



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)

The National Assembly for Wales
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Cynnwys
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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynndi yn y Siambr.
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad o'r areithiau hynny.

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

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 9.05 a.m. gyda'r Llywydd yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 9.05 a.m. with the Presiding Officer in the Chair.*

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services

Hybu Deiet Iach yng Nghymru Encouraging a Healthy Diet in Wales

Q1 Pauline Jarman: How does the Minister plan to encourage a healthy diet in Wales? (OAQ11285)

C1 Pauline Jarman: Sut mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu hybu deiet iach yng Nghymru? (OAQ11285)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I recognise the important role that a healthy, balanced diet plays in maintaining good health and preventing coronary heart disease and certain cancers. To ensure a co-ordinated approach to the improvement of nutrition in Wales, I have asked the Food Standards Agency (Wales) to develop a nutrition strategy. Our community food initiative and Welsh network of healthy school schemes are already underway.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Nodaf y rôl bwysig sydd i ddeiet iach a chytbwys wrth sicrhau iechyd da ac atal afiechyd coronaidd y galon a chanserau penodol. Er mwyn sicrhau ymagwedd gydlynol i wella maethiad yng Nghymru, gofynnais i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd (Cymru) ddatblygu strategaeth maethiad. Mae ein menter bwyd cymunedol a rhwydwaith cynlluniau ysgol iach Cymru ar waith eisoes.

Pauline Jarman: Earlier this week, a report in a food magazine claimed that irradiated food is being sold illegally in the UK. Good food does not need irradiating. What evidence exists to prove that irradiated food can safely be part of a healthy diet?

Pauline Jarman: Yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, honnodd adroddiad mewn cylchgrawn bwyd fod bwyd arbelydredig yn cael ei werthu'n anghyfreithlon yn y DU. Nid oes angen arbelydru bwyd da. Pa dystiolaeth sydd yn bodoli i brofi y gall bwyd arbelydredig fod yn rhan ddiogel o ddeiet iach?

Jane Hutt: I will check that reference. The Food Standards Agency is key in monitoring anything of that nature. We must ensure that any such concerns are addressed as part of our nutrition strategy.

Jane Hutt: Byddaf yn bwrw golwg dros y cyfeiriad hwnnw. Mae'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yn allweddol wrth fonitro unrhyw beth o'r natur honno. Rhaid inni sicrhau y caiff unrhyw bryderon o'r fath eu trin fel rhan o'n strategaeth maethiad.

Mick Bates: Healthy eating habits are formed early. Now that free school milk is again available, thanks to the Liberal Democrats, will the Minister commit funds to provide fresh food that is produced and processed locally in our schools and hospitals?

Mick Bates: Caiff arferion bwyta'n iach eu ffurfio'n gynnar. Nawr bod llaeth ar gael am ddim mewn ysgolion eto, diolch i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, a fydd y Gweinidog yn ymrwymo arian i ddarparu bwyd ffres a gynhyrchir ac a brosesir yn lleol yn ein hysgolion a'n hysbytai?

Jane Hutt: Free milk for key stage 1 pupils is important. The nutrition strategy that I mentioned will cover all aspects of nutrition

Jane Hutt: Mae llaeth am ddim i ddisgyblion cyfnod allweddol 1 yn bwysig. Bydd y strategaeth maethiad a nodais yn cwmpasu

in our schools, the health service and other public bodies. It is vital that we also ensure that local produce is used.

William Graham: Do you believe that the higher cost, new style meals to be introduced in hospitals will contribute to healthy eating?

Jane Hutt: I am not sure what you are referring to. We must ensure that hospital meals are nutritious. It is of key importance that patients can enjoy their food and receive the nutrition that they require while in hospital. We will ensure that that is the case in Wales.

Alun Pugh: I accept that good and bad dietary habits start early but I am not sure that progress made is entirely due to the Liberal Democrats. Will you join me in thanking the volunteers of breakfast clubs across Wales, in particular the Tan y Marian breakfast club on the Peulwys estate, which is a highly deprived community in Colwyn Bay?

Jane Hutt: Supporting breakfast clubs and fruit tuck shops in schools has been part of our strategy to improve nutrition. Breakfast clubs play an important role in providing a nutritious start to the day. This has been proved to help children learn and listen more effectively during the day. Breakfast clubs are particularly important for children in disadvantaged areas and I congratulate the club that you mentioned.

pob agwedd ar faethiad yn ein hysgolion, y gwasanaeth iechyd a chyrrff cyhoeddus eraill. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod hefyd yn sicrhau y defnyddir cynnyrch lleol.

William Graham: A gredwch y bydd y prydau bwyd newydd, drutach y bwriedir eu cyflwyno mewn ysbytai yn cyfrannu at fwyta'n iach?

Jane Hutt: Nid wyf yn siŵr tuag at beth y cyfeiriwch. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod prydau bwyd ysbytai yn faethlon. Mae'n allweddol bwysig y gall cleifion fwynhau eu bwyd a chael y maeth sydd ei angen arnynt tra yn yr ysbyty. Byddwn yn sicrhau mai dyna fydd yn digwydd yng Nghymru.

Alun Pugh: Derbyniaf fod arferion deietegol da a drwg yn cychwyn yn gynnar ond nid wyf yn siŵr y caiff cynnydd ei wneud dim ond oherwydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. A ymunwch â mi wrth ddiolch i wirfoddolwyr clybiau brecwast ledled Cymru, yn enwedig clwb brecwast Tan y Marian ar ystâd Peulwys, sydd yn gymuned hynod ddiffreintiedig ym Mae Colwyn?

Jane Hutt: Bu cefnogi clybiau brecwast a siopau ffrwythau mewn ysgolion yn rhan o'n strategaeth i wella maethiad. Mae clybiau brecwast yn chwarae rôl bwysig wrth ddarparu dechrau maethlon i'r diwrnod. Profwyd fod hyn yn helpu plant i ddysgu a gwrandao'n fwy effeithiol yn ystod y dydd. Mae clybiau brecwast yn arbennig o bwysig i blant mewn ardaloedd diffreintiedig a llongyfarchaf y clwb y soniasoch amdano.

Arian Ychwanegol ar Gyfer Gofalu am yr Henoed Additional Funding Given for Elderly Care

Q2 Alun Cairns: Would the Minister make a statement on additional funding given for elderly care? (OAQ11200)

Jane Hutt: Local authorities in Wales budgeted for a gross revenue spend on social services for the elderly of £294.3 million in 2000-01. For 2001-02, the revenue settlement allows for an average increase in spending of 5.1 per cent, taken across all services. In addition, the Assembly's budget provides for some £7.8 million in the current year for free nursing care, measures to ease pressures on

C2 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr arian ychwanegol a roddir ar gyfer gofal henoed? (OAQ11200)

Jane Hutt: Cyllidebodd awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ar gyfer gwariant refeniw gros ar wasanaethau cymdeithasol i'r henoed o £294.3 miliwn yn 2000-01. Ar gyfer 2001-02, mae'r setliad refeniw yn caniatáu am gynnydd cyfartalog mewn gwariant o 5.1 y cant, wedi'u cymryd ar draws pob gwasanaeth. Yn ogystal, mae cyllideb y Cynulliad wedi darparu tua £7.8 miliwn yn y

house sales on entering care and free home care for six weeks following discharge from hospital.

Alun Cairns: Many Labour Party members would no doubt claim that those figures are impressive but what guarantees can you give us that this extra funding is going towards elderly care and is not being diverted by local authorities elsewhere within their priority system? Furthermore, will you recognise that respite care is an essential facility, and take up with Bridgend County Borough Council the fact that Dan-y-Graig respite care home in Porthcawl is under threat because of the actions of that Labour-controlled council?

Jane Hutt: As you know, Alun, the bulk of revenue resources provided to local authorities in Wales for the care of the elderly is provided as part of the local government revenue settlement. I have indicated the spend from last year for services for the elderly. That was a major increase on the previous year. They are also participating in our strategy for elderly people, which enables them to take decisions and which will mean that the money will be spent on the elderly.

With regard to respite care, we have a pioneering carers' strategy. That is ensuring that all local authorities, through a special grant—which means that the money is more ringfenced—provide for respite care.

Delyth Evans: Do you agree that the recent announcement of £150,000 in recurrent funding for Tŷ Bryngwyn Hospice in Llanelli is marvellous news for the people of Llanelli? Is it possible for you to give an idea at this stage as to when this marvellous facility will be fully operational?

Jane Hutt: I was delighted to announce the news at Tŷ Bryngwyn Hospice a few weeks ago. Importantly, the work has started to ensure that all the beds in the hospice will be available, we hope, within the next year. We must staff the unit now. The day-care unit is

flwyddyn bresennol ar gyfer gofal nyrsio am ddim, mesurau i leddfu pwysau ar werthu tai wrth fynd i mewn i ofal a gofal cartref am ddim am chwe wythnos ar ôl cael eu hanfon gartref o'r ysbyty.

Alun Cairns: Yn sicr byddai llawer o aelodau'r Blaid Lafur yn honni bod y ffigurau hynny'n drawiadol ond pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi inni fod yr arian ychwanegol hwn yn mynd tuag at ofal i'r henoed ac nad yw'n cael ei ailgyfeirio gan awdurdodau lleol i rywle arall o fewn eu system blaenoriaeth? At hynny, a nodwch fod gofal seibiant yn gyfleuster hanfodol, a chodi gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr y ffaith bod cartref gofal seibiant Dan-y-Graig ym Mhorthcawl dan fygythiad oherwydd gweithredoedd y cyngor hwnnw a reolir gan y Blaid Lafur?

Jane Hutt: Fel y gwyddoch, Alun, caiff y rhan fwyaf o'r adnoddau refeniw a ddarperir i'r awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ar gyfer gofalu am yr henoed ei ddarparu fel rhan o setliad refeniw llywodraeth leol. Yr wyf wedi nodi'r gwariant o'r llynedd ar gyfer gwasanaethau i'r henoed. Yr oedd hynny'n gynnydd mawr ar y flwyddyn flaenorol. Maent hefyd yn cymryd rhan yn ein strategaeth ar gyfer yr henoed, sydd yn eu galluogi i wneud penderfyniadau ac a fydd yn golygu y caiff yr arian ei wario ar yr henoed.

O ran gofal seibiant, mae gennym strategaeth cynhalwyr arloesol. Mae hynny'n sicrhau bod pob awdurdod lleol, drwy grant arbennig—sydd yn golygu y caiff yr arian ei neilltuo'n fwy penodol—yn darparu ar gyfer gofal seibiant.

Delyth Evans: A gytunwch fod y cyhoeddiad diweddar o £150,000 mewn arian rheolaidd ar gyfer Hosbis Tŷ Bryngwyn yn Llanelli yn newyddion gwych i bobl Llanelli? A yw'n bosibl ichi roi syniad, ar hyn o bryd, pryd y bydd y cyfleuster gwych hwn yn gweithredu'n llawn?

Jane Hutt: Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd yn cyhoeddi'r newyddion yn Hosbis Tŷ Bryngwyn ychydig wythnosau yn ôl. Mae'r gwaith wedi dechrau i sicrhau y bydd pob gwely yn yr hosbis ar gael, gobeithio, o fewn y flwyddyn nesaf. Rhaid inni staffio'r uned

already functioning. We are also about to launch a palliative care strategy for the whole of Wales.

David Lloyd: Oherwydd problemau ariannol, mae pum cartref henoed wedi cau yn y misoedd diwethaf yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot, gan golli 120 o welyau. A yw'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'r broblem hon, a beth mae'n bwriadu ei wneud i'w datrys?

Jane Hutt: Some nursing home places have been lost. I have been meeting regularly with representatives from the independent sector to discuss issues. I have also asked my officials to meet with directors of social services to discuss issues arising in the independent sector. Despite the dip in numbers, the independent sector's share of the provision of services is increasing. Since 1980 the share of residential care provided by local authority homes has fallen from 80 per cent to 35 per cent, so we rely on the independent sector.

yn awr. Mae'r uned gofal dydd yn gweithredu eisoes. Yr ydym hefyd ar fin lawnsio strategaeth gofal lliniarol ar gyfer Cymru gyfan.

David Lloyd: Due to financial problems, five homes for the elderly have closed in recent months in Neath Port Talbot, with the loss of 120 beds. Is the Minister aware of this problem and what will she do to resolve it?

Jane Hutt: Collwyd rhai lleoedd mewn cartrefi nyrsio. Bûm yn cwrdd yn rheolaidd â chynrychiolwyr o'r sector annibynnol i drafod materion. Yr wyf hefyd wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion gwrdd â chyfarwyddwr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i drafod materion sydd yn codi yn y sector annibynnol. Er y gostyngiad o ran nifer, mae cyfran y sector annibynnol o'r ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau yn cynyddu. Ers 1980 mae cyfran y gofal preswyl a ddarperir gan gartrefi awdurdod lleol wedi gostwng o 80 y cant i 35 y cant, felly yr ydym yn dibynnu ar y sector annibynnol.

