



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

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

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Cynnwys
Contents

- 3 Datganiad gan y Dirprwy Lywydd
Statement by the Deputy Presiding Officer
- 3 Cwestiynau ar Lywodraeth Leol i'r Gweinidog Cyllid
Questions on Local Government to the Finance Minister
- 15 Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon
Questions to the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport
- 29 Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ
Questions to the House Committee
- 30 Pwyntiau o Drefn
Points of Order
- 32 Organebau a Addaswyd yn Enynnol
Genetically Modified Organisms
- 59 Cynllun Gwarantu'r Ail Gynnig
The Second Offer Guarantee Scheme
- 97 Dadl Fer: Trechu Hiliaeth yn Etholiadau Mehefin
Short Debate: Defeating Racism in June's Elections

Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi 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 Dirprwy Lywydd yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 2 p.m. with the Deputy Presiding Officer in the Chair.*

Datganiad gan y Dirprwy Lywydd Statement by the Deputy Presiding Officer

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In the absence of the Presiding Officer, I will be chairing the majority of today's meeting. Under Standing Order No. 1.11, I may ask Alun Ffred Jones to act as a temporary chair later on.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yn absenoldeb y Llywydd, byddaf fi yn cadeirio'r rhan fwyaf o'r cyfarfod heddiw. O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 1.11, efallai y gofynnaf i Alun Ffred Jones fod yn gadeirydd dros dro yn nes ymlaen.

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

Perthynas Awdurdodau Lleol a'r Gymuned Fusnes The Relationship between Local Authorities and the Business Community

Q1 Sandy Mewies: Will the Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to promote relationships between local authorities and the business community in Wales? (OAQ34492)

C1 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo perthynas dda rhwng yr awdurdodau lleol a'r gymuned fusnes yng Nghymru? (OAQ34492)

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): Local authorities have a general power to promote the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their communities, and some local authorities in Wales have been very effective in working with business to ensure the quality of environment, infrastructure and skills that business needs. We support that strongly.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Mae gan awdurdodau lleol bŵer cyffredinol i hyrwyddo lles economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol eu cymunedau, a bu rhai awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru yn gweithio'n effeithiol iawn gyda busnesau i sicrhau bod ganddynt yr amgylchedd, y seilwaith a'r sgiliau o'r ansawdd sydd e angen ar fusnes. Cefnogwn hynny yn frwd.

Sandy Mewies: You will know of the business improvement districts partnership scheme, which originated in America. It is an excellent idea, and has the public and private sector working together on schemes that they agree will benefit their communities. However, how will matters be reconciled if a scheme is identified when small businesses feel unable to support any rise in their business rates, which is what is needed to finance the scheme, while large companies may feel able to carry such increases?

Sandy Mewies: Fe wyddoch am gynllun partneriaeth ardaloedd gwella busnes, a ddechreuodd yn America. Mae'n syniad rhagorol, sy'n golygu bod y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat yn cydweithio ar gynlluniau y cytunant y byddant o fudd i'w cymunedau. Fodd bynnag, sut y caiff materion eu cysoni os caiff cynllun ei gynnig ond na fydd busnesau bach yn teimlo y gallant gynnal y codiad yn eu hardrethi busnes sydd ei angen i ariannu'r cynllun, tra bydd cwmnïau mawr yn teimlo y gallant gynnal codiadau o'r fath o bosibl?

Sue Essex: That is an interesting question. You rightly allude to the fact that Britain is

Sue Essex: Mae hynny'n gwestiwn diddorol. Bu ichi gyfeirio at y ffaith, a hynny'n

now more aware of the role that business can play in local development. That area has not been raised with me specifically. If you would like to write to me about your local experience, I would be pleased to consider it.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): One concern in a local authority area I represent, Powys, in relation to business, is that businesses are being encouraged to relocate to other local authority areas, where Objective 1 funding is available. That causes difficulties for all adjoining authorities, I suspect. Does the Government have a policy on this? Objective 1 was intended to create new jobs, but it is creating friction, in at least two cases that I can think of, in Powys.

Sue Essex: That is a shame. I cannot change Objective 1 rules, obviously. There are other avenues of opportunity that might be appropriate to use. In terms of business rates, the local authority business growth incentive scheme is being brought forward. I believe that it is currently out to consultation. The business improvement districts exercise is about supporting local businesses through local authorities, in relation to specific schemes. I am fairly sure that, in Powys, for some of the small towns that are worried about their future, these initiatives could help. Local authorities also have the general power to promote wellbeing, and I am keen to encourage them to use that power in considering how they can address local concerns, such as the regeneration of small town centres.

David Lloyd: Mae arian wedi'i golli o'r gronfa adfywio lleol, sydd yn peryglu prosiectau y cytunwyd arnynt rhwng cynghorau sir a busnes. Sut y bydd hyn yn hyrwyddo gwell cydweithio gyda busnes?

Sue Essex: I am not sure that I agree with your premise. Andrew Davies and the team have put in a lot of effort on this. I have held several meetings, and some of the early concerns about the local regeneration fund have now diminished, to the extent that they have disappeared. Programmes have slipped. Much detailed work has been done with all

briodol, fod Prydain yn fwy ymwybodol bellach o'r rhan y gall busnesau ei chwarae yn natblygiadau lleol. Ni chodwyd y maes hwnnw yn benodol gyda mi. Os hoffech ysgrifennu ataf ynglŷn â'ch profiad yn lleol, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i'w ystyried.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Un pryder mewn ardal awdurdod lleol a gynrychiolaf, sef Powys, mewn perthynas â busnes, yw bod busnesau yn cael eu hannog i adleoli i ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol eraill, lle mae arian Amcan 1 ar gael. Mae hynny'n achosi anawsterau i'r holl awdurdodau cyfagos, fe dybiaf. A oes gan y Llywodraeth bolisi ar hyn? Bwriad Amcan 1 oedd creu swyddi newydd, ond gallaf feddwl am ddau achos o leiaf ym Mhowys lle mae'n creu drwgdeimlad.

Sue Essex: Mae hynny'n drueni. Yn amlwg, ni allaf newid rheolau Amcan 1. Mae cyfleoedd eraill y gallai fod yn briodol manteisio arnynt. O ran ardrethi busnes, mae cynllun awdurdodau lleol i gymell twf busnesau lleol yn cael ei ddatblygu. Credaf ei fod yn destun ymgynghoriad ar hyn o bryd. Mae a wnelo'r gwaith ar ardaloedd gwella busnes ag awdurdodau lleol yn cefnogi busnesau lleol, mewn perthynas â chynlluniau penodol. Yr wyf yn weddol siŵr y gallai'r mentrau hyn helpu rhai o'r trefi bach ym Mhowys sy'n pryderu am eu dyfodol. Mae gan awdurdodau lleol y pŵer cyffredinol hefyd i hyrwyddo lles, ac yr wyf yn awyddus i'w hannog i ddefnyddio'r pŵer hwnnw wrth ystyried sut y gallant ymdrin â phryderon lleol, megis adfywio canol trefi bach.

David Lloyd: Money has been lost from the local regeneration fund, which is jeopardising projects on which agreement had been reached between county councils and business. How will this promote better collaboration with business?

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn siŵr y cytunaf â'ch cynsail. Mae Andrew Davies a'r tîm wedi gweithio'n galed iawn ar hyn. Yr wyf wedi cynnal sawl cyfarfod, ac mae rhai o'r pryderon cychwynnol ynghylch y gronfa adfywio lleol wedi'u lledfu yn awr, i'r graddau eu bod wedi diflannu. Mae rhaglenni wedi llithro. Gwnaed llawer o waith manwl

the local authorities on this, but there is still slippage. I understand that; it happens for a range of reasons, including legal and property ownership ones. From what I hear from Andrew and the team, they are reasonably confident that local authorities feel that they can achieve their aims with the funding available.

Peter Black: As you are consulting on the future of local government finance, will you reconsider the future of business rates and, in particular, will you be looking to use the Assembly's new law-making powers, when we get them, to give business rates or their equivalent back to local government, and to get away from a central rate?

Sue Essex: I will not look to what future powers we might have, but to the present in terms of the balance of funding review. The consultation period has come to an end, so we are doing that work, along with Nick Raysford. Relocalisation of business rates has featured as one element that is being considered in detail. Many people in local authorities across Wales feel that that could be a key area of assistance.

gyda'r holl awdurdodau lleol ar hyn, ond mae pethau yn dal i lithro. Deallaf hynny; mae'n digwydd am amrywiaeth o resymau, gan gynnwys rhesymau cyfreithiol a rhai yn ymwneud â pherchenogaeth eiddo. O'r hyn a glywaf gan Andrew a'r tîm, maent yn weddol hyderus bod awdurdodau lleol yn teimlo y gallant gyflawni eu nodau gyda'r arian sydd ar gael.

Peter Black: Gan eich bod yn ymgynghori ar ddyfodol cyllid llywodraeth leol, a ailystyriwch ddyfodol ardrethi busnes ac, yn arbennig, a ystyriwch ddefnyddio pwerau deddfu newydd y Cynulliad, pan fyddwn yn eu cael, i roi ardrethi busnes neu'r trethi cyfatebol yn ôl i lywodraeth leol, ac i symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth ardreth ganolog.

Sue Essex: Nid wyf am ystyried pa bwerau a allai fod gennym yn y dyfodol, ond yn hytrach ystyriaf y presennol o ran yr adolygiad o gydbwysedd ariannu. Daeth y cyfnod ymgynghori i ben, felly yr ydym yn gwneud y gwaith hwnnw, ar y cyd â Nick Raysford. Mae ail-leoleiddio ardrethi busnes wedi'i gynnwys fel un elfen sy'n cael ei hystyried yn fanwl. Teimla llawer o bobl mewn awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru y gallai hynny fod yn faes allweddol o ran cymorth.

Ardrethi Busnes Business Rates

Q2 Brian Gibbons: What proportion does business rates contribute to overall local government finance? (OAQ34435)

Sue Essex: That is a neatly timed question, in light of Peter's point. The total local government budget requirement in Wales, including police authorities, which is made up of revenue support grant, police grant, council tax and business rates, is £4.4 billion for 2004-05. Included in this is a total business rate income of £672 million, which represents 15.2 per cent of local government funding.

Brian Gibbons: The review of local government funding suggested that the proportion contributed by businesses to local government finance has been dropping significantly over recent years, and that,

C2 Brian Gibbons: Pa gyfran o gyfanswm cyllid llywodraeth leol sy'n dod o gyfraniadau ardrethi busnes? (OAQ34435)

Sue Essex: Mae hynny'n gwestiwn amserol, yng ngoleuni pwynt Peter. Cyfanswm gofynion cyllidebol llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys awdurdodau'r heddlu, sy'n cynnwys grant cynnal refeniw, grant yr heddlu, y dreth gyngor ac ardrethi busnes, yw £4.4 biliwn ar gyfer 2004-05. Mae hyn yn cynnwys incwm ardrethi busnes, sy'n gyfanswm o £672 miliwn ac yn 15.2 y cant o gyllid llywodraeth leol.

Brian Gibbons: Awgrymodd yr adolygiad o gyllid llywodraeth leol fod y gyfran yr oedd busnesau yn ei chyfrannu at gyllid llywodraeth leol wedi bod yn gostwng yn sylweddol dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ac,

consequently, a greater burden is falling directly on council tax payers. Do you believe that there is a need to revisit this issue as part of the overall review, bearing in mind that business rates do not necessarily provide the best way of ensuring redistribution across Wales?

Sue Essex: As you know, business rates have been pegged to inflation, which accounts for their decreasing proportion. As I told Peter, this is one element that we are considering in the balance of funding review, in terms of the proportion of funding provided by business rates and how it is collected and redistributed. That relates to the point about relocalisation that I made to Peter.

Alun Ffred Jones: Y farn gyffredinol yw bod y dreth gyngor yn annheg ac y bydd ailfandio yn gwneud y sefyllfa yn waeth. Mae'r dreth fusnes hefyd yn dioddef o'r un gwendid, gan nad ystyrir y gallu i dalu. Beth yw eich barn chi am ddefnyddio system a fyddai'n dibynnu'n fwy ar yr elw y mae cwmni yn ei wneud ar safle yn hytrach nag arwynebedd neu leoliad y safle ei hun?

Sue Essex: That is an interesting concept. I do not know if you have responded to the balance of funding review—if you have not, you know what the closing date is—but I am sure that Gwynedd Council has responded. We will take that into account.

Alun Cairns: You let the cat out of the bag when you said that business rates are pegged to inflation and that, as a result, the proportion of business rate income is smaller. The reality is that taxes are rising at a quicker rate than inflation. Do you accept that any further levy on business rates will send a negative message about business and the private sector to all the potential investors that we wish to bring to Wales, particularly, as talked about by the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, in relation to added-value jobs?

Sue Essex: I do not know why you said that I let the cat out of the bag; I was giving you a fact. Business rates have been pegged to

o ganlyniad i hyn, fod baich mwy yn syrthio'n uniongyrchol ar dalwyr y dreth gyngor. A gredwch fod angen ailystyried y mater hwn fel rhan o'r adolygiad cyffredinol, gan gofio nad ardrethi busnes o reidrwydd yw'r ffordd orau o sicrhau ailddosbarthiad ledled Cymru?

Sue Essex: Fel y gwyddoch, mae ardrethi busnes wedi eu sefydlogi yn unol â chwyddiant, a dyna sy'n peri'r gyfran ostyngol. Fel y dywedais wrth Peter, mae hon yn un elfen a ystyriwn yn yr adolygiad o gydbwysedd ariannu, o ran cyfran yr arian a ddarperir drwy ardrethi busnes a sut y caiff ei chasglu a'i hailddosbarthu. Mae a wnelo hynny â'r pwynt ynglŷn ag ail-leoleiddio a wneuthum i Peter.

Alun Ffred Jones: It is generally believed that council tax is unfair and that rebanding will exacerbate the situation. The same deficiencies also apply to business rates, as the ability to pay is not taken into account. What are your views on changing to a system that would give greater consideration to the profit made by a company on a specific site rather than on the area or location of the site itself?

Sue Essex: Mae hynny'n gysyniad diddorol. Ni wn a ydych wedi ymateb i'r adolygiad o gydbwysedd ariannu—os nad ydych, fe wyddoch beth yw'r dyddiad cau—ond yr wyf yn siŵr bod Cyngor Gwynedd wedi ymateb. Byddwn yn ystyried hynny.

Alun Cairns: Bu ichi ollwng y gath o'r cwd pan ddywedasoch fod ardrethi busnes wedi eu sefydlogi yn unol â chwyddiant ac, o ganlyniad, fod cyfran yr incwm a ddaw o ardrethi busnes yn llai. Y realiti yw bod trethi'n codi ar gyfradd uwch na chwyddiant. A dderbyniwch y bydd ardoll arall ar ardrethi busnes yn anfon neges negyddol ynglŷn â busnes a'r sector preifat at yr holl ddarpar fuddsoddwyr y dymunwn eu denu i Gymru, yn arbennig, fel y soniodd y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, mewn perthynas â swyddi â gwerth ychwanegol?

Sue Essex: Ni wn pam y dywedasoch fy mod wedi gollwng y gath o'r cwd; yr oeddwn yn rhoi ffaith ichi. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi

inflation by the Government, which is why they provide a decreasing proportion. We know that council tax has increased over and above inflation, in Tory councils and in councils of other political persuasions. There is no point in going over old ground. This is about looking to the future. I take your point that no-one likes to pay tax, whether that is a domestic tax or a business tax. The issue is the value of what you get from that tax. People may not like paying tax, but if they feel that they are getting value for their money, and if they feel that it is adding to their local environment or economy, they are happy to do so. I do not take as jaundiced a view of business as you do; I have close dialogue with businesses in my community, where there is a real sense that they are a part of Team Wales. They are contributing to the future, and they want to play that part. How that equates to how much tax they are willing to pay, we do not know, but this issue will be prominent in the consideration of the balance of funding review.

sefydlogi ardrethi busnes yn unol â chwyddiant, a dyna pam y rhoddant gyfran ostyngol. Gwyddom fod y dreth gyngor wedi cynyddu mwy na chwyddiant, mewn cynghorau o dan reolaeth y Toriaid ac mewn cynghorau a arweinir gan bleidiau eraill. Nid oes diben ailrafod hyn. Mae a wnelo hyn ag edrych i'r dyfodol. Derbyniaf eich pwynt nad oes neb yn hoffi talu trethi, boed hynny'n drethi domestig neu'n drethi busnes. Y gwerth a gewch o'r dreth honno sy'n bwysig. Efallai nad yw pobl yn hoffi talu trethi ond, os teimlant eu bod yn cael gwerth am eu harian, ac os teimlant fod hyn yn gwella eu hamgylchedd neu eu heconomi leol, maent yn fodlon gwneud hynny. Nid wyf yn arddel barn mor chwerw am fusnes ag y gwnewch chi; yr wyf mewn cysylltiad agos â busnesau yn fy nghymuned, lle mae gwir ymdeimlad o fod yn rhan o Dîm Cymru. Maent yn cyfrannu at y dyfodol, ac maent am chwarae'r rhan honno. Sut mae hynny'n cydfynd â faint o dreth y maent yn fodlon ei dalu, ni wyddom, ond bydd y mater hwn yn flaenllaw yn ein trafodaethau ar yr adolygiad o gydbwysedd ariannu.

Cynllun Gofodol Cymru The Wales Spatial Plan

Q3 Christine Gwyther: Will the Minister give a progress report on 'People, Places, Futures—The Wales Spatial Plan'? (OAQ34509)

C3 Christine Gwyther: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi adroddiad ar hynt Pobl, Lleoedd, Dyfodol—Cynllun Gofodol Cymru? (OAQ34509)

Sue Essex: I will shortly be making a written statement, providing an update on the progress of 'People, Places, Futures—The Wales Spatial Plan' and the outcome of the recently completed consultation process. Following this, I will arrange a briefing seminar for Assembly Members.

Sue Essex: Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad ysgrifenedig maes o law, a fydd yn rhoi'r newyddion diweddaraf am hynt 'Pobl, Lleoedd, Dyfodol—Cynllun Gofodol Cymru' a chanlyniad y broses ymgynghori a gwblhawyd yn ddiweddar. Yn dilyn hyn, trefnaf seminar briffio ar gyfer Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

2.10 p.m.

Christine Gwyther: We are now beginning to coherently map out land-based activity in Wales and, as we heard yesterday from the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, we are beginning to map out air-based activities. Do you agree that it is now time to pay particular attention to marine activities, and maybe, in the near future, to include them in the spatial plan?

Christine Gwyther: Yr ydym yn dechrau rhoi trefn gydlynol ar weithgaredd ar y tir yng Nghymru yn awr ac, fel y clywsom ddoe gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, yr ydym yn dechrau rhoi trefn ar weithgareddau yn yr awyr. A gytunwch ei bod yn bryd inni dalu sylw arbennig yn awr i weithgareddau morol, ac efallai, yn y dyfodol agos, i'w cynnwys yn

y cynllun gofodol?

Sue Essex: You represent an area where the marine and coastal environment is particularly important. If you consider the amount of coastline that we have in Wales and the impact that it has in terms of nature conservation, commerce and the potential for future exploitation, you would realise that the marine and coastal environment is particularly important. I am anxious that we should try to deal with that in the final Wales spatial plan in a practical way. We know that we do not have a strong legislative base, but I am prepared to look at options as to how we might explain and deal with the marine and coastal environment in a meaningful way to direct future activities.

Janet Ryder: According to the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Bill 2003, Welsh planning authorities need only 'have regard' to the Wales spatial plan in developing their new local development plans. Can you clarify the hierarchy of the plans and state what sanctions, if any, exist for local planning authorities that do not have regard to the Wales spatial plan?

Sue Essex: I will give you the hierarchy in writing, because some of those issues are covered by Carwyn's portfolio. I would not be so dubious about the value of the obligation to 'have regard', because that applies in the same way to planning guidance, and is interpreted by the inspectorate and through planning decisions, and this will be interpreted through the development plan as a material consideration in the development process. History has shown that the obligation has been interpreted strongly by the inspectorate in relation to individual planning applications and in terms of development plans.

Mick Bates: In view of your answer, and with regard to Carwyn Jones's responsibility for planning, do you have any plans to transfer responsibility for this important planning document to the Minister who is responsible for planning? You never know, it might help him publish technical advice note 8.

Sue Essex: Your view of what 'People,

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn cynrychioli ardal lle mae'r amgylchedd morol ac arfordirol yn arbennig o bwysig. Os ystyriwch faint o arfordir sydd gennym yng Nghymru a'r effaith a gaiff o ran cadwraeth natur, masnach a'r potensial ar gyfer ei ddefnyddio yn y dyfodol, fe sylweddolwch fod yr amgylchedd morol ac arfordirol yn arbennig o bwysig. Yr wyf yn awyddus inni geisio ymdrin â hynny yng nghynllun gofodol terfynol Cymru mewn ffordd ymarferol. Gwyddom nad oes gennym sail ddeddfwriaethol gadarn, ond yr wyf yn barod i ystyried opsiynau o ran sut y gallem esbonio a delio â'r amgylchedd morol ac arfordirol mewn ffordd ystyrlon i gyfeirio gweithgareddau yn y dyfodol.

Janet Ryder: Yn ôl y Mesur Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2003, dim ond 'ystyried' cynllun gofodol Cymru y mae angen i awdurdodau lleol ei wneud wrth lunio cynlluniau datblygu lleol newydd. A allwch esbonio hierarchaeth y cynlluniau a nodi pa sancsiynau, os o gwbl, y gellid eu defnyddio os nad yw awdurdodau cynllunio lleol yn ystyried cynllun gofodol Cymru?

Sue Essex: Rhoddaf yr hierarchaeth ichi yn ysgrifenedig, oherwydd mae rhai o'r materion hynny yn rhan o bortffolio Carwyn. Ni fyddwn mor amheus ynghylch pwysigrwydd y ddyletswydd i 'ystyried', oherwydd mae hynny'n berthnasol yn yr un ffordd i ganllawiau cynllunio, ac fe'i dehonglir gan yr arolygiaeth a thrwy benderfyniadau cynllunio, a dehonglir hyn drwy'r cynllun datblygu fel ystyriaeth berthnasol yn y broses ddatblygu. Mae hanes wedi dangos bod y ddyletswydd wedi ei dehongli'n bendant gan yr arolygiaeth mewn perthynas â cheisiadau cynllunio unigol a chynlluniau datblygu.

Mick Bates: O gofio eich ateb, ac o gofio cyfrifoldeb Carwyn Jones dros gynllunio, a oes gennych unrhyw gynlluniau i drosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros y ddogfen gynllunio bwysig hon i'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am gynllunio? Wyddoch chi ddim, efallai y bydd yn ei helpu i gyhoeddi nodyn cyngor technegol 8.

Sue Essex: Mae eich barn am 'Pobl,

Places, Futures' is, is completely wrong. It is not just about land-use planning. It is about integrating every aspect of our work, whether on education, health or economic development, and producing an integrated plan in a way that perhaps you cannot conceive of, Mick. I know of your love of planning, but this document goes beyond the normal lines on maps associated with unitary development plans. I am happy with my portfolio, and it is not my job to transfer responsibility for planning to anyone else. That is the First Minister's job, and he has not knocked on my door to say that he will be doing that.

Brynley Williams: In the foreword to the document, you mention that 'People, Places, Futures,' sets out 'a direction of travel' for Wales for the next 20 years. In light of this statement, what are your views on the rural and urban roads in Wales, which are in a worse condition than those in England, according to a well-respected report by the Institute of Civil Engineers? What are your views on the fact that the local transport survey 2003 found that the state of 75 per cent of Britain's roads, footpaths and cycleways had deteriorated in the past year, and on the fact that the latest report shows that the funding available to Wales was not adequate to deliver all that was expected of it?

Sue Essex: In the same way as Mick was in danger of being too literal, you are in danger of interpreting 'direction of travel' too literally. The phrase does not refer to roads, but to where we could be going as a country in terms of integrated planning and the impact that that would have on spatial development. As Chirs said, it is there for local authorities, businesses and the Welsh Development Agency to look at how they see the future of their areas. That does not preclude any local authority investing in its roads.

Lleoedd, Dyfodol' yn hollol anghywir. Nid oes a wnelo â chynllunio defnydd tir yn unig. Mae a wnelo ag integreiddio pob agwedd ar ein gwaith, boed ar addysg, iechyd neu ddatblygu economaidd, a chynhyrchu cynllun integredig mewn ffordd na allwch ei gweld efallai, Mick. Gwn am eich hoffter o gynllunio ond mae'r ddogfen hon yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r llinellau arferol ar fapiau sy'n gysylltiedig â chynlluniau datblygu unedol. Yr wyf yn fodlon ar fy mhortffolio, ac nid fy ngwaith i yw trosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros gynllunio i unrhyw un arall. Gwaith y Prif Weinidog yw hynny, ac nid yw wedi cysylltu â mi i ddweud y bydd yn gwneud hynny.

Brynle Williams: Yn y rhagair i'r ddogfen, yr ydych yn sôn bod 'Pobl, Lleoedd, Dyfodol' yn nodi 'cyfeiriad taith' ar gyfer Cymru dros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf. Yng ngoleuni'r datganiad hwn, beth yw eich barn am y ffyrdd gwledig a threfol yng Nghymru, sydd, yn ôl adroddiad uchel ei barch gan Sefydliad y Peirianwyr Sifil, mewn cyflwr gwaeth na'r rhai yn Lloegr? Beth yw eich barn am y ffaith i arolwg trafndiaeth leol 2003 ganfod bod cyflwr 75 y cant o ffyrdd, llwybrau troed a llwybrau beiciau Prydain wedi dirywio dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, ac am y ffaith bod yr adroddiad diweddaraf yn dangos nad oedd yr arian a oedd ar gael i Gymru yn ddigon i gyflawni'r cyfan yr oedd disgwyl iddo ei gyflawni?

Sue Essex: Yn yr un ffordd ag yr oedd Mick mewn perygl o fod yn rhy lythrennol, yr ydych chi mewn perygl o ddehongli 'cyfeiriad taith' yn rhy llythrennol. Nid yw'r ymadrodd yn cyfeirio at ffyrdd, ond at y cyfeiriad y gallem fod yn mynd iddo fel gwlad o ran cynllunio integredig a'r effaith y byddai hynny yn ei chael ar ddatblygu gofodol. Fel y dywedodd Chris, mae'r cynllun yno i awdurdodau lleol, busnesau ac Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru ystyried sut y gwelant ddyfodol eu hardaloedd. Nid yw hynny'n atal unrhyw awdurdod lleol rhag buddsoddi yn ei ffyrdd.

Cyllid Amddifadedd Deprivation Funding

Q4 Leighton Andrews: Will the Minister make a statement on deprivation funding for

C4 Leighton Andrews: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cyllid

Rhondda Cynon Taf since 1999? (OAQ34494)

Sue Essex: The deprivation grant was introduced in 2003-04 and is being provided to authorities outside of the settlement, for authorities to use as they see fit. Rhondda Cynon Taf receives the largest allocation: £3.8 million for 2003-04, and £3.9 million for 2004-05.

Leighton Andrews: I am glad to hear that, and I hope that the money will be better spent after 10 June. Is it not completely disgraceful that nowhere in its propaganda sheet is the Assembly's contribution to the council's work acknowledged by this self-congratulatory, self-nominating, self-aggrandising, self-promoting, self-righteous and absolutely self-satisfied Plaid Cymru council? [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Sue Essex: Your views are well known, Leighton. I do not spend my time reading the council's distributions. However, I am proud of the Assembly Government's record in supporting local government across Wales. I am particularly proud that we have introduced initiatives such as the deprivation grant, which supports local government, including Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, in tackling deprivation. I am sure that the people of Rhondda appreciate that.

Leanne Wood: Many of your New Labour colleagues are intent on using the Assembly as a platform on which to attack Plaid-Cymru-controlled Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council. Such attacks are not only an attack on the political leadership of the authority but also on its workforce. External auditors have praised the authority on its transformation. They say that there have been tangible improvements in core, high-impact services and that innovative risk-taking approaches are apparent. They were particularly impressed with the range of services available and with the professional approach taken. The staff that they met were highly motivated and enthusiastic—

amddifadedd a ddarparwyd ar gyfer Rhondda Cynon Taf ers 1999? (OAQ34494)

Sue Essex: Cyflwynwyd y grant amddifadedd yn 2003-04 ac fe'i darperir i awdurdodau yn ychwanegol at y setliad, i awdurdodau ei ddefnyddio fel y gwelant orau. Rhondda Cynon Taf sy'n cael y dyraniad mwyaf: £3.8 miliwn ar gyfer 2003-04, a £3.9 miliwn ar gyfer 2004-05.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed hynny, a gobeithiaf y caiff yr arian ei wario'n well ar ôl 10 Mehefin. Onid yw'n hollol warthus na chyfeirir o gwbl yn nhaflen propaganda cyngor hunanglodforus, hunanenwebol, hunanddyrchafedig, hunanhwyddol, hunangyfiawn a hollol hunanfodlon Plaid Cymru at gyfraniad y Cynulliad i waith y cyngor? [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.']

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Sue Essex: Mae eich barn yn hysbys iawn, Leighton. Ni threuliaf fy amser yn darllen taflenni'r cyngor. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn falch o record Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wrth gefnogi llywodraeth leol ledled Cymru. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch ein bod wedi cyflwyno mentrau megis y grant amddifadedd, sy'n rhoi cymorth i lywodraeth leol, gan gynnwys Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, wrth fynd i'r afael ag amddifadedd. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod pobl y Rhondda yn gwerthfawrogi hynny.

Leanne Wood: Mae llawer o'ch cyd-Aelodau Llafur Newydd yn benderfynol o ddefnyddio'r Cynulliad fel llwyfan i ymosod ar Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf sydd o dan reolaeth Plaid Cymru. Mae ymosodiadau o'r fath nid yn unig yn ymosodiad ar arweinyddiaeth wleidyddol yr awdurdod ond hefyd ar ei weithlu. Mae archwilyr allanol wedi canmol yr awdurdod ar ei drawsffurfiad. Dywedant fod gwelliannau gwirioneddol wedi bod yn y gwasanaethau craidd hollbwysig a bod ymagweddau arloesol tuag at gymryd risgiau yn amlwg. Crëwyd argraff fawr arnynt gan yr ystod o wasanaethau sydd ar gael a'r ymagwedd broffesiynol a fabwysiedir. Mae'r staff y bu iddynt gyfarfod â hwy yn frwdfrydig ac â chymhelliant amlwg—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is too long. Please ask a question.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae hyn yn rhy hir. Gofynnwch gwestiwn.

Leanne Wood: Will you join me in congratulating the workers of Rhondda Cynon Taf council on their efforts and contribution in turning that council around after decades of Labour mismanagement?

Leanne Wood: A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch gweithwyr cyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf ar eu hymdrechion a'u cyfraniad wrth wella'r sefyllfa yn y cyngor hwnnw ar ôl degawdau o gamweinyddu gan y Blaid Lafur?

Sue Essex: I will join you in congratulating local government workers, wherever they are, as they form the bedrock of public services. We are elected Members, and may also be elected council members, but it is those workers in various departments that deliver on the ground. I am in favour of promoting quality local government and public services, and recognising the important role that people at the coalface play in that.

Sue Essex: Ymunaf â chi i longyfarch gweithwyr llywodraeth leol, ble bynnag y bôn, gan mai hwy yw sylfaen gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yr ydym yn Aelodau etholedig, ac efallai ein bod yn aelodau etholedig o gynghorau hefyd, ond y gweithwyr hynny yn yr amryw adrannau sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth ar lawr gwlad. Yr wyf o blaid hyrwyddo llywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon, a chydnyddaf y rôl bwysig y mae pobl yn y rheng flaen yn ei chwarae yn hynny o beth

Y Broses Archwilio The Auditing Process

Q5 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on the auditing process of local government financial management? (OAQ34430)

C5 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y broses o archwilio rheolaeth ariannol llywodraeth leol? (OAQ34430)

Sue Essex: The Audit Commission in Wales is responsible for appointing auditors to all local authorities in Wales, and they are responsible for ensuring that the financial management arrangements of local authorities present an accurate report on the financial status of the audited body. The annual management letter presented to authorities by the auditor, which is published, will comment on the quality of the financial arrangements.

Sue Essex: Mae'r Comisiwn Archwilio yng Nghymru yn gyfrifol am benodi archwilyr i bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru, ac maent yn gyfrifol am sicrhau bod trefniadau rheolaeth ariannol awdurdodau lleol yn rhoi darlun cywir o statws ariannol y corff a archwilir. Bydd y llythyr rheoli blynyddol a gyflwynir i awdurdodau gan yr archwiliwr, ac a gyhoeddir, yn cyfeirio at ansawdd y trefniadau ariannol.

Eleanor Burnham: Can you assure us that the new audit Bill will allow genuine whistleblowers, such as Andy Sutton in Flintshire, to properly voice concerns to ensure appropriate and transparent local government financial management?

Eleanor Burnham: A allwch ein sicrhau y bydd y Mesur archwilio newydd yn caniatáu i bobl sy'n ddiffuant yn eu hymgais i ddatgelu camarfer, megis Andy Sutton yn sir y Fflint, leisio eu pryderon yn gywir er mwyn sicrhau bod rheolaeth ariannol llywodraeth leol yn briodol a thryloyw?

Sue Essex: The Public Audit (Wales) Bill is mainly about bringing two bodies together, but it is also about conveying the message

Sue Essex: Mae a wnelo Mesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) yn bennaf â dwyn dau gorff ynghyd, ond mae a wnelo hefyd â

that we will have the best possible auditing system in Wales. We all came together to support this and we look forward to its being implemented.

chyfleu'r neges y bydd gennym y system archwilio orau bosibl yng Nghymru. Daethom oll ynghyd i gefnogi hyn ac edrychwn ymlaen at weld y system yn cael ei rhoi ar waith.

Jonathan Morgan: The long-running dispute between the district auditor and Cardiff County Council is yet to be resolved—I understand that it will not be resolved until some time after the 10 June elections. Do you agree that the longer this dispute continues, the more damage will be done to the good name of our capital city?

Jonathan Morgan: Nid yw'r anghydfod hirfaith rhwng yr archwiliwr dosbarth a Chyngor Sir Caerdydd wedi ei ddatrys eto—deallaf na chaiff ei ddatrys tan rywbryd wedi etholiadau 10 Mehefin. A gytunwch ei bod yn debygol y gwneir mwy o ddrwg i enw da ein prifddinas po hwyaf y bydd yr anghydfod hwn yn parhau?

Sue Essex: I will not comment on that issue; I have made that clear. The issue is before the courts now and it is not proper for me to comment on it.

Sue Essex: Ni wnaif sylwadau ar y mater hwnnw; yr wyf wedi pwysleisio hynny. Mae'r mater gerbron y llysoedd yn awr ac nid yw'n briodol imi wneud sylwadau arno.

Cymorth Ariannol Llywodraeth Ganolog Central Government Support

Q6 Leanne Wood: Will the Minister make a statement on the increases in central Government support for local authorities since 1999? (OAQ34409)

C6 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cynnydd yng nghymorth y Llywodraeth ganolog i awdurdodau lleol ers 1999? (OAQ34409)

Sue Essex: The Assembly's financial support for local government has increased by over 36 per cent, from £2.5 billion in 1999-2000 to £3.5 billion in 2003-04.

Sue Essex: Mae cymorth ariannol y Cynulliad ar gyfer llywodraeth leol wedi cynyddu fwy na 36 y cant, o £2.5 biliwn yn 1999-2000 i £3.5 biliwn yn 2003-04.

Leanne Wood: The figures that I have access to show that the increases in central Government support for the Valleys area between 1999 and 2000 are as follows: 18.7 per cent for Merthyr Tydfil, 23.1 per cent for Rhondda Cynon Taf, and 18.9 per cent for Blaenau Gwent. I am sure that all Members are aware that those authorities cover some of the most deprived areas in Wales. When the Wales average was—

Leanne Wood: Mae'r ffigurau sydd ar gael i mi yn dangos bod y cynnydd yng nghymorth Llywodraeth ganolog ar gyfer ardal y Cymoedd rhwng 1999 a 2000 fel a ganlyn: 18.7 y cant ar gyfer Merthyr Tudful, 23.1 y cant ar gyfer Rhondda Cynon Taf, ac 18.9 y cant ar gyfer Blaenau Gwent. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gŵyr pob Aelod fod yr awdurdodau hynny yn cwmpasu rhai o'r ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Pan oedd cyfartaledd Cymru yn—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is the time to ask questions of the Minister, not to make everyone else aware of certain figures. Therefore, please ask a question.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Dyma'r amser i ofyn cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog, nid i wneud pawb arall yn ymwybodol o ffigurau penodol. Felly, gofynnwch gwestiwn.

2.20 p.m.

Leanne Wood: I will come to the question; I was just providing some context. When the Wales average was 25.2 per cent, why did

Leanne Wood: Byddaf yn dod at y cwestiwn; rhoi ychydig o'r cyd-destun yr oeddwn. Pan oedd cyfartaledd Cymru yn 25.2

some of the poorest local authorities in Wales receive the lowest increases?

Sue Essex: I am sure that you realise, Leanne, that, in discussing distribution, I talked about the total sum given to local government through the budget. This amount has increased dramatically. It is then distributed according to the formula agreed by local government, which takes sparsity and deprivation into account. The key element is population. The population in some of the areas that you mentioned has fallen, and this impacts on the sum that they receive.

Christine Chapman: Do you agree that the people of Rhondda Cynon Taf have benefited from the huge amount of extra funding that the Labour Welsh Assembly Government has given to the local authority? Do you also agree that the Plaid Cymru administration, if it is to be open and honest with the people of Rhondda Cynon Taf, should recognise the contribution of Labour in the Assembly in providing funding to improve the services that they receive?

Sue Essex: I would like to think that people understand where funding comes from. As I have said before, I am glad that we have been able to increase local authority funding. Rhondda Cynon Taf has received considerable increases. In addition to the revenue support grant, many other grants have been awarded, and private finance initiatives have been undertaken. I hope that the people of Rhondda Cynon Taf feel that their quality of life has improved since the Assembly's inception.

William Graham: The Assembly has received a 36 per cent increase in funding from central Government, but local authorities have had to increase council tax by 70 per cent. Do you bear some responsibility for this?

Sue Essex: If we were all honest, we would have to admit that people's expectations as to what they require in local services are growing and, whether in Cardiff, Ceredigion or Wrexham, the standards that they expect tend to be consistent. The challenge for all parties is to consider the funding that we

y cant, pam mai rhai o'r awdurdodau lleol tlotaf yng Nghymru a gafodd y cynnydd isaf?

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn siŵr y sylweddolwch, Leanne, imi sôn, wrth drafod dosbarthiad, am y cyfanswm a roddir i lywodraeth leol drwy'r gyllideb. Mae'r swm hwn wedi cynyddu'n aruthrol. Yna caiff ei ddsbarthu yn ôl y fformiwla y cytunwyd arni gan lywodraeth leol, sy'n rhoi ystyriaeth i ardaloedd tenau eu poblogaeth ac i amddifadedd. Yr elfen allweddol yw poblogaeth. Mae'r boblogaeth mewn rhai o'r ardaloedd y bu ichi eu crybwyll wedi lleihau, ac mae hyn yn effeithio ar y swm a gânt.

Christine Chapman: A gytunwch fod pobl Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi elwa ar y swm enfawr o arian ychwanegol a roddwyd i'r awdurdod lleol gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru? A gytunwch hefyd y dylai gweinyddiaeth Plaid Cymru, os ydyw am fod yn agored a gonest gyda phobl Rhondda Cynon Taf, gydnabod cyfraniad Llafur yn y Cynulliad wrth ddarparu arian i wella'r gwasanaethau a gânt?

Sue Essex: Hoffwn feddwl bod pobl yn deall o ble daw'r arian. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, yr wyf yn falch ein bod wedi gallu cynyddu arian awdurdodau lleol. Mae Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi cael cryn gynnydd. Yn ogystal â'r grant cynnal refeniw, dyfarnwyd llawer o grantiau eraill a chynhaliwyd mentrau cyllid preifat. Gobeithiaf fod pobl Rhondda Cynon Taf yn teimlo bod ansawdd eu bywydau wedi gwella ers dyfodiad y Cynulliad.

William Graham: Cynyddwyd y cyllid a roddir i'r Cynulliad gan Lywodraeth ganolog 36 y cant, ond bu'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol gynyddu'r dreth gyngor 70 y cant. A ydych yn dwyn peth o'r cyfrifoldeb am hyn?

Sue Essex: Pe bai pob un ohonom yn onest, byddem yn gorfod cyfaddef bod disgwyliadau pobl o'r hyn sydd ei angen arnynt o ran gwasanaethau lleol yn cynyddu a, boed hynny yng Nghaerdydd, Ceredigion neu Wrecsam, fod y safonau a ddisgwyliant yn tueddu i fod yn gyson. Yr her i bob plaid

provide to meet those expectations. If people want good leisure centres, good roads—as Brynle mentioned—a good environment and good schools, we will need to explain to them that, even though it will cost money, the value of having good schools and good environments means that it is well worth paying for.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): The amount that central Government—the National Assembly in this case—puts into the pot is linked to the balance of funding, which you are currently reviewing. Will you tell me what would be the redistributive and distortion effects of altering that balance in favour of raising more tax locally, and if this tax were to continue to be council tax?

Sue Essex: This is an interesting question that is being grappled with in the balance of funding review. It is worth stating that we pay a higher proportion from the centre to local government in Wales. I do not think that this is a question of our throwing our weight around; it is a question of recognising pressures on local budgets. The key issue of any taxation system is the redistributive element of the formula, which, as we have already discussed, deals with deprivation. I am not sure about all the political parties, but I suspect that three of them would sign up to the importance of the redistributive effect. This needs to be borne in mind.

Michael German: I agree with your last point, but it did not answer my question. I asked what would be the distortion and redistributive effect if council tax, as a proportion of local taxation, were increased. What would happen if you did not alter the taxation base of local government but altered the percentage raised locally and the percentage provided by central Government?

Sue Essex: As I was trying to intimate, if you change the balance without a compensatory response in central Government funding, the redistributive effect will be distorted. It would be lessened, because it would be taken outside of central control. I know that your party is strongly in favour of placing most taxes under local control, but we must

yw ystyried yr arian a ddarparwn i fodloni'r disgwyliadau hynny. Os yw pobl am gael canolfannau hamdden da, ffyrdd da—fel y soniodd Brynle—amgylchedd da ac ysgolion da, bydd angen inni esbonio iddynt, er y bydd yn costio arian, y bydd gwerth cael ysgolion da ac amgylcheddau da yn golygu ei bod yn werth talu amdanynt.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Mae'r swm y mae Llywodraeth ganolog—y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn yr achos hwn—yn ei roi yn y gronfa yn gysylltiedig â'r cydbwysedd ariannu, yr ydych yn ei adolygu ar hyn o bryd. A ddywedwch wrthyf beth fyddai effeithiau newid y cydbwysedd hwnnw o ran ailddosbarthu ac ystumio o blaid codi mwy o dreth yn lleol, a phe bai'r dreth hon yn parhau i fod yn dreth gyngor?

Sue Essex: Mae hwn yn gwestiwn diddorol yr eir i'r afael ag ef yn yr adolygiad o gydbwysedd ariannu. Mae'n werth nodi ein bod yn talu cyfran uwch o'r canol i lywodraeth leol yng Nghymru. Nid ceisio bod yn awdurdodol yr ydym; mater o gydnabod pwysau ar gyllidebau lleol ydyw. Y mater allweddol mewn unrhyw system drethi yw elfen ailddosbarthu'r fformiwla sydd, fel yr ydym eisoes wedi ei thrafod, yn delio ag amddifadedd. Nid wyf yn siŵr am yr holl bleidiau gwleidyddol, ond tybiaf y byddai tair ohonynt yn cytuno â phwysigrwydd yr effaith ailddosbarthu. Mae angen cadw hyn mewn cof.

