information to form an evidence base about what needed to be done was insufficient. Authorities now have up-to-date building condition surveys for their schools. They are making progress on drawing up asset management plans, which cover all their capital assets apart from housing, and which the Assembly Government requires them to have in place by April. These plans will help to identify the levels of investment still needed and to inform decisions on priorities.

5.20 p.m.

Capital investment decisions are now increasingly linked to authorities' school organisation plans, which, since their introduction in 1999, have led to more systematic planning of school places. However, there is still a lot to be done. In particular, a significant number of schools are still in need of new or substantially new premises. Our strategic agenda, 'Wales: A Better Country', sets out our priorities for the lifetime of this Assembly. It makes clear our commitment to improving school buildings. Capital investment in school buildings features in our top 10 commitments with a pledge to invest a further £560 million to improve school buildings. That entails a commitment to increase annual funding for

lleol sy'n gyfrifol am faterion sy'n ymwneud â rhaglenni cyfalaf ar gyfer ysgolion. Dyfynnodd Mark ffigurau ynghylch cynnal a chadw adeiladau ysgolion, ond ariennir hynny yn bennaf drwy gyfrwng cyllidebau refeniw a ddirprwyir i ysgolion o dan Reoliadau Ariannu Ysgolion a Gynhelir 1999. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau yn dyrannu rhwng 1 a 3 y cant o gyllideb ysgolion unigol ar gyfer atgyweiriadau a chynnal a chadw. Yr ydym yn awyddus i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn monitro hynny yn briodol i sicrhau eu bod wedi darparu digon o arian yn y cyllidebau i ymdrin â galwadau unigol gan ysgolion. Mae ymagwedd awdurdodau lleol tuag at fuddsoddiad cyfalaf mewn adeiladau ysgolion wedi newid. Maent wedi dechrau canolbwyntio mwy ar fuddsoddi mewn cynllun gwaith strategol yn hytrach nag ymdrin â phroblemau brys. Pan ddeuthum yn Weinidog, nid oedd arolygon o gyflwr ysgolion a chynlluniau rheoli asedau yn bodoli, felly nid oedd digon o wybodaeth ar gael fel tystiolaeth o'r hyn yr oedd angen ei wneud. Erbyn hyn, mae gan awdurdodau arolygon cyfredol o gyflwr adeiladau eu hysgolion. Maent yn gwneud cynnydd ar lunio cynlluniau rheoli asedau, sy'n cwmpasu eu holl asedau cyfalaf ar wahân i dai. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi gofyn iddynt roi'r cynlluniau hynny ar waith erbyn mis Ebrill. Byddant yn helpu i nodi'r buddsoddiad sydd ei angen ac i lywio penderfyniadau ar flaenoriaethau.

Erbyn hyn, cysylltir penderfyniadau ar fuddsoddi cyfalaf yn gynyddol â chynlluniau trefniadaeth ysgolion yr awdurdodau, sydd, ers eu cyflwyno yn 1999, wedi arwain at ddull mwy systematig o gynllunio lleoedd ysgolion. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer i'w wneud o hyd. Yn arbennig, mae nifer sylweddol o ysgolion yn parhau i fod angen adeiladau newydd neu nifer sylweddol o gyfleusterau newydd. Mae ein hagenda strategol, 'Cymru: Gwlad Well', yn nodi ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer oes y Cynulliad hwn. Mae'n amlygu ein hymrwymiad i wella adeiladau ysgolion. Mae buddsoddiad cyfalaf mewn adeiladau ysgolion yn un o'n 10 ymrwymiad pennaf, gydag addewid i fuddsoddi £560 miliwn arall i wella adeiladau

capital investment in schools to £139 million from 2005-06 onwards.

As you know, Assembly budget lines for 2005-06 and beyond have been carried forward flat so that resource allocation can be reviewed in light of the priorities in 'Wales: A Better Country'. Most authorities have already indicated to my officials the projects that they have in mind in relation to the additional £9 million that we announced for large-scale projects. Each will receive one allocation of £9 million by 2010. This announcement was made at an early stage so that authorities could make the appropriate planning provision to ensure that they could spend that allocation in a phased way. Dialogue with the Welsh Local Government Association and authorities on these plans is ongoing. However achieving the 2010 target also depends on authorities allocating appropriate amounts of their own capital resources for school buildings. Most authorities make appropriate provision, but there are a number who would have very little by way of an investment programme if it were not for the Assembly's school building improvement grant. The dialogue with local authorities is therefore about the whole of their capital programmes for schools, whether funded from ring-fenced Assembly grant or from resources whose use they can decide upon. I urge Assembly Members to ensure that their local authorities are investing their capital resources in response to their commitment to children in their area.

We are planning to develop asset management plans for voluntary aided church schools in conjunction with diocesan authorities. This will enable them to identify the overall need for investment and to prioritise projects in the same way as local authorities. I intend to allocate resources for existing or new regional special educational needs facilities, for units or schools catering for pupils with significant additional needs from a number of local authorities. The first such project, Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn, is being supported in Denbighshire, following