Cysylltiad Rhwng Tlodi ac Iechyd yng Nghymru Connection Between Poverty and Health in Wales

Q3 Christine Chapman: What steps is the Minister taking to address the connection between poverty and health in Wales? (OAQ11178)

Jane Hutt: Our plan 'Improving Health in Wales' recognises that tackling ill-health means addressing economic, social and health challenges, and that poverty is often at the root of ill-health. Improving health is a core strand of Communities First, along with improving other determinants of health such as employment and education. The Townsend resource allocation review is considering the health needs of areas of socio-economic disadvantage and our new health inequalities fund is aimed at tackling poor health in our poorest communities, with £3 million for tackling heart disease for this year.

Christine Chapman: Poverty and ill-health often go hand in hand, as evidenced to an extent by the levels of unemployment, debt

C3 Christine Chapman: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i ymdrin â'r cysylltiad rhwng tlodi ac iechyd yng Nghymru? (OAQ11178)

Jane Hutt: Mae ein cynllun 'Gwella Iechyd yng Nghymru' yn cydnabod bod mynd i'r afael â salwch yn golygu ymdrin â sialensau economaidd, cymdeithasol ac iechyd, ac mai tlodi sydd yn aml wrth wraidd salwch. Mae gwella iechyd yn un o linyddau craidd Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf, yn ogystal â gwella penderfynyddion iechyd eraill fel cyflogaeth ac addysg. Mae arolygiad dyrannu adnoddau Townsend yn ystyried anghenion iechyd ardaloedd o anfantais cymdeithasol-economaidd ac anelir ein cronfa anghydraddoldebau iechyd newydd at fynd i'r afael ag iechyd gwael yn ein cymunedau tlotaf, gyda £3 miliwn ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â chlefyd y galon eleni.

Christine Chapman: Yn aml bydd tlodi a salwch yn mynd law yn llaw, fel y dangosir i raddau gan lefelau diweithdra, dyled a salwch

and chronic ill-health in my constituency. Do you therefore agree that the £3.1 million cash injection for primary health care in Wales—which was launched last month in the Cynon Valley, and includes money for general practitioner and nurse retention and recruitment, and for pilot schemes to introduce welfare rights advice into primary care settings—will help alleviate health-related poverty?

Jane Hutt: Having visited the Cynon Valley on that day and seen the need for investment in that and other disadvantaged communities in Wales, I am pleased that we could make that allocation available.

David Melding: You know that people in relatively poor economic circumstances are more likely to smoke. Do you agree that one of the best things that we could do for such people is to encourage them to give up smoking? We need anti-smoking strategies woven into all our strategies for these communities.

9:15 a.m.

Jane Hutt: You are absolutely right, David. Smoking is the biggest killer in Wales. It must be part of our strategies, which it is, to tackle ill-health and poverty in Wales.

difrifol yn fy etholaeth i. A gytunwch felly y bydd y chwistrelliad ariannol o £3.1 miliwn ar gyfer gofal iechyd sylfaenol yng Nghymru—a lanswyd y mis diwethaf yng Nghwm Cynon ac sydd yn cynnwys arian ar gyfer cadw a recriwtio meddygon teulu a nyrsys ac ar gyfer cynlluniau peilot i gyflwyno cyngor hawliau lles i leoliadau gofal sylfaenol—yn helpu i leddfu tlodi sydd yn gysylltiedig ag iechyd?

Jane Hutt: Ar ôl ymweld â Chwm Cynon ar y diwrnod hwnnw ac wedi gweld yr angen i fuddsoddi yno ac mewn cymunedau difreintiedig eraill yng Nghymru, yr wyf yn falch i ni allu rhoi'r dyraniad hwnnw.

David Melding: Gwyddoch fod pobl mewn amgylchiadau economaidd cymharol dlawd yn fwy tebygol o ysmegu. A gytunwch mai un o'r pethau gorau y gallem ei wneud i bobl o'r fath yw eu hannog i roi'r gorau i ysmegu? Mae angen inni blethu strategaethau gwrth-ysmegu i mewn i'n holl strategaethau ar gyfer y cymunedau hyn.

Jane Hutt: Yr ydych yn hollol gywir, David. Ysmegu sydd yn lladd y nifer fwyaf o bobl yng Nghymru. Rhaid iddo fod yn rhan o'n strategaethau, ac y mae, i fynd i'r afael â salwch a thlodi yng Nghymru.

Lleihau Problemau Iechyd Meddwl Alleviating Mental Health Problems

Q4 Christine Gwyther: What steps are being taken to alleviate mental health problems in areas affected by the foot and mouth disease outbreak? (OAQ11231)

Jane Hutt: I am conscious that the emergency has brought anxiety and stress to those living in rural areas. We are promoting accessible support. To assist, we have provided £0.5 million to match, pound for pound, voluntary donations to help relieve rural hardship. I have also announced the introduction of a new freephone rural stress helpline, based on the CALL mental health helpline, which is based at the CALL offices but has its own separate identity and dedicated freecall number. The Assembly is

C4 Christine Gwyther: Pa gamau sydd yn cael eu cymryd i leihau problemau iechyd meddwl mewn ardaloedd yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau? (OAQ11231)

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod yr argyfwng wedi dod â phryder a thrallod i'r rhai sydd yn byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Yr ydym yn hybu cymorth hygrych. Er mwyn cynorthwyo, yr ydym wedi darparu £0.5 miliwn i gyfateb, punt am bunt, â rhoddion gwirfoddol i helpu i leddfu caledi gwledig. Yr wyf hefyd wedi cyhoeddi cyflwyno llinell gymorth straen gwledig am ddim, yn seiliedig ar llinell gymorth iechyd meddwl CALL, sydd o fewn swyddfeydd CALL ond sydd â'i hunaniaeth ar wahân ei hun a'i rhif

fully funding this helpline for the first three years.

Christine Gwyther: Do you agree that even though the foot and mouth disease outbreak came with a cruel swiftness, the aftermath will be lengthy and difficult for people living in rural areas? Will you pledge your support to them in terms of mental health and other health provisions?

Jane Hutt: I have asked for detailed reports from community mental health teams and GPs in the areas affected. The feedback so far suggests that demand has not greatly increased at present, but we anticipate that it will increase, and therefore we must have a long-term, sustainable support system.

Brian Hancock: I am sure that you will agree that it is important that these interventions continue, particularly in these extremely trying times in farming. How do you intend to develop similar sorts of support networks for other areas of Wales where poverty is exacerbated by the collapse of steel and manufacturing industries, which has intensified an already high level of mental illness?

Jane Hutt: We have our adult mental health strategy, which is about to be published, and our child and adolescent mental health strategy, which considers poverty and social inclusion. We are also investing more money in our mental health strategies. We must ensure that Communities First, as I have already mentioned, recognises the health improvement issues that we need to tackle.

Glyn Davies: Over the last few weeks I have received a huge number of phone calls from people who, as a result of the foot and mouth disease epidemic, are suffering from huge levels of stress and some mental health difficulties. Do you agree that the Prime Minister's continuing statements that this crisis is virtually over leads to an increase in their feelings of isolation? The crisis is patently not over—people are suffering more

ffôn penodol am ddim. Mae'r Cynulliad yn ariannu'r llinell gymorth hon yn gyfan gwbl am y tair blynedd cyntaf.

Christine Gwyther: A gytunwch, er i argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau ddod yn greulon o gyflym, y bydd y canlyniadau'n parhau am gyfnod maith ac yn anodd i bobl sydd yn byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig? A wnewch addo eu cynorthwyo o ran iechyd meddwl a darpariaethau iechyd eraill?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf wedi gofyn am adroddiadau manwl gan dimau iechyd meddwl cymunedol a meddygon teulu yn yr ardaloedd yr effeithiwyd arnynt. Awgryma'r adborth hyd yma nad yw'r galw wedi cynyddu llawer ar hyn o bryd, ond rhagwelwn y bydd yn cynyddu, ac felly rhaid inni gael system gymorth hirdymor, gynaliadwy.

Brian Hancock: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn bwysig bod yr ymyriadau hyn yn parhau, yn enwedig yn ystod y cyfnod anodd tu hwnt hwn i ffermio. Sut y bwriadwch ddatblygu mathau tebyg o rwydweithiau cymorth ar gyfer ardaloedd eraill o Gymru lle caiff tlodi ei waethygu gan gwmp y diwydiannau dur a gweithgynhyrchu, sydd wedi dwysáu lefel o salwch meddwl sydd eisoes yn uchel?

Jane Hutt: Mae gennym ein strategaeth iechyd meddwl i oedolion, sydd ar fin cael ei chyhoeddi, a'n strategaeth iechyd meddwl i blant a phobl ifanc, sydd yn ystyried tlodi a chynhwysedd cymdeithasol. Yr ydym hefyd yn buddsoddi mwy o arian yn ein strategaethau iechyd meddwl. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf, fel y nodais eisoes, yn cydnabod y materion gwella iechyd y mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hwy.

Glyn Davies: Dros yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf derbyniais nifer enfawr o alwadau ffôn gan bobl sydd, o ganlyniad i epidemig clwy'r traed a'r genau, yn dioddef o lefelau straen anferth a rhai anawsterau iechyd meddwl. A gytunwch fod datganiadau parhaus y Prif Weinidog fod yr argyfwng hwn bron ar ben yn arwain at gynyddu eu teimladau o unigrwydd? Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r argyfwng drosodd—mae pobl yn

problems now than they probably ever have during the crisis. Do you not think that that will lead to an increase in stress levels and an increased danger of mental health problems?

Jane Hutt: As I said in reply to Christine's question, the impact of the foot and mouth disease crisis is long-term. We must recognise the needs, as all UK Government and Assembly Ministers have done, and what that means in terms of supporting families and communities in rural areas as the impact unfolds. I am committed to addressing that.

dioddef mwy o broblemau yn awr nag erioed yn ystod yr argyfwng fwy na thebyg. Oni chredwch y bydd hynny'n arwain at gynnydd mewn lefelau straen a mwy o berygl o broblemau iechyd meddwl?

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i gwestiwn Christine, mae effaith argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau yn hirdymor. Rhaid inni nodi'r anghenion, fel y mae pob un o Weinidogion Llywodraeth y DU a'r Cynulliad wedi ei wneud, a beth mae hynny'n ei olygu o ran cefnogi teuluoedd a chymunedau mewn ardaloedd gwledig wrth i'r effaith ymddangos. Yr wyf yn ymrwymedig i fynd i'r afael â hynny.

Digon o Welyau Mewn Cartrefi Nyrsio Sufficient Number of Nursing Homes Beds

Q5 Alison Halford: What actions is the Minister taking to ensure that Flintshire has a sufficient number of nursing home beds to cater for its growing elderly population? (OAQ11171)

Jane Hutt: Local authorities have a duty to produce social care plans setting out their strategic goals and their approach to commissioning and managing services to meet local needs, including the residential and nursing care needs of elderly people. Assembly guidance requires local authorities to work in partnership with the voluntary and private sectors, as well as with users and carers. The responsibility for commissioning places in care homes, following an assessment of the individual's care needs, rests in law with local authorities.

Alison Halford: Thank you for that helpful remark. Although Flintshire has gone some way to reducing closures, its funding for 2001-02 is still almost £500,000 short of the figure recommended by the National Care Homes Association. What do you think is the long-term solution for funding, in the light of the proper need of nursing homes to fulfil the criteria outlined in the national standards guidelines in 2002?

Jane Hutt: As I said in answer to a previous

C5 Alison Halford: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd er mwyn sicrhau bod gan Sir y Fflint ddigon o welyau mewn cartrefi nyrsio ar gyfer ei phoblogaeth gynyddol o bobl hŷn? (OAQ11171)

Jane Hutt: Mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd i lunio cynlluniau gofal cymdeithasol sydd yn gosod eu nodau strategol a'u hymagwedd at gomisiynu a rheoli gwasanaethau i gwrdd ag anghenion lleol, gan gynnwys anghenion gofal preswyl a nyrsio pobl hŷn. Mae'n ofynnol yn ôl canllawiau'r Cynulliad bod awdurdodau lleol yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â'r sectorau gwirfoddol a phreifat, yn ogystal â chyda defnyddwyr a chynhalwyr. Yn ôl y gyfraith, yr awdurdodau lleol sydd yn gyfrifol am gomisiynu lleoedd mewn cartrefi gofal, yn dilyn asesiad o anghenion gofal unigolion.

Alison Halford: Diolch am y sylw defnyddiol hwnnw. Er bod Sir y Fflint wedi mynd beth o'r ffordd i ostwng nifer y cartrefi a gaiff eu cau, mae'r arian ar gyfer 2001-02 bron £500,000 yn llai na'r ffigur a argymhellir gan Gymdeithas Genedlaethol y Cartrefi Gofal o hyd. Beth yw'r ateb hirdymor ar gyfer ariannu, o ystyried angen gwirioneddol cartrefi nyrsio i gwrdd â'r meini prawf a amlinellir yng nghanllawiau'r safonau cenedlaethol yn 2002, yn eich tyb chi?

