



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

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

Dydd Mercher, 1 Rhagfyr 2004

Wednesday, 1 December 2004

Cynnwys
Contents

- 3 Ethol Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio
Election of a Planning Decision Committee
- 4 Cwestiynau ar Gyllid i'r Gweinidog Cyllid
Questions on Finance to the Finance Minister
- 20 Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad
Questions to the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside
- 35 Datganiad gan y Gwir Anrhydeddus Peter Hain, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru
Statement by the Right Honourable Peter Hain, Secretary of State for Wales
- 54 Pwynt o Drefn
Point of Order
- 55 Araith y Frenhines
The Queen's Speech
- 97 Pwynt o Drefn
Point of Order
- 98 Dadl Fer: Cael Gwared ar Hiliaeth mewn Chwaraeon—Pob Math o Chwaraeon
Short Debate: Kick Out Racism in Sport—All Sport

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

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

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

Ethol Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio Election of a Planning Decision Committee

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose
Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigias

1. that a committee, to be known as the Planning Decision Committee (2) 2004-5 be established, in accordance with Standing Order No. 17 of the Assembly, to discharge the functions, in respect of the matters identified in the schedule to this motion under sections 78 and 79(1), and 77(1) and 77(4) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990;

2. that the members of that committee be: Carwyn Jones, Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Alun Ffred Jones, and Brynle Williams;

3. that the committee shall cease to exist when the Chair of the committee signs the decision letter in accordance with Standing Order No. 17.16 or on 10 December 2004 whichever is the earlier;

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

Schedule

Planning appeal by Windjen Power Ltd for the construction and operation of six wind turbine generators and associated access tracks, construction of one control building; monitoring mast; temporary storage compound and borrow pits at Llethercynon Farm, Garthbrengy, Brecon, Powys.

Called-in planning application by Celtic Energy Ltd for the proposed extension of an existing opencast coal site, with an on-site washery, followed by restoration and aftercare management at East Pit East, Gwauncaegurwen, near Ammanford. (NDM2202)

1. fod pwyllgor, a elwir y Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio (2) 2004-5 yn cael ei sefydlu, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17 o'r Cynulliad, i gyflawni'r swyddogaethau, mewn perthynas â'r materion a nodir yn yr atodlen i'r cynnig hwn o dan adrannau 78 a 79(1), a 77(1) a 77(4) o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990;

2. mai aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw fydd: Carwyn Jones, Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Alun Ffred Jones, a Brynle Williams;

3. y bydd y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod pan fydd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn llofnodi'r llythyr penderfynu yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.16 neu ar 10 Rhagfyr 2004, pa un bynnag sy'n dod gyntaf;

4. os bydd y Pwyllgor yn peidio â bod heb i'r Cadeirydd lofnodi llythyr penderfynu mewn perthynas â'r materion a nodir yn yr atodlen i'r cynnig hwn, y bydd y swyddogaethau a nodir ym mharagraff 1 uchod, mewn perthynas â'r cyfryw faterion, yn cael eu dirprwyo i'r Prif Weinidog.

Atodlen

Apêl gynllunio gan Windjen Power Cyf ar gyfer adeiladu a gweithredu chwe generadur tyrbîn gwynt a'r llwybrau cysylltiedig atynt, adeiladu un adeilad rheoli; mast monitro; man storio dros dro a phyllau benthyg yn Fferm Llethercynon, Garthbrengy, Aberhonddu, Powys.

Cais cynllunio a alwyd i mewn gan Celtic Energy Cyf am estyniad arfaethedig safle glo brig, gyda golchfa ar y safle, wedi'i ddilyn gan waith adfer ac ôl-ofal yn East Pit East, Gwauncaegurwen, ger Rhydaman. (NDM2202)

*Cynnig (NDM2202): O blaid 36, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2202): For 36, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cwestiynau ar Gyllid i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions on Finance to the Finance Minister

Canlyniadau Comisiwn Rees (Darpariaeth Gyllidebol) Rees Commission Outcomes (Budget Provision)

Q1 The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Will the Minister make a statement on whether any provision has been made in the reserve shown in the draft budget for the period 2005 to 2008 for the outcome of the Rees commission? (OAQ40047)

C1 Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar a oes unrhyw ddarpariaeth wedi'i gwneud ar gyfer canlyniad comisiwn Rees yn y gronfa wrth gefn a welir yn y gyllideb ddrafft am y cyfnod 2005-08? (OAQ40047)

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): No

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Ni wnaed

specific provision has been made in the reserve for the outcome of the Rees commission. However, we do have a reasonable level of reserve set aside. The Cabinet will only determine its policy in this area after Professor Rees has published her conclusions.

Michael German: It has been said that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning intends to receive the report from the Rees commission in February, but not to publish the Government's response to it until some time in the autumn. Do you not think that it would be important to get a figure into the budget from the reserves, so that you know exactly what is being calculated, and have at least some figure in mind with regard to what this might cost? Do you not think that it is appropriate that that figure should be in the budget from the beginning of the year, so that we do not have to wait six months or so for the Government to respond?

Sue Essex: I think that I made it clear in the draft budget that I wanted to move away from putting figures in budget lines when we do not know what the figure should be. That applies to this. We do not know about this until Professor Rees and her colleagues report. There is no point in me or the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning trying to guess at a figure. Having said that, once we know the figures, they will be accommodated properly within the budget line, so that people can see them.

Michael German: If you follow that demand-led budget proposal, are we likely to see, as we have seen over the last three years, a cut in student support? It has decreased from £59.2 million in 2003-04, to £38.9 million in 2005-06. You may well say that that is because of education maintenance allowances, but if you consider the reduction in one budget and the increase in the other, they do not cancel each other out. We are also talking about grants for those aged over 18. If you have a demand-led budget, are we going to see it decreasing in the same way that the Assembly learning grant in the student support budget has been decreasing over the last three years of your budget?

unrhyw ddarpariaeth benodol ar gyfer canlyniad comisiwn Rees yn y gronfa wrth gefn. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi neilltuo lefel resymol o arian yn y gronfa wrth gefn. Dim ond ar ôl i'r Athro Rees gyhoeddi ei chasgliadau y bydd y Cabinet yn llunio ei bolisi yn y maes hwn.

Michael German: Dywedwyd bod y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn bwriadu derbyn yr adroddiad gan gomisiwn Rees ym mis Chwefror, ond nad yw'n bwriadu cyhoeddi ymateb y Llywodraeth iddo tan ryw bryd yn ystod yr hydref. Oni chredwch y byddai'n bwysig cynnwys ffigur o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn yn y gyllideb, er mwyn ichi wybod yn union beth sy'n cael ei gyfrifo, gan sicrhau bod gennych o leiaf ryw fath o ffigur yn eich meddwl o ran yr hyn y gallai hyn ei gostio? Oni chredwch ei bod yn briodol y dylid cynnwys y ffigur hwnnw yn y gyllideb o ddechrau'r flwyddyn, fel na fydd yn rhaid inni aros rhyw chwe mis i'r Llywodraeth ymateb?

Sue Essex: Credaf imi egluro yn y gyllideb ddrafft fy mod am osgoi nodi ffigurau yn llinellau'r gyllideb lle na wyddom beth ddylai'r ffigur hwnnw fod. Dyma achlysur o'r fath. Ni fyddwn yn gwybod am hyn tan i'r Athro Rees a'i chydweithwyr gyflwyno eu hadroddiad. Nid oes diben i mi na'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes geisio dyfalu ffigur. Wedi dweud hynny, unwaith y cawn wybod y ffigurau, cânt eu cynnwys yn briodol o fewn llinell y gyllideb, er mwyn i bobl allu eu gweld.

Michael German: Os dilynwch y cynnig hwnnw ar gyfer cyllideb yn seiliedig ar alw, a ydym yn debygol o weld, fel y gwelsom yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf, gostyngiad yn lefel y cymorth i fyfyrwyr? Mae wedi gostwng o £59.2 miliwn yn 2003-04, i £38.9 miliwn yn 2005-06. Gallwch ddweud mai'r lwfansau cynhaliaeth addysg sy'n gyfrifol am hyn, ond os ystyriwch y gostyngiad mewn un gyllideb a'r cynnydd yn y llall, nid ydynt yn gwneud iawn am ei gilydd. Yr ydym hefyd yn sôn am grantiau i bobl dros 18 oed. Os cyflwynwch gyllideb yn seiliedig ar alw, a welwn ostyngiad yn yr un ffordd ag y bu grant dysgu'r Cynulliad yn y gyllideb cymorth i fyfyrwyr yn gostwng dros dair blynedd diwethaf eich cyllideb?

Sue Essex: I said that we would be putting a figure in, and that will be based on the outcome of the discussions with the Government, as well as on what Professor Rees says. The education maintenance allowances are funded on an annually managed expenditure basis, so although it is a demand-led budget, it will be paid out by the Government on the basis of actual expenditure. We have gone over Assembly learning grants for some considerable time now. You never know, when you are setting up a grant mechanism such as this, what the take-up will be exactly, and, in the early years, take-up will probably be low. As the grant is promoted, you get a more accurate figure. What happened with regard to Assembly learning grants was that the pendulum swung a little bit too far the other way. We now have a figure that we think is pretty accurate, based on experience. However, it will never be exact. As you said, you can never be 100 per cent sure about demand-led budgets.

Sue Essex: Dywedais y byddem yn nodi ffigur, a bydd y ffigur hwnnw yn seiliedig ar ganlyniad y trafodaethau gyda'r Llywodraeth, yn ogystal ag ar yr hyn a ddywed yr Athro Rees. Ariennir y lwfansau cynhaliaeth addysg ar sail gwariant a reolir yn flynyddol, felly er mai cyllideb yn seiliedig ar alw ydyw, fe'i telir gan y Llywodraeth ar sail gwariant gwirioneddol. Buom yn trafod grantiau dysgu'r Cynulliad ers peth amser yn awr. Wrth sefydlu system grantiau o'r fath, ni wyddoch byth union nifer y bobl a fydd yn manteisio arni, ac, yn ystod y blynyddoedd cynnar, mae'n debygol y bydd y nifer hwnnw yn isel. Wrth i'r grant gael ei hyrwyddo, daw ffigur mwy cywir i'r amlwg. O ran grantiau dysgu'r Cynulliad, yr oedd y gwrthwyneb yn wir. Yn awr mae gennym ffigur sydd, yn ein barn ni, yn gymharol gywir, yn seiliedig ar brofiad. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd byth yn fanwl gywir. Fel y dywedasoch, ni allwch fyth fod yn gwbl siŵr ynghylch cyllidebau sy'n seiliedig ar alw.

Tryloywder yn y Portffolio Cyllid Transparency in the Finance Portfolio

Q2 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): What is the Minister doing to ensure transparency across all aspects of the finance portfolio? (OAQ40042)

Sue Essex: The draft and final budgets present the Assembly Government's spending plans in considerable detail. Standing Order No. 21 sets out the procedures by which subject committees have an opportunity to scrutinise and test individual Ministers on their spending plans, and the Assembly, acting in Plenary, is able to examine the Government's spending plans as a whole.

Nick Bourne: I am grateful for that response, but what is not clear is how revaluation, and the council tax increases that we will see across Wales, will impact on individual council tax payers. For example, my research shows that there could well be a 25 per cent rise for some people in Cardiff, with 86,000 people moving up a band. People will not

C2 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i sicrhau tryloywder ym mhob agwedd ar y portffolio cyllid? (OAQ40042)

Sue Essex: Mae'r cyllidebau drafft a therfynol yn cyflwyno cynlluniau gwariant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn fanwl iawn. Noda Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21 y gweithdrefnau y gall pwyllgorau pwnc eu defnyddio i graffu ar a phrofi gwaith Gweinidogion ar eu cynlluniau gwariant, ac y gall y Cynulliad, gan weithredu mewn Cyfarfod Llawn, eu defnyddio i archwilio cynlluniau gwariant y Llywodraeth yn gyffredinol.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr ymateb hwnnw, ond nid yw'n glir sut y bydd y broses ailbriso, a'r cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor y byddwn yn ei weld ledled Cymru, yn effeithio ar unigolion sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor. Er enghraifft, dengys fy ngwaith ymchwil y gallai fod cynnydd o 25 y cant i rai pobl yng Nghaerdydd, gydag 86,000 o

receive relief if they move up just one band. Is that an accurate figure and, if so, what is the Minister proposing to do to help those people?

Sue Essex: I am completely at a loss as to what you mean. What we discussed yesterday was the Assembly budget. I do not set council tax levels; they are set by Wales's 22 local authorities. I cannot put in a budget line now to deal with what council tax levels will be next year; I could not do that in the year prior to revaluation either. We have, however, set a reasonable settlement for local government. It is a draft settlement, as the final settlement will not come through for a few more weeks. Local authorities, and their treasurers, will then have to carefully look at that settlement and at their spending plans, and see how that follows through into council tax levels.

Nick Bourne: The Minister must know that that is disingenuous. It is a fact that 86,000 people in Cardiff are going up at least one band. That is demonstrably true. It is also the case that we are facing a large increase in council tax in Cardiff, given the settlement level that you announced and the responsibilities that have been passed on by your Government. What can you do for those 86,000 people who are facing massive increases in their council tax bills next year? It is a clear question.

Sue Essex: Yes, and you will get a clear answer. With a property tax, you must have revaluation. Your local government spokesperson has said just that. You cannot find a single government anywhere in the world that does not have a revaluation linked to property tax. Let us be clear: if you were standing here, you would have put a revaluation in place. That is taken. You then ask what we have done. First of all, we have put in a significant sum of money to moderate the impact on people going up more than one band. That was a responsible action to take when we saw the figures. You also said that we had not allocated an

bobl yn symud i fyny i'r band nesaf. Ni fydd pobl yn derbyn cymorth os mai dim ond un band y byddant yn symud i fyny. A yw'r ffigur hwnnw yn gywir ac, os felly, beth y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu ei wneud i helpu'r bobl hynny?

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn deall beth yr ydych yn ei olygu o gwbl. Cyllideb y Cynulliad a drafodwyd gennym ddoe. Nid wyf yn pennu lefelau'r dreth gyngor; fe'u pennir gan y 22 o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Ni allaf gynnwys llinell yn y gyllideb yn awr a fydd yn ymdrin â lefelau'r dreth gyngor y flwyddyn nesaf; ni allwn wneud hynny yn y flwyddyn cyn ailbrisio ychwaith. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi pennu setliad rhesymol ar gyfer llywodraeth leol. Setliad drafft ydyw, gan na chaiff y setliad terfynol ei gyflwyno am ychydig wythnosau eto. Wedyn, bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol, a'u trysoryddion, edrych yn ofalus ar y setliad hwnnw ac ar eu cynlluniau gwariant, a gweld sut y caiff hynny ei drosglwyddo i lefelau'r dreth gyngor.

Nick Bourne: Rhaid bod y Gweinidog yn gwybod bod hyn yn ffuantus. Mae'n ffaith bod 86,000 o bobl yng Nghaerdydd yn symud i fyny i'r band nesaf o leiaf. Mae hynny'n amlwg yn wir. Mae hefyd yn wir ein bod yn wynebu cynnydd mawr yn lefelau'r dreth gyngor yng Nghaerdydd, o ystyried lefel y setliad a gyhoeddwyd gennych a'r cyfrifoldebau a drosglwyddwyd gan eich Llywodraeth. Beth y gallwch ei wneud ar gyfer yr 86,000 o bobl hynny sy'n wynebu cynnydd aruthrol yn eu biliau treth gyngor y flwyddyn nesaf? Mae'n gwestiwn clir.

Sue Essex: Ydy, ac fe gewch ateb clir. Gyda threth eiddo, rhaid cynnal proses ailbrisio. Mae eich llefarydd llywodraeth leol newydd ddweud hynny. Ni ddewch o hyd i lywodraeth unrhyw le yn y byd nad yw'n cynnal proses ailbrisio yn gysylltiedig â threth eiddo. Gadewch inni fod yn eglur: pe baech chithau yn sefyll yn fy lle, byddech wedi cynnal proses ailbrisio. Cymerir hynny'n ganiataol. Gofynnwch wedyn beth a wnaethom. Yn gyntaf, bu inni fuddsoddi swm sylweddol o arian i leihau'r effaith ar bobl a fyddai'n symud i fyny mwy nag un band. Yr oedd hwnnw'n gam cyfrifol i'w gymryd pan welsom y ffigurau. Dywedaso

adequate settlement given the responsibilities. I went through our response to the pay and price pressures in committee and at the partnership council; most people thought, when they saw how we responded, item by item, that we are doing exactly what we said, and are providing a reasonable response.

Nick Bourne: I deliberately confined myself to people going up one band; I accept that there is relief available for those going up by more than one band. However, 86,000 people in Cardiff are going up just one band. In going through this line by line, you did not satisfy the Welsh Local Government Association or its Labour leader, so there are many people who are deeply unhappy with the settlement. I return to the point that I raised: what are you doing with regard to those people in Cardiff—and, indeed, elsewhere—who are going up one band, and who face large increases in council tax bills because of your Government's policies?

Sue Essex: The Labour leader of the WLGA was present at the partnership council meeting, as was your representative. [*Interruption.*] No-one was going to be overjoyed; as I have said, everyone expects more. There was, however, no outcry with regard to the money that we are allocating. In terms of the impact of rebanding on local authority areas, when we calculate the need to spend—which is where revenue support grant and other expenditure come in—we take into account the impact of council tax yield. Eighty-six thousand homes are going up, and I have never hidden the fact that if you go up a band, you are likely to pay more council tax. Indeed, if you were in that band last year you would have paid more council tax. What I do not accept—and councils must wait to see the final settlement—is the kind of figures being thrown around at the moment. It would be fair for local authorities to wait until they see the final figures, then sit down with their spending plans, because a lot of this is about such plans. They should look at what we have given them, and then set their council tax accordingly. It is far too early for anyone to say what the situation will be.

hefyd na fu inni ddyrannu setliad digonol o ystyried y cyfrifoldebau. Trafodais ein hymateb i'r pwysau cyflog a phrisiau yn y pwyllgor ac yn y cyngor partneriaeth; yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o bobl o'r farn, pan welsant ein hymateb, fesul eitem, ein bod yn gwneud yn union beth a ddywedasom, a'n bod yn darparu ymateb rhesymol.

Nick Bourne: Cyfyngais fy hun yn fwriadol i bobl sy'n symud i fyny un band; derbynïaf fod cymorth ar gael i'r rheini sy'n symud i fyny fwy nag un band. Fodd bynnag, mae 86,000 o bobl yng Nghaerdydd yn symud i fyny un band yn unig. Wrth ystyried hyn fesul llinell, ni wnaethoch lwyddo i fodloni Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru na'i harweinydd Llafur, felly mae llawer o bobl yn anfodlon iawn ar y setliad. Dychwelaf at y pwynt a godwyd gennyf: beth a wnewch o ran y bobl hynny yng Nghaerdydd—ac, yn wir, mewn ardaloedd eraill—sy'n symud i fyny un band, ac sy'n wynebu cynnydd mawr yn eu biliau treth gyngor oherwydd polisiau eich Llywodraeth?

Sue Essex: Yr oedd arweinydd Llafur CLILC yn bresennol yng nghyfarfod y cyngor partneriaeth, fel yr oedd eich cynrychiolydd chi. [*Torri ar draws.*] Nid oedd disgwyl y byddai unrhyw un wrth eu bodd; fel y dywedais, mae pawb yn disgwyl mwy. Fodd bynnag, ni chafwyd unrhyw brotest o ran yr arian yr ydym yn ei ddyrannu. O ran effaith ailfandio ar ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol, pan fyddwn yn cyfrifo'r angen i wario—lle y defnyddir grantiau cynnal refeniw a gwariant arall—ystyriwn effaith incwm o'r dreth gyngor. Mae 86,000 o gartrefi yn symud i fyny, ac ni chelais erioed y ffaith eich bod yn debygol o dalu mwy o dreth gyngor os symudwch i fyny fand. Yn wir, os oeddech yn y band hwnnw y llynedd byddech wedi talu mwy o dreth gyngor. Yr hyn na dderbynïaf—a bydd yn rhaid i gynghorau aros i weld y setliad terfynol—yw'r math o ffigurau sy'n cael eu trafod ar hyn o bryd. Byddai'n deg i awdurdodau lleol aros hyd nes y gwelant y ffigurau terfynol, gan wedyn trafod eu cynlluniau gwariant, gan fod a wnelo llawer o hyn â chynlluniau o'r fath. Dylent edrych ar yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i roi iddynt, ac wedyn pennu eu treth gyngor yn unol â hynny. Mae'n rhy gynnar o lawer i unrhyw un allu darogan y sefyllfa.

2.10 p.m.

Adeilad Newydd y Cynulliad (Asesiad Cost)
The New Assembly Building (Cost Assessment)

Q3 Lisa Francis: Will the Minister make a statement on the latest assessment of the cost of the new Assembly building? (OAQ40051)

Sue Essex: I made a statement regarding costs recently, but, for clarification, I will run through the individual elements of the costs as we see them. The fixed price construction, which is the Taylor Woodrow contract for the work that is in progress, is £41.5 million, with an estimated additional £7.2 million required for value added tax. We then have fit-out elements, which is the loose furniture, the information and communications technology and broadcasting fit out—because there is a lot of new broadcasting equipment to go in—and a percentage for art works, which is 0.3 per cent of the total, and other costs and professional fees, all of which add in another £10.8 million. Since we are being completely upfront, there were costs that were inherited prior to the start of works in July 2003, which were £7.5 million. Those are the figures that I have, which I hope are helpful and clarify the matter.

Lisa Francis: Thank you for that information. Could you tell me what proportion of the £10.8 million to which you referred will be allocated for the ICT new design infrastructure? If you do not know, when will you know?

Sue Essex: I will write to you regarding the proportion. I have a figure of £6.7 million for the ICT and broadcasting fit-out, which includes the project management. I do not have a breakdown of that for you now, but if I can find out what proportion it is, I will get back to you.

Lorraine Barrett: Lisa's contribution has taken me aback a bit. I thought that she was going to do the usual Tory attack on the extra costs and I was going to ask you to challenge them to put their principles where their mouths are and not attend the state opening or take up their seats in the new Chamber. Do you agree that these extra costs are part of

C3 Lisa Francis : A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr asesiad diweddaraf o gost adeilad newydd y Cynulliad? (OAQ40051)

Sue Essex: Gwneuthum ddatganiad ynghylch costau yn ddiweddar, ond, er mwyn egluro, trafodaf elfennau unigol y costau fel y'u gwelwn. Cost y gwaith adeiladu pris sefydlog, sef contract Taylor Woodrow ar gyfer y gwaith sy'n mynd rhagddo, yw £41.5 miliwn, ac amcangyfrifir y bydd angen £7.2 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer treth ar werth. Wedyn, ceir yr elfen ffitiadau, sef y dodrefn rhydd, yr offer technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu a darlledu—gan fod llawer o offer darlledu newydd i'w gynnwys—a chanran ar gyfer gwaith celf, sef 0.3 y cant o'r cyfanswm, a chostau eraill a ffioedd proffesiynol, sy'n dod i gyfanswm o £10.8 miliwn arall. Gan ein bod yn bod yn gwbl onest, bu inni etifeddu costau o £7.5 miliwn cyn dechrau'r gwaith ym mis Gorffennaf 2003. Dyna'r ffigurau sydd gennyf, a gobeithiaf eu bod yn ddefnyddiol ac o gymorth i egluro'r mater.

Lisa Francis: Diolch ichi am y wybodaeth honno. A allech ddweud wrthyf ba gyfran o'r £10.8 miliwn y cyfeiriasoch ato a ddyrennir i'r seilwaith dylunio newydd ar gyfer TGCh? Os na wyddoch, pryd y byddwch yn gwybod?

Sue Essex: Ysgrifennaf atoch o ran y gyfran. Mae gennyf ffigur o £6.7 miliwn ar gyfer ffitiadau TGCh a darlledu, sy'n cynnwys costau rheoli prosiect. Nid oes gennyf ddadansoddiad o hwnnw ichi ar hyn o bryd, ond os gallaf ddod o hyd i'r gyfran, fe'ch hysbysaf.

Lorraine Barrett: Mae cyfraniad Lisa wedi fy synnu braidd. Yr oeddwn yn disgwyl iddi gyflwyno'r ymosodiad Torïaidd arferol ar y costau ychwanegol ac yr oeddwn yn bwriadu gofyn ichi eu herio i weithredu ar eu hegwyddorion ac i beidio â mynychu'r agoriad swyddogol nac i gymryd eu seddi yn y Siambr newydd. A gytunwch fod y costau

any normal project involving a new building? When you move into a new house, you need to fit it out with a new kitchen and bathroom and something to sit on. I congratulate you on keeping the costs as low as possible, while at the same time ensuring a building of which we can all be proud.

Sue Essex: As usual we will hear ridiculous messages from the Conservatives. If you have a building such as ours next door, it is not going to be a shell. Important items must go into it, such as the seats that Assembly Members of whatever political hue will sit on, as well as the ICT that all Members will use. These costs have never been hidden in the budget. When we have quoted figures, we have made it clear what the additional areas of spend will be. I believe, as do colleagues who sit with me on the project steering group, that this will really be a building of which we can be proud. Over the years, many visitors and those that will use it will be proud of it and glad that we invested this money in it. Sitting alongside the magnificent Wales Millennium Centre, it will be a huge attraction for people to come to Cardiff bay.

ychwanegol hyn yn rhan o unrhyw brosiect arferol sy'n ymwneud ag adeilad newydd? Pan symudwch i dŷ newydd, mae angen ichi osod cegin ac ystafell ymolchi newydd a phrynu rhywbeth i eistedd arno. Hoffwn eich llongyfarch ar gadw'r costau mor isel â phosibl, tra ar yr un pryd yn sicrhau adeilad y gall pob un ohonom ymfalchïo ynddo.

Sue Essex: Fel arfer clywn negeseuon gwirion gan y Ceidwadwyr. Os oes gennych adeilad fel ein hadeilad ni drws nesaf, nid cragen mohono. Rhaid cynnwys eitemau pwysig o'i fewn, megis y seddau y bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad o bob plaid wleidyddol yn eistedd arnynt, yn ogystal â'r TGCh y bydd pob Aelod yn eu defnyddio. Ni chelwyd y costau hyn erioed yn y gyllideb. Pan ddyfynnwyd ffigurau gennym, eglurwyd y meysydd gwariant ychwanegol. Credaf, fel y gwna fy nghyd-Aelodau ar grŵp llywio'r prosiect, y bydd yr adeilad hwn yn un y gallwn ymfalchïo ynddo. Dros y blynyddoedd, bydd llu o ymwelwyr a'r rhai a fydd yn ei ddefnyddio yn ymfalchïo ynddo ac yn falch inni fuddsoddi'r arian hwn ynddo. Wrth ymyl adeilad godidog Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru, bydd yn atyniad mawr i ddenu pobl i fae Caerdydd.

Cronfeydd Wrth Gefn Budget Reserves

Q4 Jenny Randerson: Will the Minister explain why the reserves in this year's budget are higher than in any other previous budget? (OAQ40038)

Sue Essex: On the basis of our experience, we have established a prudent level of reserves against unforeseen circumstances and against those that we know of but which, as yet, are not quantified, and against the impact of spending that I mentioned in answering earlier questions. Next year, the reserves are catered for by expenditure such as council tax moderation, the modernisation of the fire service, 'Making the Connections', and dealing with resource accounting. In the subsequent two years, I aim to build up a better reserve which will give a much more solid contingency for unforeseen circumstances.

Jenny Randerson: Other Ministers have

C4 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Gweinidog esbonio pam bod y cronfeydd wrth gefn yng nghyllideb eleni yn uwch nag unrhyw gyllideb flaenorol arall? (OAQ40038)

Sue Essex: Ar sail ein profiad, yr ydym wedi sefydlu lefel ddarbodus o gronfeydd wrth gefn yn erbyn amgylchiadau annisgwyl ac yn erbyn y rhai y gwyddom amdanynt ond, hyd yma, nas meintiolwyd, ac yn erbyn effaith y gwariant a grybwyllais wrth ateb cwestiynau cynharach. Flwyddyn nesaf, caiff gwariant megis cymedroli'r dreth gyngor, moderneiddio'r gwasanaeth tân, 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', ac ymdrin â chyfrifyddu adnoddau eu cwmpasu gan y cronfeydd wrth gefn. Yn y ddwy flynedd ddilynol, fy nod yw cronni gwell cronfa wrth gefn a fydd yn sicrhau cyllid llawer cadarnach wrth gefn i ddarparu ar gyfer amgylchiadau annisgwyl.

Jenny Randerson: Mae Gweinidogion eraill

already laid claim to these reserves—the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport for the free swimming initiative, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning for free breakfasts and the outcome of the Rees commission discussions on top-up fees, and you have also said that you need to use the reserves to deal with the impact of rebanding. What other commitments have you already made to other Ministers and how much have you estimated will be the total impact of those projects, for which you have made contingency, of which you are already aware? As you use the word ‘prudent’, you must have made such an estimate as a prudent Finance Minister.

Sue Essex: You will see that the reserves are substantial for the next few years. There are rough estimates, and when we have costed-out pilots—which is the whole point of having pilots, in that you then have a fair indication of what the cost will be—they can then be absorbed properly into spending lines, in the way that I announced to Mike. Therefore, it is mainly about the areas that you identified but we are also trying, for the first time, to establish some reasonable level of contingency funds. In previous years, we have used end-year flexibility as a way of bridging gaps when unforeseen circumstances arise. That is not a sensible way to plan, particularly as there is a close relationship between the budgeted and actual spends. In subsequent years, you will see, I hope, a level of contingency for any unforeseen circumstances that may arise.

Janet Ryder: As we have heard already, the Rees commission is not likely to provide a report until early 2005 or in the spring. It could be the end of 2005 before the Government responds to it. Are you satisfied that by that time you will have sufficient in your reserves—given all the other commitments on it—should Teresa Rees recommend funding the full 2006 cohort?

Sue Essex: If you are asking whether I am

eisoes wedi hawlio'r cronfeydd wrth gefn hyn—y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon ar gyfer y fenter nofio am ddim, y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar gyfer y cynllun brecwast am ddim a chanlyniad trafodaethau comisiwn Rees ar ffioedd ychwanegol, a dywedasoeh hefyd fod angen ichi ddefnyddio'r cronfeydd wrth gefn i ymdrin ag effaith y broses ailfandio. Pa ymrwymadau eraill a wnaethoch eisoes i Weiniogion eraill a faint yr amcangyfrifwyd gennych fydd cyfanswm effaith y prosiectau hynny, yr ydych wedi darparu cyllid wrth gefn ar eu cyfer, yr ydych eisoes yn ymwybodol ohonynt? Gan ichi ddefnyddio'r gair ‘darbodus’, rhaid eich bod wedi gwneud amcangyfrif o'r fath fel Gweinidog Cyllid darbodus.

Sue Essex: Fe welwch fod y cronfeydd wrth gefn yn sylweddol ar gyfer yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Gwnaed amcangyfrifon bras, a phan fydd y cynlluniau peilot wedi'u costio—sef diben cynlluniau peilot, gan y bydd gennych syniad teg wedyn o'r gost debygol—gellir wedyn eu cynnwys yn gywir o fewn llinellau gwariant, yn y ffordd a gyhoeddais i Mike. Felly, mae a wnelo yn bennaf â'r meysydd a nodwyd gennych ond yr ydym hefyd, am y tro cyntaf, yn ceisio sefydlu rhyw lefel resymol o gronfeydd wrth gefn. Yn y gorffennol, defnyddiwyd hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn gennym fel ffordd o bontio bylchau lle y cododd amgylchiadau annisgwyl. Nid yw hynny'n ffordd synhwyrol o gynllunio, yn arbennig gan fod perthynas agos rhwng y gwariant a gyllidebwyd a'r gwariant gwirioneddol. Yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf, fe welwch, gobeithiaf, lefel benodol o gyllid wrth gefn ar gyfer unrhyw amgylchiadau annisgwyl a allai godi.

Janet Ryder: Fel y clywsom eisoes, nid yw comisiwn Rees yn debygol o gyflwyno adroddiad tan ddechrau 2005 neu yn y gwanwyn. Gallai fod yn ddiwedd 2005 cyn i'r Llywodraeth ymateb iddo. A ydych yn fodlon y bydd gennych ddigon o arian yn eich cronfeydd wrth gefn erbyn hynny—o ystyried yr holl ymrwymadau eraill—pe awgrymai Teresa Rees y dylid ariannu carfan lawn 2006?

Sue Essex: Os ydych yn gofyn pa un a wyf

satisfied that there is money in the reserves— I am sorry, I could not hear—the answer is ‘yes’.

yn fodlon bod arian yn y cronfeydd wrth gefn—mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ni chlywais—yr ateb yw 'ydwyf'.

Contractau'r Sector Cyhoeddus (Diwygio Tendro) Public Sector Contracts (Reform of Tendering)

Q5 Sandy Mewies: Will the Minister make a statement on the Assembly Government's approach to reforming tendering for public sector contracts in Wales? (OAQ40045)

C5 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ddull Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ddiwygio'r tendro am gontractau sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? (OAQ40045)

Sue Essex: The Welsh procurement initiative was established in 2002 to improve public procurement across Wales, thereby improving efficiency and promoting sustainability. The WPI national procurement website is making contracts more accessible and has issued registered suppliers with over £200 million of tender opportunities. Encouragement to simplify processes and better understanding of the supply base is being given through WPI training and guidance. Use of the WPI Welsh purchase card, and collaborative tendering, has identified £12.3 million of savings to date.

Sue Essex: Sefydlwyd menter gaffael Cymru yn 2002 i wella prosesau caffael cyhoeddus ledled Cymru, a thrwy hynny wella effeithlonrwydd a hyrwyddo cynaliadwyedd. Mae gwefan gaffael genedlaethol y fenter yn sicrhau bod contractau yn fwy hygyrch ac mae wedi darparu gwerth dros £200 miliwn o gyfleoedd tendro i gyflenwyr cofrestredig. Rhoddir anogaeth i symleiddio prosesau a gwella dealltwriaeth o'r sail gyflenwi drwy hyfforddiant a chanllawiau'r fenter. Mae'r defnydd a wnaed o gerdyn prynu nwyddau Cymru y fenter, a phrosesau tendro cydweithredol, wedi llwyddo i nodi arbedion gwerth £12.3 miliwn hyd yma.

Sandy Mewies: The changes are welcome and I look forward to seeing more applications from small and medium-sized enterprises. To ensure that the maximum number of businesses are aware of what has happened, what steps has the Government taken to publicise this to small businesses across Wales?

Sandy Mewies: Croesewir y newidiadau ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld mwy o geisiadau gan fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Er mwyn sicrhau bod y nifer uchaf posibl o fusnesau yn ymwybodol o'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd, pa gamau y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'u cymryd i roi cyhoeddusrwydd i'r fenter ymhlith busnesau bach ledled Cymru?

Sue Essex: You make a good point, Sandy. We have the work that has been undertaken by the procurement unit. In the next few months, we hope to beef up the role of procurement which, as well as buying, is about the supply side, so that Welsh businesses can benefit. Andrew Davies leads a taskforce with business representatives from a range of organisations that looks at doing so. As you indicate, small businesses are important in Wales and I am keen to see small businesses benefiting from procurement.

Sue Essex: Gwnewch bwynt da, Sandy. Rhaid cofio'r gwaith y bu'r uned gaffael yn ymgymryd ag ef. Yn ystod yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf, gobeithiwn atgyfnerthu rôl caffael sydd a wnelo â'r ochr gyflenwi, yn ogystal â phrynu, er mwyn i fusnesau yng Nghymru allu elwa. Mae Andrew Davies yn arwain tasglu gyda chynrychiolwyr busnes o amrywiaeth o sefydliadau sy'n edrych ar y broses o wneud hynny. Fel y nodwch, mae busnesau bach yn bwysig yng Nghymru ac yr wyf yn awyddus i weld busnesau bach yn elwa ar brosesau caffael.

Datblygu Cymru Wledig Developing Rural Wales

C6 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y **Q6 Alun Ffred Jones:** Will the Minister

Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr ystyriaeth a roddwyd i ddatblygu cefn gwlad Cymru wrth ffurfio'r gyllideb? (OAQ40039)

Sue Essex: In preparing my budget, I had detailed discussions with Cabinet colleagues individually and collectively. I also considered the views of subject committees. Assembly programmes across all portfolios include provision for initiatives in rural Wales, which reflect our commitment to creating strong and sustainable communities. I have increased the environment, planning and countryside main expenditure group departmental expenditure limit by 20.1 per cent in 2005-06 over the current budget.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yn eich trafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, faint o arian y Trysorlys sydd yn debyg o gael ei ddenu i'r cynllun Tir Cymen yn 2005-06?

Sue Essex: I cannot give you the exact figure, as I do not have the spreadsheets with me. I will provide the figure in writing as soon as I can.

Jonathan Morgan: The development of agriculture and environment took place around the late 1980s and early 1990s, but many people who were involved in that now say that the budgets that you have set, particularly last year and this year, hamper the momentum of those agri-environment schemes. Do you share the concerns of those people who believe that the momentum has now been lost, and that many people are being stopped from entering those schemes in our rural economy?

2.20 p.m.

Sue Essex: I do not share those concerns. You rightly said that Wales is leading on agri-environment schemes. I was a member of the Countryside Council for Wales when Tir Cymen was proposed. We have led the argument in Wales for this to be mainstreamed, and you have seen the European response to that. At long last, after many years of trying to get the argument through, Europe has recognised that agri-environment is an important objective for the

make a statement on the consideration that she gave to developing rural Wales in drawing up the budget? (OAQ40039)

Sue Essex: Wrth baratoi fy nghyllideb, cynhaliais drafodaethau manwl gyda fy nghyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet yn unigol ac fel grŵp. Ystyriais hefyd safbwyntiau'r pwyllgorau pwnc. Mae rhaglenni'r Cynulliad ar draws pob portffolio yn cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer mentrau yng Nghymru wledig, sy'n adlewyrchu ein hymrwymiad i greu cymunedau cryf a chynaliadwy. Yr wyf wedi cynyddu terfyn gwariant adrannol prif grŵp gwariant yr amgylchedd, cynllunio a chefn gwlad 20.1 y cant yn 2005-06 o'i gymharu â'r gyllideb bresennol.

Alun Ffred Jones: In your discussions with the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, how much Treasury funding is likely to be attracted to the Tir Cymen scheme in 2005-06?

Sue Essex: Ni allaf roi'r union ffigur ichi, gan nad yw'r taenlenni gennyf. Fe'ch hysbysaf yn ysgrifenedig o'r ffigur cyn gynted â phosibl.

Jonathan Morgan: Aethpwyd i'r afael â'r gwaith o ddatblygu amaethyddiaeth a'r amgylchedd ddiwedd yr 1980au a dechrau'r 1990au, ond dywed llawer o bobl a fu'n rhan o'r broses honno yn awr fod y cyllidebau a bennwyd gennych, yn arbennig y llynedd ac eleni, yn atal momentwm y cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol hynny. A rannwch bryderon y bobl hynny sydd o'r farn bod y momentwm bellach wedi'i gollu, a bod llawer o bobl yn cael eu hatal rhag ymuno â'r cynlluniau hynny yn ein heconomi wledig?

Sue Essex: Ni rannaf y pryderon hynny. Yr oeddech yn llygad eich lle wrth nodi bod Cymru ar flaen y gad o ran cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol. Yr oeddwn yn aelod o Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru pan gynigiwyd Tir Cymen. Bu Cymru'n flaenllaw wrth ddadlau y dylid prif ffrydio'r cynllun hwn, ac fe welsoch yr ymateb gan Ewrop i hynny. O'r diwedd, ar ôl sawl blwyddyn o geisio ennill y ddadl, mae Ewrop wedi cydnabod bod maes amaeth-amgylchedd yn amcan pwysig i'r

rural industry. The kind of proposals that Carwyn is suggesting, such as bringing schemes together under one heading, make a great deal of sense. Under that basis, agri-environment issues will reach out to a whole range of farmers who perhaps are not currently part of the Tir Gofal scheme.

diwydiant gwledig. Mae'r math o gynigion y mae Carwyn yn eu hawgrymu, megis uno cynlluniau o dan un pennawd, yn synhwyrol iawn. Ar y sail honno, bydd materion amaeth-amgylcheddol yn cyrraedd amrywiaeth eang o ffermwyr nad ydynt o bosibl yn rhan o'r cynllun Tir Gofal ar hyn o bryd.

Blaenoriaethau'r Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad Environment, Planning and Countryside Priorities

Q7 Helen Mary Jones: What consideration has the Minister given to the priorities of the environment, planning and countryside portfolio in formulating this budget? (OAQ40069)

Sue Essex: In preparing my budget, I had detailed discussions with the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, as I said, concerning the programmes within his portfolio. The subject committee was also invited to submit its priorities, which were taken into consideration. As I said, there has been an increase of just over 20 per cent for next year.

Helen Mary Jones: You will be aware that a great bulk of that 20 per cent is taken up by some specific issues, including increased funding for waste management, which is welcome. You may also be aware that 70 per cent of the sites of special scientific interest in Wales are in an unacceptable condition, and that some of them are dangerously deteriorating to the point where the Countryside Council for Wales now estimates that many of them will cease to be SSSIs because they have deteriorated so badly. Do you share my concern that there has been no increase for many years in the budget available to CCW to address this issue? Would there be any flexibility in-year were the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside to come back to you with an additional request to address a situation that I believe is now turning into something close to a national emergency?

Sue Essex: I am glad that you welcome the funding for waste management. During the past few years, we have had a record on waste to be proud of. That additional resource from the Government is turning the tide in

C7 Helen Mary Jones: Pa ystyriaeth y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i rhoi i flaenoriaethau'r portffolio amgylchedd, cynllunio a chefn gwlad wrth lunio'r gyllideb hon? (OAQ40069)

Sue Essex: Wrth baratoi fy nghyllideb, cynhaliais drafodaethau manwl gyda'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, fel y dywedais, ynghylch y rhaglenni o fewn ei bortffolio. Gwahoddwyd y pwyllgor pwnc hefyd i gyflwyno ei flaenoriaethau, a rhoddwyd ystyriaeth iddynt. Fel y dywedais, bu cynnydd o ychydig dros 20 y cant ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf.

Helen Mary Jones: Fe wyddoch fod cyfran sylweddol o'r 20 y cant hwnnw yn cael ei ddefnyddio gan rai materion penodol, gan gynnwys mwy o gyllid ym maes rheoli gwastraff, a chroesewir hynny. Efallai y gwyddoch hefyd fod 70 y cant o'r safleoedd o ddi-ddordeb gwyddonol arbennig yng Nghymru mewn cyflwr annerbyniol, a bod rhai ohonynt yn dirywio'n beryglus i'r graddau bod Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru bellach yn amcangyfrif na fydd llawer ohonynt yn cael eu dynodi fel SoDdGA mwyach am eu bod wedi dirywio cymaint. A rannwch fy mhryder na fu unrhyw gynnydd ers sawl blwyddyn yn y gyllideb sydd ar gael i CCGC ymdrin â'r mater hwn? A fyddai unrhyw hyblygrwydd yn ystod y flwyddyn pe deuai'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad atoch â chais ychwanegol i ymdrin â sefyllfa sydd bellach, yn fy marn i, yn agosáu at fod yn argyfwng cenedlaethol?

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn croesawu'r cyllid ar gyfer rheoli gwastraff. Yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, bu ein cyflawniadau ym maes gwastraff yn rhai clodwiw. Mae'r adnodd ychwanegol hwnnw

terms of recycling rates. On the SSSIs, the budget was discussed by the committee. I have a copy of the letter sent by Alun Ffred as Chair to Carwyn and to me. It did not tell me that this issue was addressed by the committee, although it had every opportunity to discuss it. However, I will reflect on your comments and discuss this with the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside.

Glyn Davies: There is a real issue regarding SSSIs in Wales, which is particularly affected by the First Minister's announcement yesterday that the management of Tir Gofal will be incorporated into the Government. The Countryside Council for Wales has depended on doing that work to help it to deal with SSSIs, and, to a large extent, it has been successful. Without that, the position would be far worse. What adjustments will you make in-year to counteract the negative impact on the work on SSSIs following yesterday's announcement?

Sue Essex: I do not think that those two issues are linked. There is no intention to dilute the outputs by bringing in Tir Gofal. Carwyn made quite a persuasive point that if we can bring in all the farm subsidy schemes, we can get a better output. I respect CCW's work on this and its expertise. I do not see this as a big divide. As Rhodri Morgan indicated, CCW still has a respected life in terms of what we believe it needs to do. We will be looking to strengthen the argument on agri-environment and how it can help nature conservation and mainstream it throughout the farming programme.

gan y Llywodraeth yn cael effaith sylweddol o ran cyfraddau ailgylchu. O ran y SoDdGA, trafodwyd y gyllideb gan y pwyllgor. Mae gennyf gopi o'r llythyr a anfonwyd gan Alun Ffred fel y Cadeirydd at Carwyn ac ataf i. Ni ddywedodd wrthyf fod y pwyllgor wedi ymdrin â'r mater hwn, er iddo gael pob cyfle i'w drafod. Fodd bynnag, ystyriaaf eich sylwadau a thrafodaf y mater gyda'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad.

Glyn Davies: Mae problem wirioneddol o ran SoDdGA yng Nghymru, a chaiff cyhoeddiad y Prif Weinidog ddoe mai'r Llywodraeth fydd bellach yn gyfrifol am reoli Tir Gofal effaith benodol ar hynny. Mae Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru wedi dibynnu ar y ffaith mai ef sy'n gwneud y gwaith hwnnw i'w helpu i ymdrin â SoDdGA, ac, i raddau helaeth, bu'n llwyddiannus yn hynny o beth. Heb hynny, byddai'r sefyllfa yn llawer gwaeth. Pa addasiadau a wnewch yn ystod y flwyddyn i wrthbwysu'r effaith negyddol ar y gwaith ar SoDdGA yn dilyn cyhoeddiad ddoe?

Sue Essex: Ni chredaf fod cyswllt rhwng y ddau fater hynny. Nid oes unrhyw fwriad i beri i ganlyniadau waethygu drwy gynnwys Tir Gofal o dan adain y Llywodraeth. Gwnaeth Carwyn bwynt darbwyllo gan nodi os gallwn gynnwys yr holl gynlluniau cymorthdaliadau i ffermydd o dan adain y Llywodraeth, y gallwn sicrhau gwell canlyniadau. Mae gennyf barch tuag at waith CCGC yn hyn o beth a'i arbenigedd. Ni chredaf fod anghytuno ynglŷn â hyn. Fel y nododd Rhodri Morgan, mae parch tuag at CCGC o hyd o ran yr hyn y credwn y mae angen iddo ei wneud. Byddwn yn ceisio cryfhau'r ddadl ar faes amaeth-amgylchedd a sut y gall helpu ym maes cadwraeth natur ac yn ei brif ffrydio drwy'r rhaglen ffermio gyfan.