Michael German: Cytunaf â'ch pwynt olaf, ond nid atebodd fy nghwestiwn. Gofynnais beth fyddai'r effaith ystumio ac ailddosbarthu pe bai'r dreth gyngor, fel cyfran o drethiant lleol, yn cael ei chynyddu. Beth fyddai'n digwydd pe na baech yn newid sail trethiant llywodraeth leol ond yn newid y ganran a godir yn lleol a'r ganran a ddarperir gan Lywodraeth ganolog?

Sue Essex: Fel yr oeddwn yn ceisio ei awgrymu, os newidiwch y cydbwysedd heb ymateb cydadferol yn arian Llywodraeth ganolog, caiff yr effaith ailddosbarthu ei hystumio. Byddai'n mynd yn llai, oherwydd byddai y tu allan i reolaeth ganolog. Gwn fod eich plaid yn gryf o blaid rhoi'r rhan fwyaf o drethi o dan reolaeth leol, ond rhaid inni

consider the important elements of redistribution and the consistency of service levels that people now expect wherever they live in Wales and the UK. You have not taken the latter into account, but we can discuss that again. In the old days, people understood local variations, but today, they are understood less and less. That relates to communications, media and accessibility. There is less willingness to accept variations whether they are in social care, or, increasingly, in education, retail availability and a whole range of other areas. We, as politicians, must bear that in mind when we reach our final decisions.

ystyried elfennau pwysig aiddosbarthu a chysondeb y lefelau gwasanaeth y mae pobl yn eu disgwyl yn awr ble bynnag y maent yn byw yng Nghymru a'r DU. Nid ydych wedi ystyried y pwynt olaf, ond gallwn drafod hynny eto. Yn y gorffennol, yr oedd pobl yn deall amrywiadau lleol, ond heddiw, fe'u deallir llai a llai. Mae a wnelo hynny â chysylltiadau, y cyfryngau a hygyrchedd. Mae pobl yn llai parod i dderbyn amrywiadau pa un a ydynt mewn gofal cymdeithasol, neu, yn gynyddol, mewn addysg, argaeledd manwerthu ac ystod eang o feysydd eraill. Rhaid i ni, fel gwleidyddion, gadw hynny mewn cof pan wnawn ein penderfyniadau terfynol.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon Questions to the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport

Chwaraeon a Phobl Ifanc Sport and Young People

Q1 Brian Gibbons: What role can sport play in promoting social engagement among young people in Wales? (OAQ34457)

C1 Brian Gibbons: Pa ran all chwaraeon ei chwarae i annog cyfranogaeth gymdeithasol ymhlith pobl ifanc yng Nghymru? (OAQ34457)

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): Sport can play a huge part in improving young people's lives for the better. As well as being great fun, taking part in regular sport promotes good health and social engagement. As a GP with a keen interest in sport, Brian, I know that you support several sporting development projects in Aberafan.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Gall chwaraeon chwarae rhan enfawr i wella bywydau pobl ifanc er gwell. Yn ogystal â bod yn hwyl, mae cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn rheolaidd yn hyrwyddo iechyd da ac ymgysylltu cymdeithasol. Fel meddyg teulu sydd â diddordeb brwd mewn chwaraeon, Brian, gwn eich bod yn cefnogi sawl prosiect datblygu chwaraeon yn Aberafan.

Brian Gibbons: That is a nice link to a situation in which I found myself two weeks ago at a football tournament organised for disabled children at Afan Lido football club. It was inspiring, to say the least, to see the benefit of that tournament between Afan Lido and Northampton for the children and their parents. However, Mal Emerson, the manager of the Afan Lido disabled football team, said that the biggest problem was organising matches with other teams. Will you use your good offices to promote a greater awareness of the benefits of disabled football for young people across Wales and to make representations to the Football

Brian Gibbons: Mae hynny'n cysylltu'n hwylus â sefyllfa yr oeddwn ynddi bythefnos yn ôl mewn twrnamaint pêl-droed a drefnwyd ar gyfer plant anabl yng nghlwb pêl-droed Afan Lido. Yr oedd yn ysbrydoledig, a dweud y lleiaf, i weld y plant a'u rhieni yn elwa ar y twrnamaint hwnnw rhwng Afan Lido a Northampton. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd Mal Emerson, rheolwr tîm pêl-droed anabl Afan Lido, mai'r broblem fwyaf oedd trefnu gemau gyda thimau eraill. A fydddech mor garedig â defnyddio'ch swyddogaethau i hyrwyddo gwell ymwybyddiaeth o fuddiannau pêl-droed i bobl ifanc anabl ledled Cymru a

Association of Wales and the Football Trust?

gwneud sylwadau i Gymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Bêl-droed?

Alun Pugh: I am happy to do that. Sport for all is an old slogan, but it is certainly a good one. I want the maximum possible number of sporting opportunities to be available to all parts of our society.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn fodlon gwneud hynny. Mae chwaraeon i bawb yn hen slogan, ond mae yn sicr yn un da. Yr wyf am i'r nifer fwyaf posibl o gyfleoedd chwaraeon fod ar gael i bob rhan o'n cymdeithas.

Leanne Wood: I agree that social engagement can be promoted through sport. Are you aware of an innovative new project in Rhondda Cynon Taf where young people are to be consulted on setting up a £250,000 skateboard park? The initiative is the result of young people giving their views and having a chance to consult on and own the project. Do you agree that this type of approach is more likely to result in young people respecting that skateboard park because they own it, and will you join me in congratulating Rhondda Cynon Taf on its innovative approach to youth provision?

Leanne Wood: Cytunaf y gellir hyrwyddo ymgysylltu cymdeithasol drwy chwaraeon. A wyddoch am brosiect newydd arloesol yn Rhondda Cynon Taf lle y bwriedir ymgynghori â phobl ifanc ynghylch sefydlu parc sgrialu gwerth £250,000? Daeth y fenter yn sgîl rhoi cyfle i bobl ifanc fynegi eu barn a rhoi cyfle iddynt ymgynghori ar y prosiect a bod yn berchen arno. A gytunwch fod y math hwn o ymagwedd yn fwy tebygol o olygu y bydd pobl ifanc yn parchu'r parc sgrialu hwnnw am eu bod yn berchen arno, ac a ymunwch â mi i longyfarch Rhondda Cynon Taf ar ei ymagwedd arloesol tuag at ddarpariaeth ieuenctid?

Alun Pugh: There have been many successful skateboard parks around Wales and one or two that have been unsuccessful, but you make a fair point that the most successful parks fully engage young people, not only in terms of siting, but also in terms of design considerations.

Alun Pugh: Bu llawer o barciau sgrialu llwyddiannus ledled Cymru ac un neu ddau a fu'n aflwyddiannus, ond gwnewch bwynt da wrth ddweud bod y parciau mwyaf llwyddiannus yn cynnwys pobl ifanc yn llawn, nid yn unig o ran lleoliad y parc, ond hefyd o ran ystyriaethau cynllunio'r parc.

John Griffiths: Given that the FAW is entering into an agreement with Sky, rather than the BBC, for coverage of Wales international football games, will you consider asking the FAW how it intends to plough the increased revenue that it will receive back into the grassroots of Welsh football, given that it will deprive some of its keenest supporters of the opportunity to watch Wales play international football on terrestrial television?

John Griffiths: O gofio bod Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru yn llunio cytundeb â Sky, yn hytrach na'r BBC, ar gyfer gemau pêl-droed rhyngwladol Cymru, a ystyriwch ofyn iddi sut y bwriada ailfuddsoddi'r refeniw cynyddol y bydd yn ei gael ar lawr gwlad ym myd pêl-droed yng Nghymru, o gofio y bydd yn amddifadu rhai o'i chefnogwyr mwyaf brwd o'r cyfle i wylïo Cymru yn chwarae pêl-droed yn rhyngwladol ar deledu daearol?

Alun Pugh: Many will be disappointed that important matches involving our national football side will not be available free-to-air on terrestrial television. The plus side means that the football authorities will receive a great deal of extra money. I look forward to meeting with those authorities to discuss how that money can best be used to develop football in Wales.

Alun Pugh: Bydd llawer yn siomedig na fydd gemau pwysig yn cynnwys ein tîm pêl-droed cenedlaethol ar gael i'w gwylïo am ddim ar deledu daearol. Mantais hyn yw y bydd yr awdurdodau pêl-droed yn cael llawer iawn o arian ychwanegol. Edrychaf ymlaen at gyfarfod â'r awdurdodau hynny i drafod y ffordd orau o ddefnyddio'r arian hwnnw i ddatblygu pêl-droed yng Nghymru.

Laura Anne Jones: There is strong evidence that sport is instrumental in tackling problems associated with health, crime, employment and education. I believe that it promotes social engagement among young people. I am, therefore, concerned about recent statistics showing that physical activity in schools has fallen. In some cases, only 30 minutes are set aside for sport. What are you doing to ensure that there are more sporting opportunities for young people during school time in order to maintain their interest in sport inside and outside the school gates?

Laura Anne Jones: Mae tystiolaeth gref bod chwaraeon yn cyfrannu at fynd i'r afael â phroblemau sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd, troseddau, cyflogaeth ac addysg. Credaf ei fod yn hyrwyddo ymgysylltu cymdeithasol ymhlith pobl ifanc. Yr wyf, felly, yn pryderu am yr ystadegau diweddar sy'n dangos bod gweithgarwch corfforol mewn ysgolion wedi lleihau. Mewn rhai achosion, dim ond 30 munud a neilltuir ar gyfer chwaraeon. Beth a wnewch i sicrhau bod mwy o gyfleoedd chwaraeon i bobl ifanc yn ystod oriau ysgol er mwyn cynnal eu diddordeb mewn chwaraeon yn yr ysgol a thu allan?

Alun Pugh: I am concerned generally about levels of physical activity throughout Welsh society. It is a particular problem with young people. No-one who looks at the obesity statistics and the growing obesity problem in Welsh society can fail to worry about some of these developing trends. I am working closely with Jane Davidson, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, to develop an ambitious agenda for physical education in schools.

Alun Pugh: Pryderaf yn gyffredinol am lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol yn ein cymdeithas yng Nghymru. Mae'n broblem arbennig ymhlith pobl ifanc. Byddai unrhyw un sy'n edrych ar yr ystadegau gordewdra a phroblem gynyddol gordewdra yng Nghymru yn gofidio am rai o'r tueddiadau hyn sy'n datblygu. Yr wyf yn gweithio'n agos gyda Jane Davidson, y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, i ddatblygu agenda uchelgeisiol ar gyfer addysg gorfforol mewn ysgolion.

2.30 p.m.

Rhaglen Campau'r Ddraig The Dragon Sport Programme

Q2 Val Lloyd: Will the Minister make a statement on the Dragon Sport programme? (OAQ34442)

C2 Val Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar raglen Campau'r Ddraig? (OAQ34442)

Alun Pugh: Dragon Sport has provided hundreds of thousands of children across Wales with the opportunity to develop the skills and confidence to regularly take part in sports and physical activity. The programme strengthens the volunteer base and provides one of the foundations for a much healthier and more active nation.

Alun Pugh: Mae Campau'r Ddraig wedi rhoi cyfle i gannoedd ar filoedd o blant ledled Cymru ddatblygu'r sgiliau a'r hyder i gymryd rhan yn rheolaidd mewn chwaraeon a gweithgarwch corfforol. Mae'r rhaglen yn cryfhau'r sail wirfoddoli ac yn darparu un o'r sylfeini ar gyfer cenedl iachach a mwy egnïol o lawer.

Val Lloyd: Like you, I am pleased that Assembly-supported programmes, such as this one, are able to encourage greater participation in sport by young people. Will you join me in welcoming the new and exciting partnership that Dragon Sport has formed with the Ospreys rugby club? This will give local schoolchildren the opportunity to attend high-profile Ospreys fixtures, such

Val Lloyd: Fel chi, yr wyf yn falch bod rhaglenni wedi eu cefnogi gan y Cynulliad, megis hon, yn gallu annog pobl ifanc i gyfranogi mwy mewn chwaraeon. A ymunwch â mi i groesawu'r bartneriaeth newydd a chyffrous y mae Campau'r Ddraig wedi ei ffurfio gyda chlwb rygbi'r Gweilch? Bydd hyn yn rhoi cyfle i blant ysgol fynd i gemau proffil uchel y Gweilch, megis gemau

as Heineken cup matches, where they will take part in mini rugby matches to showcase their talents at a national level.

Alun Pugh: Yes, I will. You are right to point out that many schools in Wales—1,032 in fact—are involved in running Dragon Sport schemes. We want to develop links with clubs for adults, professional sporting clubs and the amateur sector.

David Davies: Do you agree that this excellent initiative is likely to be undermined if children arrive in school too tired to play any sport? Do you therefore regret that so many local junior and infant schools have been shut, as a result of the policies of your colleagues, so that children will often spend hours travelling to and from schools that are many miles away, which will undermine their ability to play sport in schools?

Alun Pugh: I cannot agree with that. However, one of the best starts that we can give to children, at the beginning of the school day, is through the provision of a free breakfast. I look forward to your support for that initiative.

David Lloyd: Mae Campau'r Ddraig yn hyrwyddo ystod eang o weithgareddau, felly yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, a wnaiff y Gweinidog longyfarch Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf ar lwyddiant ei ymgyrch, *Big Splash*, sydd wedi ehangu ar y cynllun nofio am ddim i gynnwys chwaraeon eraill hefyd?

Alun Pugh: The free swimming initiative went down well across Wales, in authorities of different political persuasions. This afternoon we should congratulate all local authorities in Wales, and, in particular, the workforce that showed tremendous flexibility in delivering that initiative.

cwpan Heineken, lle y byddant yn cymryd rhan mewn gemau rygbi bach i ddangos eu talent ar lefel genedlaethol.

Alun Pugh: Gwnaf. Yr ydych yn iawn i nodi bod llawer o ysgolion yng Nghymru—1,032 a dweud y gwir—yn rhan o gynlluniau Campau'r Ddraig. Yr ydym am ddatblygu cysylltiadau â chlybiau i oedolion, clybiau chwaraeon proffesiynol a'r sector amatur.

David Davies: A gytunwch fod y fenter ragorol hon yn debygol o gael ei thanseilio os bydd plant yn cyrraedd yr ysgol yn rhy flinedig i chwarae unrhyw chwaraeon? A ydych yn difaru felly bod cymaint o ysgolion iau ac ysgolion babanod lleol wedi cau, o ganlyniad i bolisiau eich cyd-Aelodau, fel bod plant yn aml yn treulio oriau yn teithio yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol sydd filltiroedd i ffwrdd, a fydd yn tanseilio eu gallu i chwarae chwaraeon mewn ysgolion?

Alun Pugh: Ni allaf gytuno â hynny. Fodd bynnag, un o'r dechreuadau gorau y gallwn ei roi i blant, ar ddechrau'r diwrnod ysgol, yw brecwast am ddim. Edrychaf ymlaen at eich cefnogaeth i'r fenter honno.

David Lloyd: Dragon Sport promotes a wide range of activities, therefore, in that context, will the Minister congratulate Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council on the success of its scheme, the Big Splash, which has expanded the free swimming scheme to also include other sports?

Alun Pugh: Bu'r fenter nofio am ddim yn llwyddiant ledled Cymru, mewn awdurdodau â thueddiadau gwleidyddol gwahanol. Y prynhawn yma dylem longyfarch pob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru, ac, yn arbennig, y gweithlu a ddangosodd hyblygrwydd aruthrol wrth gyflawni'r fenter honno.

Y Gronfa Cyfleoedd Newydd The New Opportunities Fund

Q3 Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on the new opportunities fund in Wales? (OAQ34452)

C3 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y gronfa cyfleoedd newydd yng Nghymru? (OAQ34452)

Alun Pugh: Since it was established in 1998, the new opportunities fund has committed some £216 million to its funding programmes in Wales. To date, NOF has actually awarded 1,721 grants.

Mark Isherwood: Almost all of the new opportunities fund money that was promised by Tony Blair more than three years ago to improve school sport, remains unspent. By January this year, nearly £520 million of the £750 million allocated was yet to be committed, although all the money must be committed by the end of next year. The situation in Wales is even worse, where—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Mark, I have shut off your microphone. You cannot make, and are not at liberty to make, any number of statements before you reach the question because it takes up time and other Members cannot ask their questions. Please ask your question.

Mark Isherwood: I will finish this sentence, and then the question will be relevant. In Wales, £48.75 million has been allocated, but £43.05 million is still to be committed. Why, Minister, have these unacceptable delays occurred?

Alun Pugh: That included many statements and, unfortunately, lots of out-of-date and inaccurate data. The Tories were against the creation of the new opportunities fund and I am pleased that you now recognise that your opposition at that time was wrong.

Eleanor Burnham: While I obviously welcome the childcare announcements made recently in Penmaenmawr, Llanrwst and Rhyl West, can you assure us that the excellent work done by the community fund, involving community and voluntary groups, will not be reduced as a result of its merger with the new opportunities fund?

Alun Pugh: I look forward to the merger of NOF and the community fund. It seems to me that there will be significant opportunities for saving on administration costs and making the system much simpler. For some, lottery

Alun Pugh: Ers ei sefydlu yn 1998, mae'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd wedi neilltuo tua £216 miliwn i'w rhaglenni cyllido yng Nghymru. Hyd yma, mae'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd wedi rhoi 1,721 o grantiau.

Mark Isherwood: Mae bron yr holl arian o'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd a addawyd gan Tony Blair fwy na thair blynedd yn ôl i wella chwaraeon ysgol, heb ei wario o hyd. Erbyn mis Ionawr eleni, yr oedd bron £520 miliwn o'r £750 miliwn a ddyrannwyd heb ei neilltuo, er bod yn rhaid i'r holl arian gael ei neilltuo erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru hyd yn oed yn waeth, lle—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mark, yr wyf wedi diffodd eich microffon. Ni allwch wneud, ac nid ydych yn rhydd i wneud, faint a fynwch o ddatganiadau cyn ichi gyrraedd y cwestiwn gan ei fod yn mynd ag amser ac ni all Aelodau eraill ofyn eu cwestiynau. Gofynnwch eich cwestiwn.

Mark Isherwood: Gorffennaf y frawddeg hon, ac yna bydd y cwestiwn yn berthnasol. Yng Nghymru, dyrannwyd £48.75 miliwn, ond mae £43.05 miliwn eto i'w neilltuo. Pam mae'r oedi annerbyniol hwn wedi digwydd, Weinidog?

Alun Pugh: Yr oedd hynny'n cynnwys llawer o ddatganiadau ac, yn anffodus, llawer o hen ddata a data anghywir. Yr oedd y Torïaid yn erbyn creu'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd ac yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cydnabod yn awr bod eich gwrthwynebiad ar y pryd yn anghywir.

Eleanor Burnham: Er fy mod yn amlwg yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiadau ynghylch gofal plant a wnaed yn ddiweddar ym Mhenmaenmawr, Llanrwst a Gorllewin y Rhyl, a allwch ein sicrhau na chaiff y gwaith rhagorol a wneir gan y gronfa gymunedol, yn cynnwys grwpiau cymunedol a gwirfoddol, ei leihau o ganlyniad i'w huno â'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd?

Alun Pugh: Edrychaf ymlaen at weld y gronfa cyfleoedd newydd a'r gronfa gymunedol yn uno. Ymddengys i mi y bydd cyfleoedd mawr i arbed costau gweinyddol a gwneud y system yn symlach o lawer. I rai,

funding has been too complex in the past, and this merger will make the process easier.

Peter Law: We are all aware of the excellent work that the new opportunities fund does, particularly in deprived areas such as mine, and I commend it highly. Will you support any application for funding that the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Wales make to the new opportunities fund? They are doing wonderful work in deprived areas and they are hard pressed for finance, so I hope that you will be able to support them.

Alun Pugh: I met representatives of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Wales recently and they told me about some of the splendid work that they are doing in some of the most deprived areas of Wales. Of course, lottery funding decisions are made at arm's length, but I recognise that they have a strong case.

bu arian y loteri yn rhy gymhleth yn y gorffennol, a bydd yr uno hwn yn gwneud y broses yn haws.

Peter Law: Gwyddom oll am y gwaith rhagorol a wna'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd, yn arbennig mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig megis fy ardal i, ac fe'i cymeradwyaf yn fawr iawn. A gefnogwch unrhyw gais am arian a wna Clybiau Bechgyn a Merched Cymru i'r gronfa cyfleoedd newydd? Maent yn gwneud gwaith gwych mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig ac mae'n galed arnynt yn ariannol, felly gobeithiaf y gallwch eu cefnogi.

Alun Pugh: Cyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr Clybiau Bechgyn a Merched Cymru yn ddiweddar a dywedasant wrthyf am beth o'r gwaith gwych a wnânt yn rhai o ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig Cymru. Wrth gwrs, gwneir penderfyniadau ynghylch arian y loteri ar hyd braich, ond cydnabyddaf fod ganddynt achos cryf.

Dogfennu Arteffactau The Documentation of Artefacts

Q4 William Graham: Will the Minister make a statement concerning the documentation of artefacts at the National Museums and Galleries of Wales? (OAQ34478)

Alun Pugh: The national museum has over 4.7 million items in its collections. The museum is part of the way through a large project to computerise its records, and more than 1 million items have been computerised so far. In addition, the Assembly Government has earmarked some £3.5 million to enhance the museum's storage facilities.

William Graham: You will, of course, acknowledge the comments made in the recent National Audit Office report. Will you now support a policy for a national gallery in Wales that will ensure a programme of further conservation of the artefacts?

Alun Pugh: I cannot comment on the National Audit Office report because it will be considered at tomorrow's Audit Committee meeting. As far as the national

C4 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch dogfennu arteffactau yn Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru? (OAQ34478)

Alun Pugh: Mae gan yr amgueddfa genedlaethol dros 4.7 miliwn o eitemau yn ei chasgliadau. Mae'r amgueddfa ran o'r ffordd drwy brosiect mawr i gyfrifiaduro ei chofnodion, a chyfrifiadurwyd mwy nag 1 filiwn o eitemau hyd yma. Yn ogystal, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi clustnodi tua £3.5 miliwn i wella cyfleusterau storio'r amgueddfa.

William Graham: Byddwch, wrth gwrs, yn cydnabod y sylwadau a wnaed yn adroddiad diweddar y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol. A gefnogwch bolisi yn awr ar gyfer oriel genedlaethol yng Nghymru a fydd yn sicrhau rhaglen gadwraeth bellach ar gyfer yr arteffactau?

Alun Pugh: Ni allaf roi sylwadau ar adroddiad y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol oherwydd caiff ei ystyried yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Archwilio yfory. O

gallery is concerned, Labour's manifesto contains an important commitment on that issue.

Christine Chapman: With your responsibility for the National Museums and Galleries of Wales, will you ensure that women's, and not just men's, historical contribution to Welsh life is always mainstreamed and recognised?

Alun Pugh: You make a perfectly fair point. Women have made a tremendous contribution to the development of Wales, particularly the development of the industrial working class.

Nick Bourne: Minister, in your reply to William Graham you mentioned Labour's commitment to the national gallery. In an answer to me, you indicated that there are 42,000 works of art that never see the light of day, that are never put on display, of which 9,000 would be suitable for permanent display. In light of the fact that you seem committed to the national gallery, when will you make an announcement, and when can we expect a dedicated national gallery?

Alun Pugh: You will understand that the creation of a national gallery involves a formidable amount of capital expenditure and that there are formidable revenue implications too. You will just have to re-read Labour's manifesto for details of that, but we are certainly committed to considering the matter carefully.

Nick Bourne: I hoped that you were more familiar with your manifesto than I am. You spoke of a commitment, so you are doubtless in a position to tell us when we can expect an announcement. I understand the capital and revenue implications and, of course, they exist. However, if we always waited on the basis of capital and revenue implications, we would never have announcements of anything. When can we expect an announcement about what you indicated was a manifesto commitment?

Alun Pugh: Work is ongoing with the national museum on this matter and I will

ran yr oriel genedlaethol, mae maniffesto Llafur yn cynnwys ymrwymiad pwysig ar y mater hwnnw.

Christine Chapman: Gyda'ch cyfrifoldeb dros Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru, a sicrhewch fod cyfraniad hanesyddol menywod, ac nid dynion yn unig, i fywyd Cymru, bob amser yn cael ei brif ffrydio a'i gydnabod?

Alun Pugh: Gwnewch bwynt digon teg. Mae menywod wedi gwneud cyfraniad aruthrol i ddatblygiad Cymru, yn arbennig datblygiad y dosbarth gweithiol diwydiannol.

Nick Bourne: Weinidog, yn eich ateb i William Graham bu ichi sôn am ymrwymiad Llafur i'r oriel genedlaethol. Mewn ateb i mi, bu ichi nodi bod 42,000 o weithiau celf nad ydynt byth yn gweld golau dydd, nac yn cael eu harddangos byth, a byddai 9,000 ohonynt yn addas i'w harddangos yn barhaol. Yng ngoleuni'r ffaith eich bod yn ymrwymedig, yn ôl pob golwg, i'r oriel genedlaethol, pryd y byddwch yn gwneud cyhoeddiad, a phryd y gallwn ddisgwyl oriel genedlaethol benodedig?

Alun Pugh: Byddwch yn deall bod creu oriel genedlaethol yn golygu swm aruthrol o wariant cyfalaf a bod goblygiadau aruthrol o ran refeniw hefyd. Bydd yn rhaid ichi ailddarllen maniffesto Llafur am fanylion hynny, ond yn sicr yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i ystyried y mater yn ofalus.

Nick Bourne: Yr oeddwn wedi gobeithio eich bod yn fwy cyfarwydd â'ch maniffesto na minnau. Bu ichi sôn am ymrwymiad, felly yn ddiau gallwch ddweud wrthym pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl cyhoeddiad. Deallaf y goblygiadau o ran cyfalaf a refeniw ac, wrth gwrs, bodolant. Fodd bynnag, pe baem bob amser yn aros ar sail goblygiadau cyfalaf a refeniw, ni fyddem byth yn cael cyhoeddiadau am unrhyw beth. Pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl cyhoeddiad am yr hyn y bu ichi awgrymu oedd yn ymrwymiad maniffesto?

Alun Pugh: Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo gyda'r amgueddfa genedlaethol ar y mater

make a statement in due course.

hwn a gwnaf ddatganiad maes o law.

Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Adeiledig Cymru Wales's Built Historic Environment

Q5 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on the importance of Wales's built historic environment? (OAQ34440)

C5 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar bwysigrwydd amgylchedd hanesyddol adeiledig Cymru? (OAQ34440)

Alun Pugh: My statement in Plenary on 13 January pointed to the richness of Wales's heritage and to the importance of conserving our built historic environment. It provides us with a sense of place and contributes to environmental improvements, sustainability and, crucially, to economic and social regeneration.

Alun Pugh: Cyfeiriodd fy natganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 13 Ionawr at gyfoeth treftadaeth Cymru ac at bwysigrwydd diogelu ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol adeiledig. Mae'n rhoi ymdeimlad o le inni ac yn cyfrannu at welliannau amgylcheddol, cynaliadwyedd ac, yn hollbwysig, at adfywio economaidd a chymdeithasol.

Lynne Neagle: You are aware of my concerns that, while Cadw's investment in conserving the ironworks in Blaenavon has been significant and most welcome, interpretation at the site is poor. As you also know, admission is free to Big Pit, where interpretation facilities are truly world class following the recent investment of some £7 million, while visitors to Blaenavon's ironworks must pay for entrance. Do you agree that Cadw's role should be more than the preservation of bricks and mortar? Should it not be about bringing the story of the ironworks and those who worked there to life for visitors? Will you raise this matter with Cadw with a view to ensuring that the ironworks, which are a key part of our world heritage site at Blaenavon, can truly fulfil its potential as a first class visitor attraction?

Lynne Neagle: Yr ydych yn ymwybodol o'm pryderon, er bod buddsoddiad Cadw i ddiogelu'r gwaith haearn ym Mlaenafon yn sylweddol ac i'w groeswau, bod y dehongliad ar y safle yn wael. Fel y gwyddoch hefyd, mae mynediad am ddim i Bwll Mawr, lle mae'r cyfleusterau dehongli yn wirioneddol o'r radd flaenaf yn dilyn y buddsoddiad diweddar o tua £7 miliwn, tra bod ymwelwyr â gwaith haearn Blaenafon yn gorfod talu i gael mynediad. A gytunwch y dylai rôl Cadw fod yn fwy na chadw brics a mortar? Oni ddylai fod a wnelo â dod â stori'r gwaith haearn a'r rhai a fu'n gweithio yno yn fyw i ymwelwyr? A godwch y mater hwn gyda Cadw gyda'r bwriad o sicrhau y gall y gwaith haearn, sy'n rhan allweddol o'n safle treftadaeth y byd ym Mlaenafon, gyflawni ei botensial fel atyniad o'r radd flaenaf i ymwelwyr?

Alun Pugh: Bricks and mortar are important, and Cadw has spent some £1.3 million on conserving the ironworks in the past three years. You are right, however, that there is an important story to tell there, and I will look at that in detail when I visit the site on 1 July.

Alun Pugh: Mae brics a mortar yn bwysig, ac mae Cadw wedi gwario tua £1.3 miliwn ar ddiogelu'r gwaith haearn yn y tair blynedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod stori bwysig i'w hadrodd yno, ac edrychaf ar hynny yn fanwl pan ymwelaf â'r safle ar 1 Gorffennaf.

Lisa Francis: With regard to our built historic environment and the question of listed buildings in particular, following the Department for Culture, Media and Sport's White Paper, it may be open for Welsh Assembly Government Ministers to request that different arrangements apply in Wales. What changes do you anticipate in relation to

Lisa Francis: O ran ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol adeiledig a mater adeiladau rhestredig yn arbennig, yn dilyn Papur Gwyn yr Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon, gall fod yn agored i Weinidogion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ofyn i drefniadau gwahanol fod yn gymwys yng Nghymru. Pa newidiadau a ragwelwch mewn

owners' rights in this regard?

perthynas â hawliau perchnogion yn hyn o beth?

2.40 p.m.

Alun Pugh: I am clearly not interested in difference for difference's sake. We will make a full statement in respect of that consultation process, and I will ensure that you receive a copy of it.

Alun Pugh: Yn amlwg, nid oes diddordeb gennyf mewn gwneud gwahaniaeth er mwyn gwneud gwahaniaeth. Gwnawn ddatganiad llawn mewn perthynas â'r broses ymgynghori honno, a sicrhaf eich bod yn cael copi ohono.

Leighton Andrews: Will you consider commissioning an audit of buildings related to the mining history of south Wales, in particular buildings such as the powerhouse in Llywnypia, with which I know you will be familiar? Are you aware that, three months after writing to Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council about the powerhouse, I am still waiting for an answer?

Leighton Andrews: A ystyriwch gomisiynu archwiliad o adeiladau yn ymwneud â hanes glofaol y De, yn arbennig adeiladau megis y pwerdy yn Llwynypia, y gwn eich bod yn gyfarwydd ag ef? A wyddoch, dri mis ar ôl ysgrifennu at Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf ynglŷn â'r pwerdy, fy mod yn aros am ateb o hyd?

Alun Pugh: I know of your great interest in the fantastic natural and industrial heritage of the Rhondda valley. However, I cannot speak for Rhondda Cynon Taf council.

Alun Pugh: Gwn am eich diddordeb mawr yn nhreftadaeth naturiol a diwydiannol wych cwm Rhondda. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf siarad ar ran cyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Y Gymraeg yn y Sector Preifat The Welsh Language in the Private Sector

Q6 Jenny Randerson: Will the Minister comment on the profile of the Welsh language in the private sector? (OAQ34487)

C6 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Gweinidog sylw ar broffil y Gymraeg yn y sector preifat? (OAQ34487)

Alun Pugh: I want to see more opportunities for people to use the Welsh language, and the private sector has a valuable business opportunity in that respect. The Welsh Language Board recently engaged in a new marketing strategy, which will focus on marketing the language holistically. Developing the positive partnerships and goodwill that it has already forged with the private sector will be a key part of this work.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf am weld mwy o gyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r iaith Gymraeg, ac mae cyfle busnes gwerthfawr i'r sector preifat yn hynny o beth. Yn ddiweddar, bu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn gweithio ar strategaeth farchnata newydd, a fydd yn canolbwyntio ar farchnata'r iaith yn gyfannol. Bydd datblygu'r partneriaethau cadarnhaol a'r ewyllys da y mae eisoes wedi eu llunio gyda'r sector preifat yn rhan allweddol o'r gwaith hwn.

Jenny Randerson: Since the introduction of the Welsh Language Act 1993, we have seen a programme of privatisation by the Conservative Government and increased use of private finance initiatives by the New Labour Government, which has complicated the Act's impact. What steps are you taking to ensure that private and voluntary sector organisations involved in public service delivery and in PFI projects, comply with the

Jenny Randerson: Ers cyflwyno Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993, yr ydym wedi gweld rhaglen breifateiddio gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol a mwy o ddefnydd o fentrau cyllid preifat gan y Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd, sydd wedi cymhlethu effaith y Ddeddf. Pa gamau a gymerwch i sicrhau bod sefydliadau yn y sector preifat a'r sector gwirfoddol sy'n gysylltiedig â darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac sy'n ymwneud â

obligations that the Act places on the public sector?

Alun Pugh: The secondary legislation that we passed on the water companies is an example of taking that policy forward. They now have to comply with Welsh Language Act 1993 legislation, and I welcomed your support in that vote.

Owen John Thomas: Mae rhai busnesau preifat yn ymwneud â'r cyhoedd yn aml, ac mae rhai busnesau nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny. A fyddwch yn sicrhau bod Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i drefnu bod y busnesau sydd yn ymwneud â'r cyhoedd yn aml yn datblygu cynlluniau iaith er mwyn i'r cyhoedd allu ymdrin â hwy yn yr iaith Gymraeg a derbyn gwasanaeth yn yr un ffordd â'r rhai sydd yn ymwneud â hwy yn Saesneg?

Alun Pugh: As a general principle, I would like to see private sector businesses understand the strong business case for working in both the languages of Wales. I would tread carefully in placing statutory obligations on genuine private companies in respect of Welsh language legislation.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful for the Minister's response. Does he recognise that there is a strong marketing case for the private sector, and that the Government must be responsible for encouraging businesses to see that opportunity to grow their market in Wales in order to gain more loyal customers?

Alun Pugh: I agree. There is a strong business case for many private sector businesses to operate in both the languages of Wales. The Welsh Language Board encourages that in several ways, including the successful design awards and the bilingualism awards that it gives to private sector operations. I recently presented an award to a restaurant in Cardiff South and Penarth for the best bilingual menu of the month.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Question 7 (OAQ34466) has been withdrawn.

phrosiectau'r fenter cyllid preifat, yn cydymffurfio â'r rhwymedigaethau y mae'r Ddeddf yn eu gosod ar y sector cyhoeddus?

Alun Pugh: Mae'r is-ddeddfwriaeth a basiwyd gennym ar y cwmnïau dŵr yn enghraifft o ddatblygu'r polisi hwnnw. Bellach rhaid iddynt gydymffurfio â Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993, a chroesawais eich cefnogaeth yn y bleidlais honno.

Owen John Thomas: Some private businesses have regular dealings with the public, and some do not. Will you ensure that the Welsh Language Board gives priority to ensuring that those businesses that regularly deal with the public develop language schemes to enable the public to communicate with them through the medium of Welsh and receive their services in the same manner as those dealing with them through the medium of English?

Alun Pugh: Fel egwyddor gyffredinol, hoffwn weld busnesau yn y sector preifat yn deall y ddadl fusnes gref dros weithio yn nwy iaith Cymru. Byddwn yn troedio'n ofalus wrth roi rhwymedigaethau statudol ar gwmnïau preifat go iawn mewn perthynas â deddfwriaeth yr iaith Gymraeg.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am ymateb y Gweinidog. A yw'n cydnabod bod dadl farchnata gref ar gyfer y sector preifat, a bod yn rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fod yn gyfrifol am annog busnesau i weld y cyfle hwnnw i gynyddu eu marchnad yng Nghymru er mwyn denu mwy o gwsmeriaid ffyddlon?

Alun Pugh: Cytunaf. Mae dadl fusnes gref i lawer o fusnesau yn y sector preifat weithredu yn nwy iaith Cymru. Mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn annog hynny mewn sawl ffordd, gan gynnwys y gwobrau dylunio llwyddiannus a'r gwobrau dwyieithrwydd a rydd i weithrediadau yn y sector preifat. Yn ddiweddar, cyflwynais wobr i dŷ bwyta yn Ne Caerdydd a Phenarth ar gyfer bwydlen ddwyieithog orau'r mis.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 7 (OAQ34466) yn ôl.

Defnydd o'r Gymraeg

The Use of Welsh

Q8 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on the opportunities for people to use Welsh in all aspects of life? (OAQ34454)

Alun Pugh: The Welsh Assembly Government is working through the Welsh Language Board to market and promote the Welsh language in all aspects of Welsh life. The additional £16 million earmarked for the Welsh Language Board following the publication of 'Iaith Pawb' is enabling it to step up its work in creating more opportunities for people to use both the languages of our nation.

Eleanor Burnham: A ydych yn cytuno y dylem wneud mwy o ymdrech i sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yn derbyn y cyfleoedd y dylent, nad ydynt, efallai, yn eu derbyn ar hyn o bryd?

Alun Pugh: That is a general question. However, I would want to encourage young people to use the Welsh language in all aspects of their life. As an example, I had the pleasure of being in Ysgol Brynhyfryd, Ruthin a few weeks ago to support the local Urdd group in providing sporting opportunities in both languages. It was a great, healthy morning, using the Welsh language.

Mark Isherwood: Will you support a review of Welsh translation services in the Assembly? Councils, such as Llandwrog community council, near Caernarfon, have complained to me that they are being denied the opportunity to use Welsh in their correspondence with the many Assembly Members for whom Welsh is not their first language.

Alun Pugh: I am not sure that I recognise that situation. However, the provision of Welsh language facilities for this institution's parliamentary services is a matter for the Assembly Parliamentary Service.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae'r gallu i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg, a'r cyfleoedd i'w defnyddio yn gyhoeddus, yn dibynnu ar allu

C8 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg ym mhob agwedd ar eu bywydau? (OAQ34454)

Alun Pugh: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gweithio drwy Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i farchnata a hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg ym mhob agwedd ar fywyd Cymru. Mae'r £16 miliwn ychwanegol a glustnodwyd ar gyfer Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn dilyn cyhoeddi 'Iaith Pawb' yn ei alluogi i gynyddu ei waith i greu mwy o gyfleoedd i bobl ddefnyddio dwy iaith ein cenedl.

Eleanor Burnham: Do you agree that we should make a greater effort to ensure that young people receive the opportunities that they deserve, that they do not, perhaps, receive at present?

Alun Pugh: Mae hynny'n gwestiwn cyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, byddwn am annog pobl ifanc i ddefnyddio'r iaith Gymraeg ym mhob agwedd ar eu bywydau. Fel enghraifft, cefais y fraint o fod yn Ysgol Brynhyfryd, Rhuthun, ychydig wythnosau yn ôl i gefnogi grŵp lleol yr Urdd i ddarparu cyfleoedd chwaraeon yn y ddwy iaith. Yr oedd yn fore gwych ac iach, lle y defnyddiwyd y Gymraeg.

Mark Isherwood: A gefnogwch adolygiad o wasanaethau cyfieithu Cymraeg yn y Cynulliad? Mae cynghorau, megis cyngor cymuned Llandwrog, ger Caernarfon, wedi cwyno wrthyf na chânt y cyfle i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn eu gohebiaeth â llawer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad nad Cymraeg yw eu hiaith gyntaf?

Alun Pugh: Nid wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn gyfarwydd â'r sefyllfa honno. Fodd bynnag, cyfrifoldeb Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad yw darparu cyfleusterau yn Gymraeg ar gyfer gwasanaethau seneddol y sefydliad hwn.

Alun Ffred Jones: The ability to use Welsh, and the opportunities to use it in public, depend on people's ability to speak two

pobl i siarad dwy iaith. A ydych yn bwriadu creu strwythur cenedlaethol ar gyfer cyrsiau dysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith yn lle'r clytwaith gwastraffus, ac aneffeitihol ar y cyfan, presennol?

Alun Pugh: I am not sure that you can call the huge amount of support that the Assembly Government provides for the Welsh for adults programme a wasteful patchwork. However, we will consider the various inspection reports that we have received recently on that, and see whether there are any ways in which we can improve the service. We need to concentrate on young people, but, at all times, there must also be opportunities for adults to learn Welsh.

languages. Do you intend to create a national structure for courses that teach Welsh as a second language rather than the wasteful and, by and large, ineffective patchwork that currently exists?

Alun Pugh: Nid wyf yn siŵr y gallwch alw'r gefnogaeth ar raddfa fawr y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei darparu ar gyfer y rhaglen Cymraeg i oedolion yn glytwaith gwastraffus. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ystyried yr adroddiadau arolygu amrywiol a gawsom ar hynny yn ddiweddar, ac yn gweld a oes ffyrdd y gallwn wella'r gwasanaeth. Mae angen inni ganolbwyntio ar bobl ifanc, ond, bob amser, rhaid sicrhau bod cyfleoedd i oedolion ddysgu Cymraeg.

Pêl Fâs yng Nghymru Welsh Baseball

Q9 Jocelyn Davies: How much money has the Minister allocated for this financial year for the promotion of Welsh baseball? (OAQ34463)

Alun Pugh: The Welsh Assembly Government channels funding for sport via the Sports Council for Wales, which, I understand, has allocated some £1,000 this financial year for baseball.

Jocelyn Davies: You mentioned earlier the benefits of sport to young people, and baseball would fit that bill. You make hundreds of thousands of pounds available for yachting. Why can you not see the huge benefit of promoting baseball, and fund it accordingly?

Alun Pugh: That decision, and the allocation between the various national governing bodies, is made by the Sports Council for Wales. Baseball is an important sport, but it is mainly confined to the Cardiff and Newport areas.

C9 Jocelyn Davies: Faint o arian y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i neilltuo yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon i hyrwyddo pêl fâs yng Nghymru? (OAQ34463)

Alun Pugh: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn sianelu arian ar gyfer chwaraeon drwy gyfrwng Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, sydd, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, wedi dyrannu tua £1,000 y flwyddyn ariannol hon ar gyfer pêl fas.

Jocelyn Davies: Bu ichi sôn yn gynharach am fuddiannau chwaraeon i bobl ifanc, a byddai pêl fas yn ateb y diben hwnnw. Yr ydych yn sicrhau bod cannoedd ar filoedd o bunnoedd ar gael ar gyfer hwylio. Pam na allwch weld mantais enfawr hyrwyddo pêl fas, a'i ariannu felly?

Alun Pugh: Gwneir y penderfyniad hwnnw, a'r dyraniad rhwng y cyrff llywodraethu cenedlaethol amrywiol, gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Mae pêl fas yn gamp bwysig, ond fe'i cyfyngir yn bennaf i ardaloedd Caerdydd a Chasnewydd.

Cadw (Cyrraedd ei Dargedau) Cadw (Meeting its Targets)

Q10 Michael German: Would the Minister make a statement on Cadw's performance in meeting targets? (OAQ34483)

C10 Michael German: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar berfformiad Cadw i gyrraedd ei dargedau? (OAQ34483)

Alun Pugh: In each year since the Assembly's establishment, Cadw has achieved or exceeded a minimum of nine of its 11 annual performance targets.

Michael German: The issue that most people raise with Cadw is whether or not they can get free admission. What are your plans in this respect, and do you believe that the numbers visiting Cadw sites will match the number visiting museums and galleries?

Alun Pugh: I have no plans to introduce free general admission to Cadw sites.

Lisa Francis: Do you not believe that it would be a good idea for Cadw to sell tickets to castles and so on through the internet and tourism information centres, as well as selling discounted family tickets? What steps would you take to encourage this?

Alun Pugh: I am not aware that getting into a Cadw castle is difficult or that there are huge queues for admission tickets. We can consider that but, on admission tickets and prices, we need to strike a balance between generating revenue for Cadw and keeping the sites as accessible as possible.

Alun Pugh: Ym mhob blwyddyn ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad, mae Cadw wedi cyrraedd neu ragori ar isafswm o naw o'i 11 targed perfformiad blynyddol.