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais mewn ateb i

question, we are holding discussions with directors of social services about the situation in support of the independent sector and the funding impact upon them. I will also meet representatives of Care Forum Wales and care homes in Wales again to talk about these issues. However, as I said before, there is every indication that, with our support, care homes in Wales will be able to continue their good work.

Janet Ryder: Do you agree that, when people move into a care home, especially a nursing home, they are usually in a vulnerable situation? That situation can be made much worse if that home faces closure, and those people must then move on, or their carers or relatives have to find them a second placement. What can be done to give these people security of tenure, so that when they go into a nursing home, they are not suddenly faced with the closure of that home and then have to find another bed and another home? That pressure can be fatal in some cases.

Jane Hutt: We hope that we will not see many such closures of care homes. It is important that we recognise that it is the local authority's legal duty to commission, provide and liaise with nursing and residential provision in their communities. They should be fully engaged, and anticipate the potential problems that homes might face. They should ensure that any such closure, which can be extremely depressing, is well managed. I will be taking that up with the sector.

Peter Rogers: Anglesey's elderly population is due to increase rapidly in the next few years. Are you aware that the Isle of Anglesey County Council pays the lowest fees to the independent home-care sector in north Wales? Do you agree that it is necessary that the demands for this care service are met, and that it is imperative that we encourage the independent sector? Is there anything that you can do to end Anglesey council's stubborn policy of keeping as much in-house care, at the expense of a fair deal for the independent sector?

gwestiwn blaenorol, yr ydym yn cynnal trafodaethau â chyfarwyddwyr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa o roi cymorth i'r sector annibynnol ac effaith ariannu arnynt. Byddaf hefyd yn cwrdd â chynrychiolwyr o Fforwm Gofal Cymru a chartrefi gofal yng Nghymru eto i drafod y materion hyn. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais eisoes, ceir pob arwydd, gyda'n cymorth ni, y bydd cartrefi gofal yng Nghymru yn gallu parhau â'u gwaith da.

Janet Ryder: A gytunwch, pan fydd pobl yn symud i mewn i gartref gofal, yn enwedig cartref nyrsio, eu bod fel arfer mewn sefyllfa ddiamddiffyn? Gellir gwneud y sefyllfa honno'n llawer gwaeth os bydd y cartref hwnnw'n wynebu cael ei gau, a bod yn rhaid i'r bobl hynny symud ymlaen, neu bod yn rhaid i'w cynhalwyr neu berthnasau ddod o hyd i ail leoliad iddynt. Beth y gellir ei wneud i roi sicrwydd deiliadaeth i'r bobl hyn, pan fyddant yn mynd i gartref nyrsio, na chânt eu hwynebu'n sydyn â'r ffaith bod y cartref hwnnw'n cau a'u rhoi mewn sefyllfa o orfod dod o hyd i wely arall a chartref arall? Gall y straen hwnnw fod yn angheuol mewn rhai achosion.

Jane Hutt: Gobeithio na welwn lawer o gartrefi gofal yn cau fel hyn. Mae'n bwysig inni nodi ei bod yn ddyletswydd gyfreithiol ar awdurdod lleol i gomisiynu, darparu a chysylltu â darpariaeth nyrsio a phreswyl yn eu cymunedau. Dylent fod yn hollol ymrwymedig, a rhagweld y problemau posibl y gallai cartrefi eu hwynebu. Dylent sicrhau y caiff cau unrhyw gartref, a all fod yn brofiad diflas iawn, ei reoli'n dda. Byddaf yn codi hynny gyda'r sector.

Peter Rogers: Mae poblogaeth henoed Ynys Môn ar fin cynyddu'n gyflym iawn yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. A ydych yn ymwybodol mai Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn sydd yn talu'r ffioedd isaf i'r sector gofal cartref annibynnol yng ngogledd Cymru? A gytunwch fod angen cwrdd â gofynion y gwasanaeth gofal hwn, a'i bod yn hanfodol ein bod yn annog y sector annibynnol? A oes unrhyw beth y gallwch ei wneud i roi terfyn ar bolisi pen-galed cyngor Ynys Môn o gadw cymaint â phosibl o ofal yn fewnol, ar draul bargaen deg i'r sector annibynnol?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This question is about Flintshire, but any comparison between Flintshire and Anglesey might be in order.

Jane Hutt: I have answered this question in terms of the concerns raised and the fact that our officials are talking to the directors of social services. I myself am talking to the care homes sectors.

The Presiding Officer: Question 6 has been withdrawn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ymwneud â Sir y Fflint y mae'r cwestiwn hwn, ond gallai gwneud unrhyw gymhariaeth rhwng Sir y Fflint ac Ynys Môn fod mewn trefn.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwn o ran y pryderon a godwyd a'r ffaith bod ein swyddogion yn siarad â'r cyfarwyddwyr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Yr wyf fi fy hun yn siarad â'r sectorau cartrefi gofal.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 6 yn ôl.

Rôl Partneriaethau Cyhoeddus/Preifat The Role of Public/Private Partnerships

Q7 Pauline Jarman: Would the Minister make a brief statement on the role of 'public/private partnerships' in the modernisation of the NHS estate in Wales? (OAQ11245)

Jane Hutt: 'Improving Health in Wales: a plan for the NHS with its partners' was issued in February. It outlined proposals to address two decades of lack of investment in buildings and equipment to ensure that the NHS estate can meet the challenges that the NHS in Wales faces. Therefore, the last budget planning round started to increase capital provision. Total provision for centrally-funded capital programmes, and for revenue support to strategically-important public/private partnership schemes, is £47 million in 2002-03. The Assembly will aim to sustain and improve on this in future years.

Pauline Jarman: You will be aware that numerous problems arise from Government's insistence on the private finance initiative: staff have been divided, there have been poor working conditions, fewer beds, and so on. When can we expect a debate in this Chamber on the need for the Government to abandon this dogmatic approach?

Jane Hutt: There is a consultation at present on PFI and PPP, and we are undertaking a consultation in the Health and Social Services

C7 Pauline Jarman: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad byr ar rôl partneriaethau cyhoeddus/preifat wrth foderneiddio'r NHS yng Nghymru? (OAQ11245)

Jane Hutt: Cyhoeddwyd 'Gwella Iechyd yng Nghymru: cynllun i'r GIG ynghyd â'i bartneriaid' ym mis Chwefror. Amlinellodd gynigion i fynd i'r afael â dau ddegawd o ddiffyg buddsoddi mewn adeiladau ac offer er mwyn sicrhau y gall yr NHS gwrdd â'r sialensiau y mae'r NHS yng Nghymru yn eu hwynebu. Felly, dechreuodd y cylch cynllunio cyllideb diwethaf gynyddu darpariaeth cyfalaf. Mae cyfanswm y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer rhaglenni cyfalaf a ariennir yn ganolog, ac ar gyfer cymorth refeniw i gynlluniau partneriaeth cyhoeddus/preifat sydd yn bwysig yn strategol, yn £47 miliwn ar gyfer 2002-03. Nod y Cynulliad fydd cynnal a gwella ar hyn mewn blynyddoedd i ddod.

Pauline Jarman: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod nifer o broblemau yn codi o daerineb y Llywodraeth ar y fenter cyllid preifat: rhannwyd staff, cafwyd amodau gwaith gwael, llai o welyau, ac ati. Pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl dadl yn y Siambr hon ar yr angen i'r Llywodraeth roi'r gorau i'r ymagwedd ddogmataidd hon?

Jane Hutt: Cynhelir ymgynghoriad ar hyn o bryd ar y fenter cyllid preifat a phartneriaethau cyhoeddus/preifat, ac yr

Committee next week, as is the Local Government and Housing Committee.

David Davies: Do you agree that public/private partnerships, as pioneered by the last Conservative Government, are the way forward for the NHS? In the interests of consensus politics, I congratulate you on continuing effective Conservative policies. I ask you to condemn all those who, prior to 1997, tried to denigrate that excellent scheme to make cheap political points.

Jane Hutt: I steadfastly refuse to get involved in general election campaigning. We are conducting a full consultation in the Assembly about the role of PFI and public/private partnerships.

9:25 a.m.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes Questions to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning

Cyrraedd Targedau Recriwtio Athrawon Meeting Targets for Teacher Recruitment

Q1 Pauline Jarman: What progress has been made towards meeting the targets for teacher recruitment outlined in the partnership agreement? (OAQ11213)

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): The agreement refers to the recruitment of teachers in the context of junior class sizes. The special grant report approved by the Assembly on 8 March provides local education authorities with additional funding of £26 million in 2001-02. Up to £20 million of this must be used to fund additional teachers, to reduce junior class sizes or to improve attainment at key stage 3 or in under-performing schools. Authorities can choose how to allocate their share of the resources between these purposes. I expect that the primary class size count in September will show a significant drop in the number of large junior classes.

ydyd yn cynnal ymgynghoriad yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yr wythnos nesaf, fel y mae'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai.

David Davies: A gytunwch mai partneriaethau cyhoeddus/preifat, fel y rhai a arloeswyd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf, yw'r ffordd ymlaen i'r NHS? Er budd gwleidyddiaeth gydsyniol, fe'ch llongyfarchaf ar barhau â pholisïau Ceidwadol effeithiol. Gofynnaf ichi gondemnio'r bobl hynny a oedd, cyn 1997, yn ceisio pigo beiau ar y cynllun gwych hwnnw er mwyn ennill pwyntiau gwleidyddol.

Jane Hutt: Gwrthodaf yn gadarn gymryd rhan mewn ymgyrchu ar gyfer yr etholiad cyffredinol. Yr ydym yn cynnal ymgynghoriad llawn yn y Cynulliad ar rôl y fenter cyllid preifat a phartneriaethau cyhoeddus/preifat.

C1 Pauline Jarman: Pa ddatblygiadau a wnaethpwyd i gyrraedd y targedau recriwtio athrawon a amlinellwyd yn y cytundeb partneriaeth? (OAQ11213)

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Mae'r cytundeb yn cyfeirio at recriwtio athrawon yng nghyfeirio at recriwtio athrawon yng nghyfeirio at recriwtio athrawon yng nghyfeirio at recriwtio athrawon. Mae'r adroddiad grant arbennig a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth yn darparu £26 miliwn o arian ychwanegol i awdurdodau addysg lleol yn 2001-02. Rhaid defnyddio hyd at £20 miliwn o hwn i ariannu athrawon ychwanegol, i leihau maint dosbarthiadau iau neu i wella cyrhaeddiad yng nghyfeirio at recriwtio athrawon allweddol 3 neu mewn ysgolion sydd yn tanberfformio. Gall awdurdodau ddewis sut i ddyrannu eu cyfran o'r adnoddau rhwng y dibenion hyn. Rhagwelaf y bydd maint dosbarthiadau cynradd ym mis Medi yn dangos gostyngiad sylweddol yn nifer y

dosbarthiadau iau mawr.

Pauline Jarman: Do you believe that the plans to reduce the number of training places for primary school teachers in Wales by 20 per cent, from 495 to 400 every year, is a step in the right direction for education in Wales?

Pauline Jarman: A gredwch fod y cynlluniau i leihau nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi ar gyfer athrawon ysgolion cynradd yng Nghymru 20 y cant, o 495 i 400 bob blwyddyn, yn gam i'r cyfeiriad cywir i addysg yng Nghymru?

Jane Davidson: Your information is incorrect. We are considering a phased reduction in terms of primary school teachers. At present, we produce more primary school teachers than can be employed in Wales. Now that funding of £6,000 is attached per head on training courses, it would be improper of Government not to look at ensuring the right number of teachers for Wales.

Jane Davidson: Mae eich gwybodaeth yn anghywir. Yr ydym yn ystyried gostyngiad fesul cam o ran athrawon ysgolion cynradd. Ar hyn o bryd, cynhyrchwn fwy o athrawon ysgol gynradd nag y gellir eu cyflogi yng Nghymru. Gan fod cyllid o £6,000 wedi'i ychwanegu y pen ar gyrsiau hyfforddi, byddai'n amhriodol i'r Llywodraeth beidio â cheisio sicrhau'r nifer cywir o athrawon yng Nghymru.

Eleanor Burnham: Daw prifathrawon ataf i gwyno am ddiffyg arian yn gyffredinol. Pa arweiniad a roesoch i awdurdodau addysg lleol wrth wario'r swm ychwanegol, a pha gamau a gymerasoch i archwilio dosbarthiad yr arian hwn i'r ysgolion hynny sydd mewn angen?

Eleanor Burnham: Headteachers complain to me about lack of funding generally. What guidance have you given to local education authorities on spending the additional sum, and what steps have you taken to examine the distribution of this money to schools in need?