Ymrwymadau Maniffesto Maniffesto Commitments

Q8 Janet Ryder: Will the Minister make a statement on the consideration given to her party's manifesto commitments in formulating the budget? (OAQ40077)

C8 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr ystyriaeth a roddwyd i ymrwymadau maniffesto ei phlaid wrth lunio'r gyllideb? (OAQ40077)

Sue Essex: Our internal spending review

Sue Essex: O ganlyniad i'n hadolygiad

enabled us to align the budget with our strategic policies set out in 'Wales: A Better Country'. These reflect the commitments made in the last Labour Party manifesto. There is sufficient provision within the budget, either within specific programmes or within reserves, to deliver these commitments.

Janet Ryder: Every time I have asked the following question, I have received a negative answer: what are the costs upon which you based your pledge of providing free school breakfasts and covering the fees for the 2006 student cohort? You have said today that you are quite confident that you have enough reserves to cover the 2006 cohort—I do not know if you realised, but that is what you said 'yes' to. Do you have confidence in the figures that you are basing that assumption on? Will you give us the figures on which you based your manifesto pledges for the 2006 cohort of students and free breakfasts?

Sue Essex: If I had heard you correctly, I would have said that the 2006 cohort goes beyond the three-year spending programme that we are in. I could not quite hear you. On your first point that I gave a negative answer, I do not know how my answer can be construed as negative when I said that we have money in the budget to deliver the commitments in 'Wales: A Better Country', which was about no tuition fees in the lifetime of this Government. I do not think that that is negative; it says that we feel reassured that we can achieve financially what we said in the manifesto.

Carl Sargeant: Do you agree that you and the Government should be congratulated on formulating a budget that will give free prescriptions, free bus travel and lower unemployment for the people of Wales?

Sue Essex: Thank you for reminding people of that, Carl. Out there, people would be amazed to hear that there could be any negative comments about having this extra money in Wales. Free prescriptions, which I know that Members of the opposition do not endorse, are incredibly welcome on the

mewnol o wariant, llwyddasom i sicrhau bod y gyllideb yn gydnaws â'n polisiâu strategol a nodir yn 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'. Mae'r rhain yn adlewyrchu'r ymrwymïadau a wnaed ym maniffesto diwethaf y Blaid Lafur. Ceir darpariaeth ddigonol o fewn y gyllideb, naill ai o fewn rhaglenni penodol neu o fewn cronfeydd wrth gefn, i weithredu ar yr ymrwymïadau hyn.

Janet Ryder: Bob tro y gofynnais y cwestiwn canlynol, cefais ateb negyddol: ar ba gostau y seiliwyd eich addewid i ddarparu brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol ac i dalu'r ffioedd ar gyfer carfan myfyrwyr 2006? Dywedasoch heddiw eich bod yn gymharol hyderus bod gennych ddigon o gronfeydd wrth gefn i dalu costau carfan 2006—ni wn a sylweddolasoch, ond dyna y dywedasoch 'ydwyf' iddo. A oes gennych hyder yn y ffigurau yr ydych yn seilio'r dybiaeth honno arnynt? A roddwch y ffigurau y seiliwyd eich addewidion maniffesto ar gyfer carfan myfyrwyr 2006 a brecwastau am ddim inni?

Sue Essex: Pe byddwn wedi eich clywed yn iawn, byddwn wedi dweud bod carfan 2006 yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r rhaglen wariant tair blynedd gyfredol. Ni allwn eich clywed yn iawn. O ran eich pwynt cyntaf imi roi ateb negyddol, ni wn sut y gellir ystyried mai ateb negyddol a roddais gan imi ddweud bod arian gennym yn y gyllideb i weithredu ar yr ymrwymïadau yn 'Cymru: Gwlad Well', a oedd yn nodi na fyddai unrhyw ffioedd dysgu yn ystod oes y Llywodraeth hon. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n negyddol; dywed ein bod yn teimlo'n hyderus y gallwn gyflawni'n ariannol yr hyn a nodwyd gennym yn y maniffesto.

Carl Sargeant: A gytunwch y dylid eich llongyfarch chi a'r Llywodraeth ar lunio cyllideb a fydd yn rhoi presgripsiynau am ddim, teithiau bws am ddim a lefelau diweithdra is i bobl Cymru?

Sue Essex: Diolch ichi am atgoffa pobl o hynny, Carl. Y tu allan, byddai pobl yn rhyfeddu at glywed y gellid gwneud unrhyw sylwadau negyddol ynghylch darparu'r arian ychwanegol hwn yng Nghymru. Ceir croeso mawr ar lawr gwlad i bresgripsiynau am ddim, y gwn nad yw Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau

ground. Also, concessionary fares—an idea that came from us, that was put in our manifesto and delivered on the ground to a greater extent than the original commitment—have been enormously popular. I do not apologise for doing things that can change people's quality of life: that is what government is about.

Brynle Williams: You will be aware of the gimmicks that you have launched—free bus passes, free swimming, and free breakfasts. Do you share my concern that the moneys allocated in Wales to local authorities are being mortgaged before being given to our councils, to pay for these gimmicks? This in turn will lead to more groundbreaking rises in council tax.

Sue Essex: Perhaps you should go back to your constituents and say 'free prescriptions, free travel and free swimming, they're just gimmicks'. I would like to see you then try to win your seat in that area. It is not about gimmicks, but improving quality of life. There is no wonder that people do not vote for you in first-past-the-post elections, because you do not understand what matters to people. On local government, the tally until now is almost a 5.3 per cent increase in unhypothecated funds, and I would like to go back to a time when a Conservative Government delivered increases year in, year out for local government in the way that this Government has done.

yn eu cymeradwyo. Hefyd, bu tocynnau mantais—syniad a gyflwynwyd gennym a roddwyd yn ein maniffesto ac a gyflwynwyd ar lawr gwlad i raddau uwch na'r ymrwymiad gwreiddiol—yn boblogaidd iawn. Nid ymddiheuraf am wneud pethau a all newid ansawdd bywyd pobl: dyna yw diben llywodraeth.

Brynle Williams: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r gimigau a lanswyd gennych—tocynnau bws am ddim, nofio am ddim, a brecwastau am ddim. A rannwch fy mhryder bod yr arian a ddyrennir yng Nghymru i awdurdodau lleol yn cael ei wario cyn cael ei roi i'n cynghorau, er mwyn talu am y gimigau hyn? Bydd hyn, yn ei dro, yn arwain at fwy o gynnydd aruthrol yn y dreth gyngor.

Sue Essex: Efallai y dylech fynd yn ôl at eich etholwyr a dweud 'presgripsiynau am ddim, teithio am ddim a nofio am ddim, gimigau ydynt, dyna'r cyfan'. Hoffwn eich gweld yn ceisio ennill eich sedd yn yr ardal honno wedi hynny. Nid yw a wnelo â gimigau, ond â gwella ansawdd bywyd. Nid oes rhyfedd nad yw pobl yn pleidleisio i chi yn yr etholiadau y cyntaf i'r felin, gan nad ydych yn deall beth sy'n bwysig i bobl. O ran llywodraeth leol, hyd yn hyn cafwyd cynnydd o bron i 5.3 y cant mewn cronfeydd heb eu clustnodi, a hoffwn ddychwelyd i adeg lle y cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Geidwadol gynnydd blwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn i lywodraeth leol yn yr un ffordd ag y gwnaeth y Llywodraeth hon.

Costau Cadw a Datblygu Adeiladau'r Cynulliad Maintenance and Development Costs of Assembly Buildings

Q9 William Graham: Will the Minister make a statement on the funding required to maintain and develop buildings owned or leased by the National Assembly for Wales during 2005? (OAQ40063)

Sue Essex: The estimated annual running cost of property used directly by the Welsh Assembly Government for 2005-06 is £7 million. This figure includes approximately £2 million per annum for building maintenance. The balance meets all other usual building running costs, including rent, rates, utilities and so on. A further sum of

C9 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cyllid sydd ei angen i gynnal a datblygu adeiladau sy'n eiddo i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystod 2005 neu a fydd yn cael eu cymryd ar brydles ganddo? (OAQ40063)

Sue Essex: Amcangyfrifir mai £7 miliwn fydd y gost flynyddol o redeg eiddo a ddefnyddir yn uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer 2005-06. Mae'r ffigur hwn yn cynnwys tua £2 filiwn y flwyddyn ar gyfer cynnal a chadw adeiladau. Mae'r balans yn cwmpasu'r holl gostau arferol eraill sy'n gysylltiedig â rhedeg

£980,000 is currently allocated for the next financial year for capital improvements across the estate.

adeiladau gan gynnwys rhent, trethi, cyfleustodau ac ati. Ar hyn o bryd caiff £980,000 pellach ei ddyrannu ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf ar gyfer gwelliannau cyfalaf ar draws yr ystad.

William Graham: Will you confirm that that estimate includes the Welsh Assembly Government's reuse of the LG site at Newport?

William Graham: A wnewch gadarnhau bod yr amcangyfrif hwnnw yn cynnwys Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ailddefnyddio'r safle LG yng Nghasnewydd?

Sue Essex: I cannot give you that assurance because I think that the site is held in the WDA property bank at the moment. I will write to you and give you that information.

Sue Essex: Ni allaf roi'r sicrwydd hwnnw ichi oherwydd credaf fod y safle yng nghronfa eiddo'r WDA ar hyn o bryd. Ysgrifennaf atoch i roi'r wybodaeth honno ichi.

Siambr y Cynulliad (Cyfanswm y Gost) Assembly Chamber (Total Cost)

Q10 Nick Bourne: Will the Minister make a statement on the estimated total cost of the new Assembly debating Chamber? (OAQ40043).

C10 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr amcangyfrif o gyfanswm cost Siambr drafod newydd y Cynulliad? (OAQ40043)

I apologise for the delay before asking the question.

Ymddiheuraf am yr oedi cyn gofyn y cwestiwn.

Sue Essex: Your party has already asked a question on this subject this afternoon. *[Interruption.]*

Sue Essex: Mae eich plaid eisoes wedi gofyn cwestiwn ar y pwnc hwn y prynhawn yma. *[Torri ar draws.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. The leader of the Welsh Conservatives is making effective use of our information technology.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn gwneud defnydd effeithiol o'n technoleg gwybodaeth.

Nick Bourne: I certainly am, although somewhat slowly.

Nick Bourne: Yn sicr yr wyf, er fy mod braidd yn araf.

Sue Essex: The cost is as mentioned to Lisa in answer to question 3. The cost also includes ICT fit-out, you will be pleased to know, and we will ensure that you have a training exercise so that you will be able to use the IT properly.

Sue Essex: Mae'r gost fel y'i crybwyllwyd i Lisa wrth ateb cwestiwn 3. Mae'r gost hefyd yn cynnwys gosod TGCh, byddwch yn falch o glywed, a byddwn yn sicrhau eich bod yn cael ymarfer hyfforddiant er mwyn ichi allu defnyddio'r TG yn gywir.

Nick Bourne: I wonder what extra cost that would incur, given my inability to use IT.

Nick Bourne: Tybed beth fyddai cost ychwanegol hynny, o gofio na allaf ddefnyddio TG.

2.30 p.m.

Could the Minister confirm that VAT will be charged at the full rate on the cost of the new building as there seems to have been some

A allai'r Gweinidog gadarnhau y bydd TAW yn cael ei chodi ar y gyfradd lawn ar gost yr adeilad newydd oherwydd ymddengys bod

doubt around this point?

rhywfaint o amheuaeth ynghylch hyn?

Sue Essex: It is my understanding that this will apply, Nick.

Sue Essex: Deallaf y bydd hyn yn digwydd, Nick.

Ymrwymadau Arian Cyfatebol Match-funding Commitments

Q11 Alun Cairns: Will the Minister make a statement on the Assembly Government's current and past match-funding commitments? (OAQ40037)

C11 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ymrwymadau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ran arian cyfatebol yn y presennol ac yn y gorffennol? (OAQ40037)

Sue Essex: The Government continues to support the 2000-06 European structural funds programme with three match-funding budgets. These are the local regeneration fund for local authorities, Pathway to Prosperity, and the local regeneration fund for the community and voluntary sector. In addition, we have five other budgets for specific programmes and projects. Altogether, these total £66 million per year.

Sue Essex: Mae'r Llywodraeth yn parhau i gefnogi rhaglen cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd 2000-06 gyda thair cyllideb arian cyfatebol, sef y gronfa adfywio lleol ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, Ffordd i Ffyniant, a'r gronfa adfywio lleol ar gyfer y sector cymunedol a'r sector gwirfoddol. Yn ogystal, mae gennym bum cyllideb arall ar gyfer rhaglenni a phrosiectau penodol. At ei gilydd, mae'r rhain yn golygu cyfanswm o £66 miliwn y flwyddyn.

Alun Cairns: There seems to be a large variation in the amount of money drawn down by the Welsh Development Agency in Pathway to Prosperity funding, from a high point of £26 million to a revised budget downwards of only £10 million this year, not all of which has yet been used or proportionately used. Why is Pathway to Prosperity under pressure? Is it because the Assembly Government has told the Welsh Development Agency not to draw down the budget? Objective 1 projects have come to a stop because Pathway to Prosperity funding is not being used.

Alun Cairns: Ymddengys bod amrywiad mawr yn yr arian a hawliwyd gan Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru o ran cyllid Ffordd i Ffyniant, o £26 miliwn i gyllideb ddiwygiedig o £10 miliwn yn unig eleni. Nid yw'r swm cyfan wedi'i ddefnyddio nac wedi'i ddefnyddio mewn ffordd gymesur eto. Pam mae Ffordd i Ffyniant o dan bwysau? Ai'r rheswm am hynny yw bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi dweud wrth Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru am beidio â hawlio'r gyllideb? Mae prosiectau Amcan 1 wedi dod i ben oherwydd na chaiff cyllid Ffordd i Ffyniant ei ddefnyddio.

Sue Essex: You will never accept that Objective 1 is delivering in Wales, so you continue to ask questions that query and undermine the programme. As Andrew Davies and I have said, we ask projects to seek match funding first. Match-funding pots that I have mentioned are always match funding of last resort. In the past year, we carefully and cleverly looked at existing spend programmes within all agencies, including the WDA and ELWa, to see whether they could be used for match funding. Where they could, the money has been used and funds released for other projects. This will be coming through this

Sue Essex: Ni fyddwch byth yn derbyn bod Amcan 1 yn cyflawni yng Nghymru, felly yr ydych yn parhau i ofyn cwestiynau sy'n bwrw amheuan ar y rhaglen ac yn ei thanseilio. Fel y dywedodd Andrew Davies a minnau, yr ydym yn gofyn i brosiectau sicrhau arian cyfatebol yn gyntaf. Mae'r cronfeydd arian cyfatebol a grybwyllwyd gennyf bob amser yn arian cyfatebol i'w ddefnyddio yn niffyg dim arall. Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, bu inni ystyried rhaglenni gwariant presennol o fewn pob asiantaeth, gan gynnwys y WDA ac ELWa, yn ofalus ac yn ddyfeisgar er mwyn gweld pa un a ellid eu defnyddio ar gyfer arian

year. I have had no conversation with the WDA on this subject, and I cannot say whether Andrew has discussed it with the agency either.

cyfatebol. Lle y gellid gwneud hyn, defnyddiwyd yr arian a rhyddhawyd arian ar gyfer prosiectau eraill. Bydd hyn yn digwydd drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Nid wyf wedi cynnal unrhyw drafodaethau gyda'r WDA ar y pwnc hwn, ac ni allaf ddweud pa un a yw Andrew wedi ei drafod gyda'r asiantaeth ychwaith.

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

Effaith Prisiau Tanwydd ar Amaethyddiaeth The Effect of Fuel Prices on Agriculture

Q1 Laura Anne Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on how fuel prices in Wales are affecting the agriculture sector? (OAQ40097)

C1 Laura Anne Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar sut mae prisiau tanwydd yng Nghymru yn effeithio ar y sector amaethyddol? (OAQ40097)

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I was pleased to see that the price of agricultural diesel has fallen by 10 per cent in the last few weeks. The Farm Business Survey indicates that fuel costs currently account for less than 4 per cent of total input costs for the average Welsh farm.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yr oeddwn yn falch o weld bod pris diesel amaethyddol wedi gostwng 10 y cant yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf. Noda'r Arolwg o Fusnesau Fferm fod costau tanwydd yn cyfrif am lai na 4 y cant o gyfanswm costau mewnbwn y fferm gyffredin yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd.

Laura Anne Jones: High fuel prices affect every part of the farming process from preparing the land for planting and moving the finished product to the transport of livestock and feed. [*Interruption.*]

Laura Anne Jones: Mae prisiau tanwydd uchel yn effeithio ar bob rhan o'r broses ffermio o baratoi'r tir ar gyfer plannu a symud y cynnyrch terfynol i gludo da byw a phorthiant. [*Torri ar draws.*]

I would listen if I were you, as you may learn something. [*Interruption.*]

Yn eich lle chi, byddwn yn gwranddo, oherwydd efallai y gwnewch ddysgu rhywbeth. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order.

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Laura Anne Jones: The Labour Government is already persecuting rural communities—take the ban on fox hunting. Will the Minister promise to undertake to monitor the impact of fuel price increases on small rural businesses and assure me and all those who work in the agricultural sector in Wales that he and his Westminster colleagues are doing everything to ensure that there will be no further hikes in fuel tax?

Laura Anne Jones: Mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur eisoes yn erlid cymunedau gwledig—ystyriwch y gwaharddiad ar hela llwynogod er enghraifft. A wnaiff y Gweinidog addo y bydd yn monitro effaith cynnydd mewn pris tanwydd ar fusnesau bach gwledig a rhoi sicrwydd i mi ac i bawb sy'n gweithio yn y sector amaethyddol yng Nghymru ei fod ef a'i gyd-aelodau yn San Steffan yn gwneud popeth i sicrhau na fydd unrhyw gynnydd pellach mewn treth tanwydd?

Carwyn Jones: As I have said, the price of

Carwyn Jones: Fel y dywedais, mae pris

agricultural diesel has dropped in recent weeks, not risen. Given that farmers must borrow money and that farming is a capital-intensive industry, farmers will welcome the low interest rates of recent years delivered by a Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer. This is particularly true when you compare the rates with the high interest paid by everyone, including farmers, in the early 1990s. I know that farmers welcome the Welsh Assembly Government's assistance, which is in stark contrast to what the Tories did when they were in power.

Brynle Williams: I take your point that fuel prices have fallen. However, the price of diesel has increased by over 10p a litre in less than 12 months. My industry cannot pass this cost on to the consumer. I have written to your Chancellor to ask him to look at the system adopted in France of an essential user rebate, which means that costs are passed back, but not only within the agriculture industry. Would you agree that this is not a good idea?

Carwyn Jones: I am not sure to what you were referring when you asked whether this was a good idea, or whether you think that it is a good idea or not a good idea. You have written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and it is for him to provide the answer, which I am sure that he will do. Let us face it, as we have said, fuel costs have dropped, but the Tories refuse to acknowledge that because they cannot move away from their prepared texts.

diesel amaethyddol wedi gostwng yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf, yn hytrach na chodi. O gofio bod ffermwyr yn gorfod benthg arian a bod ffermio yn ddiwydiant y mae angen llawer o gyfalaf arno, bydd ffermwyr yn croesawu cyfraddau llog isel y blynyddoedd diwethaf a gyflwynwyd gan Ganghellor Llafur y Trysorlys. Mae hyn yn arbennig o wir pan gymharwch y cyfraddau â'r llog uchel a dalwyd gan bawb, gan gynnwys ffermwyr, ar ddechrau'r 1990au. Gwn fod ffermwyr yn croesawu cymorth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, sy'n gwbl groes i'r hyn a wnaeth y Torïaid pan oeddent mewn grym.

Brynle Williams: Derbyniaf eich pwynt bod prisiau tanwydd wedi gostwng. Fodd bynnag, mae pris diesel wedi codi dros 10c y litr mewn llai na 12 mis. Ni all fy niwydiant drosglwyddo'r gost hon i'r defnyddiwr. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at eich Canghellor i ofyn iddo edrych ar y system a fabwysiadwyd yn Ffrainc sef ad-daliad defnyddwyr hanfodol, sy'n golygu y caiff costau eu trosglwyddo yn ôl, ond nid o fewn y diwydiant amaethyddol yn unig. A fydech yn cytuno nad yw hyn yn syniad da?

Carwyn Jones: Nid wyf yn siŵr at beth yr oeddech yn cyfeirio pan ofynasoch pa un a oedd hyn yn syniad da ai peidio, neu pa un a ydych o'r farn ei fod yn syniad da neu'n syniad gwael. Yr ydych wedi ysgrifennu at Ganghellor y Trysorlys, ac ef sy'n gyfrifol am roi'r ateb, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn gwneud hynny. Fel yr ydym wedi'i ddweud, y gwir yw bod costau tanwydd wedi gostwng, ond mae'r Torïaid yn gwrthod cydnabod hynny gan nad ydynt ond yn gallu dilyn eu testunau parod.

Safleoedd Tirlenwi Landfill Sites

Q2 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on the disposal of waste landfill sites? (OAQ40085)

Carwyn Jones: During the last two years, we have seen a reduction in the amount of municipal waste sent to landfill sites, despite a background increase in the level of municipal waste overall. Wales now landfills less municipal waste than at any time since 1999-2000.

C2 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar waredu safleoedd tirlenwi gwastraff? (OAQ40085)

Carwyn Jones: Yn ystod y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, yr ydym wedi gweld gostyngiad yn y gwastraff trefol a anfonir i safleoedd tirlenwi, er gwaethaf cynnydd cefndirol yn lefel y gwastraff trefol yn gyffredinol. Erbyn hyn, mae Cymru yn tirlenwi llai o wastraff trefol nag ar unrhyw adeg ers 1999-2000.

Peter Black: As you know, there is concern about the disposal of hazardous waste in Wales. What discussions have you had with the UK Government about ensuring that there are proper facilities to dispose of hazardous waste in Wales?

Carwyn Jones: We await the devolution of powers to deal with hazardous waste. That will hopefully happen in January. In the meantime, as I mentioned in another Plenary session, we have put in train an Objective 1 project for dealing with hazardous waste, which has attracted significant interest.

Helen Mary Jones: How confident are you about the timescale for the devolution of those powers? They are essential if we are to have a coherent approach to waste, as you yourself have acknowledged in committee. Will you also give us an indication of the timescale of the Objective 1 bid to which you referred? I do not believe that any of us would be comfortable with a situation where toxic waste from Wales is exported to English sites.

Carwyn Jones: As I mentioned, the timescale for the devolution of these powers is by next January. I do not have an exact date at present. It will be important to exercise the powers that we have when we get them. On the Objective 1 application, we are at the stage where interest is being expressed, and I hope that it will move on quickly so that we can provide at least one hazardous waste facility in Wales.

Glyn Davies: In his question, Peter Black asked you about your discussions with your colleagues in the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. What happens over the border in England is equally important as what we might do in Wales following the devolution of this power, because much of the hazardous waste will continue to travel to England. What discussions are you having with your colleagues and with DEFRA to ensure that they take account of the needs of Wales when dealing with the issue in England?

Peter Black: Fel y gwyddoch, ceir pryderon ynghylch gwaredu gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda Llywodraeth y DU o ran sicrhau bod cyfleusterau priodol ar gael i waredu gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru?

Carwyn Jones: Arhoswn i'r pwerau gael eu datganoli er mwyn inni allu ymdrin â gwastraff peryglus. Gobeithiaf y bydd hynny'n digwydd ym mis Ionawr. Yn y cyfamser, fel y crybwyllais mewn Cyfarfod Llawn arall, yr ydym wedi cyflwyno prosiect Amcan 1 ar gyfer ymdrin â gwastraff peryglus, y dangoswyd llawer o ddiddordeb ynddo.

Helen Mary Jones: Pa mor hyderus yr ydych ynghylch yr amserlen ar gyfer datganoli'r pwerau hynny? Maent yn hanfodol os ydynt am gael ymagwedd gydlynol tuag at wastraff, fel yr ydych chi eich hun wedi'i gydnabod yn y pwyllgor. A wnewch hefyd roi syniad inni o amserlen y cynnig Amcan 1 y cyfeiriasoch ato? Ni chredaf y byddai'r un ohonom yn fodlon ar sefyllfa lle caiff gwastraff gwenwynig o Gymru ei gludo i safleoedd yn Lloegr.

Carwyn Jones: Fel y crybwyllais, bydd y pwerau hyn yn cael eu datganoli erbyn mis Ionawr nesaf. Nid oes gennyf ddyddiad pendant ar hyn o bryd. Bydd yn bwysig inni arfer y pwerau sydd gennym pan y'u cawn. O ran y cais Amcan 1, ar hyn o bryd mae diddordeb yn cael ei ddangos, a gobeithiaf y bydd yn symud yn ei flaen yn gyflym er mwyn inni allu darparu o leiaf un cyfleuster gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru.

Glyn Davies: Yn ei gwestiwn, holodd Peter Black ynghylch eich trafodaethau gyda'ch cyd-aelodau yn Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig. Mae'r hyn sy'n digwydd dros y ffin yn Lloegr yr un mor bwysig â'r hyn y gallem ei wneud yng Nghymru ar ôl datganoli'r pŵer hwn, oherwydd bydd llawer o'r gwastraff peryglus yn parhau i gael ei gludo i Loegr. Pa drafodaethau a gewch gyda'ch cyd-aelodau a DEFRA er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn ystyried anghenion Cymru wrth ymdrin â'r mater yn Lloegr?

Carwyn Jones: It is right to say that a significant amount of hazardous waste will continue to go to England for disposal. That has always been the case in terms of waste from Wales. There are sites available not too far across the border for north and south Wales, and they will continue to provide that service even with the provision of a hazardous-waste facility in Wales.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n wir y bydd swm sylweddol o wastraff peryglus yn parhau i fynd i Loegr i'w waredu. Dyna fu'r sefyllfa erioed o ran gwastraff o Gymru. Ceir safleoedd nad ydynt yn rhy bell dros y ffin i ogledd a de Cymru, a byddant yn parhau i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth hwnnw hyd yn oed pan ddarperir cyfleuster ar gyfer gwastraff peryglus yng Nghymru.

Gwella Mynediad i Gefn Gwlad yn Islwyn Improving Access to the Countryside in Islwyn

Q3 Irene James: Will the Minister make a statement on improving access to the countryside in Islwyn? (OAQ40118)

C3 Irene James: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar wella mynediad i gefn gwlad yn Islwyn? (OAQ40118)

Carwyn Jones: Increased countryside access opportunities will be provided in Islwyn on the implementation of the new public right of access next May. Caerphilly County Borough Council is also taking steps to improve access, including the possibility of providing a new long-distance bridleway and making better provision for walkers and cyclists in their country parks.

Carwyn Jones: Bydd mwy o gyfleoedd i gael mynediad i gefn gwlad yn Islwyn pan weithredir yr hawl mynediad cyhoeddus newydd fis Mai nesaf. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili hefyd yn cymryd camau i wella mynediad, gan gynnwys y posibilrwydd o ddarparu llwybr ceffylau pellter hir newydd a gwella'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer cerddwyr a beicwyr yn eu parciau gwledig.

Irene James: Will you join me in welcoming the excellent facilities of the mountain-bike trail at Cwmcarn forest drive, which is gaining a wonderful reputation among mountain-biking circles? Do you agree that further development of a downhill track and the expansion of the facilities there provide an excellent opportunity to improve the tourism economy in Islwyn? Do you also agree that, in order to ensure the greatest benefit from this development, it is vital that the Forestry Commission consults fully with local residents and takes account of their views, putting in measures where possible to address local concerns?

Irene James: A ymunwch â mi i groesawu cyfleusterau ardderchog y llwybr beiciau mynydd yng nghoedwig Cwm-carn, sy'n ennill enw da iawn mewn cylchoedd beicio mynydd? A gytunwch fod datblygu llwybr ar i lawr ymhellach ac ehangu'r cyfleusterau yno yn gyfle gwyh i wella'r economi twristiaeth yn Islwyn? A gytunwch hefyd, er mwyn sicrhau y manteisir i'r eithaf ar y datblygiad hwn, ei bod yn hanfodol bod y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth yn ymgynghori'n llawn â thrigolion lleol ac yn ystyried eu safbwyntiau, gan gyflwyno mesurau lle y bo'n bosibl i fynd i'r afael â phryderon lleol?

Carwyn Jones: It is important to do that. The Cwmcarn forest drive is a superb asset for Islwyn—I have been there myself, and I know that it attracts a large number of people to walk, to drive, of course, and to cycle. It is important that we now move on in terms of ensuring that forestry areas that are close to Valleys communities, in particular, are used for the benefit of those communities as well as for those who visit.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n bwysig gwneud hynny. Mae llwybr coedwig Cwm-carn yn ased ardderchog i Islwyn—yr wyf wedi bod yno fy hun, a gwn ei fod yn denu nifer fawr o bobl i gerdded, i yrru, wrth gwrs, ac i seiclo. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn symud ymlaen yn awr o ran sicrhau y caiff ardaloedd coedwigaeth sy'n agos i gymunedau yn y Cymoedd, yn arbennig, eu defnyddio er budd y cymunedau hynny yn ogystal â'r rhai sy'n ymweld â hwy.

William Graham: While welcoming earlier comments, what guidelines have you issued to local authorities in respect of off-road motorcycling, which causes great concern throughout Wales?

William Graham: Tra'n croesawu'r sylwadau a wnaed yn gynharach, pa ganllawiau a roesoich i awdurdodau lleol o ran gyrru beiciau modur oddi-ar-y-ffordd, sy'n achosi cryn bryder ledled Cymru?

Carwyn Jones: We are moving this matter forward. An all-Wales steering group has been formed as a result of an off-road motorcycling conference that took place in Merthyr Tydfil in May, and that is currently examining practical ways of curbing illegal motorcycling as well as the scope for providing properly managed locations for off-road motorbike users.

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydym yn gweithredu ar y mater hwn. Sefydlwyd grŵp llywio Cymru gyfan o ganlyniad i gynhadledd yn trafod gyrru beiciau modur oddi ar brif ffyrdd a gynhaliwyd ym Merthyr Tudful ym mis Mai, sydd wrthi'n archwilio ffyrdd ymarferol o rwystro beiciau modur rhag cael eu gyrru mewn ffordd anghyfreithlon yn ogystal â darparu lleoliadau a reolir yn briodol ar gyfer y rhai sy'n gyrru beiciau modur oddi ar brif ffyrdd.

Hyrwyddo Ailgylchu Encouraging Recycling

Q4 Sandy Mewies: How is the Welsh Assembly Government encouraging local authorities to increase recycling levels? (OAQ40137)

C4 Sandy Mewies: Sut mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn annog awdurdodau lleol i gynyddu lefelau ailgylchu? (OAQ40137)

2.40 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: Since 2001-02, all local authorities in Wales have been given a specific sustainable waste management grant to assist them to meet Assembly recycling targets. In 2005-06, the total grant will rise by £5 million to £26 million. The Assembly has also funded the waste awareness Wales media campaign to encourage people in Wales to recycle more.

Carwyn Jones: Er 2001-02, mae pob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru wedi cael grant rheoli gwastraff cynaliadwy penodol i'w cynorthwyo i gyflawni targedau ailgylchu'r Cynulliad. Yn 2005-06, bydd cyfanswm y grant yn cynyddu £5 miliwn i £26 miliwn. Mae'r Cynulliad hefyd wedi ariannu ymgyrch y cynllun craff am wastraff yn y cyfryngau er mwyn annog pobl yng Nghymru i ailgylchu mwy.

Sandy Mewies: I am pleased to say that Flintshire County Council is putting the Welsh Assembly Government support to good use. Many more people are accessing recycling facilities and importantly, they are choosing to use them. A further £30 million over the next three years to support recycling is welcome. How will that funding be focused to maximise its impact and further reduce our reliance upon landfill?

Sandy Mewies: Yr wyf yn falch o nodi bod Cyngor Sir y Flint yn gwneud defnydd da o gymorth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae llawer mwy o bobl yn defnyddio cyfleusterau ailgylchu ac yn bwysig ddigon, maent yn dewis eu defnyddio. Croesewir y £30 miliwn pellach dros y tair blynedd nesaf er mwyn cefnogi ailgylchu. Sut y caiff yr arian hwnnw ei ddefnyddio i sicrhau ei fod yn cael yr effaith fwyaf ac i leihau ein dibyniaeth ar dirlenwi ymhellach?

Carwyn Jones: It is for each local authority to decide how best to reduce reliance on landfill in their own areas. At present, there

Carwyn Jones: Cyfrifoldeb pob awdurdod lleol yw penderfynu ar y ffordd orau o leihau'r ddibyniaeth ar dirlenwi yn eu

are several different approaches across Wales. That is an advantage because it shows that we can examine the different approaches that have been taken by local authorities and see which ones have done well and which ones have done not so well. It is important that local authorities learn from each other.

Alun Ffred Jones: A yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn barn Archwiliwr Cyffredinol Cymru yn ei adroddiad diweddar ar waith Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ym maes gwastraff, pan ddywedodd nad oedd gan y Cynulliad ddigon o bwerau i sicrhau bod targedau ailgylchu yn cael eu cyrraedd?

Carwyn Jones: Nid wyf yn derbyn hynny. Disgwylir i'n targedau gael eu cyrraedd. Er enghraifft, disgwyliwn fod y targed o 15 y cant ynglŷn ag ailgylchu a chompostio yn cael ei gyrraedd yn ystod 2003-04, a gobeithiwn y bydd y canlyniadau hynny yn cael eu cyhoeddi cyn bo hir. Nid wyf yn derbyn hynny, gan y bydd ein targedau yn cael eu cyrraedd.

John Griffiths: Do you agree that Newport Wastesavers in my constituency continues to exhibit best practice in recycling? Now that it has moved to its new premises in the Clean Stream resource centre, and with the aid of Objective 2 money, it is able to provide a better service than ever, which includes an education centre, all its recycling activities, and training and employment for disabled people, volunteers, young offenders and others.

Carwyn Jones: It is an excellent example of what can be done. I have visited its premises and it is good news that it has expanded and that it is able to take on more work. It is a shining example—and there are others across Wales—for those who want to follow suit.

Nick Bourne: Will the Minister join with me in congratulating Powys County Council, which has already exceeded the Government's recycling target, with some imaginative schemes such as door-to-door recycling in Ystradgynlais and the trade waste disposal scheme in Brecon? Will you

hardaloedd eu hunain. Ar hyn o bryd, ceir sawl ymagwedd wahanol ledled Cymru. Mae hynny o fantais oherwydd dengys ein bod yn gallu archwilio'r ymagweddau gwahanol a fabwysiadwyd gan awdurdodau lleol a gweld pa rai sydd wedi llwyddo a pha rai nad ydynt wedi bod mor llwyddiannus. Mae'n bwysig bod awdurdodau lleol yn dysgu gwersi o'i gilydd.

Alun Ffred Jones: Does the Minister accept the opinion of the Auditor General for Wales in his recent report on the work of the Environment Agency in the area of waste, when he said that the Assembly did not have adequate powers to ensure that recycling targets are met?

Carwyn Jones: I do not accept that. We expect our targets to be met. For example, we expect that the target of 15 per cent regarding recycling and composting will be met during 2003-04, and we hope that those results will be made public soon. I do not accept that because our targets will be met.

John Griffiths: A gytunwch fod Newport Wastesavers yn fy etholaeth yn parhau i arddangos arfer gorau o ran ailgylchu? Gan ei fod bellach wedi symud i'w adeiladau newydd yng nghanolfan adnoddau Clean Stream, a chyda chymorth arian Amcan 2, gall ddarparu gwell gwasanaeth nag erioed, sy'n cynnwys canolfan addysg, ei holl weithgareddau ailgylchu, a hyfforddiant a chyflogaeth ar gyfer pobl anabl, gwirfoddolwyr, troseddwyd ifanc ac eraill.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n enghraifft wych o'r hyn y gellir ei wneud. Yr wyf wedi ymweld â'i adeiladau ac y mae'n dda ei fod wedi ehangu a'i fod yn gallu derbyn mwy o waith. Mae'n enghraifft ardderchog—ac mae eraill ledled Cymru—ar gyfer y rhai sydd am gyflawni'r un peth.

Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymuno â mi i longyfarch Cyngor Sir Powys, sydd eisoes wedi rhagori ar darged ailgylchu'r Llywodraeth, gyda rhai cynlluniau llawn dychymyg fel ailgylchu o ddrws i ddrws yn Ystradgynlais a'r cynllun gwaredu gwastraff masnach yn Aberhonddu? A wnewch annog

encourage other local authorities to follow suit?

awdurdodau lleol eraill i ddilyn yr esiampl hon?

Carwyn Jones: Yes. Powys is an exemplar authority—its work sets an example to others.

Carwyn Jones: Gwnaf. Mae Powys yn awdurdod penigamp—mae ei waith yn gosod esiampl i eraill.

Cynorthwyo Tyfwyr Tatws a Garddwriaethwyr Assisting Potato Growers and Horticulturists

Q5 Christine Gwyther: What plans does the Minister have to assist potato and horticultural growers in Wales? (OAQ40143)

C5 Christine Gwyther: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog i gynorthwyo tyfwyr tatws a thyfwyr garddwrol yng Nghymru? (OAQ40143)

Carwyn Jones: The horticulture strategy for Wales, launched in March 2003, seeks to create a sustainable horticulture sector, which addresses environmental and economic issues. It is market driven and supports the continued development of the sector as part of a viable and diverse agricultural industry.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r strategaeth garddwriaeth, a lansiwyd ym mis Mawrth 2003, yn ceisio creu sector garddwriaeth cynaliadwy, sy'n ymdrin â materion amgylcheddol ac economaidd. Mae wedi'i llywio gan y farchnad ac mae'n ategu datblygiad parhaus y sector fel rhan o ddiwydiant amaethyddol hyfyw ac amrywiol.

Christine Gwyther: You will know that whole-farm subsidy payments militate against potato growers in particular. My constituents have been in correspondence with you on that issue, and they are concerned that competition from England will have a margin over them because it will have a better subsidy. In what other ways can you assist them?

Christine Gwyther: Fe wyddoch fod taliadau cymhorthdal ar gyfer y fferm gyfan yn llesteirio tyfwyr tatws yn benodol. Bu fy etholwyr yn gohebu â chi ar y mater hwnnw, ac maent yn pryderu y bydd cystadleuaeth gan Loegr yn fwy ffafriol na'r hyn y gallant hwy ei gynnig oherwydd yn Lloegr bydd y cymhorthdal yn well. Ym mha ffyrdd eraill y gallwch eu cynorthwyo?

Carwyn Jones: We are keen to ensure that not only potato growing, but horticulture generally, is encouraged in Wales. The horticulture strategy group, which reflects the whole supply chain within the sector, was set up in 2002, and it has developed an action plan. The agri-food partnership is also involved with regard to horticulture, and I believe that we can have a viable horticulture industry in Wales, despite the fact that we have a different subsidy system.

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydym yn awyddus i sicrhau y caiff garddwriaeth yn gyffredinol ei hannog yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â'r gwaith o dyfu tatws. Sefydlwyd grŵp y strategaeth garddwriaeth, sy'n adlewyrchu'r gadwyn gyflenwi gyfan yn y sector, yn 2002, ac mae wedi datblygu cynllun gweithredu. Mae'r bartneriaeth bwyd-amaeth yn cymryd rhan hefyd o ran garddwriaeth, a chredaf y gallwn gael diwydiant garddwriaeth hyfyw yng Nghymru, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod gennym system wahanol o gymorthdaliadau.

Y Dreth Tirlenwi Landfill Tax

C6 David Lloyd: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael â chyd-aelodau yn San Steffan ar y dreth tirlenwi? (OAQ40100)

Q6 David Lloyd: What discussions has the Minister had with colleagues in Westminster on landfill tax? (OAQ40100)

C10 David Lloyd: Pa sylwadau y mae'r

Q10 David Lloyd: What representations has

Gweinidog wedi'u gwneud i San Steffan ynghylch y dreth tirlenwi? (OAQ40101)

Carwyn Jones: Cynrychiolwyd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar grŵp Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig a'r Trysorlys a oedd yn gyfrifol am adolygu cyfradd y dreth tirlenwi. O ganlyniad, penderfynodd y Canghellor gynyddu'r dreth tirlenwi o £3 y dunnell y flwyddyn.

David Lloyd: Beth yw eich barn am drosglwyddo'r holl arian a godir gan y dreth tirlenwi yng Nghymru i gyllid y Cynulliad?

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydych yn sôn am ddatganoli trethi i'r Cynulliad, sy'n rhan o drafodaeth arall y mae'n rhaid inni ei chael yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd credaf bod y system yn gweithio'n dda.

David Lloyd: A ydych yn bwriadu cynnal trafodaethau ar y pwnc hwn? Yr oedd y cwestiwn yn benodol am y dreth tirlenwi.

Carwyn Jones: Y mae trafodaethau bob amser ynghylch y mater hwn. Ar hyn o bryd yr ydym yn elwa o ran cael arian o'r dreth hon, ac y mae'r arian wedi cynyddu; felly yr ydym yn falch bod y dreth yn effeithiol.

Mark Isherwood: What impact will the licensing of landfill for hazardous waste have on the landfill tax credit scheme?

Carwyn Jones: No landfill sites in Wales are currently licensed to accept hazardous waste. We will have to consider that if and when we are in that position.

Glyn Davies: Some authorities are reducing their standards of service by moving to a fortnightly collection, ostensibly to encourage more recycling. However, it is suspected that one reason behind that is to reduce the amount of landfill tax that they have to pay. What steps are you taking to discuss this with local authorities to prevent it from being the driver for a reduction in services?

Carwyn Jones: It is for local authorities to explain their actions to their electorate. However, there are arguments that suggest

the Minister made to Westminster regarding landfill tax? (OAQ40101)

Carwyn Jones: The Welsh Assembly Government was represented on the DEFRA and Treasury group, which was responsible for reviewing the landfill tax rate. As a result, the Chancellor decided to increase the landfill tax by £3 per tonne per annum.

David Lloyd: What is your opinion on transferring all the money raised from the landfill tax in Wales to the Assembly's budget?

Carwyn Jones: You are talking about devolving taxation to the Assembly, which is part of another discussion that we will have to have in the future. However, at the moment, I think that the system works well.

David Lloyd: Do you intend to hold discussions on this issue? The question was specifically about the landfill tax.

Carwyn Jones: There are always discussions on this issue. We currently benefit in that we receive revenue as a result of this tax, and that revenue has increased; we are therefore glad that the tax is effective.

Mark Isherwood: Pa effaith a gaiff trwyddedu tirlenwi ar gyfer gwastraff peryglus ar gynllun y credyd treth tirlenwi?

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes unrhyw safleoedd tirlenwi yng Nghymru wedi'u trwyddedu i dderbyn gwastraff peryglus ar hyn o bryd. Bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried hynny os a phryd y byddwn yn y sefyllfa honno.

Glyn Davies: Mae rhai awdurdodau yn lleihau eu safonau gwasanaeth drwy newid i gasgliad bob pythefnos, i annog mwy o ailgylchu i bob golwg. Fodd bynnag, amheuir mai un rheswm dros hynny yw lleihau'r dreth tirlenwi y mae'n rhaid iddynt ei thalu. Pa gamau a gymerwch i drafod hyn gydag awdurdodau lleol i'w hatal rhag ysgogi gostyngiad mewn gwasanaethau?

Carwyn Jones: Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gyfrifol am egluro eu camau gweithredu i'w hetholwyr. Fodd bynnag, mae dadleuon i

that collections do not necessarily have to be made weekly in order for them to be effective.

awgrymu nad oes yn rhaid gwneud casgliadau bob wythnos o anghenraid er mwyn iddynt fod yn effeithiol.

Hyrwyddo Cnydau Ynni Promoting Energy Crops

Q7 Helen Mary Jones: How is the Minister promoting the growing of energy crops in Wales? (OAQ40102)

C7 Helen Mary Jones: Sut mae'r Gweinidog yn hyrwyddo twf cynydau ynni yng Nghymru? (OAQ40102)

Carwyn Jones: The farm woodland and biomass action plan sets out measures to develop energy crops in Wales.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r cynllun gweithredu coetir ffermydd a bio-màs yn nodi mesurau i ddatblygu cynydau ynni yng Nghymru.

Helen Mary Jones: In a recent meeting that I had with farmers in Pembrokeshire on this, they were concerned that the subsidy regime in Wales was less favourable to the growth of certain energy crops, for example, miscanthus, than the regime in England, where farmers can get a subsidy of around £920 per hectare. The farmers understood that they would only be eligible for subsidies if the crops were grown as part of a Farming Connect business plan. Is that correct, and would you agree to review the subsidy regime for energy crops to ensure that we are promoting the growth of sustainable carbon-neutral energy crops, and that any subsidy regime that we have in place is not unnecessarily bureaucratic and complex?

Helen Mary Jones: Mewn cyfarfod diweddar a gefais gyda ffermwyr yn sir Benfro ar hyn, yr oeddent yn pryderu bod y gyfundrefn gymorthdaliadau yng Nghymru yn llai ffafriol i dwf rhai cynydau ynni, er enghraifft, miscanthus, na'r gyfundrefn yn Lloegr, lle y gall ffermwyr gael cymhorthdal o tua £920 yr hectar. Yr oedd y ffermwyr ar ddeall mai dim ond os tyfid y cynydau fel rhan o gynllun busnes Cyswllt Ffermio y byddent yn gymwys i gael cymorthdaliadau. A yw hynny'n gywir, ac a gytunech i adolygu'r gyfundrefn gymorthdaliadau ar gyfer cynydau ynni i sicrhau ein bod yn hyrwyddo twf cynydau ynni carbon-niwtral cynaliadwy, ac nad oes unrhyw gyfundrefn gymorthdaliadau sydd gennym ar waith yn rhy fiwrocraidd a chymhleth?

Carwyn Jones: A new scheme to assist the development of markets for wood fuel and energy crops opened in May. It raises awareness of the benefits and opportunities of wood fuel and provides support to projects through wood fuel supply and capital grants for the cost of equipment, plant insulation and fuel processors such as chippers or drying sheds. The scheme is run on the Assembly's behalf by the Forestry Commission; it has a budget allocation of £13.3 million, which includes support from Objectives 1 and 2. To date, 33 applications to help set up wood fuel plants have been received.