Michael German: Y mater y mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn ei godi gyda Chadw yw pa un a allant gael mynediad am ddim ai peidio. Beth yw eich cynlluniau yn hyn o beth, ac a gredwch fod y nifer sy'n ymweld â safleoedd Cadw yn cyd-fynd â'r nifer sy'n ymweld ag amgueddfeydd ac orielau?

Alun Pugh: Nid oes unrhyw fwriad gennyf i gyflwyno mynediad cyffredinol am ddim i safleoedd Cadw.

Lisa Francis: Oni chredwch y byddai'n syniad da i Cadw werthu tocynnau i gestyll ac ati drwy'r rhyngwrwd a chanolfannau croeso, yn ogystal â gwerthu tocynnau teulu am bris rhatach? Pa gamau y byddech yn eu cymryd i annog hyn?

Alun Pugh: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod cael mynediad i gastell Cadw yn anodd nac ychwaith bod ciwiau hir i gael tocynnau mynediad. Gallwn ystyried hynny ond, o ran tocynnau a phrisiau mynediad, rhaid inni daro cydbwysedd rhwng cynhyrchu refeniw i Cadw a chadw'r safleoedd mor hygyrch â phosibl.

Pêl-droed Clybiau Cymru yn Ewrop Welsh Club Football in Europe

Q11 Mick Bates: Will the Minister comment on the future of Welsh club football's representatives in European competitions? (OAQ34486)

Alun Pugh: Decisions involving Welsh club football's representation in European competitions is the strict responsibility of the Football Association of Wales, which is the sport's governing body in Wales.

Mick Bates: I am sure that you are as proud as I am of our teams when they represent Wales in Europe. However, you will be aware that only Newtown Football Club in mid Wales reaches the European regulation standards. Are you prepared to assist football clubs such as Total Network Solutions, Llansantffraid or Aberystwyth to develop

C11 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog sylw ar ddyfodol cynrychiolwyr pêl-droed clybiau Cymru yng nghystadlaethau Ewrop? (OAQ34486)

Alun Pugh: Cyfrifoldeb llwyr Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, sef corff llywodraethu'r gêm yng Nghymru, yw penderfyniadau yn ymwneud â chynrychiolaeth pêl-droed clybiau Cymru yng nghystadlaethau Ewrop.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod mor falch â minnau o'n timau pan gynrychiolant Gymru yn Ewrop. Fodd bynnag, byddwch yn gwybod mai dim ond Clwb Pêl-droed y Drenewydd yn y Canolbarth sy'n cyrraedd safonau rheoleiddio Ewrop. A ydych yn barod i helpu clybiau pêl-droed megis Total Network Solutions, Llansantffraid neu

facilities that will allow them to take their place in Europe?

Aberystwyth i ddatblygu cyfleusterau a fydd yn caniatáu iddynt gymryd eu lle yn Ewrop?

2.50 p.m.

Alun Pugh: We all have strong personal opinions on football clubs. I know that Ann Jones has a strong opinion on the great success of Rhyl Football Club. However, it is an issue for clubs and for the FAW. As John Griffiths noted, a large amount of additional Sky money is now in the system.

Alun Pugh: Mae gan bob un ohonom farn bersonol gref am glybiau pêl-droed. Gwn fod gan Ann Jones farn gref am lwyddiant gwych Clwb Pêl-droed y Rhyl. Fodd bynnag, mater i'r clybiau ac i Gymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru ydyw. Fel y nododd John Griffiths, mae swm mawr o arian ychwanegol Sky yn y system bellach.

Ann Jones: I congratulate Newtown Football Club on its hospitality last Monday when Rhyl won the league cup. The score was 4-0, and Andy Moran scored a hat trick. Johnny Hulse's black and white army marches on into Europe. Will you meet with FAW officials regarding looking for regional centres so that teams such as Rhyl, who successfully secured a place in Europe this year, can play their home games at home and not in other areas? They can then gain the financial benefits of home gates.

Ann Jones: Hoffwn longyfarch Clwb Pêl-droed y Drenewydd ar ei letygarwch ddydd Llun diwethaf pan enillodd y Rhyl gwpan y gynghrair. Y sgôr oedd 4-0, a sgoriodd Andy Moran deirgwaith. Mae chwaraewyr pêl-droed Johnny Hulse yn mynd yn eu blaenau i Ewrop. A wnewch gyfarfod â swyddogion Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru o ran chwilio am ganolfannau rhanbarthol fel y gall timau megis y Rhyl, a lwyddodd i sicrhau lle yn Ewrop eleni, chwarae eu gemau cartref gartref ac nid mewn ardaloedd eraill? Yna gallant gael buddiannau ariannol o gynnal gemau cartref.

Alun Pugh: I am happy to take that up and meet representatives from Rhyl FC. The team has had a fantastic season and I look forward to considering what we can do for it.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn fodlon ystyried hynny a chyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr o Glwb Pêl-droed y Rhyl. Mae'r tîm wedi cael tymor rhagorol ac edrychaf ymlaen at ystyried beth y gallwn ei wneud iddo.

Laura Anne Jones: If the independent Court of Arbitration for Sport in Switzerland upholds Wales's case, what effects does the Minister believe that this will have on the Union of European Football Associations' drug policy? Does the Minister believe that teams should be responsible for the actions of individuals in international sport?

Laura Anne Jones: Os bydd y Llys Cyflafareddu ar gyfer Chwaraeon yn y Swistir, sy'n annibynnol, yn cadarnhau dadl Cymru, pa effeithiau a gaiff hyn ym marn y Gweinidog ar bolisi cyffuriau Undeb Cymdeithasau Pêl-droed Ewrop? A yw'r Gweinidog yn credu y dylai timau fod yn gyfrifol am weithredoedd unigolion mewn chwaraeon rhyngwladol?

Alun Pugh: I look forward to that decision with great interest. It would be fantastic if Wales could eventually play in that major football tournament. However, that is a complex issue for the courts.

Alun Pugh: Edrychaf ymlaen at y penderfyniad hwnnw gyda diddordeb mawr. Byddai'n wych pe gallai Cymru chwarae yn y twrnament pêl-droed mawr hwnnw yn y pen draw. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n fater cymhleth i'r llysoedd.

Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ Questions to the House Committee

Logo Newydd y Cynulliad The Assembly's New Logo

C1 Owen John Thomas: Pryd y bydd offer swyddfa gyda logo newydd y Cynulliad arno ar gael i Aelodau a staff? (OAQ34525)

Q1 Owen John Thomas: When will stationery carrying the Assembly's new logo be made available to Members and staff? (OAQ34525)

Janice Gregory: Stationery carrying the new National Assembly for Wales logo is already available, with the exception of DL-size non-window envelopes and large prepaid grey, plastic envelopes. For economy reasons, we wish to use up the existing stocks of those two types of envelopes before ordering ones displaying the new logo.

Janice Gregory: Mae offer swyddfa sydd â logo newydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru arno eisoes ar gael, ac eithrio amlenni maint DL nad ydynt yn amlenni ffenestr ac amlenni plastig, llwyd, mawr rhagdaledig. Am resymau darbodusrwydd, yr ydym am ddefnyddio stociau presennol y ddau fath hynny o amlenni cyn archebu rhai gyda'r logo newydd arnynt.

Owen John Thomas: Buom yma ers pum mlynedd erbyn hyn, ac yr ydym yn gorfod defnyddio amlenni gyda'r glud arnynt wedi sychu. Mae'n rhaid rhoi Selotep ar y cefn i'w cau ac mae'r hen logo ar y blaen. Pam mae amlenni a dderbyniwn gan Weinidogion yn rhai newydd, gyda'r logo newydd arnynt, a heb Selotep yn eu cau?

Owen John Thomas: We have been here for five years, and have to use envelopes with dried-up adhesive on them. Sellotape must be placed on the back of these envelopes to seal them and they display the old logo on the front. Why do we receive new envelopes from Ministers, with the new logo on them, and with no Sellotape sealing them?

Janice Gregory: I cannot comment on the envelopes that Ministers use. However, when the House Committee discussed this issue and made a decision, the fact that franked envelopes are prepaid and must be used was paramount. I am sure that every Member in the Chamber would expect this, as the envelopes have been paid for using money from the public purse. I am sure that finding a strip of Sellotape is not a major issue for any of us.

Janice Gregory: Ni allaf roi sylwadau ar yr amlenni a ddefnyddir gan y Gweinidogion. Fodd bynnag, pan drafododd Pwyllgor y Tŷ mater hwn a dod i benderfyniad, yr oedd y ffaith bod amlenni ffrancedig yn rhagdaledig a bod yn rhaid eu defnyddio yn hollbwysig. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pob Aelod yn y Siambr yn disgwyl hyn, gan mai arian o bwrs y wlad a ddefnyddiwyd i dalu am yr amlenni. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad yw dod o hyd i ddarn o Selotep yn broblem fawr i unrhyw un ohonom.

Cwrw Go Iawn o Gymru Welsh Real Ale

Q2 Mark Isherwood: What measures is the House Committee taking to introduce Welsh real ale to the Assembly bar? (OAQ34526)

C2 Mark Isherwood: Pa fesurau y mae Pwyllgor y Tŷ yn eu cymryd i ddod â chwrw go iawn o Gymru i far y Cynulliad? (OAQ34526)

Janice Gregory: There is no bar in the Assembly building; we have a tea room,

Janice Gregory: Nid oes bar yn adeilad y Cynulliad; mae gennym ystafell de, sy'n

which sells a variety of bottled Welsh ales.

Mark Isherwood: I appreciate the different terminology, but, to me, a bar is a bar. There was a highly successful visit by the Campaign for Real Ale Wales to the Assembly earlier this year, which must have been one of the best-attended events by Assembly Members. They were determined to show their support for the Welsh brewery industry by sampling its many and varied products—which had nothing to do with the fact that the Assembly Plenary was suspended several times that afternoon. When will the House Committee take action to champion Welsh products by showcasing Welsh real ale from breweries in north and south Wales in the Assembly bar or tea room?

Janice Gregory: The House Committee has discussed this issue. I did not attend the real ale presentation. I use the tea room to drink tea; other Members obviously use it to drink real ale. We must recognise that ale has a limited shelf life. I am sure that you are not suggesting that the tea room should stock products that ultimately have to be thrown away, leading people to trade at a loss. I am sure that your party would not advocate that. There is no evidence of sufficient demand to justify stocking cask or real ale. If demand were to increase and this were made known to the catering manager, he would be happy to reconsider the situation. As you would expect, the National Assembly makes a special effort to promote products made in Wales, which is what you see in the tea room.

gwerthu amrywiaeth o gwrw potel Cymreig.

Mark Isherwood: Gwerthfawrogaf y derminoleg wahanol, ond, i mi, bar yw bar. Bu ymweliad llwyddiannus iawn gan yr Ymgyrch dros Gwrw Go Iawn Cymru â'r Cynulliad yn gynharach eleni, sef un o'r digwyddiadau gorau o ran presenoldeb Aelodau'r Cynulliad mae'n siŵr gennyf. Yr oeddent yn benderfynol o ddangos eu cefnogaeth i fragdai Cymru drwy samplu eu cynnyrch niferus ac amrywiol—nad oedd a wnelo dim â'r ffaith i Gyfarfod Llawn y Cynulliad gael ei ohirio sawl gwaith y pryhawn hwnnw. Pryd bydd Pwyllgor y Tŷ yn cymryd camau i hyrwyddo cynnyrch Cymreig drwy werthu cwrw Cymreig o fragdai yn y Gogledd a'r De ym mar y Cynulliad neu'r ystafell de?

Janice Gregory: Mae Pwyllgor y Tŷ wedi trafod y mater hwn. Ni fynychais y cyflwyniad ar gwrw go iawn. Defnyddiaf yr ystafell de i yfed te; mae Aelodau eraill yn amlwg yn ei defnyddio i yfed cwrw go iawn. Rhaid inni gydnabod nad yw cwrw yn para am amser hir. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad ydych yn awgrymu y dylai'r ystafell de gadw cynnyrch sydd yn y pen draw yn gorfod cael ei luchio, sy'n golygu bod pobl yn gwerthu ar golled. Yr wyf yn siŵr na fyddai eich plaid yn cefnogi hynny. Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth o alw digonol i gyfiawnhau stocio cwrw go iawn neu gwrw casgen. Pe bai'r galw yn cynyddu a bod y rheolwr arlwyo yn cael ei hysbysu am hyn, byddai'n fodlon ailystyried y sefyllfa. Fel y byddech yn ei ddisgwyl, gwna'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ymdrech arbennig i hyrwyddo cynnyrch a wneir yng Nghymru, sef yr hyn a welwch yn yr ystafell de.

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Point of order. I raise this point of order under Standing Order No. 6.12. The opposition parties have tabled a no named day motion that instructs the First Minister to make rigorous representations to the UK Government as a matter of urgency on the National Assembly's unanimous resolution that the powers of the Children's Commissioner for Wales should be extended

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf y pwynt o drefn hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.12. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau wedi cyflwyno cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod sy'n cyfarwyddo'r Prif Weinidog i wneud sylwadau llym i Lywodraeth y DU fel mater o frys ar benderfyniad unfrydol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i ymestyn pwerau Comisiynydd Plant Cymru dros feysydd polisi nad ydynt

over non-devolved policy areas. I request that we be given an opportunity to discuss the no named day motion as soon as possible. The element of urgency comes as a result of comments made by Margaret Hodge, who took it upon herself to say that the record of the Children's Commissioner for Wales was disappointing. As we all know, the children's commissioner is one of the National Assembly for Wales's success stories, and for a UK Minister to be so misinformed, as Julie Morgan MP said, raises a question about our representation at Westminster. The situation was made worse by Don Touhig, who this morning said that there was no case for the children's commissioner to deal with non-devolved matters.

I raise this issue as a point of order, Deputy Presiding Officer, because the Assembly has voted unanimously on the subject, and we need to know what representations were made and will be made, and how we can counter situations where representations made by the First Minister and the Minister for Health and Social Services are dismissed out of hand by UK Ministers. This includes Don Touhig, who is supposed to fight our corner in Westminster: with allies like him, we do not really need enemies.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I gave Rhodri time to make his point, but I am unsure as to whether I was right to do so. On reflection, I think that I was right to do so, because I can fully answer the point. This is a matter for the Business Committee. Party business managers and, importantly, the Business Minister, will have heard the point raised. The Business Committee will meet next Tuesday morning and will no doubt discuss this matter further, and we will have to await developments.

Alun Cairns: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 2.7, which refers to the Ministerial Code. My point relates to a press release issued by the Minister for Economic Development and Transport this morning. It stated that he visited the Ford engine plant in Bridgend to celebrate the production of the new I6 engine. That is not the case. The press release also stated that £23 million of Welsh Assembly Government

wedi eu datganoli. Gofynnaf inni gael y cyfle i drafod y cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod cyn gynted â phosibl. Daw'r elfen o frys o ganlyniad i sylwadau a wnaed gan Margaret Hodge, a benderfynodd ddweud bod record Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn siomedig. Fel y gŵyr pob un ohonom, y comisiynydd plant yw un o lwyddiannau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ac mae'r ffaith bod un o Weinidogion y DU wedi cael gwybodaeth mor anghywir, fel y dywedodd Julie Morgan AS, yn codi cwestiwn ynghylch ein cynrychiolaeth yn San Steffan. Gwaethygyd y sefyllfa gan Don Touhig, a ddywedodd y bore yma nad oedd unrhyw ddatl dros gael y comisiynydd plant i ddelio â materion nad oeddent wedi eu datganoli.

Codaf y mater hwn fel pwynt o drefn, Ddirprwy Lywydd, oherwydd mae'r Cynulliad wedi pleidleisio'n unfrydol ar y pwnc, ac mae angen inni wybod pa sylwadau a wnaed ac a gaiff eu gwneud, a sut y gallwn wrthsefyll sefyllfaoedd lle y caiff sylwadau a wneir gan y Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol eu diystyru'n llwyr gan Weinidogion y DU. Mae hyn yn cynnwys Don Touhig, a ddylai bledio ein hachos yn San Steffan: gyda chyfeillion fel ef, nid oes angen gelynyon arnom a dweud y gwir.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rhoddais amser i Rhodri wneud ei bwynt, ond yr wyf yn ansicr a oeddwn yn iawn i wneud hynny. Erbyn meddwl, credaf imi fod yn iawn i wneud hynny, oherwydd gallaf ateb y pwynt yn llawn. Mae hwn yn fater i'r Pwyllgor Busnes. Bydd trefnwyr busnes y pleidiau ac, yn hollbwysig, y Trefnydd, wedi clywed y pwynt a godwyd. Bydd y Pwyllgor Busnes yn cyfarfod fore dydd Mawrth nesaf, ac yn ddiau bydd yn trafod y mater hwn ymhellach, a bydd yn rhaid inni aros am ddatblygiadau.

Alun Cairns: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf hyn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 2.7, sy'n cyfeirio at y Cod i'r Gweinidogion. Mae fy mhwynt yn ymwneud â datganiad i'r wasg a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth y bore yma. Nododd y datganiad iddo ymweld â'r gwaith Ford ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr i ddathlu cynhyrchiad yr injan I6 newydd. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Soniodd y datganiad i'r wasg

regional selective assistance was awarded. That is not the case. The press release goes on to state that the project will generate 900 new jobs in the Bridgend area, and that the Assembly Government and its agencies are making a real difference to the Welsh economy through such grant support measures. That is not the case. It may well be—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. What is the point of order for me, Alun?

Alun Cairns: The point of order is that the Minister has issued an inaccurate statement, claiming that 900 jobs will be created as a result of his visit. That is not the case, and I ask the Minister to correct his statement.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a point of order for me. Ministers and, indeed, Members are responsible for their own statements.

hefyd i £23 miliwn o gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gael ei ddyfarnu. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Mae'r datganiad i'r wasg yn mynd yn ei flaen i nodi y bydd y prosiect yn creu 900 o swyddi newydd yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'i hasiantaethau yn gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i economi Cymru drwy fesurau cymorth grant o'r fath. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Efallai fod—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Beth yw'r pwynt o drefn i mi, Alun?

Alun Cairns: Y pwynt o drefn yw bod y Gweinidog wedi cyhoeddi datganiad anghywir, yn honni y bydd 900 o swyddi yn cael eu creu o ganlyniad i'w ymweliad. Nid yw hynny'n wir, a gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gywiro ei ddatganiad.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid pwynt o drefn i mi yw hwn. Gweinidogion ac, yn wir, Aelodau sy'n gyfrifol am eu datganiadau eu hunain.

Organebau a Addaswyd yn Enynnol Genetically Modified Organisms

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

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

the National Assembly confirms the Assembly Government's policy of taking the most restrictive approach to GM crop cultivation that is consistent with UK and EU legislation. (NDM1941)

3.00 p.m.

I take this opportunity to reiterate that the Welsh Assembly Government has not made a decision to commercialise or market GM crops. As I made clear in a statement on 9 March, before any such decision could be considered, full consideration would be given to the protection of human health and the environment and to choice for consumers and

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

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

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cadarnhau polisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o gyfyngu ar dyfu cynydau GM cyhyd ag y bo hynny'n gydnaws â deddfwriaeth y DU a'r UE. (NDM1941)

Hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i ailbwyseisio nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi penderfynu masnacheiddio na marchnata cynydau GM. Fel yr eglurais yn fy natganiad ar 9 Mawrth, cyn y gellid ystyried unrhyw benderfyniad o'r fath, byddai ystyriaeth lawn yn cael ei rhoi i ddiogelu iechyd pobl a'r amgylchedd ac i ddewis i

farmers, as well as co-existence measures and compensation schemes. The matter would be brought back to the Assembly to be debated fully before any such decision were made. Although, in many ways, matters have overtaken us following the decision of Bayer CropScience.

I also welcome the opportunity provided by this debate to inform Members of recent developments in the field of GM crops—pardon the pun. It is an ideal opportunity to outline how the Welsh Assembly Government will take forward its restrictive policy on the commercialisation of GM crops over the coming months.

Members have been raising concerns for some time about the possibility of planting in Wales of the only GM maize with a Part C consent for commercial growing under the deliberate release directive, namely Chardon LL. This prospect has now receded as Bayer has, for commercial reasons, decided to withdraw its application to add Chardon LL to the UK national list. The company has also sought its removal from the Dutch national list.

This news is to be welcomed. I am confident that the robust stance taken by the Welsh Assembly Government on the listing of this maize variety and our insistence on having co-existence measures in place prior to any commercialisation will have influenced the company's decision. Another outcome from the rigid stance that we adopted was the decision by the UK Government and other devolved administrations to work with us on the development of co-existence guidelines and compensation proposals. It is unlikely that this would have come about had we not remained firm in our resolution to protect conventional and organic farming from possible contamination from GM crops.

I emphasise that the Welsh Assembly Government will, in the future as in the past, continue to apply the most restrictive approach to the growing of GM crops as is consistent with our legal obligations. We will do this through negotiations with the UK Government and other devolved administrations, as well as through

ddefnyddwyr a ffermwyr, yn ogystal â mesurau cydfodoli a chynlluniau iawndal. Byddai'r mater yn cael ei ailgyflwyno i'r Cynulliad gynnal dadl lawn arno cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad o'r fath. Er, mewn sawl ffordd, mae'r sefyllfa wedi newid erbyn hyn yn dilyn penderfyniad Bayer CropScience.

Croesawaf y cyfle hefyd a roddwyd gan y ddadl hon i hysbysu Aelodau am ddatblygiadau diweddar ym maes cynydu GM—maddeuwch imi am y mwysair. Mae'n gyfle delfrydol i amlinellu sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn datblygu ei pholisi i gyfyngu ar gynhyrchu cynydu GM ar raddfa fasnachol yn ystod y misoedd nesaf.

Bu Aelodau yn codi pryderon ers peth amser o ran y posibilrwydd y byddai'r unig indrawn GM sydd â chaniatâd Rhan C ar gyfer tyfu masnachol o dan y gyfarwyddeb gollwng yn fwriadol, sef Chardon LL, yn cael ei blannu yng Nghymru. Mae'r posibilrwydd hwn bellach wedi cilio gan fod Bayer, am resymau masnachol, wedi penderfynu tynnu ei gais i ychwanegu Chardon LL i restr genedlaethol y DU yn ôl. Mae'r cwmni hefyd wedi ceisio ei dynnu oddi ar restr genedlaethol yr Iseldiroedd.

Dylid croesawu'r newyddion hyn. Yr wyf yn hyderus bod safbwynt cadarn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o ran rhestru'r math hwn o indrawn a'r ffaith ein bod wedi mynnu bod mesurau cydfodoli ar waith cyn cytuno i fasnacheiddio wedi dylanwadu ar benderfyniad y cwmni. Canlyniad arall a ddeilliodd o'r safbwynt cadarn a arddelwyd gennym oedd penderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU a gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill i gydweithio i ddatblygu canllawiau cydfodoli a chynigion iawndal. Mae'n annhebygol y byddai hyn wedi digwydd pe na baem wedi parhau yn benderfynol o ddiogelu ffermio confensiynol ac organig rhag achosion posibl o halogi gan gynydu GM.

Pwysleisïaf y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn y dyfodol fel y gwnaeth yn y gorffennol, yn parhau i gyfyngu ar dyfu cynydu GM i'r eithaf yn unol â'n rhwymedigaethau cyfreithiol. Gwnawn hyn drwy negodi gyda Llywodraeth y DU a gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill, yn ogystal â thrwy dylanwadu ar y ddadl yn

influencing the European debate on the future of GM crop cultivation.

To this end, my officials have been active in raising the Assembly's concerns with like-minded regions within Europe. Members will recall that Wales joined 10 regions from Austria, Italy, France, Germany and Greece in November 2003 to press the case for tighter controls on co-existence, and for the introduction of compensation measures for growers whose crops may be contaminated with genetically modified organisms. This culminated in the signing of a declaration, which has been followed up by a conference in Austria this week. The conference debated further the introduction of robust co-existence measures and the possibility of introducing GM-free zones. Two new regions signed the declaration at this conference and there was evidence of interest from further afield. The Assembly's policy on the commercialisation of GM crops had a high profile at the event and it is fair to say that, within Europe, Wales is seen to be leading the way on what has become a controversial issue.

I turn now to the next steps in taking forward the Assembly Government's policy on GM crops. While the decision not to apply for national listing for Chardon LL may have reduced the urgency of action on co-existence and compensation, this is, nevertheless, an opportunity for careful and considered analysis of the options open to the Welsh Assembly Government. To this end, as I indicated previously, my officials are working closely with colleagues in the UK Government and other devolved administrations to draft a consultation paper seeking the views of interested parties on the topic.

Members can rest assured that any proposals that might arise from the consultation process would need to be debated in Plenary. I stress that the Assembly Government will be seeking an evidence-based, consensual approach to the development of co-existence guidelines. Many issues will need to be addressed, including what, if at all, is an acceptable threshold for GM contamination in non-GM crops. It is also likely that, given the different characteristics of individual

Ewrop ar dyfu cnydau GM yn y dyfodol.

I'r perwyl hwn, bu fy swyddogion wrthi'n codi pryderon y Cynulliad gyda rhanbarthau â meddylfryd tebyg yn Ewrop. Bydd Aelodau'n cofio i Gymru ymuno â 10 rhanbarth o Awstria, yr Eidal, Ffrainc, yr Almaen a Groeg ym mis Tachwedd 2003 i bwysu am reolaethau caethach ar gydfodoli, a mesurau iawndal ar gyfer tyfwyr y gallai organebau a addaswyd yn enynnol fod wedi halogi eu cnydau. O ganlyniad, llofnodwyd datganiad, a ddilynwyd gan gynhadledd yn Awstria yr wythnos hon. Cynhaliodd y gynhadledd ddadl bellach ar gyflwyno mesurau cydfodoli cadarn a'r posibilrwydd o gyflwyno ardaloedd di-GM. Llofnododd dau ranbarth newydd y datganiad yn ystod y gynhadledd hon a dangoswyd diddordeb gan ranbarthau eraill. Yr oedd gan bolisi'r Cynulliad ar gynhyrchu cnydau GM broffil uchel yn y digwyddiad ac mae'n deg nodi, o fewn Ewrop, yr ystyrir bod Cymru yn arwain o ran y mater dadleuol hwn.

Trof yn awr at y camau nesaf o ran datblygu polisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gnydau GM. Er bod y penderfyniad i beidio â gwneud cais am i Chardon LL gael ei roi ar y rhestr genedlaethol wedi lleihau, o bosibl, y brys i weithredu ar gydfodoli ac iawndal, ceir cyfle, serch hynny, i ddadansoddi'r opsiynau sydd ar gael i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru mewn ffordd ofalus ac ystyrllon. I'r perwyl hwn, fel y nodais eisoes, mae fy swyddogion yn cydweithio'n agos â'u cydweithwyr yn Llywodraeth y DU a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill i lunio papur ymgynghori drafft yn gofyn am farn y rhai sydd â diddordeb ar y pwnc.

Gallaf sicrhau Aelodau y byddai angen cynnal dadl mewn Cyfarfod Llawn am unrhyw gynigion a allai ddeillio o'r broses ymgynghori. Pwysleisïaf y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ceisio mynd ati mewn ffordd gydsyniol yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth i ddatblygu canllawiau cydfodoli. Bydd angen ymdrin â sawl mater, gan gynnwys beth yw'r trothwy derbynol ar gyfer halogiad cnydau GM mewn cnydau nas addaswyd yn enynnol, os oes trothwy o'r fath. Mae hefyd yn

crops, co-existence measures may need to be developed on a crop-by-crop basis. While we cannot prejudge the outcome of the consultation, it is possible that some GM crops, if not all, might be considered unacceptable for commercialisation on the grounds that their planting would lead to uncontrolled spread.

The Assembly Government is keen to explore, through dialogue with farmers and others, the possibility of introducing voluntary GM-free zones in Wales, as is allowed under the EC guidance on co-existence. Whether it is possible to agree zones on a general or crop-by-crop basis and what, if any, sanctions could be agreed for non-compliance, is a matter for detailed discussion with interested parties.

Separately, we will be examining the issue of compensation for non-GM growers who may suffer economic loss from the contamination of their crops or products by the adventitious presence of GMOs. Consideration is currently being given to the legal base for any compensatory measures and the legislative package that could be introduced. Again, the Assembly Government intends seeking the views of interested parties through a full consultation process.

Members will also wish to know that the Assembly Government and the Food Standards Agency Wales are in the process of consulting on the EU regulations on the traceability and labelling of food and feed. The regulations came into force in April and are designed to ensure transparency throughout the supply chain, and to further extend consumers' ability to make an informed choice about what they eat.

The immediate problem has been resolved, in that Bayer's decision means that it is unlikely that there will be an application for a Part C consent for some years—for the next four or five years at least. That said, it is important that we continue to examine the issue to see what, if any, co-existence measures are possible. We must move on with the work in hand.

debygol, o ystyried gwahanol nodweddion cynydau unigol, y gallai fod angen datblygu mesurau cydfodoli ar sail cynydau unigol. Er na allwn ragfarnu canlyniad yr ymgynghoriad, mae'n bosibl y gellid ystyried bod rhai cynydau GM, os nad pob cnwd o'r fath, yn annerbyniol i'w masnacheiddio ar y sail y byddai eu plannu yn arwain at ledaenu heb reolaeth.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn awyddus i archwilio, drwy drafodaethau gyda ffermwyr ac eraill, bosibilrwydd cyflwyno ardaloedd di-GM gwirfoddol yng Nghymru, fel y caniateir o dan ganllawiau'r GE ar gydfodoli. Bydd angen cynnal trafodaethau manwl gyda'r rhai sydd â diddordeb i weld pa un a yw'n bosibl pennu ardaloedd ar sail gyffredinol neu ar sail cynydau unigol a pha gosbau, os o gwbl, y gellid eu pennu ar gyfer achosion o fethu â chydymffurfio.

Fel mater ar wahân, byddwn yn archwilio pa un a ellid talu iawndal i dyfwyr nad ydynt yn tyfu cynydau GM a allai ddiweddef colled economaidd o ganlyniad i bresenoldeb damweiniol organebau GM a fydd yn halogi eu cynydau neu eu cynnyrch. Yr ydym wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried y sail gyfreithiol dros unrhyw fesurau iawndal a'r pecyn deddfwriaethol y gellid ei gyflwyno. Unwaith eto, bwriad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw gofyn am sylwadau y rhai sydd â diddordeb drwy broses ymgynghori lawn.

Bydd Aelodau hefyd yn awyddus i wybod bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ac Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd Cymru wrthi'n ymgynghori ar reoliadau'r UE ar sut y dylid gallu olrhain a labelu bwyd a phorthiant. Daeth y rheoliadau i rym ym mis Ebrill ac fe'u cynlluniwyd i sicrhau tryloywder drwy'r gadwyn gyflenwi i gyd, ac i ymestyn gallu defnyddwyr i wneud dewis hyddysg am yr hyn y maent yn ei fwyta.

Mae'r broblem bresennol wedi'i datrys, gan fod penderfyniad Bayer yn golygu ei bod yn annhebygol y gwneir cais am ganiatâd Rhan C am sawl blwyddyn—am y pedair neu'r pum mlynedd nesaf o leiaf. Wedi dweud hynny, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn parhau i archwilio'r mater er mwyn gweld pa fesurau cydfodoli, os o gwbl, sy'n bosibl. Rhaid inni frwrw ati â'r gwaith sydd ar y gweill.

On the amendments, the Government will support amendment 1. It is correct to say that this is the policy of the National Assembly, and not solely of the Assembly Government. However, I call for Members to reject the other amendments. Amendment 2 is superfluous, as is amendment 3. It is clear that we must act lawfully. Amendment 4 is too open-ended and vague for me to support. Does it, for example, commit us to financial expenditure? If so, how much?

On amendment 5, I do not believe that it is correct for this Chamber to pass comment on other administrations, in the same way that it would not be correct for other administrations to pass comment on the Assembly. In relation to amendment 6, we do not know the extent of the influence of public debate on Bayer's decision to discontinue its efforts with regard to the commercialisation of Chardon LL maize. However, given the Assembly's policy, we would no doubt welcome it. On amendment 7, scientifically, it is difficult to reduce contamination to 0.1 per cent. Also, in terms of food labelling, we would have difficulties in relation to enforcement, given that this is largely a matter for Europe.

Leanne Wood: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: delete *'the Assembly Government's'* and replace with *'its'*.

I propose amendment 2. In line one insert *'lawful'* after *'restrictive'*.

I propose amendment 3. Delete all after *'cultivation'*.

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

instructs the Assembly Government to continue to promote this policy as vigorously as possible.

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

regrets that the UK Government at

O ran y gwelliannau, bydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi gwelliant 1. Mae'n briodol nodi mai polisi'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yw'r polisi hwn ac nid polisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn unig. Fodd bynnag, anogaf yr Aelodau i wrthod y gwelliannau eraill. Mae gwelliant 2 yn ddiangen, felly hefyd welliant 3. Mae'n amlwg bod yn rhaid inni weithredu'n gyfreithlon. Mae gwelliant 4 yn rhy benagored ac amwys imi ei gefnogi. A ydym, er enghraifft, yn ymrwymo i wariant ariannol? Os felly, faint?

O ran gwelliant 5, ni chredaf ei bod yn briodol i'r Siambr hon wneud sylwadau ar weinyddiaethau eraill, yn yr un ffordd na fyddai'n briodol i'r gweinyddiaethau eraill wneud sylwadau ar y Cynulliad. O ran gwelliant 6, ni wyddom i ba raddau y bu i'r ddadl gyhoeddus ddylanwadu ar benderfyniad Bayer i roi'r gorau i'w ymdrechion o ran cynhyrchu indrawn Chardon LL ar raddfa fasnachol. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried polisi'r Cynulliad, byddem, mae'n siŵr, yn ei groesawu. O ran gwelliant 7, yn wyddonol, mae'n anodd lleihau halogiad i 0.1 y cant. Hefyd, o ran labelu bwyd, byddai'n anodd inni ei orfodi, o ystyried ei fod i raddau helaeth yn fater i Ewrop.

Leanne Wood: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: dileu *'polisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad'* ac yn ei le rhoi *'ei bolisi'*.

Cynigiau welliant 2. Yn y llinell gyntaf, ychwanegu *'cyfreithlon llawn'* ar ôl *'cyfyngu'*.

Cynigiau welliant 3. Dileu popeth sy'n dilyn *'GM'*.

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

yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i barhau i hyrwyddo'r polisi hwn mor frwd ag y bo modd.

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

yn gresynu at y ffaith nad yw Llywodraeth y

Westminster does not share this restrictive approach.

The reputation of Wales has been raised as a result of the position that the National Assembly has taken on GM crops. We have managed to maintain a cross-party consensus in favour of having a GM-free Wales, even though it has not been possible to achieve this legally. It is clear that all parties represented in the Assembly have not been convinced by the scientific evidence produced by the lobby in favour of genetic modification, and that we favour an approach based on the precautionary principle. If devolution is to have any meaning, it must mean that we should be able to do things differently in Wales if we so wish. We are aware that there are constraints, and that is why we cannot do as we choose. That is also why we have worded our amendments as we have, and I am disappointed that the Minister does not see fit to support them, as we feel that they would strengthen the motion.

Eighty-six per cent of people have said that they have no appetite—again, excuse the pun—for GM foods. Ninety-five per cent agreed about the risk of contamination, and 87 per cent said that they were not confident that the development of GM crops is being carefully regulated. These figures are taken from the findings of the Government's 'GM Nation?' public debate, as part of which 37,000 people registered their views. The National Assembly can, therefore, be confident in its claim to be listening to the views of Welsh people on this issue. It is a shame that the same cannot be said of the UK Government, which, ultimately, has the upper hand on this issue, as on many other issues affecting the people of Wales.

3.10 p.m.

Given those statistics in relation to public opinion, I do not understand why on earth the UK Government is taking a pro-multinational stance. According to the former Government Minister Michael Meacher, who resigned from his post as Secretary of State for Environment on this issue—showing that at least one member of the Cabinet had principles—with GM, there are no consumer benefits. He said that the alleged benefits to

DU yn San Steffan yn cytuno â'r agwedd gyfyngol hon.

Mae Cymru wedi ennill bri o ganlyniad i safbwynt y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar gnydau GM. Llwyddasom i sicrhau consensws trawsbleidiol o blaid Cymru ddi-GM, er na fu'n bosibl cyflawni hyn yn gyfreithiol. Mae'n amlwg na lwyddodd y dystiolaeth wyddonol a gyflwynwyd gan y garfan o blaid addasu genynnol i ddarbwylllo'r holl bleidiau a gynrychiolir yn y Cynulliad, a'n bod o blaid gweithredu ar sail yr egwyddor ragofalus. Er mwyn sicrhau ystyr i ddatganoli, rhaid iddo olygu y dylem allu gwneud pethau'n wahanol yng Nghymru os ydym yn dymuno hynny. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol bod cyfyngiadau, a dyna pam na allwn weithredu yn ôl ein dymuniad. Dyna hefyd pam yr ydym wedi geirio ein gwelliannau yn y fath fodd, ac yr wyf yn siomedig nad yw'r Gweinidog yn eu cefnogi, gan ein bod o'r farn y byddent yn atgyfnerthu'r cynnig.

Mae 86 y cant o bobl wedi nodi nad ydynt am fwyta bwydydd GM. Yr oedd 95 y cant yn cytuno bod risg halogi, a dywedodd 87 y cant nad oeddent yn hyderus bod y broses o ddatblygu cnydau GM yn cael ei rheoleiddio'n ofalus. Daw'r ffigurau hyn o ganfyddiadau dadl gyhoeddus y Llywodraeth 'GM Nation?', lle y bu i 37,000 o bobl gofrestru eu sylwadau. Felly, gall y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fod yn hyderus wrth honni ei fod yn gwranddo ar farn pobl Cymru ar y mater. Mae'n drueni na ellir datgan yr un peth am Lywodraeth y DU gan mai ganddi hi, yn y pen draw, y mae'r gair olaf ar y mater hwn, felly hefyd sawl mater arall sy'n effeithio ar bobl Cymru.

O ystyried yr ystadegau hynny mewn perthynas â barn y cyhoedd, ni allaf ddeall pam ar y ddaear mae Llywodraeth y DU yn cymryd safbwynt o blaid cwmnïau amlwladol. Yn ôl un o gyn-Weinidogion y Llywodraeth, Michael Meacher, a ymddiswyddodd fel yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr Amgylchedd o ganlyniad i'r mater hwn—gan ddangos bod gan o leiaf un aelod o'r Cabinet egwyddorion—nid oes

farmers are deeply disputed, that environmental and health testing has not been carried out, and that non-GM farmers are being put at serious risk. So why is the case for GM being pressed? The answer is power. The power of the multinationals is growing at an alarming rate. In the United States, and increasingly in the UK, the funding of political parties and candidates, networking and lobbying by opinion formers, and the fixing of jobs between Governments and the biotech industry, such as the position of Lord Sainsbury, has resulted in the multinationals having a tremendous power over elected, accountable politicians.

The European Union has tried to stand up to the US's economic bullying by introducing and, effectively, maintaining a moratorium on the growing of GM crops for commercial purposes, which is an issue on which Plaid Cymru MEP, Jill Evans, has campaigned long and hard. What happens when the EU attempts to reflect the concerns of the peoples of Europe? The US slaps a \$1.8 billion compensation claim on the EU for the lack of exports over the period of the moratorium. It has filed a complaint to the World Trade Organisation arguing that the EU position contravenes the WTO's free trade rules. If the US wins, the WTO could decide to place trade sanctions on the EU to make it fall in line. This case will be significant, because if the US can force the EU into submission, no country in the world will be able to keep GM out without facing trade sanctions. Not only is the US bullying the world with its military might, it wants to bully with legal and trade sanctions also. As with the war on Iraq, the politics behind genetic modification has not been open. The reasons given for the political decisions taken have not quite been the truth. I am not sure, Deputy Presiding Officer, whether I am allowed to call President Bush a liar, but that is what he is.

In May 2003, Bush proposed to end hunger in Africa by using genetically modified food. Does not that make him sound as though he

unrhyw fanteision i ddefnyddwyr yn deillio o addasu genynnol. Dywedodd fod dadleuon mawr ynghylch y manteision honedig i ffermwyr, na chynhaliwyd profion amgylcheddol a phroffion iechyd, a bod ffermwyr nad ydynt yn tyfu cynydu GM mewn perygl difrifol. Felly pam y mae pwyso am GM? Yr ateb i hynny yw pŵer. Mae pŵer cwmnïau aml-wladol yn tyfu ar gyfradd aruthrol. Yn yr Unol Daleithiau, ac yn gynyddol yn y DU, mae'r broses o ariannu pleidiau gwleidyddol ac ymgeiswyr, rhwydweithio a lobio gan lunwyr barn, a phenodi pobl i swyddi rhwng Llywodraethau a'r diwydiant biotech, megis swydd yr Arglwydd Sainsbury, wedi golygu bod gan y cwmnïau aml-wladol bŵer aruthrol dros wleidyddion atebol, etholedig.

Mae'r Undeb Ewropeaidd wedi ceisio gwrthsefyll bwlio economaidd yr UD drwy gyflwyno ac, mewn gwirionedd, gynnal moratoriwm ar dyfu cynydu GM at ddibenion masnachol, sef mater y mae ASE Plaid Cymru, Jill Evans, wedi ymgyrchu'n ddiwyd arno ers amser. Beth sy'n digwydd pan fydd yr UE yn ceisio adlewyrchu pryderon pobl Ewrop? Mae'r UD yn cyflwyno cais am iawndal gwerth \$1.8 biliwn i'r UE yn deillio o ddiffyg allforion yn ystod cyfnod y moratoriwm. Mae wedi cyflwyno cwyn i Gorff Masnach y Byd yn dadlau bod safbwynt yr UE yn mynd yn groes i reolau masnachu rhydd y corff. Os bydd yr UD yn ennill, gallai'r corff benderfynu gosod sancsiynau masnachu ar yr UE er mwyn sicrhau cydymffurfiaeth. Bydd yr achos hwn yn arwyddocaol, oherwydd os gall yr UD orfodi'r UE i ymostwng, ni fydd unrhyw wlad yn y byd yn gallu aros yn ddi-GM heb wynebu sancsiynau masnachu. Nid yn unig y mae'r UD yn bwlio'r byd gyda'i nerth milwrol, ond mae am fwlio drwy ddefnyddio sancsiynau cyfreithiol a masnachu hefyd. Fel gyda'r rhyfel ar Irac, ni fu'r wleidyddiaeth sy'n sail i addasu genynnol yn agored. Nid y gwirionedd yn union a gyflwynwyd wrth nodi'r rhesymau dros y penderfyniadau gwleidyddol a wnaed. Nid wyf yn siŵr, Ddirprwy Lywydd, a gaf alw yr Arlywydd Bush yn gelwyddgi, ond dyna ydyw.

Ym mis Mai 2003, cynigiodd Bush y dylid dod â'r newyn yn Affrica i ben drwy ddefnyddio bwyd a addaswyd yn enynnol.

cares? It is more likely that he wants to control the world's food supply. In 2001 the Dominican Republic and Haiti were told that their aid would be cut if they did not sign up to the US Government's procurement proposals, which, of course, included GM. The green revolution failed to feed the world because ending world hunger relies on the control and ownership of land. GM crops will not end world hunger either, because the issues around the ownership and control of land have still not been resolved.

Finally—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You have run out of time.

Leanne Wood: May I just make this one, brief point?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: You can have a few seconds and no more.

Leanne Wood: It is ironic that it is market forces that have brought us this far on GM crops. While elected politicians appear unable to deal with US bully-boy tactics, the consumer could kill off GM crops in Europe, because they simply will not buy GM products. People power can beat this, and I sincerely hope that it does.

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

endorses the findings of the public debate on GM crops and recognises its influence on Bayer's decision to discontinue its efforts to commercialise Chardon LL maize.