Jane Davidson: The Cabinet decided, unlike previous years, not to hypothecate education funding this year. Partnership with local government enables it to determine its own priorities, for which it is accountable to its electorate. The important issue is that the substantial additional funding that we have invested, in special grant form and through the local authority formula, has meant that all local authorities in Wales are running at an increase of about 9 per cent in education funding, which is over three times the rate of inflation. I pay tribute to Conwy County Borough Council, Cardiff City and County Council and Denbighshire County Council, for investing fantastic additional resources in education, which I welcome.

Jane Davidson: Penderfynodd y Cabinet, yn wahanol i'r blynyddoedd blaenorol, beidio ag adneuo arian i addysg eleni. Mae partneriaeth â llywodraeth leol yn ei alluogi i bennu ei flaenoriaethau ei hun, y mae'n atebol i'w etholwyr ar ei gyfer. Y mater pwysig yw bod yr arian ychwanegol sylweddol yr ydym wedi'i fuddsoddi, ar ffurf grant arbennig a thrwy'r fformiwla awdurdod lleol, wedi golygu bod pob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru yn rhedeg ar gynnydd o tua 9 y cant mewn arian addysg, sydd dros dair gwaith cyfradd chwyddiant. Talaf deyrnged i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, Cyngor Dinas a Sir Caerdydd a Chyngor Sir Ddinbych, am fuddsoddi adnoddau ychwanegol ardderchog mewn addysg, a chroesawaf hynny.

Ysgolion Uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru Church in Wales Secondary Schools

Q2 David Melding: How many Church in Wales secondary schools are there in Wales? (OAQ11240)

C2 David Melding: Faint o ysgolion uwchradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru sydd yn bodoli yng Nghymru? (OAQ11240)

Jane Davidson: There are three Church in

Jane Davidson: Mae tair ysgol uwchradd yr

Wales secondary schools in Wales, namely St Teilo's Church in Wales High School and Bishop of Llandaff Church in Wales High School in Cardiff, and St John the Baptist Comprehensive School in Aberdare.

Eglwys yng Nghymru yn bodoli yng Nghymru, sef Ysgol Uwchradd Eglwys yng Nghymru Teilo Sant ac Ysgol Uwchradd Eglwys yng Nghymru Esgob Llandaf yng Nghaerdydd, ac Ysgol Gyfun Sant Ioan Fedyddiwr yn Aberdâr.

David Melding: Does the Minister agree that pupils in Wales would benefit from an increase in denominational education, which could be extended to other faith communities such as Islam?

David Melding: A gytuna'r Gweinidog y byddai disgyblion yng Nghymru'n elwa o gynnydd mewn addysg enwadol y gellir ei hymestyn i gymunedau ffydd eraill megis Islam?

Jane Davidson: No school of religious character can be established without local circumstances and parental demand demonstrating the need for additional places. In Wales, 7 per cent of schools are Church schools, as opposed to England where the figure is about 20 per cent. If a diocese or any faith considers that there is a need for a new Church school, statutory proposals must be published.

Jane Davidson: Ni ellir sefydlu unrhyw ysgol â nodwedd grefyddol iddi heb fod yr amgylchiadau lleol a galw'r rhieni yn dangos yr angen am leoedd ychwanegol. Yng Nghymru, mae 7 y cant o'r ysgolion yn ysgolion yr Eglwys, o gymharu â Lloegr lle mae'r ffigur tua 20 y cant. Os bydd esgobaeth neu unrhyw ffydd yn ystyried bod angen cael ysgol Eglwys newydd, rhaid cyhoeddi cynigion statudol.

The Presiding Officer: Question 3 has been withdrawn.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 3 yn ôl.

Polisi Ysgolion Bach Small School Policy

Q4 Mick Bates: When will the Minister produce a small schools policy in Wales? (OAQ11223)

C4 Mick Bates: Pryd y bydd y Gweinidog yn llunio polisi ysgolion bach i Gymru? (OAQ11223)

Jane Davidson: The review being conducted by the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, on the supply of school places, touches on issues relating to small schools. I will consider future policy on rural and small schools in the light of the conclusions. The report is due to be debated in Plenary before the summer recess.

Jane Davidson: Mae'r arolwg a gynhelir gan y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, ar ddarparu lleoedd mewn ysgolion, yn cyffwrdd ar faterion sydd yn ymwneud ag ysgolion bach. Byddaf yn ystyried polisi ar gyfer y dyfodol ar ysgolion gwledig a bach yng ngoleuni'r casgliadau. Dylai'r adroddiad gael ei drafod mewn Cyfarfod Llawn cyn gwyliau'r haf.

Mick Bates: I am sure that you believe that the local school, along with the local shop, the local post office and the local pub, are essential to keep communities alive. Will you make a firm commitment to give greater prominence to the desires of local communities where small schools are threatened with closure?

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn credu bod yr ysgol leol, a'r siop leol, y swyddfa bost leol a'r dafarn leol, yn hanfodol i gadw cymunedau'n fyw. A wnech ymrwymiad cadarn i roi gwell amlygrwydd i ddyheadau cymunedau lleol lle ceir bygythiad y bydd ysgolion bach yn cau?

Jane Davidson: That is important, as I have said before in Plenary. I also firmly believe in

Jane Davidson: Mae hynny'n bwysig, fel y dywedais eisoes yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Credaf

local schools for local communities. However, we also have a responsibility in terms of public spending. We have demographic changes in Wales that will see a reduction in our junior population. We already have a situation whereby we have many spare school places in Wales. Clearly, we must take matters into account and measure them against the commitment to and the principle of having local schools for local children. It is important that our guidance already requires local authorities to consider options such as schools sharing expertise and resources, the federation of two or more schools, and community or other use of surplus school accommodation to keep community resources in local communities. Federation, in particular, is a real opportunity in our rural areas. The concept of federating schools is gaining popularity as it keeps several, usually rural, schools open in accordance with parental preference and to the benefit of the local community. The pooling of staff and expertise also helps small schools to maintain satisfactory standards across the curriculum and across groups. There are successful examples in Wales and I want to build on that success.

Richard Edwards: As you are aware, Pembrokeshire has a schools rationalisation programme. Small rural schools have been closed in the last years, and others have been identified for possible closure in the next year or so. I have argued that the programme should be suspended pending the development of an all-Wales school strategy. Do you agree that the Assembly has a duty to provide a strategic framework to ensure that there is a consistent policy throughout Wales in terms of rural schools? That is not the case at present.

Jane Davidson: I have already informed all Welsh education authorities that they should continue to examine their role in rationalising provision. They have a duty to do so. We have so many extra places in Welsh schools that it would be improper in public funding terms for them not to do so. However, as I stated in my response to Mick, the key issue concerns educational considerations. Revised guidance issued in March 1999 suggests that educational considerations—including the

yn gryf hefyd mewn ysgolion lleol i gymunedau lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym hefyd gyfrifoldeb o ran gwariant cyhoeddus. Ceir newidiadau demograffig yng Nghymru a fydd yn gweld lleihad yn ein poblogaeth iau. Mae gennym sefyllfa eisoes lle mae gennym lawer o leoedd gwag mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru. Yn amlwg, rhaid inni ystyried materion a'u mesur yn erbyn yr ymrwymiad i gael ysgolion lleol i blant lleol ac egwyddor hynny. Mae'n bwysig bod ein canllawiau eisoes yn galw ar awdurdodau lleol i ystyried opsiynau fel ysgolion yn rhannu arbenigedd ac adnoddau, cyfuno dwy ysgol neu fwy, neu wneud defnydd cymunedol neu ddefnydd arall o ystafelloedd ac adeiladau gwag mewn ysgolion i gadw adnoddau cymunedol mewn cymunedau lleol. Mae cyfuno, yn arbennig, yn gyfle gwirioneddol yn ein hardaloedd gwledig. Mae'r cysyniad o gyfuno ysgolion yn dod yn fwy poblogaidd gan ei fod yn cadw nifer o ysgolion, a'r rheini yn rhai gwledig fel arfer, ar agor yn unol â dewis y rhieni ac er budd y gymuned leol. Mae cronni staff ac arbenigedd hefyd yn helpu ysgolion bach i gynnal safonau boddhaol ar draws y cwricwlwm ac ar draws grwpiau oedran. Mae enghreifftiau llwyddiannus yng Nghymru a hoffwn adeiladu ar y llwyddiant hwnnw.

Richard Edwards: Fel y gwyddoch, mae gan Sir Benfro raglen ad-drefnu. Caewyd ysgolion bach gwledig yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, a nodwyd eraill i gael eu cau o bosibl yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf. Dadleuais y dylid gohirio'r rhaglen nes y datblygir strategaeth ysgolion i Gymru gyfan. A gytunwch fod gan y Cynulliad ddyletswydd i ddarparu fframwaith strategol i sicrhau bod polisi cyson drwy Gymru o ran ysgolion gwledig? Nid yw hynny'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd.

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf eisoes wedi hysbysu holl awdurdodau addysg Cymru y dylent barhau i archwilio eu rôl wrth ad-drefnu darpariaeth. Mae ganddynt ddyletswydd i wneud hynny. Mae gennym gymaint o leoedd ychwanegol mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru fel y byddai'n amhriodol o ran arian cyhoeddus iddynt beidio â gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais yn fy ymateb i Mick, y mater allweddol yw ystyriaethau addysgol. Awgryma'r canllawiau diwygiedig a

schools' continuing ability to achieve a satisfactory standard of provision across the curriculum for all age groups and the quality of provision in alternative schools—is one of the key areas that we would need to consider in any proposal. In the last two years, the Assembly has approved just four contentious cases. Education authorities have closed other schools but they have generated the right amalgamation arrangements, have introduced federation and have produced proposals that have taken parents with them.

gyhoeddwyd ym Mawrth 1999 fod ystyriaethau addysgol—gan gynnwys gallu parhaus yr ysgolion i ddarparu safon darpariaeth foddhaol ar draws y cwricwlwm i bob grŵp oedran ac ansawdd y ddarpariaeth mewn ysgolion gwahanol—yn un o'r meysydd allweddol y byddai angen inni eu hystyried mewn unrhyw gynnig. Dim ond pedwar achos dadleuol y mae'r Cynulliad wedi eu cymeradwyo yn ystod y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf. Mae'r awdurdodau addysg wedi cau ysgolion eraill ond maent wedi creu'r trefniadau uno priodol, wedi cyfuno ac wedi llunio cynigion sydd wedi cael rhieni ar eu hochr.

Ffordd o Fyw Iach (Plant Ysgol) Healthy Lifestyles (Schoolchildren)

Q5 John Griffiths: What measures will be taken to encourage healthy lifestyles among schoolchildren? (OAQ11225)

C5 John Griffiths: Pa gamau a gymerir i annog ffordd o fyw iach ymhlith plant ysgol? (OAQ11225)

Jane Davidson: We encourage healthy lifestyles among schoolchildren in Wales through a variety of measures. The introduction of minimum standards for school lunches will help to ensure that children can enjoy a well-balanced and nutritious school meal. All local authorities have funding to further develop local schemes such as the provision of fruit tuck shops as well as national initiatives such as smoke bugs and the smoke-free class competition.

Jane Davidson: Yr ydym yn annog ffyrdd o fyw iach ymhlith plant ysgol yng Nghymru drwy amrywiaeth o fesurau. Bydd cyflwyno isafswm safonau ar gyfer cinio ysgol yn helpu i sicrhau y gall plant fwynhau pryd o fwyd cytbwys a maethlon yn yr ysgol. Mae gan bob awdurdod lleol arian i ddatblygu cynlluniau lleol ymhellach fel darparu siop ffrwythau yn ogystal â mentrau cenedlaethol fel bygiau ysmygu a'r gystadleuaeth dosbarth di-fŵg.

The physical education and school sports taskforce will make recommendations shortly about the important role of physical exercise in achieving a healthy lifestyle. A consultation process on that will commence in June. We are also issuing updated guidance on drugs misuse and sex and relationships education in the coming months that will contribute towards the overall aim.

Bydd y tasglu addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ysgol yn cyflwyno argymhellion yn fuan am rôl bwysig ymarfer corff wrth sicrhau ffordd o fyw iach. Bydd proses ymgynghori ar hynny yn cychwyn ym Mehefin. Yr ydym hefyd yn cyhoeddi canllawiau yn cynnwys yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ar gamdefnyddio cyffuriau ac addysg rhyw a pherthnasau yn ystod y misoedd i ddod a fydd yn cyfrannu tuag at y nod gyffredinol.

John Griffiths: The minimum standards you mentioned are welcome. However, I note that there are doubts that the recently announced guidelines for England do not go far enough in terms of providing good nutrition-based meals. Will Wales be different if current consultation supports that? Do you agree that

John Griffiths: Croesewir yr isafswm safonau a nodwyd gennych. Fodd bynnag, nodaf fod amheon nad yw'r canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar ar gyfer Lloegr yn mynd yn ddigon pell o ran darparu prydau bwyd da maethlon. A fydd Cymru yn wahanol os bydd yr ymgynghoriad presennol

practical implementation should take children's attitudes into account? For example, labelling healthy eating as such is apparently counter-productive and off-putting for many children.