Carwyn Jones: Dechreuodd cynllun newydd i helpu i ddatblygu marchnadoedd ar gyfer tanwydd coed a chnydau ynni ym mis Mai. Mae'n codi ymwybyddiaeth o fanteision a chyfleoedd tanwydd coed ac yn rhoi cymorth i brosiectau drwy gyflenwi tanwydd coed a grantiau cyfalaf ar gyfer cost offer, inswleiddio gweithfeydd a phrosesyddion tanwydd megis asglodwyr a chytiau sychu. Rhedir y cynllun ar ran y Cynulliad gan y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth; mae swm o £13.3 miliwn wedi ei ddyrannu iddo o'r gyllideb, sy'n cynnwys cymorth gan Amcanion 1 a 2. Hyd yma, cafwyd 33 o geisiadau i helpu i sefydlu gweithfeydd tanwydd coed.

Mick Bates: There is much innovation in this area, like the Hingengi principle. Many energy crops will end up as biofuel, which has a great potential for carbon savings, as outlined in the consultation on technical

Mick Bates: Mae llawer o arloesedd yn y maes hwn, fel egwyddor Hingengi. Bydd llawer o gnydau ynni yn fiodanwydd yn y pen draw, sydd â photensial mawr i arbed carbon, fel yr amlinellwyd yn yr

advice note 8. When will TAN 8 be published so that growers can take advantage of the grants that you have just mentioned and have the support of planners in their local authorities?

Carwyn Jones: The final version of TAN 8 is due in the spring.

ymgyngoriad ar nodyn cyngor technegol 8. Pryd y caiff TAN 8 ei gyhoeddi fel y gall tyfwyr fanteisio ar y grantiau a grybwyllwyd gennych a chael cymorth y cynllunwyr yn eu hawdurdodau lleol?

Carwyn Jones: Bwriedir cyhoeddi fersiwn terfynol TAN 8 yn y gwanwyn.

Gwaredu Gwastraff yn Abertawe Waste Disposal in Swansea

Q8 Alun Cairns: Will the Minister make a statement on waste disposal in Swansea? (OAQ40111)

Carwyn Jones: I am encouraged by the results of the municipal waste management survey for Wales for 2003-04, which shows that Swansea's municipal recycling and composting rate has risen from 14.7 per cent in 2002-03 to 19.7 per cent in 2003-04.

2.50 p.m.

Alun Cairns: I am also encouraged by those figures, but do you express concern that the Environment Agency has threatened to close the Tir John landfill site on the outskirts of Swansea, which could well leave the Swansea City Waste Disposal Company without its main tip in which to dispose of its waste? This will leave the City and County of Swansea Council and neighbouring authorities in extreme difficulties, not only in financial terms, but in terms of managing their waste strategy. Will you facilitate a meeting between the waste disposal company, the local authority, the Environment Agency and yourself to resolve this issue at the earliest possible opportunity?

Carwyn Jones: This is a matter for the Environment Agency; it is the regulatory body. It has been in discussion with a number of landfill sites. No decisions have been taken yet in terms of re-licensing any landfill sites, but it is important that all landfill sites are operated in accordance with the standards that we would expect of them in the twenty-first century.

Janet Davies: Regarding the Tir John site, I understand that Swansea council is looking to have a new treatment facility, which may

C8 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar waredu gwastraff yn Abertawe? (OAQ40111)

Carwyn Jones: Mae canlyniadau'r arolwg rheoli gwastraff trefol yng Nghymru ar gyfer 2003-04 yn galonogol. Dengys fod cyfradd ailgylchu a chompostio trefol Abertawe wedi codi o 14.7 y cant yn 2002-03 i 19.7 y cant yn 2003-04.

Alun Cairns: Mae'n wir bod y ffigurau hynny yn galonogol, ond a bryderwch fod Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd wedi bygwth cau safle tirlenwi Tir John ar gyrion Abertawe, a allai olygu na fydd gan Gwmni Gwaredu Gwastraff Dinas Abertawe ei brif domen ar gyfer gwaredu ei wastraff? Bydd Cyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe ac awdurdodau cyfagos yn wynebu anawsterau ofnadwy yn sgîl hyn, nid dim ond yn ariannol, ond o ran rheoli eu strategaeth wastraff. A fyddwch yn hwyluso cyfarfod rhwng y cwmni gwaredu gwastraff, yr awdurdod lleol, Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a chithau i ddatrys y broblem hon cyn gynted â phosibl?

Carwyn Jones: Mater i Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yw hwn; dyna'r corff rheoleiddio. Bu'n trafod gyda nifer o safleoedd tirlenwi. Ni wnaed unrhyw benderfyniadau eto o ran aildrwyddedu unrhyw safleoedd tirlenwi, ond mae'n bwysig bod pob safle tirlenwi yn cael ei weithredu yn unol â'r safonau y byddem yn disgwyl ohonynt yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Janet Davies: O ran safle Tir John, deallaf fod cyngor Abertawe yn bwriadu cael cyfleuster triniaeth newydd, a allai gynnwys

involve waste to energy plant—incineration, in other words. What advice and guidance would you offer to Swansea or other councils in this situation, in view of the undoubtedly strong public protest that will arise?

Carwyn Jones: It would not be appropriate for me to comment on an issue that may be the subject of a planning application, given my position as the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 9, OAQ40142, i'w ateb gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth.

gwaith gwastraff i ynni—llosgi, mewn geiriau eraill. Pa gyngor a chanllawiau y byddech yn eu cynnig i Abertawe neu gynghorau eraill yn y sefyllfa hon, yng ngoleuni'r gwrthdystiad cryf a wneir, yn ddi- au, gan y cyhoedd?

Carwyn Jones: Ni fyddai'n briodol imi gynnig sylwadau ar fater a allai fod yn destun cais cynllunio, o gofio fy statws fel Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad.

The Presiding Officer: Question 9, OAQ40142, has been transferred for answer by the Minister for Economic Development and Transport.

Compostio Composting

Q11 Jenny Randerson: Will the Minister make a statement on composting? (OAQ40120)

Carwyn Jones: The amount of municipal waste being composted increased by 56 per cent, from 71,000 tonnes in 2002-03 to 111,000 tonnes, in 2003-04.

Jenny Randerson: Research by the Cardiff University reveals that 40 per cent of household waste is organic in origin—grass cuttings, food and so on. At present, a great deal of this is put into black bags, but it could be composted instead of going to landfill. How is your Government educating households to compost their green and organic waste?

Carwyn Jones: We operate via the local authorities in terms of providing them with funding to implement the Wales waste strategy. Local authorities have taken different approaches to composting. For example, in my area, a scheme whereby subsidised compost bins are made available has been a success. Other local authorities have adopted different schemes. There is no doubt that there has been a substantial increase from 2002-03 to 2003-04 in terms of the amount of material being composted.

C11 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gompostio? (OAQ40120)

Carwyn Jones: Cynyddodd y gwastraff trefol a oedd yn cael ei gompostio 56 y cant, o 71,000 o dunelli yn 2002-03 i 111,000 o dunelli yn 2003-04.

Jenny Randerson: Dengys gwaith ymchwil gan Brifysgol Caerdydd fod 40 y cant o wastraff cartrefi o darddiad organig—toriadau glaswellt, bwyd ac ati. Ar hyn o bryd, rhoddir llawer o'r gwastraff hwn mewn bagiau du, ond gellid ei gompostio yn lle ei anfon i safle tirlenwi. Sut y mae eich Llywodraeth yn dysgu cartrefi i gompostio eu gwastraff gwyrdd ac organig?

Carwyn Jones: Gweithredwn drwy'r awdurdodau lleol o ran rhoi arian iddynt weithredu strategaeth wastraff Cymru. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi mabwysiadu ymagweddau gwahanol tuag at gompostio. Er enghraifft, yn fy ardal i, bu cynllun lle y gellir cael biniau compost am bris gostyngol yn llwyddiant. Mae awdurdodau eraill wedi mabwysiadu cynlluniau gwahanol. Yn ddi- au, bu cynnydd sylweddol o 2002-03 i 2003-04 yn y deunydd a gaiff ei gompostio.

Cynlluniau Bioamrywiaeth Lleol Local Biodiversity Plans

Q12 Janet Davies: Can the Minister give an update on local biodiversity plans? (OAQ40105)

Carwyn Jones: All 24 local biodiversity action plan partnerships have published plans; three are in draft form. Local partnerships have stimulated action, drawing in funding from other areas, and the local biodiversity action plan process has been key to making biological data more comprehensive and accessible for decision making through local record centres and the national biodiversity network.

Janet Davies: We heard earlier in questions to the previous Minister that sites of special scientific interest are deteriorating all over Wales. In what way will the local biodiversity action plans help to stop that deterioration?

Carwyn Jones: It is a matter for the partnerships to discuss with the Countryside Council for Wales, as the organisation that is responsible, and which will continue to be responsible, for SSSIs in Wales. Clearly, any action that increases our knowledge of biodiversity in different areas of Wales—and our knowledge is far from complete—can only help in terms of stimulating interest in SSSIs and biodiversity in general.

Brynle Williams: You will be aware that the leading environmental information network states that some 15,500 species are known to be in a perilous position. It has been the case for some years that an eighth of all birds and a quarter of all mammals are in jeopardy. In light of the Assembly's commitment to biodiversity plans, can you advise us what special measures have been put in place to protect all these species which are in a perilous position?

Carwyn Jones: There is legislation that deals with this issue. In addition, consideration is given to such matters, in terms of

C12 Janet Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r diweddaraf ar gynlluniau bioamrywiaeth lleol? (OAQ40105)

Carwyn Jones: Mae pob un o'r 24 o bartneriaethau cynllun gweithredu bioamrywiaeth lleol wedi cyhoeddi cynlluniau; mae tri ar ffurf ddrafft. Mae partneriaethau lleol wedi ysgogi camau gweithredu, gan gael gafael ar arian o feysydd eraill, a bu proses y cynllun gweithredu bioamrywiaeth lleol yn allweddol wrth sicrhau bod data biolegol yn fwy cynhwysfawr ac ar gael wrth wneud penderfyniadau drwy ganolfannau cofnodion lleol a'r rhwydwaith bioamrywiaeth cenedlaethol.

Janet Davies: Clywsom yn gynharach mewn cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog blaenorol fod safleoedd o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig yn dirywio ledled Cymru. Ym mha ffordd y bydd y cynlluniau gweithredu bioamrywiaeth lleol yn helpu i atal hynny?

Carwyn Jones: Mater i'r partneriaethau i'w drafod gyda Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru yw hwnnw, fel y sefydliad sy'n gyfrifol am SoDdGA yng Nghymru, ac a fydd yn parhau i fod yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Mae'n amlwg na all unrhyw gamau gweithredu sy'n cynyddu ein gwybodaeth o fioamrywiaeth mewn rhannau gwahanol o Gymru—ac nid yw ein gwybodaeth yn gyflawn o bell ffordd—ond helpu o ran ysgogi diddordeb mewn SoDdGA a bioamrywiaeth yn gyffredinol.

Brynle Williams: Fe wyddoch fod y rhwydwaith gwybodaeth amgylcheddol arweiniol yn nodi ei bod yn hysbys bod rhyw 15,500 o rywogaethau mewn perygl. Bu'n wir ers rhai blynyddoedd bod un o bob wyth aderyn ac un o bob pedwar mamal mewn perygl. Yng ngoleuni ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i gynlluniau bioamrywiaeth, a allwch ein hysbysu pa fesurau arbennig sydd wedi'u rhoi ar waith i ddiogelu'r holl rywogaethau hyn sydd mewn perygl?

Carwyn Jones: Mae deddfwriaeth ar gael sy'n ymdrin â'r mater pwysig hwn. Yn ogystal, ystyrir materion o'r fath, o ran

environmental decision making, planning decision making, as well as other areas for which the Assembly Government is responsible. Part of the difficulty that we face is that we do not have—and may never have—a complete record of Wales's biodiversity—a point that was made to me during a visit to a record centre in Brecon. It is important that we paint a fuller picture of biodiversity in Wales so that we can understand better the true position of many of our species.

gwneud penderfyniadau ar yr amgylchedd, gwneud penderfyniadau cynllunio, yn ogystal â meysydd eraill y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Rhan o'r anhawster a wynebir gennym yw nad oes gennym gofnod cyflawn o fioamrywiaeth Cymru—ac efallai na fydd hynny gennym byth. Gwnaed y pwynt hwnnw imi pan ymwelais â chanolfan gofnodion yn Aberhonddu. Mae'n bwysig inni nodi darlun llawnach o fioamrywiaeth yng Nghymru fel y gallwn ddeall sefyllfa wirioneddol llawer o'r rhywogaethau yn well.

Canllawiau Cynllunio Planning Guidance

Q13 John Griffiths: Will the Minister make a statement on the further development of planning guidance in Wales? (OAQ40158)

C13 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ddatblygu canllawiau cynllunio ymhellach yng Nghymru? (OAQ40158)

Carwyn Jones: 'Planning: Delivering for Wales' sets out our programme to improve the ethos and culture of the planning system in Wales. A written statement that mentioned progress in this regard was sent to Assembly Members on 23 November.

Carwyn Jones: Mae 'Cynllunio: Cyflawni dros Gymru' yn nodi ein rhaglen i wella ethos a diwylliant y system gynllunio yng Nghymru. Anfonwyd datganiad ysgrifenedig a gyfeiriodd at y cynnydd a wnaed yn hyn o beth at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 23 Tachwedd.

John Griffiths: The Gambling Bill includes many valuable measures to control gambling. However, it also includes provision for possible super-casinos, which would increase and encourage gambling, resulting in problems of debt and crime. How might planning guidance, and other planning measures that the Assembly has in its power, be used to control the development of super-casinos in Wales?

John Griffiths: Mae'r Mesur Hapchwarae yn cynnwys sawl mesur gwerthfawr i reoli hapchwarae. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer casinos mawr posibl, a fyddai'n cynyddu ac yn annog hapchwarae, gan arwain at broblemau o ran dyledion a throseddu. Sut y gellid defnyddio canllawiau cynllunio, a mesurau cynllunio eraill sydd o dan awdurdod y Cynulliad, i reoli datblygiad casinos mawr yng Nghymru?

Carwyn Jones: We will have to wait and see what the final legislation looks like. Generally, however, the Assembly Government has control over the use classes Order, which is the way in which development is classed in terms of some developments within some classes being able to be carried out without planning permission. Where there is a change of class and use, planning permission is required. Therefore, the use classes Order may be available as a tool for reconsidering the use class of casinos.

Carwyn Jones: Bydd yn rhaid inni aros i weld beth fydd ffurf derfynol y ddeddfwriaeth. Fodd bynnag, ar y cyfan, mae gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad reolaeth dros y Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd, sef y ffordd y dosberthir datblygiadau o ran y gallu i gyflawni rhai datblygiadau o fewn rhai dosbarthiadau heb ganiatâd cynllunio. Lle y newidir y dosbarth a'r defnydd, bydd angen caniatâd cynllunio. Felly, efallai y gellir defnyddio'r Gorchymyn dosbarthiadau defnydd i ailystyried dosbarth defnydd casinos.

Glyn Davies: What planning guidance are you giving to local authorities about the use

Glyn Davies: Pa ganllawiau cynllunio a rowch i awdurdodau lleol ynghylch y

of planning gain, and, in particular, its use in relation to relatively small developments of just a house or two? That adds to the cost of affordable housing, and therefore undermines everything that you say you are trying to do to help with regard to affordable housing.

Carwyn Jones: Planning gain must be reasonable. If it is unreasonable there may be recourse to the courts. However, that is a matter for local authorities to consider when looking at section 106 agreements and how appropriate they are to certain types of development.

Brian Gibbons: One big problem in the planning process is the difficulty that people have in accessing the details of the planning application. Yesterday, we approved electronic application for planning. Would you be willing to issue guidance on putting details of planning applications on the internet, so that people may more readily access details of individual planning applications?

Carwyn Jones: That is a useful suggestion—I will look into that. Local authorities are under an obligation to advertise planning applications, particularly to neighbouring properties. However, you make an interesting suggestion, and I will follow it up.

defnydd o les cynllunio, ac, yn arbennig, y defnydd ohono mewn perthynas â datblygiadau cymharol fach o dŷ neu ddau? Mae hynny'n ychwanegu at gost tai fforddiadwy, ac felly mae'n tanseilio popeth y dywedwch yr ydych yn ceisio ei wneud i helpu o ran tai fforddiadwy.

Carwyn Jones: Rhaid i les cynllunio fod yn rhesymol. Os nad yw'n rhesymol efallai y bydd yn rhaid troi at y llysoedd am gymorth. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n fater i awdurdodau lleol ei ystyried wrth edrych ar gytundebau adran 106 a pha mor briodol y maent i rai mathau o ddatblygiad.

Brian Gibbons: Un broblem fawr yn y broses gynllunio yw'r anhawster a gaiff pobl i gael gafael ar fanylion y cais cynllunio. Ddoe, bu inni gymeradwyo ceisiadau cynllunio electronig. A fydddech yn fodlon cyhoeddi canllawiau ar roi manylion ceisiadau cynllunio ar y rhyngwrwd, er mwyn galluogi pobl i gael gafael ar fanylion ceisiadau cynllunio unigol yn haws?

Carwyn Jones: Mae hynny'n awgrym defnyddiol—byddaf yn ymchwilio i hynny. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn gorfod hysbysebu ceisiadau cynllunio, yn arbennig i safleoedd cyfagos. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych yn gwneud awgrym diddorol, a byddaf yn mynd ar drywydd hynny.

Deddf Ailgylchu Gwastraff Cartref 2003 The Household Waste Recycling Act 2003

Q14 Jocelyn Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003? (OAQ40107)

Carwyn Jones: We have the power to implement the Household Waste Recycling Act 2003 in Wales, but not the duty to do so. Therefore, we have discretion as to what we do.

Jocelyn Davies: As you know, Wales has a poor record on recycling. Therefore, why have you decided not to use those powers?

Carwyn Jones: I do not accept that we have

C14 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y Ddeddf Ailgylchu Gwastraff Cartref 2003? (OAQ40107)

Carwyn Jones: Mae gennym y pŵer i weithredu Deddf Ailgylchu Gwastraff Cartref 2003 yng Nghymru, ond nid oes dyletswydd arnom i wneud hynny. Felly, mae disgrisiwn gennym o ran yr hyn a wnawn.

Jocelyn Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, mae gan Gymru record wael o ran ailgylchu. Felly, pam yr ydych wedi penderfynu peidio â defnyddio'r pwerau hynny?

Carwyn Jones: Ni dderbyniaf fod record

a poor record—our record on recycling is better than England's, and, indeed, Scotland's, as the figures that were published recently show. We are doing well, having started from a low base. Should it be necessary, however, for the voluntary approach that we have adopted so far to be changed in future, we will consider other methods whereby the targets might be reached.

Nick Bourne: Will the Minister give serious consideration to implementing that Act? There is clear evidence that some local authorities are not following through on household recycling, so I urge him to look closely at that. As he says, if we are not reaching the targets, some authorities need a kick.

Carwyn Jones: If needs be, we will look again at what powers may be needed. However, I am satisfied at present that the voluntary approach and the partnership approach that we have taken is working. Should the situation change, the powers are available to us.

wael gennym—mae ein record o ran ailgylchu yn well na record Lloegr, ac, yn wir, yn well na'r Alban, fel y dengys y ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar. Yr ydym yn gwneud yn dda, ar ôl dechrau o sail isel. Fodd bynnag, pe bai angen newid yr ymagwedd wirfoddol a fabwysiadwyd gennym hyd yma yn y dyfodol, byddwn yn ystyried dulliau eraill lle y gellid cyrraedd y targedau.

Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi ystyriaeth ddifrifol i weithredu'r Ddeddf honno? Mae tystiolaeth glir nad yw rhai awdurdodau lleol yn mynd ar drywydd ailgylchu gwastraff cartref, felly fe'i hanogaf i ystyried hynny'n fanwl. Fel y dywed, os nad ydynt yn cyrraedd y targedau, mae angen pwyso ar rai awdurdodau.

Carwyn Jones: Os bydd angen, byddwn yn ailystyried pa bwerau y gallai fod eu hangen. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn fodlon ar hyn o bryd bod yr ymagwedd wirfoddol a'r ymagwedd bartneriaeth a fabwysiadwyd gennym yn gweithio. Os bydd y sefyllfa yn newid, mae'r pwerau ar gael inni eu defnyddio.

Amddiffyn rhag Llifogydd yn Nhrefynwy Flood Defence in Monmouth

Q15 David Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on flood defence in Monmouth? (OAQ40131)

Carwyn Jones: I have agreed in principle the preferred option for the flood defence scheme in Monmouth. Discussions are ongoing with the Environment Agency concerning future maintenance. I have made budgetary provision to support this scheme, and I am awaiting a formal application from the local authority.

David Davies: I am grateful for the work that you have done, but I am slightly concerned about the delays in the Environment Agency over approval of the actual plans. Will you promise to deal with the Environment Agency with the same efficiency that you have dealt with questions this afternoon?

C15 David Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar amddiffyn rhag llifogydd yn Sir Fynwy? (OAQ40131)

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf wedi cytuno mewn egwyddor â'r dewis opsiwn ar gyfer y cynllun amddiffyn rhag llifogydd yn Nhrefynwy. Mae trafodaethau yn mynd rhagddynt gydag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd o ran gwaith cynnal a chadw yn y dyfodol. Yr wyf wedi darparu arian yn y gyllideb i gefnogi'r cynllun hwn, ac yr wyf yn aros am gais ffurfiol gan yr awdurdod lleol.

David Davies: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y gwaith a wnaethoch, ond pryderaf ychydig am yr oedi ar ran Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd cyn cymeradwyo'r cynlluniau gwirioneddol. A wnewch chi addo ymdrin ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd mewn ffordd sydd yr un mor effeithlon â'r ffordd yr ydych wedi ymdrin â chwestiynau y prynhawn yma?

3.00 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: I am grateful to you for your kind comments, although they worry me somewhat, given your usual approach to Labour Ministers. However, I will take them in the spirit in which they are intended.

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am eich sylwadau caredig, er eu bod yn peri rhywfaint o bryder imi, o gofio eich ymagwedd arferol tuag at Weinidogion Llafur. Fodd bynnag, fe'u derbyniaf yn yr ysbryd a fwriadwyd.

As I said, we are awaiting an application from the local authority. In terms of maintenance, this takes a little time because it is important that, when a flood defence scheme is set up, provision is made for future maintenance so that local people are not in the position of having a flood defence scheme that, because of maintenance problems, is not as efficient as it might be.

Fel y dywedais, yr ydym yn aros am gais gan yr awdurdod lleol. O ran gwaith cynnal a chadw, mae'n cymryd peth amser am ei bod yn bwysig, pan sefydlir cynllun amddiffyn rhag llifogydd, y gwneir darpariaeth ar gyfer gwaith cynnal a chadw yn y dyfodol fel nad oes gan bobl leol gynllun amddiffyn rhag llifogydd nad yw mor effeithlon ag y gallai fod, oherwydd problemau o ran gwaith cynnal a chadw.

Y Llywydd: Weinidog, cytunaf â sylwadau olaf David Davies a diolchaf i chi am ateb pob cwestiwn ar y rhestr.

The Presiding Officer: Minister, I concur with David Davies's last remarks and thank you for answering every question on the list.

Datganiad gan y Gwir Anrhydeddus Peter Hain, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru Statement by the Right Honourable Peter Hain, Secretary of State for Wales

Y Llywydd: Pleser yw croesawu'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar ei ymweliad statudol blynyddol.

The Presiding Officer: It is a pleasure to welcome the Secretary of State on his annual statutory visit.

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru (Peter Hain): Diolch, Lywydd, a diolch i chi i gyd; mae'n bleser mawr i mi fod yma unwaith eto.

The Secretary of State for Wales (Peter Hain): Thank you, Presiding Officer, and thank you all; it is a great pleasure for me to be here again.

There is a buzz about Wales at the moment. Sunday's royal gala performance at the Wales Millennium Centre was fantastic. In the words of the new Welsh Woman of the Year, 'Wales is on a roll'. Employment is at record levels, with over 100,000 more people in work than were in work in 1997. Unemployment has fallen by a half since then. Welsh exports are up by 5 per cent on last year. We are the top UK region for creating jobs through inward investment, and, in October, business activity rose for the nineteenth consecutive month. No fewer than 7,000 new businesses started up in Wales last year—up 20 per cent on the previous 12 months. We are on the right path to closing the prosperity gap, with the second-fastest rise in earnings in Britain last year, and with 60,000 people in Wales benefiting from the

Mae pethau cyffrous yn digwydd yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Yr oedd y perfformiad gala brenhinol a gynhaliwyd ddydd Sul yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru yn wych. Fel y dywedodd Cymraes newydd y Flwyddyn, mae llwyddiant mawr yn dod i ran Cymru. Mae cyflogaeth ar ei lefel orau erioed, gyda thros 100,000 yn fwy o bobl mewn gwaith nag a oedd mewn gwaith ym 1997. Mae diweithdra wedi haneru ers hynny. Mae allforion o Gymru wedi codi 5 y cant o'u cymharu â'r llynedd. Ni yw'r rhanbarth gorau yn y DU o ran creu swyddi drwy fewnfuddsoddiad, ac, ym mis Hydref, cynyddodd gweithgarwch busnes am y pedwerydd mis ar bymtheg yn olynol. Dechreuodd cymaint â 7,000 o fusnesau newydd yng Nghymru y llynedd—cynnydd o 20 y cant o gymharu â'r 12 mis blaenorol. Yr

recent increase in the national minimum wage. Wales is working. As I know from my recent visits to China, Australia and New Zealand, Wales is raising its profile internationally as a great place to work, to visit and to live, and as a place that provides the very best gateway into the largest and richest single market in the world—Europe. That is why LogicaCMG, a truly global company, set up its European IT centre in Wales.

Wales is now a country of opportunity, where educational standards are rising, with more teachers and smaller class sizes, where more young people are being helped into further and higher education, and where over 70,000 people have been taken off benefits and into work through the New Deal. Wales is also a country where there is hope for hard-working families: some 228,000 of them are already benefiting from the working tax credit and 11,000 extra childcare places since 1997.

During the past year, we have demonstrated the dynamism and flexibility of the devolution settlement, and the strength of our Cardiff-Westminster partnership, through an unprecedented series of transfers of functions—for student support, for fire services, for children's services and for animal health. I am now pleased to confirm that the Queen's Speech means that Wales will benefit from the best-ever two Welsh Bills in the next parliamentary session, which is a historic result for Wales that shows the Government's determination to give the Welsh Assembly Government the tools to deliver policies tailored to the needs of the people of Wales.

The Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill and the Transport (Wales) Bill follow the three previous Wales-only Bills since devolution. The Transport (Wales) Bill will give the Assembly the powers that it needs to take forward an integrated transport policy, and it is joined by the Railways Bill to ensure

ydym ar y trywydd cywir i gau'r bwlch ffyniant. Gwelwyd y cynnydd cyflymaf ond un o ran enillion ym Mhrydain y llynedd, ac mae 60,000 o bobl yng Nghymru ar eu hennill yn sgîl y cynnydd diweddar yn yr isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol. Mae Cymru yn gweithio. Fel y gwn o'm hymweliadau diweddar â China, Awstralia a Seland Newydd, mae Cymru yn codi ei phroffil yn rhyngwladol fel lle gwych i weithio, i ymweld ag ef ac i fyw, ac fel lle sy'n rhoi'r porth gorau posibl i'r farchnad fwyaf a chyfoethocaf yn y byd—Ewrop. Dyna pam y sefydlodd LogicaCMG, cwmni gwirioneddol fyd-eang, ei ganolfan TG Ewropeaidd yng Nghymru.

Gwlad cyfleoedd yw Cymru bellach, lle y mae safonau addysgol yn codi, lle y ceir mwy o athrawon a dosbarthiadau llai, lle y caiff pobl ifanc gymorth i fynd ymlaen i addysg bellach ac addysg uwch, a lle y mae dros 70,000 o bobl wedi rhoi'r gorau i hawlio budd-daliadau ac wedi dechrau gweithio drwy'r Fargen Newydd. Mae Cymru hefyd yn wlad lle y mae gobraith i deuluoedd sy'n gweithio'n galed: mae rhyw 228,000 ohonynt eisoes yn elwa ar y credyd treth gwaith ac mae 11,000 o leoedd gofal plant ychwanegol wedi'u creu ers 1997.

Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, yr ydym wedi dangos dynamiaeth a hyblygrwydd y setliad datganoli, a chryfder y bartneriaeth rhwng Caerdydd a San Steffan, drwy drosglwyddo swyddogaethau ar raddfa nas gwelwyd o'r blaen—o ran cymorth i fyfyrwyr, gwasanaethau tân, gwasanaethau plant ac iechyd anifeiliaid. Yr wyf yn falch yn awr o allu cadarnhau bod Araith y Frenhines yn golygu y bydd Cymru yn elwa ar y ddau Fesur gorau erioed i Gymru yn ystod y sesiwn seneddol nesaf, sef canlyniad hanesyddol i Gymru sy'n dangos penderfyniad y Llywodraeth i roi'r offer i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gyflwyno polisiau sy'n diwallu anghenion pobl Cymru.

Mae Mesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) a Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) yn dilyn y tri Mesur blaenorol ar gyfer Cymru'n unig ers datganoli. Bydd Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) yn rhoi'r pwerau i'r Cynulliad y mae eu hangen arno i ddatblygu polisi trafndiaeth integredig, a

that the Assembly is a co-signatory to the Wales and borders franchise and is able to specify and fund services and set fares, and to make improvements to the rail system in Wales. The Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill will bring together three existing offices and establish a modern, flexible and accessible arrangement, providing the people of Wales with a first-class ombudsman service fit for the twenty-first century. On top of all this, there are no fewer than 11 Bills in the legislative programme with Welsh clauses or provisions, many of which it is proposed to refer to Assembly committees for scrutiny.

However, opportunity and progress can only be built in a safe and secure society in which Government and the criminal justice system are on the side of the law-abiding citizen. That is why we have been combating crime with 800 extra Welsh police officers and nearly 300 community support officers, with more to come. Wales is being made safer and more secure with Labour. However, we know that the fight against crime and terrorism requires constant vigilance and continuing effort. Therefore, at the heart of the Queen's Speech, there are new Bills to make Britain even more secure, within our national borders, our local neighbourhoods and our own homes.

The Identity Cards Bill will set up a compulsory, secure national identity card scheme to disrupt the use of false and multiple identities by terrorists and drug-runners, and make Britain's national borders more secure by tackling illegal immigration. The draft Counter Terrorism Bill will ensure that the security agencies and the courts have the powers that they need to deal effectively with modern, changing forms of terrorism. The Serious Organised Crime and Police Bill will create a new police agency capable of fighting serious organised crime. The Drugs Bill will tackle the problems of anti-social behaviour faced by local communities because of drug dealing and drug abuse.

cheir y Mesur Rheilffyrdd hefyd er mwyn sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn cydlofnodi masnachfaint Cymru a'r gororau ac y gall nodi ac ariannu gwasanaethau a phennu prisiau, a gwella'r system reilffyrdd yng Nghymru. Bydd Mesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) yn dod â thair swydd bresennol ynghyd a sefydlu trefniant modern, hyblyg a hygyrch, gan roi gwasanaeth ombwdsmon o'r radd flaenaf sy'n addas i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain i bobl Cymru. Yn ogystal â hyn oll, mae 11 o Fesurau yn y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol sydd â chymalau neu ddarpariaethau i Gymru, a bwriedir cyfeirio llawer ohonynt at bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad er mwyn iddynt graffu arnynt.

Fodd bynnag, dim ond mewn cymdeithas ddiogel lle y mae'r Llywodraeth a'r system cyfiawnder troseddol o blaid y dinesydd sy'n ufudd i'r gyfraith y gellir meithrin cyfleoedd a chynnydd. Dyna pam y buom yn ymladd troseddu gan benodi 800 o swyddogion yr heddlu ychwanegol yng Nghymru a bron 300 o swyddogion cefnogi cymunedau, a chaiff rhagor eu penodi eto. Mae Cymru yn dod yn lle mwy diogel o dan Lafur. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom fod y frwydr yn erbyn troseddu a therfysgaeth yn golygu bod yn rhaid bod yn wyladwrus o hyd ac ymdrechu'n barhaus. Felly, wrth wraidd Araith y Frenhines, mae Mesurau newydd i sicrhau bod Prydain yn lle hyd yn oed yn fwy diogel, o fewn ein ffiniau cenedlaethol, ein cymdogaethau lleol a'n cartrefi ein hunain.

Bydd y Mesur Cardiau Adnabod yn sefydlu cynllun cardiau adnabod cenedlaethol diogel gorfodol i atal terfysgwyr a'r rhai sy'n cludo cyffuriau rhag defnyddio ffug enwau a mwy nag un enw, a sicrhau bod ffiniau cenedlaethol Prydain yn fwy diogel drwy fynd i'r afael â mewnfudo anghyfreithlon. Bydd y Mesur Gwrth-derfysgaeth drafft yn sicrhau bod gan yr asiantaethau diogelwch a'r llysoedd y pwerau sydd eu hangen arnynt i ddelio â'r mathau modern newydd o derfysgaeth yn effeithiol. Bydd Mesur Troseddu Cyfundrefnol Difrifol a'r Heddlu yn creu asiantaeth newydd o'r heddlu a all fynd i'r afael â throseddu cyfundrefnol difrifol. Bydd y Mesur Cyffuriau yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau o ran ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a wynebier gan

gymunedau lleol oherwydd gwerthu cyffuriau a chamddefnyddio cyffuriau.

The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill will give local councils new powers, including on-the-spot fines, to tackle nuisance alleyways, litter, flyposting, abandoned and nuisance vehicles, fly-tipping, night-time noise nuisance and light pollution. The Road Safety Bill will give the police new powers to tackle drink-driving and uninsured drivers.

Bydd Mesur Amgylchedd a Chymdogaethau Glân yn rhoi pwerau newydd i gynghorau lleol, gan gynnwys dirwyon yn y fan a'r lle, i fynd i'r afael â lonydd lle y ceir trafferth, ysbwriel, glynu posteri, cerbydau gadawedig a cherbydau sy'n peri niwsans, tipio anghyfreithlon, diflastod sŵn gyda'r nos a llygredd golau. Bydd y Mesur Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd yn rhoi pwerau newydd i'r heddlu fynd i'r afael â'r rhai sy'n yfed ac yn gyrru a gyrywyr heb yswiriant.

The Queen's Speech also extends opportunity and protection for vulnerable groups in our society. The Disability Discrimination Bill will extend protection from discrimination from those with disabilities to those who suffer from serious illnesses such as HIV, cancer and multiple sclerosis. The Equality Bill will, for the first time, create a body to combat discrimination on the grounds of religion, age and sexuality; to go alongside existing protection on the grounds of race, sex and disability. The Child Benefit Bill will extend financial support for 16-19 year olds engaged in education and training in the workplace. The Charities Bill will allow the sector to continue to flourish. The Consumer Credit Bill will protect against loan sharks. The Animal Welfare Bill will improve animal welfare standards and increase penalties for abuse.

Mae Araith y Frenhines hefyd yn estyn cyfleoedd a diogelwch i grwpiau diamddiffyn yn ein cymdeithas. Bydd y Mesur Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd yn diogelu'r rhai sy'n dioddef o salwch difrifol megis HIV, canser a sglerosis ymledol rhag gwahaniaethu, yn ogystal â'r rhai sydd ag anableddau. Bydd y Mesur Cydraddoldeb, am y tro cyntaf, yn creu corff sy'n ymladd gwahaniaethu ar sail crefydd, oedran a rhywioldeb, ynghyd â'r camau diogelu presennol ar sail hil, rhyw ac anabledd. Bydd y Mesur Budd-dal Plant yn ehangu'r cymorth ariannol i bobl ifanc 16-19 mlwydd oed sy'n ymgymryd ag addysg a hyfforddiant yn y gweithle. Bydd y Mesur Elusennau yn galluogi'r sector i barhau i ffynnu. Bydd y Mesur Credyd Defnyddwyr yn diogelu pobl rhag benthyccwyr diegwyddor. Bydd y Mesur Lles Anifeiliaid yn gwella safonau lles anifeiliaid ac yn cynyddu'r cosbau am gam-drin anifeiliaid.

Together with the Chancellor's pre-budget report tomorrow, the Queen's Speech demonstrates that we are building on our substantial record of achievement to address new challenges facing Wales. After seven and a half years in office, the 37 measures included in this year's legislative programme demonstrate not only that the Government has an undiminished momentum to achieve our goals, but also our belief in the power of progressive government. A progressive government that is not on your back, but on your side; one that is prepared to tackle the issues that matter to people, even if that means taking tough decisions. It is a government that is committed to making communities more secure, improving public

Ynghyd ag adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol y Canghellor yfory, mae Araith y Frenhines yn dangos ein bod yn adeiladu ar ein record dda o gyflawni i ymdrin â heriau newydd y mae Cymru yn eu hwynebu. Ar ôl saith mlynedd a hanner mewn grym, mae'r 37 o fesurau sydd wedi'u cynnwys yn y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol eleni yn dangos nad yw ymdrechion y Llywodraeth i gyflawni ein nodau wedi pallu a hefyd y ffaith ein bod yn credu mewn llywodraeth flaengar. Llywodraeth flaengar sy'n gefn ichi yn hytrach nag yn faich arnoch; un sy'n barod i fynd i'r afael â'r materion sydd o bwys i bobl, hyd yn oed os golyga hynny wneud penderfyniadau anodd. Llywodraeth ydyw sy'n ymrwymedig i wneud cymunedau yn

services and spreading jobs and prosperity to every part of Wales. With record levels of employment, world-class industries, a vibrant culture and sporting life, improved educational opportunities, and an outstanding environment, who can say that Wales has not changed for the better in the past seven years?

Llywydd, ours is a mission to ensure opportunity and security for all, and the Queen's Speech will, I believe, have the support of all the people of Wales.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I thank the Secretary of State for Wales for coming here on his annual visit and for giving us the opportunity to question him on the contents of the Queen's Speech as it affects Wales, although half the speech was given to issues outside the Queen's Speech, so the Secretary of State will forgive me for saying that the speech had more than a whiff of electioneering about it this time.

The Presiding Officer: Order. It was not a speech, but a statement.

3.10 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: The statement had more than a whiff of electioneering about it.

The Secretary of State comes to us this year with something of a reputation. He was criticised for creating a climate of fear following his comments on the Queen's Speech. He said that Britain will be safer under Labour, and he has said today that Wales will be safer under Labour. On behalf of the people of Wales, we must ask why we should fear. Is it not because Tony Blair led us into a totally unjustified and, according to Kofi Annan, illegal war with Iraq? Is that not the real reason why Wales should fear Labour? In all honesty and conscience, why does the Secretary of State, of all people, want to follow the right-wing agenda of a Republican American president? Why does he, as a Labour Minister, want to play on the prejudice of fear? Did he not hear what Bill Clinton said during the American election? He said that there is something much better about the politics of hope than the politics of

fwy diogel, gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a lledaenu swyddi a ffyniant i bob cwr o Gymru. Gyda'r lefelau gorau erioed o gyflogaeth, diwydiannau o'r radd flaenaf, diwylliant a bywyd chwaraeon bywiog, cyfleoedd addysgol gwell, ac amgylchedd rhagorol, pwy a all ddweud nad yw Cymru wedi newid er gwell yn ystod y saith mlynedd diwethaf?

Lywydd, ein cenhadaeth ni yw sicrhau cyfle a diogelwch i bawb, a chredaf y bydd holl bobl Cymru yn cefnogi Araith y Frenhines.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Diolchaf i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru am ddod yma ar ei ymweliad blynyddol ac am roi'r cyfle inni ei holi ar gynnwys Araith y Frenhines fel y mae'n effeithio ar Gymru, er i hanner yr araith ymdrin â materion y tu allan i Araith y Frenhines. Felly bydd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn maddau imi am ddweud bod naws lecsiyna yn perthyn i'r araith y tro hwn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid araith ydoedd, ond datganiad.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr oedd naws lecsiyna yn perthyn i'r datganiad.

Daw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ger ein bron eleni â rhyw fath o enw gwael. Fe'i beirniadwyd am greu hinsawdd ofn yn dilyn ei sylwadau ar Araith y Frenhines. Dywedodd y bydd Prydain yn fwy diogel o dan Lafur, a dywedodd heddiw y bydd Cymru yn fwy diogel o dan Lafur. Ar ran pobl Cymru, rhaid inni ofyn pam y dylem ofni. Onid ydyw am fod Tony Blair wedi mynd â ni i ryfel yn erbyn Irac na ellir ei gyfiawnhau o gwbl, ac a oedd yn anghyfreithlon, yn ôl Kofi Annan? Onid hynny yw'r rheswm gwirioneddol pam y dylai fod ofn Llafur ar Gymru? A bod yn onest ac yn enw pob rheswm, pam y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, o bawb, am ddilyn agenda asgell dde arlywydd Americanaidd Gweriniaethol? Pam y mae ef, fel Gweinidog Llafur, am fanteisio ar ragfarn ofn? Oni chlywodd yr hyn a ddywedodd Bill Clinton yn ystod yr etholiad Americanaidd?

fear. Do the people of Wales not expect the politics of hope and not the politics of despair from their Government?

The Secretary of State has mentioned that there were 37 Bills in the Queen's Speech, 10 of which relate to security and crime. He knows that this year is more than likely to be an election year and, therefore, not all these Bills will reach the statute book—I think that the First Minister reminded us of that likelihood in his speech last week. Will the Secretary of State tell us why it is necessary to introduce Bills that clearly will not reach the statute book, unless it is to prepare for the election, and to turn the election, not on the Government's record on the economy and on health, which I will turn to shortly, but on an issue that I and the people of Wales regard as being extremely distasteful?

The Secretary of State read a four-page statement. It is remarkable that not a single word referred to the health service. He talked about employment, education and everything else. Is that because he is as embarrassed as everyone else that, under Labour in the Assembly, 100,000 more people are on waiting lists since 1999, and because the Minister for Health and Social Services is regularly criticised by her Westminster colleagues, despite record levels of investment in health, which we all agree upon? Is the Secretary of State proud of the Assembly Government's record on health?

In case the Secretary of State believes that my response only contains criticism of him and his Government, I wish to make it clear that we welcome the two Wales-only Bills, namely the Transport (Wales) Bill and the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill. Both are a major step forward. It is important that the Assembly recognises that the transport powers will enhance our opportunity to develop a transport policy in Wales.

Dywed yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol mai dim ond dau Fesur i Gymru a gyflwynir. Gwn ei fod wedi darllen adroddiad comisiwn

Dywedodd fod gwleidyddiaeth gobaith yn llawer gwell na gwleidyddiaeth ofn. Onid yw pobl Cymru yn disgwyl gwleidyddiaeth gobaith yn hytrach na gwleidyddiaeth anobaith gan eu Llywodraeth?

Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith bod 37 o Fesurau yn Araith y Frenhines, y mae 10 ohonynt yn ymwneud â diogelwch a throseddau. Gŵyr mai eleni fydd blwyddyn etholiad yn ôl pob tebyg ac felly, ni fydd yr holl Fesurau hyn yn dod yn gyfraith gwlad—credaf i'r Prif Weinidog ein hatgoffa o hynny yn ei araith yr wythnos diwethaf. A fydd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn dweud wrthym pam mae angen cyflwyno Mesurau y mae'n amlwg na fyddant yn dod yn gyfraith gwlad, oni bai bod y Llywodraeth am baratoi ar gyfer yr etholiad, ac ymladd yr etholiad, nid ar sail ei record ar yr economi ac ar iechyd, y byddaf yn sôn amdanynt maes o law, ond ar fater sy'n gwbl annymunol, yn fy marn i ac ym marn pobl Cymru?

Darllenodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ddatganiad pedair tudalen. Mae'n hynod nad oedd yr un gair yn cyfeirio at y gwasanaeth iechyd. Cyfeiriodd at gyflogaeth, addysg a phopeth arall. Ai'r rheswm dros hynny yw ei fod mor annifyr â phawb arall bod 100,000 yn fwy o bobl ar restrau aros ers 1999, o dan Lafur yn y Cynulliad, a bod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cael ei beirniadu'n rheolaidd gan ei chyd-aelodau yn San Steffan, er gwaethaf y buddsoddiad mwyaf erioed mewn iechyd, y mae pob un ohonom yn cytuno arno? A yw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn falch o record Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar iechyd?

Rhag ofn bod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn credu mai dim ond ei feirniadu ef a'i Lywodraeth yr wyf yn ei wneud yn fy ymateb, hoffwn egluro ein bod yn croesawu'r ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig, sef Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) a Mesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru). Mae'r ddau yn gam pwysig ymlaen. Mae'n bwysig bod y Cynulliad yn cydnabod y bydd y pwerau o ran trafndiaeth yn gwella ein cyfle i ddatblygu polisi trafndiaeth yng Nghymru.

The Secretary of State tells us that only two Wales-only Bills are to be introduced. I know that he has read the Richard commission

Richard. Pe bai gan y Cynulliad bwerau deddfu llawn, byddai modd iddo basio rhwng chwech ac wyth Mesur, hyd yn oed yn y blynyddoedd cynnar. Nid oes dealltwriaeth yn natganiad y Llywodraeth o'r ffaith bod angen pwerau deddfu arnom er mwyn inni allu datblygu ein polisiau ein hunain, er enghraifft, o ran gwahardd ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, ac i ymdrin â'r argyfwng tai difrifol sy'n wynebu pobl Cymru.

Dywedodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, ac mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi cadarnhau, y bydd Papur Gwyn yn cael ei gyhoeddi os mai Llafur fydd yn ennill yr etholiad nesaf—mae hynny wrth gwrs yn 'os' mawr, ond mae'n bosibl i unrhyw beth ddigwydd mewn etholiad—a bydd dau gynnig yn y papur hwnnw i ddod gerbron pobl Cymru: y cyntaf fydd cynnig y Prif Weinidog ar bwerau Harri VIII a'r ail fydd y cynnig ar bwerau deddfu llawn. Byddwn yn falch pe bai'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn cymryd y cyfle hwn i ddweud pa un o'r ddau opsiwn y bydd ef yn ei gymeradwyo i bobl Cymru.

Peter Hain: I thank Ieuan for that question. He started by saying that I came with something of a reputation, but I suppose that it is better to have a reputation than none at all.