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

welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government's support for the organic food sector and urges the introduction of more stringent and clearer labelling of GM-related products, in

Onid yw hynny'n gwneud iddo swnio fel petai ots ganddo? Mae'n fwy tebygol ei fod am reoli cyflenwad bwyd y byd. Yn 2001 dywedwyd wrth y Weriniaeth Ddominicaidd a Haiti y byddai'r UD yn cwtogi ar y cymorth a roddir iddynt oni fyddent yn cytuno i weithredu yn unol â chynigion caffael Llywodraeth yr UD a oedd, wrth gwrs, yn cynnwys GM. Methodd y chwyldro gwyrdd â bwydo'r byd gan fod dod â newyn y byd i ben yn dibynnu ar reolaeth a pherchenogaeth tir. Ni ddaw cynydau GM â newyn y byd i ben ychwaith, gan fod materion sy'n ymwneud â pherchenogaeth a rheolaeth tir yn parhau heb eu datrys.

Yn olaf—

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

Leanne Wood: A gaf wneud un pwynt cryno?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cewch ychydig eiliadau a dim mwy.

Leanne Wood: Mae'n eironig mai grymoedd y farchnad sydd wedi ein tywys hyd y pwynt hwn o ran cynydau GM. Er ei bod yn ymddangos na all gwleidyddion etholedig ymdopi â thactegau bwliaid yr UD, gallai'r defnyddiwr roi terfyn ar gnydau GM yn Ewrop, drwy wneud dewis syml i beidio â phrynu cynnyrch GM. Gall pŵer y bobl drechu, a mawr obeithiaf y gwnaiff hynny.

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

yn cymeradwyo canfyddiadau'r drafodaeth gyhoeddus ar gnydau GM ac yn cydnabod ei dylanwad ar benderfyniad Bayer i roi'r gorau i'w ymdrechion i fasnacheiddio indrawn Chardon LL.

Cynigiau welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd cynnig:

yn croesawu cefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r sector bwyd organig ac yn pwysu am weld cynhyrchion GM yn cael eu labelu yn fwy trylwyr ac eglur. Yn

particular that meat and other products from animals fed on GM feed should be labelled and the threshold for GM contamination in non-GM produce should be reduced to 0.1 per cent.

Although this debate is welcome, it would have had a greater impact before the decision by Bayer not to commercialise Chardon LL in Britain. At this stage, I wonder what affected Bayer's decision. I will refer to our Government's proactive role in this and urge it to reconsider its opinion of our amendments 6 and 7. Amendment 6 recognises the influence that public opinion has in this debate. It is strange that the Westminster Government agreed to the commercialisation of GM crops. There will be an announcement in Parliament today about the Government's attitude to GM crops. I quote Peter Ainsworth, the Tory chairman of the Commons Environmental Audit Committee, whom you will recall said that we should not commercialise GM crops in Britain. He stated today that:

'We are living in a slight fantasy world here because the industry itself has effectively walked away from the commercial growing of GM crops...so we have a ridiculous situation where the Government'

that is, the Westminster Government—

'appears to be more pro-commercial GM...than the GM industry itself.'

I urge you and your party, Minister, to support amendment 6, as it embodies a principle of public opinion, which your Government currently seems to favour greatly, given its turnaround on the referendum. The great debate is undermined by your Westminster Government's stance of supporting commercialisation. Therefore, I ask you to reconsider amendment 6.

I also want to examine the unresolved issues that resulted from our asking about the relationship between our Minister and Ministers of other UK legislatures. An interesting postscript to the Chardon LL debate is the question of what would have happened had our Minister refused to agree to the listing of Chardon LL, in defiance of

benodol, y dylid labelu cig a chynnyrch eraill anifeiliaid a fu'n bwyta porthiant GM ac y dylid lleihau'r trothwy ar gyfer halogiad GM mewn cynnyrch nad yw'n gynnyrch GM i 0.1 y cant.

Er fy mod yn croesawu'r ddadl hon, byddai wedi cael gwell effaith cyn penderfyniad Bayer i beidio â masnacheiddio Chardon LL ym Mhrydain. Ar y cam hwn, tybed beth a effeithiodd ar benderfyniad Bayer. Cyfeiriaf at rôl ragweithiol ein Llywodraeth yn hyn o beth ac fe'i hanogaf i ailystyried ei barn ar welliannau 6 a 7. Mae gwelliant 6 yn cydnabod dylanwad barn y cyhoedd ar y ddadl hon. Mae'n rhyfedd bod Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi cytuno i ganiatáu cynhyrchu cynydau GM ar raddfa fasnachol. Bydd cyhoeddiad yn y Senedd heddiw am agwedd y Llywodraeth tuag at gnydau GM. Dyfynnaf eiriau Peter Ainsworth, cadeirydd Toriaidd Pwyllgor Archwilio Amgylcheddol Tŷ'r Cyffredin, y cofiwch iddo ddweud na ddylem gynhyrchu cynydau GM ar raddfa fasnachol ym Mhrydain. Datganodd heddiw:

Yr ydym yn byw mewn byd o ffantasi yma gan fod y diwydiant ei hun mewn gwirionedd wedi troi ei gefn ar dyfu cynydau GM yn fasnachol...felly mae gennym sefyllfa wirion lle y mae'r Llywodraeth—

hynny yw, Llywodraeth San Steffan—

yn ymddangos yn fwy cadarn o blaid GM ar raddfa fasnachol...na'r diwydiant GM ei hun.

Erfyniaf arnoch chi a'ch plaid, Weinidog, i gefnogi gwelliant 6, gan ei fod yn cynnwys egwyddor barn y cyhoedd, yr ymddengys fod eich Llywodraeth yn gadarn o'i phlaid ar hyn o bryd, o ystyried y newid barn a fu o ran y refferendwm. Mae safbwynt eich Llywodraeth yn San Steffan o blaid masnacheiddio yn tanseilio'r ddadl fawr. Felly, gofynnaf ichi ailystyried gwelliant 6.

Hoffwn hefyd archwilio'r materion heb eu datrys a ddeilliodd o'r cwestiwn am y gydberthynas rhwng ein Gweinidog a Gweinidogion deddfwrfeydd eraill yn y DU. Mae'r hyn a fyddai wedi digwydd pe bai ein Gweinidog wedi gwrthod cytuno i restru Chardon LL, gan fynd yn groes i Margaret Beckett, yn ôl-nodyn diddorol i'r ddadl ar

Margaret Beckett. I am told that a joint ministerial committee would have been set up. However, the Members' Research and Committee Services has told us that it can find no protocol or information on how the joint ministerial committee would proceed. We need to know this information for the future. Bayer has walked away, but that does not mean that it will be plain sailing from here on, and that there will not be any GM crops in Britain. We need to know what protocols will operate if we in the Assembly take a different stance from that taken in England.

Bayer's decision does not mean that the debate on GM crops is over. You have been proactive in this debate so far, Minister, and amendment 7 embodies our wish to continue that proactive stance in the Assembly. I ask Members to consider whether we need GM crops in Wales. The overwhelming answer that we have heard in debate in the Chamber and from the agricultural industry is 'no', and, as I have mentioned, the overwhelming public opinion is 'no'. Why, therefore, will you not support amendment 7, which would mean the Assembly taking a pre-eminent and proactive stance for consumer protection? We all recognise the efforts made to support an organic and extensive conventional agricultural industry in Wales, but that is all under threat. An American GM sweetcorn, BT11, is likely to be stocked in our shops and supermarkets within months if the European Commission approves it for import to the European Union. This concentrates our mind once again on meeting the need for more stringent labelling of GM products and food. Amendment 7 highlights this issue.

Recent EU regulations mean that any food containing a GM ingredient or GM derivative of more than 0.9 per cent has to be labelled as containing genetically modified organisms. Formerly, the figure was 1 per cent. The Welsh Liberal Democrats want the threshold for labelling products to be reduced to 0.1 per cent. That is the level that our industry and the Danish Government use.

Chardon LL. Dywedir wrthyf y byddai cyd-bwyllgor gweinidogion wedi cael ei sefydlu. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd Gwasanaethau'r Pwyllgorau ac Ymchwil yr Aelodau wrthym na all ddod o hyd i unrhyw brotocol neu wybodaeth ar sut y byddai'r cyd-bwyllgor gweinidogion yn gweithredu. Mae angen inni gael y wybodaeth hon ar gyfer y dyfodol. Mae Bayer wedi ildio, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu na ddaw problemau newydd i'n hwynebu, ac na fydd unrhyw gnydau GM ym Mhrydain. Mae angen inni wybod pa brotocolau fydd ar waith os byddwn ni yn y Cynulliad yn mynegi safbwynt gwahanol i'r safbwynt yn Lloegr.

Nid yw penderfyniad Bayer yn golygu bod y ddadl ar gnydau GM wedi dod i ben. Buoch yn rhagweithiol yn y ddadl hon hyd yma, Weinidog, ac mae gwelliant 7 yn datgan ein dymuniad i barhau â'r safbwynt rhagweithiol hwnnw yn y Cynulliad. Gofynnaf i Aelodau ystyried pa un a oes angen cnydau GM arnom yng Nghymru. Yr ateb amlwg a glywsom wrth ddadlau yn y Siambr a chan y diwydiant amaethyddol yw 'nac oes', ac, fel y soniais, barn amlwg y cyhoedd yw 'nac oes'. Pam, felly, na chefnogwch welliant 7, a fyddai'n golygu y byddai'r Cynulliad yn cymryd safbwynt rhagweithiol heb ei ail er mwyn diogelu defnyddwyr? Yr ydym oll yn cydnabod yr ymdrechion a wnaed i gefnogi diwydiant amaethyddol organig a diwydiant amaethyddol confensiynol ar raddfa fawr yng Nghymru, ond mae hynny oll o dan fygythiad. Mae'n debygol y bydd india-corn GM o America, BT11, ar silffoedd ein siopau a'n harchfarnadoedd ymhen misoedd os caiff ei gymeradwyo gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd i'w fewnforio i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Mae hyn unwaith eto yn hoelio ein sylw ar y ffaith bod angen sicrhau labelu caethach ar gynnyrch a bwyd GM. Mae gwelliant 7 yn amlygu'r mater hwn.

Golyga rheoliadau diweddar gan yr UE fod yn rhaid labelu unrhyw fwyd sy'n cynnwys cynhwysion GM neu ddeilliannau GM gwerth mwy na 0.9 y cant gan nodi ei fod yn cynnwys organebau a addaswyd yn enynnol. Cyn hynny, y ffigur oedd 1 y cant. Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru am i'r trothwy ar gyfer labelu cynnyrch gael ei leihau i 0.1 y cant. Dyna'r lefel a ddefnyddir gan ein diwydiant a Llywodraeth Denmarc.

GM technology is an incredibly powerful tool. It places the ability to modify or change organisms, whether plant or animal, in the hands of scientists, multinational corporations and Government. This technology, like all technology, can be used for good or ill. It is vital that we tread carefully. Please support amendments 6 and 7.

Peter Law: I am pleased to have the opportunity to speak in this debate. Debates on GM crops are like buses: there is one every minute lately. We must not be lulled into a false sense of security because of the Bayer announcement. If you are concerned about this precious Earth, you must be concerned about what can be done to it and about GM crops.

3.20 p.m.

I am grateful to my friend Carwyn Jones for the positive statement that he has given today, assuring us that no action will be taken in future, unless the matter comes before the Assembly again for it to be fully consulted and voted on. That is an important assurance. There are no soft options for Ministers, and, to compliment him, he has handled a difficult role positively and professionally. It is not so long since the first Assembly came to a unanimous decision—to which many of us were party—that we would not allow GM crops to be planted in Wales. The Minister was party to that decision. Although this is the second Assembly, we must remember that, and we must remember what we have heard from other speakers this afternoon: there are many people who feel uncomfortable about this, and they expect us to act positively on their behalf.

I was grateful to hear from my colleague, Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey, of an excellent panel discussion that she arranged yesterday, on which I compliment her, about the dangers posed by GM crops to the environment and to consumers. I am sure that we will hear more from her on that. She put together an eminent panel of speakers, whom we should not ignore. I was impressed by the report of the

Mae technoleg GM yn arf hynod bwerus. Mae'n rhoi'r gallu i addasu neu newid organebau, boed yn blanhigyn neu'n anifail, yn nwylo gwyddonwyr, corfforaethau amlwladol a'r Llywodraeth. Gellir defnyddio'r dechnoleg hon, fel pob technoleg, er da neu er drwg. Mae'n hanfodol cymryd camau gofalus. Cefnogwch welliannau 6 a 7.

Peter Law: Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddaidl hon. Mae dadleuon ar gnydau GM fel bysiau: bu un bob munud yn ddiweddar. Ni ddylem gael ein denu i orffwys ar ein rhwyfau yn dilyn cyhoeddiad Bayer. Os ydych yn pryderu am y Ddaear werthfawr hon, rhaid eich bod yn pryderu am yr hyn y gellir ei wneud iddi ac am gnydau GM.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'm cyfaill Carwyn Jones am y datganiad cadarnhaol a roddodd heddiw, gan roi sicrwydd inni na chymerir unrhyw gamau yn y dyfodol, oni ddaw'r mater gerbron y Cynulliad eto er mwyn cynnal ymgynghoriad llawn a phleidleisio arno. Mae hynny'n sicrwydd pwysig. Nid oes unrhyw opsiynau hawdd i Weinidogion, ac, er clod iddo, ymdriniodd â rôl anodd yn gadarnhaol a phroffesiynol. Nid oes cymaint â hynny o amser ers i'r Cynulliad cyntaf wneud penderfyniad unfrydol—yr oedd sawl un ohonom yn rhan ohono—na fyddem yn caniatáu i gnydau GM gael eu plannu yng Nghymru. Yr oedd y Gweinidog yn rhan o'r penderfyniad hwnnw. Er mai'r ail Gynulliad yw hwn, rhaid inni gofio hynny, a rhaid inni gofio'r hyn a glywsom gan siaradwyr eraill y prynhawn yma: mae llawer o bobl yn teimlo'n anesmwyth yn hyn o beth, ac maent yn disgwyl inni weithredu'n gadarnhaol ar eu rhan.

Yr oeddwn yn ddiolchgar clywed fy nghyd-Aelod, Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey, yn sôn am drafodaeth banel ardderchog a drefnodd ddoe, ac fe'i canmolaf am hynny, am y peryglon y mae cnydau GM yn eu cyflwyno i'r amgylchedd ac i ddefnyddwyr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y clywn fwy am hynny ganddi. Casglodd ynghyd banel nodedig o siaradwyr, na ddylem eu hanwybyddu. Gwnaeth yr

comments made at that meeting. In particular, Dr Vivian Howard, a head of department at Liverpool University, said that GMOs presented an even greater long-term issue than BSE or asbestos.

Mick Bates: Thank you for your support for our opposition to the growing of GM crops in Wales. Why, in that case, will you not support amendments 6 and 7? Amendment 6 supports public opinion, and amendment 7 would retain the proactive position of the Welsh Assembly Government and supports what was said by speakers at yesterday's seminar.

Peter Law: I believe that the Minister must be given full latitude—as I said the last time that we discussed this issue—to carry out his duties professionally in line with the work that he has to do with the European Commission and the UK Government. We have had assurances that he will bring this back to the Assembly.

Brian Gibbons: You mentioned the risk to consumers. Would you be able to substantiate that statement, in light of the recently changed position of the British Medical Association? It has gone from a position of caution to one of stating that there is no medical evidence that the present range of GM crops damage human health.

Peter Law: That is the point, Brian: no effective testing has been undertaken to see if damage has been caused to human health. With respect to the BMA, I was impressed by what was written by Ian Panton, chair of GM Free Cymru. We have known for some time that no research has been undertaken into the effect of GM crops on humans. That is a serious point that must be taken into account.

Ian Panton also said that co-existence was not an option: I share that view, having considered the experience of Canada, and the information that we have been given by experts. I am not an expert, but I come down on one side or the other of an argument, and I am sceptical of GM crops. We cannot afford to take risks with our country.

adroddiad o'r sylwadau a wnaed yn y cyfarfod hwnnw argraff dda arnaf. Yn arbennig, dywedodd Dr Vivian Howard, pennaeth adran ym Mhrifysgol Lerpwl, fod organebau a addaswyd yn enynnol yn creu problem hirdymor mwy hyd yn oed na BSE nac asbestos.

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi am gefnogi ein gwrthwynebiad i dyfu cynydau GM yng Nghymru. Pam, felly, na chefnogwch welliannau 6 a 7? Mae gwelliant 6 yn ategu barn y cyhoedd, ac mae gwelliant 7 yn ategu'r hyn a ddywedwyd gan siaradwyr yn seminar ddoe a byddai'n parhau â safbwynt rhagweithiol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Peter Law: Credaf fod yn rhaid inni roi rhwydd hynt i'r Gweinidog—fel y dywedais y tro diwethaf inni drafod y mater hwn—gyflawni ei ddyletswyddau yn broffesiynol yn unol â'r gwaith y mae'n rhaid iddo ei wneud gyda'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a Llywodraeth y DU. Cawsom ein sicrhau y bydd yn dod â hyn yn ôl i'r Cynulliad.

Brian Gibbons: Bu ichi grybwyll y risg i ddefnyddwyr. A allwch gyfiawnhau'r datganiad hwnnw, yng ngoleuni safbwynt Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a newidiwyd yn ddiweddar? Mae wedi newid o fod yn ofalus i nodi nad oes tystiolaeth feddygol bod yr amrywiaeth presennol o gynydau GM yn niweidio iechyd pobl.

Peter Law: Dyna'r pwynt, Brian: ni chynhaliwyd unrhyw brofion effeithiol i weld a wnaed unrhyw niwed i iechyd pobl. Gyda phob parch i Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, creodd yr hyn a ysgrifennwyd gan Ian Panton, cadeirydd GM Free Cymru gryn argraff arnaf. Bu'n hysbys ers peth amser nad oes unrhyw ymchwil wedi'i gwneud i effaith cynydau GM ar bobl. Mae hwnnw'n bwyt difrifol y mae'n rhaid inni ei ystyried.

Dywedodd Ian Panton hefyd nad oedd cydfodoli yn opsiwn: yr wyf yn cyd-fynd, ar ôl ystyried profiad Canada, a'r wybodaeth y mae'r arbenigwyr wedi'i rhoi inni. Nid wyf yn arbenigwr, ond cytunaf ar y naill ochr o ddadl neu'r llall, ac mae amheuan gennyf o ran cynydau GM. Ni allwn fforddio cymryd risgiau gyda'n gwlad.

Brian Gibbons: If you are saying that we cannot afford to take any risks on GM crops, are you suggesting that the present range of GM crops should be banned from consumption by the British public?

Peter Law: If we had the power to intervene in that decision, I would be interested in considering that option carefully. However, I do not believe that we have that power, and there is no point in living in a false world. We have an opportunity to express an opinion. I get annoyed with people who do not like us expressing an opinion. We are not telling the UK Government or the European Commission what they can or cannot do: we are saying, as the National Assembly for Wales, that this is the opinion of the people of Wales, through its democratically elected body. That is the point on which I will conclude. It is important that the Minister remembers—and I say this affectionately—that you can run but you cannot hide. He knows that, because he is a professional. I cannot foresee the Assembly, on a majority vote, passing a resolution to commercialise GM crops. The concern of the Welsh public tells me that we must be convinced but not persuaded—that is the current situation. I am not convinced that GM crops are in the interests of Wales. It is our obligation to fully protect this precious Earth and this beautiful country for those who come after us. If we allow this contamination, we will fail the people of Wales. I will not be party to that.

Glyn Davies: In some ways, the issues that we are debating today are simple and all Assembly Members agree on them. Therefore, we are debating without a huge amount of disagreement between us. However, there are elements that are not straightforward. The Minister has taken the right approach over the last few years by following the cautious and most restrictive policy possible that is consistent with legal obligations. That is inevitable. However, it is not a straightforward issue, because we do not have total control over the mechanisms that control this debate. Mick Bates spoke of the joint ministerial committee. I am not clear how that works or what influence it might have on any decisions that we make. I am also not clear about the powers of control that

Brian Gibbons: Os dywedwch na allwn fforddio cymryd unrhyw risgiau o ran cynydau GM, a awgrymwch y dylid gwahardd yr amrywiaeth presennol o gnydau GM rhag cael eu bwyta gan y cyhoedd ym Mhrydain?

Peter Law: Pe bai'r pŵer gennym i ymyrryd yn y penderfyniad hwnnw, byddai diddordeb gennyf ystyried yr opsiwn hwnnw yn ofalus. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf fod y pŵer gennym, ac nid oes diben byw mewn byd ffug. Mae cyfle gennym i leisio barn. Yr wyf yn mynd yn ddig â phobl pan nad ydynt yn fodlon inni leisio barn. Ni ddywedwn wrth Lywodraeth y DU na'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd beth y gallant neu na allant ei wneud: dywedwn, fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, mai dyma farn pobl Cymru, drwy'r corff a etholwyd ganddynt yn ddemocrataidd. Dyna fy mhwynt terfynol. Mae'n bwysig bod y Gweinidog yn cofio—a dywedaf hyn yn garedig—na allwch osgoi pwnc er ichi geisio. Gŵyr hynny, am ei fod yn broffesiynol. Ni allaf ragweld y bydd y Cynulliad, ar bleidlais fwyafrifol, yn derbyn cynnig i gynhyrchu cynydau GM ar raddfa fasnachol. Dywed pryder y cyhoedd yng Nghymru wrthyf fod yn rhaid inni gael ein hargyhoeddi ond nid ein darbwylllo—dyna'r sefyllfa. Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi bod cynydau GM er budd Cymru. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom i ddiogelu yn llwyr y Ddaear hollbwysig hon a'r wlad brydferth hon i'r rhai a ddaw ar ein hôl. Os caniatawn yr halogiad hwn, byddwn yn siomi pobl Cymru. Ni fyddaf yn rhan o hynny.

Glyn Davies: Mewn sawl ffordd, mae'r materion a drafodwn heddiw yn syml ac mae pob Aelod o'r Cynulliad yn cytuno arnynt. Felly, yr ydym yn cynnal dadl heb fawr o anghytundeb rhyngom. Fodd bynnag, mae elfennau nad ydynt yn syml. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi mabwysiadu'r ymagwedd gywir dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf drwy ddilyn y polisi pwyllog a mwyaf cyfyngol posibl sy'n gyson â rhwymedigaethau cyfreithiol. Mae hynny'n anochel. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n fater syml, am nad oes rheolaeth lwyr gennym dros y dulliau sy'n rheoli'r ddadl hon. Soniodd Mick Bates am gydbwyllgor y gweinidogion. Ni ddeallaf yn iawn sut y mae hynny'n gweithio na pha ddylanwad y gallai ei gael ar unrhyw benderfyniadau a wnawn. Ni ddeallaf

the European Union has regarding any decisions that we make. We cannot ignore the World Trade Organisation. We approve of many of its objectives, but it will not go away, and it will have control over the decisions that we make. The Government is right to take a restrictive approach to the development of GM crops in Wales; I have no doubt about that. There has been some concern in Wales, which many of us share, regarding the Prime Minister's almost Messianic approach towards wanting to see GM crops being grown. That has spread to many members of his Government. However, this is another issue on which the Prime Minister has been defeated by the people. He completely lost control of what he wanted. We are pleased about that in the Assembly because of our great concern regarding the impact that growing GM crops in Wales will have on our reputation in relation to promoting organic farming and the green, healthy image that the sheep industry, for example, uses to great effect in helping us to export animals.

My main concern over the last few years in relation to this debate has been the position regarding farm-scale trials. There is an issue about the integrity of our position in this regard. All parties agree that we must take the most restrictive approach and ensure that great care is taken. It is inevitable, therefore, that farm-scale trials will be held at some stage. Our position is that there should be no such trials in Wales. I have interpreted this as meaning that all trials must be held in England. That is not an acceptable position. It has not been the Government's position that there should be no trials. There have been threats, and it worries me that action is not taken as a result of such threats. The proposition that there should be trials in north Wales and Pembrokeshire has been withdrawn because of threats. I welcome that withdrawal, because I would like us to follow that commercial path. However, I am worried about the integrity of our position on this.

We have reached the position of having a fairly consistent policy across England and Wales. That is right, because GMOs cross boundaries. I was interested to read a European Union paper on a decision by the

ychwaith bwerau rheolaeth yr Undeb Ewropeaidd o ran unrhyw benderfyniadau a wnawn. Ni allwn anwybyddu Corff Masnach y Byd. Cymeradwywn lawer o'i amcanion, ond ni fydd yn diflannu, a bydd pŵer ganddo dros y penderfyniadau a wnawn. Mae'n briodol bod y Llywodraeth yn cyfyngu ar ddatblygu cynydu GM yng Nghymru; nid oes amheuaeth gennyf o ran hynny. Bu rhywfaint o bryder yng Nghymru, a rennir gan lawer ohonom, ynghylch dymuniad Meseianaidd bron Prif Weinidog y DU bod cynydu GM yn cael eu tyfu. Mae hynny wedi lledu i lawer o aelodau ei Lywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, dyma fater arall lle y mae'r bobl wedi trechu Prif Weinidog y DU. Collodd reolaeth dros yr hyn yr oedd am ei gael yn llwyr. Yr ydym yn falch o weld hynny yn y Cynulliad oherwydd ein pryder mawr ynghylch yr effaith y bydd tyfu cynydu GM yng Nghymru yn ei chael ar ein henw da mewn perthynas â hyrwyddo ffermio organig a'r ddelwedd iach werdd y mae'r diwydiant defaid, er enghraifft, yn ei defnyddio'n effeithiol iawn i'n helpu i allforio anifeiliaid.

Fy mhrif bryder dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf mewn perthynas â'r ddatl hon fu'r sefyllfa o ran profion fferm gyfan. Mae problem ynglŷn ag uniondeb ein safbwynt yn hyn o beth. Mae pob plaid yn cytuno bod yn rhaid inni gyfyngu ar gnydau GM a bod yn ofalus iawn. Felly, mae'n anochel y caiff profion fferm gyfan eu cynnal rywbyrd. Credwn na ddylid cynnal profion o'r fath yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wedi dehongli hyn i olygu bod yn rhaid cynnal pob prawf yn Lloegr. Nid yw hwnnw'n safbwynt derbyniol. Nid safbwynt y Llywodraeth yw na ddylid cynnal unrhyw brofion. Bu bygythiadau, ac mae'n peri pryder imi na chymerir unrhyw gamau o ganlyniad i fygythiadau o'r fath. Mae'r cynnig y dylid cynnal profion yn y Gogledd ac yn sir Benfro wedi'i dynnu'n ôl oherwydd bygythiadau. Croesawaf y ffaith bod y cynnig hwnnw wedi'i dynnu'n ôl, oherwydd hoffwn inni ddilyn y llwybr masnachol hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, pryderaf ynghylch uniondeb ein safbwynt yn hyn o beth.

Mae gennym erbyn hyn bolisi gweddol gyson ledled Cymru a Lloegr. Mae'n hynny'n briodol, am fod GMOs yn croesi ffiniau. Yr oedd yn ddiddorol darllen papur yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ar benderfyniad gan Senedd

European Parliament to support new measures to improve the production and marketing of honey. MEPs requested that member states find adequate measures to avoid the contamination of honey with genetically modified organisms. It states that bees do not stick to EU co-existence rules, so we must tailor the rules to suit the bees. It also states that bees fly up to 5 km from their hives and beekeepers cannot instruct them in which direction they should fly. Therefore, it is obvious that we need a fairly consistent policy across England and Wales.

Ewrop i gefnogi mesurau newydd i wella'r broses o gynhyrchu a marchnata mêl. Gofynnodd ASEau am i aelod wladwriaethau lunio mesurau digonol i sicrhau na chaiff mêl ei halogi gan organebau a addaswyd yn enynnol. Noda hefyd nad yw gwenyn yn glynu wrth reolau cydfodoli'r UE, ac felly rhaid inni deilwra ein rheolau at anghenion y gwenyn. Noda hefyd fod gwenyn yn hedfan hyd at 5km oddi wrth eu cychod ac na all gwenynwyr ddweud wrthynt i ba gyfeiriad y dylent hedfan. Felly, mae'n amlwg bod angen inni gael polisi gweddol gyson ledled Cymru a Lloegr.

We are all in general agreement on this issue. In such a situation, it is easy for truth to go out of the window. Brian Gibbons raised a point regarding the impact of GM crops on health. We should not assume that they will have a negative impact on health, because it suits what we want to hear. There must be some scientific backing for that. I hope that this debate, in which our positions are fairly consistent, does not lead us to take a standpoint that is not based on the truth, because this could weaken our argument. Today's debate is not intended to search for differences between the parties because, generally speaking, I support the Government's realistic approach, and I think that all parties are pleased with the Assembly's position.

Mae pob un ohonom yn cytuno ar y mater hwn yn gyffredinol. Mewn sefyllfa o'r fath, mae'n hawdd anwybyddu'r gwirionedd. Cododd Brian Gibbons bwynt ynghylch yr effaith a gaiff cynydau GM ar iechyd. Ni ddylem dybio y cânt effaith negyddol ar iechyd, am ein bod am glywed hynny. Rhaid sicrhau bod tystiolaeth wyddonol i brofi hynny. Gobeithiaf nad yw'r ddadl hon, lle y mae ein safbwyntiau yn weddol gyson, yn peri inni arddel safbwynt nad yw'n seiliedig ar y gwirionedd, oherwydd gallai hyn wanhau ein dadl. Nid bwriad y ddadl hon yw chwilio am wahaniaethau rhwng y pleidiau oherwydd, yn gyffredinol, cefnogaf ymagwedd realistig y Llywodraeth, a chredaf fod yr holl bleidiau yn fodlon ar safbwynt y Cynulliad.

3.30 p.m.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: I will start by congratulating the Minister, because there is no doubt that his action has been partially responsible for Bayer CropScience withdrawing its attempts to list Chardon LL. I also congratulate GM Free Cymru on the work undertaken in Mathry—8 May will be the third anniversary of achieving the abandonment of the GM crop trial in Mathry in my constituency. I was involved in this work, and I do not concur with Glyn's version of events. GM Free Cymru did not break any law. A cross-section of the community with different interests came together spontaneously, because we did not want—

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Dechreuaf drwy longyfarch y Gweinidog, am nad oes amheuaeth bod ei weithredoedd wedi bod yn rhannol gyfrifol am y ffaith bod Bayer CropScience wedi tynnu yn ôl ei gais i restru Chardon LL. Llongyfarchaf GM Free Cymru hefyd ar y gwaith a wnaed ym Mathri—ar 8 Mai bydd tair blynedd wedi mynd heibio ers rhoi'r gorau i'r prawf cynydau GM ym Mathri yn fy etholaeth i. Yr oeddwn yn rhan o'r gwaith hwn, ac ni chytunaf â Glyn o ran yr hyn a ddigwyddodd. Ni thorodd GM Free Cymru unrhyw ddeddf. Daeth croestoriad o'r gymuned â buddiannau gwahanol at ei gilydd yn ddigymell, am nad oeddem am—

Glyn Davies: I did not suggest that the people of Pembrokeshire issued any threats

Glyn Davies: Nid awgrymais i bobl sir Benfro fygwth mewn unrhyw ffordd na chael

or had any influence that was anything other than beneficial. I was talking about commercial threats to potential growers from large buyers of other products from their farms.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: In that case, I misinterpreted what you said. I thought that you had implied something else.

People from different walks of life and with different interests came together in Mathry and reacted spontaneously to something that we did not want on our doorstep. Pembrokeshire is a county of organic farming and high-quality conventional farming, and the crop trial was a risk that we deemed unnecessary.

In response to comments made by Dr Brian Gibbons and other Members, I would say that my view of life is that 10 or 15 years ago we would not have been able to predict Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, yet it was directly linked to the feed that was given to the animal that was then eaten by the victim. As a result, my view is that being precautionary means that we do not open the door when we do not know what will happen. The distinct lack of knowledge in this regard means that we should institute scientific tests on how GM crops affect humans and animals and whether this is carried through into the food chain. I am merely saying that trials have been conducted and that these have not been pursued or expanded on in any detail. Peter Law mentioned yesterday's meeting, which was attended by a cross-section of scientists and GM Free Cymru representatives. We discussed conducting tests of this nature, which are outlined in Jeffrey Smith's book. He discussed the test conducted on rats fed on GM potatoes, which resulted in the animals developing stomach lesions. This kind of testing needs to be carried through; tests conducted to establish the effects on animals must lead to further tests that study the effects on humans.

An area of testing that has not been developed properly has been outlined by the geneticist Dr Ricarda Steinbrecher, previously of the Royal Free Hospital, London, where I used to work. She studied

unrhyw ddylanwad ar wahân i'r hyn a oedd o fudd. Yr oeddwn yn cyfeirio at y bygythiadau masnachol i ddarpar dyfwyr gan brynwyr mawr cynhyrchion eraill o'u ffermydd.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Felly, camddehonglais yr hyn a ddywedasoch. Meddyliais eich bod wedi ensynio rhywbeth arall.

Daeth pobl o bob cefndir â buddiannau gwahanol at ei gilydd ym Mathri gan ymateb yn ddigymell i rywbeth nad oeddem am ei gael yn ein hardal ni. Mae sir Benfro yn sir ffermio organig a ffermio confensiynol o safon, a bu inni ystyried bod y prawf cnydau yn risg ddiangen.

Mewn ymateb i sylwadau a wnaed gan Dr Brian Gibbons ac Aelodau eraill, hoffwn ddweud, yn fy marn i, na fyddem wedi gallu rhagweld clefyd Creutzfeldt-Jakob, 10 neu 15 mlynedd yn ôl ac eto yr oedd yn uniongyrchol gysylltiedig â'r bwyd a roddwyd i'r anifail a fwytawyd wedyn gan y dioddefwr. O ganlyniad, credaf fod bod yn ofalus yn golygu nad ydym yn agor y drws pan na wyddom beth a fydd yn digwydd. Mae'r ffaith nad oes gwybodaeth gennym yn hyn o beth yn golygu y dylem gynnal profion gwyddonol ar sut y mae cnydau GM yn effeithio ar bobl ac anifeiliaid ac a yw hyn yn cyrraedd y gadwyn fwyd. Dywedaf yn unig fod y profion wedi'u cynnal ac na weithredwyd arnynt ac nad ymhelaethwyd arnynt. Crybwyllodd Peter Law y cyfarfod a gynhaliwyd ddoe, lle yr oedd croestoriad o wyddonwyr a chynrychiolwyr GM Free Cymru yn bresennol. Bu inni drafod cynnal profion o'r fath, a amlinellir yn llyfr Jeffrey Smith. Trafododd y prawf a gynhaliwyd ar lygod mawr a fwytaodd datws GM. Yn sgîl hyn, datblygodd yr anifeiliaid anafiadau i'r stumog. Mae angen cynnal profion o'r fath; rhaid i brofion a gynhelir i ganfod yr effeithiau ar anifeiliaid arwain at brofion pellach sy'n astudio'r effeithiau ar bobl.

Amlinellwyd un o'r meysydd profi nad yw wedi'i ddatblygu'n briodol gan y genetegydd Dr Ricarda Steinbrecher, a arferai weithio yn Ysbyty Rhydd Brenhinol Llundain, lle yr arferwn weithio. Astudiodd y tebygolrwydd o

the probability of GM contamination in humans becoming transgenic, triggering certain DNA strands that one would not expect to be triggered. There are huge areas of concern, but independent, reliable scientific investigation is needed, and we need to take informed decisions.

Another point raised was the quality of our seed stock. It is valid to say that we do not know what will happen with GMOs in the future. We do not know how contaminated our seed stock will become. It would be marvellous if we in Wales were able to preserve our seed stock so that, if seeds were to be contaminated, we would have another source of supply.

Eleanor Burnham: We cannot dispute that GMOs are the result of important scientific research and development. However, this is an important debate, particularly in terms of the deliberate release of GMOs into the environment. We know that EU directives refer to risk assessments covering indirect and long-term effects. Long before I became political, I used to drink soya milk. For years, I inquired whether the milk was GM or a mix of GM and non-GM. By now, most of it is probably a mix and no-one could prove otherwise.

The core principles and procedural elements of the deliberate release regime, and the enforcement and offences under the Act are covered by legislation, such as Part 4 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. As other Members have mentioned, particularly Tamsin, who spoke eloquently on this, the public is right to be concerned; that obviously includes the people of Wales. I, in the north-east corner of Wales, have been concerned and constituents have contacted me on this issue. Let us be honest: the multinationals have immense global power over these issues. How immoral and frightening was the incident of Monsanto's GM seed falling on a Saskatchewan farmer's field, only for Monsanto to successfully sue the poor, unprotected farmer? This is a Big Brother and beyond issue, which will continue to create immense pressure, and put power in the hands of the multinationals. They hold

halogiad GM mewn pobl yn datblygu i fod yn drawsennol, gan ysgogi rhai llinynnau DNA na fydddech yn disgwyl iddynt gael eu hysgogi. Mae meysydd sy'n achosi pryder mawr, ond mae angen gwaith ymchwil gwyddonol annibynnol a dibynadwy, ac mae angen inni wneud penderfyniadau ar sail gwybodaeth.

Un o'r pwyntiau eraill a godwyd oedd ansawdd ein stoc hadau. Mae'n ddilys dweud na wyddom beth a fydd yn digwydd o ran GMOs yn y dyfodol. Ni wyddom pa mor halogedig fydd ein stoc hadau. Byddai'n wych pe baem yng Nghymru yn gallu cadw ein stoc hadau fel y byddai ffynhonnell gyflenwi arall gennym, pe bai hadau yn cael eu halogi.

Eleanor Burnham: Ni allwn anghytuno bod GMOs yn deillio o waith ymchwil a datblygu gwyddonol pwysig. Fodd bynnag, mae hon yn ddadl bwysig, yn arbennig o ran gollwng GMOs yn fwriadol i'r amgylchedd. Gwyddom fod cyfarwyddebau'r UE yn cyfeirio at asesiadau risg sy'n cwmpasu effeithiau anuniongyrchol a hirdymor. Ymhell cyn imi ddod yn wleidydd, arferwn yfed llaeth soia. Am flynyddoedd, gofynnais a oedd y llaeth yn GM neu'n gymysgedd o GM a soia nad oedd yn GM. Erbyn hyn, mae'n debyg bod y rhan fwyaf ohono yn gymysgedd ac na allai neb brofi fel arall.

Cwmpesir egwyddorion craidd ac elfennau gweithdrefnol y gyfundrefn gollwng bwriadol, a'r camau gorfodi a throeddau o dan y Ddeddf gan ddeddfwriaeth, megis Rhan 4 Deddf Diogelu'r Amgylchedd 1990. Fel y mae Aelodau eraill wedi crybwyll, yn arbennig Tamsin, a siaradodd yn huawdl ar hyn, mae'n iawn bod y cyhoedd yn pryderu; yn amlwg mae hynny'n cynnwys pobl Cymru. Bùm innau, yn y Gogledd-ddwyrain, yn bryderus, ac mae etholwyr wedi cysylltu â mi ynglŷn â'r mater hwn. Gadewch inni fod yn onest: mae gan y cwmnïau amlwladol bŵer sylweddol yn fyd-eang dros y materion hyn. Meddyliwch am achos hadau GM Monsanto yn disgyn ar gae ffermwr o Saskatchewan, ac wedyn i'r ffermwr truan heb ddiogelwch gael ei erlyn yn llwyddiannus gan Monsanto. Yr oedd hynny'n anfoesol ac yn frawychus. Mae hwn yn fater Brawd Mawr a mwy, a fydd yn parhau i greu

consumers to ransom with impunity. I was touched by Leanne's comments in this regard.

Whether used on a farmer or a third world country, this immense power is wholly immoral. Once they are in the environment, who can control GMOs? I, like Glyn, refer you to the bee, which does not know the difference between genetically modified and ordinary pollen. That is frightening, because pollen producers already encounter problems, for example with rape seed, which congeals the pollen and has a considerable effect on production.

What will happen to ordinary organic farmers in Wales? How can they proceed? That is a big issue. Common sense tells us that we should be cautious about the long-term effects of something so immense. The North American experience has shown that co-existence is simply not an option. If you cannot control GM crops on the prairies, then there is no chance, in my humble opinion, of successfully managing them in Wales and the UK.

Brian Gibbons: GM crops are a case of 'to be, or not to be: that is the question'. There is no doubt that the public is concerned about GM crop-growing and genetic manipulation in general.

Consider for a moment the following realistic scenario: as we speak, scientists working for multinational corporations are taking human DNA and inserting it into the e-coli bacteria, which we know can cause serious urinary infections and fatal gastro-intestinal disease. Let us suppose that the scientists cultivate the e-coli and harvest the by-products of that process, and then inject it into sick human beings, particularly those with diabetes. We then find that, lo and behold, the patients—the recipients of this genetically modified product—get better. Almost all insulin used in the UK's diabetic population is produced by this process. The GM product is better than 'the natural product' when it comes to treating patients with diabetes.

pwysau sylweddol, a rhoi pŵer yn nwylo'r cwmnïau amlwladol. Maent yn dal defnyddwyr yn wystl yn ddi-gosb. Gwnaeth sylwadau Leanne argraff arnaf yn hyn o beth.

Pa un a gaiff ei ddefnyddio ar ffermwr neu ar un o wledydd y trydydd byd, mae'r pŵer sylweddol hwn yn hollol anfoesol. Unwaith eu bod yn yr amgylchedd, pwy a all reoli GMOs? Fel Glyn, yr wyf yn eich cyfeirio at y wenynen, nad yw'n gwybod y gwahaniaeth rhwng pail a addaswyd yn enynnol a phail cyffredin. Mae hynny'n frawychus, am fod cynhyrchwyr pail yn wynebu problemau eisoes, er enghraifft gyda had rŕp, sy'n ceulo'r pail ac sy'n cael effaith sylweddol ar y broses gynhyrchu.

Beth fydd yn digwydd i ffermwyr organig cyffredin yng Nghymru? Sut y gallant barhau? Dyna broblem fawr. Mae synnwyr cyffredin yn dweud wrthym y dylem fod yn ofalus am effeithiau hirdymor rhywbeth mor fawr. Mae profiad Gogledd America wedi dangos nad yw cydfodoli yn ddichonadwy. Os na ellir rheoli cynydau GM ar y peithdiroedd, nid oes gobaith o'u rheoli'n llwyddiannus yng Nghymru ac yn y DU, yn fy marn fach i.

Brian Gibbons: Mae cynydau GM yn codi cwestiynau nad oes modd eu hateb. Nid oes amheuaeth fod y cyhoedd yn pryderu ynghylch tyfu cynydau GM a newid genynnau yn gyffredinol.

Ystyriwch am funud y senario realistig hwn: wrth inni siarad, mae gwyddonwyr sy'n gweithio i gorfforaethau amlwladol yn rhoi DNA pobl i mewn i'r bacteria e-coli, y gwyddom y gall achosi heintiau troethol difrifol a chlefyd gastro-berfeddol angheuol. Gadewch inni dybio bod y gwyddonwyr yn tyfu'r e-coli ac yn cynaeafu is-gynhyrchion y broses honno, ac yna yn ei chwistrellu i mewn i bobl sâl, yn arbennig y rhai â diabetes. Ac wele, mae'r cleifion—y rhai sydd wedi derbyn y cynnyrch hwn a addaswyd yn enynnol—yn gwella. Cynhyrchir yr holl inswlin bron a ddefnyddir gan y rhai sy'n dioddef o ddiabetes yn y DU gan y broses hon. Mae'r cynnyrch GM yn well na'r 'cynnyrch naturiol' o ran trin cleifion â diabetes.

3.40 p.m.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: No-one is trying to stop the advancement of medicine or the advancement of anything that will assist people's general health. You are describing the management of genetic modification under strict scientific control in closed laboratories. We do not farm or produce medicines in an open way any more, since the outbreak in medical schools of smallpox farming, including at one of the hospitals where I last worked, for example. The release of genetically modified crops into the environment, which cannot be called back, is significantly different to closed laboratory work.

Brian Gibbons: To continue the argument, let us suppose that, by using the technology and the lessons learnt through producing insulin from a potentially pathogenic organism, e-coli bacteria, we could introduce the necessary genetic modification into certain commonly available foods—some of them not obviously known to the consumers, such as nuts—to render that particular food safer for human consumption. Would not this be good? Should we not promote and encourage that? Imagine if, as we speak, an agricultural process was leading to serious erosion of biodiversity and the pollution of our lakes and rivers, and there was a way of cultivating or breeding crops to deal with that pollution and attack on biodiversity. That would be good.