Jane Davidson: That is probably true for many adults too. Following consultation with LEAs, caterers and nutritionists, the Education (Nutritional Standards for School Lunches) (Wales) Regulations 2001 were approved by the Assembly in Plenary on 1 May. All schools must comply with their requirements by 1 September 2001. There are good teaching resources, such as the Food Dudes programme developed in Bangor. I have talked to the people involved in that programme and we are being kept informed of its findings. John is absolutely right. We must demonstrate in an exciting and positive way the value of healthy eating.

9:35 a.m.

William Graham: Does the Minister have plans to take advantage of the high profile of Welsh sportsmen and sportswomen, together with the sporting events to be held in Wales, to encourage participation in sporting activities by schoolchildren?

Jane Davidson: I always have plans to encourage the participation of talented Welsh people in all spheres related to education. I am sure that, when we publish the findings of the physical education and school sports taskforce report—for which Rosemary in particular has been waiting for a long time—we will find many opportunities to work with these sportsmen and sportswomen in our schools to encourage greater take-up of sport. The additional lottery funding that we have made available for school buildings will also form an important component of this.

The Presiding Officer: William Graham, have I called you?

William Graham: Thank you, Llywydd. Yes, you have called me.

The Presiding Officer: I apologise. As the answers have been rather long this morning, I

yn cefnogi hynny? A gytunwch y dylai gweithrediad ymarferol ystyried agweddau plant? Er enghraifft, yn ôl y sôn, mae labelu bwyta'n iach yn wrthgynhyrciol ac yn troi llawer o blant oddi wrth y syniad.

Jane Davidson: Mae'n siŵr bod hynny'n wir o ran llawer o oedolion hefyd. Ar ôl ymgynghori ag awdurdodau addysg lleol, arlwywyr a maethegwyr, cymeradwyodd y Cynulliad Reoliadau Addysg (Safonau Maeth Cinio Ysgol) (Cymru) 2001 mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ar 1 Mai. Rhaid i bob ysgol gydymffurfio â'u gofynion erbyn 1 Medi 2001. Ceir adnoddau dysgu da, fel y rhaglen Food Dudes a ddatblygwyd ym Mangor. Siaredais â'r bobl a oedd yn ymwneud â'r rhaglen honno ac maent yn ein hysbysu o'i chanfyddiadau. Mae John yn hollol gywir. Rhaid inni ddangos gwerth bwyta'n iach mewn modd cyffrous a chadarnhaol.

William Graham: A oes gan y Gweinidog gynlluniau i fanteisio ar broffil uchel mabolgampwyr a mabolgampwagedd o Gymru, a'r digwyddiadau chwaraeon a gynhelir yng Nghymru, er mwyn annog plant ysgol i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau chwaraeon?

Jane Davidson: Mae gennyf gynlluniau o hyd i annog pobl dalentog o Gymru i gymryd rhan ym mhob maes sydd yn gysylltiedig ag addysg. Yr wyf yn siŵr, pan fyddwn yn cyhoeddi canfyddiadau adroddiad y tasglu addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ysgol—y bu Rosemary yn arbennig yn aros amdano am amser hir—y cawn sawl cyfle i gydweithio â'r mabolgampwyr a'r mabolgampwagedd hyn yn ein hysgolion i annog mwy o bobl i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon. Bydd yr arian loteri ychwanegol a neilltuwyd gennym ar gyfer adeiladau ysgolion hefyd yn ffurfio elfen bwysig o hyn.

Y Llywydd: William Graham, a elwais arnoch chi?

William Graham: Diolch, Lywydd. Do, galwasoch arnaf.

Y Llywydd: Ymddiheuraf. Oherwydd i'r atebion fod braidd yn hir y bore yma, collais

have lost track. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: fy lle. [AELODAU O'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.']]
 'Oh.']

Janet Ryder: Does the Minister agree that healthy living extends to children of all ages, and that the early years partnerships do much good work with pre-school children? Many of those partnerships work in disadvantaged areas. What money is the Minister making available to those partnerships to develop initiatives in disadvantaged areas? In England, £46 million has been made available to the partnerships—which equates to about £306,000 per partnership—to develop initiatives in disadvantaged areas. What money is the Minister making available to early years partnerships in Wales to help to develop similar initiatives?

Janet Ryder: A gytuna'r Gweinidog fod byw yn iach yn berthnasol i blant o bob oed, a bod partneriaethau'r blynyddoedd cynnar yn gwneud llawer o waith da gyda phlant cyn oed ysgol? Mae llawer o'r partneriaethau hynny'n gweithio mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig. Faint o arian y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei roi i'r partneriaethau hynny er mwyn datblygu mentrau yn yr ardaloedd difreintiedig? Yn Lloegr, rhoddwyd £46 miliwn i'r partneriaethau—sydd yn cyfateb i tua £306,000 fesul partneriaeth—i ddatblygu mentrau mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig. Pa arian y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei roi i bartneriaethau blynyddoedd cynnar yng Nghymru i'w helpu i ddatblygu mentrau tebyg?

Jane Davidson: As I do not have that specific information available today, I will write to Janet.

Jane Davidson: Gan nad yw'r wybodaeth benodol honno ar gael gennyf heddiw, ysgrifennaf at Janet.

The Presiding Officer: Question 6 has been transferred for written answer.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 6 ar gyfer ateb ysgrifenedig.

Gwella Addysg (Ysgolion mewn Cymunedau Difreintiedig) Improving Education (Schools in Disadvantaged Communities)

Q7 John Griffiths: Will the Minister make a statement as to what further measures will be taken to improve education in schools serving the most disadvantaged communities in Wales? (OAQ11226)

C7 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y camau ychwanegol a gymerir i wella addysg mewn ysgolion sydd yn gwasanaethu'r cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru? (OAQ11226)

Jane Davidson: The policies set out in 'Betterwales.com' are directed at improving standards in all schools, but particularly those in disadvantaged areas. The 'narrowing the gap' project set up by the Assembly and the Welsh Local Government Association is identifying what can be done to close the achievement gap between schools that perform well and those that perform less well. Many of the latter schools serve disadvantaged communities. The project will report to the Partnership Council in the summer of next year. In addition, activity 5 within the grants for education support and training funding provides funding to raise standards of attainment for pupils from disadvantaged communities, as well as for disadvantaged pupils.

Jane Davidson: Cyfeiriwyd y polisiau a nodwyd yn 'Gwellcymru.com' at wella safonau ym mhob ysgol, ond yn arbennig y rhai hynny mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig. Mae'r prosiect 'cau'r bwllch' a sefydlwyd gan y Cynulliad a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn nodi'r hyn y gellir ei wneud i gau'r bwllch cyflawni rhwng ysgolion sydd yn perfformio'n dda a'r rhai nad ydynt yn perfformio cystal. Mae llawer o'r ail fath o ysgolion yn gwasanaethu cymunedau difreintiedig. Bydd y prosiect yn adrodd i'r Cyngor Partneriaeth yn ystod yr haf y flwyddyn nesaf. Yn ogystal, mae gweithgaredd 5 o fewn y grantiau ar gyfer cymorth addysg ac arian hyfforddi yn darparu arian i godi safonau cyflawni ar gyfer disgyblion o gymunedau difreintiedig, yn

ogystal ag ar gyfer disgyblion difreintiedig.

John Griffiths: I think that the Minister would agree that there is much difference between schools serving different areas in terms of disadvantage and parental capacity. Will she consider either a special grant scheme to favour schools serving the most disadvantaged communities in terms of providing extra funds, or urging local authorities to adopt a more heavyweight weighting for deprivation factors, rather than a per capita basis for school funding?

John Griffiths: Credaf y byddai'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod gwahaniaeth mawr rhwng ysgolion sydd yn gwasanaethu ardaloedd gwahanol o ran anfantais a gallu rhieni. A ystyria naill ai gynllun grant arbennig o blaid ysgolion sydd yn gwasanaethu'r cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig o ran darparu arian ychwanegol, neu annog awdurdodau lleol i fabwysiadu pwysoli trymach ar gyfer ffactorau anfantais, yn hytrach na sail y pen ar gyfer ariannu ysgolion?

Jane Davidson: It is for individual authorities to decide whether to include a factor for social deprivation in their formulae to distribute funds to schools. Through the 'narrowing the gap' work, which includes a wide range of agencies, including local government, the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales, Estyn, councillors and local authority directors of education, we can consider a range of initiatives that can properly address this problem. I am keen to ensure that this work comes to the Assembly, as well as to the Partnership Council. We are looking as flexibly as possible at ways to address this terribly important issue. We will also be moving grants for education support and training funding, over a period of years, to address greater disadvantage issues.

Jane Davidson: Cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau unigol yw penderfynu a ddylid cynnwys ffactor ar gyfer amddifadedd cymdeithasol yn eu fformiwlâu i ddsbarthu arian i ysgolion. Drwy'r gwaith 'cau'r bwlch', sydd yn cynnwys ystod eang o asiantaethau gan gynnwys llywodraeth leol, Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru, Estyn, cynghorwyr a chyfarwyddwyr addysg awdurdodau lleol, gallwn ystyried ystod o fentrau a all fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon yn briodol. Yr wyf yn awyddus i sicrhau y daw'r gwaith hwn i'r Cynulliad, yn ogystal ag i'r Cyngor Partneriaeth. Yr ydym yn edrych mewn modd mor hyblyg â phosibl ar ffyrdd o fynd i'r afael â'r mater hynod bwysig hwn. Byddwn hefyd yn symud grantiau ar gyfer cymorth addysg ac arian hyfforddiant, dros gyfnod o flynyddoedd, i fynd i'r afael â materion amddifadedd mwy.

Glyn Davies: Does the Minister agree that we should have a scheme to allow children from the most disadvantaged communities to benefit? Do you not think that it was shameful that the socialists' obsession with banality and uniformity led to the abolition of the assisted places scheme? Do you not think that you should introduce something similar to help young people in disadvantaged communities?

Glyn Davies: A gytuna'r Gweinidog y dylem gael cynllun i alluogi i blant o'r cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig elwa? Oni chredwch ei bod yn gywilyddus bod obsesiwn sosialwyr â chyffredinedd ac unffurfiaeth wedi arwain at ddiddymu'r cynllun lleoedd a gynorthwyir? Oni chredwch y dylech gyflwyno rhywbeth tebyg i helpu pobl ifanc mewn cymunedau difreintiedig?

Jane Davidson: No.

Jane Davidson: Na.

Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ Questions to the House Committee

Parlwr Te yr Aelodau (Adeilad Newydd y Cynulliad) Members' Tea Room (New Assembly Building)

Q1 Richard Edwards: What plans are there for the future use of the current Members' tea room on the opening of the new Assembly building? (OAQ11244)

The Deputy Presiding Officer (John Marek): None at present. The Presiding Office will undertake a project to consider the use of residual space in the Assembly building in relation to the facilities that will transfer to the new building. The future use of the current Members' tea room will be part of that project.

Richard Edwards: I suggest that access be extended to researchers so that they can accompany visitors to the tea room when Members are otherwise engaged. Do you not agree that that would be a positive public relations development for the Assembly?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That suggestion has merit. The House Committee has considered this matter before. The tea room is underused at present and we need it to be used. At the same time, Members need areas where they can be left in relative peace and quiet for work or contemplation. However, your suggestion has merit, and I will ensure that the House Committee considers it.

David Melding: Do you agree that the Assembly needs more brains and that one way of achieving that would be to have draft beer in the tea room? [*Laughter.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The tea room is so little used at present that any cask of draft beer would go off months before it was drunk. However, if the situation changes, I will consider the matter again.

Alun Pugh: The tea room is a place where Members can read the newspapers. In view of yesterday's headlines in *The Sun*, would a prayer room be more appropriate?

C1 Richard Edwards: Pa gynlluniau sydd yn bodoli ar gyfer parlwr te presennol yr Aelodau wedi i adeilad newydd y Cynulliad agor? (OAQ11244)

Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek): Dim ar hyn o bryd. Bydd y Llywydd yn ymgymryd â phrosiect i ystyried y defnydd o le gweddillol yn adeilad y Cynulliad mewn perthynas â'r cyfleusterau a gaiff eu trosglwyddo i'r adeilad newydd. Bydd y defnydd o parlwr te presennol yr Aelodau yn y dyfodol yn rhan o'r prosiect hwnnw.