I strongly dispute the accusation that this is a right-wing agenda. Is it right-wing to clamp down on anti-social behaviour, to protect senior citizens and other vulnerable groups from intimidation by young jobs in our neighbourhoods, to remove graffiti, to get rid of fly-tipping, and to remove abandoned vehicles? We, as Members of Parliament for Wales, know, and surely you, as Assembly Members, know that these issues are of tremendous concern to local people. I am proud that we are acting to protect our communities. They will note that Plaid Cymru is standing against the Government on anti-social behaviour measures, identity cards, tackling organised and serious crime, and on tackling terrorism and drugs. All these so-called right-wing Bills in the Queen's Speech are nothing of the kind. They are common-sense Bills, roundly and overwhelmingly supported by the people of Wales.

report. If the Assembly had full legislative powers, it could pass between six and eight Bills, even in the early years. The Government's statement shows no understanding of our need for legislative powers to allow us to develop our own policies, for example, banning smoking in public places, and tackling the serious housing crisis facing the people of Wales.

The Secretary of State said, and the First Minister confirmed, that a White Paper will be published if Labour wins the next election—of course, that is a big 'if', but anything could happen in an election—and that two options will be set out in that paper to be brought before the people of Wales: the first will be the First Minister's proposal on Henry VIII powers, and the second will be the proposal on full legislative powers. I would be grateful if the Secretary of State would take this opportunity to say which one of those two options he will be commending to the people of Wales.

Peter Hain: Diolchaf i Ieuan am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Dechreuodd drwy ddweud imi ddod yma gyda rhyw fath o enw gwael, ond tybiaf ei fod yn well bod imi ryw fath o enw na dim enw o gwbl.

Anghytunaf yn gryf â'r cyhuddiad mai agenda asgell dde yw hon. A yw'n asgell dde i gymryd camau llym yn erbyn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, i ddiogelu pobl oedrannus a grwpiau diamddiffyn eraill rhag cael eu bygwth gan bobl ifanc afreolus yn ein cymdogaethau, cael gwared â graffiti a thipio anghyfreithlon a symud cerbydau gadawedig? Yr ydym ni, fel Aelodau Seneddol o Gymru, yn gwybod, fel chithau, mae'n siŵr, fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad, bod y materion hyn o bwys mawr i bobl leol. Yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn cymryd camau i ddiogelu ein cymunedau. Byddant yn nodi bod Plaid Cymru yn gwrthwynebu'r Llywodraeth o ran camau i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, cardiau adnabod, mynd i'r afael â throseddau cyfundrefnol a throseddau difrifol, a mynd i'r afael â therfysgaeth a chyffuriau. Nid yw'r holl Fesurau hyn yr honnir eu bod yn asgell dde yn unrhyw beth o'r fath. Mesurau sy'n dangos ôl synnwyr cyffredin ydynt, a

gefnogir gan y mwyafrif helaeth o bobl Cymru.

You asked how many of the 37 Bills would get onto the statute book before the general election. I do not know when the general election will be, therefore it is difficult to answer that question. As it happens, 28 of the 37 are full Bills, not drafts, so we must consider the question in that context.

Bu ichi ofyn faint o'r 37 o Fesurau a fyddai'n dod yn gyfraith gwlad cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol. Ni wn pryd y caiff yr etholiad cyffredinol ei gynnal, felly mae'n anodd ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Fel y mae'n digwydd, Mesurau llawn, nid Mesurau drafft, yw 28 o'r 37 o Fesurau, felly rhaid inni ystyried y cwestiwn yn y cyd-destun hwnnw.

You said that the Queen's Speech was extremely distasteful. That statement, like your accusation that security and safety measures are somehow right-wing, is extremely odd. Is it extremely distasteful to bring in extra protection for those with disabilities and for charities, or to extend child benefit in the way that I described? The truth is that, whether it is on the security and safety agenda—as are all the Bills that I have mentioned—or on the opportunity agenda, some of which I have also mentioned, this is a popular Queen's Speech. It will be interesting to see, and we will note carefully in the Assembly Chamber and at Westminster what Plaid Cymru does in the votes on these Bills. Will Plaid Cymru oppose these measures to create safer and more secure communities?

Bu ichi ddweud bod Araith y Frenhines yn gwbl annymunol. Mae'r datganiad hwnnw, fel eich cyhuddiad bod mesurau o ran diogelwch yn fesurau asgell dde ryw ffordd, yn rhyfedd iawn. A yw'n gwbl annymunol rhoi mwy o fesurau diogelwch ar waith i'r rhai ag anableddau ac i elusennau, neu estyn y budd-dal plant yn y ffordd a ddisgrifiais? Y gwir yw, pa un a yw ar yr agenda o ran diogelwch—fel y mae'r holl Fesurau y soniais amdanynt—neu'r agenda o ran cyfleoedd, y soniais am rai ohonynt hefyd, mae Araith y Frenhines eleni yn un boblogaidd. Bydd yn ddiddorol gweld, a byddwn yn ei nodi'n ofalus yn Siambr y Cynulliad ac yn San Steffan, beth y mae Plaid Cymru yn ei wneud yn y pleidleisiau ar y Mesurau hyn. A fydd Plaid Cymru yn gwrthwynebu'r camau hyn i greu cymunedau mwy diogel?

On the health service, I am proud that more than 250,000 extra patients are being seen in the Welsh health service under Labour and the Labour Welsh Assembly Government. I am proud of that, and we should all be proud of that, compared with the dreadful legacy that we inherited from the Conservatives.

O ran y gwasanaeth iechyd, yr wyf yn falch y caiff mwy na 250,000 o gleifion ychwanegol eu gweld yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru o dan Lafur a Llywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru. Yr wyf yn falch o hynny, a dylai pob un ohonom fod yn falch o hynny, o gymharu â'r sefyllfa ofnadwy a etifeddassom oddi wrth y Ceidwadwyr.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You have had seven years.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydych wedi cael saith mlynedd.

Peter Hain: I see that Plaid Cymru is siding with the Conservatives in seeking to dispute that we were left a dreadful legacy. Some 70 hospitals closed, the number of nurses and doctors was cut, and the health service was plunged into crisis—you know that that was the case. Ieuan was charitable enough to welcome the two Wales-only Bills, and I am grateful for that. However, you say, 'only two'. There were only two major Wales-only

Peter Hain: Gwelaf fod Plaid Cymru yn ochri gyda'r Ceidwadwyr wrth geisio dadlau ynghylch y ffaith inni etifeddu sefyllfa ofnadwy. Caeodd rhyw 70 o ysbytai, cwtogwyd ar nifer y nyrsys a'r meddygon, a chafwyd argyfwng yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Fe wyddoch fod hynny'n wir. Yr oedd Ieuan yn ddigon hael i groesawu'r ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Fodd bynnag, dywedwch, 'dim

Bills in 10 years of Conservative Government prior to 1997. We have two Wales-only Bills in one year of a Labour Government, and they follow three Wales-only Bills in the previous three years of the Labour Government. As I said in my statement, and I notice that you conveniently omitted to mention this, there are 11 Bills with Wales-only clauses or provisions, and you should welcome those as well.

3.20 p.m.

Nick Bourne: I also welcome the Secretary of State for Wales and thank him for his statement. First, on a point of agreement, I welcome the opening of the Wales Millennium Centre, which was a fantastic weekend. Sue Balsom, our Welsh woman of the year, is on a roll, just like Wales, and, as the Secretary of State knows, she has some distinguished predecessors.

I have two questions on Wales's international profile. The first relates to Zimbabwe. I am a keen cricket supporter. However, would the Secretary of State agree that the current cricket tour shames Wales and the United Kingdom, and would he express the hope that the tour is terminated and that the cricketers come home early?

Secondly, what is the position in relation to regional aid for Wales post 2006? Like other parties, we are keen to ensure that Wales gets a good deal post 2006. Even the First Minister has an interest in this one. Could the Secretary of State give us some reassurance on the position?

We welcome and support the inclusion of the two Welsh Bills in the Queen's Speech. Could the Secretary of State give an update regarding making St David's Day a bank holiday? I have been in correspondence with him and the First Minister on this subject. I know that the position on bank holidays is being considered globally. Is there any prospect of an additional UK bank holiday,

ond dau'. Dim ond dau Fesur o sylwedd ar gyfer Cymru'n unig a gafwyd yn ystod y 10 mlynedd pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym cyn 1997. Mae gennym ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig mewn blwyddyn o Lafur mewn grym, ac maent yn dilyn tri Mesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig yn y tair blynedd blaenorol pan oedd Llafur mewn grym. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, a sylwaf ichi beidio â chyfeirio at hyn, a hynny'n gyfleus, mae 11 o Fesurau yn cynnwys cymalau neu ddarpariaethau ar gyfer Cymru'n unig, a dylech groesawu'r rheini hefyd.

Nick Bourne: Estynnaf innau groeso i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru hefyd a diolch iddo am ei ddatganiad. Yn gyntaf, i gytuno ar un pwynt, croesawaf agoriad Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru, a oedd yn benwythnos gwych. Mae llwyddiant mawr yn dod i Sue Balsom, Cymraes y flwyddyn, yn union fel y mae i Gymru, ac, fel y gŵyr yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, mae rhai menywod nodedig wedi ennill y wobr honno yn y gorffennol.

Mae dau gwestiwn gennyf ar broffil rhyngwladol Cymru. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â Zimbabwe. Yr wyf yn cefnogi criced yn frwd. Fodd bynnag, a fyddai'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn cytuno bod y daith griced bresennol yn dwyn anfri ar Gymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig, ac a fyddai'n mynegi'r gobaith y caiff y daith ei therfynu a bod y cricedwyr yn dod adref yn gynnar?

Yn ail, beth yw'r sefyllfa o ran cymorth rhanbarthol i Gymru ar ôl 2006? Fel pleidiau eraill, yr ydym yn awyddus i sicrhau bod Cymru yn cael bargaen dda ar ôl 2006. Mae gan y Prif Weinidog ddiddordeb yn hyn hyd yn oed. A allai'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dawelu ein meddyliau i ryw raddau ynghylch y sefyllfa?

Yr ydym yn croesawu ac yn cefnogi cynnwys y ddau Fesur i Gymru yn Araith y Frenhines. A allai'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni ynghylch pennu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl y banc? Bûm yn gohebu ag ef a'r Prif Weinidog ar y pwnc hwn. Gwn y caiff y sefyllfa o ran gwyliau banc ei hystyried yn gyffredinol. A oes unrhyw obaith o gael gŵyl banc ychwanegol

which might at least hold out the hope of making our national day a national holiday?

We are on the threshold of a general election, and I was not surprised to see an electioneering Queen's Speech. I regret the Secretary of State's statement that tended to suggest that the safety of the citizens of Wales and the United Kingdom is only guaranteed with a Labour Government. I hope that he reconsiders the comment because it is not just an insult to other constitutional parties, but it is an invitation to terrorists to prove him wrong. He may wish to reconsider the comment.

Also in the context of the Queen's Speech, I was surprised that the Secretary of State, in what was a fairly long statement, did not use the words 'health', 'doctors', 'nurses' or 'hospitals'. Health takes up 40 per cent of our budget. Since the Secretary of State voted in favour of foundation hospitals in England, does he share the hope that we can have some in Wales? If all hospitals in Wales were foundation hospitals, they would have devolved power and could deal with the dreadful waiting list situation, which has been raised not only by the Welsh Conservatives and other opposition parties, but by three Welsh Labour MPs—Kim Howells, Jon Owen Jones and Gareth Thomas. Who am I to disagree with them?

This is a real issue and the single most important subject as regards our budget and public services in Wales. Therefore, health services were a notable exclusion from the Queen's Speech and the Secretary of State's statement. Does he share my hope that we will have foundation status hospitals in Wales and that we are able, with the use of public funds, to bring down the dreadful waiting lists? I have further points to make during the debate on the Queen's Speech, but I would be grateful if the Secretary of State would address the points that I have already raised.

Peter Hain: I am grateful for your welcome, Nick. On the question of Zimbabwe, I agree with you that it was wrong that the cricket tour proceeded, as it has handed Mugabe the

yn y DU, a allai o leiaf roi gobaith inni y bydd gŵyl ein nawddsant yn wyl genedlaethol?

Yr ydym ar drothwy etholiad cyffredinol, ac nid oeddwn yn synnu bod elfen o lecsiyna yn perthyn i Araith y Frenhines. Gresynaf at y ffaith i ddatganiad yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dueddu i awgrymu mai dim ond o dan Lywodraeth Lafur y mae dinasyddion Cymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig yn ddiogel. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn ailystyried y sylw oherwydd nid dim ond sarhad ar bleidiau cyfansoddiadol eraill ydyw, ond gwahoddiad i derfysgwyr brofi ei fod yn anghywir. Efallai y bydd am ailystyried y sylw.

Yng nghyd-destun Araith y Frenhines hefyd, yr oeddwn yn synnu na chyfeiriodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol at iechyd, meddygon, nyrsys nac ysbytai yn y datganiad eithaf hir. Neilltuir 40 y cant o'n cyllideb ar gyfer iechyd. Oherwydd i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol bleidleisio o blaid ysbytai sefydledig yn Lloegr, a yw'n rhannu'r gobaith y gallwn gael ysbytai o'r fath yng Nghymru? Pe bai pob ysbyty yng Nghymru yn ysbyty sefydledig, byddai ganddynt bŵer datganoledig a gallent ymdrin â'r sefyllfa ofnadwy o ran rhestrau aros, sydd wedi'i chodi nid dim ond gan Geidwadwyr Cymru a gwrthbleidiau eraill, ond gan dri AS Llafur o Gymru—Kim Howells, Jon Owen Jones a Gareth Thomas. Ni fyddwn yn meiddio anghytuno â hwy.

Mae hon yn broblem wirioneddol a'r pwnc pwysicaf o ran ein cyllideb a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Felly, yr oedd yn hynod na chyfeiriwyd at wasanaethau iechyd yn Araith y Frenhines a datganiad yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. A yw yntau fel minnau yn gobeithio y bydd gennym ysbytai sefydledig yng Nghymru ac y gallwn leihau'r rhestrau aros ofnadwy, gan ddefnyddio arian cyhoeddus? Mae pwyntiau eraill gennyf i'w gwneud yn ystod y ddadl ar Araith y Frenhines, ond byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn ymdrin â'r pwyntiau yr wyf wedi'u codi eisoes.

Peter Hain: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich croeso, Nick. O ran Zimbabwe, cytunaf â chi na ddylai'r daith griced fod wedi mynd rhagddi, oherwydd iddi roi'r fuddugoliaeth

propaganda victory that he sought. It is a disappointment that the International Cricket Council has not shown more spine in supporting the countries that do not wish to tour Zimbabwe given the murderous rule that Mugabe has unleashed on this once proud country.

On regional aid, we will get a good deal, which we are determined to negotiate. The First Minister and I are absolutely at one in this regard. I remind Nick that it will be some time before the negotiations are concluded. I also remind him that, under the Conservatives, particularly under John Redwood, the opportunity to get Objective 1 funding and the extra benefits that a Labour Government has brought to west Wales and the Valleys were rejected. This funding has led to job creation and improved infrastructure.

We are keeping the issue of St David's Day and having an additional UK bank holiday under review, and I will continue to discuss the matter with the First Minister. I am sure that the Assembly would wish to consult the business community and others to see how a St David's Day bank holiday would impact on them, if it were to press for it again. That would be a consideration, should any consultation take place, in the Westminster Government's reception of such a request.

On the safety and security of our citizens, as I said only a moment ago, Wales is safer and more secure under Labour. That is not playing politics with security; it is recognising that crime has come down by a third under Labour, whereas it doubled under the Conservatives, and Wales was affected by that. If you look at indices of crime and security, you will find that virtually all of them show that Wales has been doing better under Labour. I am entitled to claim, therefore, that, with extra police officers and community support officers being recruited, Wales is safer and more secure under Labour. We will see in the coming months, as these Bills go through Westminster, whether the Conservative opposition supports our proposals for identity cards, which will help to make Wales and Britain safer and more secure. Support our proposals for cracking down on organised and serious crime and for

propaganda i Mugabe yr oedd am ei chael. Mae'n siom nad yw'r Cyngor Criced Rhyngwladol wedi bod yn fwy cadarn wrth gefnogi'r gwledydd nad ydynt am fynd ar daith i Zimbabwe o gofio'r llywodraeth waedlyd o dan Mugabe yn y wlad honno a fu gynt yn hunanbarchus.

O ran cymorth rhanbarthol, cawn fargen dda, ac yr ydym yn benderfynol o'i negodi. Mae'r Prif Weinidog a minnau yn hollol gytûn yn hyn o beth. Atgoffaf Nick y bydd peth amser cyn i'r trafodaethau ddod i ben. Fe'i hatgoffaf hefyd i'r cyfle i gael arian Amcan 1 a buddiannau eraill a gyflwynodd Llywodraeth Lafur i'r Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd gael ei wrthod o dan y Ceidwadwyr, yn arbennig o dan John Redwood. Mae'r arian hwn wedi arwain at greu swyddi a seilwaith gwell.

Yr ydym yn parhau i adolygu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi a'r posibilrwydd o gael gŵyl banc ychwanegol yn y DU, a byddaf yn parhau i drafod y mater gyda'r Prif Weinidog. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Cynulliad am ymgynghori â'r gymuned fusnes ac eraill i weld sut y byddai gŵyl banc ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi yn effeithio arnynt, pe bai'n pwyso amdani eto. Byddai'n rhaid i Lywodraeth San Steffan ystyried hynny, pe cynhelid unrhyw ymgynghoriad, ar ôl derbyn cais o'r fath.

O ran diogelwch ein dinasyddion, fel y dywedais funud yn ôl, mae Cymru yn fwy diogel o dan Lafur. Nid ydym yn troi diogelwch yn fater gwleidyddol; yr ydym yn cydnabod bod troseddu wedi lleihau draean o dan Lafur. Dyblodd o dan y Ceidwadwyr, ac effeithiodd hynny ar Gymru. Os edrychych ar fynegeion troseddu a diogelwch, fe welwch fod bron pob un ohonynt yn dangos bod Cymru wedi bod yn gwneud yn well o dan Lafur. Mae hawl gennyf honni, felly, bod Cymru, ar ôl recriwtio mwy o swyddogion heddlu a swyddogion cefnogi cymunedau, yn fwy diogel o dan Lafur. Byddwn yn gweld yn y misoedd i ddod, wrth i'r Mesurau hyn fynd ar eu hynt drwy San Steffan, pa un a yw'r wrthblaid Geidwadol yn cefnogi ein cynigion i gael cardiau adnabod, a fydd yn helpu i sicrhau bod Cymru a Phrydain yn fwy diogel. Cefnogwch ein cynigion i fynd i'r afael â throseddu cyfundrefnol a throseddu difrifol a

dealing with drug trafficking, and we will see whether or not Britain is safer and more secure under Labour.

On the health service, as I have said, more than 250,000 additional patients are now being seen in the Welsh health service under Labour than were seen under the previous Conservative Government. On foundation hospitals, it is a matter for the Assembly and the Welsh Assembly Government to choose the legislation provided for that, and that choice was made. However, this is about a different model of decentralising power to local communities. Foundation hospitals, as applied in England, in different circumstances, decentralised decision-making to local staff and local communities, and local health boards, in the model chosen in Wales, do that in a parallel and similar way. Therefore, it is a question of devolution allowing these principles, namely decentralisation of power in the health service, to be applied in a different way.

Michael German: Secretary of State, I too welcome you on your annual mission into the National Assembly. You have presented us with your pre-manifesto statement, and the document from which you read runs to just under four pages—17 lines of which related to the Queen's Speech insofar as that relates to the National Assembly. The rest was a far-and-wide-ranging statement about Wales in general and your perspective on it. If that is your perspective of Wales, it is notable that you have omitted the principle source of controversy in Wales, namely the health service.

In those 17 lines, have you demonstrated that the present structure of the relationship between Wales and the Whitehall Government is working? This year, your Labour Welsh Assembly Government submitted seven measures for you to consider and was successful in two. You described that as 'historic'; I describe it as a change, but I could describe it as seven measures that your Labour Government wanted, most of which did not get through. All seven could have been accepted had this been the Scottish

masnachu mewn cyffuriau, a byddwn yn gweld pa un a yw Prydain yn fwy diogel o dan Lafur ai peidio.

O ran y gwasanaeth iechyd, fel y dywedais, caiff mwy na 250,000 o gleifion ychwanegol eu gweld yn awr yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru o dan Lafur nag a welwyd o dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol. O ran ysbytai sefydledig, y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am ddewis y ddeddfwriaeth a ddarparwyd ar gyfer hynny, a gwnaed y dewis hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae a wnelo hyn â model gwahanol o drosglwyddo pŵer o'r canol i gymunedau lleol. Trosglwyddodd ysbytai sefydledig, fel y'u cymhwysir yn Lloegr, o dan amgylchiadau gwahanol, y broses o wneud penderfyniadau i staff lleol a chymunedau lleol, ac mae byrddau iechyd lleol, yn y model a ddewiswyd yng Nghymru, yn gwneud hynny mewn ffordd debyg. Felly, mae datganoli yn gyfle i'r egwyddorion hyn, sef trosglwyddo pŵer o'r canol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, gael eu cymhwyso mewn ffordd wahanol.

Michael German: Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, croesawaf innau hefyd eich ymweliad blynyddol â'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yr ydych wedi cyflwyno eich datganiad cyn y manifesto inni, ac mae'r ddogfen y bu ichi ddarllen yn uchel ohoni ychydig o dan bedair tudalen—yr oedd 17 o linellau ohoni yn ymwneud ag Araith y Frenhines i'r graddau y mae'n ymwneud â'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yr oedd y gweddill yn ddatganiad eang ei gwmpas ynghylch Cymru yn gyffredinol a'ch safbwynt chi ar hynny. Os dyna eich safbwynt ar Gymru, mae'n werth nodi na soniwch am y prif fater dadleuol yng Nghymru, sef y gwasanaeth iechyd.

Yn y 17 o linellau hynny, a ydych wedi dangos bod strwythur presennol y gydberthynas rhwng Cymru a'r Llywodraeth yn Whitehall yn gweithio? Eleni, cyflwynodd Llywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru saith mesur ichi eu hystyried a chafodd dau ohonynt eu derbyn. Bu ichi ddweud bod hynny'n hanesyddol; yr wyf innau yn dweud ei fod yn newid, ond gallwn ei ddisgrifio fel saith mesur yr oedd eich Llywodraeth Lafur am eu cael, ond na chafodd y rhan fwyaf ohonynt eu derbyn. Gallai pob un o'r saith

Parliament. Your 17 lines mentioned that we got two Bills through, but of the seven that we submitted, four were retries, namely Bills that had been previously submitted—and they may not have been submitted just once; they may have been submitted twice or, in some cases, three times by your Government—and you rejected five of the measures that your Labour Assembly Government asked for. When I asked you a question on this subject last year, you said, ‘Well, Wales is just like any other Whitehall Department: it puts forward its bids, and the Cabinet makes its mind up which ones it will choose.’

3.30 p.m.

The difference here is that we have to go through two hoops, because the first hoop is your Labour Assembly Government making the decision on what it sees as a priority, and the second hoop is your Cabinet in London choosing again which of those that the Labour Government here has asked for, it is prepared to accept. That is the system’s fault, but your belief that the Assembly should have primary legislative powers following a referendum is on record. I would be grateful if you repeated those words here in the Assembly, because they would reaffirm to the people of Wales some of the Richard commission’s recommendations.

One area of your statement is particularly unpleasant. It is not so much the listing of the measures themselves, but the way in which they are collected, and your comments on the whole issue of security. It is wrong to link people’s fear of terrorism with their concern about low-level nuisance and anti-social behaviour. There is genuine fear and upset in Wales about anti-social behaviour, but to link it all together in one mass is wrong. As you know, Secretary of State, nearly all the terrorists who were responsible for the 11 September 2001 attacks had identity cards. I do not know therefore whether ID cards will make the difference that you claim they will. However, I welcome the fact that you will be making changes to help people deal with the issues of anti-social behaviour.

fod wedi’u derbyn yn Senedd yr Alban. Bu ichi gyfeirio yn y 17 o linellau i ddau Fesur gael eu derbyn, ond o’r saith a gyflwynwyd gennym, Mesurau a oedd wedi’u cyflwyno o’r blaen oedd pedwar ohonynt—ac efallai nad dim ond unwaith y’u cyflwynwyd; efallai iddynt gael eu cyflwyno ddwywaith, neu mewn rhai achosion, deirgwaith gan eich Llywodraeth chi—a bu ichi wrthod pump o’r mesurau yr oedd eich Llywodraeth Lafur chi yn y Cynulliad wedi gofyn amdanynt. Pan ofynnais gwestiwn ichi ar y pwnc hwn y llynedd, bu ichi ddweud bod Cymru fel unrhyw Adran arall yn Whitehall: mae’n cyflwyno ei chynigion, a’r Cabinet sy’n penderfynu pa rai y bydd yn eu dewis.

Y gwahaniaeth yma yw bod yn rhaid inni fynd drwy ddau gam. Y cam cyntaf yw penderfyniad Llywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru o ran yr hyn sy’n flaenoriaeth yn ei barn, a’r ail gam yw eich Cabinet yn Llundain yn dewis eto pa rai o’r mesurau y mae’r Llywodraeth Lafur yma wedi gofyn amdanynt y mae’n fodlon eu derbyn. Dyna fai’r system, ond mae eich cred y dylai’r Cynulliad feddu ar bwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol ar ôl cynnal refferendwm wedi’i chofnodi. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn ailadrodd y geiriau hynny yma yn y Cynulliad, oherwydd byddent yn ailddatgan rhai o argymhellion comisiwn Richard i bobl Cymru.

Mae un maes o’ch datganiad yn arbennig o annymunol. Nid y ffordd y rhestrir y mesurau eu hunain sy’n annymunol, ond y ffordd y cânt eu casglu, a’ch sylwadau ar ddiogelwch yn gyffredinol. Mae’n anghywir cysylltu ofn pobl o derfysgaeth â’u pryder ynghylch mân achosion o niwsans ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Mae gwir ofn a gofid yng Nghymru ynghylch ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, ond mae’n anghywir cysylltu popeth â’i gilydd. Fel y gwyddoch, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, yr oedd gan bron pob un o’r terfysgwyr a oedd yn gyfrifol am ymosodiadau 11 Medi 2001 gardiau adnabod. Felly ni wn a fydd cardiau adnabod yn gwneud gwahaniaeth fel yr honnwch. Fodd bynnag, croesawaf y ffaith y byddwn yn cyflwyno newidiadau i helpu pobl i ymdrin â’r problemau o ran ymddygiad

gwrthgymdeithasol.

In conclusion, if we have an inadequate settlement, an inadequate way in which to deal with these issues, and we are always waiting, as I have just demonstrated, for the Bills to arrive—the Assembly is fed up with waiting—when will it be appropriate for the Assembly to have the primary legislative powers that you described, so that we can get the Bills that your Government has decided it wants for Wales?

Peter Hain: First, I am surprised that Mike did not repeat the accusation he made outside the Chamber, namely that the Wales Office budget has been increased by over £0.5 million, which is entirely baseless. If the Liberal Democrats understood accounting procedures and economics, they would know that under the arrangements which changed last year, our pay and ration system, our information technology system, and our administration back-up system is now done under the umbrella of the Department for Constitutional Affairs, and therefore, the budget transferred from the Assembly into the Wales Office budget is exactly the same as it was before, only under a different heading.

On what he called the pre-manifesto document, it is interesting how sensitive the Liberal Democrats and the Conservatives are to what is clearly a popular Queen's Speech, which included a series of measures that will be widely and overwhelmingly backed across Wales. The interesting question is how they will vote on these important measures that will bring extra security and opportunity to the people of Wales. Mike said that a bid was made for seven Bills. Two have been achieved this year on top of the three that have been achieved over recent years. I am sure that he understands that you cannot always get everything you want, not even within the Liberal Democrats. You sometimes have to decide on priorities, and these priorities were determined. Rather than churlishly accepting the two Wales-only Bills, which is an historic achievement, he should positively welcome them, along with the Labour Party. He also omitted to point out that there are 11 Bills which include Welsh-only clauses and provisions. Wales

I gloi, os cawn setliad annigonol, ffordd annigonol o ymdrin â'r materion hyn, ac yr ydym bob amser yn aros i'r Mesurau gyrraedd, fel yr wyf newydd ei ddangos—mae'r Cynulliad wedi hen flino ar aros—pryd y bydd yn briodol i'r Cynulliad gael y pwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol a ddisgrifiwyd gennych, fel y gallwn gael y Mesurau y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi penderfynu ei bod am i Gymru eu cael?

Peter Hain: Yn gyntaf, yr wyf yn synnu nad ailadroddodd Mike y cyhuddiad a wnaeth y tu allan i'r Siambr, sef bod cyllideb Swyddfa Cymru wedi'i chynyddu dros £0.5 miliwn, sy'n hollol ddi-sail. Pe bai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn deall gweithdrefnau cyfrifyddu ac economeg, fe wyddent, o dan y trefniadau a newidiodd y llynedd, bod ein system cyflogau a dognau, ein system technoleg gwybodaeth, a'n system weinyddol wrth gefn o fewn cwmpas yr Adran Materion Cyfansoddiadol bellach, ac felly, mae'r gyllideb a drosglwyddwyd o'r Cynulliad i gyllideb Swyddfa Cymru yn union yr un swm ag a drosglwyddwyd o'r blaen, ond o dan bennawd gwahanol.

O ran yr hyn a alwodd yn ddogfen cyn y maniffesto, diddorol yw nodi pa mor sensitif yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Ceidwadwyr ynglŷn ag araith sy'n amlwg yn boblogaidd, a oedd yn cynnwys cyfres o fesurau y bydd y mwyafrif helaeth o bobl ledled Cymru yn eu cefnogi. Y cwestiwn diddorol yw sut y byddant yn pleidleisio ar y mesurau pwysig hyn a fydd yn sicrhau bod pobl Cymru yn fwy diogel ac a fydd yn rhoi mwy o gyfleoedd iddynt. Dywedodd Mike i gynig gael ei wneud i gael saith Mesur. Derbyniwyd dau ohonynt eleni yn ogystal â'r tri a dderbyniwyd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Yr wyf yn siŵr ei fod yn deall na allwch gael popeth yr ydych am ei gael bob amser, hyd yn oed o fewn y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Rhaid ichi benderfynu ar flaenoriaethau weithiau, a phenderfynwyd ar y blaenoriaethau hyn. Yn hytrach na derbyn o'i anfodd y ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig, sy'n gyflawniad hanesyddol, dylai eu croesawu, ar y cyd â'r Blaid Lafur. Ni nododd ychwaith fod 11 o Fesurau sy'n

does not necessarily need a separate Wales Office Bill to reap the benefits of this Queen's Speech.

On the issue of primary legislative powers for the Assembly, I apologise because I did not respond to Ieuan Wyn Jones's point. I have made it perfectly clear all along, in line with the decision taken by the Welsh Labour special conference on 11 September, that the issue should be subject to a referendum. It would be interesting to know whether Mike believes such a major change should be subject to a referendum. The Liberal Democrats have walked away from that obligation. Subject to a referendum, within the existing, defined functions, the Assembly should have full primary legislative powers for the Assembly. That is one of the options going forward along with the option presented by the First Minister. We will take those forward and consult on them after the general election. However, I remind Mike German that the only way the Assembly will get enhanced powers is by re-electing a Labour Government, because it was the Labour Government that delivered devolution and brought this Assembly into being in the first place.

Mike German then joined with the Conservatives, in this new Conservative-Liberal Democratic alliance, to attack our measures on safety and security, stating that it was wrong for me to link people's fears and concerns about security in their neighbourhoods with their fears and concerns about the threat to security from terrorists. It is right to say that the Government has an obligation, indeed a duty—and I am surprised that the Liberal Democrats are not marching alongside us on this—to ensure that we tackle people's fears and concerns about safety and security in their neighbourhoods through to the national and international levels, where there are unprecedented threats of terrorism.

It is interesting that in the first opinion poll taken after the Queen's Speech, a massive jump in the Labour vote was achieved alongside a fall in the Conservative and Liberal Democrat votes. When people were asked if they thought that the security and

cynnwys cymalau a darpariaethau ar gyfer Cymru'n unig. Nid oes angen Mesur Swyddfa Cymru ar wahân ar Gymru o anghenraid i elwa ar Araith y Frenhines eleni.

O ran pwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad, ymddiheuraf am beidio ag ymateb i bwynt Ieuan Wyn Jones. Eglurais o'r cychwyn, yn unol â'r penderfyniad a wnaed yng nghynhadledd arbennig Llafur Cymru ar 11 Medi, y dylid cynnal refferendwm ar y mater. Byddai'n ddiddorol gwybod a yw Mike o'r farn y dylid cynnal refferendwm ar newid mor bwysig. Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi cefnu ar y rhwymedigaeth honno. Yn ddarostyngedig i refferendwm, o fewn y swyddogaethau penodedig presennol, dylai'r Cynulliad gael pwerau deddfwriaethol sylfaenol llawn. Dyna un o'r opsiynau a gyflwynir ynghyd â'r opsiwn a gyflwynwyd gan y Prif Weinidog. Byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â'r rhain ac yn ymgynghori arnynt ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, atgoffaf Mike German mai'r unig ffordd y caiff Cymru fwy o bwerau yw drwy ailethol Llywodraeth Lafur, oherwydd Llywodraeth Lafur a gyflwynodd ddatganoli ac a sefydlodd y Cynulliad hwn yn y lle cyntaf.

Yna ymunodd Mike German â'r Ceidwadwyr, yn y gynghrair newydd hon rhwng y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, i ymosod ar ein mesurau o ran diogelwch, gan nodi ei bod yn anghywir imi gysylltu ofnau a phryderon pobl o ran diogelwch yn eu cymdogaethau â'u hofnau a'u pryderon o ran y bygythiad i ddiogelwch gan derfysgwyr. Mae'n gywir dweud bod gan y Llywodraeth rwymedigaeth, a dyletswydd yn wir—a synnaf nad yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cytuno â ni ar hyn—i sicrhau ein bod yn mynd i'r afael ag ofnau a phryderon pobl ynghylch diogelwch yn eu cymdogaethau yn genedlaethol ac yn rhyngwladol, lle y mae terfysgaeth yn creu bygythiadau na welwyd eu bath o'r blaen.

Mae'n ddiddorol nodi bod cynnydd mawr iawn yn y bleidlais Lafur ynghyd â gostyngiad yn y pleidleisiau i'r Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn yr arolwg barn cyntaf a gynhaliwyd ar ôl Araith y Frenhines. Pan ofynnwyd i bobl a oeddent o'r

safety measures in the Queen's Speech should be supported, they overwhelmingly backed them, as they will in the next general election.

Mike German spoke about the fears of—to use his words—anti-social behaviour in local neighbourhoods. If he acknowledges that fear, why did Westminster Liberal Democrats vote against those anti-social measures when we introduced them a few years ago? They have consistently voted against anti-social behaviour measures and he should respond on that.

On identity cards, as he will know, if he is in any sense accountable to his local electorate—of course he does not have a local electorate to be accountable to—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not interrupt the Secretary of State for Wales out of choice, but all Members of this Assembly have a local electorate—some in the form of constituencies and some in the form of regions.

Peter Hain: I stand corrected, Llywydd, but I point out that some are more local than others.

David Davies: Point of order.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have noted your desire to raise a point of order and I will call you at the end of this statement.

Peter Hain: If Mike German were as in tune with his local communities as Labour Members are with theirs, he would understand that anti-social behaviour is a problem and that identity cards are a popular measure, overwhelmingly supported by people throughout Wales.

Along with Plaid Cymru and the Conservatives, the Liberal Democrats offer no clear alternatives to the policies put forward in this Queen's Speech.

farn y dylid cefnogi'r mesurau o ran diogelwch yn Araith y Frenhines, yr oedd y mwyafrif llethol ohonynt yn eu cefnogi, fel y byddant yn ei wneud yn yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf.

Soniodd Mike German am ofn—gan ddefnyddio'r gair a ddefnyddiodd yntau—o ran ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol mewn cymdogaethau lleol. Os yw'n cydnabod yr ofn hwnnw, pam y pleidleisiodd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn San Steffan yn erbyn y mesurau gwrthgymdeithasol hynny pan y'u cyflwynwyd gennym ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl? Maent bob amser wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn mesurau o ran ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a dylai ymateb i hynny.

O ran cardiau adnabod, fel y gŵyr, os yw'n atebol i'w etholwyr lleol mewn unrhyw ffordd—wrth gwrs, nid oes ganddo etholwyr lleol i fod yn atebol iddynt—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn torri ar draws Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru o ddewis, ond mae etholwyr lleol gan bob Aelod o'r Cynulliad hwn—rhai ar ffurf etholaethau a rhai ar ffurf rhanbarthau.

Peter Hain: Cwmpaf ar fy mai, Lywydd, ond hoffwn nodi bod rhai yn fwy lleol nag eraill.

David Davies: Pwynt o drefn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf wedi nodi eich dymuniad i godi pwynt o drefn a byddaf yn galw arnoch ar ddiwedd y datganiad hwn.

Peter Hain: Pe bai Mike German yn deall ei gymunedau lleol cystal ag y mae Aelodau Llafur yn deall eu cymunedau hwythau, byddai'n deall bod ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn broblem a bod cardiau adnabod yn boblogaidd, a bod y mwyafrif llethol o bobl ledled Cymru yn eu cefnogi.

Fel Plaid Cymru a'r Ceidwadwyr, nid yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cynnig unrhyw ddewisiadau pendant yn lle'r polisïau a gyflwynwyd yn Araith y Frenhines eleni.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ydych yn ffyddiog bod y Mesur Iechyd Meddwl yn gwbl gydnaws â Deddf Hawliau Dynol 1998? O fewn y Mesur hwnnw, a ydych yn hapus â'r diffiniad o 'mental disorder', fel y mae'n ymddangos, neu a dderbyniwch fod y diffiniad hwnnw'n rhy eang? Ymhellach at hynny, ar y Mesur i wahardd ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, o ystyried bod y syniad wedi ei greu yn y Cynulliad gyda chefnogaeth unfrydol, a yw'n sefyllfa gyfansoddiadol briodol mai Cymru yw'r wlad olaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig i weithredu'r gwaharddiad hwnnw?

Peter Hain: The Mental Health Act is compatible with the Human Rights Act 1998 and the definition of mental disorder is correct. You will know that the Mental Health Bill is a draft Bill, so it will be tested against precisely those points. If it is a question of amendment and getting this right, especially in terms of defining mental disorder, that is precisely the point of subjecting the draft Bill to pre-legislative scrutiny.

3.40 p.m.

On the question of a smoking ban, the Assembly has set up its own committee to look into the practical implications of this issue. Its considerations will be important in taking the proposals forward in the future. Only a few weeks ago we introduced a public health White Paper, from which legislation will follow in the future, possibly in the next parliamentary session. This legislation will give the National Assembly and Wales the opportunity to implement bans on smoking in closed public places, according to the detailed considerations which may be determined by the Assembly and the Welsh Assembly Government.

Glyn Davies: We welcome the two all-Wales Bills in the Queen's Speech. In the short contribution that I will be allowed to make, I will ask you specifically about the Public Service Ombudsman (Wales) Bill. This is a sensible Bill, and it is important that the Assembly has an opportunity to contribute to the process before this Bill becomes an Act. There seems to be quite a tight timetable on this issue. If the general election is to be held

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Are you confident that the Mental Health Bill is compatible with the Human Rights Act 1998? Within that Bill, are you content with the definition of 'mental disorder' as it is set out, or do you accept that that definition is too broad? Furthermore, on the Bill to ban smoking in public places, given that the idea was first put forward in the Assembly with its unanimous support, is it an appropriate constitutional situation for Wales to be the last country in the UK to implement that ban?

Peter Hain: Mae'r Ddeddf Iechyd Meddwl yn gydnaws â Deddf Hawliau Dynol 1998 ac mae'r diffiniad o anhwylder meddwl yn gywir. Fe wyddoch mai Mesur drafft yw'r Mesur Iechyd Meddwl, felly caiff ei brofi yn erbyn yr union bwyntiau hynny. Os bydd yn rhaid cyflwyno gwelliannau i gael y ddeddf yn gywir, yn enwedig o ran diffinio anhwylder meddwl, dyna'n union pam yr ydym yn craffu ar y Mesur drafft cyn y broses ddeddfu.

O ran gwahardd ysmegu, mae'r Cynulliad wedi sefydlu ei bwyllgor ei hun i ystyried goblygiadau ymarferol y mater hwn. Bydd ei ystyriaethau yn bwysig wrth ddatblygu'r cynigion yn y dyfodol. Dim ond ychydig wythnosau yn ôl cyflwynwyd Papur Gwyn ar iechyd y cyhoedd gennym, a bydd deddfwriaeth yn deillio o hynny yn y dyfodol, o bosibl yn y sesiwn seneddol nesaf. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn rhoi'r cyfle i'r Cynulliad a Chymru wahardd ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig, yn unol â'r ystyriaethau manwl y gall y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru benderfynu arnynt.

Glyn Davies: Croesawn y ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig yn Araith y Frenhines. Yn y cyfraniad byr y caniateir imi ei wneud, byddaf yn gofyn ichi yn benodol am Fesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru). Mae hwn yn Fesur call, ac mae'n bwysig y caiff y Cynulliad gyfle i gyfrannu at y broses cyn i'r Mesur hwn ddod yn Ddeddf. Ymddengys bod amserlen eithaf tynn o ran y mater hwn. Os bwriedir cynnal yr etholiad

on the expected date of 5 May, will you, using your office as Secretary of State for Wales and the other offices that you hold, ensure that arrangements can be put in place so that Assembly Members have an opportunity to discuss this issue with parliamentarians, so that we can contribute to this Bill as it goes through its process?

Peter Hain: I am glad that you welcome the Bill and describe it as sensible, Glyn. Since the Bill was proposed by the Assembly, that is probably a sensible thing to say about it. By all means, let us look at how the Assembly can contribute to the deliberations. There was wide consultation on this Bill over the past year or so, so it is not subject to pre-legislative scrutiny in the way that Wales-only Bills have been in Westminster, with joint hearings, in some cases, between the relevant Assembly committee and the Welsh Affairs Select Committee. That is a positive move which I know you welcome, Llywydd, as it is an issue on which we have worked together. If there is an opportunity for input it would be welcomed, but I would not want it subjected to a formal pre-legislative scrutiny process, which would delay its journey into legislation, which is not what we want to see.

Eleanor Burnham: Croeso i'n Cynulliad a diolch am eich datganiad. Mae Araith y Frenhines, yn ein barn ni, yn gadael pobl Cymru lawr. Mae'n canolbwyntio ar faterion terfysgaeth, a waethygodd oherwydd i'ch Llywodraeth fynd i ryfel yn erbyn Irac yn hollol ffals. Mae hefyd yn hel bwganod.

A ydych yn cyd-weld y dylid cynnwys deddfwriaeth i gael gwared ar ffioedd myfyrwyr a ffioedd ychwanegol, sydd yn achosi cymaint o bryder i bobl ifanc, fel y dangoswyd ddoe y tu allan i'r Cynulliad?

A ydych hefyd yn cyd-weld y dylai'r henoed gael gwell cefnogaeth drwy wella eu pensiynau a chael gofal personol am ddim? Dyna ddau Fesur a allai leihau pryderon ymysg pobl hŷn.

cyffredinol ar 5 Mai, sef yr hyn a ddisgwylir, a wnewch chi, yn rhinwedd eich swydd fel Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a'r swyddi eraill sydd gennych, sicrhau y gellir rhoi trefniadau ar waith fel y caiff Aelodau Cynulliad gyfle i drafod y mater hwn gyda seneddwyr, er mwyn sicrhau y gallwn gyfrannu at y Mesur hwn yn ystod ei hynt drwy'r Senedd?

Peter Hain: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn croesawu'r Mesur ac yn meddwl ei fod yn gall, Glyn. Gan mai'r Cynulliad a gynigiodd y Mesur, mae'n debyg bod hynny'n beth call i'w ddweud amdano. Ar bob cyfrif, gadewch inni ystyried sut y gall y Cynulliad gyfrannu at y trafodaethau. Cafwyd ymgynghoriad eang ar y Mesur hwn yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf neu ddwy, felly ni chreffir arno cyn y broses ddeddfu yn yr un ffordd ag y craffwyd ar Fesurau ar gyfer Cymru'n unig yn San Steffan, drwy gynnal gwrandawriadau ar y cyd, mewn rhai achosion, rhwng y pwyllgor perthnasol yn y Cynulliad a'r Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig. Mae hynny'n gam cadarnhaol a gwn eich bod yn ei groesawu, Lywydd, am ei fod yn fater yr ydym wedi cydweithio arno. Os ceir cyfle ichi gyfrannu, byddwn yn croesawu hynny, ond ni fyddwn am iddo fynd drwy broses graffu ffurfiol cyn y broses ddeddfu, a fyddai'n golygu oedi cyn iddo ddod yn ddeddf, ac nid ydym am weld hynny.

Eleanor Burnham: Welcome to our Assembly and thank you for your statement. The Queen's Speech, in our opinion, lets the people of Wales down. It focuses on terrorism issues, which have been exacerbated by your Government's decision to go to war with Iraq on a false premise. It is also guilty of scaremongering.

Do you agree that legislation should be included to get rid of student fees and top-up fees, which cause a great deal of concern to young people, as demonstrated yesterday outside the Assembly?

Do you also agree that the elderly should be given better support by improving their pensions and by providing free personal care? Those are two Bills which could allay fears among the elderly.

Er ein bod yn croesawu gostyngiad cyffredinol mewn troseddu, a ydych yn cydweld â'r arbenigwyr sy'n honni nad gwell plismona yn unig sy'n dylanwadu ar ladrata o dai, ond y ffaith bod pobl erbyn hyn eisiau pethau newydd, yn hytrach na phethau ail law? A ydych yn credu bod y drefn bresennol—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr ydych wedi gofyn sawl cwestiwn.

Peter Hain: Thank you for your welcome. On the question of scaremongering over terrorism, there are half a dozen Home Office Bills on the security and safety scheme. The Counter Terrorism Bill is a draft Bill, and it will take at least a year to go through pre-legislative scrutiny. Therefore, I cannot see how that can be regarded as scaremongering. I run the risk of repeating myself, but I do not believe that tackling anti-social behaviour and serious and organised crime through the Clean Neighbourhoods Bill, tackling the problem of drugs trafficking through the Drugs Bill, to tackle the problem of stolen identities and identity theft through the Identity Card Bill is scaremongering. I cannot for the life of me see how that is scaremongering. Indeed, the sensitivity of the three opposition parties is because they know deep down that these issues are popular with the public, and will be backed overwhelmingly by it.