The argument in much of this debate hinges on the precautionary principle. Of course, that principle is crucial. However, it is not a moratorium on how we proceed. People frequently use the term in a loose way, and think of the precautionary principle as a moratorium or a ban. The principle says that if we are uncertain about the risks and the dangers, we should proceed with caution. If there are significant benefits to be obtained, instead of doing less, we should do more. This is the message: biogenetics and bioengineering are not threats at our farm gates, or threats to civilisation as we know it, or to the foods that we consume. They are technologies with tremendous potential. As

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Nid oes neb yn ceisio atal datblygiadau ym maes meddygaeth nac mewn unrhyw faes arall a fydd yn cynorthwyo iechyd cyffredinol pobl. Yr ydych yn disgrifio'r broses o reoli addasiadau genynnol o dan reolaethau gwyddonol caeth mewn labordai caeëdig. Nid ydym yn ffermio nac yn cynhyrchu meddyginiaethau mewn ffordd agored mwyach, ers yr achosion o ffermio'r frech wen mewn ysgolion meddygol, gan gynnwys yr ysbyty olaf lle gweithiais, er enghraifft. Mae'r broses o ollwng cynydau a addaswyd yn enynnol yn yr amgylchedd, na ellir eu cael yn ôl, yn wahanol iawn i waith mewn labordy caeëdig.

Brian Gibbons: I barhau â'r ddadl, gadewch inni dybio, drwy ddefnyddio'r dechnoleg a'r gwersi a ddysgwyd drwy gynhyrchu inswlin o organeb a allai fod yn bathogenig, sef bacteria e-coli, y gallem gyflwyno'r addasiadau genynnol angenrheidiol mewn rhai bwydydd sydd ar gael yn gyffredin—nad yw rhai yn amlwg yn hysbys i ddefnyddwyr, megis cnau—i sicrhau bod y bwyd penodol hwnnw yn fwy diogel i'w fwyta gan bobl. Oni fyddai hynny'n beth da? Oni ddylem hyrwyddo ac annog hynny? Dychmygwch, wrth inni siarad, fod broses amaethyddol yn erydu bioamrywiaeth i raddau helaeth ac yn llygru ein llynnoedd a'n hafonydd, a bod ffordd o dyfu neu fridio cynydau er mwyn ymdrin â'r llygredd hwnnw neu'r ymosodiad hwnnw ar fioamrywiaeth. Byddai hynny'n dda.

Mae'r dadleuon yn y rhan fwyaf o'r ddadl hon yn dibynnu ar yr egwyddor ragofalus. Wrth gwrs, mae'r egwyddor honno yn hanfodol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n foratoriwm ar sut yr ydym yn gweithredu yn y dyfodol. Mae pobl yn defnyddio'r term mewn modd llac yn aml, ac maent yn ystyried mai moratoriwm neu waharddiad yw'r egwyddor ragofalus. Dywed yr egwyddor y dylem weithredu yn ofalus, os nad ydym yn sicr am y risgiau a'r peryglon. Os oes manteision sylweddol i'w cael, yn lle gwneud llai, dylem wneud mwy. Dyma'r neges: nid yw biogeneteg a biobeirianneg yn fygythiadau i'n ffermydd, nac yn fygythiadau i'n gwareiddiad fel y mae, nac i'r bwydydd a

long as we apply the precautionary principle in a scientific way and proceed on a one-by-one basis, which is the case that the UK Government is making, the tremendous potential that is available to us through bioengineering, in medicine for example, could also be available to us in agriculture, horticulture, and so on.

Lorraine Barrett: If I had to vote for one or the other in this debate, if it was Tamsin versus Brian, I am sorry, Brian, but I would vote with Tamsin. We can only be uncertain about the risks because we can all find scientists on both sides of the argument in the GM debate. Where there is such uncertainty we must err on the side of caution.

Today is another opportunity to state the Assembly Government's clear and unequivocal policy—or opinion, as Peter Law said earlier—on the commercialisation of GM crops. Like many in the Chamber—and many of the people that I met at a recent farmer's market in Cardiff, Brynle—my instinct is to say 'no' to GM crops. However, as has been said here today, to take such an approach would be illegal, and some would say, irresponsible, so a restrictive approach remains our best option. Bayer's decision to discontinue its efforts to commercialise Chardon LL maize is a welcome move, and I hope that it was partly as a consequence of our stand in the Assembly.

Being realistic, I am sure that we will face similar dilemmas in the future. The fact that all future applications will require Part C consent and a comprehensive assessment by all EU member states, for every UK application, on the basis of scientific evidence, and collective agreement, is to be welcomed, especially in the light of EU expansion. This is matched by the Assembly's consideration for the protection of human health and the environment, consumer choice and so-called co-existence measures. I would like to explore co-existence measures further with you, Minister, through two questions. First, on the

fwytawn. Technolegau â photensial enfawr ydynt. Cyhyd â'n bod yn cymhwyso'r egwyddor ragofalus mewn ffordd wyddonol ac yn gweithredu fesul un, sef y ddadl a gyflwynir gan Lywodraeth y DU, gallai'r potensial enfawr sydd ar gael inni drwy biobeirianeg, ym maes meddygaeth er enghraifft, fod ar gael inni hefyd ym maes amaethyddiaeth, garddwriaeth ac ati.

Lorraine Barrett: Pe bai'n rhaid imi bleidleisio dros y naill neu'r llall yn y ddadl hon, Tamsin yn erbyn Brian, mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Brian, ond byddwn yn pleidleisio gyda Tamsin. Ni allwn ond fod yn ansicr ynghylch y risgiau oherwydd gall pob un ohonom ddod o hyd i wyddonwyr ar y ddwy ochr yn y ddadl o ran GM. Lle ceir ansicrwydd o'r fath, rhaid inni fod yn ofalus iawn.

Mae heddiw yn gyfle arall i ddatgan polisi clir a phendant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad—neu ei barn, fel y dywedodd Peter Law yn gynharach—ar gynhyrchu cynydau GM ar raddfa fasnachol. Fel llawer yn y Siambr—a llawer o'r bobl y cyfarfûm â hwy mewn marchnad ddiweddar i ffermwyr yng Nghaerdydd, Brynle—fy ngreddf i yw gwrthod cynydau GM. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedwyd yma heddiw, byddai hynny'n anghyfreithlon, a byddai rhai yn dweud y byddai hynny'n anghyfrifol, felly cyfyngu yw ein dewis gorau o hyd. Croesewir penderfyniad Bayer i roi'r gorau i'w ymdrechion i gynhyrchu indrawn Chardon LL ar raddfa fasnachol, a gobeithiaf i hynny ddigwydd i raddau o ganlyniad i'n safiad yn y Cynulliad.

Gan fod yn realistig, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwn yn wynebu penderfyniadau anodd tebyg yn y dyfodol. Croesewir y ffaith y bydd yn ofynnol cael caniatâd Rhan C ar gyfer pob cais yn y dyfodol ac asesiad cynhwysfawr gan bob un o aelod wladwriaethau'r UE ar gyfer pob cais yn y DU, yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth wyddonol a chydgytundeb, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni ehangu'r UE. Mae hyn yn cyd-fynd ag ystyriaeth y Cynulliad dros ddiogelu iechyd pobl a'r amgylchedd, dewis ymhlith defnyddwyr a mesurau cydfodoli honedig. Hoffwn archwilio mesurau cydfodoli ymhellach gyda chi, Weinidog, drwy ddau gwestiwn. Yn gyntaf, o ran

consideration of robust measures, which I think are impossible to provide, can you update us on your discussions with Westminster colleagues, stakeholders or the commission on this issue? Secondly, on the possibility of voluntary GM-free zones, as allowed for in the commission's guidance, can you clarify what is meant by a voluntary GM-free zone? Could Wales, for example, legally declare itself a GM-free zone, and are you prepared to pursue that?

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I will deal first with Lorraine's points. Co-existence measures will have to be considered in the course of the consultation to see what robust measures may be needed and, indeed, whether it is possible to secure measures that are sufficiently robust. Having a voluntary GM-free zone would require all farmers in a particular area to agree to not grow GM crops. The scheme is voluntary, and we are currently considering the possibility of some kind of sanction to ensure that people keep to the agreement. The question is not easy to deal with at the moment, however.

On Mick's points, the joint ministerial committee is an established process that is included in the Government of Wales Act 1998 to deal with what are described as 'devolution disputes'. There are no procedures because the JMC, as far as I know, has never met. It is difficult to give an example of a precedent because, thus far, it has not met, even though it is provided for in the Government of Wales Act, a fact that has been known since the Act was passed.

Brian raised some important points. A main argument used against GM maize is that it does not benefit human health, is of disbenefit to the environment, and does not assist farmers in the developing world, for example, to grow better crops. Of course, the situation might be different—and we have never faced such a situation yet in this Chamber—if we were talking about a GM crop that had a clear pharmaceutical use. We would be in a different position if we were to

ystyried mesurau cadarn, y mae'n amhosibl eu darparu yn fy marn i, a allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am eich trafodaethau gyda chyd-aelodau yn San Steffan, rhanddeiliaid neu'r comisiwn ar y mater hwn? Yn ail, ar y posibilrwydd o ardaloedd di-GM gwirfoddol, fel y caniateir ar eu cyfer yng nghanllawiau'r comisiwn, a allwch egluro beth mae ardal ddi-GM wirfoddol yn ei olygu? A allai Cymru, er enghraifft, ddatgan o dan y gyfraith ei bod yn ardal ddi-GM, ac a ydych yn barod i weithredu ar hynny?

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Byddaf yn delio â phwyntiau Lorraine yn gyntaf. Bydd yn rhaid ystyried mesurau cydfodoli yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad i weld pa fesurau cadarn a all fod eu hangen ac, yn wir, a yw'n bosibl sicrhau mesurau sy'n ddigon cadarn. Byddai cael ardal ddi-GM wirfoddol yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r holl ffermwyr mewn ardal benodol gytuno i beidio â thyfu cnydau GM. Mae'r cynllun yn wirfoddol, ac ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym yn ystyried y posibilrwydd o ryw fath o gosb i sicrhau bod pobl yn cadw at y cytundeb. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n hawdd ymdrin â'r mater ar hyn o bryd.

O ran pwyntiau Mick, mae cydbwyllgor y gweinidogion yn broses sefydledig a gynhwysir yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 i ddelio â'r hyn a ddisgrifir fel 'anghydfodau datganoli'. Nid oes unrhyw weithdrefnau am nad yw cydbwyllgor y gweinidogion wedi cyfarfod erioed, hyd y gwn i. Mae'n anodd rhoi enghraifft o gynsail am nad yw wedi cyfarfod hyd yma, er bod darpariaeth ar ei gyfer yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru, sef ffaith a fu'n hysbys ers pasio'r Ddeddf.

Cododd Brian rai pwyntiau pwysig. Ymhlith y dadleuon a ddefnyddir yn erbyn indrawn GM yw nad yw o fudd i iechyd pobl, ei fod o anfantais i'r amgylchedd, ac nad yw'n helpu ffermwyr yn y byd sy'n datblygu, er enghraifft, i dyfu cnydau gwell. Wrth gwrs, gallai'r sefyllfa fod yn wahanol—ac nid ydym wedi wynebu sefyllfa o'r fath erioed yn y Siambr hon eto—pe byddem yn siarad am gnwd GM â defnydd fferyllol amlwg. Byddem mewn sefyllfa wahanol pe byddem

consider the commercialisation of such a crop. It is a purely hypothetical scenario, because we do not anticipate any application for consents in that regard for several years, but it is an interesting point. Another point to remember is that, for many years, we have developed new strains of plants through crossbreeding, to the extent that some varieties of corn cannot survive without human help because the husk strangles the kernel. That occurs naturally and has been the case for many generations, however, and is quite different from inserting the genes of a fish into a plant.

Today's debate has been well informed and interesting. As I said, the urgency that once accompanied this matter has now disappeared, but we must now carefully consider co-existence and what may arise in the distant future, should we be in a similar position again—but I do not anticipate that that will happen.

yn ystyried cynhyrchu cnwd o'r fath ar raddfa fasnachol. Mae'n sefyllfa hollol ddamcaniaethol, oherwydd na ragwelwn unrhyw gais am ganiatâd mewn perthynas â hynny am sawl blwyddyn, ond mae'n bwynt diddorol. Pwynt arall i'w gofio yw ein bod wedi datblygu rhywogaethau newydd o blanhigion drwy groesfridio, ers blynyddoedd lawer, i'r graddau na all rhai mathau o rawn dyfu heb gymorth pobl am fod y cibyn yn tagu'r cnewyllyn. Mae hynny'n digwydd yn naturiol ac mae wedi digwydd ers cenedlaethau. Fodd bynnag, mae'n wahanol iawn i roi genynnau pysgodyn i mewn i blanhigyn.

Bu'r ddadl heddiw yn hyddysg ac yn ddiddorol. Fel y dywedais, mae'r natur frys a oedd yn gysylltiedig â'r mater hwn wedi diflannu erbyn hyn, ond rhaid inni ystyried cydfodoli yn ofalus yn awr a'r hyn a all godi yn y dyfodol pell, pe baem mewn sefyllfa debyg eto—ond ni ddisgwyliaf y bydd hynny'n digwydd.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.

Amendment 1: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 1.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne

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

Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin

Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
 Amendment 2: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

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

Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 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
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment defeated.

3.50 p.m.

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 10, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 40.
Amendment 3: For 10, Abstain 0, Against 40.*

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
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
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 37.
Amendment 4: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 37.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff

German, Michael
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 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
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

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

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 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
 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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 6: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
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
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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 7: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina

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

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
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

Motion NDM1941 as amended:

Cynnig NDM1941 wedi'i ddiwygio:

the National Assembly confirms its policy of taking the most restrictive approach to GM crop cultivation that is consistent with UK and EU legislation.

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cadarnhau ei bolisi o gyfyngu ar dyfu cnydau GM cyhyd ag y bo hynny'n gydnaws â deddfwriaeth y DU a'r UE.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
 Amended motion : For 51, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

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

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

Gibbons, Brian

Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
 Amended motion carried.*

Cynllun Gwarantu'r Ail Gynnig The Second Offer Guarantee Scheme

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

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

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. notes with approval the introduction of the second offer scheme on 1 April 2004;

1. yn nodi â chymeradwyaeth gyflwyno cynllun yr ail gynnig ar 1 Ebrill 2004;

2. welcomes the success of the preparatory work carried out between January and March 2004;

2. yn croesawu llwyddiant y gwaith paratoi a wnaed rhwng mis Ionawr a mis Mawrth 2004;

3. recognises that the scheme is set within the context of a range of measures which will lead to the progressive reduction in waiting times in Wales. (NDM1942)

3. yn cydnabod bod y cynllun yn un o amryw o fesurau a fydd yn peri bod amseroedd aros yn gostwng yn raddol yng Nghymru. (NDM1942)

A year ago, we implemented new arrangements for delivering healthcare in Wales. The waiting times figures published last week showed the fruits of the new structure for the people of Wales and the improved planning and commissioning that it has produced.

Flwyddyn yn ôl, bu inni roi trefniadau newydd ar waith ar gyfer cyflwyno gofal iechyd yng Nghymru. Dangosodd ffigurau'r amseroedd aros a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf fod y strwythur newydd wedi dwyn ffrwyth i bobl Cymru ac wedi arwain at well gwaith cynllunio a chomisiynu.

As Minister, my aim has been to support the

Fel Gweinidog, fy nod oedd cefnogi'r GIG

NHS and its partners by investing in capacity and innovation, and by targeting that investment by clinical priority. There are three examples of this. First, cardiac surgery provides an excellent example of our priority-setting approach as part of a national service framework. Last year, the maximum wait for cardiac surgery was reduced from 12 months to 10 months. We hit that target, and, in the coming year, the maximum waiting time will be down to eight months. At the end of March, Health Commission Wales reported that 27 patients were waiting over eight months for cardiac surgery, of which only nine had been waiting over nine months.

a'i bartneriaid drwy fuddsoddi mewn capasiti ac arloesedd, a drwy dargedu'r buddsoddiad hwnnw yn ôl blaenoriaeth glinigol. Ceir tair enghraifft o hyn. Yn gyntaf, mae llawdriniaeth ar y galon yn enghraifft wych o'r ffordd yr ydym wedi mynd ati i bennu blaenoriaethau fel rhan o fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol. Y llynedd, gostyngwyd yr amser aros mwyaf am lawdriniaeth ar y galon o 12 mis i 10 mis. Cyraeddasom y targed hwnnw, ac, yn ystod y flwyddyn i ddod, bydd yr amser aros mwyaf yn gostwng i wyth mis. Ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth, nododd Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru fod 27 o gleifion yn aros am fwy nag wyth mis am lawdriniaeth ar y galon, ac o'r rhain dim ond naw oedd wedi bod yn aros am fwy na naw mis.

*Daeth Alun Ffred Jones i'r Gadair am 3.55 p.m.
Alun Ffred Jones took the Chair at 3.55 p.m.*

Secondly, on orthopaedics, in January 2003 I received a report from Professor Brian Edwards into orthopaedic services in Gwent. I announced £10.72 million in Welsh Assembly Government capital funding to build orthopaedic capacity in south-east Wales. This £10.72 million capital investment in orthopaedic services in St Woolos and Llandough hospitals, with a substantial £5 million revenue commitment from the Assembly, is evidence of my commitment to provide sustainable solutions, rather than relying on short-term initiatives. This is also the philosophy behind our all-Wales orthopaedic strategy. The business cases will be formally approved at this month's capital investment board, and work will start at St Woolos and the ambulatory day care unit at Llandough, dramatically improving capacity.

Yn ail, o ran orthopedeg, ym mis Ionawr 2003, cefais adroddiad gan yr Athro Brian Edwards ar wasanaethau orthopedig yng Ngwent. Cyhoeddais y byddai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn rhoi £10.72 miliwn o arian cyfalaf i adeiladu capasiti orthopedig yn y De-ddwyrain. Mae'r buddsoddiad cyfalaf hwn o £10.72 miliwn mewn gwasanaethau orthopedig yn ysbyty Sain Gwynllyw ac ysbyty Llandochoau, ynghyd ag ymrwymiad refeniw sylweddol o £5 miliwn gan y Cynulliad, yn dyst i'm hymrwymiad i roi atebion cynaliadwy, yn hytrach na dibynnu ar fentrau byrdymor. Dyma'r athroniaeth hefyd sy'n sail i'n strategaeth orthopedig i Gymru gyfan. Caiff yr achosion busnes eu cymeradwyo'n ffurfiol gan y bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf y mis hwn, a bydd gwaith yn dechrau yn Sain Gwynllyw a'r uned gofal dydd yn Llandochoau, gan wella capasiti'n sylweddol.

Thirdly, on tonsillectomies, we are working closely and setting up good communications with our ear, nose and throat staff. This has been a key factor in the successful initiative to reduce the backlog of those who have been waiting a long time for tonsillectomies, which took place from August through to the end of March. As you know, we stopped doing tonsillectomy operations on the advice of our chief medical officer, due to the theoretical risk of the transmission of variant

Yn drydydd, o ran llawdriniaethau i dynnu tonsils, yr ydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda'n staff clust, trwyn a gwddf ac yn sefydlu cysylltiadau da â hwy. Bu hyn yn ffactor allweddol yn y fenter lwyddiannus i leihau nifer y bobl sydd wedi bod yn aros ers amser am lawdriniaeth i dynnu tonsils, a gynhaliwyd o fis Awst tan ddiwedd mis Mawrth. Fel y gwyddoch, rhoddwyd y gorau i gynnal llawdriniaethau i dynnu tonsils ar gyngor ein prif swyddog meddygol,

CJD. As a result of close collaboration with representative ear, nose and throat consultants, a range of disposable instruments were developed that meant that we could safely restart tonsillectomy operations last summer. This initiative, removing 4,500 people from the waiting list, was successful due to the co-operation and hard work of staff throughout the NHS in Wales.

On the detail of the second offer guarantee scheme, I announced last November that, from 1 April 2004, every patient would be made a second offer of treatment if they were likely to wait more than 18 months for their in-patient or day case treatment. In the lead up to 1 April, £5 million was made available to make significant inroads into long waiting lists, and a senior NHS manager was employed to secure NHS capacity in Wales and England.

David Davies: If you know that it will take more than 18 months to provide a certain treatment, why must patients wait for that 18 months to be up before they can have a second offer?

Jane Hutt: Oh, come on, David, look at the sense of this. You know perfectly well that the whole point of this scheme is to ensure that those who have gone beyond the unacceptable wait of 18 months should be given the second offer guarantee. That has been done as a result of the trial between 1 January and the end of March.

I will tell you what has been achieved as a result for those who have benefited from this. At the end of March, 1,401 patients were waiting over 18 months for treatment, rather than the 3,000 that had been forecast in January to wait that length of time. Without the £5 million investment, those people would still be waiting. The second offer scheme has been in operation since 1 April, but it will not only apply to patients who have been waiting over 18 months. We have already brought those figures down dramatically. If a patient cannot be treated locally within a maximum target waiting time—and we have already said that that was 10 months for cardiac surgery, and eight

oherwydd y risg ddamcaniaethol o drosglwyddo amrywiolyn CJD. O ganlyniad i gydweithredu agos â chynrychiolwyr meddygon ymgynghorol clust, trwyn a gwddf, datblygwyd ystod o gyfarpar untro a olygai y gallem ailddechrau llawdriniaethau i dynnu tonsils yn ddiogel yr haf diwethaf. Yr oedd y fenter hon, sef a dynnodd 4,500 o bobl oddi ar y rhestr aros, yn llwyddiannus oherwydd cydweithrediad a gwaith caled staff ledled y GIG yng Nghymru.

O ran manylion cynllun gwarantu'r ail gynnig, cyhoeddais fis Tachwedd diwethaf y byddai pob claf, o 1 Ebrill 2004, yn cael ail gynnig o driniaeth pe bai'n debygol y byddent yn aros am fwy na 18 mis am driniaeth fel claf mewnol neu achos dydd. Yn y cyfnod cyn 1 Ebrill, darparwyd £5 miliwn i leihau'r rhestrau aros hir yn sylweddol, a chyflogwyd uwch reolwr GIG i sicrhau capasiti GIG yng Nghymru a Lloegr.

David Davies: Os gwyddoch y bydd yn cymryd mwy na 18 mis i roi math penodol o driniaeth, pam y mae'n rhaid i gleifion aros i'r cyfnod hwnnw o 18 mis ddiwedd i ben cyn eu bod yn gallu cael ail gynnig?

Jane Hutt: O, dewch ymlaen, David, edrychwch ar synnwyr y cynllun hwn. Gwyddoch yn iawn mai diben y cynllun hwn yw sicrhau y dylai'r rhai sydd wedi mynd y tu hwnt i'r cyfnod aros annerbyniol o 18 mis gael gwarant o ail gynnig. Gwnaed hynny o ganlyniad i'r cyfnod prawf rhwng 1 Ionawr a diwedd mis Mawrth.

Dywedaf wrthyech am yr hyn a gyflawnwyd i'r rhai sydd wedi elwa ar hyn. Ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth, yr oedd 1,401 o gleifion yn aros am fwy na 18 mis am driniaeth, yn hytrach na'r 3,000 y rhagwelwyd ym mis Ionawr y byddent yn aros cyhyd. Heb y buddsoddiad o £5 miliwn, byddai'r bobl hynny yn dal i aros. Mae cynllun yr ail gynnig yn weithredol ers 1 Ebrill, ond dim ond i gleifion sydd wedi bod yn aros am fwy na 18 mis y bydd yn gymwys. Yr ydym eisoes wedi llwyddo i gael gostyngiad sylweddol yn y ffigurau hynny. Os na ellir trin claf yn lleol o fewn yr amser aros targed mwyaf—ac yr ydym eisoes wedi dweud mai 10 mis am lawdriniaeth ar y galon, ac wyth mis erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn

months by the end of this year, six months for an angiogram, and four months for cataract treatment—they will be offered the opportunity to transfer to an alternative provider. Therefore, the second offer guarantee will apply to all our targeted specialities.

No patient is obliged to take up a second offer. Some will prefer to remain on the local provider's waiting lists and, if this is the case, the patient will remain on the waiting list and receive their treatment at the earliest opportunity. All patients will continue to be included in waiting list records until their treatment has been completed. That includes those who choose the second offer; they will not be removed from the originating trusts' waiting lists until treatment has been carried out. Treatment includes pre-assessment surgery, and post-operative out-patient appointments. Any post-operation rehabilitational community care cost will also be provided locally, where the patient lives. The patient's transport arrangements are also covered by this scheme, including escort costs, if the patient requires this.

4.00 p.m.

We are establishing a single second offer commissioning team, which will operate the scheme and commission care on behalf of local health boards across Wales. This will ensure that a consistent approach is adopted, and that duplication of systems is avoided. I will make £12 million available to assist the NHS with the second offer scheme for a limited period, after which I will expect the NHS to continue to guarantee that no-one will have to wait for those maximum target times. Therefore, the scheme provides a strong incentive to achieve targets locally and avoid referring patients to the scheme. The scheme will not provide a response to the demands that the health service faces; it is only one part of a package of measures and reforms that, taken together, improve access for patients. It is ironic that the amendments to this motion that seek to withdraw approval for this scheme, and undermine much of the hard work carried out by NHS staff in Wales, have been tabled by the party whose short-term policies have left us with so much ground to catch up. I will not support those or any other of the amendments tabled today.

hon, a chwe mis am angiogram, a phedwar mis am driniaeth cataract oedd y cyfnod aros mwyaf—cânt gyfle i drosglwyddo i ddarparparydd arall. Felly, bydd gwarant ail gynnig yn gymwys i bob un o'r meysydd arbenigol a dargedwyd gennym.

Nid oes rhaid i glaf dderbyn ail gynnig. Bydd yn well gan rai aros ar restrau aros y darparparydd lleol ac, os felly, bydd y claf yn aros ar y rhestr aros ac yn cael eu trin ar y cyfle cyntaf posibl. Bydd pob claf yn parhau i gael ei gynnwys yng nghofnodion y rhestrau aros nes bod eu triniaeth wedi'i chwblhau. Mae hynny yn cynnwys y rhai sy'n dewis derbyn yr ail gynnig; ni chaiff eu henwau eu tynnu oddi ar restrau aros yr ymddiriedolaeth wreiddiol hyd nes bod triniaeth wedi'i rhoi. Mae triniaeth yn cynnwys llawdriniaeth cyn asesu, ac apwyntiadau fel cleifion allanol ar ôl cael llawdriniaeth. Darperir a thelir am unrhyw ofal adsefydlu yn y gymuned ar ôl llawdriniaeth yn lleol, lle mae'r claf yn byw. Bydd trefniadau cludo'r claf hefyd wedi'u cwmpasu o dan y cynllun hwn, gan gynnwys costau hebrwng, os bydd angen hynny.

Yr ydym yn sefydlu un tîm comisiynu ar gyfer cynllun yr ail gynnig, a fydd yn gweithredu'r cynllun ac yn comisiynu gofal ar ran byrddau iechyd lleol ledled Cymru. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau ymagwedd gyson, ac yn osgoi dyblygu systemau. Byddaf yn darparu £12 miliwn i helpu'r GIG gyda chynllun yr ail gynnig am gyfnod penodol. Wedi hynny disgwyliaf i'r GIG barhau i warantu na fydd neb yn gorfod aros am yr amseroedd targed mwyaf hynny. Felly, mae'r cynllun yn rhoi cymhelliad cryf i gyrraedd targedau'n lleol ac osgoi cyfeirio cleifion at y cynllun. Ni fydd y cynllun yn rhoi ateb i'r galwadau y mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn eu hwynebu; dim ond un rhan o becyn o fesurau a diwygiadau ydyw sydd, gyda'i gilydd, yn gwella mynediad cleifion i wasanaethau. Mae'n eironig bod y gwelliannau i'r cynnig hwn sy'n gofyn am dynnu'n ôl y gymeradwyaeth am y cynllun hwn, ac yn ceisio tansilio llawer o'r gwaith caled a wneir gan staff y GIG yng Nghymru, wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan y blaid y mae ei pholisïau byrdymor wedi golygu ein bod gymaint ar ei hôl hi. Ni chefnogaf y rhain nac unrhyw un o'r

gwelliannau eraill a gyflwynir heddiw.

Catherine Thomas: Do you agree that having a Conservative Government in charge of our health service would mean cuts, reorganisation, charges and privatisation? Do you share my fears that the Conservative patient passport plan would rob our NHS of £114 million in order to pay for the treatment of those who can afford private healthcare?

Catherine Thomas: A gytunwch, pe bai Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn gyfrifol am ein gwasanaeth iechyd, y byddai'n golygu toriadau, ad-drefnu, taliadau a phreifateiddio? A rannwch fy ofnau y byddai cynllun pasportau cleifion y Ceidwadwyr yn dwyn £114 miliwn oddi wrth ein GIG er mwyn talu am driniaeth y rhai a all fforddio talu am ofal iechyd preifat?

Jane Hutt: From what I understand of the Conservative Party's plans, the patient passport scheme would increase inequality, bring back the distortions and divisions of the marketplace, affect the most basic life chances, and would mean that private patients would pay 40 per cent of their health bills. This means that £114 million would be diverted from the Welsh NHS to pay for people to receive treatment in private hospitals.

Jane Hutt: O'm dealltwriaeth i o gynlluniau'r Blaid Geidwadol, byddai'r cynllun pasportau cleifion yn arwain at fwy o anghydraddoldeb, yn ailgyflwyno ystumiadau a rhaniadau'r farchnad, yn effeithio ar y cyfleoedd mwyaf sylfaenol mewn bywyd, a byddai'n golygu y byddai cleifion preifat yn talu 40 y cant o'u biliau iechyd. Mae hyn yn golygu y byddai'r Ceidwadwyr yn mynd â £114 miliwn oddi wrth GIG Cymru i dalu am roi triniaeth i bobl mewn ysbytai preifat.

Our second offer scheme is designed to be accepted, to be right for the patients who use it, and to contribute to the longer-term capacity of the NHS. I reject all of the amendments. It has already been shown that the scheme is offering swift treatment to hundreds of people in Wales.

Lluniwyd cynllun yr ail gynnig i gael ei dderbyn, i fod yn briodol i'r cleifion sy'n ei ddefnyddio, ac i gyfrannu at gapasiti'r GIG yn y tymor hwy. Gwrthodaf bob un o'r gwelliannau. Dangoswyd eisoes bod y cynllun yn cynnig triniaeth yn fuan i gannoedd o bobl yng Nghymru.

Eleanor Burnham: Do you not agree that there are huge concerns over this, particularly in border areas? We did not get to discuss this issue in the Committee meeting this morning, but my constituents are extremely concerned. I was at a funeral last week, and the person who co-ordinates the friends of Gobowen said that people now almost do not want to give contributions, because they believe that they will not have the same treatment as that given to friends from over the border. That is a major issue.

Eleanor Burnham: Oni chytunwch fod pryderon mawr iawn ynglŷn â hyn, yn enwedig ar y gororau? Ni chawsom gyfle i drafod y mater hwn yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor y bore yma, ond mae fy etholwyr yn bryderus iawn. Bûm mewn angladd yr wythnos diwethaf, a dywedodd cydlynnydd cyfeillion Gobowen fod pobl bron yn amharod bellach i gyfrannu, gan y credant na chânt yr un driniaeth ag a roddir i ffrindiau dros y ffin. Mae hynny'n broblem fawr.

Jane Hutt: One of our most remarkable achievements last week was seen in the results for north Wales: that is, that no-one was waiting for any targeted specialist treatment. Across the board, no-one was waiting for orthopaedic, cardiac, cataract or angiography treatment. It was interesting that there were no questions on health waiting lists in the Cabinet's open-mike session last week in north Wales. That is because the

Jane Hutt: Gwelwyd un o'n cyflawniadau mwyaf nodedig yr wythnos diwethaf yn y canlyniadau ar gyfer y Gogledd: hynny yw, nad oedd neb yn aros am unrhyw fath o driniaeth arbenigol wedi'i thargedu. Yn gyffredinol, nid oedd neb yn aros am driniaeth orthopedig, triniaeth ar y galon, triniaeth gataract neu angiograffi. Yr oedd yn ddiddorol nad oedd yr un cwestiwn am restrau aros iechyd yn sesiwn hawl i holi'r

service has improved so dramatically. On cross-border issues, I have already described how we are working closely with an English trust to ensure that it delivers to our targets and for the people of Wales, as we deliver for English patients who attend hospitals in north Wales.

There is much to learn and much more to do. However, the scheme is already proving to be of enormous value to the health service and patients in Wales. I commend it to you all.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru' ac yn ei rhoi:

yn nodi cyflwyno cynllun yr ail gynnig ar 1 Ebrill 2004 fel ymdrech hwyr gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i fynd i'r afael ag amserau aros sy'n gwaethygu, ac yn cydnabod methiant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyflawni'r addewid a wnaeth yn etholiad 1999 i fyrhau amserau aros.

Mae'n braf gweld y Dirprwy Lywydd dros dro yn eistedd yn gysurus yn y Gadair, gyda bron cymaint o awdurdod ag oedd ganddo pan fu'n arweinydd Cyngor Gwynedd.

Croesawaf y cynllun hwn yn fawr. Wrth reswm, mae cynnig ail gyfle i bobl a fu'n disgwyl 18 mis am wasanaeth yn rhywbeth y dylem ei nodi a'i gefnogi. Gobeithiaf y bydd y cynllun yn llwyddiant enfawr ac y bydd pawb a gaiff y cynnig yn manteisio arno ac felly yn derbyn triniaeth. Bydd fy nghyfaill, Dr Dai Lloyd, yn crybwyll rhai o'r anawsterau sy'n bodoli yn Abertawe ar hyn o bryd o ran y cynnig hwn. Dylech fynd i'r afael â hwy, Weinidog. Wynebwn yr un broblem gyda'r cynnig hwn ag a wynebwn bob tro y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyflwyno unrhyw gynllun, sef ei bod yn canmol ei hun cyn y daw tystiolaeth i law i ddangos bod y cynllun yn llwyddo. Pe bai'r Gweinidog yn wylaidd, gonest a realistig a dweud ei bod yn gobeithio y bydd y cynllun hwn yn llwyddo, byddem yn gallu ei chefnogi. Ond, pan fydd yn mynnu rhoi iaith ganmoliaethus yn y cynnig, nid oes ryfedd

Cabinet yr wythnos diwethaf yn y Gogledd. Y rheswm dros hynny yw bod y gwasanaeth wedi gwella'n sylweddol. O ran materion trawsffiniol, yr wyf eisoes wedi disgrifio sut yr ydym yn gweithio'n agos gydag ymddiriedolaeth yn Lloegr i sicrhau ei bod yn cyflawni yn unol â'n targedau a dros bobl Cymru, fel y cyflawnwn ni dros gleifion o Loegr sy'n dod i ysbytai yn y Gogledd.

Mae llawer i'w ddysgu ac mae llawer mwy i'w wneud. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynllun eisoes yn werthfawr iawn i'r gwasanaeth iechyd a chleifion yng Nghymru. Fe'i cymeradwyaf i bob un ohonoch.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Delete all after 'the National Assembly for Wales' and replace with:

notes the introduction of the second offer scheme on 1 April 2004 as a belated attempt by the Assembly Government to address escalating waiting times, and recognises the failure of this Assembly Government to fulfil its 1999 election pledge to reduce the length of waiting times.

It is good to see the temporary Deputy Presiding Officer sitting comfortably in the Chair, with almost as much authority as he had as the leader of Gwynedd Council.

I warmly welcome this scheme. Obviously, a second offer for people who have been waiting 18 months for a service is something that we should note and support. I hope that this scheme will be a huge success and that everyone who is given the second offer takes advantage of it and will therefore be treated. My colleague, Dr Dai Lloyd, will raise some of the difficulties that currently exist in Swansea in relation to this scheme. You should tackle them, Minister. Whenever the Government of Wales brings forward a new scheme, it insists on congratulating itself before there is any evidence to demonstrate that the scheme is succeeding. This is the problem that we have with this motion. If the Minister were to show some degree of humility, honesty and reality by saying that she hopes to see the scheme succeeding, then we could give our support. However, when she insists on giving the motion a self-

ein bod yn cynnig gwelliannau.

Nid oes pwynt i'r Gweinidog geisio rhoi'r argraff i'r Cynulliad fod popeth yn iawn gyda'r gwasanaeth iechyd oherwydd, yn syml ddigon, nid oes neb yn ei chredu. Nid ydym am ddadlau'r achos. Nid yw'r gwrthbleidiau yn ei chredu ac nid yw Aelodau Seneddol Llafur yn ei chredu ychwaith, ac mae rhai ohonynt wedi dweud hynny wrth y wasg ac yn y cyfryngau. Mae hyd yn oed Gweinidogion yn San Steffan yn dweud nad ydynt yn ei chredu. Os na all y Gweinidog argyhoeddi ei phobl ei hun, ni ddylai geisio twyllo'r gweddill ohonom.

Mae gennym gwestiynau sylfaenol am y cynllun hwn. Mae'r Gweinidog yn sôn am bobl yn cael eu trin gan y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru ac, os na fydd lle iddynt, bydd yn ceisio lle iddynt yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn Lloegr, cyn troi at y sector preifat. Nid yw'r sector preifat yng Nghymru yn fawr iawn, felly bydd rhaid i'r Gweinidog droi at y sector preifat yn Lloegr. Awgryma asesiadau a wnaed yn Lloegr fod triniaeth yn y sector preifat yn Lloegr tua 40 y cant yn ddrutach na thriniaeth gan y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Sut y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ymgorffori'r ffigur hwnnw yn ei ffigurau? Mae gennym ddau ffigur, sef y £5 miliwn a bennwyd fel cyllid i sefydlu'r cynllun, a'r swm o £12 miliwn sydd ar gael. Yr wyf yn cymryd bod y ffigurau hynny yn cyfeirio at symiau gwahanol a'n bod yn sôn am gyfanswm o £17 miliwn. Beth fydd yn digwydd ar ôl inni fynd tu hwnt i'r symiau hynny? O ble y daw'r arian? Clustnodwyd arian ar gyfer 2004-05, felly a ydwyf yn iawn i ddweud y bydd y cyfrifoldeb ariannol yn dychwelyd i'r byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau? Sut y bydd y Gweinidog yn sicrhau bod ganddynt ddigon o arian?

Mae'n anochel y byddwn yn mynd dros yr un tir wrth drafod y pwnc hwn mewn manau gwahanol, ac yr wyf am godi cwestiwn a gododd Jocelyn Davies yn y Pwyllgor y bore yma. Cyfeiriodd at y pwynt y bydd pobl sydd ag achos teilwng dros fynd â phartneriaid, rhieni neu aelodau eraill o'u teuluoedd gyda hwy i lle bynnag y byddant yn derbyn

congratulatory tone, it is little wonder that we propose amendments.

There is no point in the Minister coming before the Assembly to try to give the impression that everything in the health service's garden is rosy because, quite frankly, no-one believes her. There is no point in arguing about this. The opposition parties do not believe her and neither do Labour Members of Parliament, as some of them have told the press and the media. Even some Westminster Ministers have even said that they do not believe her. If the Minister cannot convince her own people, she should not try to pull the wool over everyone else's eyes.

We have some fundamental questions about this scheme. The Minister mentioned people receiving treatment under the national health service in Wales and, should places be unavailable, that places would be sought within the national health service in England, before turning to the private sector. There is limited private sector capacity in Wales, therefore the Minister will have to look to the private sector in England. Assessments made in England suggest that private-sector treatment in England is around 40 per cent more expensive than health-service treatment. How has the Minister factored this figure into her figures? We have been given two figures, that of £5 million allocated to establish the scheme, and an overall figure of £12 million. I take it that these figures are separate allocations and that we are talking about a total of £17 million. What will happen when spending exceeds this amount? Where will the money come from? Funding for 2004-05 has been allocated, therefore am I right in saying that it is the local health boards and trusts that will then assume financial responsibility? How does the Minister intend to ensure that they have sufficient funding?

It is inevitable that we will cover the same ground when discussing this issue in different fora, and I wish to refer to a question raised by Jocelyn Davies in Committee this morning. She referred to the fact that the regulations provide, where it is justified, for people to be accompanied by partners, parents or other family members to wherever

triniaeth, yn cael gwneud hynny. Bydd y costau cysylltiedig, sy'n cynnwys costau teithio, yn cael eu cyllido gan y Cynulliad. Wrth sôn am blant sy'n derbyn triniaeth, mae'r rheoliadau yn cyfeirio at eu rhieni yn unig. Rhoddwyd yr argraff inni yn y Pwyllgor y bore yma y byddai'r ddarpariaeth hon yn cael ei hystyried i gynnwys partneriaid, a hoffwn wybod a yw'r Gweinidog wedi gwneud hynny?

Trof at yr hyn a elwir yn 'rare procedures', na fydd yn rhan o gynllun yr ail gynnig. Hoffwn wybod beth yn union yw 'rare procedures', fel ein bod yn gwybod yn bendant pa driniaethau a hepgorir.

I gloi, byddaf yn sôn am arian. Beth am fformiwla Townsend? Os bydd awdurdodau lleol yn ddibynnol ar y fformiwla ar ôl 2004-05, a yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn bod y dyfarniad yn anghyson a bod rhai byrddau iechyd lleol ar eu colled? Mae rhai byrddau, fel Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Sir Gaerfyrddin, wedi elwa o'r fformiwla, tra bod eraill ar eu colled. Dywedodd y Gweinidog na fyddai'r fformiwla yn peri i neb fod ar eu colled, a hoffwn wybod beth mae'n bwriadu ei wneud am hynny.

Lynne Neagle: Torfaen is an area that has gained significantly under the Townsend formula. Do you accept that, with an increasing NHS budget, it is right to give more money to areas with the greatest health needs and that no-one will lose out?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: If you had been listening, I did not suggest that any area would lose out. I said that some local health boards have lost out under the formula. I welcome the fact that Torfaen has received more money, just as I welcome the fact that Carmarthenshire has received more money. I welcome the way in which the formula has been developed to reflect deprivation. However, in trying to fund the scheme, some local health boards find themselves in dire straits. If they are also expected to fund the 18-month scheme, where will the money come from?

I agree with Catherine Thomas's point about waiting times. The situation during the

treatment is to be provided. The associated costs, including travel costs, will be covered by the Assembly. In dealing with children receiving children, the regulations only refer to parents. The impression given at this morning's Committee meeting was that the Minister intended to extend this provision to include partners, and I would like to know whether this has been done.

I wish to comment on the reference to 'rare procedures', which will not be included in the second offer scheme. Will the Minister define 'rare procedures', so that we can be clear about what treatments will be excluded?

I will conclude with a point about funding. What about the Townsend formula? If local authorities are to be dependent on the formula after 2004-05, is the Minister prepared to accept that allocations have been inconsistent and that local health boards have lost out as a result? Some boards, such as Carmarthenshire Local Health Board, have benefited from the formula, while others have lost out. The Minister said that no-one would lose out under the formula, and I would like to know how she intends to address this situation.

Lynne Neagle: Mae Tor-faen yn ardal sydd wedi elwa gryn dipyn o dan fformiwla Townsend. A dderbyniwch ei bod yn briodol rhoi mwy o arian i ardaloedd sydd â'r anghenion iechyd mwyaf, o ystyried cyllideb gynyddol y GIG, ac na fydd neb ar ei golled?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Pe baech wedi bod yn gwranddo, nid awgrymais y byddai unrhyw ardal ar ei cholled. Dywedais fod rhai byrddau iechyd lleol ar eu colled o dan y fformiwla. Croesawaf y ffaith bod Tor-faen wedi cael mwy o arian, yn yr un modd ag y croesawaf y ffaith bod sir Gaerfyrddin wedi cael mwy o arian. Croesawaf y ffordd y mae'r fformiwla wedi'i datblygu i ystyried amddifadedd. Fodd bynnag, wrth geisio ariannu'r cynllun, mae rhai byrddau iechyd lleol mewn trafferthion ariannol mawr. Os disgwylir iddynt ariannu'r cynllun 18 mis hefyd, o ble y daw'r arian?