Richard Edwards: Awgrymaf y dylai ymchwilyr gael mynediad iddo er mwyn iddynt allu mynd ag ymwelwyr i'r parlwr te pan fo'r Aelodau yn brysur. Oni chytunwch y byddai hynny yn ddatblygiad cadarnhaol o ran cysylltiadau cyhoeddus i'r Cynulliad?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae'r awgrym hwnnw yn deilwng. Mae Pwyllgor y Tŷ wedi ystyried y mater hwn o'r blaen. Ni ddefnyddir y parlwr te ddigon ar hyn o bryd ac mae angen ei ddefnyddio. Ar yr un pryd, mae angen manau ar yr Aelodau lle gallant gael rhywfaint o dawelwch i weithio neu i feddwl. Fodd bynnag, mae eich awgrym yn deilwng, a sicrhaf y bydd Pwyllgor y Tŷ yn ei ystyried.

David Melding: A gytunwch fod angen mwy o 'brains' ar y Cynulliad ac mai un ffordd o gyflawni hynny fyddai cael cwrw drafft yn y parlwr te? [*Chwerthin.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Defnyddir cyn lleied o'r parlwr te ar hyn o bryd fel yr âi unrhyw gasgen o gwrw drafft yn ddrwg fisoedd cyn y câi ei hyfed. Fodd bynnag, os bydd y sefyllfa yn newid, ystyriaf y mater unwaith eto.

Alun Pugh: Mae'r parlwr te yn fan lle y gall Aelodau ddarllen y papurau newydd. O ystyried y penawdau ddoe yn *The Sun*, a fyddai parlwr gweddi yn fwy priodol?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The Welsh Conservative Party has been pressing the case for a contemplation room, or a room where people could have peace and quiet. The House Committee has agreed to that, and when the new building is handed over to the Presiding Office, we will have such a room.

Rod Richards: I will not request for this new room to be converted into a second room 101 because, since that issue was last raised in the Assembly, I have given up smoking. [Applause.] However, Dirprwy Lywydd, have you noticed that a large hole has appeared in the ground between this building and the Pierhead building? Will you give Members an assurance that this hole is not the Minister for Rural Affairs' property and that he does not intend to dispose of carcasses in it?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have no knowledge that that will be the case.

Y Llywydd: Mae cwestiwn 2 wedi ei drosglwyddo ar gyfer ateb ysgrifenedig.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Bu Plaid Geidwadol Cymru yn tynnu sylw at yr angen am ystafell fyfyrto, neu ystafell lle y gallai pobl gael tawelwch. Mae Pwyllgor y Tŷ wedi cytuno â hynny, a phan drosglwyddir yr adeilad newydd i Swyddfa'r Llywydd, bydd ystafell o'r fath gennym.

Rod Richards: Ni wnaaf gais i'r ystafell hon gael ei throï'n ail ystafell 101 gan fy mod, ers i'r mater hwnnw gael ei godi ddiwethaf yn y Cynulliad, wedi rhoi'r gorau i ysmegu. [Cymeradwyaeth.] Fodd bynnag, Ddirprwy Lywydd, a ydych wedi sylwi bod twll mawr wedi ymddangos yn y ddaear rhwng yr adeilad hwn ac adeilad Pierhead? A sicrhewch yr Aelodau nad eiddo'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig yw'r twll hwn ac nad yw'n bwriadu claddu carcassau ynddo?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw wybodaeth mai dyna fydd yn digwydd.

The Presiding Officer: Question 2 has been transferred for written answer.

Cynaliadwyedd (Swyddfa'r Llywydd) Sustainability (The Presiding Office)

Q3 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: What steps has the House Committee taken to ensure that the Presiding Office fulfils the Assembly's commitment to lead by example in terms of sustainability? (OAQ11243)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The Management Services Division is responsible for the new Assembly building and responsibility will only pass to the Presiding Office on completion. However, I am informed that the building has been designed to achieve what is called a very good certification under the Building Research Establishments environmental assessment method and is close to achieving an excellent rating.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Do you agree that energy is a key contributor to climate change? What steps have been taken to improve the existing building's energy performance and what plans are there to ensure that such steps are taken in the new

C3 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Pa gamau y mae Pwyllgor y Tŷ wedi eu cymryd i sicrhau bod Swyddfa'r Llywydd yn cadw addewid y Cynulliad i arwain drwy esiampl ym maes cynaliadwyedd? (OAQ11243)

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr Is-adran Gwasanaethau Rheoli sydd yn gyfrifol am adeilad newydd y Cynulliad a dim ond ar ôl ei gwblhau y trosglwyddir y cyfrifoldeb i Swyddfa'r Llywydd. Fodd bynnag, dywedir wrthyf fod yr adeilad wedi'i gynllunio i gyflawni'r hyn a elwir yn ardystiad da iawn o dan ddull asesu amgylcheddol y Sefydliad dros Ymchwil Adeiladu ac yn agos at gyrraedd statws gwyh.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A gytunwch fod ynni yn gwneud cyfraniad allweddol i newid yr hinsawdd? Pa gamau a gymerwyd i wella perfformiad ynni'r adeilad presennol a pha gynlluniau sydd yn bodoli i sicrhau y cymerir camau o'r fath yn yr adeilad newydd?

building?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: As I said, plans are in hand. The building is close to achieving an excellent rating. Therefore, there must be several measures in place to minimise the use of non-renewable energy. These would include, for example, low-energy light bulbs, which we already have in this building; heat exchange technology, which will be used in the new building; not having hot water in the toilets and possibly using grey water for flushing toilets. All these matters will be considered. If you have any suggestions, Rhodri, please come to see us, because we will be receptive.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Fel y dywedais, mae cynlluniau ar y gweill. Mae'r adeilad yn agos at gyrraedd statws gwych. Felly, rhaid sicrhau bod nifer o fesurau yn eu lle er mwyn cadw'r defnydd o ynni anadnewyddadwy i'r lefel isaf posibl. Byddai'r rhain yn cynnwys, er enghraifft, bylbiau golau ynni isel, sydd gennym eisoes yn yr adeilad hwn; technoleg cyfnewid gwres, a ddefnyddir yn yr adeilad newydd; peidio â chael dŵr poeth yn y toiledau ac o bosibl defnyddio dŵr llwyd i dynnu dŵr mewn tai bach. Ystyrir pob un o'r materion hyn. Os oes gennych unrhyw awgrymiadau, Rhodri, dewch i'n gweld, oherwydd byddwn yn eu croesawu.

9:45 a.m.

Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus i Adeilad y Cynulliad Public Transport to the Assembly Building

Q4 Peter Black: What progress is being made in negotiating better public transport provision to the Assembly building? (OAQ11188)

C4 Peter Black: Pa ddatblygiadau a fu yn y trafodaethau ynghylch gwella trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus i adeilad y Cynulliad? (OAQ11188)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The Presiding Office is participating in a project with the Executive to develop a green transport plan for the Assembly's main offices in Cardiff. The project is currently analysing results of questionnaires and mapping home postcodes to help in the formulation of the plan. As you know from yesterday's meeting, Peter, the House Committee favoured the 'arrive in Cardiff by public transport and ride a bus to the bay' policy as opposed to paying for car parking places in nearby commercial car parks once we lose some of our car parking places here.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae Swyddfa'r Llywydd yn cymryd rhan mewn prosiect gyda'r Weithrediaeth i ddatblygu cynllun trafnidiaeth gwyrdd ar gyfer prif swyddfeydd y Cynulliad yng Nghaerdydd. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r prosiect yn dadansoddi canlyniadau holiaduron gan fapio codau post cartref er mwyn cynorthwyo'r gwaith o lunio'r cynllun. Fel y gwyddoch yn sgîl cyfarfod ddoe, Peter, yr oedd Pwyllgor y Tŷ o blaid polisi 'cyrraedd Caerdydd ar dtrafnidiaeth gyhoeddus a mynd ar fws i'r bae' yn hytrach na thalu am leoedd parcio mewn meysydd parcio masnachol gerllaw unwaith y collwn rai o'n lleoedd parcio yma.

Peter Black: Given the concern of several members of staff about the loss of the car parking spaces and the difficulty that members of the public have getting to this building, can you give assurances on how quickly we can get additional public transport provision to this building on line?

Peter Black: O ystyried pryder sawl aelod o'r staff ynglŷn â cholli'r lleoedd parcio a'r anhawster a gaiff y cyhoedd wrth gyrraedd yr adeilad hwn, a allwch roi sicrwydd ar ba mor gyflym y gallwn ddarparu trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus ychwanegol i'r adeilad?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I cannot give any assurances, but green transport plans and encouraging people to travel by public

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ni allaf roi unrhyw sicrwydd, ond dim ond os darperir trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus amgen yn gyntaf y

transport will only succeed if the public, alternative transport is provided first. However, we are facing a problem. We will lose car parking spaces here. We will try to mitigate that and do our best to ensure that alternative forms of transport are available before we lose any car parking spaces.

Jocelyn Davies: Given that many staff who live outside of Cardiff have no choice but to drive to work, will the House Committee ensure that they are given priority for those decreasing numbers of car parking spaces?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The House Committee considered that yesterday. We will be considering it carefully because, when we lose car-parking spaces here, some form of priority must be introduced. Members who have reserved places in the basement could help by ensuring that their support staff can use those spaces when they are not being used by the Members.

Alun Cairns: When the House Committee and the Deputy Presiding Officer review the car parking spaces—[AN ASSEMBLY MEMBER: ‘You want a larger one.’] That is precisely my point. Would the House Committee recognise how tight the car parking spaces are and give due consideration to the size of modern cars and how they fit into those spaces?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I consider the layout of the car parking places outside the building to be generous. If anything, we will make them a little narrower. That might lead to a bit more inconvenience for Members—some more than others perhaps—but over the next two or three years, and until we can get a long-term solution, we must maximise the amount of car parking spaces with which we will be left in the autumn.

bydd cynlluniau trafndiaeth gwyrdd ac annog pobl i deithio ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn llwyddo. Fodd bynnag, wynebwn broblem. Byddwn yn colli lleoedd parcio yma. Ceisiwn leddfu'r effaith a gwneud ein gorau i sicrhau bod ffurfiau amgen o drafnidiaeth ar gael cyn inni golli unrhyw leoedd parcio.

Jocelyn Davies: O ystyried nad oes gan lawer o'r staff sydd yn byw y tu allan i Gaerdydd unrhyw ddewis ond gyrru i'r gwaith, a sicrhau Pwyllgor y Tŷ y rhoddir blaenoriaeth iddynt hwy o ran niferoedd y lleoedd parcio sydd yn prinhaus?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ystyriodd Pwyllgor y Tŷ hynny ddoe. Byddwn yn ei ystyried yn ofalus oherwydd, pan gollwn leoedd parcio yma, rhaid cyflwyno rhyw fath o flaenoriaeth. Gallai Aelodau sydd â lleoedd wedi'u cadw yn yr islawr gynorthwyo drwy sicrhau y gall eu staff cymorth ddefnyddio'r lleoedd hynny pan na fydd yr Aelodau yn eu defnyddio.

Alun Cairns: Pan fydd Pwyllgor y Tŷ a'r Dirprwy Lywydd yn adolygu'r lleoedd parcio—[AELOD O'R CYNULLIAD: ‘Yr ydych eisiau un mwy.’] Dyna'n union fy mhwynt. A wnaiff Pwyllgor y Tŷ gydnabod pa mor dynn yw'r lleoedd parcio a rhoi ystyriaeth ddyledus i faint ceir modern a sut y byddant yn ffitio yn y lleoedd hynny?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ystyriaf fod cynllun y lleoedd parcio y tu allan i'r adeilad yn hael. Os cânt eu newid, fe'u gwnawn ychydig yn gulach. Efallai y byddai hynny'n arwain at ychydig mwy o anghyfleustra i'r Aelodau—rhai'n fwy nag eraill efallai—ond dros y ddwy neu dair blynedd nesaf, a hyd nes y gallwn ddod o hyd i ateb hirdymor, rhaid inni sicrhau y'n gadewir â'r nifer fwyaf posibl o leoedd parcio yn yr hydref.

Nwyddau â Stamp y Cynulliad Arnynt Assembly Branded Merchandise

Q5 Christine Gwyther: Are there any plans to introduce a comprehensive range of Assembly-branded merchandise? (OAQ11241)

C5 Christine Gwyther: A oes unrhyw gynlluniau i gyflwyno ystod gynhwysfawr o nwyddau â stamp y Cynulliad arnynt? (OAQ11241)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: A limited range of Assembly-branded merchandise is available through the Assembly intranet site. That has been introduced. The intention is to enhance the range of merchandise when the new Assembly logo has been agreed. The House Committee is reluctant to commit to the purchase of a large and wide range of stock that would become obsolete when the new branding is introduced.

Christine Gwyther: When you start making your plans, will you ensure that there are sufficient lower or moderately-priced goods available so that schoolchildren can purchase them when they come to visit the building, particularly the new building? Can there be provision for them to purchase goods directly rather than having to use the on-line procedure that we are using now?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That is a sensible suggestion. We have had other suggestions for more quality items that can be given as gifts on special occasions. However, schoolchildren form a large proportion of the number of visitors who will visit the National Assembly. We must ensure that they can take something away with them. Rosemary Butler, who chairs the art sub-group, is, with her sub-group, in charge of these matters. I am sure that she has heard what you have said.