On student fees, as Eleanor knows—and it is a matter for the Welsh Assembly Government how it proceeds on this matter after the Rees commission reports—the Bill provides for bringing back student grants of up to £3,000. It also provides for a situation whereby, instead of students being saddled with an immediate debt, upon which the clock starts ticking as soon as they leave university, they will only have to pay it back if they are in work, and if they are earning more than £15,000 a year. If they are earning £350 a week, they pay it back at a rate of only £5 a week. That is a progressive measure, compared with the alternative, which would presumably have been to raise extra taxes to give university students even more of a public subsidy than they currently get. If we were to raise taxes to raise that

Although we welcome the general reduction in crime, do you agree with experts who claim that it is not just better policing which influences burglary, but the fact that people now want new goods, rather than second hand ones? Do you agree that the current system—

The Presiding Officer: Order. You have asked several questions.

Peter Hain: Diolch am eich croeso. O ran codi bwganod ynghylch terfysgaeth, mae hanner dwsin o Fesurau'r Swyddfa Gartref ar y cynllun diogelwch. Mae'r Mesur Gwrthderfysgaeth yn Fesur drafft, a bydd yn cymryd o leiaf flwyddyn i graffu arno cyn y broses ddeddfu. Felly, ni allaf weld sut y gellir dweud bod hynny'n codi bwganod. Yr wyf mewn perygl o ailadrodd fy hun, ond ni chredaf mai codi bwganod yw mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a throseddu difrifol a chyfundrefinol drwy'r Mesur Cymdogaethau Glân, mynd i'r afael â phroblem masnachu mewn cyffuriau drwy'r Mesur Cyffuriau a mynd i'r afael â'r broblem o ran unigolion sy'n dwyn enw rhywun arall drwy'r Mesur Cardiau Adnabod. Ni allaf weld sut y gellir dweud mai codi bwganod yw hynny. Yn wir, mae'r tair gwrthblaid yn sensitif am eu bod yn gwybod yn eu calonnau bod y materion hyn yn boblogaidd ymhlith y cyhoedd, ac y bydd y mwyafrif llethol o'r cyhoedd yn eu cefnogi.

O ran ffioedd myfyrwyr, fel y gŵyr Eleanor—a chyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yw'r ffordd y mae'n mynd ati i ymdrin â'r mater hwn ar ôl adroddiadau comisiwn Rees—mae'r Mesur yn darparu ar gyfer ailgyflwyno grantiau o hyd at £3,000 i fyfyrwyr. Mae hefyd yn darparu ar gyfer sefyllfa lle, yn hytrach na myfyrwyr yn wynebu dyled ar unwaith, ac yn gorfod dechrau ei had-dalu cyn gynted ag y byddant yn gadael y brifysgol, mai dim ond os byddant yn gweithio, ac yn ennill mwy na £15,000 y flwyddyn y byddant yn gorfod ad-dalu'r arian. Os ydynt yn ennill £350 yr wythnos, dim ond £5 yr wythnos y maent yn ei ad-dalu bob wythnos. Mesur blaengar yw hwnnw, o gymharu â'r dewis arall, sef codi trethi ychwanegol yn ôl pob tebyg i roi hyd yn oed fwy o gymhorthdal cyhoeddus i

extra money, it would be far better spent ensuring that young children, through increased Sure Start schemes and increased childcare provision and support, and youngsters from disadvantaged communities, get the chance of a decent start in life so that they have the opportunity of a university education.

If she considers our record on support for our senior citizens, she will find—and, I believe, will accept, on reflection—that, through our lifting the poorest pensioners out of poverty, with up to £30 a week increases through the pension credit, and ensuring much better support and pensions for pensioners across the board, pensioners have had a good deal under Labour. We will continue to try to get an even better deal for them under Labour in future. The long-term care of the elderly is a difficult issue and we will continue to discuss that with the Assembly, and we will continue to consider it as a Labour Government at a Westminster level.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you for your statement, Secretary of State. We will hear from you further in the subsequent debate.

fyfyrwyr yn y brifysgol nag a gânt ar hyn o bryd. Pe baem yn codi trethi i godi'r arian ychwanegol hwnnw, byddai'n llawer gwell ei wario i sicrhau y caiff plant ifanc, drwy fwy o gynlluniau Cychwyn Cadarn a mwy o ddarpariaeth a chymorth gofal plant, a phobl ifanc o gymunedau difreintiedig, ddechrau da mewn bywyd fel y cânt gyfle i fynd i'r brifysgol.

Os bydd yn ystyried ein record o ran cymorth i bensiynwyr, fe wêl—a chredaf y bydd yn derbyn, o feddwl amdano—y caiff pensiynwyr fargen dda o dan Lafur, a ninnau wedi sicrhau nad yw'r pensiynwyr tlotaf yn byw mewn tlodi, drwy roi cynnydd o hyd at £30 yr wythnos drwy'r credyd pensiwn, a sicrhau cymorth a phensiynau llawer gwell i bensiynwyr yn gyffredinol. Byddwn yn parhau i geisio cael bargaen hyd yn oed yn well iddynt o dan Lafur yn y dyfodol. Mae gofal yr henoed yn yr hirdymor yn fater anodd a byddwn yn parhau i drafod hynny gyda'r Cynulliad, a byddwn yn parhau i'w ystyried fel Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan.

Y Llywydd: Diolch am eich datganiad, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Byddwn yn clywed gennych ymhellach yn y ddadl ddilynol.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

David Davies: I seek your ruling, Presiding Officer, as to whether, under Standing Order No. 7.7, section 4, on courteous conduct in the Chamber, the Secretary of State's comments were in breach of those Standing Orders. Do you not share my surprise that the man who put in place a system involving proportional representation is now turning on those who were democratically elected under its rules?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This matter has been raised ad infinitum—

The First Minister: Ad nauseam.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I always welcome assistance from the First Minister on my classical scholarship. This issue has been raised on several occasions in the first

David Davies: Gofynnaf ichi ddyfarnu, Lywydd, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 7.7, adran 4, ar ymddygiad cwrtais yn y Siambr, pa un a oedd sylwadau'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn torri'r Rheolau Sefydlog hynny. Oni synnwch, fel minnau, fod y gŵr a sefydlodd system yn cynnwys cynrychiolaeth gyfrannol bellach yn troi yn erbyn y rhai a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd o dan ei rheolau?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r mater hwn wedi'i godi ad infinitum—

Y Prif Weinidog: Ad nauseam.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf bob amser yn croesawu cymorth gan y Prif Weinidog o ran fy ysgolheictod clasurol. Mae'r mater hwn wedi'i godi sawl gwaith yn ystod y Cynulliad

and second Assembly. I believe that Members know my position, as does the Secretary of State. As long as I preside here, and as long as the Act is not changed, all Assembly Members are equally elected under section 2 and the relevant subsections of the Government of Wales Act 1998—our founding constitution—and will always be treated as such in the Assembly. I wish that they were treated as such outside as well. However, I have no control over those circumstances.

cyntaf a'r ail Gynulliad. Credaf fod Aelodau yn gwybod beth yw fy safbwynt i, fel y gwna'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Cyhyd ag y byddaf yn llywyddu yma, ac ar yr amod na chaiff y Ddeddf ei newid, caiff pob Aelod Cynulliad ei ethol yn gyfartal o dan adran 2 ac is-adrannau perthnasol Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998—ein cyfansoddiad sefydlol—a byddant bob amser yn cael eu trin felly yn y Cynulliad. Byddai'n dda gennyf pe baent yn cael eu trin felly y tu allan i'r Cynulliad hefyd. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf reoli'r amgylchiadau hynny.

Araith y Frenhines The Queen's Speech

Y Llywydd: Cyn i mi alw'r Prif Weinidog, cyhoeddaf derfyn amser ar gyfer yr areithiau yn y ddadl. Ac eithrio'r Prif Weinidog, a fydd yn cael y chwarter awr arferol i agor a chloï, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, a fydd yn cael wyth munud, a'r sawl sydd yn cynnig gwelliannau, a fydd yn cael pum munud, cyfyngir y siaradwyr eraill i dri munud i sicrhau bod Aelodau nad ydynt ar y meinciau blaen yn cael cyfle i gymryd rhan yn llawn yn y ddadl hon.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call the First Minister, I announce a time limit on speeches in the debate. Apart from the First Minister, who will have the usual 15 minutes to open and close the debate, the Secretary of State, who will have eight minutes, and those proposing amendments, who will have five minutes, the other speakers will be confined to three minutes to ensure that Members who are not on the frontbenches are given an opportunity to contribute fully to the debate.

Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn enw David Melding a gwelliannau 5, 6 a 7 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

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

The First Minister: I propose that

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

1. notes the content of the UK Government's legislative programme for 2004-05;

1. yn nodi cynnwys Rhaglen Ddeddfwriaethol Llywodraeth y DU ar gyfer 2004-05;

2. welcomes the inclusion in the programme of two Wales-only Bills;

2. yn croesawu'r ffaith bod dau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig wedi'u cynnwys yn y Rhaglen;

3. notes that the following proposed Bills are of particular relevance to the Assembly's responsibilities:

3. yn nodi bod y Mesurau arfaethedig canlynol yn arbennig o berthnasol i gyfrifoldebau'r Cynulliad:

a) National Lottery Bill (Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee)

a) Mesur Loteri Genedlaethol (Y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon)

b) Equality Bill (Social Justice and

b) Mesur Cydraddoldeb (Y Pwyllgor

Regeneration Committee)

Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio)

c) Education Bill (Education and Lifelong Learning Committee)

c) Mesur Addysg (Y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes)

d) Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill (Local Government and Public Services Committee)

d) Mesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) (Y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus)

e) Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill (Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee)

e) Mesur Amgylchedd a Chymdogaethau Glân (Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad)

f) Animal Welfare Bill (Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee)

f) Mesur Lles Anifeiliaid (Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad)

g) Transport (Wales) Bill (Economic Development and Transport Committee)

g) Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) (Y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth)

h) Railways Bill (Economic Development and Transport Committee)

h) Mesur Rheilffyrdd (Y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth)

4. remits the above Bills to the subject committees indicated, for further consideration, and requests each committee to report to the Assembly as soon as may be. (NDM2203)

4. yn ailgyfeirio'r Mesurau uchod i'r pwyllgorau pwnc a nodir, i'w hystyried ymhellach, ac yn gofyn i bob pwyllgor roi adroddiad i'r Cynulliad cyn gynted â phosibl. (NDM2203)

3.50 p.m.

What does this Queen's Speech tell us about the nature and quality of the relationship between Wales, and this devolved democratic institution of ours, and the much bigger undeveloped institution in Westminster? The Secretary of State used the phrase 'Wales is working', and he was referring, of course, to the much-improved unemployment and employment figures that Wales now experiences and benefits from. However, we can also say that devolution is working as a result of the clear, factual evidence in this Queen's Speech. We can see that devolution is working for Wales, and we can see that the relationship between Wales in the Assembly, Labour in the Assembly and the Labour Government in Westminster is working as well—and long may that partnership continue.

Beth y mae Araith y Frenhines eleni yn ei ddweud wrthym am natur ac ansawdd y berthynas rhwng Cymru, a'r sefydliad democrataidd datganoledig hwn sydd gennym, a'r sefydliad annatganoledig mwy o lawer yn San Steffan? Defnyddiodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yr ymadrodd 'Mae Cymru yn gweithio', ac yr oedd yn cyfeirio, wrth gwrs, at y ffigurau diweithdra a chyflogaeth gwell o lawer sydd gan Gymru yn awr ac y mae'n elwa arnynt. Fodd bynnag, gallwn hefyd ddweud bod datganoli yn gweithio o ganlyniad i'r dystiolaeth glir, ffeithiol yn Araith y Frenhines eleni. Gallwn weld bod datganoli yn gweithio dros Gymru, a gallwn weld bod y berthynas rhwng Cymru yn y Cynulliad, Llafur yn y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan yn gweithio hefyd—a hir y parhaed y bartneriaeth honno.

The Secretary of State has explained the thinking behind the programme and described several of the Bills that are of particular relevance to Wales. I will not

Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi egluro'r meddylfryd y tu ôl i'r rhaglen ac wedi disgrifio sawl un o'r Mesurau sy'n arbennig o berthnasol i Gymru. Yn hytrach nag

repeat all of that, except to concentrate on the two Wales-only Bills. In 'Making the Connections', our White Paper, we promised that we would make new provision for the ombudsman service. Public services are increasingly provided through partnerships between different service providers. I welcome that, and moves towards an even greater collaboration and co-operation to deliver a seamless service to our citizens. However, we all know that things can go wrong, and, occasionally, people need redress as a result of maladministration in any of those public services. When the citizen has a need for redress, he or she needs to know to whom to go to get help to put what has gone wrong right. Joined-up public service delivery needs a joined-up complaints system, and the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill will establish a modern, flexible and accessible ombudsman service, on a one-stop shop basis, for the citizens of Wales. It will harmonize the powers and jurisdictions of the existing four Welsh ombudsman services, making it far easier for citizens to understand how to make a complaint and what the ombudsman service can do for them. It will likewise enable the ombudsman to resolve complaints informally and work with the other ombudsmen to enable complaints to be considered in the most efficient and effective way. We need, and will get through this Bill, a first-class ombudsman service for redress.

The other Wales-only Bill is the Transport (Wales) Bill, which, jointly with the Railways Bill, will work extremely well in improving the public transport system in Wales. It places a duty on the Assembly to develop and implement an integrated transport policy and to publish a Wales transport strategy setting out that policy. It will also ensure that local transport plans are prepared and implemented in line with the Wales transport strategy and makes provision for joint working arrangements and joint transport authorities so that local transport functions are carried out on a regional basis. It will allow the Assembly to arrange for public transport services where they would

ailadrodd hynny i gyd, canolbwyntiaf ar y ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig. Yn 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', ein Papur Gwyn, addawyd y byddem yn gwneud darpariaeth newydd ar gyfer y gwasanaeth ombwdsmon. Mae gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn cael eu darparu'n gynyddol drwy bartneriaethau rhwng darparwyr gwasanaethau gwahanol. Croesawaf hynny, ac mae'n gam tuag at hyd yn oed fwy o gydweithio a chydweithredu i ddarparu gwasanaeth di-dor i'n dinasyddion. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom oll y gall pethau fynd o chwith, ac, yn achlysurol, mae angen unioni pethau o ganlyniad i gamweinyddu mewn unrhyw un o'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus hynny. Pan fydd dinesydd am i gam gael ei unioni, bydd angen iddo ef neu iddi hi wybod at bwy i fynd i gael cymorth i unioni'r cam. Mae angen system gwyno gydgysylltiedig wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus cydgysylltiedig, a bydd Mesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru) yn creu gwasanaeth ombwdsmon modern, hyblyg a hygyrch, ar sail siop un stop, ar gyfer dinasyddion Cymru. Bydd yn cysoni pwerau ac awdurdodiadau'r pedwar gwasanaeth Ombwdsmon presennol yng Nghymru, gan ei gwneud yn llawer haws i ddinasyddion ddeall sut i wneud cwyn a'r hyn y gall y gwasanaeth ombwdsmon ei wneud drostynt hwy. Yn yr un modd, bydd yn galluogi'r ombwdsmon i ddatrys cwynion yn anffurfiol ac i weithio gydag ombwdsmyr eraill fel y gellir ystyried cwynion yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithlon ac effeithiol. Mae angen gwasanaeth ombwdsmon o'r radd flaenaf arnom ar gyfer unioni camau, ac fe'i cawn drwy'r Mesur hwn.

Y Mesur arall ar gyfer Cymru'n unig yw Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru), a fydd, ynghyd â'r Mesur Rheilffyrdd, yn llwyddo'n eithriadol o dda i wella'r system trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Mae'n rhoi dyletswydd ar y Cynulliad i ddatblygu a gweithredu polisi trafndiaeth integredig a chyhoeddi strategaeth drafndiaeth i Gymru yn nodi'r polisi hwnnw. Bydd hefyd yn sicrhau y caiff cynlluniau trafndiaeth lleol eu paratoi a'u gweithredu yn unol â strategaeth drafndiaeth Cymru a gwna ddarpariaeth ar gyfer trefniadau gwaith ar y cyd fel y cyflawnir swyddogaethau trafndiaeth lleol ar sail ranbarthol. Bydd yn fodd i'r Cynulliad drefnu gwasanaethau trafndiaeth gyhoeddus

not otherwise be provided, and to provide financial assistance for air services and airport facilities where they would not otherwise be provided. It will also allow the Assembly to establish a public transport users committee for Wales. The Bill will, therefore, provide a wide range of new powers for the Assembly, and it will give us the tools to address the big transport issues that we face. Everyone here should welcome that.

I draw the Assembly's attention to the fact that the motion calls for subject committees to report back as soon as may be on these and the other Bills remitted to them. Given that there is a great deal of expectation that this parliamentary session is likely to be unusually short—it probably will not run the full 12 months, although it may—if the Assembly is to maximise its influence with regard to any of these Bills, the committees will need to have reached conclusions by the end of January at the latest.

On the amendments, once again, the opposition parties are unable to address the Bills in the programme. They have simply produced incoherent wish-lists of their own. I therefore recommend that all the amendments be rejected. Amendments 1 and 5 ask the Assembly Government to seek a Bill to amend the Government of Wales Act 1998 to implement the Richard report recommendations. However, we shall press for a Bill that reflects the motion that the Assembly carried on 6 October.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You will have heard the Secretary of State say that, if Labour is re-elected, and when the White Paper is published, his preference is for the Assembly to have full legislative powers. Have you changed your mind on that, or do you still believe that we should be going for this hotchpotch of Henry VIII powers?

The First Minister: I notice that, again, you do not seek to defend the incoherent amendments that your party has put forward. It is important that everybody should realise that Wales will have a choice. The choice is as we illustrated previously. The choice has

lle na fyddent fel arall yn cael eu darparu, ac i roi cymorth ariannol ar gyfer gwasanaethau awyr a chyfleusterau maes awyr lle na fyddent fel arall yn cael eu darparu. Bydd hefyd yn fodd i'r Cynulliad sefydlu pwyllgor defnyddwyr trafndiaeth gyhoeddus i Gymru. Felly, bydd y Mesur yn darparu ystod eang o bwerau newydd i'r Cynulliad, ac yn rhoi'r modd inni fynd i'r afael â'r materion o bwys a wynebwn o ran trafndiaeth. Dylai pob un yma groesawu hynny.

Tynnaf sylw'r Cynulliad at y ffaith bod y cynnig yn gofyn i bwyllgorau pwnc gyflwyno adroddiad cyn gynted â phosibl ar y Mesurau hyn a'r Mesurau eraill a ailgyfeirir atynt. O gofio bod llawer iawn yn disgwyl i'r sesiwn seneddol hon fod yn anarferol o fyr, yn ôl pob tebyg—mae'n siŵr na fydd yn parhau am y 12 mis llawn, er y gall hynny ddigwydd—er mwyn i'r Cynulliad ddefnyddio ei ddylanwad i'r eithaf o ran unrhyw un o'r Mesurau hyn, bydd angen i'r pwyllgorau ddod i gasgliadau erbyn diwedd Ionawr fan pellaf.

O ran y gwelliannau, unwaith eto, nid yw'r gwrthbleidiau yn gallu ymdrin â'r Mesurau yn y rhaglen. Maent wedi cynhyrchu rhestri o ddymuniadau cymysglyd eu hunain. Felly argymhellaf y dylid gwrthod pob gwelliant. Mae gwelliannau 1 a 5 yn gofyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad geisio Mesur i ddiwygio Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 i weithredu argymhellion adroddiad Richard. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn pwyso am Fesur sy'n adlewyrchu'r cynnig a dderbyniwyd ar 6 Hydref.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Byddwch wedi clywed yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn dweud, os caiff Llafur ei hailethol, a phan gaiff y Papur Gwyn ei gyhoeddi, mai ei ddewis ef fyddai rhoi pwerau deddfu llawn i'r Cynulliad. A ydych wedi newid eich meddwl ar hynny, neu a ydych yn credu o hyd y dylem fod yn dewis y cawlach hwn o bwerau Harri'r Wythfed?

Y Prif Weinidog: Sylwaf, unwaith eto, nad ydych yn ceisio amddiffyn y gwelliannau cymysglyd a gyflwynwyd gan eich plaid. Mae'n bwysig i bawb sylweddoli y bydd gan Gymru ddewis. Y dewis yw'r hyn a nodwyd gennym yn flaenorol. Adlewyrchwyd y dewis

been reflected in a vote in this Assembly on 6 October, and is quite clear. Subject to a referendum, there will be a way of having full primary legislative powers, but it is unlikely that that could be implemented by the time of the next Assembly elections. The other option is something short of full primary legislative powers, but which can be implemented before 2007, by means of an extension of the Henry VIII powers that we already have. That possibility has the advantage of time, but it does not confer full primary legislative powers. Everyone understands that. That is what will be consulted upon if Labour wins the next election. It will be the principle of the choice available. There are advantages in terms of time, and advantages in terms of powers. If you want to wait for the full powers, that is fair enough. If you want to have something by the time that the Assembly is elected in 2007, clearly there are advantages in an arrangement that does not require a referendum and which can be implemented more quickly. This choice will be put to the people of Wales in consultation.

We went over this same ground on 6 October. We took a vote, and further work is now proceeding on that basis so that a White Paper can be brought forward quickly. That is based on the assumption, which many people make—but this is always in the hands of the electorate and must never be presumed upon—that a Labour Government will be re-elected.

Amendments 2, 3 and 6 are a graceless response by opposition parties to our securing two Wales-only Bills in one session for the first time, not only since devolution, but since history began. We used to have a Wales-only Bill once every 10 years, but now we have two in one year. It is 20 times more than we used to have, but do the opposition welcome it? No, of course not. They say, 'Oh no, it ought to be far more than that'. What used to happen before devolution? Scotland used to get four or five Bills a year; we used to get one Bill every five or 10 years. After devolution, we started to get one Bill a year, and now we have two Bills in one year, which is a record. Do people respect that? No, they do not.

mewn pleidlais yn y Cynulliad hwn ar 6 Hydref, ac mae'n eithaf clir. Yn amodol ar refferendwm, fe fydd ffordd o gael pwerau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol llawn, ond mae'n annhebyg y gellid gweithredu hynny erbyn etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad. Yr opsiwn arall yw rhywbeth nad yw'n rhoi pwerau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol llawn, ond gellir ei weithredu erbyn 2007, drwy estyn pwerau Harri'r Wythfed sydd gennym eisoes. Mae i'r posibilrwydd hwnnw fantais amser, ond nid yw'n rhoi pwerau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol llawn. Mae pawb yn deall hynny. Dyna'r hyn yr ymgynghorir arno os bydd Llafur yn ennill yr etholiad nesaf. Hon fydd egwyddor y dewis a fydd ar gael. Ceir manteision o ran amser, a manteision o ran pwerau. Os ydych am aros i gael y pwerau llawn, mae hynny'n ddigon teg. Os ydych am gael rhywbeth erbyn i'r Cynulliad gael ei ethol yn 2007, mae'n amlwg bod manteision o ddewis trefniant lle nad oes angen refferendwm a threfniant y gellir ei roi ar waith yn gynt. Caiff y dewis hwn ei gynnig i bobl Cymru mewn ymgynghoriad.

Bu inni drafod yr union un peth ar 6 Hydref. Bu inni bleidleisio, ac mae gwaith pellach yn mynd rhagddo yn awr ar y sail honno fel y gellir cyflwyno Papur Gwyn yn gyflym. Mae hynny'n seiliedig ar y dybiaeth, a wna llawer o bobl—ond mae hyn yn nwylo'r etholwyr bob amser, ac ni ddylid byth gymryd eu dymuniadau yn ganiataol—y caiff Llywodraeth Lafur ei haillethol.

Mae gwelliannau 2, 3 a 6 yn ymateb di-lun gan y gwrthbleidiau i'n llwyddiant i sicrhau dau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig mewn un sesiwn am y tro cyntaf, nid yn unig ers datganoli, ond ers cyn cof. Arferem gael Mesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig unwaith bob 10 mlynedd, ond bellach cawn ddau mewn blwyddyn. Mae'n 20 gwaith yn fwy na'r hyn yr arferem ei gael, ond a yw'r gwrthbleidiau yn ei groesawu? Nac ydynt, wrth gwrs. Dywedant, 'O na, dylai fod yn llawer mwy na hynny'. Beth oedd yn arfer digwydd cyn datganoli? Arferai'r Alban gael pedwar neu bum Mesur y flwyddyn; arferem ni gael un Mesur bob pump i 10 mlynedd. Ar ôl datganoli, dechreuasom gael un Mesur y flwyddyn, a bellach cawn ddau Fesur mewn blwyddyn, sydd heb ddigwydd o'r blaen. A

yw pobl yn parchu hynny? Nac ydynt.

Janet Davies: I do not know whether or not you are aware of it, but, in Scotland, they say that they used to have one Bill a year before 1999, and that one fact on the basis of which they fought the devolution battle was that one Bill a year was inadequate. The Transport (Wales) Bill has taken two years, so, in fact, I would say that we have one and a half Bills this year, not two.

Janet Davies: Ni wn a ydych yn ymwybodol o hyn, ond yn yr Alban, dywedant iddynt arfer cael un Mesur y flwyddyn cyn 1999, ac mai un o'r rhesymau pam y bu iddynt frwydro am ddatganoli oedd bod un Mesur y flwyddyn yn annigonol. Mae Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) wedi cymryd dwy flynedd, felly, mewn gwirionedd, byddwn yn dweud inni gael un Mesur a hanner eleni, nid dau.

The First Minister: Utter nonsense. I used to keep count of this when I was a Member of Parliament. I can assure you that Scotland got four or five Bills a year before devolution, so you are quite wrong. You say that the Transport (Wales) Bill took two years. That is because it has been dealt with on a draft basis: a great deal more legislation is now dealt with on a draft basis. I approve of Bills taking two years, and having the draft Bill one year and the full Bill the next. If you are against that, then say that you do not like draft Bills. However, I think that this system will produce far better quality legislation than we have ever had before.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nonsens llwyr. Arferwn gyfrif hyn pan oeddwn yn Aelod Seneddol. Gallaf eich sicrhau i'r Alban gael pedwar neu bum Mesur y flwyddyn cyn datganoli, felly yr ydych yn hollol anghywir. Fe ddywedwch i Fesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) gymryd dwy flynedd. Mae hynny am iddo gael ei drin ar sail ddrafft: mae llawer mwy o ddeddfwriaeth yn cael ei thrin yn awr ar sail ddrafft. Cymeradwyaf Fesurau sy'n cymryd dwy flynedd, gyda'r Mesur drafft mewn un flwyddyn a'r Mesur llawn y flwyddyn nesaf. Os ydych yn gwrthwynebu hynny, yna dywedwch nad ydych yn hoffi Mesurau drafft. Fodd bynnag, credaf y bydd y system hon yn arwain at ddeddfwriaeth o ansawdd llawer gwell nag a gawsom erioed o'r blaen.

The achievement of getting two Bills in one year, for the first time, should be welcomed, not decried or regretted, as it represents a further step forward in the effective relationship between Labour in Wales and in Westminster. Obviously you will try to undermine that, but it remains a fact that this is a record.

Dylid croesawu ein llwyddiant i gael dau Fesur, am y tro cyntaf, mewn blwyddyn, nid ei ddibrisio neu ei resynu, gan ei bod yn gam pellach ymlaen yn y berthynas effeithiol rhwng Llafur yng Nghymru ac yn San Steffan. Yn amlwg, byddwch yn ceisio tanseilio hynny, ond y gwir yw nad yw hyn wedi digwydd o'r blaen.

I turn to the Liberal Democrat amendment. If you use the word 'lobby' to describe the relationship between Labour in Wales and in Westminster, you obviously do not understand what goes on here. The Liberal Democrat amendment is nonsense. Close partnership working is what happens between Labour in Wales and in Westminster, not 'lobbying'. It would be lobbying, possibly, if there were different parties in power in Westminster in Wales. However, it is important that we understand the principle here: it is close partnership working between Labour in Westminster and in Wales.

Trof at welliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Os defnyddiwch y gair 'lobio' i ddisgrifio'r berthynas rhwng Llafur yng Nghymru a Llafur yn San Steffan, nid ydych, yn amlwg, yn deall yr hyn sy'n digwydd yma. Mae gwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn nonsens. Gwaith partneriaeth agos yw'r hyn sy'n digwydd rhwng Llafur yng Nghymru a Llafur yn San Steffan, nid 'lobio'. Byddai'n lobio o bosibl, pe bai pleidiau gwahanol mewn grym yn San Steffan ac yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig deall yr egwyddor dan sylw; mae'n waith partneriaeth agos rhwng Llafur yn San Steffan ac yng Nghymru.

Jenny Randerson: It may be difficult for you to envisage this, but imagine that there was a Conservative Government in Westminster and a Labour Government here. How close do you envisage the partnership between the two places being in those circumstances? How many Bills a year do you think that we might get in those circumstances? When will you recognise that the future of the Assembly could depend upon your acting now to ensure that we have proper powers to act when that kind of situation arises?

The First Minister: At least I think that you accept now that the word 'lobbying' would come into effect then. However, your amendment uses it now, and fails to describe the close partnership between Labour in Wales and in Westminster.

4.00 p.m.

The other argument that you have given is one of which I approve. The quicker that we can get used to having stronger powers in the Assembly, enhanced legislative powers, and the earlier that they come in, and the more people are used to it before that dreadful nightmare prospect—it will keep children awake at night; they will refuse to go to bed tonight now that you have raised this monster prospect of the Conservatives getting back into power; it will cause problems throughout Wales—the better. However, you have raised that point, and it is a strong argument for getting an arrangement in place quickly rather than waiting until 2011.

I turn to the Conservatives' amendments; they give the word 'ragbag' a bad name. They offer a random collection of Conservative Party policies, with a patina of pseudo-patriotic provisions to give an illusion of Tory relevance to Wales. I must ask David, as the amendments are in his name, and because he sometimes thinks that he is an expert on the constitution, what kind of legislation is needed to establish a national archive. Do you not realise, since we have discussed this before, that it would cost £10 million to establish a service that we

Jenny Randerson: Efallai ei bod yn anodd i chi ragweld hyn, ond dychmygwch fod Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn San Steffan a Llywodraeth Lafur yma. Pa mor agos fyddai'r bartneriaeth rhwng y ddau le o dan yr amgylchiadau hynny yn eich barn chi? Sawl Mesur y flwyddyn y credwch y gallem eu cael o dan yr amgylchiadau hynny? Pryd y byddwch yn cydnabod y gallai dyfodol y Cynulliad ddibynnu arnoch yn gweithredu yn awr i sicrhau bod gennym bwerau priodol i weithredu pan fydd sefyllfa o'r fath yn codi?

Y Prif Weinidog: O leiaf credaf ichi dderbyn yn awr y byddai'r gair 'lobio' yn cael ei ddefnyddio wedyn. Fodd bynnag, mae eich gwelliant yn ei ddefnyddio yn awr, ac yn methu â disgrifio'r bartneriaeth waith agos rhwng Llafur yng Nghymru a Llafur yn San Steffan.

Mae'r ddadl arall a roesoch yn un y gallaf ei chymeradwyo. Po gyflymaf y gallwn ddod i'r arfer â chael pwerau cryfach yn y Cynulliad, mwy o bwerau deddfwriaethol, a pho gynharaf y cânt eu cyflwyno, a pho fwyaf o bobl sy'n arfer â hyn cyn y posibilrwydd hunllefus ofnadwy hynny—bydd yn cadw plant yn effro yn ystod y nos; ni fyddant yn fodlon mynd i'r gwely heno a chithau bellach wedi awgrymu'r hunllef hon o weld y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym unwaith yn rhagor; bydd yn achosi problemau ledled Cymru—gorau oll. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych wedi codi'r pwynt hwnnw, ac mae'n ddadl gref dros sicrhau bod trefniant ar waith yn gyflym yn hytrach nag aros tan 2011.

Trof at welliannau'r Ceidwadwyr; sôn am gawdel. Maent yn cynnig casgliad ar hap o bolisiau'r Blaid Geidwadol, gyda phatina o ddarpariaethau ffugwlatgar i roi'r argraff bod y Toriaid yn berthnasol i Gymru. Rhaid imi ofyn i David, gan fod y gwelliannau yn ei enw ef, a chan ei fod weithiau yn credu ei fod yn arbenigwr ar y cyfansoddiad, pa fath o ddeddfwriaeth sydd ei hangen i sefydlu archif genedlaethol. Oni sylweddolwch, gan inni drafod hyn o'r blaen, y byddai'n costio £10 miliwn i sefydlu gwasanaeth a gawn am ddim oddi wrth Kew ar hyn o bryd? Byddai David

currently get for free from Kew? David James, your waste-buster general, would probably shoot it down before it became airborne, and it does not require legislation in any case.

David Melding: Do you believe that all our official records, which have been kept in the Welsh Office over generations, should reside outside Wales?

The First Minister: We get the service for free, and it would cost £10 million to establish an archive in Wales. Your party sometimes tries to convince people that you are interested in value for money. You have a waste-buster general, who, I assure you, would not allow this proposal to become airborne. We get that service for free, which is a good bargain for Wales. You should forget your pseudo-patriotic patina, which was shown to us today like some sort of red rag to a bull, as it is not realistic. It shows how hollow Conservative promises are.

On amendment 7, the Liberal Democrats want the Assembly Government to state now how it would use its powers in terms of ID cards. That is an issue for the next Assembly; it will not come in until 2008 at the earliest and, therefore, we can leave it there.

The motion before the Assembly remits Bills of relevance to Wales to the subject committees for consideration. I hope that we consider the merits of those, rather than the random offerings of confused minds that the amendments represent.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.01 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.01 p.m.*

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiad y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu fel pwynt 1 newydd ac ailrifo'r pwyntiau sy'n dilyn:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i drafod â Llywodraeth y DU a oes modd rhoi blaenoriaeth i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru newydd a fyddai'n gweithredu holl

James, y dyn a gyflogir gennych i chwilio am wastraff yn ei wrthod yn go gyflym, mae'n siŵr, ac nid oes angen deddfwriaeth i sefydlu hynny beth bynnag.

David Melding: A gredwch y dylai ein holl gofnodion swyddogol, sydd wedi cael eu cadw yn y Swyddfa Gymreig ers cenedlaethau, gael eu cadw y tu allan i Gymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cawn y gwasanaeth am ddim, a byddai'n costio £10 miliwn i sefydlu archif yng Nghymru. Weithiau mae eich plaid yn ceisio argyhoeddi pobl bod gennych ddiddordeb mewn gwerth am arian. Yr ydych wedi cyflogi dyn i chwilio am wastraff ac ni fyddai hwnnw, gallaf eich sicrhau, yn fodlon ar y cynnig hwn. Cawn y gwasanaeth hwnnw am ddim, sy'n fargen dda i Gymru. Dylech anghofio eich patina ffugwlatgar, a ddangoswyd inni heddiw fel rhyw fath o gadach coch i darw, gan nad yw'n realistig. Dengys pa mor wag yw addewidion y Ceidwadwyr.

O ran gwelliant 7, mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad nodi yn awr sut y byddai'n defnyddio ei phwerau o ran cardiau adnabod. Mae hynny'n fater i'r Cynulliad nesaf, ac ni chaiff ei gyflwyno tan o leiaf 2008 ac felly, gallwn ei adael am y tro.

Mae'r cynnig sydd gerbron y Cynulliad yn ailgyfeirio Mesurau sy'n berthnasol i Gymru i'r pwyllgorau pwnc eu hystyried. Gobeithiaf ein bod yn ystyried rhinweddau'r rheini, yn hytrach na'r cynigion di-drefn gan aelodau â meddyliau dryslyd fel y ceir yn y gwelliannau.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: insert as a new point 1 and renumber subsequent points:

calls on the Labour Assembly Government to negotiate within the UK Government to prioritise a new Government of Wales Act that would implement all the

argymhellion comisiwn Richard o fewn yr amserlen a nodwyd yn adroddiad y comisiwn.

recommendations of the Richard commission within the timescale set out in the commission's report.

Cynigiau welliant 2. Dileu pwynt 2 a rhoi yn ei le:

I propose amendment 2. Delete point 2 and replace with:

yn nodi bod dau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig wedi'u cynnwys yn y rhaglen ac yn gresynu bod y dagfa ddeddfwriaethol yn San Steffan yn atal cyflwyno mwy o Fesurau ar gyfer Cymru'n unig;

notes the inclusion in the programme of two Wales-only Bills and regrets that the legislative logjam at Westminster prevents the introduction of more Wales-only Bills;

Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Ni wn a oes Aelodau o'r gwrthbleidiau â meddyliau dryslyd, ond yn sicr mae gan y Prif Weinidog feddwl dryslyd.

I am glad to have the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I do not know whether opposition Members are confused, but I am certain that the First Minister is confused.

Canolbwyntiaf ar ddau fater. Mae'r Llywodraeth, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a'r Prif Weinidog yn llongyfarch eu hunain fod dau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru yn unig ac yn ystyried hynny'n gamp sylweddol. Croesawaf y ddau Fesur; mae'n gam ymlaen bod mwy o bwerau yn cael eu trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad ac mae angen Mesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru). Fodd bynnag, pam y dylem dibynnu ar gael dau Fesur yn unig ar gyfer Cymru yn unig, neu un hyd yn oed, fel a gafwyd yn ystod blynyddoedd cynnar y Cynulliad? Mae nifer o bobl yn derbyn bellach fod setliad presennol y Cynulliad yn anfodhaol. Gofynnaf i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a'r Prif Weinidog ystyried cynnwys adroddiad comisiwn Richard. Noda, pe bai gan y Cynulliad bwerau deddfu llawn, byddai modd inni gael o leiaf chwe Mesur y flwyddyn. Mae'r comisiwn yn derbyn y byddai'n nifer cymharol fach yn y blynyddoedd cynnar, ac yn dweud bod chwech yn nifer cymharol fach. Os yw chwech mewn blwyddyn yn nifer cymharol fach, beth yw chwech mewn pum mlynedd? Mae'n sicr o fod yn llai. Flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, bu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn llunio rhestr o rhwng pedwar a chwech o Fesurau. Yr ydym yn cael un os ydym yn lwcus, ac eleni yr ydym yn cael dau. Mae hyn yn golygu na chaiff nifer o'r Mesurau y cred Llywodraeth y Cynulliad eu bod yn bwysig eu gweithredu. Ystyriwch yr argyfwng tai yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd: oni fyddai wedi bod o gymorth mawr i gymunedau, pobl ifanc a theuluoedd digartref

I will concentrate on two issues. The Government, the Secretary of State and the First Minister have congratulated themselves on the fact that there are two Wales-only Bills and consider that to be a major achievement. I welcome the two Bills; it is a step forward that more powers are being transferred to the Assembly and we need the Public Service Ombudsman (Wales) Bill. However, why should we have to depend on getting two Wales-only Bills, or even one, which was the case during the early years of the Assembly? Many people now accept that the Assembly's current settlement is unsatisfactory. I ask the Secretary of State and the First Minister to consider the content of the Richard commission report. It states that, if the Assembly had full legislative powers, we could deal with at least six Bills a year. The commission accepts that it would be a small number in the early years, and states that six is a relatively small number. If six in a year is a relatively small number, what is six in five years? It must be less. Year after year, the Assembly Government has drawn up a list of between four and six Bills. We get one, if we are lucky, and this year we have two. This means that many Bills that the Assembly Government feels are important are not taken up. Consider the housing crisis that currently exists in Wales: would it not have been of great assistance to communities, young people and homeless families if the Government had decided to include a housing Bill? We have had nothing of the sort.

pe bai'r Llywodraeth wedi penderfynu cynnwys Mesur ar dai? Ni chafwyd dim byd o'r fath.

Gofynnodd y Cynulliad dro ar ôl tro am bwerau i wahardd ysmegu mewn manau cyhoeddus. Pam y mae'n rhaid i ni ddisgwyl i Loegr ymateb cyn ein bod ni'n gallu ymateb? Dyna'r cwestiwn sylfaenol a ofynnwn heddiw. Pam mae'n rhaid ei gynnwys mewn atodiad i Bapur Gwyn yn Lloegr cyn y gall Cymru gael yr hawl? Mae pawb yng Nghymru yn cytuno ar y cynnig, neu o leiaf mae mwyafrif clir o'i blaid.

Yn yr Alban eleni mae Mesur i newid y dull o gyllido llywodraeth leol a newid system y dreth gyngor. Dyna'r math o beth y dylai'r Cynulliad gael yr hawl i weithredu arno. Yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod am y biliau echrydus o uchel bydd nifer o bobl yng Nghymru yn eu hwynebu eleni oherwydd yr ailfandio a'r ffaith bod y setliad yn annigonol.

Yr wyf wedi dweud bod y setliad cyfansoddiadol presennol yn anfoddhaol yn fy marn i, ac ym marn nifer o bobl eraill, gan gynnwys comisiwn Richard. Bu inni glywed, os ailetholir y Llywodraeth, bydd yn cyflwyno dau opsiwn mewn Papur Gwyn, a'r cyntaf fydd pwerau deddfu llawn gyda refferendwm—dywedaf wrth yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol nad oes gen i broblem gyda refferendwm, yr wyf yn derbyn yn llwyr y bydd refferendwm. Yr ail opsiwn yn y Papur Gwyn fydd opsiwn Rhodri Morgan, ar bwerau Harri VIII. Yr oedd gwahaniaeth eithaf clir yn y ddau safbwynt, gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar y naill law yn ateb yn gwbl bendant ei fod yn ffafrio pwerau deddfu llawn i'r Cynulliad—a hyd y gwn i mae hynny'n golygu o fewn amserlen comisiwn Richard, sef 2011—ond yr hyn a gawsom gan y Prif Weinidog oedd dwy funud o falu awyr llwyr. Nid oeddem yn gwybod lle yr oedd yn sefyll ar y mater.

Yr oedd y Prif Weinidog yn dweud y gallai fod yn hyn neu'r llall, byddai'r opsiynau yn hyn a'r llall, bydd pobl Cymru yn penderfynu, a chaiff yr etholiad ei gynnal. Fodd bynnag, ni ddywedodd wrthym beth oedd ei farn ef ar y mater. Mae gennym Ysgrifennydd Gwladol sy'n hollol glir ei

Time after time, the Assembly has asked for powers to ban smoking in public places. Why do we have to wait for England to make its move before we can? That is the fundamental question that we are asking today. Why must it be included as an appendix to an English White Paper before Wales can have that right? Everyone in Wales agrees on the proposal, or at least there is a clear majority in its favour.

There is a Bill in Scotland this year to change the way local government is funded and alter the council tax system. That is the kind of issue that the Assembly should have the right to act on. We all know about the exceptionally high bills that many people in Wales will face this year because of rebanding and the fact that the settlement is insufficient.

I have said that the current constitutional settlement is unsatisfactory in my opinion, and in the opinion of many others, including the Richard commission. We have heard that, if the Government is re-elected, it will publish two options in a White Paper, and the first will be full legislative powers with a referendum—I say to the Secretary of State that I do not have a problem with the idea of a referendum, I fully accept that there will be one. The second option in the White Paper will be Rhodri Morgan's option on Henry VIII powers. There is quite a clear difference in the two standpoints, with the Secretary of State on the one hand answering decisively that he favours full legislative powers for the Assembly—and as far as I know that means within the Richard commission's timetable, that is, 2011—but we only had two minutes of complete waffle from the First Minister. We did not know where he stood on the matter.

The First Minister said that it could be this or that, the options would be this and that, the people of Wales will decide, and the election will be held. However, he did not tell us where he stood on the matter. We have a Secretary of State who is absolutely clear on the way forward, and a First Minister who

feddwl o ran y ffordd ymlaen, a Phrif Weinidog nad yw'n gwybod a yw'n mynd neu'n dod. Mae'n ffaith drist nad oedd y Prif Weinidog yn gallu rhoi ei farn heddiw ar y mater pwysig hwn.

As we face a general election—everyone agrees that there will be one, and I assume that it will be in March as the First Minister thinks, or in May as *The Sun* tells us—there will be a choice before the people of Wales. The choice is clear. It is between ensuring that the Assembly has a proper constitutional base upon which to develop its policies, with full law-making powers, or going back to the past. I believe that the people of Wales will make a positive choice.

Nick Bourne: I propose the following amendments in the name of David Melding. Amendment 3: delete point 2 and replace with:

regrets the failure of the Welsh Assembly Government to secure more than two Wales-only Bills.

I propose amendment 4. Add a new point 3 and renumber accordingly:

believes that the following list of Wales-only Bills would have better reflected Welsh needs and concerns:

a) *Culture (Wales) Bill—to establish a national gallery and national archive for Wales;*

b) *NHS (Wales) Bill—to introduce a 'patients' passport' scheme to reduce waiting lists;*

c) *Education (Wales) Bill—to encourage the development of specialist schools in Wales, starting with Welsh and modern foreign language schools;*

d) *Housing (Wales) Bill—to allow groups to set up loan funds and establish neighbourhood associations with a view to providing more affordable housing;*

e) *Bank Holiday (Wales) Bill—to establish St David's Day as an official public holiday in Wales;*

does not know whether he is coming or going. It reflects sadly on the First Minister that he was unable to tell us today where he stands on this important issue.

Wrth inni wynebu etholiad cyffredinol—cytuna pawb y bydd un, a chymeraf yn ganiataol y bydd hynny ym mis Mawrth, fel y cred y Prif Weinidog, neu ym mis Mai fel y dywed *The Sun* wrthym—bydd dewis i bobl Cymru. Mae'r dewis yn glir. Mae'r dewis rhwng sicrhau bod gan y Cynulliad sail gyfansoddiadol briodol i ddatblygu ei bolisiau arni, gyda phwerau deddfu llawn, neu ddychwelyd i'r gorffennol. Credaf y bydd pobl Cymru yn gwneud dewis cadarnhaol.

Nick Bourne: Cyniaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw David Melding. Gwelliant 3: dileu pwynt 2 a rhoi yn ei le:

yn gresynu at fethiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau mwy na dau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig.