Cytunaf â phwynt Catherine Thomas ynglŷn ag amseroedd aros. Yr oedd y sefyllfa o dan y

Conservative Government's time in office, where 168,000 or 170,000 people were on waiting lists, was totally unacceptable. This figure is now 300,000, which means that 10 per cent of the population are waiting for treatment. If it was bad then, it is even worse today, which is totally unacceptable. In that spirit, we will support the Conservative Party's amendment 8.

Llywodraeth Geidwadol, lle yr oedd 168,000 neu 170,000 o bobl ar restrau aros, yn hollol annerbyniol. Tri chan mil o bobl sydd ar y rhestrau aros erbyn hyn, sy'n golygu bod 10 y cant o'r boblogaeth yn aros am driniaeth. Os oedd y sefyllfa yn wael bryd hynny, mae'n waeth byth heddiw, sy'n hollol annerbyniol. Yn yr ysbryd hwnnw, cefnogwn welliant 8 y Blaid Geidwadol.

4.10 p.m.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.10 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.10 p.m.*

Jonathan Morgan: I propose the following amendments. Amendment 2: in point 1, delete 'with approval'.

Jonathan Morgan: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol. Gwelliant 2: ym mhwynt 1, dileu 'â chymeradwyaeth gyflwyno', ac yn ei le rhoi 'cyflwyno'.

I propose amendment 3. Delete points 2 and 3 in their entirety.

Cynigiau welliant 3. Dileu'r cwbl sydd ym mhwyntiau 2 a 3.

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

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

condemns the failure of the Minister for Health and Social Services, who has broken her manifesto commitment to cut waiting lists

yn condemnio methiant y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol sydd wedi torri'r ymrwymiad a wnaeth yn ei manifesto i leihau rhestrau aros.

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

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

notes that over 10 per cent of the Welsh population are on an NHS waiting list.

nodi bod dros 10 y cant o boblogaeth Cymru ar restrau aros y GIG.

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

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

notes that the number of patients waiting on an NHS waiting list before the Minister took office in 1999 was 217,266 and is now 294,243.

yn nodi mai nifer y cleifion a oedd ar restr aros y GIG cyn i'r Gweinidog ddod i'w swydd ym 1999 oedd 217,266, a'i fod bellach yn 294,243.

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

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

notes that in the last year of a Conservative Government in 1997, the total number of patients waiting in Wales was 168,917 and further notes that this figure has grown to 294,243 today.

yn nodi mai cyfanswm y cleifion a oedd ar restr aros yng Nghymru ym mlwyddyn ddiwethaf Llywodraeth Geidwadol, yn 1997, oedd 168,917 a nodi ymhellach bod y ffigur hwnnw wedi codi i 294,243 erbyn heddiw.

Panic is evident when, during a Minister's

Mae'r panig yn amlwg, pan fo un o Aelodau

opening speech, a Labour backbencher makes a staged intervention in order to make a party-political point.

Catherine Thomas: I cannot get over the bare-faced cheek of the Tories considering how their party decimated the NHS when it was in Government. All our Minister is doing is clearing up the mess and legacy that the Tories left for the people of Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: I am grateful to the Member for intervening. This is real hypocrisy from the Labour Party—a party that, in 1997, trumpeted the slogan, ‘24 hours to save the NHS’, which we all remember. Within 24 hours, Labour was on course to sink the NHS.

I admit that waiting lists in 1997 were too long—160,000 people waiting was unacceptable. However, that figure has almost doubled under this Labour Government. I will not take any lessons from the Labour Party about the waiting list position. You are responsible for breaching your manifesto commitments in 1999. It is your problem, which you have started to try to resolve. I will come on to the problems that you have created later.

During the past five years, Assembly Members have complained to the Minister about rising waiting lists. Only now is the Minister starting to tackle them because Welsh Labour Members of Parliament face a general election, and are worried about the prospect of losing their seats.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: On that point, do you agree that the Minister seems to have had a cunning plan, over the last five years, to create waiting times and lists at record levels and then to begin to address them? Is that supposed to be a success story?

Jonathan Morgan: I agree that it is astonishing. We need to remind ourselves of our current situation. Ten per cent of the population of Wales is on a waiting list and

meinciau cefn Llafur yn gwneud ymyriad wedi'i drefnu ymlaen llaw yn ystod araith agoriadol Gweinidog er mwyn gwneud pwynt pleidiol.

Catherine Thomas Ni allaf gredu haerllugrwydd y Torïaid o ystyried y bu i'w plaid weithredu torïadau enbyd yn y GIG pan oedd mewn grym. Y cyfan y mae ein Gweinidog yn ei wneud yw datrys y problemau y mae'r Torïaid wedi eu hachosi i bobl Cymru.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ymyrryd. Dyma ragrith o du'r Blaid Lafur—plaid a oedd, yn 1997, yn arddel y slogan, ‘24 hours to save the NHS’, y cofiwn ni oll amdano. O fewn 24 awr, yr oedd Llafur ar y trywydd iawn i ddinistrio'r GIG.

Cyfaddefaf fod rhestrau aros yn 1997 yn rhy hir—yr oedd yn annerbyniol bod 160,000 o bobl yn aros. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffigur hwnnw wedi dyblu bron o dan y Llywodraeth Lafur hon. Ni dderbyniaf bregeth gan y Blaid Lafur am y sefyllfa o ran rhestrau aros. Chi sy'n gyfrifol am dorri ymrwymïadau eich maniffesto yn 1999. Eich problem chi ydyw, ac yr ydych wedi dechrau ceisio ei datrys. Trafodaf y problemau yr ydych wedi'u hachosi yn nes ymlaen.

Yn ystod y pum mlynedd diwethaf, mae Aelodau Cynulliad wedi cwyno wrth y Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r rhestrau aros hwy. Dim ond yn awr y mae'r Gweinidog yn dechrau mynd i'r afael â hwy am fod Aelodau Seneddol Llafur o Gymru yn wynebu etholiad cyffredinol, a'u bod yn pryderu y gallent golli eu seddi.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: O ran y pwynt hwnnw, a gytunwch yr ymddengys mai ystryw'r Gweinidog, dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf, oedd creu'r amseroedd a'r rhestrau aros hwyaf erioed ac yna dechrau mynd i'r afael â hwy? A dybir mai llwyddiant yw hynny?

Jonathan Morgan: Cytunaf ei bod yn rhyfeddol. Mae angen inni atgoffa ein hunain beth yw'r sefyllfa sy'n ein hwynebu. Mae 10 y cant o boblogaeth Cymru ar restr aros ac

yet we have a bloated Government department under Jane Hutt with members of staff doubling in numbers—more bureaucrats and more quangos. That is the message sent by this Labour administration. It is not the message of a patient-driven NHS, which is there to deliver care in the twenty-first century, but an NHS that is bureaucrat-driven, with more money being wasted on bureaucracy and running the NHS and less money being spent on delivering patient care. That is where we are after seven years of a Labour administration since 1997.

The self-congratulatory nonsense of Labour AMs is typical. If you want to consider the waiting list position in Wales, let me help. Those waiting over 12 months for treatment number around 30,000; in England, that number is 363—not 363,000, but 363 people in a population that is far greater than our own. If we examine the waiting list position in Wales as compared with that of England, we see a two-tier health system being delivered in the UK, where English patients get a better deal than patients in Wales. The UK Labour Party has created that two-tier health system; it is your mess and it is about time that you started to clear it up.

I noticed that this policy is funded by means of a non-recurrent, one-off payment to clear the backlog of those who have been waiting for 18 months. What capacity issues will that create? It may solve the initial problem of those who are having to wait for 18 months, but what if those numbers start to creep up again? The Minister may have to address that in the future.

Furthermore, when will you start to address the problem of those who are waiting longer than 12 months? In England, John Reid—this is an interesting story—recently advertised in London newspapers for patients who had only been waiting five months. It is almost unheard of to wait for six months for some treatment in England and, as I said earlier, only 363 patients are having to wait for 12 months or longer.

The real challenge is to get to those figures,

eto ceir adran chwyddedig o'r Llywodraeth o dan Jane Hutt lle mae nifer yr aelodau staff yn dyblu—rhagor o fiwrocrataid a rhagor o gwangos. Dyna'r neges a gyfleir gan y weinyddiaeth Lafur hon. Nid dyna neges GIG sydd wedi'i lywio gan y cleifion, sydd â'r nod o gyflwyno gofal yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, ond GIG sydd wedi'i lywio gan fiwrocrataid, lle y gwastreffir mwy o arian ar fiwrocrataeth a chynnal y GIG ac y gwerir llai o arian ar gyflwyno gofal cleifion. Dyna'r sefyllfa ar ôl saith mlynedd o weinyddiaeth Lafur ers 1997.

Mae nonsens hunanglodforus ACau Llafur yn nodweddiadol ohonynt. Os ydych am ystyried y sefyllfa o ran rhestrau aros yng Nghymru, gadewch imi helpu. Mae tua 30,000 o bobl wedi bod yn aros am driniaeth ers dros 12 mis; yn Lloegr, 363 o bobl sy'n aros—nid 363,000 ond 363 o bobl o blith poblogaeth sy'n llawer mwy na'n poblogaeth ni. Os ystyriwn y sefyllfa o ran rhestrau aros yng Nghymru o'i chymharu â Lloegr, gwelwn fod system iechyd dwy haen yn cael ei chyflwyno yn y DU, lle mae cleifion o Loegr yn cael gwell bargaen na chleifion yng Nghymru. Mae Plaid Lafur y DU wedi creu system iechyd dwy haen; chi sydd wedi gwneud cawl o bethau ac mae'n bryd ichi ddechrau unioni'r sefyllfa.

Sylwais fod y polisi hwn wedi'i ariannu drwy daliad unwaith ac am byth i drin y rhai sydd wedi bod yn aros am 18 mis. Pa broblemau o ran capasiti y bydd hynny yn eu creu? Efallai y bydd yn datrys problem gychwynnol y rhai sy'n gorfod aros am 18 mis, ond beth os bydd y niferoedd hynny yn dechrau cynyddu eto? Efallai y bydd yn rhaid i'r Gweinidog fynd i'r afael â hynny yn y dyfodol.

At hynny, pryd y byddwch yn dechrau mynd i'r afael â phroblem y rhai sy'n aros am fwy na 12 mis? Yn Lloegr, hysbysebodd John Reid—mae hon yn stori ddiddorol—mewn papurau newydd yn Llundain yn ddiweddar am gleifion nad oeddent ond wedi bod yn aros ers pum mis. Nid ydych yn clywed am bron neb yn aros chwe mis am driniaeth yn Lloegr ac, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, dim ond 363 o gleifion sydd wedi gorfod aros am 12 mis neu'n hwy.

Yr her wirioneddol yw mynd i'r afael â'r

because most people are waiting incredible lengths of time for pain-saving and often life-saving operations. The Minister trumpeted the wonderful achievement of getting cardiac waiting times down to 10 months, with the aim of reducing them to eight months by the end of the year, but, for someone who is waiting for a triple heart bypass, eight months may mean the difference between life and death. We are not talking about a busted knee or a broken elbow, or someone who needs a cataract operation, but a condition that will kill unless it is dealt with quickly. It is disgraceful that we are trumpeting eight, nine or 10-month waits. The bottom line is that we have the worst health statistics on people waiting for treatment in western Europe. You can go to Spain or France and see a health service being delivered in a vastly different way to the service that you have delivered in Wales. I have more confidence in the Greek Government building the Olympic stadium on time than in the Labour Party sorting out the waiting list position in Wales.

Kirsty Williams: I propose amendment 4. Delete point 3 and replace with:

deplores the failure of the Minister to publish a strategic response to the Wanless report almost a year since its publication, and believes that only such a strategic response will deliver long-term sustainable falls in NHS Wales waiting times.

The usual course of events in debates of this kind is that we all have a go at the Government, and then the Government has a go at us for undermining confidence in the NHS and for having a go at the staff who are doing such a great job. Perhaps we can cut to the chase and state that this debate is not about undermining NHS staff, who undoubtedly work as hard as they can to provide the current service.

It is extremely good news for every patient that the Minister has been able to reduce waiting lists. We also welcome every opportunity for a patient in Wales to be seen quicker than they anticipated a few of months

ffigurau hynny, gan fod y rhan fwyaf o bobl yn aros am hydoedd am lawdriniaeth i arbed poen ac yn aml i arbed eu bywydau. Yr oedd y Gweinidog yn ymfalchïo yn y cyflawniad gwych o fyrhau amseroedd aros am driniaeth ar y galon i 10 mis, gyda'r nod o fyrhau amseroedd aros i wyth mis erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn, ond, i rywun sy'n aros am lawdriniaeth ddargyfeiriol driphlyg ar y galon gall wyth mis olygu'r gwahaniaeth rhwng byw a marw. Nid sôn am ben-glin neu benelin wedi'u torri yr ydym, neu am rywun y mae angen llawdriniaeth cataract arno, ond cyflwr a fydd yn lladd rhywun os na chaiff driniaeth yn gyflym. Mae'n warth ein bod yn ymfalchïo mewn amseroedd aros o wyth, naw neu 10 mis. Y gwir amdani yw mai gennym ni y mae'r ystadegau iechyd gwaethaf yng ngorllewin Ewrop o ran pobl sy'n aros am lawdriniaeth. Os ewch i Sbaen neu Ffrainc fe welwch wasanaeth iechyd sy'n cael ei ddarparu mewn ffordd hollol wahanol i'r gwasanaeth a ddarparwyd gennych chi yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn fwy ffyddiog y bydd Llywodraeth Gwlad Groeg yn adeiladu'r stadiwm Olympaidd mewn pryd nag y bydd y Blaid Lafur yn datrys y broblem o ran rhestrau aros yng Nghymru.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiad welliant 4. Dileu pwynt 3 ac yn ei le rhoi:

yn gresynu at fethiant y Gweinidog i gyhoeddi ymateb strategol i adroddiad Wanless, bron i flwyddyn ar ôl ei gyhoeddi ac yn credu mai dim ond ymateb strategol o'r fath fyddai'n peri gostyngiad cynaliadwy hirdymor yn amseroedd aros GIG Cymru.

Yr hyn sy'n digwydd fel arfer mewn dadleuon o'r fath yw bod pawb yn mynd ati i feirniadu'r Llywodraeth, ac yna mae'r Llywodraeth yn ein beirniadu ni am danseilio hyder yn y GIG ac am ladd ar y staff sy'n gwneud gwaith mor wych. Efallai y gallwn fynd at graidd y mater a nodi nad tanseilio staff y GIG, sydd yn ddi-os yn gweithio mor galed ag y gallant i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth cyfredol, yw diben y ddadl hon.

Mae'n newyddion da iawn i bob claf bod y Gweinidog wedi llwyddo i leihau rhestrau aros. Croesawn hefyd bob cyfle i glaf yng Nghymru gael ei weld yn gynharach nag yr oeddent wedi rhagweld ychydig fisoedd yn

ago. However, the problem with the second offer scheme, while it addresses some of the issues for some patients in some parts of Wales, is that it does not provide the strategic approach that the Welsh Liberal Democrats believe must be taken on NHS Wales, if we are to move to a sustainable future. A sustainable future does not exist at present—that is not my opinion, it is the opinion of Derek Wanless. It is a sheer waste of time to have gone to the expense and the trouble of inviting this expert to report on NHS Wales, to listen to his findings, and then do nothing about them. One issue, to which Derek Wanless drew our attention, was that we do not get enough for our money and our NHS spending in Wales. We acknowledge that a vast amount of money now goes into the NHS in Wales, but we are not getting the returns that we need, and neither are the patients. One thing that Wanless talked about was using short-term initiatives to act as sticking plaster rather than tackling longer-term problems in the system.

Brian Gibbons: While Wanless referred to that, his crucial point on sustainability concerned the burden of ill health that exists in Wales—a 30 per cent higher demand for acute admissions than in England—and that unless we address that acute demand at source, the service is unsustainable. That is the strategy that the Welsh Assembly Government is putting in place—tackling the causes of ill health as well as promoting initiatives such as this one to rapidly deal with the problems that people have.

Kirsty Williams: If providing money for the next 12 months will tackle demand at source, that is fine for those 12 months. However, it does not tackle what Wanless talked about. There are inherent strategic problems in NHS Wales that lead to excessive demands on our acute sector, and do not allow that sector to respond appropriately to those demands. We are not set up to respond to those demands.

On 18 November 2003, the Chamber rejected the Government's Wanless implementation

ôl. Fodd bynnag, y broblem o ran cynllun yr ail gynnyg yw, er ei fod yn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r problemau i rai cleifion mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, nad yw'n cynnig yr ymagwedd strategol y cred Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ei bod yn rhaid ei mabwysiadu tuag at GIG Cymru, er mwyn inni symud tuag at ddyfodol cynaliadwy. Nid oes dyfodol cynaliadwy ar hyn o bryd—nid dyna fy marn i, dyna farn Derek Wanless. Ar ôl mynd i'r drafferth a'r gost o wahodd yr arbenigwr hwn i adrodd ar GIG Cymru, mae'n wastraff llwyr o amser i wrando ar ei ganfyddiadau ac wedyn gwneud dim yn eu cylch. Un mater y tynnodd Derek Wanless ein sylw ato oedd nad ydym yn cael digon am ein harian a'n gwariant ar y GIG yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod symiau enfawr o arian yn cael eu gwario ar y GIG yng Nghymru erbyn hyn, ond nid ydym yn cael y canlyniadau sydd eu hangen arnom, na'r cleifion ychwaith. Un o'r pethau a gododd Wanless oedd y defnydd o fentrau byrdymor fel rhwymyn dros dro yn hytrach na mynd i'r afael â phroblemau tymor hwy yn y system.

Brian Gibbons: Er i Wanless gyfeirio at hynny, yr oedd ei bwynt allweddol ar gynaliadwyedd yn ymwneud â'r baich salwch a geir yng Nghymru—bod y galw am dderbyniadau aciwt 30 y cant yn uwch nag yn Lloegr—ac oni bai ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r galw aciwt hwnnw yn y man cychwyn, nid yw'r gwasanaeth yn gynaliadwy. Dyna'r strategaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei rhoi ar waith—mynd i'r afael ag achosion salwch yn ogystal â hyrwyddo mentrau megis hon i ymdrin yn gyflym â'r problemau sydd gan bobl.

Kirsty Williams: Os bydd darparu arian am y 12 mis nesaf yn ateb y galw yn y man cychwyn, mae hynny'n iawn am y 12 mis hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n mynd i'r afael â'r hyn y soniodd Wanless amdano. Mae problemau strategol cynhenid yn GIG Cymru sy'n arwain at ormod o alwadau ar ein sector aciwt, ac nad ydynt yn rhoi cyfle i'r sector hwnnw ymateb yn briodol i'r galwadau hynny. Nid ydym yn barod i ymateb i'r galwadau hynny.

Ar 18 Tachwedd 2003, gwrthododd y Siambwr gynllun gweithredu Wanless y Llywodraeth

plan because of its lack of strategic direction. Some six months down the line, the Government has not come back with a revised plan, and the Minister's answer has been to ask each local health board to come up with a strategic plan. It seems crazy that the Minister is giving out money to the LHBs before those plans have been submitted and evaluated, and before we find out whether they are any good and will make a difference. It does not matter, your plan may be useless, but the Government will give you the money to implement it anyway. This scheme is another sticking plaster, on top of the sticking plaster of the Wanless implementation plan.

The scheme before us does not address a number of problems facing the NHS at the moment.

Jeff Cuthbert: This year Caerphilly County Borough Council's Local Health Board Wanless action plan will be published. Do you not agree that the board's members are the best people on the ground to design the measures required by Wanless for the people in their area?

4.20 p.m.

Kirsty Williams: The Wanless report is a strategic document. How on earth can Caerphilly's LHB plan strategically address the intrinsic problems of the NHS across Wales? Getting it right in Caerphilly does not address the issue that Wanless raised, Jeff. That is the problem.

The scheme before us does not address some of the underlying issues, such as the waiting list to get on to the waiting list. All Members are appalled by the 18 month wait, but that is nothing compared to the time that people have had to wait to get on to that inpatient list—Jenny Randerson will talk about that later on. It distorts clinical priorities; it tells clinicians who they should treat instead of the clinicians deciding for themselves. Clinicians now have to treat some patients after a 17-month wait for fear of them going over the 18-month limit for the scheme, at the risk of incurring a nasty letter from Jane Hutt and Ann Lloyd. That is instead of treating a person who may, after a nine-month wait,

oherwydd ei ddiffyg cyfeiriad strategol. Rhyw chwe mis yn ddiweddarach, nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi cyflwyno cynllun diwygiedig, ac ateb y Gweinidog oedd gofyn i bob bwrdd iechyd lleol lunio cynllun strategol. Mae'n ymddangos yn hurt bod y Gweinidog yn rhoi arian i'r BILlau cyn i'r cynlluniau hynny gael eu cyflwyno a'u gwerthuso, a chyn inni weld a ydynt o werth ac a fyddant yn gwneud gwahaniaeth. Nid yw hynny o bwys, efallai fod eich cynllun yn ddiwerth, ond bydd y Llywodraeth yn rhoi'r arian i chi i'w roi ar waith beth bynnag. Rhwymyn dros dro arall yw'r cynllun hwn, ar ben rhwymyn dros dro cynllun gweithredu Wanless.

Nid yw'r cynllun sydd ger ein bron yn mynd i'r afael â nifer o broblemau y mae'r GIG yn eu hwynebu ar hyn o bryd.

Jeff Cuthbert: Eleni caiff cynllun gweithredu Wanless Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili ei gyhoeddi. Oni chytunwch mai aelodau'r bwrdd yw'r bobl orau ar lawr gwlad i lunio'r mesurau y mae Wanless yn gofyn amdanant i bobl eu hardal?

Kirsty Williams: Dogfen strategol yw adroddiad Wanless. Sut ar y ddaear y gall cynllun BILl Caerffili fynd i'r afael yn strategol â phroblemau hanfodol y GIG ledled Cymru? Nid yw cael yr ateb iawn yng Nghaerffili yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater a godwyd gan Wanless, Jeff. Dyna'r broblem.

Nid yw'r cynllun sydd ger ein bron yn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r problemau sylfaenol, megis y rhestr aros i fynd ar y rhestr aros. Mae'r ffaith bod pobl yn gorfod aros 18 mis yn codi braw ar bob Aelod, ond bu pobl yn gorfod aros llawer mwy o amser i fynd ar y rhestr honno ar gyfer cleifion mewnl—bydd Jenny Randerson yn sôn am hynny yn nes ymlaen. Mae'n ystumio blaenoriaethau clinigol; mae'n dweud wrth glinigwyr pwy y dylent ei drin yn hytrach na bod y clinigwyr yn penderfynu eu hunain. Erbyn hyn mae'n rhaid i glinigwyr drin rhai cleifion ar ôl iddynt aros am 17 mis rhag ofn eu bod yn mynd y tu hwnt i derfyn y cynllun sef 18 mis, a rhag ofn iddynt gael llythyr cas gan Jane

really need to be seen sooner. If that patient waits a bit longer, he will not get a nasty letter from the Minister and Ann Lloyd for making the figures look bad. This system distorts clinical priorities and it works, though not well, by saying that waiting lists for other areas have come down too. That is fine if you have a cardiac problem. If, however, you have a condition that does not seem to be a clinical priority for a politician, such as an orthopaedic or cardiac surgery problem, but rather you are suffering from another condition that could be equally debilitating but does not feature on the political radar, such as some of the obstetric services that we debated before the half-term recess, then you do not get the investment in the services that you need.

Finally, the scheme does not address underlying capacity issues. It does not address the huge reality gap between what consultants are currently working for in Wales and the money available under the new contract to pay for them. Nor does it address issues such as people who are unable to have their operations within the 18-month time limit because there are no intensive care treatment unit beds for them to go to after their operations. It does not address the issue of the inability of a child in my constituency to be assessed for autism for two years because of the lack of specialist staff. It is fine for those who will get an operation under this scheme, but it does nothing to address the long-term strategic problems that affect the NHS in Wales.

Ann Jones: The second offer scheme is something that the Minister has taken on board, having realised that there are people who are waiting for longer than necessary.

Jonathan Morgan: Will you finish your toffee first?

Ann Jones: Yes, I will. It is healthy eating, actually, Jonathan.

Hutt ac Ann Lloyd. Gwnânt hynny yn hytrach na thrin rhywun y gallai fod gwir angen iddo gael ei weld yn gynt, ar ôl aros am naw mis. Os bydd y claf hwnnw yn aros ychydig yn hwy, ni fydd yn cael llythyr cas gan y Gweinidog ac Ann Lloyd am wneud i'r ffigurau ymddangos yn wael. Mae'r system hon yn ystumio blaenoriaethau clinigol ac mae'n gweithio, er nad yn dda, drwy ddweud bod rhestrau aros ar gyfer meysydd eraill wedi lleihau hefyd. Mae'n hynny'n iawn os mai problem ar y galon sydd gennych. Fodd bynnag, os oes salwch arnoch nad ymddengys ei fod yn flaenoriaeth glinigol i wleidyddion, megis llawdriniaeth orthopedig neu lawdriniaeth ar y galon, ond mae salwch arnoch a allai fod yr un mor wanychol ond nad yw'n cael sylw gan wleidyddion, megis rhai o'r gwasanaethau obstetrig a drafodwyd gennym cyn toriad hanner tymor, yna ni chewch y buddsoddiad yn y gwasanaethau sydd ei angen.

Yn olaf, nid yw'r cynllun yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau sylfaenol o ran capasiti. Nid yw'n mynd i'r afael â'r gwahaniaeth mawr rhwng y tâl a gaiff meddygon ymgynghorol ar hyn o bryd am weithio yng Nghymru a'r arian sydd ar gael mewn gwirionedd o dan y contract newydd i dalu amdanynt. Nid yw ychwaith yn mynd i'r afael â materion megis pobl na allant gael llawdriniaeth o fewn y terfyn amser o 18 mis am nad oes gwelyau mewn unedau triniaeth gofal dwys ar gael iddynt ar ôl eu llawdriniaeth. Nid yw'n mynd i'r afael â phroblem megis nad oedd modd i blentyn yn fy etholaeth i gael ei asesu am awtistiaeth am ddwy flynedd oherwydd prinder staff arbenigol. Mae'n iawn i'r rhai a fydd yn cael llawdriniaeth o dan y cynllun hwn, ond nid yw'n gwneud dim i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau strategol hirdymor sy'n effeithio ar y GIG yng Nghymru.

Ann Jones: Mae cynllun yr ail gynnig yn rhywbeth y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i dderbyn, ar ôl sylweddoli bod pobl yn aros am fwy o amser nag sy'n angenrheidiol.

Jonathan Morgan: A wnewch orffen bwyta eich losin yn gyntaf?

Ann Jones: Gwnaf. Mae'n iachus, a dweud y gwir, Jonathan.

I believe that we are now looking at the way in which we can use our services in the NHS to provide for us. Kirsty, you are right, we usually get back at the Tories, but I cannot let them get away with Jonathan's outrage when 8,600 beds were lost under the last Tory Government. Some 70 hospitals were shut and there was a 25 per cent cut in nurse and midwifery training places in the early 1990s.

Kirsty Williams: I am not here to defend the Tories' record. However, do you agree that you are just bandying figures about, when many of those beds were actually long-term psychiatric beds? I am sure that you would agree that they should have been closed. I am glad that they have gone. Until your Government and you as opposition Members wake up to the facts and acknowledge the size of the problem, we will never sort it. Using figures as you did just shows your inability to accept what is wrong with the system.

Ann Jones: Actually, Kirsty, I am not an opposition Member and I think that it is right as well because opposition cannot have it all ways; you cannot have the penny and the bun. You must know that the problem is due to how the Tories managed the NHS. Also, we must project that forward as to what the Tories would do should they ever come anywhere close to taking back power at Westminster. We know about the Tories proposed 20 per cent cuts across the board in public spending, which is a real threat.

David Davies: Will you take an intervention?

Ann Jones: No.

The £2 billion to subsidise patient passports would take money directly from our NHS and give it to private healthcare. We must address that, and the people of Wales must know that that is behind the Tories'—

Jonathan Morgan: As Ann Jones is a member of the Health and Social Services Committee, perhaps she can tell the

Credaf ein bod yn edrych yn awr ar sut y gallwn ddefnyddio ein gwasanaethau yn y GIG i ddarparu ar ein cyfer. Kirsty, yr ydych yn llygad eich lle, yr ydym fel arfer yn beirniadu'r Torïaid, ond mae dicter Jonathan ar ran y Torïaid yn annioddefol i mi o gofio i 8,600 o welyau gael eu colli o dan y Llywodraeth Dorïaidd ddiwethaf. Caewyd tua 70 o ysbytai a thorrwyd nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi i nyrsys a bydwagedd 25 y cant ar ddechrau'r 1990au.

Kirsty Williams: Nid fy mwriad yw amddiffyn record y Torïaid. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch mai chwarae â ffigurau yr ydych, o gofio mai gwelyau seiciatrig hirdymor oedd llawer o'r gwelyau hyn mewn gwirionedd? Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno y dylid bod wedi cael gwared arnynt. Yr wyf yn falch eu bod wedi mynd. Hyd nes bod eich Llywodraeth a chi fel Aelodau'r wrthblaid yn deffro ac yn cydnabod maint y broblem, ni fyddwn byth yn ei datrys. Mae defnyddio ffigurau fel yr ydych newydd ei wneud yn dangos nad ydych yn gallu derbyn yr hyn sydd o'i le ar y system.

Ann Jones: A dweud y gwir, Kirsty, nid Aelod o'r wrthblaid ydwyf a chredaf fod hynny'n iawn hefyd oherwydd na all y gwrthbleidiau ei chael hi bob ffordd; ni allwch gadw torth a'i bwyta. Rhaid eich bod yn gwybod mai'r hyn sydd wedi achosi'r broblem yw'r ffordd y rheolwyd y GIG gan y Torïaid. Hefyd, rhaid inni ragweld yr hyn y byddai'r Torïaid yn ei wneud pe baent yn dod yn agos i adennill grym yn San Steffan. Gwyddom am fwriad y Torïaid i dorri gwariant cyhoeddus 20 y cant yn gyffredinol, sy'n fygythiad gwirioneddol.

David Davies: A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad?

Ann Jones: Na wnaif.

Byddai'r £2 biliwn ar gyfer ariannu pasportau cleifion yn mynd ag arian yn uniongyrchol o'n GIG a'i roi i ofal iechyd preifat. Rhaid inni ymdrin â hynny, a rhaid i bobl Cymru gael gwybod mai dyna beth sy'n sail i gynigion y Torïaid—

Jonathan Morgan: Gan fod Ann Jones yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, efallai y gall ddweud wrth y

Assembly how many people have already paid for private healthcare and treatment this year because of her Government's failure to sort out the waiting list problem? How many of those people who have paid increased taxes under this Government for a health service that they support are not able to access it, and, therefore, have to access their own resources? A constituent of mine, for example, had to pay £11,000 for a triple heart bypass because he was told that he would have to wait for at least 10 months for it on the NHS. Will you join me in saying that that is a disgraceful position for many thousands of people to be in?

Ann Jones: Under the patient passport scheme, many more people would pay much more for their treatment, despite what you have said.

The Minister and Ann Lloyd and her officials have worked hard in response to the Wanless report on health and social care, and I am surprised by amendment 4, because we are talking about the second offer scheme and not the Wanless action plans.

The second offer guarantees patients another opportunity. In committee this morning, the Minister spelt out the fact that patients will rightly be offered another place. That will differ from the offers made to some of my constituents, who were told by a trust across the border that they could not take part in the second offer. When we looked into that and took away the hype, only three places were available in a private hospital for those patients to take that choice across the border. These people had had their hopes raised that they could be admitted for heart surgery, but only three places were available in a private hospital, and no additional transport or support costs were available for them to avail themselves of that facility. The Minister is offering a second offer guarantee system that will ensure that people will be looked after if they choose to travel away from their normal place of treatment. That is a far better scheme than that previously on offer across the border.

This will give us the opportunity to use the

Cynulliad faint o bobl sydd eisoes wedi talu am ofal iechyd a thriniaeth breifat eleni am fod ei Llywodraeth wedi methu â datrys y broblem o ran y rhestrau aros? Faint o'r bobl hynny sydd wedi talu mwy o drethi o dan y Llywodraeth hon am wasanaeth iechyd y maent yn ei gefnogi nad ydynt yn gallu ei ddefnyddio, ac sydd, felly, yn gorfod defnyddio eu hadnoddau eu hunain? Bu raid i un o'm hetholwyr, er enghraifft, dalu £11,000 am driniaeth ddargyfeirio driphlyg ar y galon oherwydd dywedwyd wrtho y byddai'n rhaid iddo aros am o leiaf 10 mis am y driniaeth yn y GIG. A wnewch ymuno â mi i ddweud ei bod yn warth bod miloedd lawer yn y sefyllfa honno?

Ann Jones: O dan y cynllun pasportau cleifion, byddai llawer mwy o bobl yn talu llawer mwy o arian am eu triniaeth, er gwaethaf yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddweud.

Mae'r Gweinidog ac Ann Lloyd a'i swyddogion wedi gweithio'n galed mewn ymateb i adroddiad Wanless ar iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, a synnaf at welliant 4, oherwydd cynllun yr ail gynnig sydd dan sylw ac nid cynlluniau gweithredu Wanless.

Mae'r ail gynnig yn gwarantu cyfle arall i gleifion. Yn y pwyllgor y bore yma, pwysleisiodd y Gweinidog y ffaith y bydd cleifion yn cael cynnig o le arall a hynny'n briodol. Bydd hynny'n wahanol i'r cynigion a wneir i rai o'm hetholwyr, y dywedwyd wrthynt gan ymddiriedolaeth dros y ffin na allent gymryd rhan yn yr ail gynnig. Pan ymchwiliasom i hynny a chael y gwir ffeithiau, dim ond tri lle oedd ar gael mewn ysbyty preifat ar gyfer y cleifion hynny i dderbyn y dewis hwnnw dros y ffin. Codwyd gobeithion y bobl hyn y gallent gael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty am lawdriniaeth ar y galon, ond dim ond tri lle oedd ar gael mewn ysbyty preifat, ac nid oedd costau trafnidiaeth na chostau cynnal ychwanegol ar gael iddynt er mwyn iddynt fanteisio ar y cyfleuster hwnnw. Mae'r Gweinidog yn cynnig system gwarantu ail gynnig a fydd yn sicrhau y gofelig am bobl ar ôl iddynt ddewis teithio oddi wrth eu man triniaeth arferol. Mae hwnnw'n gynllun llawer gwell na'r hyn a gynigiwyd yn flaenorol dros y ffin.

Bydd hyn yn rhoi cyfle inni ddefnyddio'r

capacity within the NHS effectively across Wales. I know that many people will take up the opportunity to travel to receive their treatment. People have confidence in the NHS and appreciate that it will—

Kirsty Williams *rose*—

Ann Jones: I do not have time to give way, Kirsty.

The people who are able to travel will do so.

Ten per cent of the population is on a waiting list, but we must recognise that some of those are waiting for treatment for problems that do not affect their daily lives and can wait. That, therefore, should also be borne in mind while we play with figures.

We must ensure that the NHS delivers for the people of Wales, and I have confidence that the Minister for Health and Social Services and the second offer scheme is doing just that.

David Melding: Until we have genuine achievement from the Labour Government, we will hear backbencher after Labour backbencher coming out with ridiculous parodies of Conservative policies and making up all sorts of accusations about our record. It began with the Member for Llanelli saying that we ‘decimated’ the hospital stock. She should go to the National Assembly Library and get the briefs on how the NHS estate was managed between 1979 and 1997 and how it has been managed since. There is no substantial difference. The number of hospitals that were built and opened was roughly the same under the Conservative administration as it is under the present Labour administration, and the propensity to close down old stock has been pretty constant. I presume that we can attribute this particular comment to ignorance, but those who know better should stop using this sort of statistic, because it does not promote accurate public debate.

Catherine Thomas and Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey *rose*—

capasiti yn y GIG yn effeithiol ledled Cymru. Gwn y bydd llawer o bobl yn manteisio ar y cyfle i deithio i gael eu triniaeth. Mae gan bobl hyder yn y GIG ac maent yn gwerthfawrogi y bydd—

Kirsty Williams *a gododd*—

Ann Jones: Nid oes gennyf amser i ildio, Kirsty.

Bydd y bobl sy’n gallu teithio yn gwneud hynny.

Mae 10 y cant o’r boblogaeth ar restr aros, ond rhaid inni gydnabod bod rhai ohonynt yn aros am driniaeth am gyflyrau nad ydynt yn effeithio ar eu bywyd bob dydd a gallant aros. Felly, dylid cofio hynny hefyd wrth inni drin ffigurau.

Rhaid inni sicrhau bod y GIG yn cyflawni dros bobl Cymru, ac yr wyf yn ffyddiog mai dyna’n union y mae’r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a chynllun yr ail gynnig yn ei wneud.

David Melding: Hyd nes bod gan y Llywodraeth Lafur gyflawniadau gwirioneddol, fe glywn un aelod Llafur ar y meinicau cefn ar ôl y llall yn rhoi parodiau hurt o bolisiau’r Ceidwadwyr ac yn gwneud pob math o gyhuddiadau am ein record. Dechreuodd gyda’r Aelod dros Lanelli yn dweud ein bod wedi ‘torri’n enbyd’ stoc ysbytai. Dylai fynd i Lyfrgell y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a chael papurau briffio ar y ffordd y rheolwyd ystad y GIG rhwng 1979 a 1997 a’r ffordd y mae wedi cael ei rheoli ers hynny. Nid oes fawr o wahaniaeth. Adeiladwyd ac agorwyd yr un nifer o ysbytai yn fras o dan y weinyddiaeth Geidwadol ag a wnaed o dan y weinyddiaeth Lafur bresennol, ac mae’r duedd i gau hen stoc wedi bod yn weddol gyson. Gallwn briodoli’r sylw penodol hwnnw i anwybodaeth, fe dybiaf, ond dylai’r rhai sy’n gwybod yn well roi’r gorau i ddefnyddio’r math hwn o ystadegyn, gan nad yw’n hyrwyddo trafodaeth gyhoeddus gywir.

Catherine Thomas a Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey *a gododd*—

David Melding: I will give way to Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey.

David Melding: Ildiaf i Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey.

4.30 p.m.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: I do not speak from ignorance; I speak from 15 years' experience as a health service manager. I watched the cuts that your Government implemented in my hospitals, and saw ward clerks being dismissed and made redundant, and clerical work being put onto nursing staff. You may try to claim that you helped the health service, but in central London you did untold damage.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Ni siaradaf o anwybodaeth; siaradaf ar ôl 15 mlynedd o brofiad fel rheolwr gwasanaeth iechyd. Gwelais y toriadau a wnaeth eich Llywodraeth chi yn fy ysbytai, a gwelais glercod ward yn colli eu swyddi, a gwaith clercaidd yn cael ei roi i'r staff nyrsio. Efallai y byddwch yn ceisio honni eich bod wedi helpu'r gwasanaeth iechyd, ond yng nghanol Llundain, gwnaethoch ddrwg difesur.

David Melding: I see that we have shifted ground from talking about the NHS estate. What your side has said in this debate is wrong. The Minister knows that it is wrong and, in fairness, she has not made these accusations. I would give way to her now if she wished to back you lot up. When we were in control, Tamsin, NHS productivity was much higher than it is now. More patients were being treated in 1997 than two years ago when you stopped collecting statistics on NHS activity in Wales—there was some technical difficulties with it, no doubt, but it was also fundamentally embarrassing. We increased the number of nurses, doctors and NHS staff—that is the statistical evidence. You should argue from evidence, not just from these whimsical anecdotes that you come up with.

David Melding: Gwelaf ein bod wedi newid y pwnc o ystad y GIG. Mae'r hyn a ddywedodd eich ochr chi yn y ddadl hon yn anghywir. Gŵyr y Gweinidog ei bod yn anghywir, ac, a bod yn deg, nid yw wedi gwneud y cyhuddiadau hyn. Byddwn yn ildio iddi yn awr pe bai am ategu'r hyn a ddywedwyd gennych chi. Pan oeddem mewn grym, Tamsin, yr oedd cynhyrchiant y GIG yn llawer uwch nag ydyw ar hyn o bryd. Yr oedd mwy o gleifion yn cael eu trin yn 1997 na dwy flynedd yn ôl pan benderfynasoch roi'r gorau i gasglu ystadegau ar weithgaredd y GIG yng Nghymru—yr oedd anawsterau technegol o ran gwneud hynny, yn ddi-os, ond yr oedd hefyd yn y bôn yn peri embaras. Bu inni gynyddu nifer y nyrsys, meddygon a staff y GIG—dyna'r dystiolaeth ystadegol. Dylech ddadlau ar sail tystiolaeth, ac nid ar sail yr hanesion mympwyol hyn yr ydych wedi'u rhoi inni.

Catherine Thomas: I wish that you and your party had the honesty to admit what you did in Wales during your 18 years of misrule. Come to Llanelli to meet some of my constituents who are still suffering as a result of your 18 years in power. If you cannot accept the fact that the closure of over 70 hospitals in Wales and the reduction of nurse and doctor training places will have a long-term, devastating impact, you are lying.

Catherine Thomas: Byddai'n dda gennyf pe baech chi a'ch plaid yn ddigon gonest i gyfaddef yr hyn a wnaethoch yng Nghymru yn ystod eich 18 mlynedd o gamreolaeth. Dewch i Lanelli i gyfarfod â rhai o'm hetholwyr sy'n dal i ddioddef o ganlyniad i'ch 18 mlynedd mewn grym. Os na allwch dderbyn y ffaith y bydd cau dros 70 o ysbytai yng Nghymru a gostwng nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi i nyrsys a meddygon yn cael effaith andwyol hirdymor, yr ydych yn dweud celwydd.

David Melding: I am sure that the Member did not mean to say that I was lying.

David Melding: Yr wyf yn siŵr nad oedd yr Aelod yn golygu dweud fy mod yn dweud celwydd.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You must withdraw that comment, Catherine.

Catherine Thomas: I withdraw that comment.

David Melding: Let me try to explain to the Member about the accusation that we closed 70 hospitals, as if they were district general hospitals. There are 16 district general hospitals in Wales. We are talking about small units and, sometimes, replacing larger hospitals. However, as I said earlier, the propensity is substantially no different under Labour than it was under the Conservatives. When you have been in Government for a similar length of time, added up, you would have had to close a similar number of hospitals and opened others and redesigned the service. That is what happens when you run a modern hospital service. To say that we deliberately went out to close hospitals is a disgrace, as is the accusation that we did away with 8,000 beds, as if they were acute beds. We are now talking about elective treatment. I will give way to the Minister if she wishes to place on record her regret that roughly 8,000 geriatric, long-term and psychiatric beds were closed and that that was bad for the health service. If she believes that, she should stand up now, and if she does not, the Labour backbenchers should shut up about this accusation that we decimated the number of NHS beds.

Brian Gibbons: There is no doubt that a certain number of psychiatric beds needed to be closed and that care needed to be delivered in the community. It is a pity that the investment was not put into social care to supplement that. However, if you consider the mix of beds that were lost—as Kirsty has said—they were also lost in acute specialities, particularly acute medicine and acute geriatrics. That is what led to this legacy. You also failed to train doctors and nurses. That is where you stand convicted.

David Melding: The target moves again. Even Brian will not back up what some Labour backbenchers have said. He is shifting the target again. I am quite happy to

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rhaid ichi dynnu'r sylw hwnnw yn ôl, Catherine.

Catherine Thomas: Tynnaf y sylw hwnnw yn ôl.