The Presiding Officer: Question 6 is withdrawn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae ystod gyfyngedig o nwyddau â stamp y Cynulliad arnynt ar gael drwy safle mewnwyd y Cynulliad. Cyflwynwyd hynny. Y bwriad yw ehangu ystod y nwyddau pan gytunir ar logo newydd y Cynulliad. Mae Pwyllgor y Tŷ yn gyndyn i ymrwmo i brynu ystod fawr ac eang o stoc a gâi ei disodli pan gyflwynir y stamp newydd.

Christine Gwyther: Pan ddechreuwch wneud eich cynlluniau, a sicrhewch fod digon o nwyddau is eu pris neu o bris cymharol ar gael fel y gall plant ysgol eu prynu wrth ddod i ymweld â'r adeilad, yn arbennig yr adeilad newydd? A ellir sicrhau darpariaeth iddynt brynu nwyddau yn uniongyrchol yn hytrach na gorfod defnyddio'r weithdrefn ar-lein a ddefnyddiwn yn awr?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae hynny'n awgrym synhwyrol. Cawsom awgrymiadau eraill am fwy o eitemau o ansawdd y gellir eu rhoi fel rhoddion ar achlysuron arbennig. Fodd bynnag, mae plant ysgol yn ffurfio cyfran fawr o nifer yr ymwelwyr a fydd yn ymweld â'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Rhaid inni sicrhau y gallant fynd â rhywbeth oddi yma gyda hwy. Rosemary Butler, sydd yn cadeirio'r is-grŵp celf, ynghyd â'i his-grŵp, sydd yn gyfrifol am y materion hyn. Yr wyf yn siŵr ei bod wedi clywed yr hyn a ddywedwyd gennych.

Y Llywydd: Mae cwestiwn 6 wedi ei dynnu yn ôl.

Defnyddio'r Ewro Using the Euro

Q7 Alun Pugh: What consideration has the House Committee given to the use of euro denominated notes and coins in the Assembly building? (OAQ11267)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am told that the Finance Division is considering the viability of the proposed retail outlet handling euro notes and coins. Our catering contractor at present does not have any formal plans to handle euros.

C7 Alun Pugh: Pa ystyriaeth y mae Pwyllgor y Tŷ wedi ei rhoi i ddefnyddio'r ewro, yn arian papur ac yn newid mân, yn adeilad y Cynulliad? (OAQ11267)

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Dywedir wrthyf fod yr Is-adran Cyllid yn ystyried ymarferoldeb y gyfleuster manwerthu arfaethedig yn ymdrin â'r ewro, yn arian papur ac yn newid mân. Nid oes gan ein contractiwr arlwygo ar hyn o bryd unrhyw gynlluniau ffurfiol i ymdrin â'r

ewro.

Alun Pugh: Twin currency tills are readily available and many Members and civil servants regularly visit other parts of the European Union. Do you accept that the ability to pay in euros would be useful for Members, employees and visitors?

Alun Pugh: Mae tiliau arian deuol yn hawdd cael gafael arnynt ac ymwêl llawer o'r Aelodau a gweision sifil â rhannau eraill o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn rheolaidd. A dderbyniwch y byddai'r gallu i dalu mewn ewros o ddefnydd i Aelodau, cyflogeion ac ymwelwyr?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am sure that, once euro notes and coins are available, it will not be long before supermarkets throughout the country will accept either currency. We must move with the times. Regardless of Members' political views—and there are different views in the Assembly on this matter—it will be a matter of common sense that, eventually, either form of currency will be accepted.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn siŵr, unwaith y bydd ewros ar gael, yn arian papur ac yn arian mân, na fydd yn hir cyn bod archfarchnadoedd ledled y wlad yn derbyn y naill arian a'r llall. Rhaid inni symud gyda'r oes. Beth bynnag fo safbwyntiau gwleidyddol yr Aelodau—ac mae safbwyntiau gwahanol yn y Cynulliad ar y mater hwn—bydd yn fater o synnwyr cyffredin y derbynnir y naill ffurf o arian a'r llall, yn y pen draw.

David Davies: Will the Finance Division examine the immediate costs of transferring our invoicing system to euros, if the black day of joining the euro ever occurred? Will it consider the greater economic costs to this country when the euro fails, as it has already begun to do, and will it consider the democratic costs of—

David Davies: A archwilia'r Is-adran Cyllid y costau uniongyrchol o drosglwyddo ein system anfonebu i ewros, pe digwydd diwrnod du ymuno â'r ewro? A ystyria'r costau economaidd mwy i'r wlad hon pan fetha'r ewro, fel y dechreuodd wneud eisoes, ac a ystyria gostau democrataidd—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This question is not about international monetary matters; it is about the House Committee.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r cwestiwn hwn yn ymwneud â materion ariannol rhyngwladol; mae'n ymwneud â Phwyllgor y Tŷ.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am grateful to David for expressing a slightly different view. You will be able to ask about any costs that the House Committee and the Presiding Office will incur if and when euros can be accepted in the Assembly.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i David am fynegi safbwynt ychydig yn wahanol. Bydd yn bosibl ichi ofyn ynglŷn ag unrhyw gostau a godir gan Bwyllgor y Tŷ a Swyddfa'r Llywydd os a phan dderbynnir ewros yn y Cynulliad.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): On this question about use of the euro in the Assembly building, the Welsh Conservative group would oppose such a move. There is only one union as far as we are concerned, and that is not the union to which Alun Pugh referred. If he is keen to use the euro, I am happy to organise a collection in a real currency—sterling—to finance a permanent trip for him to the European Union. He could then create a vacant seat in Clwyd West, which the Conservatives would be sure to win.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): O ran y cwestiwn hwn ynglŷn â defnyddio'r ewro yn adeilad y Cynulliad, byddai grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn gwrthwynebu symudiad o'r fath. Dim ond un undeb sydd hyd y gwelwn ni, ac nid yr undeb y cyfeiriodd Alun Pugh ato yw hwnnw. Os yw'n awyddus i ddefnyddio'r ewro, yr wyf yn fodlon trefnu casgliad mewn arian gwirioneddol—sef sterling—i ariannu trip parhaol iddo i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Gallai wedyn greu sedd wag yng Ngorllewin Clwyd, y byddai'r Ceidwadwyr yn siŵr o'i

hennill.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Those remarks are well beyond the bounds of this question, as the Leader of the Welsh Conservatives knows. Therefore, I relieve the Deputy Presiding Officer of having to respond to them, unless he has a good response.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There is an important point here. The House Committee is concerned with running the Presiding Office and the Assembly building. The less we spend on it, the less the Welsh public have to pay through taxes. If the introduction of euro notes and coins assists in that from a commercial, as opposed to political, point of view, it is right and in the Assembly's interests to do so.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r sylwadau hynny ymhell y tu hwnt i ffiniau'r cwestiwn hwn, fel y gwyr Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru. Felly, rhyddhaf y Dirprwy Lywydd rhag gorfod ymateb iddynt, oni bai bod ganddo ymateb da.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae pwynt pwysig yma. Mae Pwyllgor y Tŷ yn ymwneud â rhedeg Swyddfa'r Llywydd ac adeilad y Cynulliad. Po leiaf y gwariwn arno, y lleiaf y mae'n rhaid i'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru ei dalu drwy drethi. Os bydd cyflwyno'r ewro, yn arian papur ac yn arian mân, o gymorth yn hynny o beth o safbwynt masnachol, yn hytrach nag o safbwynt gwleidyddol, mae'n iawn ac er budd y Cynulliad i wneud hynny.

Ymweld â'r Cynulliad (Ysgolion) Visits to the Assembly (Schools)

Q8 Ann Jones: How many school visits have there been to the Assembly from each constituency in Wales over the last 12 months? (OAQ11266)

C8 Ann Jones: Sawl ysgol sydd wedi ymweld â'r Cynulliad o holl etholaethau Cymru yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf? (OAQ11266)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Over 3,500 students have visited the National Assembly in the last 12 months and there have been nearly 150 separate visits from schools across Wales. Those figures do not include visits arranged by Members, where there has been no involvement by the public information branch.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae dros 3,500 o fyfyrwyr wedi ymweld â'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf a chafwyd ymweliadau gan bron i 150 o ysgolion ledled Cymru ar adegau gwahanol. Nid yw'r ffigurau hynny'n cynnwys ymweliadau a drefnwyd gan yr Aelodau, na chymerodd y gangen gwybodaeth gyhoeddus ran ynddynt.

Ann Jones: As a person who does not usually bet, I would hazard a bet—and it would probably be a safe bet—that, of those 3,500 students, few were from north Wales. Will you consider how the Assembly can be fully inclusive, through a system whereby schools in north Wales are not disadvantaged by the distance?

Ann Jones: Fel person nad yw'n betio fel arfer, byddwn yn betio—a byddai, fwy na thebyg, yn fet ddiogel—mai ychydig, o blith y 3,500 o fyfyrwyr hynny, oedd o ogledd Cymru. A ystyriwch sut y gall y Cynulliad fod yn gwbl gynhwysol, drwy system lle nad yw ysgolion yng ngogledd Cymru o dan anfantais oherwydd y pellter?

I pay tribute to members of Presiding Office staff, namely Mari Wyn Evans and Elen Wyn Parry, who visited a school in my constituency over the Easter recess. We conducted a talk on the Assembly in four languages—Breton, French, Welsh and English—which even I managed to

Talaf deyrnged i aelodau o staff Swyddfa'r Llywydd, sef Mari Wyn Evans ac Elen Wyn Parry, a ymwelodd ag ysgol yn fy etholaeth dros doriad y Pasg. Cynhaliwyd trafodaeth gennym ar y Cynulliad mewn pedair iaith—Llydaweg, Ffrangeg, Cymraeg a Saesneg—y llwyddais i hyd yn oed i'w dilyn. Diolchaf i

accommodate. I thank the Presiding Office for that, but I would like to see it happen more often. More importantly, I would like a mechanism by which schools from north Wales can visit the Assembly.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: To take your last point first, I will ensure that the Presiding Office staff concerned are informed of your comments, for which I thank you. The visits that I mentioned are divided as follows: 47.6 per cent from South Wales Central, 20.8 per cent from South Wales East, 16.9 per cent from South Wales West, 10.1 per cent from Mid and West Wales and only 4.6 per cent from North Wales. Therefore, we have some way to go.

As the Pierhead building will be open fully from next Monday, there will be more reason for children from north Wales to visit the Assembly. They will now be able to make a day of it. To date, they have only made part-day visits because the Pierhead building has either not been open or been partly open.

9:55 a.m.

I am confidently looking to an increase in these percentages as a result of opening the Pierhead building. However, as I have said before, the Presiding Office does not have the funds to contribute to transport costs from north Wales. That is a problem, but unfortunately it is not a matter for the Presiding Office.

Janet Ryder: Another issue is work experience, and I am sure that a number of Members are approached by schools with pupils who want to do work experience with Members to see what political life is all about. This is also difficult for schools in north Wales. Is there any assistance available from your staff in organising that kind of practical experience?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There are some schemes for university students. I believe that Cardiff University has a scheme, and I know that the University of Wales, Aberystwyth has a scheme with the House of Commons. As far as schools are concerned, people do come on work experience, but the

Swyddfa'r Llywydd am hynny, ond hoffwn ei weld yn digwydd yn amlach. Yn bwysicach na hynny, hoffwn fecanwaith a fyddai'n galluogi i ysgolion o ogledd Cymru allu ymweld â'r Cynulliad.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: I gymryd eich pwynt olaf yn gyntaf, sicrhaf y caiff y staff perthnasol yn Swyddfa'r Llywydd wybod am eich sylwadau, a diolchaf ichi amdanynt. Rhennir yr ymweliadau a grybwyllwyd gennyf fel a ganlyn: 47.6 y cant o Ganol De Cymru, 20.8 y cant o Ddwyrain De Cymru, 16.9 y cant o Orllewin De Cymru, 10.1 y cant o Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru a dim ond 4.6 y cant o Ogledd Cymru. Felly, mae gennym beth ffordd i fynd.

Gan y bydd adeilad Pierhead ar agor yn llawn o ddydd Llun nesaf ymlaen, bydd mwy o reswm i blant o ogledd Cymru ymweld â'r Cynulliad. Gallant bellach wneud diwrnod ohoni. Hyd yn hyn, dim ond ymweliadau am ran o'r diwrnod a gafwyd gan fod adeilad Pierhead naill ai heb agor neu ar agor yn rhannol.

Edrychaf yn hyderus am gynnydd yn y canrannau hyn o ganlyniad i agor adeilad Pierhead. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais o'r blaen, nid oes gan Swyddfa'r Llywydd yr arian i gyfrannu at gostau trafniadaeth o ogledd Cymru. Mae hynny'n broblem, ond yn anffodus nid mater i Swyddfa'r Llywydd ydyw.