Cynigiaf welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt 3 newydd ac ailrifo'r gweddill yn unol â hynny:

yn credu y byddai'r rhestr a ganlyn o fesurau ar gyfer Cymru'n unig wedi adlewyrchu anghenion a phryderon Cymru yn well:

a) *Mesur Diwylliant (Cymru)—i sefydlu Oriol Genedlaethol ac Archif Genedlaethol ar gyfer Cymru.*

b) *Mesur GIG (Cymru) —i gyflwyno cynllun 'pasbort y claf' er mwyn lleihau rhestrau aros.*

c) *Mesur Addysg (Cymru) —i annog datblygu ysgolion arbenigol yng Nghymru, gan ddechrau ag ysgolion Cymraeg ac ysgolion ieithoedd tramor modern;*

d) *Mesur Tai (Cymru)—i alluogi grwpiau i sefydlu cronfeydd benthyca a chymdeithasau cymdogaeth er mwyn ceisio darparu tai mwy fforddiadwy;*

e) *Mesur Gŵyl Banc (Cymru)—i wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ddiwrnod gwyliau swyddogol yng Nghymru;*

f) Mental Health (Wales) Bill—to reform existing legislation and shift the emphasis to therapy rather than criminal law in relation to serious mental health issues;

g) General Provisions (Wales) Bill—to allow miscellaneous matters recommended by the Assembly for primary legislation to be consolidated into a single Bill.

The Conservatives are pleased that there is more than one piece of legislation for Wales in the Queen's Speech, but would have liked more, as would we all. It concerns me that after seven years of promises, we are still waiting for delivery from Labour, not least on the health service, which, as I said, did not rate a mention in the Secretary of State's statement today. This year's Queen's Speech seems to have more to do with controlling the political agenda before a likely general election than tackling the real issues that affect the lives of the people of Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom. Some problems are not touched upon in the Queen's Speech: there is nothing to tackle problems with school discipline, to bring more police to our streets, to hold back the great welter of stealth taxes that we have seen, to ensure cleaner hospitals, and nothing to ensure a fair immigration system.

The Secretary of State has, of course, set out the position on security. It is an important issue, but he seemed to imply that, therefore, any measure will do. According to the Secretary of State for Wales, Britain would be safer under Labour, but he has claimed elsewhere that the agenda has less to do with British security and more to do with Labour's election campaign strategy. He has told journalists that Labour is crowding out any space for other parties on the security agenda, and added that that will make for an interesting political year. I admire his honesty as to Labour's motivation, but the people of Wales do not want politicians to play party politics with national security and safety. The Government is in danger of sending out mixed messages on this matter: on the one hand it tells people not to panic, yet it is

f) Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru)—i ddiwygio'r ddeddfwriaeth bresennol a rhoi'r pwyslais at therapi yn hytrach nag ar gyfraith trosedd yn achos materion difrifol yn ymwneud ag iechyd meddwl;

g) Mesur Darpariaethau Cyffredinol (Cymru)—i ganiatáu i faterion amrywiol y mae'r Cynulliad yn eu hargymell ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol gael eu cyfuno mewn un Mesur.

Mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn falch bod mwy nag un darn o ddeddfwriaeth i Gymru yn Araith y Frenhines, ond byddent wedi hoffi cael mwy, fel y byddai pob un ohonom. Mae'n achos pryder imi ein bod, ar ôl saith mlynedd o addewidion, yn aros i Lafur gyflawni o hyd, yn bennaf o ran y gwasanaeth iechyd, nas crybwyllwyd, fel y dywedais, yn natganiad yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol heddiw. Ymddengys fod a wnelo Araith y Frenhines eleni mwy â rheoli'r agenda wleidyddol cyn etholiad cyffredinol tebygol na mynd i'r afael â'r problemau gwirioneddol sy'n effeithio ar fywydau pobl Cymru a gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Ni chyfeirir at rai problemau yn Araith y Frenhines o gwbl: nid oes sôn am fynd i'r afael â phroblemau yn ymwneud â disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion, rhoi mwy o blismyn ar ein strydoedd, atal y llu o drethi llechwraidd a welsom, sicrhau bod ysbytai yn lannach, a dim sôn am sicrhau system fewnfudo deg.

Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, wrth gwrs, wedi nodi'r hyn sy'n digwydd o ran diogelwch. Mae'n fater pwysig, ond ymddengys iddo awgrymu, felly, y gwnaiff unrhyw fesur y tro. Yn ôl Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, byddai Prydain yn fwy diogel o dan Lafur, ond mae wedi honni mewn man arall fod a wnelo'r agenda lai â diogelwch Prydeinig a mwy â strategaeth ymgyrch etholiadol Llafur. Mae wedi dweud wrth newyddiadurwyr fod Llafur yn sicrhau nad oes unrhyw le ar ôl ar yr agenda diogelwch i bleidiau eraill, ac ychwanegodd y bydd hynny'n arwain at flwyddyn wleidyddol ddiddorol. Edmygaf ei onestrwydd o ran cymhelliant Llafur, ond nid yw pobl Cymru am i wleidyddion esgus gwleidyddia gyda diogelwch y wlad. Mae'r Llywodraeth mewn perygl o gyfleu negeseuon cymysgld ar y

creating a climate of fear and confusion. We need a mature debate on the measures necessary to protect our country and our freedoms.

Peter Law: Do you accept that there are more police on the street now than there have ever been, thanks to the Westminster Government and the funding here in Wales? It is not so long ago that your leader, when he was Home Secretary, reduced the police by 1,100.

4.10 p.m.

Nick Bourne: I would address you to the— [*Interruption.*] I have been asked a question and I am quite happy to answer it. Look at the comments of the Dyfed-Powys Police chief. He says that police officers have to spend far too much time on paperwork. There is concern that officers are not in the front line tackling crime. This issue needs to be considered. It was a fair question and a fair answer.

Given that he has raised the issue previously and said that it is one of the bedrocks of British liberty, will the Secretary of State, in responding to the debate, comment and give us some assurance on the importance of trial by jury?

ID cards alone will not solve the problems relating to failed measures on immigration and terrorism. Many Labour MPs and AMs, as well as opposition MPs and AMs, are concerned about ID cards, therefore let us have a mature debate. It is not just a question of saying whether they are bad or good. Moreover, while we are talking about security, there has been talk of cuts in the armed forces, which could include the merger of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Royal Regiment of Wales. I discussed this with armed forces representatives today.

Violent crimes continue to blight our communities. However, if you really want to be scared, you only need to look at out-patient waiting lists. Many of the Secretary of State's Westminster colleagues know that the

mater hwn: ar y naill law mae'n dweud wrth bobl i beidio â chynhyrfu, ac eto mae'n creu hinsawdd o ofn a dryswch. Mae angen inni gael dadl aeddfed ar y mesurau angenrheidiol i ddiogelu ein gwlad a'n rhyddid.

Peter Law: A dderbyniwch fod mwy o blismyn ar y strydoedd yn awr nag erioed o'r blaen, diolch i Lywodraeth San Steffan a'r arian yma yng Nghymru? Nid oes llawer o amser ers i'ch arweinydd, pan oedd yn Ysgrifennydd Cartref, leihau niferoedd yr heddlu 1,100.

Nick Bourne: Hoffwn eich cyfeirio at— [*Torri ar draws.*] Gofynnwyd imi ateb cwestiwn ac yr wyf yn eithaf bodlon ei ateb. Edrychwch ar sylwadau prif gwnstabl Heddlu Dyfed-Powys. Dywed fod yn rhaid i swyddogion yr heddlu dreulio gormod o amser o lawer ar waith papur. Mae pryder nad yw swyddogion yr heddlu yn y rheng flaen yn mynd i'r afael â throeddau. Mae angen ystyried y mater hwn. Yr oedd yn gwestiwn teg ac yn ateb teg.

O gofio iddo godi'r mater hwn o'r blaen, ac iddo ddweud ei fod yn un o gonglfeini rhyddid Prydain, a wnaiff yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, wrth ymateb i'r ddadl, roi ei sylwadau ar bwysigrwydd prawf drwy reithgor a rhoi rhywfaint o sicrwydd inni?

Ni fydd cardiau adnabod ar eu pennau eu hunain yn datrys y problemau o ran mesurau mewnfudo a therfysgaeth sydd wedi methu. Mae llawer o ASau Llafur ac ACau, yn ogystal ag ASau ac ACau y gwrthbleidiau, yn pryderu ynghylch cardiau adnabod, felly gadewch inni gael dadl aeddfed. Nid mater o ddweud pa un a ydynt yn dda neu'n ddrwg ydyw. At hynny, tra ein bod yn sôn am ddiogelwch, bu sôn am doriadau yn y lluoedd arfog, a allai gynnwys uno'r Ffiwsilwyr Brenhinol Cymreig a Chatrawd Frenhinol Cymru. Trafodais hyn heddiw gyda chynrychiolwyr o'r lluoedd arfog.

Mae troseddau treisgar yn parhau i ddifetha cymunedau. Fodd bynnag, os ydych am gael eich dychryn o ddifrif, dim ond edrych ar restrï aros cleifion allanol y mae'n rhaid ichi ei wneud. Gŵyr llawer o gyd-Aelodau'r

Minister for Health and Social Services and her policies are jeopardising their seats in Wales. Is the Secretary of State content with the abysmal condition of health services in Wales, or does he—and I suspect that he may well do so privately—support our proposal for a Bill to introduce foundation status for hospitals in Wales, as has happened in England? This Bill would devolve power to hospitals to enable us to tackle the deep-seated problems of waiting lists in Wales. He supported the foundation hospital policy in England. Does he also share my concern about the level of cleanliness in some hospitals in Wales and England? Problems at Morrision Hospital have been highlighted this week.

Last year, the Secretary of State told Welsh Labour MPs that this institution should consider the option of top-up fees during the next Assembly, despite Jane Davidson's opposition to the policy. Does he still believe that the Assembly Government should consider this policy? In fairness, I think that he indicated that he does. However, u-turns have been made on this issue, and the Labour Government has gone back on its promise. The Secretary of State referred to this in terms of subsidy. From where I am standing, this is not a subsidy, but an investment, and I do not understand the argument. The Welsh Conservative Party would also introduce additional powers for specialist schools.

I turn to the proposals for a Culture (Wales) Bill, which the First Minister sought to rubbish in a snide way—to use a word that he is fond of using. If you are content with this power residing in England, why is our national museum not in London, why is the Millennium Stadium not in Bristol, and why is the millennium centre not in Birmingham? To be content with the status quo exhibits a poverty of ambition on your part.

The Welsh Conservatives would introduce a measure to tackle binge drinking, and a new pensions Bill. I am drawing to a close.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. There

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn San Steffan fod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'i pholisïau yn peryglu eu seddi yng Nghymru. A yw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn fodlon ar gyflwr echrydus y gwasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru, neu a yw—a chredaf ei fod yn cefnogi hynny yn breifat—yn cefnogi ein cynnig am Fesur i roi statws sefydledig i ysbytai yng Nghymru, fel sydd wedi digwydd yn Lloegr? Byddai'r Mesur hwn yn datganoli pŵer i ysbytai i'n galluogi i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau dwys rhestri aros yng Nghymru. Cefnogodd y polisi ysbytai sefydledig yn Lloegr. A yw hefyd yn rhannu fy mhryder ynghylch glanweithdra mewn rhai ysbytai yng Nghymru a Lloegr? Amlygwyd problemau yn Ysbyty Treforus yr wythnos hon.

Y llynedd, dywedodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wrth ASau Llafur Cymru y dylai'r sefydliad hwn ystyried yr opsiwn o ffioedd ychwanegol yn ystod y Cynulliad nesaf, er gwaethaf gwrthwynebiad Jane Davidson i'r polisi. A yw'n credu o hyd y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ystyried y polisi hwn? A bod yn deg, credaf iddo awgrymu hynny. Fodd bynnag, gwnaed troeon pedol ar y mater hwn, ac mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur wedi torri ei haddewid. Cyfeiriodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol at hyn o ran cymhorthdal. O'm safbwynt i, nid yw hyn yn gymhorthdal, ond yn fuddsoddiad, ac ni ddeallaf y ddadl. Byddai Plaid Geidwadol Cymru hefyd yn cyflwyno pwerau ychwanegol ar gyfer ysgolion arbenigol.

Trof at y cynigion ar gyfer Mesur Diwylliant (Cymru), y ceisiodd y Prif Weinidog ei ddilorni mewn ffordd goeglyd—i ddefnyddio gair y mae'n hoff o'i ddefnyddio. Os ydych yn fodlon mai Lloegr sydd â'r pŵer hwn, pam nad yw ein hamgueddfa genedlaethol yn Llundain, pam nad yw Stadiwm y Mileniwm ym Mryste, a pham nad yw canolfan y mileniwm yn Birmingham? Mae bod yn fodlon ar y sefyllfa bresennol yn dangos diffyg uchelgais ar eich rhan chi.

Byddai Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cyflwyno mesur i fynd i'r afael â goryfed yn gymdeithasol, a Mesur pensïynau newydd. Yr wyf yn tynnu at y terfyn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae amser yn

is time left, as you have six minutes.

Nick Bourne: Fine. We would introduce a new pensions Bill to provide additional relief to pension holders such as those at ASW by placing unclaimed assets in pension funds in order to create a larger pool. I believe that such a proposal has cross-party support at Westminster. I would welcome the Secretary of State's comments on whether this can be progressed.

I return to the proposals for a Bank Holiday (Wales) Bill. I was disappointed with the First Minister in his attempt to pretend that this request is cosmetic patriotism. Was it cosmetic patriotism when he said that he wanted St David's Day to be a bank holiday? Why is it cosmetic patriotism when it is the request of opposition parties and a genuine patriotic belief when it comes from the First Minister? He must be more measured and show more judgment on occasion. This is a genuine belief that we are trying to push forward in a cross-party way, particularly as it has been kept on the agenda by the First Minister.

Those are our thoughts on the Queen's Speech. The speech includes measures to be welcomed, but there are also signal omissions.

Peter Black: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 5: add a new point at the end of the motion:

regrets the lack of a Government of Wales Bill to implement the recommendations of the Richard commission to give the Assembly primary law-making powers and calls on the Assembly Government to press the UK Government to bring one forward as soon as possible.

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

notes the inclusion in the Queen's Speech of the Transport (Wales) Bill, which has been lobbied for by the Assembly Government for three years in succession.

weddill, gan fod gennych chwe munud.

Nick Bourne: Iawn. Byddem yn cyflwyno Mesur pensiynau newydd i roi cymorth ychwanegol i ddeiliaid pensiwn megis y rhai yn ASW drwy osod asedau nas hawliwyd mewn cronfeydd pensiwn er mwyn creu cronfa fwy. Credaf fod cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i gynnig o'r fath yn San Steffan. Byddwn yn croesawu clywed sylwadau'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ar ba un a ellir datblygu hyn.

Dychwelaf at y cynigion ar gyfer Mesur Gŵyl y Banc (Cymru). Yr oeddwn yn siomedig gydag ymgais y Prif Weinidog i esgus bod y cais hwn yn wladgarwch cosmetig. Ai gwladgarwch cosmetig ydoedd pan ddywedodd ei fod am i Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi fod yn ŵyl y banc? Pam mai gwladgarwch cosmetig yw hyn pan fo ar gais y gwrthbleidiau ond cred wlatgarol wirioneddol pan ddaw o enau'r Prif Weinidog? Rhaid iddo fod yn fwy pwylllog a dangos mwy o ddoethineb ar adegau. Mae hon yn gred wirioneddol yr ydym yn ceisio ei hybu mewn ffordd drawsbleidiol, yn arbennig gan iddi gael ei chadw ar yr agenda gan y Prif Weinidog.

Dyna ein teimladau ar Araith y Frenhines. Mae'r araith yn cynnwys mesurau i'w croesawu, ond ceir hepgoriadau hynod hefyd.

Peter Black: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 5: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu nad oes Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn bodoli er mwyn gweithredu argymhellion comisiwn Richard i roi pwerau llunio deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i bwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU i gyflwyno un cyn gynted â phosib.

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

yn nodi i'r Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru), y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi llobio amdano am dair blynedd yn olynol, gael ei gynnwys yn Araith y Frenhines.

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

welcomes the commitment of the Scottish Executive not to require ID cards to access devolved public services in Scotland and calls on the Assembly Government to make the same commitment for Wales.

Anyone who has seen Derek Jarman's film *Jubilee* will be familiar with its portrayal of a derelict, morally bankrupt, lawless Britain. If you throw in the paranoid state of George Orwell's *1984*, you will have a good picture of New Labour's vision of Britain in 2004. Although there are problems in many communities around the UK, the caricature created by the rhetoric surrounding this Queen's Speech is not a Britain that I recognise nor is it one that exists. Many of the measures to tackle crime and anti-social behaviour are, of course, welcome, and, in their own right, will help to marginally improve the quality of people's lives, particularly in urban areas. However, we must view them in context, which is a society where crime is falling, and where people feel increasingly comfortable in their communities.

The only conclusion that can be drawn about Labour's programme, therefore, is that the nightmare vision that it seeks to paint is a deliberate fabrication designed to tap into people's fears. In doing this, it seeks to distract people from other issues such as the ill-advised war in Iraq and the growing fog of sleaze gathering around this Government. It is attempting to frighten people into giving Labour a third term.

Mark Isherwood: Do you agree that we may have a fast-track Home Secretary, but we have slow-track safety and security measures under Labour, as gun crime has doubled, and we have seen 1 million violent crimes for the first time in history?

Peter Black: I prefer to write my own soundbites, thank you.

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

yn croesawu ymrwymiad Gweithrediaeth yr Alban i beidio â gwneud cardiau adnabod yn ofynnol er mwyn defnyddio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sydd wedi eu datganoli yn yr Alban, ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i wneud yr un ymrwymiad ar gyfer Cymru.

Bydd unrhyw un sydd wedi gweld ffilm Derek Jarman *Jubilee* yn gyfarwydd â'i bortread o Brydain ddi-raen, yn amddifad o bob moesoldeb, ac yn ddigyfraith. Os ychwanegwch gyflwr paranöig *1984* George Orwell, bydd gennych ddarlun da o weledigaeth Llafur Newydd o Brydain yn 2004. Er bod problemau mewn sawl cymuned ledled y DU, nid yw'r darlun a grëir gan y rhethreg ynglŷn ag Araith y Frenhines eleni yn portreadu Prydain yr wyf yn gyfarwydd â hi ac nid yw'n Brydain sy'n bodoli. Mae llawer o'r mesurau i fynd i'r afael â throseddau ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, wrth gwrs, i'w croesawu, a byddant, ynddynt hwy eu hunain, yn helpu i wella ansawdd bywydau pobl ychydig, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd trefol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni eu hystyried yn eu cyd-destun, sef cymdeithas lle y mae llai o droseddu, a lle y mae pobl yn teimlo'n fwyfwy cysurus yn eu cymunedau.

Yr unig gasgliad y gellid dod iddo ynglŷn â rhaglen y blaid Lafur, felly, yw bod y weledigaeth hunllefus y mae'n ceisio ei darlunio yn anwiredd bwriadol wedi ei gynllunio i godi braw ar bobl. Wrth wneud hyn, mae'n ceisio tynnu sylw pobl oddi ar faterion eraill megis y rhyfel annoeth yn Irac a'r llygredd sy'n cynyddu o gwmpas y Llywodraeth hon. Mae'n ceisio codi braw ar bobl a'u cael i roi trydydd tymor i'r blaid Lafur.

Mark Isherwood: A gytnwch fod gennym Ysgrifennydd Cartref sydd ar y trywydd cyflym, ond mesurau diogelwch a diogeledd sydd ar drywydd araf o dan y blaid Lafur, gan fod troseddau yn ymwneud â gynnu wedi dyblu, a chafwyd 1 filiwn o droseddau treisgar am y tro cyntaf erioed?

Peter Black: Mae'n well gennyf ysgrifennu fy natganiadau bachog fy hun, diolch yn

fawr.

This campaign of fear and the propaganda of blame and smear associated with it would be a worthy product of Orwell's ministry of truth. The deliberate confusion of terrorism and low-level nuisance crime is a disgrace, while the absence of real reform to empower people rather than terrify them is a sign of a bankrupt and socially irresponsible Government.

Despite this emphasis on anti-social behaviour, there has been no move by Westminster or the Welsh Assembly Government to invest in community facilities to get problem youngsters off street corners and into worthwhile leisure and educational activities. Low level nuisance behaviour is a major problem in many communities, and I want to see a proper carrot-and-stick approach whereby the Government invests in the future of young people by providing worthwhile local projects so that they have something to do as an alternative to hanging around on street corners.

Jeff Cuthbert: Would you therefore join me in congratulating the Labour-run Caerphilly County Borough Council, which has taken £100,000 out of its allowances budget to invest in the management of youth and community centres?

Peter Black: I welcome any diversion of money from allowances to services, as has happened in the Liberal-Democrat-led Swansea City and County Council, where we are using money from our allowances budget to invest in cleaning up the city.

So far, the Government's approach has been all stick. It has failed to put its money where its mouth is and seems content to stigmatise youngsters. It leaves many vulnerable young people at the mercy of the more unscrupulous. The vast majority of young people are law abiding and well behaved. They need constructive activities in their communities to keep them occupied, but most areas of Wales have nothing of this sort to offer them. This Queen's Speech is a

Byddai'r ymgyrch hon o ofn a'r propaganda o feio a'r difenwi sy'n gysylltiedig â hi yn waith teilwng o weinyddiaeth gwirionedd Orwell. Mae drysu terfysgaeth a mân droseddau niwsans yn fwriadol yn warthus, ac mae'r ffaith nad oes diwygiadau gwirioneddol i rymuso pobl yn hytrach na chodi braw arnynt yn arwydd o Lywodraeth anfoesgar ac anghyfrifol yn gymdeithasol.

Er gwaethaf y pwyslais hwn ar ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, ni chymerodd San Steffan na Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru unrhyw gamau i fuddsoddi mewn cyfleusterau cymunedol i atal pobl ifanc rhag ymgynnull ar gornel stryd a'u cael i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau hamdden ac addysgol buddiol. Mae ymddygiad niwsans ar raddfa fechan yn broblem fawr mewn llawer o gymunedau, ac yr wyf am weld y Llywodraeth yn mynd ati i wobrwyo yn lle cosbi drwy fuddsoddi yn nyfodol pobl ifanc drwy ddarparu prosiectau lleol pwysig fel bod ganddynt rywbeth i'w wneud yn lle ymgynnull ar gorneli strydoedd.

Jeff Cuthbert: A fydddech felly yn ymuno â mi i longyfarch Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili o dan arweiniad Llafur, sydd wedi mynd â £100,000 o'i gyllideb lwfansau i fuddsoddi yn y gwaith o reoli canolfannau ieuencid a chymunedol?

Peter Black: Croesawaf unrhyw arian sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer gwasanaethau yn lle lwfansau, fel sydd wedi digwydd yng Nghynor Dinas a Sir Abertawe o dan arweiniad y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, lle yr ydym yn defnyddio arian o'n cyllideb lwfansau i fuddsoddi yn y gwaith o lanhau'r ddinas.

Hyd yma, cosbi yn unig fu bryd y Llywodraeth. Mae wedi methu â rhoi ei harian ar ei gair ac ymddengys ei bod yn fodlon pardduo pobl ifanc. Mae'n gadael llawer o bobl ifanc ddi-amddiffyn ar drugaredd y rhai mwy diegwyddor. Mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o bobl ifanc yn ufudd i'r gyfraith ac yn ymddwyn yn dda. Mae angen gweithgareddau adeiladol arnynt yn eu cymunedau i'w diddanu, ond nid oes gan y rhan fwyaf o ardaloedd Cymru unrhyw beth

missed opportunity to deliver that provision.

The Welsh Liberal Democrat's amendment 5 regrets the lack of an amended Government of Wales Bill to implement the recommendations of the Richard commission to give the Assembly primary law-making powers. The annual ritual of the Assembly begging for crumbs from Westminster's primary legislation high table is degrading, inefficient, ineffective and a snub to real democracy. The Assembly should be able to enact the policies that it wants to introduce without having to wait for years, or never-endingly, for action by Westminster. Our amendment 6 illustrates this point in welcoming the inclusion of the Transport (Wales) Bill in this Queen's Speech, after three successive years of the Assembly Government lobbying for it.

The Queen's Speech includes a commitment to introduce identity cards. We oppose this. Compulsory identity cards are unnecessary and intrusive and could infringe on people's civil liberties. Most countries with identity card schemes have a written constitution, which guarantees the right of the citizen against an abusive Government; we do not. The Government has claimed that entitlement cards will help to combat terrorism, fraud and crime. The 9/11 terrorists carried valid identity cards. Most benefit fraud involves people who misrepresent their circumstances rather than their identity, and the difficulty in clearing up crime is almost always that the criminals are not caught, rather than not identified. It is also likely that members of ethnic minority groups will be stopped and asked for their identity cards much more often than white people are. That could lead to a serious deterioration in relations between ethnic minorities and the police and other sections of the community. To add to this injustice, requiring the identity card to be used to access public services will rapidly lead to a situation whereby the card is voluntary for most of the articulate middle classes and compulsory for those who use public services and/or cannot argue and resist the need for the card. The Welsh Assembly Government could resist this injustice, and I urge it to do so.

o'r fath i'w gynnig iddynt. Mae Araith y Frenhines eleni yn gyfle a gollwyd i ddarparu hynny.

Mae gwelliant 5 Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn gresynu nad oes Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru diwygiedig i weithredu argymhellion comisiwn Richard i roi pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad. Mae'r ddefod flynyddol o ymbil am friwision o ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol gan San Steffan yn ddiraddiol, aneffeithlon, aneffeithiol ac yn sen ar ddemocratiaeth wirioneddol. Dylai'r Cynulliad allu deddfu ynglŷn â'r polisiau y mae am eu cyflwyno heb orfod aros blynyddoedd, neu'n ddiiddiwedd, i San Steffan weithredu. Dengys ein gwelliant 6 y pwynt hwn wrth groesawu'r cyfeiriad at Fesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) yn Araith y Frenhines eleni, ar ôl tair blynedd yn olynol o Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn lobïo i'w gael.

Mae Araith y Frenhines yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i gyflwyno cardiau adnabod. Gwrthwynebwn hyn. Nid oes angen cardiau adnabod gorfodol ac maent yn ymyrgar a gallant dresmasu ar hawliau sifil pobl. Mae gan y rhan fwyaf o wledydd sydd â chynlluniau cardiau adnabod gyfansoddiad ysgrifenedig, sy'n gwarantu hawl y dinesydd yn erbyn Llywodraeth sy'n mynd yn groes i'w hawliau; nid oes un gennym ni. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi haeru y bydd cardiau adnabod yn helpu i wrthsefyll terfysgaeth, twyll a throseddau. Yr oedd terfysgwyr 9/11 yn cario cardiau adnabod dilys. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o dwyll budd-daliadau yn gysylltiedig â phobl sy'n camfynegi eu hamgylchiadau yn hytrach na'u henwau, a'r broblem bron bob amser wrth geisio datrys troseddau yw methiant i ddal troseddwyr, yn hytrach na'u hadnabod. Mae'n debygol hefyd y gofynnir i aelodau o grwpiau lleiafrifoedd ethnig ddangos eu cardiau adnabod yn amlach o lawer na phobl wyn. Gallai hynny arwain at ddirywiad difrifol yn y berthynas rhwng lleiafrifoedd ethnig a'r heddlu a rhannau eraill o'r gymuned. I ychwanegu at yr annhegwch hwn, bydd mynnu bod y cerdyn yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gael gafael ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yn arwain yn gyflym at sefyllfa lle y bydd y cerdyn yn wirfoddol i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl dosbarth canol sy'n gallu cyfleu eu barn ac yn orfodol i'r rhai

sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a/neu na allant ddadlau a gwrthsefyll yr angen am y cerdyn. Gallai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wrthsefyll yr annhegwch hwn, ac fe'i hanogaf i wneud hynny.

4.20 p.m.

Peter Law: This is a good Queen's Speech, and it will be benefit all of the people of Wales and Britain. I was pleased to hear the Secretary of State outline it. I understand that the opposition parties would have wanted other things included in it, but the blunt reality is that they are not in a position to put anything in a Queen's Speech, because we have an overwhelmingly-supported Labour Government in Britain, and I hope that will be the case next May, if that is when the general election is held. All of the Bills in the Queen's Speech are for the good of Wales, because, thankfully, we are not divided from England. We are part of Great Britain, and therefore anti-social behaviour measures, and organised crime and drug trafficking measures, are issues which are at the heart of our communities. If you do not hear that on the street everyday as I do, you are living in another world. That is what people are concerned about, and that is why it is right that the Government should take action to deal with such issues. The Bills surrounding disability rights, equality, child benefits, consumer credit and preventing loan sharks from ripping-off and exploiting young people, are all beneficial. We must also welcome the Draft Corporate Manslaughter Bill to protect workers and innocent members of the public.

Jocelyn Davies: You said that many of these Bills are beneficial. How do you feel about the concept of terrorism trials without a jury? Is that not an affront to the rule of law, as is the detention of suspects indefinitely without charge? Are you proud of those proposals?

Peter Law: I am concerned about what terrorists can do to the people of Britain, and that is what people are concerned about. They want security in their communities and the measures in the Queen's Speech provide that kind of security.

Peter Law: Mae Araith y Frenhines eleni yn un dda, a bydd pawb yng Nghymru a Phrydain yn elwa arni. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn ei hamlinellu. Deallaf y byddai'r gwrthbleidiau wedi hoffi cynnwys pethau eraill ynddi, ond y gwir plaen yw nad ydynt mewn sefyllfa i roi unrhyw beth yn Araith y Frenhines, oherwydd mae gennym Lywodraeth Lafur a gefnogir gan y mwyafrif ym Mhrydain, a gobeithio mai dyna a fydd yn wir fis Mai nesaf, os mai dyna pryd y cynhelir yr etholiad cyffredinol. Mae pob Mesur arall yn Araith y Frenhines er budd i Gymru, oherwydd, diolch byth, nid ydym wedi ein gwahanu oddi wrth Loegr. Yr ydym yn rhan o Brydain Fawr, ac felly mae mesurau ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a throseddau cyfundrefnol a mesurau masnachu mewn cyffuriau, yn faterion sy'n bwysig i'n cymunedau. Os na chlywch hynny ar y stryd bob dydd fel y gwnaf fi, yr ydych yn byw mewn byd arall. Dyna'r hyn sydd o bwys i bobl, a dyna pam y mae'n iawn i'r Llywodraeth gymryd camau i ddelio â materion o'r fath. Mae'r Mesurau ynghylch hawliau anabledd, cydraddoldeb, budd-daliadau plant, credyd defnyddwyr ac atal benthycwyr diegwyddor rhag twyllo a manteisio ar bobl ifanc, oll yn fuddiol. Rhaid inni hefyd groesawu'r Mesur Dynladdiad Corfforaethol Drafft i ddiogelu gweithwyr ac aelodau o'r cyhoedd.

Jocelyn Davies: Fe ddywedwch fod llawer o'r Mesurau hyn yn fuddiol. Sut y teimlwch ynglŷn â chysyniad treialon terfysgaeth heb reithgor? Onid yw hynny'n sarhad ar reolaeth y gyfraith, yn yr un modd ag y mae cadw rhywrai a ddrwgdybir am gyfnod amhenodol heb eu cyhuddo? A ydych yn falch o'r cynigion hynny?

Peter Law: Yr wyf yn pryderu ynglŷn â'r hyn y gall terfysgwyr ei wneud i bobl Prydain, a dyna sy'n pryderu pobl eraill hefyd. Maent am i'w cymunedau fod yn ddiogel ac mae'r mesurau yn Araith y Frenhines yn rhoi'r math hwnnw o

ddiogelwch.

Eleanor Burnham: In view of the impending general election, how on earth will you achieve everything in the Queen's Speech?

Peter Law: That is a matter for the Secretary of State. If I were you, I would concentrate on what you will say after you have lost the next election. It is important that we consider these Bills because they are all in the general interest of Wales, but I am particularly delighted to welcome the two Wales-only Bills. Members of the opposition cast aside those two Bills, but they are important. It was an aspiration in 1999 to have powers over directing the rail network and a public passenger transport system. Sue Essex and I worked together on that. We were trying to secure the right to appoint someone to the Strategic Rail Authority. Devolution is in action here, and the only party that has given us the National Assembly and the Scottish Parliament is the Labour Party. Powers have been devolved to the Assembly over the last couple of years, including over the fire service and so on, and we now have a Transport (Wales) Bill, which is an important and welcome development.

Leanne Wood: Would you not prefer us to have the power to renationalise the railways?

Peter Law: That is the next power that I sincerely hope we will have, but we are moving in that direction. As a member of the National Union of Rail, Maritime and Transport Workers, you know that I believe in the renationalisation of the railways, but having the power in the Assembly to direct the railway network is important and long overdue. The Westminster Government has recognised that. Labour here and in London have worked together and we now have that power. I welcome the Secretary of State's comments. This is a good Queen's Speech. It will make communities better, safer, and improve the quality of life of the people of Wales.

Eleanor Burnham: O gofio'r etholiad cyffrediol sydd ar y gorwel, sut ar y ddaear y byddwch yn cyflawni popeth a nodir yn Araith y Frenhines?

Peter Law: Mater i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yw hynny. Yn eich lle chi, byddwn yn canolbwyntio ar yr hyn y byddwch yn ei ddweud ar ôl ichi golli'r etholiad nesaf. Mae'n bwysig inni ystyried y Mesurau hyn oherwydd maent oll er budd i Gymru, ond yr wyf yn arbennig o falch o groesawu'r ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig. Mae aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau yn anwybyddu'r ddau Fesur hynny, ond maent yn bwysig. Un o'r dyheadau yn 1999 oedd cael pwerau dros gyfarwyddo'r rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd a system trafndiaeth gyhoeddus i deithwyr. Bu i Sue Essex a minnau gydweithio ar hynny. Yr oeddem yn ceisio sicrhau'r hawl i benodi rhywun i'r Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol. Mae datganoli ar waith yn hyn o beth, a'r unig blaid sydd wedi rhoi'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol inni a Senedd yr Alban yw'r Blaid Lafur. Datganolwyd pwerau i'r Cynulliad dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, gan gynnwys pwerau dros y gwasanaeth tân ac ati, a bellach mae gennym Fesur Trafndiaeth (Cymru), sy'n ddatblygiad pwysig i'w groesawu.

Leanne Wood: Oni fyddai'n well gennych pe bai'r pŵer gennym i ailwladoli'r rheilffyrdd?

Peter Law: Yr wyf yn gobeithio'n fawr mai dyna'r pŵer nesaf a fydd gennym, ond yr ydym yn symud i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw. Fel aelod o Undeb Cenedlaethol y Gweithwyr Rheilffyrdd, y Gweithwyr Morwrol a'r Gweithwyr Cludiant, fe wyddoch fy mod yn credu y dylid ailwladoli'r rheilffyrdd, ond mae cael y pŵer yn y Cynulliad i gyfarwyddo'r rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd yn bwysig ac yn hir-ddisgwyliedig. Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi cydnabod hynny. Mae Llafur yma ac yn Llundain wedi cydweithio a bellach mae'r pŵer hwnnw gennym. Croesawaf sylwadau'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Mae Araith y Frenhines eleni yn un dda. Gwnaiff gymunedau'n well, yn fwy diogel a bydd yn gwella ansawdd bywyd pobl Cymru.

Leanne Wood: Ten out of the 37 Bills in the Queen's Speech are focused on law and order and security. Since 1997, there have been over 700 new criminal laws, 16 criminal justice acts and over 100 initiatives. Yet Labour claims that crime is falling. What impact have these measures had on the fear of crime? None whatsoever. People fear crime now just as they did in 1997. Concentrating on crime in the way that you have done makes people fear crime even more. This New Labour Government has used the Queen's Speech as an election opportunity. It is attempting to fight this election on traditional Tory territory, whipping up public fears on crime and security to come across as the great protector. It is a right-wing agenda. New Labour's strategists have looked at George Bush's election campaign and copied the tactics. We are told that on issues such as crime and immigration, Blunkett and Blair are attempting to outflank the right. However, as Helena Kennedy QC said, Ministers intent on outflanking the right become the right. We will have to carry ID cards, apparently because of the immediate threat of terrorism. If it is so urgent, why will they not be introduced until 2008? Does this Government believe that international terrorists, who find it relatively easy to acquire bombs and detonators, will not have access to the technology to forge ID cards?

How many student grants, decent public sector jobs and services, council houses and so on could we pay for with the £3 billion to £10 billion that these ID cards will cost?

The Queen's Speech is a severe attack on civil liberties. Under so-called security measures, we have seen the abolition of the right to trial by jury and the power to indefinitely detain without charge. Since 11 September 2001, 500 Muslims have been arrested under terrorism laws, yet only four have been charged with criminal offences.

Leanne Wood: Mae 10 allan o'r 37 Mesur yn Araith y Frenhines yn canolbwyntio ar gyfraith a threfn a diogelwch. Er 1997, bu dros 700 o ddeddfau troseddol newydd, 16 o ddeddfau cyfiawnder troseddol a thros 100 o fentrau. Ac eto mae Llafur yn honni bod nifer y troseddau'n gostwng. Pa effaith a gafodd y mesurau hyn ar ofn pobl o droseddau? Dim o gwbl. Mae pobl yn ofni troseddau cymaint yn awr ag yr oeddynt yn 1997. Mae canolbwyntio ar droseddau yn y ffordd a wnaethoch chi yn gwneud i bobl ofni troseddau hyd yn oed yn fwy. Mae'r Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd hon wedi defnyddio Araith y Frenhines fel cyfle etholiadol. Mae'n ceisio ymladd yr etholiad hwn ar dir traddodiadol y Toriaid, gan godi braw ar y cyhoedd o ran troseddau a diogelwch i roi'r argraff mai Llafur yw'r amddiffynnydd mawr. Mae'n agenda asgell dde. Mae strategyddion Llafur Newydd wedi edrych ar ymgyrch etholiadol George Bush ac wedi efelychu'r tactegau. Dywedir wrthym ar faterion megis troseddau a mewnfudo, bod Blunkett a Blair yn ceisio ennill y blaen ar yr asgell dde. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd Helena Kennedy CF, bydd Gweinidogion sydd â'u bryd ar ennill y blaen ar yr asgell dde yn troi yn wleidyddion asgell dde. Bydd yn rhaid inni gario cardiau adnabod, oherwydd y bygythiad uniongyrchol o derfysgaeth yn ôl pob tebyg. Os oes cymaint o frys i wneud hyn, pam na chânt eu cyflwyno tan 2008? A yw'r Llywodraeth hon yn credu na fydd y dechnoleg i ffugio cardiau adnabod ar gael i derfysgwyr rhyngwladol, sy'n ei chael yn gymharol hawdd i gael gafael ar fomiau a thanwyr?

Faint o grantiau myfyrwyr, swyddi sector cyhoeddus, gwasanaethau a thai cyngor safonol y gallem dalu amdanynt gyda'r £3 biliwn i £10 biliwn y bydd y cardiau adnabod hyn yn ei gostio?

Mae Araith y Frenhines yn ymosodiad difrifol ar hawliau sifil. O dan fesurau diogelwch, fel y'u gelwir, cafodd yr hawl i brawf drwy reithgor ei ddiddymu a sefydlwyd y pŵer i gadw rhywun am gyfnod amhenodol heb ei gyhuddo. Ers 11 Medi 2001, mae 500 o Fwslemiaid wedi cael eu harestio o dan ddeddfau terfysgaeth, ac eto dim ond pedwar a gyhuddwyd o drosedd.

This Government, through its unethical foreign policy, is directly responsible for making the world much more prone to terrorism, yet the Secretary of State claims that Wales is safer under Labour. That is blatantly untrue; we are more at risk now than we have ever been. The measures outlined in Mrs Windsor's speech will not address that risk; they will merely up the tempo and make people even more afraid. The speech is right-wing; it is shameful politicking, promoting the politics of fear and from a Labour Government—you should all be ashamed.

Sandy Mewies: I welcome this motion on the Queen's Speech and, in particular, the inclusion of the two Wales-only Bills, because it is about promoting opportunity, security and reform. The main themes build on the work that is already going on in Flintshire and in the UK as a whole. People in my constituency of Delyn have successively raised points about crime and anti-social behaviour, which remain their top priorities, impacting directly on their lives. Therefore, tackling anti-social behaviour has become a priority for both our Governments. With more police on the streets and legislation controlling the use of fireworks already in place, the legislation announced in the Queen's Speech will enable further action to be taken to improve the appearance and safety of our communities.

The trade in and abuse of drugs will be tackled. People seem to have forgotten about that in today's debate. We all know that drugs contribute substantially towards crime and tough action is needed to tackle the problem at its source. That is underpinned by the new Drugs Bill, which strengthens the police's powers.

Jocelyn Davies: Do you think that compulsory drug testing for people who have been arrested, but not charged, is acceptable?

Mae'r Llywodraeth hon, drwy ei pholisi tramor anfoesol, yn uniongyrchol gyfrifol am sefyllfa lle mae terfysgaeth yn fwy tebygol o ddigwydd, ac eto mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn honni bod Cymru yn fwy diogel o dan y blaid Lafur. Anwiredd yw hynny; yr ydym mewn mwy o berygl yn awr nag y buom erioed. Ni fydd y mesurau a amlinellwyd yn araith Mrs Windsor yn mynd i'r afael â'r risg honno; y cyfan a wnânt yw cyflymu'r broses a gwneud pobl hyd yn oed yn fwy ofnus. Mae'r araith yn un asgell dde; mae'n wleidyddia cywilyddus, sy'n hyrwyddo gwleidyddiaeth ofn ac yn dod o Lywodraeth Lafur—dylai pob un ohonoch fod â chywilydd.

Sandy Mewies: Croesawaf y cynnig hwn ar Araith y Frenhines, ac, yn arbennig, i'r ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig gael eu cynnwys, oherwydd mae a wnelo â hyrwyddo cyfle, diogelwch a diwygio. Mae'r prif themâu yn adeiladu ar y gwaith sydd eisoes yn mynd rhagddo yn sir y Fflint ac yn y DU yn gyffredinol. Mae pobl yn fy etholaeth i, sef Delyn, wedi codi pwyntiau yn llwyddiannus am droseddau ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, sy'n parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth iddynt, gan effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar eu bywydau. Felly, mae mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol wedi dod yn flaenoriaeth i'r ddwy Lywodraeth sydd gennym. Gyda mwy o heddlu ar y strydoedd a deddfwriaeth eisoes ar waith i reoli'r defnydd o dân gwyllt, bydd y ddeddfwriaeth a gyhoeddir yn Araith y Frenhines yn golygu y gellir cymryd camau pellach i wella ymddangosiad a diogelwch ein cymunedau.

Eir i'r afael â'r fasnach mewn cyffuriau a'r camddefnydd o gyffuriau. Ymddengys fod pobl wedi anghofio am hynny yn nabl heddiw. Gwyddom oll fod cyffuriau yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at droseddau ac mae angen cymryd camau llym i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem sylfaenol. Ategir hynny gan y Mesur Cyffuriau newydd, sy'n atgyfnerthu pwerau'r heddlu.

Jocelyn Davies: A gredwch fod profion cyffuriau gorfodol i bobl sydd wedi cael eu harestio, ond nid eu cyhuddo, yn dderbyniol?

Sandy Mewies: So many Members of your party have opinions about the positive ways in which Labour is tackling the problems that people want to be tackled, but you have no ideas of your own.

Other Bills that will benefit my constituents include the Consumer Credit Bill. It has not been mentioned here. We know that loan sharks target vulnerable people on low incomes—it happens in Flintshire. I am also delighted to say that the Flintshire schools' literacy programme, piloted in Flint High School, may well be rolled out, hopefully to other parts of Wales, if the Welsh Assembly Government gets its way.

All these measures have been ignored by the opposition. What about extending child benefits for the 16 to 19-year-olds undertaking workplace training? That will benefit them and society. The two Wales-only Bills have been pooh-poohed. In the past, there would be one in a decade; there are now 11 Bills with Welsh clauses in them. That will be welcomed by our communities, whatever you may think and say. I welcome these measures and look forward to their introduction. They will ensure a safer and better UK for all of us.

David Davies: The Secretary of State tries to defend a package of measures that will do more to subjugate the rights of individuals than any Government has done since the end of the second world war. He says that it is necessary for our own safety and that only under the Labour Party can we be safe. Just how much confidence can we have in his assessment of threats to our safety? This is a man who argued for war in Iraq based on a threat to our safety from weapons of mass destruction—and no weapons have yet been found despite a categorical statement from Peter Hain in February last year that they existed.

4.30 p.m.

He then told us that the war was undertaken for humanitarian reasons. Where were the

Sandy Mewies: Mae gan gymaint o Aelodau eich plaid farn am y ffyrdd cadarnhaol y mae Llafur yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau y mae pobl am iddynt gael eu datrys, ond nid oes gennych unrhyw syniadau eich hunain.

Mae Mesurau eraill a fydd yn fuddiol i'm hetholwyr yn cynnwys y Mesur Credyd Defnyddwyr. Ni soniwyd amdano yma. Gwyddom fod benthycwyr diegwyddor yn targedu pobl ddiamddiffyn sy'n ennill incwm isel—mae'n digwydd yn sir y Fflint. Yr wyf yn falch hefyd o ddweud y caiff rhaglen llythrennedd ysgolion sir y Fflint, a gafodd ei threialu yn Ysgol Uwchradd y Fflint, ei chyflwyno, gobeithio i rannau eraill o Gymru, os caiff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei ffordd.

Cafodd yr holl fesurau hyn eu hanwybyddu gan y gwrthbleidiau. Beth am estyn budd-daliadau plant i'r rhai 16 i 19 mlwydd oed sy'n gwneud hyfforddiant yn y gweithle? Bydd hynny'n fuddiol iddynt hwy ac i gymdeithas. Wfftiwyd y ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru'n unig. Yn y gorffennol, byddai un mewn degawd; bellach mae 11 o Fesurau gyda chymalau Cymreig ynddynt. Caiff hynny ei groesawu gan ein cymunedau, beth bynnag y credwch ac y dywedwch. Croesawaf y mesurau hyn ac edrychaf ymlaen at eu cyflwyno. Byddant yn sicrhau DU fwy diogel a gwell i bob un ohonom.

David Davies: Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn ceisio amddiffyn pecyn o fesurau a fydd yn gwneud mwy i drechu hawliau unigolion nag y gwnaeth unrhyw Lywodraeth ers diwedd yr ail ryfel byd. Dywed ei fod yn angenrheidiol er mwyn ein diogelwch ni ein hunain ac mai dim ond o dan y Blaid Lafur y gallwn fod yn ddiogel. Faint o hyder y gallwn ei gael yn ei asesiad o fygythiadau i'n diogelwch? Mae hwn yn ddyn a fu'n dadlau dros ryfel yn Irac ar y sail bod arfau dinistr yn bodoli a fyddai'n fygythiad i'n diogelwch—ac ni chanfuwyd unrhyw arfau eto er gwaethaf datganiad pendant gan Peter Hain ym mis Chwefror y llynedd eu bod yn bodoli.