ysgolion. Mae hynny'n golygu ymrwymiad i gynyddu cyllid blynyddol ar gyfer buddsoddiad cyfalaf mewn ysgolion i £139 miliwn o 2005-06 ymlaen.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae llinellau cyllideb y Cynulliad ar gyfer 2005-06 a thu hwnt wedi eu cario ymlaen yn wastad fel y gellir adolygu'r modd y dyrennir adnoddau yng ngoleuni'r blaenoriaethau yn 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau eisoes wedi dweud wrth fy swyddogion pa brosiectau sydd ganddynt mewn golwg yng nghyd-destun y £9 miliwn ychwanegol a gyhoeddassom ar gyfer prosiectau mawr. Bydd pob un ohonynt yn derbyn un swm o £9 miliwn erbyn 2010. Gwnaethpwyd y cyhoeddiad hwn yn gynnar fel y gallai awdurdodau gynllunio'n briodol er mwyn sicrhau y gallent wario'r swm hwnnw fesul cam. Mae trafodaethau gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ac awdurdodau ar y cynlluniau hyn yn parhau. Fodd bynnag, mae cyrraedd targed 2010 yn dibynnu ar awdurdodau yn dyrannu symiau priodol o'u hadnoddau cyfalaf eu hunain ar gyfer adeiladau ysgolion. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau yn gwneud darpariaeth briodol, ond mae nifer na fyddai ganddynt lawer o raglen fuddsoddi oni bai am grant y Cynulliad ar gyfer gwella adeiladau ysgolion. Mae'r trafodaethau gydag awdurdodau lleol felly'n ymwneud â'u holl raglenni cyfalaf ar gyfer ysgolion, pa un a ydynt wedi eu hariannu o grant a glustnodwyd gan y Cynulliad neu o adnoddau y maent hwy yn gallu penderfynu sut i'w defnyddio. Erfyniaf ar Aelodau'r Cynulliad i sicrhau bod eu hawdurdodau lleol yn buddsoddi eu hadnoddau cyfalaf er mwyn ymateb i'w hymrwymiad i blant yn eu hardal.

Yr ydym yn bwriadu datblygu cynlluniau rheoli asedau ar gyfer ysgolion eglwysig wirfoddol a gynorthwyr ar y cyd ag awdurdodau esgobaethol. Bydd hyn yn eu galluogi i nodi'r angen cyffredinol am fuddsoddiad a blaenoriaethu prosiectau yn yr un ffordd ag y gwnaiff awdurdodau lleol. Bwriadaf ddyrannu adnoddau ar gyfer cyfleusterau anghenion addysgol arbennig rhanbarthol presennol neu gyfleusterau newydd o'r fath, ar gyfer unedau neu ysgolion sy'n darparu ar gyfer disgyblion ag anghenion ychwanegol sylweddol o nifer o

several urgent pleas from Ann as the local Member. In future, it will be a regional facility used by north Wales authorities for pupils with autism. Another scheme is under development at Fairwater High School in Cwmbran, where a specialist unit attached to the school will cater for children with autism from all authorities in the old Gwent area. We are considering new proposals for regional delivery in each financial year. I was pleased that the Assembly fully funded the new Rhondda Special School, which is attended by some of my constituents. It is important that we see our funding delivering across the spectrum, in all sorts of schools in Wales.

Before Christmas, I opened new buildings at St Illtyd's Catholic High School in Cardiff, funded under the Assembly's capital programme for voluntary aided schools. Last month, I opened new facilities at Georgetown Primary School in Blaenau Gwent, funded from the Assembly's school building improvement grant. These are just a few examples of the improved facilities that we are funding. It is my ambition that all children in Wales should be taught in buildings of this standard. The investment that the Assembly Government is proposing to make, and our commitment to the long haul, means that this ambition can be realised. However, it will continue to require hard work from the Assembly and hard work, investment and commitment from the local education authorities, the diocesan authorities and the schools involved in making our 2010 target a reality.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol. Cynorthwyr y prosiect cyntaf o'r fath, Ysgol Plas Bondyffryn yn sir Ddinbych, wedi sawl cais brys gan Ann fel yr Aelod Lleol. Yn y dyfodol, bydd hwn gyfleuster rhanbarthol a ddefnyddir gan awdurdodau'r Gogledd ar gyfer disgyblion ag awtistiaeth. Datblygir cynllun arall yn Ysgol Uwchradd Fairwater yng Nghwmbrân, lle y bydd uned arbenigol ar safle'r ysgol yn darparu ar gyfer plant ag awtistiaeth o bob awdurdod yn hen ardal Gwent. Yr ydym yn ystyried cynigion newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau rhanbarthol ym mhob blwyddyn ariannol. Yr oeddwn yn falch bod y Cynulliad wedi ariannu Ysgol Arbennig newydd y Rhondda yn llawn, a fynychir gan rai o'm hetholwyr. Mae'n bwysig bod ein harian yn cyflawni ym mhob maes, ac mewn pob math o ysgol yng Nghymru.

Cyn y Nadolig, agorais adeiladau newydd yn Ysgol Uwchradd Gatholig Illtud Sant yng Nghaerdydd, a ariannwyd o dan raglen gyfalaf y Cynulliad ar gyfer ysgolion gwirfoddol a gynorthwyr. Fis diwethaf, agorais gyfleusterau newydd yn Ysgol Gynradd Georgetown ym Mlaenau Gwent, a ariannwyd o grant y Cynulliad ar gyfer gwella adeiladau ysgolion. Dim ond rhai enghreifftiau yw'r rhain o'r cyfleusterau gwell yr ydym yn eu hariannu. Fy uchelgais yw bod pob plentyn yng Nghymru yn cael ei addysgu mewn adeiladau o'r safon hon. Golyga'r buddsoddiad y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bwriadu ei wneud, a'n hymrwymiad yn yr hirdymor, y gellir gwireddu'r uchelgais hon. Fodd bynnag, bydd angen gwaith caled o hyd gan y Cynulliad a gwaith caled, buddsoddiad ac ymrwymiad gan yr awdurdodau addysg lleol, yr awdurdodau esgobaethol a'r ysgolion sy'n rhan o'r gwaith o wireddu ein targed ar gyfer 2010.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.25 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.25 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)

Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Llafur – Labour)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)