David Melding: Gadewch imi geisio esbonio i'r Aelod ynglŷn â'r cyhuddiad ein bod wedi cau 70 o ysbytai, fel pe baent yn ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth. Mae 16 o ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn sôn am unedau bach ac, weithiau, darpariaeth newydd yn lle ysbytai mwy. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, yn y bôn nid yw'r duedd o dan Lafur yn wahanol iawn i'r duedd o dan y Ceidwadwyr. Pan fyddwch wedi bod mewn grym am gyfnod tebyg, at ei gilydd, byddech wedi gorfod cau nifer debyg o ysbytai ac wedi agor ysbytai eraill ac wedi ailgynllunio'r gwasanaeth. Dyna beth sy'n digwydd pan fyddwch yn rhedeg gwasanaeth ysbyty modern. Mae'r haerriad ein bod wedi mynd ati yn fwrriadol i gau ysbytai yn warth, fel y mae'r cyhuddiad ein bod wedi cael gwared ar 8,000 o welyau, fel pe baent yn welyau aciwt. Yr ydym yn sôn am driniaeth ddewisol. Ildiaf i'r Gweinidog os dymuna gofnodi ei bod yn gresynu bod tua 8,000 o welyau geriatrig, hirdymor a seiciatrig wedi'u gwaredu a bod hynny'n beth drwg i'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Os cred hynny, dylai sefyll ar ei thraed yn awr, ac os na chred hynny, dylai Aelodau meinciau cefn Llafur gau eu pennau ynglŷn â'r cyhuddiad hwn ein bod wedi torri nifer y gwelyau yn y GIG yn enbyd.

Brian Gibbons: Nid oes amheuaeth bod angen cael gwared ar rai gwelyau seiciatrig a bod angen rhoi gofal yn y gymuned. Mae'n drueni nad oedd y buddsoddiad wedi'i wneud mewn gofal cymdeithasol i ychwanegu ato. Fodd bynnag, os ystyriwch y cymysgwch o welyau a gollwyd—fel y dywedodd Kirsty—fe'u collwyd hefyd mewn meysydd arbenigol aciwt, yn enwedig meddygaeth aciwt a geriatreg aciwt. Dyna beth a arweiniodd at yr hyn a etifeddwyd. Bu ichi hefyd fethu â hyfforddi meddygon a nyrsys. Dyna pam yr ydych yn euog.

David Melding: Mae'r targed wedi symud eto. Ni fydd Brian hyd yn oed yn ategu'r hyn a ddywedodd rhai o aelodau meinciau cefn Llafur. Mae'n symud y targed eto. Yr wyf yn

talk about the acute bed stock—we should be talking about it. We also had the £20 billion cuts. I regret that that is now official Labour Party policy, because it shoots our fox. Alun Pugh went on and on about what the losses would be in each constituency if this policy was ever put into affect. He has stopped doing that since it has become the Chancellor's official policy.

We must be honest about this. In many ways, the second offer scheme is, philosophically, a good one. There are all sorts of problems regarding the practicalities, namely when the scheme starts and what mix it uses, but does the Minister believe that this is a good scheme and that patients deserve it as of right? Will she confirm that patients will have permanent access to this scheme within the NHS and not only as a result of this temporary grant?

Lynne Neagle: I welcome the introduction of the second offer guarantee scheme. As last week's waiting times figures show, with increased investment and strong leadership, Labour in the Assembly can make a difference. The number of people waiting over 18 months for an operation in Gwent has been cut from 875 in January to just 58 today. The number of people waiting over 12 months in Gwent has also been cut and the number of people across Wales waiting over 18 months is down 70 per cent since 2001. However, in moving forward, we cannot become complacent. We must quicken the pace of reform and eliminate waits of 18 months entirely and press on to further reduce the maximum wait, driving it down first to 15 months and then to 12 months and beyond. That is what my constituents expect and that is what we must deliver because long waiting lists hit the poorest the hardest.

The link between poverty and ill health is indisputable. It is a strong bond that we must break and can break, with initiatives such as the second offer scheme. The NHS, owned by the state and free at the point of entry, is the only health service for people from deprived communities. Welsh Labour will

fwy na pharod i drafod y stoc gwelyau aciwt—dylem drafod hynny. Bu inni gael y toriadau gwerth £20 biliwn hefyd. Gresynaf mai dyna yw polisi swyddogol y Blaid Lafur bellach, oherwydd mae'n achub y blaen ar ein polisi ni. Bu Alun Pugh yn rhygnu ymlaen am y colledion a gaed ym mhob etholaeth pe bai'r polisi hwn byth yn cael ei weithredu. Mae wedi peidio â gwneud hynny ers iddo ddod yn bolisi swyddogol gan y Canghellor.

Rhaid inni fod yn onest ynglŷn â hyn. Mewn sawl ffordd, mae cynllun yr ail gynnig yn un da, yn athronyddol. Cyfyd pob math o broblemau o ran y trefniadau ymarferol, sef pryd y bydd y cynllun yn dechrau a pha gymysgwch fydd, ond a gred y Gweinidog fod hwn yn gynllun da a bod cleifion yn ei haeddu fel hawl? A wnaiff gadarnhau y bydd y cynllun hwn ar gael i gleifion yn y GIG yn barhaol ac nid o ganlyniad i'r grant dros dro hwn?

Lynne Neagle: Croesawaf y penderfyniad i gyflwyno cynllun gwarantu'r ail gynnig. Fel y dengys ffigurau amseroedd aros yr wythnos diwethaf, gyda mwy o fuddsoddiad ac arweiniad cryf, gall Llafur yn y Cynulliad wneud gwahaniaeth. Mae nifer y bobl sy'n aros am fwy na 18 mis am lawdriniaeth yng Ngwent wedi gostwng o 875 ym mis Ionawr i ddim ond 58 heddiw. Mae nifer y bobl sy'n aros am fwy na 12 mis yng Ngwent hefyd wedi gostwng ac mae nifer y bobl ledled Cymru sy'n aros am fwy na 18 mis wedi gostwng 70 y cant ers 2001. Fodd bynnag, wrth symud ymlaen, ni allwn fod yn hunanfodlon. Rhaid inni ddiwygio'r gwasanaeth yn gyflymach a sicrhau nad oes neb yn aros 18 mis gan fynd ati i fyrhau'r amser aros mwyaf eto, gan ei fyrhau i 15 mis yn gyntaf ac yna i 12 mis a thu hwnt. Dyna'r hyn y mae fy etholwyr yn ei ddisgwyl a dyna'r hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei gyflawni gan mai'r tlotaf sy'n dioddef fwyaf o ganlyniad i restrau aros hir.

Ni ellir gwadu'r cysylltiad rhwng tlodi a salwch. Mae'n gysylltiad cryf y mae'n rhaid inni ei dorri ac y gallwn ei dorri drwy fentrau megis cynllun yr ail gynnig. Y GIG, sydd o dan berchenogaeth y wladwriaeth ac sydd am ddim wrth ddarparu gwasanaeth, yw'r unig wasanaeth iechyd i bobl o gymunedau

not take lessons from the Tories on health reform. With their Thatcherite dogma, the Tories plan the destruction of the NHS. They are hell bent on finishing what Mrs Thatcher started and they have begun by undermining public services, claiming that the NHS is a

'bureaucratic creation which is failing the nation'.

They are feigning a crusade against waste, pretending to champion choice, and they will not be done until there is an NHS plc within which the ability to pay determines standards of care. That is the reality of the Tories' health plans. On the patient passport, under a Tory Government, £114 million would be raided from the NHS and handed over to the private sector. This would provide the few with private healthcare subsidised by the state while the many would scramble for treatment in a crumbling NHS. How many people in Wales can afford £1,600 for a cataract removal, £5,300 for new hip or £9,500 for a heart bypass?

David Davies: Few people can afford such costs, but many currently have to borrow money because they cannot get their treatment on the NHS.

Lynne Neagle: You have answered my question, David. You said that few people can afford those costs, which exposes the hypocrisy at the heart of the Tories' health plan.

Today's debate is not about whether Members are for or against the second offer scheme; it is about whether Members are for or against the NHS.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There are five more Members who wish to speak. They will not be able to do so if every Member speaks for five minutes. I do not wish to impose a time limit, but I ask Members to try to limit their speeches to three or four minutes. I know that this is an important debate.

difreintiedig. Ni fydd Llafur Cymru yn derbyn gwersi gan y Toriaid ar ddiwygio ym maes iechyd. Gyda'u dogma Thatcheriaidd, mae'r Toriaid yn bwriadu dinistrio'r GIG. Maent yn benderfynol o orffen yr hyn a ddechreuodd Mrs Thatcher ac maent wedi dechrau drwy danseilio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gan honni bod y GIG

yn greadigaeth fiwrocraataidd sy'n siomi'r genedl.

Maent yn esgus eu bod yn ymgyrchu yn erbyn gwastraff, yn esgus eu bod yn hyrwyddo dewis, ac ni fyddant yn fodlon nes bod GIG ccc lle mae'r gallu i dalu yn pennu safonau gofal. Dyna realiti cynlluniau iechyd y Toriaid. O ran pasportau i gleifion, o dan Lywodraeth Doriaidd, byddai £114 miliwn yn cael ei ddwyn oddi wrth y GIG a'i drosglwyddo i'r sector preifat. Byddai hyn yn rhoi gofal iechyd preifat wedi'i sybideiddio gan y wladwriaeth i'r ychydig rai tra byddai'r mwyafrif yn gorfod ymladd am driniaeth mewn GIG sy'n dirywio. Faint o bobl yng Nghymru a all fforddio £1,600 am lawdriniaeth i dynnu cataract, £5,300 am glun newydd neu £9,500 am lawdriniaeth ddargyfeirio ar y galon?

David Davies: Ychydig o bobl a all fforddio costau o'r fath, ond ar hyn o bryd mae llawer yn gorfod benthyc arian am na allant gael triniaeth yn y GIG.

Lynne Neagle: Yr ydych wedi ateb fy nghwestiwn, David. Bu ichi ddweud mai ychydig o bobl a all fforddio'r costau hynny, sy'n dangos y rhagrith sydd wrth wraidd cynllun iechyd y Toriaid.

Nid oes a wnelo'r ddadl heddiw â'r cwestiwn a yw Aelodau o blaid neu'n erbyn cynllun yr ail gynnig; mae a wnelo â'r cwestiwn a yw Aelodau o blaid neu'n erbyn y GIG.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae pum Aelod arall am siarad. Ni fyddant yn gallu gwneud hynny os bydd pob Aelod yn siarad am bum munud. Nid wyf am osod terfyn amser, ond gofynnaf i Aelodau geisio peidio â siarad am fwy na thair neu bedair munud. Gwn fod hon yn ddadl bwysig.

Jenny Randerson: I will highlight the parts that this scheme does not reach and comment on the waiting list for the waiting list, known as the out-patient waiting list. In-patient waiting lists are only the tip of the iceberg. Most problems go unnoticed during the wait for the first consultant appointment. Nearly 69,000 people in Wales are waiting to see a consultant for the first time. For many people, it does not matter whether they are waiting for an out-patient or an in-patient appointment; if you are in pain or incapacitated and waiting for orthopaedic or cardiac surgery, for example, seeing a consultant is simply a hurdle to overcome. It makes no difference to your pain or incapacity. The situation is particularly dire in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan, the former Gwent area and Swansea. The trusts that cover those areas treat the largest number of patients in Wales and account for 76 per cent of patients waiting over 12 months for treatment and 84 per cent of those waiting over 18 months. Life is worst of all for those waiting for trauma and orthopaedic surgery. Almost half of those waiting over 18 months for an in-patient appointment are trauma and orthopaedic patients. The second offer scheme does nothing for these people, so what does the Minister intend to do to reduce out-patient waiting times, and when does she intend to do it? For those on in-patient waiting lists, the scheme is limited in its scope. I have a constituent who is waiting for major spinal surgery and who requested that the treatment be carried out in London. However, her request was refused because she has not been waiting for 18 months. It is likely that, when she has been waiting for 18 months, she will be offered treatment in the place that she would like to go to now. Where is the sense in that?

4.40 p.m.

I will quote from a letter I received recently from the head of the University Hospital of Wales. In referring to a consultant called Mr Paul Davies, the letter says that

Jenny Randerson: Tynnaf sylw at yr hyn nad yw'r cynllun hwn yn mynd i'r afael ag ef a gwnaf sylwadau ar y rhestr aros ar gyfer y rhestr aros, a elwir yn rhestr aros y cleifion allanol. Dim ond rhan fach o'r broblem yw'r rhestr aros ar gyfer cleifion mewnol. Ni sylwir ar y rhan fwyaf o broblemau tra bod pobl yn aros am yr apwyntiad cyntaf gyda meddyg ymgynghorol. Mae bron 69,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn aros i weld meddyg ymgynghorol am y tro cyntaf. I lawer o bobl, nid yw'n bwysig ai aros am apwyntiad fel claf allanol neu glaf mewnol y maent; os ydych mewn poen neu os yw eich cyflwr wedi arwain at analluogrwydd ac yr ydych yn aros am lawdriniaeth orthopedig neu lawdriniaeth ar y galon, er enghraifft, mae gweld meddyg ymgynghorol yn rhwystr y mae'n rhaid ei oresgyn. Nid oes gwahaniaeth o ran eich poen neu eich analluogrwydd. Mae'r sefyllfa yn wael iawn yng Nghaerdydd a Bro Morgannwg, hen ardal Gwent ac Abertawe. Mae'r ymddiriedolaethau sy'n cwmpasu'r ardaloedd hynny yn trin y nifer fwyaf o gleifion yng Nghymru ac yn cyfrif am 76 y cant o'r cleifion sy'n aros am fwy na 12 mis am driniaeth ac 84 y cant o'r rhai sy'n aros am fwy na 18 mis. Y rhai sy'n dioddef fwyaf yw'r rhai sy'n aros am lawdriniaeth trawma ac orthopedig. Cleifion trawma ac orthopedig yw bron hanner y bobl sy'n aros am fwy na 18 mis am apwyntiad fel claf mewnol. Nid yw cynllun yr ail gynnig yn gwneud dim ar gyfer y bobl hyn, felly beth y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu ei wneud i fyrhau amseroedd aros i gleifion allanol, a phryd y mae'n bwriadu gwneud hynny? I'r rhai sydd ar restrau aros i gleifion mewnol, mae cwmpas y cynllun yn gyfyngedig. Mae un o'm hetholwyr yn aros am lawdriniaeth fawr ar yr asgwrn cefn ac mae wedi gofyn am i'r driniaeth gael ei chynnal yn Llundain. Fodd bynnag, gwrthodwyd ei chais am nad yw wedi bod yn aros am 18 mis. Mae'n debygol, ar ôl iddi aros am 18 mis, y caiff gynnig o driniaeth yn yr ysbyty lle yr hoffai gael triniaeth yn awr. Ble mae'r synnwyr yn hynny?

Dyfynnaf o lythyr a gefais yn ddiweddar oddi wrth bennaeth Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru. Wrth gyfeirio at feddyg ymgynghorol o'r enw Mr Paul Davies, dywed y llythyr

'at this time, Mr Paul Davies's routine out-patient waiting list is in excess of four years. I wish to explain that, at this time, Mr Davies has a number of patients on his waiting list with the same clinical priority who have waited longer. I do acknowledge your constituent's concerns regarding the waiting times for a first appointment in orthopaedics. I can assure him that every effort is being made to reduce the waiting time in the current capacity available. As you are aware, the orthopaedic department continues to significantly exceed the agreed levels of activity with all local health boards. In addition, the trust has achieved the orthopaedic out-patients target set by the Welsh Assembly Government of no more than 2,500 patients waiting over 18 months for a first appointment since March 2004'.

I congratulate the University Hospital of Wales, but this is an embarrassing target for the Minister to be setting and an embarrassing target to have to achieve. My experience is that, far too often, orthopaedic patients wait so long for their treatments that problems with one hip and their mobility lead to problems with the other hip. These patients tend to develop other health and social problems, they cannot work, they need help from social services and they require walking aids. The cost to the state of this waiting list is enormous and largely avoidable. If only the Minister had a strategy.

Val Lloyd: For me, as for other Members, the key issue concerning the second offer guarantee scheme has to be its effect on the patient. The scheme enables patients to receive the treatment they require and, whatever else we may think, we must not lose sight of this.

The preparation scheme prior to full implementation highlighted difficulties, and these must be acknowledged. In my constituency, Swansea East, there have been

ar hyn o bryd mae cleifion ar restr Mr Paul Davies am lawdriniaeth gyffredin fel cleifion allanol yn aros am fwy na phedair blynedd. Hoffwn esbonio fod nifer o gleifion ar restr aros Mr Davies ar hyn o bryd sydd â'r un flaenoriaeth glinigol wedi aros yn hwy na hynny. Yr wyf yn cydnabod pryderon eich etholwr o ran yr amseroedd aros am apwyntiad cyntaf yn yr adran orthopedig. Gallaf roi sicrwydd iddo y gwneir pob ymdrech i fyrhau'r amser aros o fewn yr adnoddau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd. Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r adran orthopedig yn dal i wneud llawer mwy na'r lefelau o weithgaredd y cytunwyd arnynt gyda phob bwrdd iechyd lleol. Yn ogystal, mae'r ymddiriedolaeth wedi cyflawni'r targed ar gyfer cleifion allanol orthopedig a osodwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, sef dim mwy na 2,500 o gleifion yn aros am fwy na 18 mis am apwyntiad cyntaf ers Mawrth 2004.

Llongyfarchaf Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, ond mae'n gywilyddus bod y Gweinidog yn pennu targed o'r fath ac mae'n darged cywilyddus i'r ysbyty ei gyflawni. O'm profiad i, yn amlach na pheidio, mae cleifion orthopedig yn aros gymaint o amser am driniaeth nes bod problemau mewn un glun a phroblemau symudedd yn arwain at broblemau gyda'r glun arall. Mae'r cleifion hyn yn fwy tebygol o ddatblygu problemau iechyd a chymdeithasol eraill, ni allant weithio, mae angen iddynt gael cymorth oddi wrth wasanaethau cymdeithasol ac mae angen cymhorthion cerdded arnynt. Mae'r gost i'r wladwriaeth oherwydd y rhestr aros hon yn enfawr a gellir ei hosgoi i raddau helaeth. O na fyddai strategaeth gan y Gweinidog.

Val Lloyd: I mi, fel yr Aelodau eraill, y mater allweddol o ran cynllun gwarantu'r ail gynnig, yn ddi-os, yw ei effaith ar y claf. Mae'r cynllun yn galluogi cleifion i gael y driniaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt a beth bynnag arall a gredwn, rhaid inni beidio â cholli golwg ar hyn.

Daeth anawsterau i'r golwg yn ystod y cynllun paratoi cyn gweithredu'r cynllun yn llawn, a rhaid cydnabod y rhain. Yn fy etholaeth i, Dwyrain Abertawe, bu problemau

teething problems, and a high percentage of people chose not to take up the option. On investigation, I found that the problems centred around difficulty with trust information systems, lack of clear information for patients, which meant that they felt unable to accept the offer, and uncertainty about the precise terms of the offer. This is bad news, but I am pleased to note that action has been taken to improve the administration of the scheme, and I see this as a positive element of the preparatory scheme and lessons will be learnt prior to the implementation of the full scheme.

The second offer scheme offers patients the opportunity to receive excellent treatment in an alternative hospital. I know that, in my constituency, many people benefited from the scheme, and they, and their relatives, have taken the trouble to contact me to say so. Some have been so satisfied with the scheme and the care they received that they contacted the local evening newspaper to describe their positive experience.

The second offer scheme should not be viewed in isolation, but in the context of a range of measures implemented to improve healthcare in Wales. April saw the first anniversary of the LHBs and Health Commission Wales. These bodies have made their mark and are working well to continue improvements in healthcare. Funding for new catheter laboratories and investment in equipment for angiograms will increase capacity in Wales, which will have the added bonus of further reducing waiting times for cardiac surgery, which have already shown improvement—perhaps not to everyone's satisfaction, but there has been undeniable improvement for patients. The £1.5 million investment announced by Health Commission Wales into the Welsh genetics service will improve a range of services for, among others, cancer patients. Alongside investment in services, there has also been investment in staff and tributes have already rightly been paid to staff. Intake for nurse training places since 1999 has increased by 39 per cent; intake for physiotherapy has increased by 60 per cent; and intake for occupational therapy has increased by 73 per cent. *[Interruption.]* I can hear someone

cychwynnol, a dewisodd canran fawr o bobl beidio â derbyn y cynnig. Ar ôl imi wneud ymholiadau, cefais fod y problemau yn troi o amgylch anhawster gyda systemau gwybodaeth yr ymddiriedolaeth, diffyg gwybodaeth glir i gleifion, a olygai na themlent eu bod yn gallu derbyn y cynnig, ac ansicrwydd ynglŷn ag union delerau'r cynnig. Mae hyn yn newyddion drwg, ond mae'n dda gennyf nodi bod camau wedi'u cymryd i wella'r ffordd y caiff y cynllun ei weithredu, ac ystyriaf fod hyn yn elfen gadarnhaol o'r cynllun paratoi ac y caiff gwersi eu dysgu cyn i'r cynllun llawn gael ei weithredu.

Mae cynllun yr ail gynnig yn cynnig cyfle i gleifion gael triniaeth ardderchog mewn ysbyty arall. Gwn fod llawer o bobl yn fy etholaeth i wedi elwa ar y cynllun ac maent hwy, a'u perthnasau, wedi mynd i'r drafferth o gysylltu â mi i ddweud wrthyf. I rai, bu'r cynllun a'r gofal a roddwyd iddynt mor foddhaol nes eu bod wedi cysylltu â'r papur newydd hwyrol lleol i ddisgrifio eu profiad cadarnhaol.

Ni ddylid ystyried cynllun yr ail gynnig ar ei ben ei hun, ond yng nghyd-destun ystod o fesurau sydd wedi cael eu gweithredu i wella gofal iechyd yng Nghymru. Ym mis Ebrill, yr oedd BILl a Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru wedi bod yn weithredol ers blwyddyn. Mae'r cyrff hyn wedi gwneud argraff ac maent yn gweithio'n dda i barhau i wella gofal iechyd. Bydd cyllid ar gyfer labordai cathetr a buddsoddiad mewn offer ar gyfer angiogramau yn cynyddu capasiti yng Nghymru, a mantais arall a ddaw yn sgîl hynny yw byrhau amseroedd aros am lawdriniaeth ar y galon, sydd eisoes wedi gwella, hyd yn oed yn fwy—efallai nad digon i fodloni pawb, ond yn sicr bu gwelliant i gleifion. Bydd y buddsoddiad o £1.5 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd gan Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru yng ngwasanaeth geneteg Cymru yn gwella'r ystod o wasanaethau ar gyfer cleifion cancer, ymhlith eraill. Ochr yn ochr â buddsoddiad mewn gwasanaethau, bu buddsoddiad hefyd mewn staff a thalwyd teyrnged iddynt eisoes, a hynny'n briodol. Mae nifer y bobl sydd wedi derbyn lleoedd hyfforddi i nyrsys ers 1999 wedi cynyddu 39 y cant; mae nifer y bobl sy'n dilyn cyrsiau ffisiotherapi wedi cynyddu 60 y cant; ac mae nifer y bobl sy'n

saying that that is not enough, but those are distinctive and notable achievements. The investment in services and staff is essential to improving patient care.

Returning to the second offer scheme, the focus must now be on patients to ensure that they receive the best information, support and advice. They must be made fully aware of the scheme's terms, such as the fact that their transport is paid for and that an escort is available should they need one. However, it is important that those in need of treatment receive the treatment that they require. Many factors contribute to lengthy waiting lists, and I will name just a few. The success of the health inequalities fund project means that services are provided where they were not before. The change in emphasis on preventative rather than only curative methods increases the length of lists because of the treatment needed. A range of patients can now live independently in the community if they have regular hospital appointments to maintain a monitoring system—that will add to the quality of life, but also to the waiting lists. We should not lose sight of that, or the fact that there has already been progress, which will continue.

David Lloyd: I draw the attention of the Minister for Health and Social Services to the waiting list situation in Swansea, following the many representations that I have received locally—Val Lloyd will, doubtless, have received the same representations. As a GP in Swansea, I am the first to pay tribute to the tremendous work undertaken in Singleton and Morriston hospitals, but the workload that the staff must face is utterly fantastic. As a result, Swansea's hospitals between them have 625 people waiting 18 months or more for surgery. That is the highest number anywhere in Wales and is almost half of the total for the whole of Wales. That figure of 625 is also 10 times more than for the whole of England. I keep mentioning that figure of 625 because I am surprised that Val Lloyd, in particular, who represents the same population as I do, did not mention it.

hyfforddi i fod yn therapyddion galwedigaethol wedi cynyddu 73 y cant. [Torri ar draws.] Gallaf glywed rhywun yn dweud nad yw hynny'n ddigon, ond cyflawniadau unigryw a nodedig ydynt. Mae'r buddsoddiad mewn gwasanaethau a staff yn hanfodol i wella gofal cleifion.

Gan ddychwelyd at gynllun yr ail gyfle, rhaid canolbwyntio yn awr ar gleifion er mwyn sicrhau y cânt y wybodaeth, y cymorth a'r cyngor gorau. Rhaid rhoi manylion llawn iddynt am delerau'r cynllun, megis y ffaith y telir am eu cludiant a bod rhywun ar gael i'w hebrwng os oes angen hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig bod y rhai y mae angen triniaeth arnynt yn cael y driniaeth angenrheidiol. Mae llawer o ffactorau yn cyfrannu at restrau aros hir, ac enwaf ond ychydig. Mae llwyddiant prosiect y gronfa anghydraddoldebau iechyd yn golygu y caiff gwasanaethau eu darparu lle nas darparwyd o'r blaen. Mae'r pwyslais newydd ar atal afiechyd yn hytrach na gwella cleifion yn unig yn gwneud i'r rhestrau fod yn hwy oherwydd y driniaeth sydd ei hangen. Gall ystod o gleifion fyw'n annibynnol yn y gymuned bellach os cânt apwyntiadau rheolaidd yn yr ysbyty i gynnal system fonitro—bydd hynny'n ychwanegu at ansawdd bywyd, ond hefyd at y restrau aros. Ni ddylem golli golwg ar hynny, nac ar y ffaith bod cynnydd wedi'i wneud, ac y bydd yn parhau.

David Lloyd: Tynnaf sylw'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol at y sefyllfa o ran restrau aros yn Abertawe, yn dilyn y sylwadau niferus a gefais yn lleol—bydd Val Lloyd, yn ddi-os, wedi cael yr un sylwadau. Fel meddyg teulu yn Abertawe, yr wyf ymhlith y cyntaf i dalu teyrnged am y gwaith rhagorol a wneir yn ysbyty Singleton ac ysbyty Treforys, ond mae'r llwyth gwaith y mae'n rhaid i'r staff ei wynebu yn rhyfeddol. O ganlyniad, mae 625 o bobl yn aros 18 mis neu fwy am lawdriniaeth mewn ysbytai yn Abertawe. Dyna'r nifer fwyaf yn unrhyw le yng Nghymru ac mae bron hanner y cyfanswm ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw, sef 625, hefyd yn 10 gwaith yn fwy na'r ffigur ar gyfer Lloegr gyfan. Soniaf o hyd am y ffigur hwnnw o 625 oherwydd fe'm synwyd nad oedd Val Lloyd, yn enwedig, sy'n cynrychioli'r un boblogaeth â

Similarly, Swansea also has the worst out-patient waiting times in Wales, with 2,676 people waiting over 18 months to see a consultant for the first time. Therefore, on the second offer scheme, only around one in six eligible Swansea patients—after verification of who can and cannot receive treatment for whatever reason—have agreed to travel to receive that treatment.

Finally, bearing in mind those long waiting lists and huge figures in Swansea, how will the Minister change the poor take-up of the second offer guarantee scheme, given that only one in six eligible Swansea patients take it up? What measures are in place to encourage people to take up the scheme, particularly in Swansea, which appears to be a black spot? What will the Minister institute, following this debate, to ensure that there is a greater take-up in Swansea for this scheme? Or will she just accept that figure of 625 patients waiting over 18 months in Swansea, if the scheme is going ahead smoothly elsewhere? That does not offer much to the people of Swansea.

4.50 p.m.

Who can travel with the patient and who can get their costs paid? This must be advertised widely so that we can achieve a better uptake of the scheme. Also, are there any moves to increase capacity at Swansea's hospitals to deal with the amazing tide of illness that they face every day, or are we left with a long-term second offer scheme, without any increase in local capacity?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We have had a robust debate this afternoon, but a number of Members have used words that, in certain contexts, would have been out of order. Indeed, one comment was out of order, but it was rightly withdrawn. There were other Members who I judged to be in order, but it would be better if Members did not use ambiguous words because it does not help the

mi, wedi sôn amdano.

Yn yr un modd, gan Abertawe y mae'r amseroedd aros gwaethaf i gleifion allanol yng Nghymru. Mae 2,676 o bobl yn aros am fwy na 18 mis i weld meddyg ymgynghorol am y tro cyntaf. Felly, o dan gynllun yr ail gynnig, dim ond tua un o bob chwe chlaf cymwys yn Abertawe—ar ôl cadarnhau pwy all a phwy na all gael triniaeth am ba reswm bynnag—sydd wedi cytuno i deithio i gael y driniaeth honno.

Yn olaf, o gofio'r rhestrau aros hir a'r ffigurau enfawr hynny yn Abertawe, sut y bydd y Gweinidog yn newid y sefyllfa o ran y nifer fach sy'n derbyn ail gynnig o dan y cynllun, o ystyried mai dim ond un o bob chwe chlaf cymwys yn Abertawe sydd wedi derbyn ail gynnig? Pa fesurau sydd ar waith i annog pobl i dderbyn ail gynnig o dan y cynllun, yn enwedig yn Abertawe, lle nad yw llawer yn awyddus i dderbyn ail gynnig, fe ymddengys. Pa gamau y bydd y Gweinidog yn eu cymryd, yn dilyn y ddadl hon, i sicrhau bod mwy o bobl yn derbyn ail gynnig o dan y cynllun hwn yn Abertawe? Neu a fydd yn fodlon derbyn bod 625 o gleifion yn aros am fwy na 18 mis yn Abertawe, os yw'r cynllun yn mynd rhagddo yn ddiraffferth mewn manau eraill? Nid yw hynny'n cynnig ryw lawer i bobl Abertawe.

Pwy all deithio gyda'r claf a phwy all hawlio eu costau? Rhaid hysbysebu'r wybodaeth hon yn eang er mwyn inni sicrhau bod mwy o bobl yn derbyn cynnig o dan y cynllun. Hefyd, a oes unrhyw fwriad i gynyddu capasiti yn ysbytai Abertawe i ymdrin â'r niferoedd rhyfeddol o gleifion y maent yn eu hwynebu bob dydd, neu ai dim ond cynllun ail gynnig hirdymor fydd gennym, heb unrhyw gynnydd mewn capasiti yn lleol?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr ydym wedi cael dadl rymus y prynhawn yma, ond mae nifer o Aelodau wedi defnyddio geiriau, a fyddai o dan rai amgylchiadau, wedi bod allan o drefn. Yn wir, yr oedd un sylw allan o drefn, ond fe'i tynnwyd yn ôl. Dyfernais fod geiriau Aelodau eraill mewn trefn, ond byddai'n well pe na bai Aelodau yn defnyddio geiriau amwys gan nad yw hynny o fudd o ran statws

standing of the Assembly. My judgment is that the debate was robust and, while certain people may have been sailing close to the wind, they have kept on the right side of the rules. However, I ask Members to avoid using those words whenever possible. I now call the Minister.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): It has been a robust debate, as health debates always are. One message from Derek Wanless was that if we want to see achievements, we must achieve more political consensus and I dearly hope that that will be the case. It is encouraging that some opposition Members have recognised the opportunity presented in the second offer scheme, but it is disappointing that opposition parties again relentlessly want to talk down Wales, instead of welcoming progress and achievement. Progress is being made, but not everything in the garden is rosy; I appreciate that. Do you think that I, as Minister for health, do not know that? As Lynne said, we must press on with this, and we will. The second offer guarantee and this debate are about putting the service into balance after the legacy of mismanagement of the national health service left by the former Conservative Government, and the legacy of ill health and inequality that we have addressed alongside the reform that we are announcing today.

Eleanor Burnham: As Assembly Members, we are in a difficult position when so many constituents are in dire straits. What are we expected to do about it? I spoke to you this morning about a constituent of mine whose baby had apparently been refused a place in Alder Hey Hospital; the baby subsequently died. The capacity in Alder Hey is not even sufficient to cope with us from north Wales, and she had had to face the possibility of travelling to Leeds or Manchester. We have a lot of work to do, and you must acknowledge that and get on with it.

Jane Hutt: We have brought the service into balance through innovation and investment and by improving capacity. There has been a 72 per cent increase in funding in the national health service. Would any of your parties have been able to deliver that? No, of course not. As I said, we should embark on this

y Cynulliad, Yn fy marn i, bu'r ddadl yn un rymus ac, er bod ambell un yn agos at dorri'r rheolau, nid ydynt wedi'u torri. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf i'r Aelodau osgoi defnyddio'r geiriau hynny lle bynnag y bo modd. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog yn awr.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Bu'n ddadl rymus, fel y mae dadleuon ar iechyd bob amser. Un o negeseuon Derek Wanless oedd bod yn rhaid inni gael mwy o gonsensws gwleidyddol os ydym am gyflawni a'm gobaith fawr yw y bydd hynny'n digwydd. Mae'n galonogol bod rhai Aelodau o'r gwrthbleidiau wedi cydnabod y cyfle a roddwyd o dan gynllun yr ail gynnig, ond mae'n siomedig bod y gwrthbleidiau unwaith eto yn mynnu lladd ar Gymru, yn hytrach na chrosawu cynnydd a chyflawniad. Gwneir cynnydd, ond nid yw popeth yn fêl i gyd; deallaf hynny. A gredwch nad wyf fi, fel y Gweinidog dros iechyd, yn gwybod hynny? Fel y dywedodd Lynne, rhaid inni fwrw ymlaen â hyn, ac fe wnawn. Diben gwarant yr ail gynnig a'r ddadl hon yw unioni'r gwasanaeth yn sgîl camreolaeth y cyn-Lywodraeth Geidwadol o'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, a'r afiechyd a'r anghydraddoldeb o ganlyniad yr ydym wedi mynd i'r afael â hwy ochr yn ochr â'r diwygiad yr ydym yn ei gyhoeddi heddiw.

Eleanor Burnham: Fel Aelodau Cynulliad, yr ydym mewn sefyllfa anodd pan fo cymaint o etholwyr mewn adfyd. Beth y disgwylir inni ei wneud yn ei gylch? Soniais wrthyfch y bore yma am un o'm hetholwyr y gwrthodwyd lle i'w babi yn Ysbyty Alder Hey, mae'n debyg; bu farw'r babi. Nid oes gan Alder Hey ddigon o gapasiti hyd yn oed i ymdopi â ni yn y Gogledd, a bu'n gorfod wynebu'r posibilrwydd o deithio i Leeds neu Fanceinion. Mae gennym lawer o waith i'w wneud, a rhaid ichi gydnabod hynny a bwrw ymlaen ag ef.

Jane Hutt: Yr ydym wedi unioni'r gwasanaeth drwy arloesedd a buddsoddiad a thrwy wella capasiti. Bu cynnydd o 72 y cant yn y cyllid ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. A fyddai unrhyw un o'ch pleidiau chi wedi gallu gwneud hynny? Na fyddai, wrth gwrs. Fel y dywedais, dylem gychwyn

journey together—an adversarial manner does not help the people of Wales. On this investment, Rhodri Glyn, you challenged whether we should allocate additional funding over and above a 10 per cent increase to our local health boards this year and an 11.5 per cent increase to Health Commission Wales. You questioned whether we should start to steer the additional funding—the £30 million that came through the Townsend formula—to those areas where there is proven health need and inequalities. I stand by the targeting poor health formula because, as you know from Carmarthenshire, and as Lynne said about Torfaen, we must ensure that that additional money, over and above that 10 per cent increase, is allocated to those areas.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: To clarify the position, I was not questioning the need to direct funding towards areas that suffer from deprivation; I was saying that some local health boards have lost out in the formula. I asked whether, if they will be expected to fund the after-18-months second offer scheme after 2004-05, you will ensure that there is sufficient funding. You made a commitment that no-one would lose out under Townsend, but that is not the case.

Jane Hutt: As I said, the point of this scheme and its reforms is to bring the service into balance to reduce the long waits, and that is what has happened as a result of investment over the past three months. It is not just the figures for those waiting over 18 months that have come down; the same has happened for those waiting for cataract, cardiac, angiography and, Jenny, out-patient treatment. There was a 36 per cent drop in the number of people waiting more than 18 months for out-patient treatment. Of course we want to drive down the out-patient waiting times, which is why we have an orthopaedic strategy. Did you not hear me mention, in my opening remarks, the £10.72 million capital investment in St Woolos Hospital and the new Llandough ambulatory daycare centre? Do you not think that that will make a difference to your constituents and mine, and to the people of south-east Wales who have had to wait an unacceptably long time for orthopaedic treatment? The

ar y daith hon gyda'n gilydd—nid yw ymddygiad gwrthwynebol yn helpu pobl Cymru. O ran y buddsoddiad hwn, Rhodri Glyn, chi a heriodd a ddylem ddyrannu rhagor o gyllid yn ychwanegol at y cynnydd o 10 y cant i'n byrddau iechyd lleol eleni ac 11.5 y cant i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru. Chi a holodd a ddylem ddechrau cyfeirio'r cyllid ychwanegol—y £30 miliwn a ddaeth drwy fformiwla Townsend—at yr ardaloedd hynny lle y profwyd bod anghenion ac anghydraddoldebau iechyd. Yr wyf yn cadw at y fformiwla sy'n targedu afiechyd, oherwydd, fel y gwyddoch o'ch profiad yn sir Gaerfyrddin, ac fel y dywedodd Lynne am Dor-faen, rhaid inni sicrhau y caiff yr arian ychwanegol hwnnw, yn ychwanegol at y cynnydd hwnnw o 10 y cant, ei ddyrannu i'r ardaloedd hynny.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Er mwyn eglurder, nid oeddwn yn amau'r angen i gyfeirio arian at yr ardaloedd lle mae amddifadedd; dweud yr oeddwn fod rhai byrddau iechyd lleol ar eu colled oherwydd y fformiwla. Gofynnais a fyddwch yn sicrhau bod digon o arian os bydd disgwyl iddynt ariannu cynllun yr ail gynnig am achosion dros 18 mis ar ôl 2004-05. Gwnaethoch ymrwymiad na fyddai neb ar ei golled o dan Townsend, ond nid yw hynny'n wir.

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais, diben y cynllun hwn a'i ddiwygiadau yw unioni'r gwasanaeth er mwyn byrhau'r amseroedd aros hir, a dyna beth sydd wedi digwydd o ganlyniad i fuddsoddiad yn ystod y tri mis diwethaf. Nid y ffigurau ar gyfer y rhai sy'n aros am fwy na 18 mis yn unig sydd wedi gostwng; mae'r un peth wedi digwydd ar gyfer y rhai sy'n aros am lawdriniaeth cataract, llawdriniaeth ar y galon, angiograffi a, Jenny, triniaeth fel cleifion allanol. Mae nifer y bobl sy'n aros am fwy na 18 mis am driniaeth fel cleifion allanol wedi gostwng 36 y cant. Wrth gwrs, yr ydym am fyrhau amseroedd aros ar gyfer cleifion allanol hyd yn oed yn fwy, a dyna pam y mae gennym strategaeth orthopedig. Oni chlywsoch chi pan soniais, yn fy agoriadau sylweddol, am y buddsoddiad cyfalaf gwerth £10.72 miliwn yn Ysbyty Sain Gwynllyw a'r ganolfan gofal dydd newydd yn Llandochau? Oni chredwch y bydd hynny yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i'ch etholwyr chi a'm hetholwyr i, ac i bobl y De-ddwyrain

Assembly is putting in the extra capital and revenue to deliver.

Kirsty Williams and Mark Isherwood
rose—

Jane Hutt: I cannot take more interventions, as I do not have time.

The second offer scheme is free and fair to all. It does not depend on ability to pay or on a patient having the knowledge or understanding to navigate his or her way through a complex system, as your so-called patient passport would require patients to do. Our central team will have the initiative, contacting everyone who is eligible.

Your points about rare procedures were fair, Rhodri Glyn. There are specialist needs and cases where it may be dangerous for a patient to travel. We must recognise, in the case of rare procedures, that it might be inappropriate for a patient to be moved. Clarification is also needed about the carer or escort in terms of transport. What we have decided is that, if a carer or escort is needed by the patient who is to travel, those transport costs will also be paid.

Kirsty, Jenny and Jonathan, you wilfully refuse to accept the strategic approach that we are taking, which we have debated in the Chamber. Why do we have a national service framework to tackle coronary heart disease, which starts with prevention and which then moves to diagnosis—allowing us to have six new catheter laboratories coming on board—and then to treatment? This is not just in terms of cardiac surgery; you will realise that angioplasty is increasing. Fewer people have to have cardiac surgery because they can have angioplasties, which ensure that they can return to normal life. Why do we have strategies? Yesterday, I announced a respiratory strategy—the first in the UK. Why do we have ‘Informing Healthcare’? Derek Wanless said that we had to invest £16 million in information and communications technology, and we have that strategy. Why are we developing an epilepsy strategy, a

sydd wedi gorfod aros am amser annerbyniol o hir am driniaeth orthopedig? Mae'r Cynulliad yn rhoi cyfalaf a refeniw ychwanegol i gyflawni.

Kirsty Williams a Mark Isherwood
a gododd—

Jane Hutt: Ni allaf dderbyn rhagor o ymyriadau gan nad oes gennyf ddiagon o amser.

Mae cynllun yr ail gynnig yn ddi-dâl ac yn deg i bawb. Nid yw'n dibynnu ar y gallu i dalu nac ar wybodaeth neu ddealltwriaeth y claf o sut i hawlio triniaeth o dan system gymhleth, fel y byddai'n rhaid i gleifion ei wneud o dan eich cynllun pasportau cleifion, fel y'i gelwir. Ein tîm canolog fydd yn cymryd y cam cyntaf gan gysylltu â phawb sy'n gymwys.

Yr oedd eich pwyntiau ynglŷn â thriniaethau anfynych yn deg, Rhodri Glyn. Mae anghenion ac achosion arbenigol lle y gallai fod yn beryglus i glaf deithio. Yn achos triniaethau anfynych, rhaid inni gydnabod nad yw'n briodol o bosibl i glaf gael ei symud. Mae angen eglurhad hefyd ynglŷn â'r gofawlwr neu hebryngwr y claf o ran cludiant. Ein penderfyniad yw os bydd angen gofawlwr neu hebryngwr ar glaf sy'n teithio, caiff y costau cludiant hynny eu talu hefyd.

Kirsty, Jenny a Jonathan, yr ydych yn benderfynol o wrthod yr ymagwedd strategol yr ydym yn ei mabwysiadu, a drafodwyd gennym yn y Siambr. Pam y mae gennym fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol i fynd i'r afael â chlefyd coronaidd y galon, sy'n dechrau drwy atal y clefyd ac sy'n symud ymlaen i ganfod achosion—sy'n fodd inni gyflwyno chwe labordy cathetr newydd—ac yna at driniaeth? Nid yw hyn yn yn golygu llawdriniaeth ar y galon yn unig; fe sylweddolwch fod nifer yr achosion o angioplasti ar gynydd. Mae llai o bobl yn gorfod cael llawdriniaeth ar y galon am y gallant gael angioplasti, sy'n sicrhau y gallant ddechrau byw bywyd arferol eto. Pam y mae strategaethau gennym? Ddoe, cyhoeddais strategaeth ar gyfer clefydau anadlu—y gyntaf yn y DU. Pam y mae gennym ‘Hysbysu Gofal Iechyd’? Dywedodd Derek Wanless fod yn rhaid inni fuddsoddi £16

stroke strategy, a renal services strategy, a diabetic national service framework, diabetic retinopathy, digital hearing aids, and Welsh genetic services? Is this not a strategic approach, Kirsty? All these sit alongside the reforms in relation to our second offer guarantee that I am announcing today.

Of course there are issues that need our attention. I am glad that Val and Dai raised issues in relation to Swansea, and I am looking at that to see why more patients have not taken up the second offer guarantee there.