Yna dywedodd wrthym i'r rhyfel fynd rhagddo am resymau dyngarol. Ble oedd y

humanitarian actions in Burma, North Korea or the Congo, where 3.3 million people have died over the last few years? He sends the army into Iraq, and allows the cricket team to go in Zimbabwe and, unlike some people, the white and black Zimbabweans being oppressed by Mugabe will not be able to dig up the cricket pitch in protest.

The war on terror, which his Government is fighting, has been a failure on its own terms. Leanne Wood was almost right—561 Muslims have been rounded up by armed police, backed up by live television crews who seemed to know about it in advance. As far as I am aware, 14 have been charged, but none have been found guilty. Perhaps the Minister will tell us if this was a case of Government incompetence—an inability to find sufficient evidence against terrorists—or were these innocent men victims of a Government propaganda stunt? Perhaps you would like to tell us that before you hand out the compulsory ID cards.

On the subject of propaganda, perhaps you could also tell us whether your Government authorised the security services to talk to the *Daily Mail* about an apparently thwarted attack on Canary Wharf, a story about which was published on the morning of the Queen's Speech. Was that a coincidence, or were the security services asked to leak information to a tabloid newspaper? Will the culprits responsible for that be hounded in the same way as David Kelly was?

No rational person could possibly have any confidence in the assertions made by this Minister and his Government. These are the people who voted against or abstained on the Prevention of Terrorism Act 1996 when they were in opposition. Having had a little taste of power, they will do anything to maintain their grip on it. He gave us a wonderful little soundbite earlier about a Government which was 'not on your back, but on your side', or something to that effect. However, is it not the case that this is a Government which has stabbed liberty in the back, which has put morality to one side and which has lied, and lies at the bottom of the league when it comes

gweithrediadau dyngarol yn Burma, Gogledd Korea neu'r Congo, lle y mae 3.3 miliwn o bobl wedi marw dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf? Mae'n anfon ei fyddin i Irac ac yn caniatáu i'r tîm criced fynd i Simbabwe ac, yn wahanol i rai pobl, ni fydd y Simbabweaid gwyn a du sy'n cael eu gormesu gan Mugabe yn gallu gwrthdystio drwy balu'r cae criced.

Mae'r rhyfel yn erbyn terfysgaeth, y mae ei Lywodraeth ef yn ei ymladd, wedi bod yn fethiant ynddo'i hun. Yr oedd Leanne Wood bron yn iawn—cafodd 561 o Fwslemaid eu harestio gan heddlu arfog, gyda chiwiau teledu byw yno ar y pryd a oedd yn gwybod am hyn ymlaen llaw yn ôl pob tebyg. Hyd y gwn i, cafodd 14 eu cyhuddo, ond ni chafwyd un yn euog. Efallai y gall y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym ai enghraifft o anghymwyster y Llywodraeth oedd hyn— anallu i ddod o hyd i ddigon o dystiolaeth yn erbyn terfysgwyr—neu a oedd y dynion diniwed hyn yn ddiodefwr propaganda'r Llywodraeth? Efallai yr hoffech ddweud hynny wrthym cyn ichi gyflwyno'r cardiau adnabod gorfodol.

O ran propaganda, efallai y gallech ddweud wrthym hefyd a wnaeth eich Llywodraeth awdurdodi'r gwasanaethau diogelwch i sôn wrth y *Daily Mail* am ymosodiad ar Canary Wharf a gafodd ei atal yn ôl pob tebyg, y cyhoeddwyd stori yn ei gylch ar fore Araith y Frenhines. Ai cyd-ddigwyddiad oedd hynny, neu a ofynnwyd i'r gwasanaethau diogelwch ryddhau gwybodaeth i bapur newydd tabloid? A gaiff y rhai sy'n gyfrifol am hynny eu herlid yn yr un ffordd ag y cafodd David Kelly ei erlid?

Ni fyddai wedi bod yn bosibl i unrhyw berson synhwyrol fod ag unrhyw ffydd yn yr honiadau a wnaed gan y Gweinidog a'i Lywodraeth. Dyma'r bobl a bleidleisiodd yn erbyn Deddf Atal Terfysgaeth 1997 neu a ataliodd eu pleidlais pan oeddent yn yr wrthblaid. Ar ôl cael ychydig o flas ar bŵer, gwnânt unrhyw beth i gadw eu gafael arno. Rhoddodd ddatganiad bachog bach gwych inni'n gynharach am Lywodraeth 'sy'n gefn i chi yn hytrach nag yn faich arnoch', neu rywbeth i'r perwyl hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, onid yw'n wir mai Llywodraeth yw hon sydd wedi bradychu egwyddorion rhyddid, sydd wedi rhoi moesoldeb o'r neilltu ac sydd wedi

to honesty?

Carl Sargeant: The Queen's Speech this year has focused on two broad areas of concern for my constituents in Alyn and Deeside—opportunity and security. What is the point of opportunity if we cannot live in a safe and secure society? We would put at risk all that we have achieved with the economy and the education system if we let down our local communities, and ignored their concerns regarding anti-social behaviour, drugs and more worryingly, terrorism.

Brynle Williams: It is noble of you to stand up and say that yours is the party that is dealing with drugs and intervention and listening to the public. You have never once listened to the rural community. *[Interruption.]* It is not shame, it is a fact. You never listen to the rural community. You go on about your social conscience: listen to everybody, not just to one section of the community.

Carl Sargeant: I am quite disappointed that Brynle wants us to speak on behalf of the rural community only, rather than everyone in our society who needs to be protected from anti-social behaviour.

I am pleased that the party of Government in Wales and Westminster—the Labour Party—is once again delivering the goods and is contributing to fulfilling our 2003 manifesto. Provisions which continue to improve the safety and security of our communities include the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill. We will continue to battle against anti-social behaviour, giving local authorities more power to improve local neighbourhoods.

The Drugs Bill will allow tough action to be taken against those who deal in human misery. New tactics and powers will be employed to disrupt the supply of illegal substances and bring to justice those individuals who make vast sums of money out of this evil trade.

The Road Safety Bill will tackle drink-

dweud celwydd, ac sydd ar waelod y gynghrair pan ddaw yn fater o onestrwydd?

Carl Sargeant: Mae Araith y Frenhines eleni wedi canolbwyntio ar ddau faes pryder yn gyffredinol i'm hetholwyr yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy—cyfle a diogelwch. Beth yw diben cyfle os na allwn fyw mewn cymdeithas ddiogel? Byddem yn peryglu popeth a gyflawnwyd gennym o ran yr economi a'r system addysg pe baem yn siomi ein cymunedau lleol, ac yn anwybyddu eu pryderon ynglŷn ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, cyffuriau, ac yn fwy gofidus, terfysgaeth.

Brynle Williams: Yr ydych yn ddewr i sefyll a dweud mai eich plaid chi yw'r plaid sy'n delio â chyffuriau ac ymyrraeth ac sy'n gwrando ar y cyhoedd. Nid ydych erioed wedi gwrando ar y gymuned wledig. *[Torri ar draws.]* Nid trueni mo hyn, ond ffaith. Nid ydych byth yn gwrando ar y gymuned wledig. Yr ydych yn sôn am eich cydwybod cymdeithasol: gwrandewch ar bawb, nid ar un rhan o'r gymuned yn unig.

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf yn eithaf siomedig bod Brynle am inni siarad ar ran y gymuned wledig yn unig, yn hytrach nag ar ran pawb yn ein cymdeithas y mae angen eu diogelu rhag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol.

Yr wyf yn falch bod y plaid sydd mewn grym yng Nghymru a San Steffan—y Blaid Lafur—unwaith eto'n darparu'r hyn sydd ei angen ac yn cyfrannu at gyflawni ein maniffesto ar gyfer 2003. Ymhlith y darpariaethau sy'n parhau i wella diogelwch ein cymunedau mae'r Mesur Amgylchedd a Chymdogaethau Glân. Byddwn yn parhau i frwydro yn erbyn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, gan roi mwy o bŵer i awdurdodau lleol wella cymdogaethau lleol.

Bydd y Mesur Cyffuriau yn fodd i gamau llym gael eu cymryd yn erbyn y rhai sy'n difetha bywydau pobl. Caiff tactegau a phwerau newydd eu defnyddio i amharu ar y cyflenwad o sylweddau anghyfreithlon a dod â'r unigolion hynny sy'n gwneud arian mawr iawn o'r fasnach fileinig hon gerbron llys barn.

Bydd y Mesur Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd yn

driving and uninsured drivers, and I look forward to seeing the Assembly and local authorities being given the power—

Eleanor Burnham *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Are you giving way to Eleanor?

Carl Sargeant: No. I will later, if there is time.

I have spoken in the Chamber regarding the Transport (Wales) Bill. We have the potential in this Bill, and subsequent transport strategies, to provide a fully integrated transport system—a strategy which would co-exist with existing documents, such as the Wales spatial plan, and promote the economy of north-east Wales, which I am particularly concerned about.

These legislative proposals continue to put people and communities first. Ensuring a secure and safe Britain will enable everyone in the long run to face the challenges ahead. Labour in Wales and the UK is providing strong leadership and practical policies to make this a reality. Finally, it is a fact that going to bed with the Liberals and waking up with the Tories is not an option for the people of Wales. This Queen's Speech will enable Labour to deliver what people in Wales want—a safer Wales.

Jenny Randerson: I will start by referring to one or two of the comments made by Members. You really have an image problem, First Minister, when David Davies accuses you of being too right wing. I take issue with you—

David Davies: I did not say that.

Jenny Randerson: You accused the UK Labour Government of being too right wing—

David Davies: I did not accuse the Secretary of State of being more right wing than me, but I would accuse him of being anti-libertarian.

mynd i'r afael â gyrru ac yfed a gyrwyr nad ydynt wedi eu hyswirio, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld y Cynulliad ac awdurdodau lleol yn cael y pŵer—

Eleanor Burnham *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A ydych yn ildio i Eleanor?

Carl Sargeant: Nac ydw. Fe wnaif yn ddiweddarach, os bydd amser.

Yr wyf wedi siarad yn y Siambr ynglŷn â Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru). Mae potensial yn y Mesur hwn, a strategaethau trafndiaeth dilynol, i ddarparu system drafndiaeth integredig lawn—strategaeth a fyddai'n cydfodoli â dogfennau presennol, megis cynllun gofodol Cymru, ac yn hyrwyddo economi'r Gogledd-ddwyrain, sydd o bwys arbennig i mi.

Mae'r cynigion deddfwriaethol hyn yn parhau i roi pobl a chymunedau yn gyntaf. Bydd sicrhau Prydain ddiogel yn galluogi pawb yn yr hirdymor i wynebu'r heriau sydd o'u blaenau. Mae Llafur yng Nghymru a'r DU yn rhoi arweiniad cryf a pholisïau ymarferol i wireddu hyn. I gloi, mae'n wir nad yw mynd i'r gwely gyda'r Rhyddfrydwyr a diuno gyda'r Torïaid yn opsiwn i bobl Cymru. Bydd Araith y Frenhines eleni yn galluogi Llafur i gyflawni'r hyn y mae pobl yng Nghymru am ei gael—Cymru fwy diogel.

Jenny Randerson: Dechreuaf drwy gyfeirio at un neu ddau o'r sylwadau a wnaed gan Aelodau. Mae gennych broblem wirioneddol o ran delwedd, Brif Weinidog, pan fo David Davies yn eich cyhuddo o fod yn ormod o wleidydd asgell dde. Anghytunaf yn llwyr â chi—

David Davies: Ni ddywedais hynny.

Jenny Randerson: Bu ichi gyhuddo Llywodraeth Lafur y DU o ymddwyn yn rhy asgell dde—

David Davies: Ni chyhuddais yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol o fod yn wleidydd mwy asgell dde na minnau, ond byddwn yn ei gyhuddo o fod yn wrthlibertaraidd.

Jenny Randerson: We may discuss ‘right wing’ and ‘left wing’ and ‘libertarianism’ and ‘liberalism’ later on, David.

I also want to take up the issue of the use of the word ‘lobbying’ in our amendment 6. It refers to the Transport (Wales) Bill, which has been requested for three years. I was a member of the Government three years ago, and I can assure you that the relationship between the Government here and the one in London is one that I would describe as lobbying.

The First Minister has said that we have two Wales-only Bills this year. I will put it the other way—the Labour Government has rejected five out of the seven pieces of legislation that the Labour Assembly Government has asked for. That is a big disappointment for it. The Queen’s Speech fails to meet the aspirations of the people of Wales, and even fails to meet the aspirations of the Labour Assembly Government for Wales, which are always pretty limited in their scope. Two Wales-only Bills this time around, and three previous ones in five years, is not a record to be proud of. It makes stark yet again the inadequacy of the existing devolution settlement and the fact that we need a proper, law-making parliament.

The Assembly Labour Government should be pushing hard for a new Government of Wales Bill to implement the Richard commission’s recommendations to give us primary law-making powers, so that we can seize our own destiny, rather than just dangling on Westminster’s apron strings. There are Bills in the Queen’s Speech that we could do without—specifically the one on ID cards. There may, apparently, be public support for that now, but the £3 billion estimated cost—double that, as you know how these things go—and a few crashes of the system later, and you will find that public support has evaporated, as it has in the case of the Child Support Agency and the Department for Work and Pensions.

Wales has been made to wait for far too long

Jenny Randerson: Gallwn drafod ‘asgell dde’ ac ‘asgell chwith’ a ‘rhydfrydoliaeth’ a ‘rhyddfrydiaeth’ yn nes ymlaen, David.

Yr wyf hefyd am drafod y defnydd o’r gair ‘lobïo’ yn ein gweliant 6. Cyfeiria at Fesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru), y gofynnwyd amdano ers tair blynedd. Yr oeddwn yn aelod o’r Llywodraeth dair blynedd yn ôl, a gallaf eich sicrhau bod y berthynas rhwng y Llywodraeth yma a’r un yn Llundain yn un y byddwn yn ei disgrifio fel ‘un sy’n ‘lobïo’.

Mae’r Prif Weinidog wedi dweud bod gennym ddau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru’n unig eleni. Fe ddywedaf hyn mewn ffordd arall—mae Llywodraeth Lafur wedi gwrthod pump o’r saith darn o ddeddfwriaeth y gofynnodd Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad amdanynt. Mae hynny’n siom fawr iddi. Nid yw Araith y Frenhines yn llwyddo i gyflawni dyheadau pobl Cymru, ac nid yw hyd yn oed yn llwyddo i gyflawni dyheadau Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i Gymru, sydd bob amser yn eithaf cyfyngedig o ran eu cwmpas. Nid yw dau Fesur ar gyfer Cymru’n unig y tro hwn, a thri o’r blaen mewn pum mlynedd, yn record i ymfalchïo yn ei chylch. Unwaith eto, mae’n pwysleisio annigonolrwydd y setliad datganoli presennol a’r ffaith bod angen senedd wirioneddol arnom a chanddi bwerau deddfu.

Dylai Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad fod yn pwysu’n galed am Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru newydd i weithredu argymhellion comisiwn Richard i roi pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i inni, fel y gallwn lunio ein ffawd ein hunain, yn hytrach na pharhau i fod yn hongian oddi wrth linyddau ffedog San Steffan. Mae Mesurau yn Araith y Frenhines y gallem wneud y tro hebddynt—yn benodol yr un ar gardiau adnabod. Yn ôl pob tebyg, efallai fod cefnogaeth ymhlith y cyhoedd i hynny yn awr, ond mae’r gost amcangyfrifedig o £3 biliwn—dyblwch hynny, oherwydd gwyddoch sut mae’r pethau hyn yn datblygu—ac ar ôl i’r system fethu sawl gwaith, fe welwch fod y gefnogaeth ymhlith y cyhoedd wedi diflannu, fel y gwnaeth yn achos yr Asiantaeth Cynnal Plant a’r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau.

Bu’n rhaid i Gymru aros yn rhy hir o lawer

for the Bills in the speech. The Transport (Wales) Bill has made this Queen's Speech, but it is the third time of asking; it took so long that it was out of date within days of having been published. The Public Service Ombudsman (Wales) Bill is in here, but it has also been previously requested. The Assembly Government asked for a Bill to tidy up the relationship between the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales and ELWa, and, by the time that the decision was not made on that, it had abolished ELWa. The St David's Day Bill, for which there was cross-party support here, has been totally rejected, and the Labour Government here has given up on it, as it has on so much. It is almost as much of a damp squib for us in Wales as yesterday's overblown announcement on the quangos, which came to little.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats will oppose the motion, unless it is amended, as it is a Queen's Speech that lacks ambition and fails to tackle the key issues of council tax, student debt, and free personal care for the elderly, and makes no mention of the Richard commission. We welcome the Bill for a single commission on equality and human rights, but we regret the lack of a single equality Act, another measure that has cross-party support here. This is a deep disappointment for us.

Lorraine Barrett: First, I thank the Secretary of State for reminding us of the Liberal Democrats' record in Westminster of not supporting measures to tackle anti-social behaviour. We have had a flavour of that here, Secretary of State, but, when the local Lib Dems realised that the people of Cardiff desperately wanted these measures brought in, they jumped on our bandwagon.

Secondly—and I speak as Chair of the Assembly's all-party group on animal welfare—

4.40 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: Will you give way?

am y Mesurau yn yr araith. Mae Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) wedi cael ei gynnwys yn Araith y Frenhines eleni, ond dyma'r trydydd tro inni ofyn am hwn; cymerodd gymaint o amser fel bod y wybodaeth ynddo wedi dyddio o fewn dyddiau i'w gyhoeddi. Mae Mesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaeth Cyhoeddus (Cymru) yn yr araith, ond gofynnwyd am hwn o'r blaen hefyd. Gofynnodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad am Fesur i wella'r berthynas rhwng Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru ac ELWa, ac, erbyn i'r penderfyniad gael ei wneud ar hynny, yr oedd wedi diddymu ELWa. Mae Mesur Dydd Gŵyl Dewi, y bu cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol iddo yma, wedi cael ei wrthod yn llwyr, ac mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur yma wedi rhoi'r gorau iddi, fel y gwnaeth gyda chymaint o bethau eraill. Mae bron yn gymaint o fatsien wlyb inni yng Nghymru â'r cyhoeddiad chwyddedig ddoe ar y cwangos, na chyflawnodd ryw lawer.

Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig, oni bai y caiff ei ddiwygio, gan fod Araith y Frenhines eleni yn un heb uchelgais ac nid yw'n mynd i'r afael â materion allweddol y dreth gyngor, dyledion myfyrwyr, a gofal personol am ddim i'r henoed, ac nid oes sôn am gomisiwn Richard. Croesawn y Mesur ar gyfer un comisiwn ar gydraddoldeb a hawliau dynol, ond gresynwn nad oes un Ddeddf ynglŷn â chydaddoldeb, sy'n fesur arall sydd â chefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yma. Mae hyn yn siom fawr inni.

Lorraine Barrett: Yn gyntaf, diolch i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol am ein hatgoffa o record y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn San Steffan o beidio â chefnogi mesurau i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Yr ydym wedi cael blas ar hynny yma, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, ond, pan sylweddolodd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol fod pobl Caerdydd yn daer am i'r mesurau hyn gael eu cyflwyno, bu iddynt ymuno â ni.

Yn ail—a siaradaf fel Cadeirydd grŵp trawsbleidiol y Cynulliad ar les anifeiliaid—

Jenny Randerson: A ildiwch?

Lorraine Barrett: No. We have heard enough from your side. I have just two minutes, which I promised the Deputy Presiding Officer was all that I would take. *[Interruption.]*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Jenny, you have been here long enough to know full well that it is up to speaker to give way. Lorraine is not giving way, so please sit down.

Lorraine Barrett: I am sure that everyone will agree that the inclusion of the Animal Welfare Bill in the Queen's Speech is to be warmly welcomed. As the Secretary of State will know, there has been a great deal of pre-legislative scrutiny of this Bill, and I think that it is safe to say that the majority of organisations that gave verbal evidence agree with the principle to amalgamate and update a whole range of animal welfare laws. Of particular significance is the new duty of care, which will represent the single most important piece of legislation affecting captive and domestic animals since 1911.

As I understand it, there is now a tight window for the Bill to complete the relevant legislative stages. Given that time could be short in the event of a general election in 2005, I would ask, through you, Deputy Presiding Officer, that the Secretary of State does all that he can to ensure that this Bill gets on to the statute book as soon as possible.

Janet Davies: I want to concentrate on the Transport (Wales) Bill, but, in doing so, I state that I support the opposition speakers who have expressed grave concern about the security measures in the Queen's Speech.

The First Minister contradicted me when I said that there had only been one Bill for Scotland the year before devolution. It may be that he is right that there were four or five, in which case, he should have pointed that out to the Labour Party in Scotland, which, during its campaign, claimed that Scotland was only having one Bill a year, that it was in fact misleading the Scottish electorate. *[Interruption.]* Well, he did. We have

Lorraine Barrett: Na wnaf. Yr ydym wedi clywed digon o'ch ochr chi. Mae gennyf ddau funud, sef yr amser yr addewais i'r Dirprwy Lywydd y byddai ei angen arnaf. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Jenny, yr ydych wedi bod yma ddigon hir i wybod yn iawn mai'r siaradwr sy'n penderfynu a yw am ildio ai peidio. Nid yw Lorraine yn ildio, felly eisteddwch.

Lorraine Barrett: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytuna pawb fod cynnwys y Mesur Lles Anifeiliaid yn Araith y Frenhines i'w groesawu'n gynnes. Fel y gŵyr yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, bu llawer o waith craffu cyn deddfu ar y Mesur hwn, a chredaf ei fod yn gywir dweud i'r mwyafrif o'r sefydliadau a roddodd dystiolaeth ar lafar gytuno â'r egwyddor o gyfuno a diweddarau ystod lawn o ddeddfau lles anifeiliaid. Mae'r ddyletswydd newydd o ofal yn arbennig o bwysig, a hwn fydd y darn unigol pwysicaf o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n effeithio ar anifeiliaid mewn caethiwed ac anifeiliaid dof ers 1911.

Fel y deallaf, nid oes llawer o amser yn awr i'r Mesur gwblhau'r camau deddfwriaethol perthnasol. O gofio y gallai amser fod yn brin pe bai etholiad cyffredinol yn 2005, byddwn yn gofyn, drwyddoch chi, ddirprwy Lywydd, i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wneud popeth posibl i sicrhau bod y Mesur hwn yn cael ei wneud yn deddf cyn gynted â phosibl.

Janet Davies: Yr wyf am ganolbwyntio ar Fesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru), ond, wrth wneud hynny, nodaf fy mod yn cefnogi siaradwyr y gwrthbleidiau sydd wedi mynegi pryder mawr ynglŷn â'r mesurau diogelwch yn Araith y Frenhines.

Bu i'r Prif Weinidog ddweud yn groes i mi pan ddywedais mai dim ond un Mesur ar gyfer yr Alban oedd wedi bod yn ystod y flwyddyn cyn datganoli. Efallai iddo ddweud y gwir pan ddywedodd fod pedwar neu bump wedi bod, ac os felly, dylai fod wedi sôn am hynny wrth y Blaid Lafur yn yr Alban, a haerodd, yn ystod ei hymgyrch, mai dim ond un Mesur y flwyddyn yr oedd yr Alban yn ei gael, ei bod mewn gwirionedd, yn camarwain

averaged one measure a year over the five years since devolution.

etholwyr yr Alban. [*Torri ar draws.*] Wel, fe wnaeth. Yr ydym wedi cael un mesur y flwyddyn ar gyfartaledd dros y pum mlynedd ers datganoli.

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 4.43 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.43 p.m.*

The Transport (Wales) Bill has had a bit of a switchback journey so far. Our committee and the Westminster Welsh Affairs Committee met amicably, and came to a high degree of agreement on any changes that we wish to see. That is the positive side. However, the rail review was announced at the beginning of those meetings, and that changed much of the context in which the Bill had been originally drafted. It is good to see it back, but what will now happen to the powers of direction over Network Rail in Wales? The Queen's Speech states that powers of direction will go to the Department for Transport, but nothing whatsoever about our part in the network in Wales, or whether that will come to the Assembly. I accept that the new Bill has not been written yet, but the point needs to be made strongly that powers of direction over the Wales and borders franchise alone is not enough. In Wales, we could lead by bringing service and track operations together.

Mae Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) wedi bod yn ôl ac ymlaen i ryw raddau hyd yma. Bu i'n pwyllgor ni a Phwyllgor Materion Cymreig San Steffan gyfarfod yn gyfeillgar, a daethpwyd i gytundeb cadarn ar unrhyw newidiadau y dymunwn eu gweld. Dyna'r ochr gadarnhaol. Fodd bynnag, cyhoeddwyd yr adolygiad o'r rheilffyrdd ar ddechrau'r cyfarfodydd hynny, a newidiodd hynny llawer o'r cyd-destun yr oedd y Mesur wedi cael ei ddrafftio ynddo yn wreiddiol. Mae'n braf ei weld yn ôl, ond beth fydd yn digwydd yn awr i'r pwerau cyfarwyddo dros Network Rail yng Nghymru? Noda Araith y Frenhines y caiff y pwerau cyfarwyddo eu trosglwyddo i'r Adran Drafnidiaeth, ond nid oes unrhyw sôn am ein rhan ni yn y rhwydwaith yng Nghymru, neu pa un a ddaw hynny i'r Cynulliad. Derbyniaf nad yw'r Mesur newydd wedi ei ysgrifennu eto, ond mae angen gwneud y pwynt yn gryf nad yw pwerau cyfarwyddo dros fasnachfrait Cymru a'r gororau yn ddigon. Yng Nghymru, gallem arwain drwy ddod â gweithrediadau'r gwasanaethau a gweithrediadau'r cletrau ynghyd.

The other issue that has now arisen is the lack of co-ordination of services between Arriva Trains Cymru—the Wales and borders franchisee—and First Great Western. It appears that, in the winter timetable for next year, there will be much longer waiting times for services west of Swansea. This was not apparent when the two committees met, and, therefore, no case was made to the Assembly to influence First Great Western, or indeed, over Virgin in the North. We must now take the opportunity to make a case for influence over that franchise, because it is only the mirror image of the English bodies having influence over the Wales and borders service where it goes into England.

Y mater arall sydd wedi codi yw diffyg cydgysylltu gwasanaethau rhwng Arriva Trains Cymru—masnachfrait Cymru a'r gororau—a First Great Western. Ymddengys, yn amserlen gaeaf y flwyddyn nesaf, y bydd amserau aros hwy o lawer ar gyfer gwasanaethau i'r gorllewin o Abertawe. Nid oedd hyn yn amlwg yng nghyfarfodydd y ddau bwyllgor, ac felly, ni chyflwynwyd dadl i'r Cynulliad dros ddylanwadu ar First Great Western, nac yn wir Virgin yn y Gogledd. Rhaid inni fanteisio yn awr ar y cyfle i ddadlau dros ddylanwadu ar y fasnachfrait honno, oherwydd dim ond yr un peth ydyw â'r cyrff yn Lloegr yn dylawnadu ar y gwasanaeth yng Nghymru a'r gororau lle y mae'n mynd i mewn i Loegr.

On rural rail, I am concerned by the statement that I understand Alistair Darling

O ran rheilffyrdd gwledig, pryderaf ynglŷn â'r datganiad y deallaf i Alistair Darling ei

made to the effect that there are trains running full of air. The answer to that is to time them so that they are full of people.

Finally, when we get extra responsibilities in Wales, we must have the funding to go with them. It is not clever to give Wales new powers and then expect them to be funded from the block grant. No respected UK Government could do that, but only a Government with no commitment to Wales and with no sense of fairness to the people of Wales. A good Government will put funding where the powers go.

The Secretary of State for Wales (Peter Hain): I was struck, coming back after a year's absence, by the contrast between the eloquent wisdom from Labour Assembly Members and the rants from opposition Members that were policy-bare. I was surprised, too, that no Plaid Cymru Members attacked me for visiting foreign countries to promote jobs for Wales, as they have done outside the Chamber in newspapers. In contrast, Plaid Cymru Members of Parliament have supported such trade missions and have urged us to do even more.

Elin Jones: I think that the Secretary of State is referring to a comment that I made in the press and I reiterate that I have never had issues with Ministers promoting Wales abroad. However, I am concerned that there should be a proper reporting mechanism for the Secretary of State's visits overseas when he undertakes such visits on behalf of the WDA and WalesTrade International, and that that reporting mechanism should be clear to the Assembly, as in future years there might be Ministers of different political parties representing Wales as Secretary of State in Westminster and leading the Assembly Government.

Therefore, I am only trying to make sure that we have clear definitions and roles.

Peter Hain: That is not how it appeared in the newspapers when you attacked my visits

wneud i'r perwyl bod trenau yn rhedeg sy'n hollol wag. Yr ateb i hynny yw eu hamseru fel eu bod yn llawn pobl.

Yn olaf, pan gawn gyfrifoldebau ychwanegol yng Nghymru, rhaid inni gael yr arian ar eu cyfer hefyd. Nid yw'n glyfar i roi pwerau newydd i Gymru ac yna ddisgwyl iddynt gael eu hariannu o'r grant bloc. Ni allai unrhyw Lywodraeth uchel ei pharch yn y DU wneud hynny. Dim ond Llywodraeth heb unrhyw ymrwymiad i Gymru a heb ymdeimlad o degwch i bobl Cymru allai wneud hynny. Bydd Llywodraeth dda yn sicrhau bod arian ar gael ar gyfer y pwerau.

Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru (Peter Hain): Fe'm trawyd, yn dod yn ôl ar ôl blwyddyn o absenoldeb, gan y gwrthgyferbyniad rhwng doethineb huawdl Aelodau Llafur y Cynulliad a'r rhethru gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau nad oedd yn cynnwys unrhyw bolisiau. Cefais fy synnu, hefyd, nad ymosodwyd arnaf gan unrhyw Aelod Plaid Cymru am ymweld â gwledydd tramor i hyrwyddo swyddi i Gymru, fel y maent wedi'i wneud y tu allan i'r Siambr mewn papurau newydd. I'r gwrthwyneb, mae Aelodau Seneddol Plaid Cymru wedi cefnogi teithiau masnach o'r fath ac wedi ein hannog i gynnal hyd yn oed mwy ohonynt.

Elin Jones: Credaf fod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn cyfeirio at sylw a wneuthum yn y wasg ac ailadroddaf nad yw'r ffaith bod Gweinidogion yn hyrwyddo Cymru dramor wedi peri problem imi erioed. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn awyddus y dylid sefydlu dull adrodd priodol ar gyfer ymweliadau'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dramor pan fydd yn ymgymryd ag ymweliadau o'r fath ar ran y WDA a Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol, ac y dylid egluro'r dull adrodd hwnnw i'r Cynulliad, oherwydd efallai y bydd Gweinidogion o bleidiau gwleidyddol gwahanol yn cynrychioli Cymru fel Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn San Steffan ac yn arwain Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y dyfodol.

Felly, dim ond ceisio sicrhau bod gennym ddiffiniadau a rolau clir a wnaaf.

Peter Hain: Nid dyna sut yr ymddangosodd yn y papurau newydd pan fu ichi ymosod ar

to China, New Zealand and Australia, all of which have mobilised extra job and investment opportunities for Wales. I would have thought that you would have welcomed that.

Much of the attack on my speech, and the Queen's Speech, was based on my claim that Britain and Wales would be safer and more secure under Labour. I stand by that claim and relish the attacks. The more the attacks come, the better, because the more people will realise that these measures, ranging from eliminating anti-social behaviour at neighbourhood level, right through to cracking down on drug trafficking, organised and serious crime, and tackling terrorism, are popular and are common sense, and remove the threats that our citizens face locally and nationally. It is apparent that Britain and Wales are safer under Labour, because we have 800 more police officers and crime is down by a third. Crime statistics in Wales under Labour over the past 12 months show that Wales had the lowest rate per region for burglary. Domestic burglary fell by 9 per cent in Wales, the rate for all motor vehicle thefts in Wales was below the national average, and recorded robbery fell, compared with the national level.

Nick Bourne asked about the position on National Assembly powers. We are clear about the direction Labour is taking to achieve enhanced powers for the Assembly. However, we are not clear about the Conservatives' direction, since their spokesperson in Westminster demands a multi-option referendum which would include the option of abolishing the Assembly. The fact that three of the 11 Conservative Assembly Members want to abandon the Assembly and stand for Westminster shows their commitment to devolution.

Helen Mary Jones: You rightly refer to the confusion about this issue on the Conservative benches, but the position of the Labour Party is far from clear. Can you

fy ymweliadau â Tsieina, Seland Newydd ac Awstralia, y mae pob un ohonynt wedi creu swyddi ychwanegol a chyfleoedd buddsoddi ychwanegol i Gymru. Byddwn wedi credu y byddech wedi croesawu hynny.

Yr oedd llawer o'r ymosodiad ar fy araith, ac Araith y Frenhines, yn seiliedig ar fy honiad y byddai Prydain a Chymru yn fwy diogel o dan Lafur. Glynaf wrth yr honiad hwnnw ac edrychaf ymlaen at yr ymosodiadau. Po fwyaf o ymosodiadau fydd, gorau oll, oherwydd bydd mwy o bobl yn sylweddoli bod y mesurau hyn, yn amrywio o ddileu ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol mewn cymdogaethau, i fynd i'r afael â masnachu mewn cyffuriau, troseddu cyfundrefnol a throseddu difrifol, a mynd i'r afael â therfysgaeth, yn boblogaidd ac yn gwneud synnwyr cyffredin, ac yn dileu'r bygythiadau a wynebir gan ein dinasyddion yn lleol ac yn genedlaethol. Mae'n amlwg bod Prydain a Chymru yn fwy diogel o dan Lafur, am fod gennym 800 yn fwy o swyddogion yr heddlu ac mae troseddu wedi gostwng draean. Dengys ystadegau troseddu yng Nghymru o dan Lafur yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf mai Cymru sydd â'r gyfradd isaf o fwrglera o gymharu â phob rhanbarth arall. Mae'r gyfradd fwrglera o gartrefi wedi gostwng 9 y cant yng Nghymru, yr oedd y gyfradd dwyn cerbydau modur yng Nghymru yn is na'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol, a lleihaodd nifer yr achosion o ladrata a gofnodwyd, o gymharu â'r lefel genedlaethol.

Gofynnodd Nick Bourne am y sefyllfa o ran pwerau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'r cyfeiriad y mae Llafur yn mynd iddo i sicrhau mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad yn glir. Fodd bynnag, nid yw cyfeiriad y Ceidwadwyr yn glir, am fod eu llefarydd yn San Steffan yn gofyn am refferendwm â sawl opsiwn a fyddai'n cynnwys yr opsiwn i ddiddymu'r Cynulliad. Mae'r ffaith bod tri o'r 11 o Aelodau Ceidwadol y Cynulliad am adael y Cynulliad a sefyll etholiad yn San Steffan yn dangos eu hymrwymiad i ddatganoli.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr ydych yn cyfeirio at y dryswch ynghylch y mater hwn ar y meinciau Ceidwadol, a hynny'n briodol, ond nid yw safbwynt y Blaid Lafur yn glir o

clarify your view of Henry VIII powers? Do you think that it will be the best option to offer to the people of Wales, or do we want a legislative parliament?

Peter Hain: I have already explained that I support the position adopted at the Welsh special Labour conference on 11 September, which will be the only route forward after a general election victory. If we do not secure a general election victory, the prospect of enhanced powers for the Assembly is finished. If we do secure a victory, we can see a clear road map forward.

Peter Black and other Liberal Democrat Members raised the issue of identity cards. I predict a u-turn by the Liberal Democrats on identity cards just as, belatedly, they mounted a u-turn on anti-social behaviour measures that they opposed in Westminster, as Lorraine Barrett so consistently reminded us.

Peter Law reminded the Assembly that Labour is the party of devolution. We are the party that delivered devolution and we will continue to take the devolution settlement forward. The opposition criticisms in the Assembly, as in Westminster, are so poor because they do not have an alternative policy on the economy, for creating more jobs, for entrenching economic stability, or for creating the circumstances whereby the Welsh economy is now stronger than it has been for many generations.

4.50 p.m.

Mark Isherwood: You referred to the economy and began by eloquently praising your colleagues, but it was eloquent spin. You said that unemployment was down by 100,000 since 1997, but you failed to say that the number of economically inactive people is 100,000 higher than it would be if it was at the same level as in England. You said that the prosperity gap was closing, but independent forecasters, including Experion, show that the prosperity gap is widening forward to 2005. You said that Wales was the top UK region—

gwbl. A allwch egluro eich barn am bwerau Harri'r Wythfed? A gredwch mai hynny fydd yr opsiwn gorau i'w gynnig i bobl Cymru, neu a ydym am gael senedd ddeddfwriaethol?

Peter Hain: Yr wyf wedi egluro eisoes fy mod yn cefnogi'r safbwynt a arddelwyd yng nghynhadledd arbennig Llafur Cymru ar 11 Medi, sef yr unig ffordd ymlaen ar ôl ennill yr etholiad cyffredinol. Os nad enillwn yr etholiad cyffredinol, daw'r gobaith o gael mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad i ben. Os byddwn yn ei ennill, gallwn weld ffordd glir ymlaen.

Cododd Peter Black ac Aelodau Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol eraill y mater o ran cardiau adnabod. Rhagwelaf y bydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn newid eu safbwynt ar gardiau adnabod yn llwyr fel y bu iddynt newid eu safbwynt yn llwyr, a hynny'n rhy hwyr, ar fesurau ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a wrthwynebwyd ganddynt yn San Steffan, fel y bu i Lorraine Barrett ein hatgoffa mor rheolaidd.

Atgoffodd Peter Law y Cynulliad mai plaid datganoli yw Llafur. Ni yw'r blaid a sicrhodd ddatganoli a byddwn yn parhau i ddatblygu'r setliad datganoli. Mae beirniadaeth y gwrthbleidiau yn y Cynulliad, fel yn San Steffan, mor bitw oherwydd nad oes ganddynt bolisi amgen ar yr economi, ar gyfer creu mwy o swyddi, ar gyfer sicrhau sefydlogrwydd economaidd, neu ar gyfer creu'r amgylchiadau lle y mae economi Cymru bellach yn gryfach nag a fu ers cenedlaethau lawer.

Mark Isherwood: Bu ichi gyfeirio at yr economi a bu ichi ddechrau drwy ganmol eich cyd-Aelodau yn huawdl, ond sbin huawdl ydoedd. Dywedasoch fod diweithdra wedi gostwng 100,000 ers 1997, ond ni ddywedasoch fod nifer y bobl sy'n economaidd anweithgar 100,000 yn uwch nag a fyddai pe bai ar yr un lefel â Lloegr. Dywedasoch fod y bwllch ffyniant yn cau, ond dengys cwmnïau rhagweld annibynnol, gan gynnwys Experion, y bydd y bwllch ffyniant yn lledu hyd at 2005. Dywedasoch mai Cymru yw'r rhanbarth gorau yn y DU—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is an intervention, not a speech.

Peter Hain: It is easy to rebut all that. Prosperity and jobs in Wales have increased and the economy has become stronger. Only the Conservatives could fail to recognise that.

The opposition parties have no alternative policies on education either. Under Labour, we are building more schools, recruiting more teachers, and providing more funds and investment in education, which is producing a better outcome and higher skills.

The Welsh Conservative leader complains and makes charges about health. His party would steal £1 billion from the health service across England and Wales and put it into its patient passport scheme, which would enable patients to take that money out of taxation and the national health service and deliver it to a private hospital down the road.

Nick Bourne *rose*—

Peter Hain: I will not take further interventions at this stage.

I have been asked to praise the Labour Welsh Assembly Government's record on health. I am happy to do so. There are 350 more whole-time equivalent consultants and 5,000 more qualified nurses in Wales than there were under the Conservatives. By 2010, we plan that there will be 700 more consultants, 6,000 more nurses and a further 2,000 other health professionals. As the critics of the Welsh Labour Government—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Secretary of State has indicated that he is not giving way. I will not have the Assembly deteriorate to the level of the House of Commons.

Peter Hain: I would not advocate that either.

More than 250,000 additional patients are being seen under the Labour Welsh Assembly Government than were seen under the Conservatives. That is a tremendous

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ymyriad yw hon, nid araith.

Peter Hain: Mae'n hawdd gwrthbrofi hynny oll. Mae ffyniant a nifer y swyddi yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu ac mae'r economi yn gryfach. Dim ond y Ceidwadwyr fyddai'n methu â chydabod hynny.

Nid oes unrhyw bolisiau amgen gan y gwrthbleidiau ym maes addysg ychwaith. O dan Lafur, yr ydym yn adeiladu mwy o ysgolion, yn recriwtio mwy o athrawon, ac yn darparu mwy o arian a buddsoddiad mewn addysg, sy'n sicrhau canlyniadau a sgiliau gwell.

Mae arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cwyno ac yn gwneud honiadau ynghylch iechyd. Byddai ei blaid yn dwyn £1 biliwn oddi wrth y gwasanaeth iechyd ledled Cymru a Lloegr a'i roi i'w chynllun pasbort cleifion, a fyddai'n galluogi cleifion i dynnu'r arian hwnnw o drethiant a'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a'i roi i ysbyty preifat cyfagos.

Nick Bourne *a gododd*—

Peter Hain: Ni fyddaf yn derbyn unrhyw ymyriadau pellach yn awr.

Gofynnwyd imi ganmol record Llywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru ar iechyd. Yr wyf yn fodlon gwneud hynny. Mae 350 yn fwy o feddygon ymgynghorol cyfwerth ag amser llawn a 5,000 yn fwy o nyrsys cymwysedig yng Nghymru nag oedd o dan y Ceidwadwyr. Erbyn 2010, bwriadwn sicrhau y bydd 700 yn fwy o feddygon ymgynghorol, 6,000 yn fwy o nyrsys a 2,000 pellach o weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol eraill. Fel beirniaid Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi nodi nad yw'n ildio. Nid wyf yn fodlon i'r Cynulliad ostwng i lefel Tŷ'r Cyffredin.

Peter Hain: Ni fyddwn o blaid hynny ychwaith.

Caiff mwy na 250,000 o gleifion ychwanegol eu gweld o dan Lywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru nag a welwyd o dan y Ceidwadwyr. Mae hynny'n gamp ardderchog mewn

achievement in a population—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order.

Peter Hain: Under Labour, we have seen more spending and investment during the past few years in Britain and in Wales than in any other comparable country. While other European countries have been cutting spending or keeping it stagnant, we have been increasing it to record levels under Labour. The economy is now stronger, we have entrenched economic stability with more jobs than we have had in our history, with lower interest rates and inflation and the longest period of growth in Britain for 200 years. That is why we are building on the Queen's Speech with its themes of security and opportunity through the pre-budget report tomorrow, which will deliver good news for Wales.

In the coming general election, the people of Wales will support Labour and reject the Conservatives, Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats because they know that, under Labour, Wales is getting stronger, more prosperous and is going from strength to strength to build a world-class country.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch i bawb a gymerodd ran yn y ddadl heddiw. Mae'r ddadl yn dangos yn glir, yn ôl y ffeithiau sydd ger ein bron, sut mae'r bartneriaeth rhwng Llafur yn y Cynulliad a Llafur yn San Steffan yn gweithio. Cyn datganoli, un Mesur i Gymru yn unig a gafwyd pob pump i 10 mlynedd, yna cafwyd un y flwyddyn, ac eleni ceir dau Fesur. Mae hynny'n record, ac yn dangos bod y bartneriaeth yn gweithio. Dyna sut yr ydych yn magu momentwm o ran faint o bwerau deddfu sydd gennym. Ar ôl yr etholiad nesaf, cyhoeddir dau Bapur Gwyn sylweddol a fydd yn cael effaith fawr ar Gymru. Bydd un yn trafod cryfhau pwerau deddfu y Cynulliad gyda'r dewis i sicrhau hynny o fewn amser byr ar un llaw a sicrhau mwy o rym i ddeddfu o fewn amser hwy, ac efallai heb fod mewn pryd ar gyfer dechrau'r trydydd Cynulliad yn 2007, ar y llaw arall. Y Papur Gwyn arall yw'r un ar ysmegu mewn manau cyhoeddus a fydd yn trosglwyddo'r grym i ni i ddeddfu ar ran Cymru. Os ydym yn dymuno gwneud rhywbeth yn wahanol i Loegr, bydd yr hawl

poblogaeth—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Peter Hain: O dan Lafur, bu mwy o wariant a buddsoddiad yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf yng Nghymru ac ym Mhrydain nag mewn unrhyw wlad debyg. Tra bod gwledydd Ewropeaidd eraill wedi bod yn lleihau gwariant neu'n ei gadw heb ei newid, buom yn ei gynyddu i'r lefelau uchaf erioed o dan Lafur. Mae'r economi yn gryfach yn awr, yr ydym wedi sicrhau sefydlogrwydd economaidd gan greu mwy o swyddi nag a fu gennym ar unrhyw adeg yn ein hanes, gyda chyfraddau llog a chwyddiant is a'r cyfnod hwyaf o dwf ym Mhrydain ers 200 o flynyddoedd. Dyna pam yr ydym yn adeiladu ar Araith y Frenhines gyda'i themâu o ran diogelwch a chyfle drwy'r adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol yfory, a fydd yn rhoi newyddion da i Gymru.

Yn yr etholiad cyffredinol sydd ar ddod, bydd pobl Cymru yn cefnogi Llafur ac yn gwrthod y Ceidwadwyr, Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am eu bod yn gwybod, o dan Lafur, bod Cymru yn gryfach, yn fwy ffyniannus ac yn mynd o nerth i nerth i ddatblygu gwlad o'r radd flaenaf.

The First Minister: I thank everyone who contributed to today's debate. The debate shows clearly, according to the facts before us, how the partnership between Labour in the Assembly and Labour in Westminster is working. Pre-devolution, only one Wales-only Bill was introduced every five to 10 years, then it was one every year, and this year there are two Bills. That is a record and shows that the partnership is working. That is how you gain momentum in increasing legislative powers we have. Following the next election, two substantial White Papers that will have a great impact upon Wales will be brought forward. One will discuss strengthening the Assembly's powers with the option of ensuring that within a short time on one hand, and ensuring more legislative powers within a longer time, and perhaps not before the start of the third Assembly in 2007, on the other. The other White Paper is on smoking in public places and will transfer powers to us so that we can legislate on behalf of Wales. If we want to do something

gennym i wneud hynny, ar yr amod bod Llafur yn ennill yr etholiad a bod y Papur Gwyn presennol, a gafodd ei gyhoeddi gan John Reid bythefnos yn ôl, yn cael ei droi yn Ddeddf yn Araith cyntaf y Frenhines ar ôl yr etholiad.

Those are the important matters in answering the questions that were raised by Ieuan Wyn Jones, the leader of Plaid Cymru, and other Plaid Cymru speakers today.

On the Conservatives' points, I am sorry that Nick Bourne, the leader of the Conservatives, appeared to be hurt by my reference to a patina of pseudo-patriotic elements in relation to the Conservative amendments. I thought that I was being rather kind, as I did not even refer to the General Provisions (Wales) Bill that they proposed—that is a sort of wish list inside a ragbag. If you asked what will be in that Bill, I suppose that David Melding and Nick Bourne would say, 'We am not sure at the moment, mate, but do not worry, we will come up with something'. There is no content in the proposed Bill and that is not good enough.

Nick, you mentioned several times the practical impact of this Queen's Speech on the people of Wales, as did some of the other contributors. You proposed taking £10 million from the health service in order to fund a national archive for Wales, a service that we currently get free from Kew, and removing more money from the health service to provide a national gallery for Wales. You say that you need legislation to set up a national gallery, but you do not, you only need money. You would have to take that money out of the health service, yet you are the one who says that you are interested in the issues that are of practical interest to the people of Wales.

Nick Bourne: Do you accept that, ideally, we should have a national archive in Wales? Are you still committed to getting a St David's Day bank holiday for Wales? Do you think that this is just a patina of patriotism that is worth putting to one side, or do you accept that these are serious issues that

different from what will be done in England, we will have the right to do so, provided that Labour wins the election and that the current White Paper, which was published by John Reid a fortnight ago, becomes an Act in the first Queen's Speech after the election.

Dyna'r materion pwysig wrth ateb y cwestiynau a godwyd gan Ieuan Wyn Jones, arweinydd Plaid Cymru, a siaradwyr eraill Plaid Cymru heddiw.

O ran pwyntiau'r Ceidwadwyr, mae'n ddrwg gennyf i Nick Bourne, arweinydd y Ceidwadwyr gael ei frifo, yn ôl pob tebyg, pan gyfeiriais at batina o elfennau ffugwlatgar mewn perthynas â gwelliannau'r Ceidwadwyr. Credwn fy mod yn eithaf caredig, oherwydd ni chyfeiriais hyd yn oed at Fesur Darpariaethau Cyffredinol (Cymru) a gynigwyd ganddynt—mae hynny'n fath o restr o ddymuniadau y tu mewn i gawdel. Pe baech yn gofyn beth fydd yn y Mesur hwnnw, tybiaf y byddai David Melding a Nick Bourne yn dweud, 'Nid ydym yn siŵr ar hyn o bryd, gyfaill, ond peidiwch â phoeni, byddwn yn meddwl am rywbeth'. Nid oes unrhyw sylwedd yn y Mesur arfaethedig ac nid yw hynny'n ddigon da.

Nick, bu ichi sôn sawl gwaith am effaith ymarferol Araith y Frenhines eleni ar bobl Cymru, fel y gwnaeth rhai o'r bobl eraill a gyfrannodd. Bu ichi gynnig tynnu £10 miliwn o'r gwasanaeth iechyd er mwyn ariannu archif genedlaethol i Gymru, sef gwasanaeth a gawn am ddim gan Kew ar hyn o bryd, a thynnu mwy o arian o'r gwasanaeth iechyd i ddarparu oriel genedlaethol i Gymru. Dywedwch fod angen deddfwriaeth arnoch i sefydlu oriel genedlaethol, ond nid yw hynny'n wir. Dim ond arian sydd ei angen arnoch. Byddai'n rhaid ichi fynd â'r arian hwnnw o'r gwasanaeth iechyd, ond eto chi yw'r un sy'n dweud bod diddordeb gennych yn y materion sydd o ddiddordeb ymarferol i bobl Cymru.

Nick Bourne: A dderbyniwch y dylai fod archif genedlaethol yng Nghymru, yn ddelfrydol? A ydych yn dal i fod yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau bod Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl y banc yng Nghymru? A gredwch mai patina o wladgarwch yw hwn y mae'n werth ei roi o'r neilltu, neu a dderbyniwch mai

should be addressed?

The First Minister: I am all in favour of having St David's Day as a bank holiday, but if you are going to spend money—£10 million a year for a service that we currently get free from Kew, for example—you have to say where it will come from. You claim to be interested in the health service, but I am afraid that you would have to take money out of the health service in order to pay for a national archive and a national gallery. That does not follow your general line that you are putting forward measures that are of practical interest to the people of Wales. I am sorry that you felt hurt, but I think that that was a well-deserved criticism.

On top-up fees, you know that we have brought in Assembly learning grants and education maintenance allowances. They will help people from the groups that are currently under-represented in higher education to catch up with the groups that are fully represented. I do not think that we should hear much more from you on practical politics. We know that much of this is about practical politics: unemployment is now is at one third of the level that it was during the period of Conservative Government. If you average out those 18 years, 120,000 people were unemployed compared with the 38,500 that are unemployed now. That has been a major advance. It is a measure of how well we have been able to work for Wales to bring work here, using the combination of Labour in Westminster and Labour in Wales. That is why I believe that all the amendments should be rejected, and these proposals will carry Labour to victory in the next election.

materion difrifol yw'r rhain y dylid ymdrin â hwy?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf o blaid pennu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl y banc, ond os bwriadwch wario arian—£10 miliwn y flwyddyn am wasanaeth a gawn am ddim gan Kew ar hyn o bryd, er enghraifft—rhaid ichi ddweud o ble y daw'r arian hwnnw. Yr ydych yn honni bod diddordeb gennych yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, ond ofnaf y byddwch yn tynnu arian o'r gwasanaeth iechyd er mwyn talu am archif genedlaethol ac oriel genedlaethol. Nid yw hynny'n cyd-fynd â'ch safbwynt cyffredinol eich bod yn cyflwyno mesurau sydd o ddiddordeb ymarferol i bobl Cymru. Mae'n ddrwg gennych ichi gael eich brifo, ond credaf ichi haeddu'r feirniadaeth honno.

O ran ffioedd ychwanegol, fe wyddoch ein bod wedi cyflwyno grantiau dysgu'r Cynulliad a'r lwfansau cynhaliaeth addysg. Byddant yn helpu pobl o'r grwpiau na chânt eu cynrychioli'n ddigonol mewn addysg uwch ar hyn o bryd i gael eu cynrychioli i'r un graddau â'r grwpiau a gaiff eu cynrychioli'n llawn. Ni chredaf y dylem glywed llawer mwy gennych ar wleidyddiaeth ymarferol. Gwyddom fod a wnelo llawer o hyn â gwleidyddiaeth ymarferol: mae diweithdra bellach draean y lefel yr ydoedd yn ystod y cyfnod pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym. Pe baech yn cyfartaleddu'r 18 o flynyddoedd hynny, yr oedd 120,000 o bobl yn ddi-waith o gymharu â'r 38,500 o bobl sy'n ddi-waith ar hyn o bryd. Bu hynny'n gam pwysig ymlaen. Mae'n mesur pa mor dda y bu inni allu gweithio i Gymru i ddod â gwaith yma, gan ddefnyddio'r cyfuniad o Lafur yn San Steffan a Llafur yng Nghymru. Dyna pam y credaf y dylid gwrthod yr holl welliannau, a bydd y cynigion hyn yn sicrhau y bydd Llafur yn ennill yr etholiad nesaf.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 41.

Amendment 1: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 41.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary

Davies, Jocelyn
 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
 Wood, Leanne

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.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 2: For 28, 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

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

Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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.*

5.00 p.m.

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 3: For 28, 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, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-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 4: O blaid 12, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 36.
Amendment 4: For 12, Abstain 10, Against 36.*

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

Bourne, Nick

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

Andrews, Leighton

Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Williams, Brynle

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Gwelliant 5: O blaid 18, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 40.
Amendment 5: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 40.

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 German, Michael

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane

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
 Wood, Leanne

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.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 17, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 6: For 17, Abstain 11, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 German, Michael
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 17, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 7: For 17, Abstain 11, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 German, Michael
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2203): O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
 Motion (NDM2203): For 30, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

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

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, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Leighton Andrews: I regret having to raise the issue but, during the course of the previous debate, Leanne Wood referred to the Queen as 'Mrs Windsor'. Will you take advice as to whether this is in order? I am sure that in a week when the Queen has been

Leighton Andrews: Gresynaf fy mod yn gorfod codi'r mater ond, yn ystod y ddadl flaenorol, cyfeiriodd Leanne Wood at y Frenhines fel 'Mrs Windsor'. A geisiwch gyngor o ran a yw hyn mewn trefn ai peidio? Yr wyf yn siŵr, mewn wythnos pan ddaeth y

in Cardiff to open the Wales Millennium Centre, my constituents, and others, will consider the remark to be childish and offensive.

The Presiding Officer: I was pleased to welcome Her Majesty the Queen to the Wales Millennium Centre, as I have been pleased to welcome her to the National Assembly. I did not hear the remark, but I have consulted the record and taken further advice, and I would be grateful if Leanne Wood could withdraw the remark, on grounds of discourtesy.

Leanne Wood: I dispute the fact that it is discourteous, Presiding Officer.

The Presiding Officer: You cannot dispute it, because it is my ruling.

Leanne Wood: I am not minded to withdraw the remark, Presiding Officer.

The Presiding Officer: In which case, I must ask you to withdraw from proceedings for the remainder of the day, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.8.

*Ymneilltuodd Leanne Wood o'r trafodion.
Leanne Wood withdrew from proceedings.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 5.05 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the chair at 5.05 p.m.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Cael Gwared ar Hiliaeth mewn Chwaraeon—Pob Math o Chwaraeon Kick Out Racism in Sport—All Sport

Janice Gregory: Lorraine Barrett, Ann Jones, Eleanor Burnham and Laura Anne Jones have asked if they can contribute to this debate, should time allow.

The appalling sight of England's black players being racially abused by Spanish fans during England's match with Spain has brought racism in sport to the fore, and it was with great sadness that I listened to my nephew trying to explain to his 7-year-old, football-mad son why premiership footballers were being jeered and shouted at. It was not because they had missed a penalty or an open

Frenhines i Gaerdydd i agor Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru, y bydd fy etholwyr, ac eraill, o'r farn bod y sylw yn blentynnaidd ac yn sarhaus.

Y Llywydd: Yr oeddwn yn falch o groesawu Ei Mawrhydi y Frenhines i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru, fel y bûm yn falch o'i chroesawu i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Ni chlywais y sylw, ond yr wyf wedi gwirio'r cofnod ac wedi ceisio cyngor pellach, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai Leanne Wood dynnu'r sylw yn ôl, ar y sail ei fod yn anghwrtais.

Leanne Wood: Anghytunaf â'r ffaith ei fod yn anghwrtais, Lywydd.

Y Llywydd: Ni allwch anghytuno â'r sylw, gan mai fy nyfarniad i ydyw.

Leanne Wood: Ni ddymunaf dynnu'r sylw yn ôl, Lywydd.

Y Llywydd: Felly, rhaid imi ofyn ichi ymneilltuo o'r trafodion am weddill y dydd, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.8.

Janice Gregory: Mae Lorraine Barrett, Ann Jones, Eleanor Burnham a Laura Anne Jones wedi gofyn am gael cyfrannu i'r ddadl hon, os bydd digon o amser.

Mae'r olygfa warthus pan gamdriniwyd chwaraewyr croenddu Lloegr yn hiliol gan gefnogwyr Sbaen yn ystod y gêm rhwng Lloegr a Sbaen wedi dwyn hiliaeth mewn chwaraeon i sylw pawb, a thristwch mawr imi oedd gorfod gwranddo ar fy nai yn ceisio esbonio i'w fab 7 mlwydd oed sy'n gwirioni ar bêl-droed pam yr oedd rhai yn y dorf yn gwawdio ac yn gweiddi ar bêl-droedwyr sy'n

goal, fouled another player or generally played badly; it was simply because of the colour of their skin. Only a few days after the shameful behaviour in Spain, Dwight Yorke of Birmingham City Football Club suffered sickening monkey jibes while warming up on the sidelines during a premiership match.

Wales's black international football players, Danny Gabbidon, Robert Earnshaw and Nathan Blake, have been targeted with racial abuse during world cup and European cup qualifying matches. Last season, a Bristol City Football Club player was subjected to noticeable, prolonged abuse during a match against Swansea City Football Club. Again, the abuse was based purely on the colour of his skin. That is bizarre as Swansea City FC's black players, including the two who played in that match, have always been welcomed and appreciated. How must they feel when they hear the monkey noises bellowed at opposition players?

Throughout Europe, there appears to be an air of casual tolerance to racism—it is as if black players should not take the abuse personally. Organised sport is a prominent feature of modern social and cultural life, and it has the paradoxical ability to unite and divide society. Uniting in support of a team or sporting hero while rivalling other teams and sporting idols generates intense loyalties. Sport, as much as any other social activity, reflects tensions in wider society, and racism exists in all sports and at all levels.

However, only a minority of so-called fans engage in racist behaviour, using sport as an excuse to indulge in activities that would not and should not be tolerated in the workplace or on the high street. It is unacceptable that people congratulate and support top black

chwarae yn uwchgynghrir Lloegr. Nid oeddent yn gwneud hynny am fod y chwaraewyr wedi colli cic o'r smotyn neu gôl agored neu eu bod wedi taclo chwaraewr arall yn frwnt neu eu bod yn chwarae'n wael yn gyffredinol, ond oherwydd lliw eu croen yn unig. Dim ond ychydig ddiwrnodau ar ôl yr ymddygiad gwarthus yn Sbaen, yr oedd Dwight Yorke o Glwb Pêl-droed Dinas Birmingham yn gorfod gwrando ar y dorf yn gwneud synau mwnci ffaidd tra oedd yn ymbaratoi wrth ochr y cae yn ystod un o gemau uwchgynghrir Lloegr.

Mae pêl-droedwyr rhyngwladol croenddu Cymru, Danny Gabbidon, Robert Earnshaw a Nathan Blake wedi cael eu cam-drin yn hiliol yn ystod gemau rhagbrofol cwpan y byd a chwpan Ewrop. Y tymor diwethaf, yn ystod gêm yn erbyn Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Abertawe, yr oedd yn amlwg bod un o chwaraewyr Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Bryste yn cael ei wawdio am gyfnodau maith. Unwaith eto, cafodd y chwaraewr ei wawdio ar sail lliw ei groen yn unig. Mae hynny'n rhyfeddol gan fod chwaraewyr croenddu Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Abertawe, gan gynnwys y ddau a chwaraeodd yn y gêm honno, bob amser wedi cael croeso gan y dorf. Sut y teimlant pan glywant y dorf yn gwneud sŵn mwnci am ben eu gwrthwynebwyr?

Ledled Ewrop, ymddengys bod hiliaeth yn cael ei goddef—mae fel petai na ddylai chwaraewyr croenddu gymryd camdriniaeth o'r fath yn bersonol. Mae chwaraeon trefnedig yn nodwedd amlwg ar gymdeithas gyfoes a bywyd diwylliannol, a pherthyn iddynt y gallu paradocsaid i uno a rhannu cymdeithas. Mae dod ynghyd i gefnogi tîm neu arwr ym maes chwaraeon tra'n gwrthwynebu timau neu eilunod eraill yn creu ymdeimlad o deyrngarwch mawr. Mae chwaraeon, llawn cymaint ag unrhyw weithgarwch cymdeithasol, yn adlewyrchu tensiynau cymdeithasol ehangach, ac mae hiliaeth yn bodoli ym mhob math o chwaraeon ac ar bob lefel.

Fodd bynnag, dim ond lleiafrif o'r cefnogwyr honedig sy'n ymddwyn yn hiliol, gan ddefnyddio chwaraeon fel esgus i wneud pethau na fyddent ac na ddylent gael eu goddef yn y gweithle neu ar y stryd. Mae'n annerbyniol bod pobl yn llongyfarch ac yn

athletes on their prowess, yet make racist remarks about black and ethnic minority men and women in our communities. Colin Jackson, one of Britain's most revered athletes, said that had he been born with blue eyes and blonde hair in Berkshire, he would be up there alongside David Beckham. It is a sad indictment on our society that that could possibly be true.

The issue of English/Welsh rivalry blurs the boundaries of debate. It seems to be acceptable, and is tolerated to some extent, to abuse players because they are English or Welsh. The comments made by the chief executive of Cardiff City Football Club on Monday that anti-English or anti-Welsh chants are 'part of the game' are contradictory to the club's policy of zero tolerance on racism. We can be patriotic with regard to our international sides without being racist.

Racism in sport is not a new phenomenon; we are simply more alert to it now. There was a time when people would have said that it was only a bit of fun and asked what we were getting sensitive about. In Welsh rugby during the 1980s, spectators threw bananas at the Welsh international player, Glenn Webbe, during club matches, and, only a few seasons ago, a Bon-y-maen Rugby Football Club player was accused of making an alleged racist remark to a Samoan-born Newport player. The player complained to the referee during the match, but the referee was unable to take effective action. Bon-y-maen RFC consequently suspended its player, but there must be clear guidance for match officials in every sport. Suitable punishment for those who take part in racist abuse must be tough and consistent.

After the incident at Bon-y-maen RFC, the then Minister for Culture made a statement on the fact that racism in any form would not be tolerated and that the Sports Council for Wales would withdraw funding from those organisations that did not comply with this clear objective.

cefnogi'r athletwyr duon gorau ar eu medrusrwydd, ac eto'n gwneud sylwadau hiliol am ddynion a menywod croenddu neu ddynion a menywod o leiafrifoedd ethnig yn ein cymunedau. Dywedodd Colin Jackson, un o'r athletwyr mwyaf uchel ei barch ym Mhrydain, pe bai wedi'i eni â llygaid glas a gwallt golau yn Berkshire, y byddai wedi cael yr un sylw â David Beckham. Mae'n dweud llawer am ein cymdeithas y gallai hynny fod yn wir o bosibl.

Mae'r gystadleuaeth rhwng y Cymry a'r Saeson yn cymylu pethau o ran y ddadl hon. Ymddengys ei bod yn dderbyniol, a chaiff ei oddef i ryw raddau, wawdio chwaraewyr am eu bod yn dod o Loegr neu o Gymru. Mae'r sylwadau a wnaed gan brif weithredwr Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Caerdydd ddydd Llun fod y siantiau pêl-droed gwrth-Seisnig neu wrth-Gymreig yn 'rhan o'r gêm' yn groes i bolisi'r clwb o ddim goddefgarwch o ran hiliaeth. Gallwn fod yn wladgarol o ran ein timau rhyngwladol heb fod yn hiliol.

Nid yw hiliaeth ym maes chwaraeon yn beth newydd; heddiw yr ydym yn fwy effro iddi. Ar un adeg byddai pobl yn dweud mai dim ond cael ychydig o hwyl ydoedd ac yn gofyn pam yr oeddem mor sensitif yn ei chylch. O ran rygbi Cymru yn ystod y 1980au taflai rhai yn y dorf fananas at y chwaraewr rhyngwladol dros Gymru, Glenn Webbe, yn ystod gemau clwb, a, dim ond ychydig dymhorau yn ôl, cyhuddodd un o chwaraewyr Clwb Rygbi Bon-y-maen o wneud sylw hiliol honedig i un o chwaraewyr Casnewydd a oedd yn hanu o Samoa. Cwynodd y chwaraewr wrth y dyfarnwr yn ystod y gêm ond nid oedd y dyfarnwr yn gallu cymryd camau effeithiol. Wedi'r gêm gwaharddwyd y chwaraewr gan Glwb Rygbi Bôn-y-maen, ond rhaid bod canllawiau clir i bawb sy'n dyfarnu ym mhob math o chwaraeon. Rhaid i gosbau addas i'r rhai sy'n cam-drin eraill yn hiliol fod yn llym ac yn gyson.

Ar ôl y digwyddiad yng Nghlwb Rygbi Bôn-y-maen, gwnaeth y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant ar y pryd ddatganiad na fyddai hiliaeth o unrhyw fath yn cael ei goddef ac y byddai Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn tynnu cyllid yn ôl oddi wrth y sefydliadau hynny nad oeddent yn cydymffurfio â'r amcan

pendant hwn.

Banning spectators who chant racist abuse from sporting grounds should also be a reality. Banning a so-called fan for life would send a clear message that this primitive, savage behaviour will not be accepted.

Dylai gwaharddiad ar bobl yn y dorf sy'n gweiddi siantiau hiliol o feysydd chwarae hefyd fod yn realiti. Byddai gwahardd cefnogwr honedig am oes yn cyfleu neges glir na chaiff yr ymddygiad cyntefig ac anwaraidd hwn ei dderbyn.

5.10 p.m.

Racism in sport goes much further than between players of opposing teams and between spectators and players. Boardrooms at every level in every sport remain wholly white and male. Most professional clubs have no equal opportunities training, and many lack suitable policies. It is important that clubs have sports equality policy statements. This needs to be backed up with firm action. The ongoing challenge is to convince governing bodies to think of racial equality as an integral component of their strategic planning and development. We must work to encourage skilled and talented individuals in all communities to become involved in all aspects of sport, including coaching and administration. The Football Association of Wales, which is partly funded by the Sports Council for Wales, is working in partnership with its football development officers and the Commission for Racial Equality, to provide opportunities in football for ethnic groups. A new Asian football league has been established in Swansea. All clubs, professional through to grass roots, have a moral and social responsibility to ensure that the message of anti-racism is widely spread. It is essential for our clubs to be involved in projects within their communities to encourage participation, and to work in partnership to develop initiatives to raise awareness and eliminate racial abuse and discrimination. The link through schools is vital to attract young people.

Mae hiliaeth ym maes chwaraeon yn llawer dyfnach na rhwng chwaraewyr gwahanol dimau a rhwng y dorf a chwaraewyr. Dynion gwyn yw aelodau byrddau rheoli o hyd, ar bob lefel ac ym mhob math o chwaraeon. Yn y rhan fwyaf o glybiau proffesiynol nid oes hyfforddiant cyfle cyfartal, ac nid oes polisiau addas mewn llawer ohonynt. Mae'n bwysig bod gan glybiau ddatganiadau polisi cydraddoldeb mewn chwaraeon. Mae angen ategu hyn drwy gamau gweithredu cadarn. Yr her o hyd yw darbwyllo cyrff llywodraethu i feddwl am gydraddoldeb hiliol fel rhan annatod o'u gwaith cynllunio a datblygu strategol. Rhaid inni anelu at annog unigolion medrus a dawnus ym mhob cymuned i ddod yn rhan o bob agwedd ar chwaraeon, gan gynnwys hyfforddi a gweinyddu. Mae Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, a ariennir yn rhannol gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â'i swyddogion datblygu pêl-droed a'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol, i roi cyfleoedd i grwpiau ethnig mewn pêl-droed. Sefydlwyd cynghrair pêl-droed Asiaidd newydd yn Abertawe. Mae ar bob clwb, o glybiau proffesiynol i glybiau cymunedol, gyfrifoldeb moesol a chymdeithasol i sicrhau y caiff neges wrth-hiliaeth ei lledaenu'n eang. Mae'n hanfodol bod ein clybiau yn cymryd rhan mewn prosiectau yn eu cymunedau i annog cyfranogiad, ac i weithio mewn partneriaeth i ddatblygu mentrau i godi ymwybyddiaeth a chael gwared ar gam-drin yn hiliol a gwahaniaethu. Mae'r cyswllt drwy ysgolion yn hollbwysig i ddenu pobl ifanc.

Racism is not inherited—it is taught. If parents act in a certain way, with their children beside them, it teaches children that that is an acceptable way to treat certain people in certain situations. Learning through sport is an excellent way of teaching young children that racism is fundamentally wrong.

Nid etifeddir hiliaeth—fe'i dysgir. Os bydd rhieni yn ymddwyn mewn ffordd benodol, a'u plant wrth eu hymyl, mae'n dysgu plant bod hynny yn ffordd dderbyniol o drin rhai pobl mewn rhai sefyllfaoedd. Mae dysgu drwy chwaraeon yn ffordd ardderchog o ddysgu pobl ifanc bod hiliaeth yn hollol

Because of its profile and position in Welsh life, sport is a major force for good in society. Young people watch closely what their favourite players do and listen carefully to what they have to say. The profile of sporting icons such as Colin Jackson, Christian Malcolm, Robert Earnshaw, Colin Charvis and Nigel Walker is a major part of driving home the anti-racism message. Education is the key to eradicating racism. Gwent Dragon's 'gateway rugby' has been excellent in working with schools in the Gwent area, and has been an example of good practice which other rugby clubs have followed. Sport is a powerful vehicle to take a message of equality and respect to all people. One of the primary aims of the Sports Council for Wales is to increase participation in sport, making it accessible to everyone, regardless of race, creed or ethnic group.

Our aim must be to encourage more people from ethnic minorities to access sport and use it as a tool to promote race equality. It is also the responsibility of national governing bodies, clubs, organisations, individuals and the Welsh Assembly Government to stamp out racism from all aspects and all levels of sport in Wales. This can only be achieved by working in partnership. The Sports Council for Wales does not have a specific high profile anti-racism campaign at present, but it is something which I understand it is looking to do in the future, in partnership with the Commission for Racial Equality and the Welsh Assembly Government. However, there are two main anti-racism campaigns currently in Wales—Show Racism the Red Card and Kick It Out. Both are working to eradicate racism in football. The Kick It Out campaign was started to ensure that all who go to see or play football can do so without fear of racial abuse or harassment. All professional clubs in England and Wales held anti-racism activities at home games over two weekends. In September, Cardiff City launched its Show Racism the Red Card poster, with over 80 young people from the community attending the event. Show Racism the Red Card Wales has been working to develop a programme of activity that it intends to launch in April 2005, called

anghywir. Oherwydd eu proffil a'u safle ym mywyd Cymru, mae chwaraeon yn cael dylanwad da mewn cymdeithas. Mae pobl ifanc yn gwyllo'n fanwl yr hyn a wna eu hoff chwaraewyr ac yn gwranddo'n astud ar yr hyn sydd ganddynt i'w ddweud. Mae proffil eiconau ym myd chwaraeon megis Colin Jackson, Christian Malcolm, Robert Earnshaw, Colin Charvis a Nigel Walker yn chwarae rhan fawr i bwysleisio'r neges wrth-hiliaeth. Addysg yw'r allwedd i gael gwared ar hiliaeth. Bu 'rygbi porth' Dreigiau Casnewydd Gwent yn ardderchog wrth weithio gydag ysgolion yn ardal Gwent, ac yn esiampl o arferion da y mae clybiau rygbi eraill wedi'i dilyn. Mae chwaraeon yn gyfrwng grymus i ledaenu i bawb neges o gydraddoldeb a pharch. Un o brif nodau Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yw cynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, gan sicrhau bod modd i bawb gymryd rhan, beth bynnag fo'u hil, eu credo neu eu grŵp ethnig.

Rhaid mai ein nod yw annog mwy o bobl o leiafrifoedd ethnig i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon a'u defnyddio fel arf i hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol. Mae cyfrifoldeb hefyd ar gyrrff llywodraethu cenedlaethol, sefydliadau, unigolion a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gael gwared ar hiliaeth o bob agwedd ar chwaraeon yng Nghymru ac ar bob lefel. Dim ond drwy weithio mewn partneriaeth y gellir cyflawni hyn. Nid yw Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn cynnal ymgyrch wrth-hiliaeth proffil uchel benodol ar hyn o bryd, ond deallaf ei fod yn ystyried gwneud hynny yn y dyfodol, mewn partneriaeth â'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Fodd bynnag, cynhelir dwy brif ymgyrch wrth-hiliaeth ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru—Show Racism the Red Card a Kick It Out. Mae'r ddwy ymgyrch yn gweithio i gael gwared ar hiliaeth mewn pêl-droed. Dechreuwyd ymgyrch Kick It Out i sicrhau bod pawb sy'n chwarae pêl-droed neu sy'n mynd i weld gemau yn gallu gwneud hynny heb ofni bod unrhyw un yn mynd i'w cam-drin neu aflonyddu arnynt yn hiliol. Cynhaliodd pob clwb proffesiynol yng Nghymru a Lloegr weithgareddau gwrth-hiliaeth mewn gemau cartref dros ddau benwythnos. Ym mis Medi, lansiodd Dinas Caerdydd ei boster Show Racism the Red Card, a daeth dros 80 o bobl ifanc o'r

Anti-Racism in Sport—give it a thought. It aims to challenge the very bodies that should be responsible for tackling racism to gather data on how much those bodies spend on black minority ethnic communities in grants and aid and what their race equality schemes promise, and to promote a positive campaign to give anti-racism a thought with decision-makers and those in charge. It will also question the support provided to black minority ethnic communities and anti-racism activity in the field of sport.

I ask the Minister to give his wholehearted support to this campaign and to encourage and support any initiatives which aim to tackle racism in sport. I would also like to see the Sports Council for Wales take the lead in developing a high profile campaign, targeting racism to ensure a positive proactive agenda of increasing the participation of black and ethnic minority communities in sport and educating our young people through sport. Racism is repugnant in all its forms. It cannot be tolerated in any form, in any sport or at any level.

It is up to all of us here today, in partnership with others, to take a stand and kick racism in sport firmly into touch.

Lorraine Barrett: I thank Janice for bringing this important issue to the Chamber. I fully support her call for racism to be kicked out of sport and was pleased that she mentioned Cardiff City Football Club's Show Racism the Red Card campaign. I spoke at its launch and I congratulate the club on its efforts to deal with this unacceptable behaviour by a minority of so-called fans. However, I am concerned to hear from Janice of recent comments regarding English/Welsh taunts, which should be dealt with.

Eleanor Burnham: I also thank Janice for

gymuned i'r digwyddiad. Mae Show Racism the Red Card wedi bod yn ceisio datblygu rhaglen o weithgarwch y mae'n bwriadu ei lansio ym mis Ebrill 2005, o'r enw Anti-Racism in Sport—give it a thought. Ei nod yw herio'r union gyrff a ddylai fod yn gyfrifol am fynd i'r afael â hiliaeth i gasglu data ynglŷn â faint o arian y mae'r gyrff hynny yn ei wario ar bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig mewn grantiau a chymorth a beth mae eu cynlluniau cydraddoldeb hiliol yn ei addo, a hyrwyddo ymgyrch gadarnhaol i ysgogi y rhai sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau ac sydd wrth y llyw i feddwl am wrth-hiliaeth. Bydd hefyd yn holi ynglŷn â'r cymorth a roddir i gymunedau du a lleiafrifoedd ethnig a gweithgarwch gwrth-hiliaeth ym maes chwaraeon.

Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog roi pob cefnogaeth i'r ymgyrch hon ac annog a chefnogi unrhyw fentrau sydd â'r nod o fynd i'r afael â hiliaeth mewn chwaraeon. Hoffwn hefyd weld Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn cymryd yr awenau ac yn datblygu ymgyrch broffil uchel, sy'n targedu hiliaeth er mwyn sicrhau agenda ragweithiol a chadarnhaol tuag at gynyddu nifer y bobl o gymunedau du a lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon ac addysgu ein pobl ifanc drwy chwaraeon. Mae hiliaeth o bob math yn wrthun. Ni ellir ei goddef ar unrhyw ffurf, mewn unrhyw gamp neu ar unrhyw lefel.

Mae cyfrifoldeb ar bob un ohonom heddiw, mewn partneriaeth ag eraill, i wneud safiad a chael gwared ar hiliaeth mewn chwaraeon unwaith ac am byth.

Lorraine Barrett: Diolchaf i Janice am ddwyn y mater pwysig hwn gerbron y Siambr. Cefnogaf ei galwad am gael gwared ar hiliaeth mewn chwaraeon yn llwyr ac yr oeddwn yn falch iddi gyfeirio at ymgyrch Show Racism the Red Card Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Caerdydd. Siaradais yn ystod yr achlysur lansio a llongyfarchaf y clwb ar ei ymdrechion i ymdrin â'r ymddygiad annerbyniol hwn ymhlith lleiafrif o gefnogwyr honedig. Fodd bynnag, mae'r hyn a ddywedodd Janice ynglŷn â siantiau gwrth-Seisnig/gwrth-Gymreig yn ddiweddar yn achos pryder imi, a dylid ymdrin â hynny.

Eleanor Burnham: Diolchaf innau hefyd i

bringing this important issue to our attention and for allowing me to speak. You may recall that Jenny Randerson, the former Minister for Culture, spoke on this matter on 12 March 2002 and I am delighted that all efforts are being made to eradicate this, because it is a huge issue that we must all address as forcefully as possible.

Ann Jones: Like previous speakers, I also thank Janice for the in-depth look at what we are doing to stamp out racism in sport. Like her, I believe that sporting authorities have a role to play in this and to ensure that there is equality of training for everyone who is in touch with any form of sport, including team sports. Finally, on the disgraceful episodes in Spain, we can all vote with our feet and refuse to go to Spain on holiday and show them that we do not tolerate this kind of behaviour in Britain and that we will stamp it out.

Laura Anne Jones: Thank you Janice for raising this important issue. Racism in football has barely been out of the newspapers recently. We are all aware of the abuse aimed at the England black players during a friendly match in Madrid last month. That abuse came from role models in the game. Therefore, how can we expect the general public to do one thing when people in the public eye are doing another?

Racism is also present in Welsh football despite UEFA's attempts to rectify the problem. I was shocked to hear that earlier this year, four black Welsh international footballers suffered abuse at the hands of their own fans. Although penalties are in place to tackle this kind of behaviour, I am unhappy that anti-racism measures are seemingly failing to address this issue. We can see racism on the pitch, but we are kidding ourselves if we think that that is the only place where it occurs. Is racism, in terms of management and administration, being tackled? As Janice has already said, I suggest that there is a failure to address racism in clubs and in governing bodies.

Janice am ddwyn y mater pwysig hwn i'n sylw ac am roi cyfle imi siarad. Fe gofiwch i Jenny Randerson, y cyn-Weinidog dros Ddiwylliant, siarad am y mater hwn ar 12 Mawrth 2002 ac yr wyf yn falch bod pob ymdrech yn cael ei gwneud i gael gwared ar hyn, am ei bod yn broblem ddybryd y mae'n rhaid i bob un ohonom fynd i'r afael â hi mor gadarn â phosibl.

Ann Jones: Fel y siaradwyr blaenorol, diolchaf innau hefyd i Janice am drafod yn fanwl yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud i gael gwared ar hiliaeth mewn chwaraeon. Fel hithau, credaf innau fod gan awdurdodau chwaraeon ran i'w chwarae yn hyn o beth ac i sicrhau bod yr un hyfforddiant ar gael i bawb sy'n dod i gysylltiad ag unrhyw fath o chwaraeon, gan gynnwys chwaraeon tîm. Yn olaf, o ran y digwyddiadau gwarthus yn Sbaen, gallwn oll ddangos ein hanghymeradwyaeth a gwrthod mynd i Sbaen ar wyliau a dangos iddynt nad ydym yn goddef y fath ymddygiad ym Mhrydain ac y byddwn yn cael gwared arno.

Laura Anne Jones: Diolch i Janice am godi'r mater pwysig hwn. Yn ddiweddar, prin bod diwrnod yn mynd heibio heb fod sôn am hiliaeth mewn pêl-droed yn y papurau newydd. Gwyddom oll am y ffordd y cafodd chwaraewyr croenddu Lloegr eu gwawdio yn ystod gêm gyfeillgar ym Madrid fis diwethaf. Daeth gwawd o'r fath o enau'r rhai sy'n gosod esiampyl yn y gêm. Felly, sut y gallwn ddisgwyl i'r cyhoedd wneud un peth pan fo pobl adnabyddus yn gwneud rhywbeth arall?

Ceir hiliaeth hefyd ym myd pêl-droed Cymru er gwaethaf ymgais UEFA i unioni'r broblem. Fe'm syfrdanwyd i glywed bod pedwar pêl-droediwr rhyngwladol croenddu o Gymru wedi cael eu gwawdio gan eu cefnogwyr eu hunain. Er bod cosbau ar gael i fynd i'r afael â'r fath ymddygiad, yr wyf yn anfodlon bod mesurau gwrth-hiliaeth yn methu â mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn i bob golwg. Gallwn weld hiliaeth ar y cae, ond yr ydym yn twyllo ein hunain os credwn mai dim ond ar y cae y mae'n digwydd. A eir i'r afael â hiliaeth, ym maes rheoli a gweinyddu? Fel y dywedodd Janice eisoes, awgrymaf fod methiant i fynd i'r afael â hiliaeth mewn clybiau ac mewn cyrff llywodraethu.

Questionnaires recently circulated among 92 Premiership and football league clubs in the UK found that less than 1 per cent of off-field positions, including boardroom posts, managers and coaching staff, were held by non-white employees. There are only three non-white managers among the 92 clubs, and every member of the Football Association's board and its 92-member governing council is white.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): I thank Janice for bringing this matter to the attention of Plenary. She has a long and highly distinguished record of campaigning in this area.

Members have drawn attention to the fact that, some weeks ago, tens of thousands of people in Wales switched on their television sets to watch Spain take on England at international football in Madrid's famous Bernabeu stadium. Many people in Wales will have switched on their television sets to cheer our friends and neighbours on the other side of Offa's Dyke and others will have been hoping for that special sporting *schadenfreude* that comes from watching an England penalty fly over the bar. However, the abiding memory of that night was not related to football or the result, but the ugly sound of racist barracking from many parts of the ground. It was not from a few lunatic individuals; it was from many parts of the ground. The sound erupted every time a black England player got anywhere near the ball.

5.20 p.m.

The ugly social phenomenon that is racism is not confined to far away countries or sporting grounds. We must confess that it is also a real problem in Wales. Let us be clear from the outset—racism cannot and will not be tolerated in any form, in any sport, at any level.

We all have a responsibility—members of governing bodies of sport, clubs, organisations, individuals and the Welsh

Yn ôl canfyddiadau holiaduron a ddosbarthwyd yn ddiweddar ymhlith y 92 o glybiau yn yr uwchgyngyrair a'r gyngyrair pêl-droed yn y DU delir llai nag 1 y cant o swyddi oddi ar y cae, gan gynnwys penodiadau i'r bwrdd rheoli, rheolwyr a staff hyfforddi gan gyflogwyr nad ydynt yn wyn. Dim ond tri rheolwr nad ydynt yn wyn sydd o blith y 92 o glybiau, ac mae pob aelod o fwrdd Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Lloegr a'i gyngor llywodraethu o 92 o aelodau yn wyn.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Diolchaf i Janice am ddwyn y mater hwn i sylw'r Cyfarfod Llawn. Mae ganddi record hir a nodedig iawn o ymgyrchu yn y maes hwn.

Mae Aelodau wedi tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod miloedd lawer o bobl yng Nghymru, rai wythnosau yn ôl, wedi troi'r teledu ymlaen i wyllo Sbaen yn chwarae yn erbyn Lloegr mewn gêm bêl-droed ryngwladol yn stadiwm enwog Madrid, sef stadiwm Bernabeu. Bydd llawer o bobl yng Nghymru wedi troi'r teledu ymlaen i gefnogi ein cyfeillion a'n cymdogion dros Glawdd Offa a bydd eraill wedi gobeithio am y *schadenfreude* arbennig hwnnw a deimlir o weld cic o'r smotyn gan Loegr yn mynd ymhell dros y bar. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n aros yn y cof ynglŷn â'r noson honno oedd y sŵn hyll o heclo hiliol o sawl rhan o'r maes yn hytrach nag unrhyw beth yn ymwneud â'r pêl-droed neu'r canlyniad. Nid llond dwrn o unigolion gwirion a oedd yn gyfrifol; yr oedd yn dod o sawl rhan o'r maes. Cododd y sŵn bob tro y daeth chwaraewr croenddu o Loegr yn agos at y bêl.

Nid mewn gwledydd neu feysydd chwarae anghysbell yn unig y ceir ffenomenon cymdeithasol gwrthun hiliaeth. Rhaid inni gyfaddef ei bod yn broblem wirioneddol yng Nghymru hefyd. Gadewch inni fod yn glir o'r cychwyn—ni ellir goddef hiliaeth ar unrhyw ffurf, mewn unrhyw gamp, ar unrhyw lefel ac ni chaiff ei goddef.

Mae cyfrifoldeb ar bob un ohonom—aelodau o gyrff llywodraethu chwaraeon, clybiau, sefydliadau, unigolion a Llywodraeth

Assembly Government—to cut out the cancer of racism from all aspects and all levels of sport in Wales. We must actively challenge and eradicate it. Any incidents of racism in sport at any level should be treated seriously with firm action taken against those who take part in the sickening abuse that is racism.

The Welsh Assembly Government's policy on sport is implemented by a number of bodies. The Sports Council for Wales has a leading role in delivery. I give Janice a clear assurance that my next remit letter to the Sports Council for Wales will contain a clear reminder of the need to promote equal opportunities as a condition of grant funding. The sports council is working with a number of partners, such as the Commission for Racial Equality and race equality councils, to ensure that ethnic minorities have proper and fair access to sporting opportunities.

There is legislation in this area—the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000—which places a duty on public authorities to promote racial equality, and to tackle racism at source. This is a positive duty placed on the public sector, including the Assembly, and I welcome it. The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to ensuring that sport in Wales is accessible to everyone, regardless of race or ethnic origin.

We will shortly be publishing the final 'Climbing Higher' strategy, which specifies that sport and physical activity should be available for all age, gender and social groups. We know from our research that physical activity levels in Wales are well below the average levels in western Europe, but the physical activities of some groups in society fall well below that admittedly low average. For example, women, people with disabilities and members of ethnic minorities are below that already low average. That is an issue we must tackle.

We have some great role models in Wales, as the portrait of Colin Jackson hanging in the

Cynulliad Cymru—i gael gwared ar felltith hiliaeth o bob agwedd ar chwaraeon yng Nghymru ac ar bob lefel. Rhaid inni fynd ati i'w herio a'i dileu. Dylid trin unrhyw ddigwyddiadau o hiliaeth mewn unrhyw fath o chwaraeon ar unrhyw lefel o ddifrif a dylid cymryd camau cadarn yn erbyn y rhai sy'n cymryd rhan yn yr ymddygiad ffaidd sy'n rhan o hiliaeth.

Gweithredir polisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ynglŷn â chwaraeon gan nifer o gyrff. Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn cymryd rhan arweiniol wrth ei roi ar waith. Rhoddaf sicrwydd pendant i Janice y bydd fy llythyr cyloch gwaith nesaf i Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn ei atgoffa'n glir o'r angen i hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal fel amod o roi arian grant. Mae'r cyngor chwaraeon yn gweithio gyda nifer o bartneriaid, megis y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol a'r cynghorau cydraddoldeb hil, er mwyn sicrhau bod lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn cael cyfleoedd priodol a theg i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon.

Mae deddfwriaeth yn y maes hwn—Deddf Cysylltiadau Hiliol (Diwygio) 2000—sy'n gosod dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol a mynd i'r afael â hiliaeth lle y bo'n codi. Mae hon yn ddyletswydd gadarnhaol a osodir ar y sector cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys y Cynulliad, ac fe'i croesawaf. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau bod chwaraeon yng Nghymru ar gael i bawb, waeth beth fo'u hil neu eu tarddiad ethnig.

Cyn hir byddwn yn cyhoeddi strategaeth derfynol 'Dringo'n Uwch', sy'n nodi y dylai chwaraeon a gweithgareddau corfforol fod ar gael i bob grŵp oedran, rhyw a phob grŵp cymdeithasol. Gwyddom o'n hymchwil fod lefelau o weithgaredd corfforol yng Nghymru yn is o lawer na'r cyfartaledd yng ngorllewin Ewrop, ond bod gweithgareddau corfforol rhai grwpiau mewn cymdeithas yn is o lawer na'r cyfartaledd hwnnw sy'n isel, rhaid cyfaddef. Er enghraifft, mae menywod, pobl ag anableddau a phobl o leiafrifoedd ethnig yn is na'r cyfartaledd hwnnw sydd eisoes yn isel. Dyna'r broblem y mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hi.

Mae gennym esiamplau gwych yng Nghymru, fel y tystia'r llun o Colin Jackson

Assembly testifies. I am sure that many Assembly Members walk past that portrait every working day. Our aim must be to encourage more people from the ethnic minorities to become involved in the joy of sport and use it to promote racial equality.

It is worth noting the contributions that a number of Members have made to the Show Racism the Red Card campaign, which is an anti-racist charity established in 1996. The Welsh operation is more recent, having been established last year. The aim is to work closely with organisations such as the Football Association of Wales, schools and the sports council, and other interested organisations, to help harness the charity's profile and to combat racism at source. I have met with representatives from Show Racism the Red Card in Wales, and we have provided in-principle support for their aims. We have also discussed the practical business of money with the FAW, which, I understand, is considering funding the Welsh operation via a special channel of money from UEFA, which would be welcome.

Racism is a deeply disturbing social phenomenon. It is not a nice subject to discuss, but it was entirely proper and timely for Janice Gregory to use her slot to draw our attention to it. I draw great personal comfort from the comments of Members this afternoon.

Deputy Presiding Officer: That concludes business for this afternoon.

sy'n hongian yn y Cynulliad. Mae llawer o Aelodau Cynulliad yn cerdded heibio'r llun hwnnw bob diwrnod gwaith, mae'n siŵr. Rhaid mai ein nod yw annog mwy o bobl o'r lleiafrifoedd ethnig i ddechrau cymryd rhan a mwynhau chwaraeon a'u defnyddio i hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol.

Mae'n werth nodi'r cyfraniadau a wnaed gan nifer o Aelodau i ymgyrch Show Racism the Red Card, sef elusen wrth-hiliol a sefydlwyd yn 1996. Mae'r ymgyrch yng Nghymru yn fwy diweddar. Fe'i sefydlwyd y llynedd. Y nod yw gweithio'n agos gyda sefydliadau megis Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, ysgolion a'r cyngor chwaraeon, a sefydliadau eraill â buddiant, er mwyn helpu i harneisio proffil yr elusen ac ymladd yn erbyn hiliaeth lle y bo'n codi. Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr o ymgyrch Show Racism the Red Card yng Nghymru, ac yr ydym wedi rhoi cefnogaeth mewn egwyddor i'w nodau. Yr ydym hefyd wedi trafod materion ymarferol yn ymwneud ag arian gyda Chymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, sydd, fe ddeallaf, yn ystyried ariannu'r ymgyrch yng Nghymru drwy ffrwd arbennig o arian oddi wrth UEFA, a fyddai i'w groesawu.

Mae hiliaeth yn ffenomenon cymdeithasol hynod annifyr. Nid yw'n bwnc dymunol i'w drafod, ond yr oedd yn gwbl briodol ac yn amserol i Janice Gregory ddefnyddio ei hamser i dynnu ein sylw ato. Mae sylwadau'r Aelodau y prynhawn yma o gysur mawr personol imi.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.24 p.m.
The session ended at 5.24 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)