David Davies *rose*—

Jane Hutt: I am not giving way; I am answering Dai's and Val's point.

I am asking the trust in Swansea why, if 13,000 patients were identified, and 242 were treated, did around 570 decline an offer of treatment. We must find out the reason why. That is the point of having a scheme that we monitor and then develop. I urge you all to look at the local needs assessments, as Jeff Cuthbert said, and the local Wanless action plans that are coming through in terms of health, social care and wellbeing strategies. That is the strategic approach locally. As Derek Wanless said, we must focus on primary care and develop joined-up health and social care, and take the pressure off our hospitals. One million people attended accident and emergency departments in Wales last year: that is a large increase on the previous year. There were 37 per cent more emergency admissions to hospital. Nine out of 10 contacts with the health service are, however, with GPs in the community.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Do you intend to talk the debate out, Jane?

miliwn mewn technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu ac mae gennym y strategaeth honno. Pam yr ydym yn datblygu strategaeth ar gyfer epilepsi, strategaeth strôc, strategaeth gwasanaethau arenol, fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer diabetes, retinopathi diabetig, cymhorthion clyw digidol, a gwasanaethau genetig Cymru? Onid ymagwedd strategol yw hyn, Kirsty? Mae pob un o'r rhain yn cydreddeg â'r diwygiadau o ran gwarant yr ail gynnig yr wyf yn ei chyhoeddi heddiw.

Wrth gwrs mae problemau y mae angen inni roi sylw iddynt Yr wyf yn falch bod Val a Dai wedi codi materion o ran Abertawe, ac yr wyf yn ymchwilio i hynny er mwyn canfod pam nad yw rhagor o gleifion wedi derbyn yr ail gynnig yno.

David Davies *a gododd*—

Jane Hutt: Nid ildiaf, yr wyf yn ateb pwynt Dai a Val.

Yr wyf yn gofyn i'r ymddiriedolaeth yn Abertawe, pam, os nodwyd 13,000 o gleifion a chafodd 242 eu trin, y gwrthododd 570 o gleifion y cynnig o driniaeth. Rhaid inni ganfod y rheswm dros hynny. Dyna ddiben cyflwyno cynllun yr ydym yn ei fonitro ac yna yn ei ddatblygu. Anogaf pob un ohonoch i ystyried yr asesiadau o anghenion lleol, fel y dywedodd Jeff Cuthbert, a'r cynlluniau gweithredu Wanless lleol, sy'n cael eu datblygu o ran strategaethau iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a lles. Dyna'r ymagwedd strategol yn lleol. Fel y dywedodd Derek Wanless, rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar ofal sylfaenol a datblygu iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol cydgysylltiedig, a thynnu'r pwysau oddi ar ein hysbytai. Aeth miliwn o bobl i gael triniaeth mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yng Nghymru y llynedd. Mae hynny'n gynnydd mawr o'i gymharu â chynydd y flwyddyn flaenorol. Cynyddodd nifer y derbyniadau brys i'r ysbyty 37 y cant. Fodd bynnag, gyda meddygon teulu yn y gymuned y mae naw o bob 10 cysylltiad â'r gwasanaeth iechyd.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A ydych yn bwriadu terfynu'r ddadl hon heb bleidlais, Jane?

Jane Hutt: To conclude, let us recognise reform when we see it. Let us recognise progress for the people of Wales. Of course we have more to do; we have a workforce plan and we have investments, capacity, innovation and reform. I commend the motion.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: You left it to the last second, Jane. Under Standing Orders, I will allow a vote because the debate finished before 5 p.m.. Although we allowed an extension to Plenary last week, Standing Orders are clear: we must start voting by 5 p.m. to the second. I inform Plenary that that will be to the second—if anybody wishes to talk a debate out at 5 p.m. on a Wednesday, they can continue for just one second after 5 p.m.. However, that did not happen this afternoon.

5.00 p.m.

I call for a vote. If amendment 1 is carried, amendments 2, 3 and 4 will fall. If amendment 3 is carried, amendment 4 will fall.

Jane Hutt: I gloi, gadewch inni gydnabod diwygiadau pan fyddwn yn eu gweld. Gadewch inni gydnabod cynnydd ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Wrth gwrs, mae gennym ragor i'w wneud; mae cynllun gweithlu gennym ac mae gennym fuddsoddiadau, capasiti, arloesedd a diwygiadau. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Bu ichi ei gadael hi tan yr eiliad olaf, Jane. O dan y Rheolau Sefydlog, caniatâf bleidlais am fod y dadl wedi gorffen cyn 5 p.m.. Er inni ganiatáu estyniad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn yr wythnos diwethaf, mae'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn glir: rhaid inni ddechrau pleidleisio erbyn 5 p.m. ar ei ben. Hysbysaf y Cyfarfod Llawn y bydd hynny i'r eiliad yn union—os dymuna unrhyw un derfynu dadl heb bleidlais am 5 p.m. ar ryw brynhawn dydd Mercher, gallant barhau am eiliad wedi 5 p.m.. Fodd bynnag, ni ddigwyddodd hynny y prynhawn yma.

Galwaf am bleidlais. Os derbynnir gwelliant 1, bydd gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn methu. Os derbynnir gwelliant 3, bydd gwelliant 4 yn methu.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
Amendment 1: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 14, Ymatal 5, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 2: For 14, Abstain 5, Against 29.*

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 15, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 3: For 15, Abstain 6, Against 28.*

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 4: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina

Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 15, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 5: For 15, Abstain 6, Against 28.*

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment defeated.

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 15, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 6: For 15, Abstain 6, Against 28.*

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 15, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 7: For 15, Abstain 6, Against 28.*

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian

Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Gwelliant 8: O blaid 15, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 8: For 15, Abstain 6, Against 28.

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine

Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM1942): O blaid 33, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 9.
Motion (NDM1942): For 33, Abstain 6, Against 9.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Trechu Hiliaeth yn Etholiadau Mehefin Defeating Racism in June's Elections

Jenny Randerson: I will allow Mick Bates, Lorraine Barrett, Leanne Wood and Mark Isherwood time to contribute to this debate. Those of you who are fans of the short debate will know that I stood here this time last week. My researcher is a statistician, and he says that, given that 39 Assembly Members are registered for the short debate ballot, the chances of winning it two weeks running are one in 1,521. However, you can breathe a sigh of relief, as the chances of my winning the short debate again become one in 59,319.

I thought carefully before deciding on the topic for my short debate today. There is an argument that, by choosing to debate racism in politics, I am giving the British National Party the oxygen of publicity. However, the evidence is that, once its members put their heads above the parapet—as the last couple of weeks show that they appear to be doing in Wales—we must take them on wholeheartedly.

It would be naive to pretend that racial stresses and strains do not exist. The tabloid press whips them up, and I would argue that some headlines are blatantly racist and xenophobic. Last week, the *Daily Express* warned of hordes of eastern Europeans waiting to invade on 1 May. The small print revealed that these Polish doctors and other highly trained workers were largely coming to fill jobs where we have a shortage of skills. A healthy, buoyant economy needs immigration, but, inevitably, there are fears, and we cannot simply dismiss them as bigotry.

We have been a little complacent here in Wales about the potential for race-based politics to find a foothold. We have tended to regard mid Wales as the rather unlikely

Jenny Randerson: Caniatâf amser i Mick Bates, Lorraine Barrett, Leanne Wood a Mark Isherwood gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Gŵyr y rhai ohonoch sy'n hoff o'r ddadl fer i mi sefyll yma yr amser hwn yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae fy ymchwilydd yn ystadegydd, a dywed ef, o ystyried bod 39 o Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi'u cofrestru ar gyfer pleidlais y ddadl fer, fod y posibilrwydd o'i hennill ddwy wythnos yn olynol yn un mewn 1,521. Fodd bynnag, gallwch roi ochenaid o ryddhad, oherwydd mae'r posibilrwydd imi ennill y ddadl fer eto wedi gostwng i un mewn 59,319.

Meddyliais yn ofalus cyn penderfynu ar destun fy nadl fer heddiw. Gellid dadlau fy mod, drwy ddewis trafod hiliaeth mewn gwleidyddiaeth, yn rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd i'r Blaid Genedlaethol Brydeinig. Fodd bynnag, dengys y dystiolaeth, unwaith y bydd ei haelodau yn dechrau hyrwyddo eu neges—fel yr ymddengys y bu iddynt wneud yng Nghymru dros yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf—fod yn rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hwy o ddifrif.

Byddai'n naif esgus nad oes problemau hiliol yn bodoli. Mae'r papurau tabloid yn eu creu, a byddwn yn dadlau bod rhai penawdau yn gwbl hiliol ac estrongasol. Yr wythnos diwethaf, rhybuddiodd y *Daily Express* ynghylch heidiau o bobl o ddwyrain Ewrop sy'n aros i oresgyn ein gwlad ar 1 Mai. Datgelodd y print mân fod y meddygon hyn o Wlad Pwyl a gweithwyr eraill sydd wedi eu hyfforddi'n dda yn dod yn bennaf i lenwi swyddi lle y mae gennym brinder sgiliau. Mae angen mewnfudiad ar economi iach, fywiog, ond, yn anochel, ceir pryderon, ac ni allwn eu diystyru fel rhagfarn yn unig.

Buom ychydig yn hunanfodlon yng Nghymru ynglŷn â'r potensial i wleidyddiaeth sy'n seiliedig ar hil ymsefydlu. Yr ydym wedi tueddu i ystyried canolbarth Cymru fel cartref

dormitory for Nick Griffin and to believe that his activity would naturally take place over the border in England. We can be forgiven for that complacency. Cardiff was the home of the first mosque in the UK in the middle of the nineteenth century, and, ever since, Cardiff has had a well-established, respected and integrated minority ethnic community. In the last two decades or so, we have seen a new wave of immigrants: Somalis, Bangladeshis, Pakistanis and many others. Some of our greatest sports and cultural heroes are from ethnic minorities: Colin Jackson, Ryan Giggs and Shirley Bassey, to name only three. In the last couple of years, we have been home to up to 2,500 asylum seekers. I am proud of the stand taken here, on a cross-party basis, against the imprisonment of asylum seekers. My own constituency of Cardiff Central is home to a significant proportion of asylum seekers, and I congratulate the Welsh media on the honest and principled way in which it has reported this issue, in contrast to the UK-based media. When I visit schools, the story I hear is a largely good one of welcome and understanding. However, at times, there are strains between communities, and we must not let the BNP or any other party upset the delicate balance.

Until now, Wales has been the weakest link for the BNP, despite being the home of its leader. No BNP representative has ever been elected here, and the outcry from the people of Welshpool when a *New Statesman* journalist, with more imagination than integrity, maliciously labelled them as harbouring fascists, shows how little the BNP is welcome there.

I recall the incredulity that greeted the election results in Burnley when the BNP became, briefly, the main opposition party, with eight councillors. How did that happen? I believe that it happened because the mainstream political parties failed to take it seriously enough. The BNP has only 17 councillors in England, but they continue to be a threat. Only last week, it gained a shameful 15 per cent of the vote in a council by-election in Hillingdon, 13 per cent in

eithaf annhebygol i Nick Griffin a chredu y byddai ei weithgaredd ef, yn naturiol, yn digwydd dros y ffin yn Lloegr. Gellir maddau inni am yr hunanfodlonrwydd hwnnw. Caerdydd oedd cartref y mosg cyntaf yn y DU yng nghanol y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, ac, ers hynny, mae cymuned lleiafrifoedd ethnig sefydledig uchel ei pharch ac integredig wedi byw yng Nghaerdydd. Yn ystod y ddau ddegawd diwethaf, yr ydym wedi gweld ton newydd o fewnfudwyr: pobl o Somalia, Bangladesh, Pacistan a llawer mwy. Daw rhai o'n harwyr chwaraeon a diwylliannol mwyaf o gymunedau ethnig: Colin Jackson, Ryan Giggs a Shirley Bassey, i enwi ond tri. Yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, rhoesom gartref i tua 2,500 o geiswyr lloches. Ymfalchïaf yn yr agwedd a fabwysiadwyd yma, yn drawsbleidiol, yn erbyn carcharu ceiswyr lloches. Mae fy etholaeth i, sef Canol Caerdydd, yn gartref i gyfran sylweddol o geiswyr lloches, a llongyfarchaf y cyfryngau Cymreig am y ffordd onest ac egwyddorol y bu iddynt ohebu ar y mater hwn, yn wahanol i'r cyfryngau yn y DU. Pan ymwelaf ag ysgolion, mae'r stori a glywaf yn bennaf yn galonogol, sy'n sôn am groeso a chydymdeimlad. Fodd bynnag, ar adegau, ceir tyndra rhwng cymunedau, a rhaid inni sicrhau nad yw'r BNP nac unrhyw blaid arall yn amharu ar y cydbwysedd cynnil.

Hyd yn hyn, Cymru fu'r cyswllt gwanaf ar gyfer y BNP, er gwaethaf y ffaith ei bod yn gartref i'w harweinydd. Nid etholwyd unrhyw gynrychiolydd BNP yma erioed, a dengys y brotest gan bobl y Trallwng pan gawsant eu labelu'n greulon fel rhai oedd â ffasgwyr yn eu plith gan newyddiadurwr *New Statesman*, a feddai ar fwy o ddychymyg na gonestrwydd, cyn lleied o groeso sydd i'r BNP yno.

Cofiaf yr anghrediniaeth ynghylch canlyniadau'r etholiad yn Burnley pan ddaeth y BNP, am gyfnod byr, yn brif wrthblaid, gydag wyth cynghorydd. Sut y digwyddodd hynny? Credaf iddo ddigwydd oherwydd i'r pleidiau gwleidyddol prif ffrwd fethu â chymryd y peth ddigon o ddifrif. Dim ond 17 cynghorydd sydd gan y BNP yn Lloegr, ond maent yn parhau yn fygythiad. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, cafodd gyfran gywilyddus o 15 y cant o'r bleidlais yn isetholiad y

Telford and Wrekin, and 12 per cent in Cheshire county. In those elections, it beat mainstream political parties into fourth and fifth place.

5.10 p.m.

The secret of its success, if I can call it that, is that it hides its true beliefs—its racism—and instead plays on the ordinary concerns of ordinary people. It talks about dealing with hooliganism and clearing up rubbish.

What is the record of its elected councillors? In a word, abysmal, characterised by poor attendance at council meetings and a failure to contribute to debates. One councillor in Stoke-on-Trent was disqualified from voting for failing to pay his council tax. Another, in Calderdale, was disqualified as a school governor for failing to attend meetings. A third, in Burnley, has resigned from the council after attacking a man with a bottle, and was banned from his local football club for hooliganism. Bearing in mind that there are only 17 BNP councillors, that is not a good record. To their credit, two of the Blackburn eight have left the party: one sits as an independent, and the other resigned from the council in disgust at the involvement of drug dealers in his local BNP branch.

These people are hooligans—but hooligans in smart suits. Their tactics are clever. They stake out fertile territory, based on the level of response to their initial leaflets. They do not give their home addresses because they are cowards and fear reprisals. They do not stand where they live, but in wards elsewhere, where they feel safer. They often do not stand in areas with a large black or Asian minority. They stand in areas where people fear that that may arise.

It is possible that there will be BNP candidates in the European elections, as well as in the local elections, which will give it the right to freepost throughout Wales. Why

cyngor yn Hillingdon, 13 y cant yn Telford a Wrekin, a 12 y cant yn Swydd Gaer. Yn yr etholiadau hynny, llwyddodd i guro'r pleidiau gwleidyddol prif ffrwd i ennill y pedwerydd a'r pumed safle.

Y gyfrinach i'w llwyddiant, os gallaf ei alw'n hynny, yw'r ffaith ei bod yn cuddio ei daliadau gwirioneddol—ei hiliaeth—ac yn hytrach yn chwarae ar bryderon cyffredin pobl gyffredin. Mae'n sôn am ddelio â hwligniaeth a chlirio sbwriel.

Beth yw record ei chynghorwyr etholedig? Mewn gair, truenus, wedi'i nodweddu gan bresenoldeb gwael yng nghyfarfodydd y cyngor a methiant i gyfrannu at ddadleuon. Cafodd un cynghorydd yn Stoke-on-Trent ei wahardd rhag pleidleisio am fethu â thalu ei dreth gyngor. Cafodd un arall, yn Calderdale, ei wahardd o'i swyddogaeth fel llywodraethwr ysgol am fethu â mynychu cyfarfodydd. Mae trydydd, yn Burnley, wedi ymddiswyddo o'r cyngor ar ôl ymosod ar ddyd gyda photel, a chafodd ei wahardd o'i glwb pêl-droed lleol oherwydd hwligniaeth. O gofio mai dim ond 17 o gynghorwyr BNP sydd, nid yw hynny'n record dda. Er clod iddynt, mae dau o'r wyth cynghorydd o Blackburn wedi gadael y blaid: mae un yn gynghorydd annibynnol, ac mae'r llall wedi ymddiswyddo o'r cyngor wedi ei ffeiddo am ei fod yn gwrthwynebu cysylltiad gwerthwyr cyffuriau â'i gangen BNP leol.

Hwligniaid yw'r bobl hyn—ond hwligniaid mewn siwtiau smart. Mae eu tactegau yn glyfar. Maent yn nodi ardaloedd toreithiog, yn seiliedig ar yr ymateb i'w taflenni cychwynnol. Ni roddant gyfeiriadau eu cartrefi am eu bod yn gachgwn a'u bod yn ofni dialedd. Nid ydynt yn sefyll lle y maent yn byw, ond mewn wardiau mewn mannau eraill, lle y teimlant yn fwy diogel. Yn aml, nid ydynt yn sefyll mewn ardaloedd sydd â chymuned fawr o bobl dduon neu leiafrifoedd Asiaidd. Maent yn sefyll mewn ardaloedd lle y mae pobl yn ofni y gallai hynny ddigwydd.

Mae'n bosibl y bydd ymgeiswyr BNP yn sefyll yn etholiadau Ewrop, yn ogystal ag yn yr etholiadau lleol, a fydd yn rhoi'r hawl i'r blaid bostio llenyddiaeth am ddim ledled

otherwise did it host Jean-Marie Le Pen at a black tie dinner? It will present itself as the anti-Europe party. That is, regrettably, a powerful message in Britain. However, its aim, if elected, is to link up with other extreme right MEPs as part of a European Nazi bloc. Do not say, 'It could not happen here', because it could.

Therefore, all mainstream political parties have a moral obligation to fight this threat. We have an obligation to campaign vigorously and to take the BNP and the Freedom Party head on. All candidates in the forthcoming elections should be asked to sign the Commission for Racial Equality's anti-racism charter. The Welsh Liberal Democrats will be asking its candidates to do so, and I ask Assembly colleagues to ensure that their party candidates do so too.

If there are BNP candidates in my constituency, I will work with churches and other organisations to mobilise opinion against them and to raise awareness of the danger that they pose to good community relations and to law and order. I will work with the Wales Friends of Searchlight in this fight. I commend its work, which is genuinely all-party. It has material that will support our arguments. More than such campaigning, however, we all have a responsibility to resolve the root problems that feed the BNP's growth. If we eradicate poverty, poor housing and poor public services, we can cut the cancer at its core. If we, as politicians, respond to the needs of the communities that we represent, people will have no reason to turn to the extreme alternatives, however they are dressed.

Finally, if we all act with responsibility and sensitivity, we can ensure that tensions are not inflamed. It is legitimate to hold the so-called equal opportunities industry to account. However, it is dangerous to use language to challenge so-called political correctness, and to delve into issues such as asylum, in such a way that—even if not intended in that way—panders to the racism that the BNP propagates. I emphasise again

Cymru. Pam arall y gofynnodd i Jean-Marie Le Pen fod yn westai mewn cinio tei du? Bydd yn cyflwyno ei hun fel y blaid gwrth-Ewrop. Mae hynny, yn anffodus, yn neges bwerus ym Mhrydain. Fodd bynnag, ei nod, os caiff ei hethol, yw cysylltu ag ASE eraill ar yr adain dde eithafol fel rhan o glymblaid Natsiaidd Ewropeaidd. Peidiwch â dweud, 'Ni allai ddigwydd yma', oherwydd fe allai.

Felly, mae gan bob plaid wleidyddol prif ffrwd rwymedigaeth foesol i ymladd y bygythiad hwn. Mae gennym rwymedigaeth i ymgyrchu'n frwd ac i fynd i'r afael yn uniongyrchol â'r BNP a'r Blaid Rhyddid. Dylid gofyn i bob ymgeisydd yn yr etholiadau sydd i ddod lofnodi siarter gwrth-hiliol y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol. Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn gofyn i'w hymgeiswyr wneud hynny, a gofynnaf i gyd-Aelodau'r Cynulliad sicrhau bod ymgeiswyr eu pleidiau hwy yn gwneud hynny hefyd.

Os bydd ymgeiswyr BNP yn fy etholaeth i, gweithiaf gydag eglwysi a sefydliadau eraill i gynnull barn yn eu herbryn ac i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r bygythiad a gyflwynant i gysylltiadau cymunedol da ac i gyfraith a threfn. Gweithiaf gyda Friends of Searchlight Cymru yn y frwydr hon. Cymeradwyaf ei waith, sy'n wirioneddol drawsbleidiol. Mae ganddo ddeunydd a fydd yn ategu ein dadleuon. Fodd bynnag, y tu hwnt i ymgyrchu o'r fath, mae gennym oll gyfrifoldeb i ddatrys y problemau craidd sy'n hybu twf y BNP. Os gallwn ddileu tlodi, tai gwael a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gwael, gallwn ddileu'r canser wrth ei wraidd. Os gallwn ni, fel gwleidyddion, ymateb i anghenion y cymunedau a gynrychiolwn, ni fydd gan bobl reswm i droi at y dewisiadau amgen eithafol, waeth sut maent wedi eu gwisgo.

Yn olaf, os byddwn oll yn gweithredu'n gyfrifol ac yn sensitif, gallwn sicrhau na fydd tensiynau yn gwaethygu. Mae'n ddilys sicrhau bod y diwydiant cyfle cyfartal honedig yn atebol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n beryglus defnyddio iaith i herio cywirdeb gwleidyddol honedig, ac i durio i faterion fel lloches, mewn ffordd sydd—hyd yn oed os yw'n anfwriadol—yn porthi'r hiliaeth y mae'r BNP yn ei hyrwyddo. Pwysleisiaf eto

that this is a responsibility for us all, and for everyone in our political parties, in all that we do. We need to show the BNP and its ilk that we have no place for it here, and that Wales will give no shelter to its cause.

Mick Bates: Thank you, Jenny, for that wonderful speech, which outlined so many reasons why we must stand against the BNP. I always think how important our earliest memories are, and how they form our opinions throughout our lives. I remember my father, who fought the Nazis and the fascists, saying that he did so, like many others, for freedom and tolerance of people of any religion, colour and background. Those thoughts have stayed in my heart. However, that is not enough; we must get the vote out in these elections, as Jenny highlighted. Our complacency is our biggest enemy. It is easy for people to cling to an identity based on hatred of others in places where poverty still exists on the margins of so many urban areas. That is the breeding ground. Therefore, I urge us all to listen to Jenny's message and to ensure that we get the vote out. We must not hide from the BNP or refuse it the debate that we must have with it in public. We must show ordinary people how evil it is, because its roots are the beliefs of the fascists and Nazis whom my father fought.

Leanne Wood: I thank Jenny for introducing this subject and for mentioning the work of Wales Friends of Searchlight. I will use this opportunity to expand on its work. It is a cross-party and trade unionist organisation committed to tackling the threat of fascists in the forthcoming elections in June. It is also committed to working with anyone, and doing whatever it takes, to ensure that Wales stays fascists free. Fascists should not be given the credibility of being part of a mainstream political party. They are thugs and violent criminals. They want Britain to be white and they want to expel anyone who is not white from Britain. Those are incredibly dangerous views. Any older person will tell you, as Mick highlighted, how dangerous fascists are because they remember the threat of Nazism. We must get the message across that fascists will cynically

fod hyn yn gyfrifoldeb i bawb ohonom, ac i bawb yn ein pleidiau gwleidyddol, ym mhob peth a wnawn. Rhaid inni ddangos i'r BNP a'i debyg nad oes lle iddi yma, ac na fydd Cymru yn cefnogi ei hachos.

Mick Bates: Diolch Jenny, am yr araith wych honno, a amlinellodd gymaint o resymau pam y dylem wrthwynebu'r BNP. Meddyliaf bob amser pa mor bwysig yw ein hatgofion cynnar, a sut y maent yn ffurfio ein barnau drwy gydol ein bywydau. Cofiaf fy nhad, a ymladdodd yn erbyn y Natsiaid a'r ffasgwyr, yn dweud iddo wneud hynny, fel llawer o bobl eraill, dros ryddid a goddefgarwch pobl o bob crefydd, lliw a chefnidir. Mae'r meddyliau hynny wedi aros yn fy nghalon. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n ddigon; rhaid inni gael pobl i bleidleisio yn yr etholiadau hyn, fel yr amlygodd Jenny. Ein hunanfodlonrwydd yw ein prif elyn. Mae'n hawdd i bobl ddal eu gafael ar hunaniaeth sy'n seiliedig ar gasáu eraill mewn mannau lle y ceir tlodi o hyd ar gyrion cymaint o ardaloedd trefol. Dyna yw'r fagwrfa. Felly, anogaf bawb ohonom i wrando ar neges Jenny ac i sicrhau ein bod yn cael pobl i bleidleisio. Ni ddylem guddio oddi wrth y BNP neu wrthod y ddadl y mae'n rhaid inni ei chael gyda'r blaid yn gyhoeddus. Rhaid inni ddangos i bobl gyffredin pa mor anfad ydyw, oherwydd credoau'r ffasgwyr a'r Natsiaid yr ymladdodd fy nhad yn eu herbyn sydd wrth ei gwraidd.

Leanne Wood: Diolchaf i Jenny am gyflwyno'r pwnc hwn ac am grybwyll gwaith Friends of Searchlight Cymru. Defnyddiaf y cyfle hwn i ehangu ar ei waith. Mae'n sefydliad trawsbleidiol i undebau llafur sy'n ymrwymedig i fynd i'r afael â'r bygythiad gan ffasgwyr yn yr etholiadau sydd i ddod ym mis Mehefin. Mae hefyd yn ymrwymedig i weithio gydag unrhyw un, ac i wneud beth bynnag sydd o fewn ei allu, i sicrhau bod Cymru yn rhydd o ffasgwyr. Ni ddylid rhoi'r hygrdedd i ffasgwyr o fod yn rhan o blaid wleidyddol prif ffrwd. Llabystiau a throseddwyd treisgar ydynt. Maent am i Brydain fod yn wyn ac maent am wahardd unrhyw un nad yw'n wyn o Brydain. Mae'r rheini yn safbwyntiau hynod beryglus. Bydd unrhyw berson hyn yn dweud wrthyf, fel yr amlygodd Mick, pa mor beryglus yw ffasgwyr am eu bod yn cofio bygythiad

use people's problems to further their vile politics. In Wales, we have a strong history of fighting fascism and we must ensure that this strong, progressive political tradition remains.

Lorraine Barrett: I thank Jenny for allowing me a minute to speak and for bringing forward this important debate. I add my support to Jenny's call to defeat racism and I take this opportunity to highlight the campaign of the Trades Union Congress race equality committee. The TUC is trying to bring together the widest possible base of support against parties such as the BNP, and the trade union movement has a long and proud record of standing up to fascism in its many forms; I pay tribute to it for that. I encourage all parties in the Assembly to sign up to that and to send out the clear message that the bigoted views of the racist far right are not acceptable in Wales.

Mark Isherwood: I am concerned about the BNP's activities in north-east Wales, which is my home area. At yesterday's launch of the Commission for Racial Equality's business plan, I proposed a regional campaigning cross-party alliance on these issues to support the black minority and ethnic strategies and to campaign against the BNP. I was concerned that, when I put this proposal to a constituency worker for the Flintshire Labour Party, the answer I received was, 'We would never share a platform with a Tory on even this issue'. I hope that that attitude can be overcome and that all parties can stand together to fight to expose BNP supporters as the racists, bigots and fascists that they really are, and to expose the reality of their politics, which are against everything that Britain fought for in the second world war and against everything that made Wales great.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I welcome this debate and I thank all of this afternoon's contributors. My aim, and, I believe, the aim of all Members, is to confront and challenge racism wherever and

Natsïaeth. Rhaid inni drosglwyddo'r neges y bydd ffasgwyr yn defnyddio problemau pobl yn sinigaidd i hybu eu gwleidyddiaeth ffaidd. Yng Nghymru, mae gennym hanes cryf o ymladd ffasgiaeth a rhaid inni sicrhau bod y traddodiad gwleidyddol cadarn, cynyddol hwn yn parhau.

Lorraine Barrett: Diolchaf i Jenny am ganiatáu munud imi siarad ac am gyflwyno'r ddadl bwysig hon. Ychwanegaf fy nghefnogaeth at alwad Jenny i oresgyn hiliaeth a chymeraf y cyfle hwn i amlygu ymgyrch pwyllgor cydraddoldeb hiliol Cynghrair yr Undebau Llafur. Mae'r TUC yn ceisio cynnull y sylfaen cymorth ehangaf posibl yn erbyn pleidiau fel y BNP, ac mae gan fudiad yr undebau llafur record hir y mae'n ymfalchïo ynddi o ymladd ffasgiaeth yn ei amrywiol ffurfiau; talaf deyrnged iddo am hynny. Anogaf bob plaid yn y Cynulliad i ymrwymo i hynny ac i drosglwyddo'r neges glir nad yw safbwyntiau rhagfarnllyd yr adain dde eithafol hiliol yn dderbyniol yng Nghymru.

Mark Isherwood: Yr wyf yn pryderu ynghylch gweithgareddau'r BNP yn y Gogledd-ddwyrain, sef fy milltir sgwâr. Yn achlysur lansio cynllun busnes y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol ddoe, cynigiais gynghrair trawsbleidiol i ymgyrchu'n rhanbarthol ar y materion hyn i gefnogi'r strategaethau pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig ac i ymgyrchu yn erbyn y BNP. Yr oeddwn yn pryderu, pan gyflwynais y cynnig hwn i weithiwr etholaeth Plaid Lafur Sir y Fflint, mai'r ateb a gefais oedd, 'Ni fyddem byth yn rhannu llwyfan gyda Thori hyd yn oed ar y mater hwn'. Gobeithiaf y gellir goresgyn yr ymagwedd honno ac y gall pob plaid ddod at ei gilydd i ymladd i amlygu cefnogwyr y BNP fel pobl hiliol, rhagfarnllyd a ffasgaidd, sef yr hyn ydynt mewn gwirionedd, ac i amlygu realiti eu gwleidyddiaeth, sydd yn groes i bopeth y mae Prydain wedi ymladd drosto yn yr ail ryfel byd a phopeth sydd wedi gwneud Cymru yn wlad dda.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Croesawaf y ddadl hon a diolchaf i bawb a gyfrannodd y prynhawn yma. Fy nod i, ac, fe gredaf nod pob Aelod, yw ymateb i hiliaeth a'i herio lle bynnag a phryd bynnag y mae'n

whenever it exists. There is always a danger that we find it more comfortable to ignore the issue. You certainly have not done that this afternoon, Jenny. When we become complacent, the racists become active.

As Mick mentioned, we must remind ourselves to respect the commitment made by Welsh and British people, and others, to fight fascism and racism during the 1940s and 1950s. Unfortunately, racism is not easy to defeat. As democrats, we must always actively promote and defend our values of inclusiveness, equality and diversity. Recent local elections have shown small but significant successes for the BNP in some parts of England. We do not ignore this, nor do we pretend that it cannot happen in our constituencies.

5.20 p.m.

We campaign positively for our democratic values. Wales is not, and cannot be, immune from racist politics. Unfortunately, we have seen examples of racism in Wales, but we have not witnessed electoral success for racism to date. In all probability, the BNP will put forward some candidates in Wales, either in the European or council elections, or both, as Jenny said. I hope and expect that its vote will be derisory, as it was last year, when the party received only 0.4 per cent of the votes cast in the Assembly elections. However, it will make maximum use of the publicity facilities that democracy allows in order to peddle its dangerous propaganda.

Evidence of recent years has shown that the BNP thrives in conditions where local democratic politics have become less active and where local parties have lost their capacity to campaign, to contest each other and offer democratic choice to local people. This experience places a responsibility on all Assembly Members and our political parties. If all of us, and our parties, are on the streets proclaiming our differences and offering choice, there will be no room for the BNP. Should our parties become lazy and should they not put forward candidates or not contest

bodoli. Mae perygl bob amser y byddwn yn ei chael yn haws i anwybyddu'r mater. Yn sicr, ni wnaethoch hynny y prynhawn yma, Jenny. Pan fyddwn yn hunanfodlon, bydd hilwyr yn gweithredu.

Fel y crybwyllodd Mick, rhaid inni atgoffa ein hunain i barchu'r ymrwymiad a wnaed gan bobl Cymru a Phrydain, ac eraill, i ymladd ffasgiaeth a hiliaeth yn ystod y 1940au a'r 1950au. Yn anffodus, nid yw hiliaeth yn hawdd i'w drechu. Fel democratiaid, rhaid inni weithredu bob amser i hyrwyddo ac amddiffyn ein gwerthoedd, sef cynhwysiant, cydraddoldeb ac amrywiaeth. Dangosodd etholiadau lleol yn ddiweddar lwyddiannau bach ond arwyddocaol i'r BNP mewn rhai rhannau o Loegr. Nid ydym ym anwybyddu hyn, ac nid ydym ychwaith yn esgus na all ddigwydd yn ein hetholaethau ni.

Ymgyrchwn yn gadarnhaol dros ein gwerthoedd democrataidd. Nid yw Cymru, ac ni all fod, yn rhydd o wleidyddiaeth hiliol. Yn anffodus, gwelsom enghreifftiau o hiliaeth yng Nghymru, ond nid ydym wedi gweld hiliaeth yn cael llwyddiant etholiadol hyd yn hyn. Yn ôl pob tebyg, bydd y BNP yn cyflwyno rhai ymgeiswyr yng Nghymru, naill ai yn yr etholiadau Ewropeaidd neu yn etholiadau'r cynghorau, neu'r ddau, fel y dywedodd Jenny. Gobeithiaf a disgwyliaf y bydd ei phleidlais yn bitw, fel yr oedd y llynedd, pan gafodd y blaid 0.4 y cant o'r pleidleisiau yn unig yn etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn gwneud y defnydd gorau posibl o'r cyfleusterau cyhoeddusrwydd a rydd democratiaeth er mwyn hyrwyddo ei phropaganda peryglus.

Mae tystiolaeth dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf wedi dangos bod y BNP yn ffynnu mewn amodau lle y daeth gwleidyddiaeth ddemocrataidd leol yn llai gweithredol a lle y mae pleidiau lleol wedi colli eu gallu i ymgyrchu, i gystadlu yn erbyn ei gilydd ac i gynnig dewis democrataidd i bobl leol. Mae'r profiad hwn yn rhoi cyfrifoldeb ar bob Aelod o'r Cynulliad ac ar ein pleidiau gwleidyddol. Os bydd bob un ohonom, a'n pleidiau, ar y strydoedd yn datgan ein gwahaniaethau ac yn cynnig dewis, ni fydd lle i'r BNP. Os aiff ein pleidiau yn ddiog ac os na chyflwynant

the difficult areas—

ymgeiswyr neu gystadlu yn yr ardaloedd anodd—

Leanne Wood: I am concerned that fascist ideas are entering mainstream politics. Would you join me in condemning racist statements made by elected politicians from mainstream parties?

Leanne Wood: Yr wyf yn pryderu bod syniadau ffasgaidd yn dod i mewn i wleidyddiaeth prif ffrwd. A ymunwch â mi i gondemnio datganiadau hiliol a wneir gan wleidyddion a etholwyd o bleidiau prif ffrwd?

Sue Essex: You are right; we must ensure that the language we use cannot be misinterpreted or misused.

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn iawn; rhaid inni sicrhau na all yr iaith a ddefnyddiwn gael ei chamddehongli na'i chamddefnyddio.

Full participation in the democratic process is crucial, which is why the Assembly Government has acted to promote positive participation in the coming elections. We are participating in the Get the Vote Out campaign with the Electoral Commission and the Institute for Citizenship prior to 10 June. Mick alluded to this campaign. Racists thrive on low turnout. The number of people who are committed racists, or who are influenced by their rhetoric, is small. When turnouts are large, these people remain on the margins, but when turnouts are low, their impact can advance dramatically. Again, it is the responsibility of mainstream democratic parties to create lively local campaigns that encourage people to vote.

Mae cyfranogiad llawn yn y broses ddemocrataidd yn hanfodol, a dyna pam mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi gweithredu i hyrwyddo cyfranogiad cadarnhaol yn yr etholiadau sydd i ddod. Yr ydym yn cymryd rhan yn yr ymgyrch 'Get the Vote Out' gyda'r Comisiwn Etholiadol a'r Sefydliad Dinasyddiaeth cyn 10 Mehefin. Cyfeiriodd Mike at yr ymgyrch hon. Mae pobl hiliol yn ffynnu ar y ffaith mai nifer fach o bobl sy'n pleidleisio mewn etholiadau. Mae nifer y bobl hiliol i'r carn, neu y mae rhethreg hiliol yn dylanwadu arnynt, yn fach. Pan fydd llawer o bobl yn pleidleisio mewn etholiadau, bydd y bobl hyn yn parhau ar yr ymylon, ond pan fydd nifer fach yn pleidleisio, gall eu heffaith ddatblygu'n ddramatig. Eto, cyfrifoldeb y pleidiau democrataidd prif ffrwd yw creu ymgyrchoedd lleol bywiog a fydd yn annog pobl i pleidleisio.

We have supported the Electoral Commission's drive to increase voter registration. Local authority registration officers have considerable flexibility in how they maintain the register since the onset of rolling registration. We are aware that registration rates tend to be lower in areas of social deprivation. In a report to the All-Wales Ethnic Minority Association last year, the University of Wales Swansea estimated that between 10 and 14 per cent of black and minority ethnic people of voting age were not registered to vote. That is worrying.

Cefnogasom ymgyrch y Comisiwn Etholiadol i gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cofrestru i pleidleisio. Mae gan swyddogion cofrestru awdurdodau lleol lawer o hyblygrwydd yn y ffordd y maent yn cynnal y gofrestr ers cychwyn y broses o gofrestru treigl. Gwyddom fod y cyfraddau cofrestru yn tueddu i fod yn is mewn ardaloedd lle ceir amddifadedd cymdeithasol. Mewn adroddiad i Gymdeithas Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan y llynedd, amcangyfrifodd Prifysgol Cymru Abertawe nad oedd rhwng 10 a 14 y cant o bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig o oed pleidleisio wedi cofrestru i pleidleisio. Mae hynny'n bryderus.

We have also worked with the WLGA to try to improve the diversity of candidates standing in local elections. It is essential that our councils include representatives from all

Yr ydym hefyd wedi gweithio gyda CLILC i geisio gwella amrywiaeth yr ymgeiswyr sy'n sefyll mewn etholiadau lleol. Mae'n hanfodol bod ein cynghorau yn cynnwys

the diverse groups that make up modern Wales. We need to continue to work in this direction over the next few years. No political party can be particularly proud of its record in attracting candidates from minority groups, and addressing this should be a priority for all of us.

In addition to confronting racism during election campaigns, we need to remind ourselves that the conditions for racist political parties are created in the spaces between elections. I feel strongly about this. While governments, political parties, voluntary organisations and businesses are acting in communities to create cohesion amidst diversity, the racists will fail.

There has been dreadful turbulence in the world in the past decade. People have been uprooted and have sought new homes. Wales has received many new migrants and asylum seekers in a proper, responsible and legal way. I congratulate the many local authorities in Wales that have acted well to accommodate—in every sense—people coming to their communities by allowing migrant people to contribute to local communities, be part of those communities and share their facilities. Local authorities have taken an active role in addressing racial harassment and wider examples of racism within local communities. The establishment of multi-agency fora has enabled local authorities to support victims and take action against racism, clearly stating that racism will not be tolerated and promoting diversity as a positive benefit for all. Many local authorities have also taken a proactive role to encourage local schools to raise and address racism through the promotion of diversity. A good example is the Commission for Racial Equality's first 'schools against racism' campaign.

Finally, we can all play our part in this. We can calm fears about asylum seekers and differences by using the facts and putting things in perspective. Through our political parties, we can campaign against racism and racists through our speeches and our literature, and again, I commend all the

cynrychiolwyr o'r holl grwpiau amrywiol sy'n rhan o Gymru fodern. Rhaid inni barhau i weithio i'r cyfeiriad hwn dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Ni all un blaid wleidyddol fod yn arbennig o falch o'i record o ddenu ymgeiswyr o grwpiau lleiafrifol, a dylai mynd i'r afael â hyn fod yn flaenoriaeth i bawb ohonom.

Yn ogystal â mynd i'r afael â hiliaeth yn ystod ymgyrchoedd etholiadol, rhaid inni atgoffa ein hunain y caiff yr amodau ar gyfer pleidiau gwleidyddol hiliol eu creu yn y cyfnodau rhwng etholiadau. Teimlaf yn gryf ynglŷn â hyn. Tra bydd llywodraethau, pleidiau gwleidyddol, sefydliadau gwirfoddol a busnesau yn gweithredu mewn cymunedau i greu cydlynad ymhlith amrywiaeth, bydd y bobl hiliol yn methu.

Bu terfysg ofnadwy yn y byd yn ystod y degawd diwethaf. Bu'n rhaid i bobl adael eu cartrefi a chwilio am rai newydd. Mae Cymru wedi derbyn llawer o fewnfudwyr a cheiswyr lloches newydd mewn ffordd briodol, cyfrifol a chyfreithiol. Llongyfarchaf yr awdurdodau lleol niferus yng Nghymru sydd wedi gweithredu'n dda i roi llety—ym mhob ystyr—i bobl sy'n dod i'w cymunedau drwy ganiatáu i fewnfudwyr gyfrannu at gymunedau lleol, bod yn rhan o'r cymunedau hynny a rhannu eu cyfleusterau. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi cymryd rôl weithredol wrth fynd i'r afael ag aflonyddwch hiliol ac enghreifftiau ehangach o hiliaeth o fewn cymunedau lleol. Mae sefydlu fforymau aml-asiantaeth wedi galluogi awdurdodau lleol i gefnogi dioddefwyr ac i gymryd camau yn erbyn hiliaeth, gan ddatgan yn glir na oddefir hiliaeth a hyrwyddo amrywiaeth fel budd cadarnhaol i bawb. Mae sawl awdurdod lleol hefyd wedi cymryd rôl ragweithiol i annog ysgolion lleol i drafod hiliaeth a mynd i'r afael ag ef drwy hyrwyddo amrywiaeth. Enghraifft dda yw ymgyrch gyntaf 'ysgolion yn erbyn hiliaeth' y Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol.

Yn olaf, gallwn oll chwarae ein rhan yn hyn. Gallwn dawelu ofnau ynglŷn â cheiswyr lloches a gwahaniaethau drwy ddefnyddio'r ffeithiau a rhoi pethau yn eu cyd-destun. Drwy ein pleidiau gwleidyddol, gallwn ymgyrchu yn erbyn hiliaeth a phobl hiliol drwy ein hareithiau a'n llenyddiaeth, ac eto,

speakers this afternoon. We can also work to try to ensure that we are doing all that we can to involve people from different backgrounds within the democratic process. With the European and local council elections only weeks away, I share Members' views that together, across party divides, we need to ensure that we can stand up for democracy and diversity.

cymeradwyaf yr holl siaradwyr y prynhawn yma. Gallwn hefyd weithio i geisio sicrhau ein bod oll yn gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i gynnwys pobl o wahanol gefndiroedd o fewn y broses ddemocratiaidd. Gyda dim ond ychydig wythnosau cyn etholiadau Ewrop ac etholiadau cynghorau lleol, rhannaf farn yr Aelodau bod angen inni, gyda'n gilydd, ac ar draws y pleidiau, sicrhau ein bod yn ymladd dros ddemocratiaeth ac amrywiaeth.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.26 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.26 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Dunwoody-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)