Janet Ryder: Mater arall yw profiad gwaith, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod nifer o'r Aelodau yn cael ceisiadau gan ysgolion â disgyblion sydd am gael profiad gwaith gyda'r Aelodau er mwyn gweld swm a sylwedd bywyd gwleidyddol. Mae hyn hefyd yn anodd i ysgolion gogledd Cymru. A oes unrhyw gymorth ar gael gan eich staff o ran trefnu'r math hwnnw o brofiad ymarferol?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae rhai cynlluniau ar gyfer myfyrwyr prifysgol. Credaf fod gan Brifysgol Caerdydd gynllun, a gwn fod gan Brifysgol Cymru, Aberystwyth gynllun gyda Thŷ'r Cyffredin. O ran ysgolion, mae pobl yn dod ar brofiad gwaith, ond nid oes staff ar gael gan Swyddfa'r Llywydd i gynnal y

Presiding Office does not have the staffing available to run these schemes. However, we will of course help, and will be able to play a co-ordinating role and give advice, but we cannot devote staffing hours to running these schemes. Other people, outside the Presiding Office, have to be prepared to do that. If those people can be found, the Presiding Office will certainly help.

cynlluniau hyn. Fodd bynnag, rhoddwn gymorth, a gallwn chwarae rôl gydgyssylltiol a rhoi cyngor, ond ni allwn neilltuo oriau staff i gynnal y cynlluniau hyn. Rhaid i bobl eraill, y tu allan i Swyddfa'r Llywydd, fod yn barod i wneud hynny. Os gellir dod o hyd i'r bobl hynny, bydd Swyddfa'r Llywydd yn sicr o gynorthwyo.

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

William Graham: I raise a point of order under Standing Order No. 6.8. I call for the First Minister to issue an urgent statement regarding the alleged conduct of the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development. Press comment is potentially damaging, not only to the office of Deputy First Minister but also to the National Assembly. I understand that the Welsh Joint Education Committee has commissioned an audit, and this is of legitimate interest to the National Assembly, being the ultimate sponsor—

William Graham: Codaf bwynt o drefn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.8. Galwaf ar Brif Weinidog Cymru i gyhoeddi datganiad brys mewn perthynas ag ymddygiad honedig Dirprwy Brif Weinidog Cymru a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd. Gallai sylwadau'r wasg fod yn niweidiol, nid yn unig i swydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ond hefyd i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Deallaf fod Cyd-Bwyllgor Addysg Cymru wedi comisiynu archwiliad, ac mae hyn o ddiddordeb cyfreithlon i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, fel prif noddwr—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a matter for me, as I have not received notification of a statement.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid mater i mi yw hwn, gan na chefais fy hysbysu am ddatganiad.

The Minister for Assembly Business (Andrew Davies): Further to that point of order, as you can see, the First Minister is not present, but I am sure that he will log onto his computer and read William's comments in the Record of Proceedings.

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, fel y gwelwch, nid yw Prif Weinidog Cymru yn bresennol, ond yr wyf yn siŵr yr aiff at ei gyfrifiadur a darllen sylwadau William yn y Cofnod.

William Graham: Another important point is the standing of the Deputy First Minister in his role as Minister for Economic Development. I ask the Minister for Assembly Business in particular to make the point strongly about the aspirations of thousands of—

William Graham: Pwynt pwysig arall yw sefyllfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn ei rôl fel Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd. Gofynnaf i'r Trefnydd yn arbennig bwysleisio'r pwynt ynglŷn â dyheadau miloedd o—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a matter for me. You have made your point about the importance of a statement, and we have heard the Government's answer. I ask you not to persist with this point of order.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid mater i mi yw hwn. Gwnaethoch eich pwynt ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd datganiad, ac yr ydym wedi clywed ateb y Llywodraeth. Gofynnaf ichi beidio â pharhau â'r pwynt hwn o drefn.

Jocelyn Davies: Further to that point of

Jocelyn Davies: Ymhellach i'r pwynt

order, we do not support the call for a statement on this issue. This is an ongoing investigation and we feel that it is inappropriate to raise this matter for electioneering purposes. However, the future stability of the WJEC is vital as we approach the summer examinations.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a debate about the WJEC, and I do not intend to take this matter further.

Rod Richards: Point of order. I refer you to your remarks in the Plenary meeting on Tuesday 8 May, to be found on page 35 of the Record of Proceedings. Following my question to the Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language you said:

‘If every supplementary is to be preambled by what is now a known fact, it will get boring in this Chamber.’

First, I would like clarification and guidance on what is a known fact. All political parties deal in what they claim to be known facts that other parties dispute. Secondly, Owen John Thomas asked a question earlier of the same Minister. My question was nine lines long, and his was more than a page long, three quarters of which was what Plaid Cymru, and other Members here, would deem to be known facts. Yet you did not comment at that time. Llywydd, I ask that you reconsider your remarks in the interest of fairness to independent Members who do not have access to the usual channels to raise these matters.

The Presiding Officer: My reference to known facts was in context. It referred to the announcement of the Westminster general election. It did not refer to any other known fact. I made that point because you mentioned the election in your supplementary question—as another Member did—and I indicated that I did not want supplementary questions to continue to be filled with references to the Westminster election. That is all I meant. Any facts that are relevant to the questions asked can be raised in this Chamber. It was not a generalisation. It specifically related to the announcement of the general election of which we had just

hwnnw o drefn, ni chefnogwn yr alwad am ddatganiad ar y mater hwn. Mae hwn yn ymchwiliad sydd yn parhau a chredwn ei bod yn amhriodol codi'r mater hwn at ddibenion ymgyrchu etholiadol. Fodd bynnag, mae sefydlogrwydd CBAC yn y dyfodol yn hollbwysig wrth i arholiadau'r haf ddynesu.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid dadl am CBAC yw hyn, ac ni fwriadaf fynd â'r mater hwn ymhellach.

Rod Richards: Pwynt o drefn. Cyfeiriat at eich sylwadau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mawrth 8 Mai, sydd ar dudalen 35 o'r Cofnod. Yn dilyn fy nghwestiwn i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Iaith Gymraeg dywedasoeh:

‘Os rhagymadroddir pob cwestiwn atodol gan yr hyn sydd yn ffaith hysbys erbyn hyn, aiff yn anniddorol iawn yn y Siambr hon.’

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn eglurhad ac arweiniad ar yr hyn sydd yn ffaith hysbys. Mae pob plaid wleidyddol yn delio â'r hyn yr honnant sydd yn ffeithiau a ddadleuir gan bleidiau eraill. Yn ail, gofynnodd Owen John Thomas gwestiwn yn gynharach i'r un Gweinidog. Yr oedd fy nghwestiwn i yn naw llinell o hyd, a'i gwestiwn ef yn fwy na thudalen o hyd. Yr oedd tri chwarter ohono yr hyn y byddai Plaid Cymru, ac Aelodau eraill yma, yn eu hystyried yn ffeithiau hysbys. Eto i gyd, ni wnaethoch sylw bryd hynny. Lywydd, gofynnaf ichi ailystyried eich sylwadau er tegwch i Aelodau annibynnol nad yw'n bosibl iddynt ddefnyddio'r sianelau arferol i godi'r materion hyn.

Y Llywydd: Yr oedd fy nghyfeiriad at ffeithiau hysbys yn ei gyd-destun. Cyfeiriai at gyhoeddi etholiad cyffredinol San Steffan. Ni chyfeiriai at unrhyw ffaith hysbys arall. Gwneuthum y pwynt hwnnw gan ichi grybwyll yr etholiad yn eich cwestiwn atodol—fel y gwnaeth Aelod arall—a nodais nad oeddwn am i gwestiynau atodol barhau i fod yn llawn cyfeiriadau at etholiad San Steffan. Dyna'r cyfan a olygwn. Gellir codi unrhyw ffeithiau sydd yn berthnasol i'r cwestiynau yn y Siambr hon. Nid cyffredinoli yr oeddwn. Yr oedd yn ymwneud yn benodol â chyhoeddi'r etholiad cyffredinol yr oeddem newydd ein hysbysu amdano.

been informed.

Rod Richards: With respect, Llywydd, while I would not disagree with the proper principle that you have established in this Chamber, we cannot ignore the known fact that a general election is taking place. Neither can we ignore that some Members or Ministers may wish to take advantage of that in the timing of statements. That is the point I was trying to make.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This has been well rehearsed and I am about to call another Member, who wishes to make a further point of order regarding the Westminster election. I used the word 'boring', because I have repeated this point so often that I find myself becoming boring on this matter. The point has been sufficiently made.

Rod Richards: I understand that it is a custom in the House of Lords that when a Member is boring other Members doze for a while. Could we do that here?

The Presiding Officer: Order. We are not here to discuss the internal Standing Orders of the House of Lords. However, it has an interesting Standing Order, which can be adopted, that the 'noble Lord be not heard'. We do not yet have this here.

Janice Gregory: Point of order. Now that the general election has been called, will you please give the Assembly guidance on the use of Assembly resources? I am concerned as a member of the Committee on Standards of Conduct that political parties with parliamentary candidates standing in that election could use the Assembly's facilities for campaign purposes. Will you give guidance on that issue?

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to you for giving me prior notice of that point of order. It enables me to stress in the Chamber what has already been clearly stated by Paul Silk, the Clerk to the National Assembly, to support staff and Members in relation to the use of Assembly funded resources during the election campaign. That guidance is on the intranet and I advise Members and support staff to read it if they have not already done so.

Rod Richards: Â phob parch, Lywydd, er na fyddwn yn anghytuno â'r egwyddor gywir a sefydlwyd gennych yn y Siambr hon, ni allwn anwybyddu'r ffaith hysbys bod etholiad cyffredinol yn cael ei gynnal. Ni allwn anwybyddu ychwaith y ffaith y dymuna rhai Aelodau neu Weinidogion fanteisio ar hynny wrth amseru datganiadau. Dyna'r pwynt yr oeddwn yn ceisio ei wneud.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Clywsom hyn droeon ac yr wyf ar fin galw Aelod arall, sydd yn dymuno gwneud pwynt pellach o drefn o ran etholiad San Steffan. Defnyddiais y gair 'anniddorol', gan fy mod wedi ailadrodd y pwynt hwn mor aml fel yr ystyriaf fy hun yn anniddorol ar y mater hwn. Gwnaethpwyd y pwynt yn ddigonol.

Rod Richards: Deallaf ei bod yn arfer yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi, pan fydd Aelod yn anniddorol, i'r Aelodau eraill bendwmpian am ychydig. A allem wneud hynny yma?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid ydym yma i drafod Rheolau Sefydlog mewnol Tŷ'r Arglwyddi. Fodd bynnag, mae ganddo Reol Sefydlog ddiddorol, y gellir ei mabwysiadu, sef 'the noble Lord be not heard' chwedl hwythau. Nid yw hynny'n wir yma eto.

Janice Gregory: Pwynt o drefn. Gan fod yr etholiad cyffredinol wedi ei alw, a roddwch arweiniad i'r Cynulliad ar ddefnyddio adnoddau'r Cynulliad? Pryderaf fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor ar Safonau Ymddygiad y gallai pleidiau gwleidyddol sydd ag ymgeiswyr seneddol yn sefyll yn yr etholiad hwnnw ddefnyddio cyfleusterau'r Cynulliad at ddibenion ymgyrchu. A roddwch ganllawiau ar y mater hwnnw?

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am roi rhybudd imi ymlaen llaw am y pwynt hwnnw o drefn. Fe'm galluoga i bwysleisio yn y Siambr yr hyn sydd eisoes wedi ei nodi'n glir gan Paul Silk, Clerc y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, wrth staff cymorth ac Aelodau mewn perthynas â defnyddio adnoddau a ariennir gan y Cynulliad yn ystod yr ymgyrch etholiadol. Mae'r canllawiau hynny ar y fewnwyd a chynghoraf yr Aelodau a staff cymorth i'w darllen oni wnaethant hynny

eisoes.

The guidance was issued to Members on 20 February. It makes plain that the allowances available to Members are to cover costs incurred in their duties as Assembly Members. Campaigning on behalf of a candidate for the Westminster election or any other election is not part of the normal duties of a Member and, therefore, cannot be supported by the use of any Assembly resources or funds. It therefore follows that support staff employed by an Assembly Member may not be engaged in campaigning as part of their normal Assembly work.

Further to that, the costs of any campaign material may not be funded from Members' office cost allowances and postage cannot be funded from this source. Assembly stationery may not be used, material cannot be photocopied using Assembly stationery and it cannot be sent for franking through our postal system. Assembly IT equipment and our telephone system must not be used for campaign purposes. Similarly Members may not claim any funding towards their travel expenditure or overnight expenses when solely engaged in campaigning. Centrally-funded resources must not be used to support campaigning activity. I am certain that Members will comply and are complying with these guidelines. I am certain that Members will also require their staff to do so.

Nick Bourne: As I indicated, my point of order relates to Standing Order No. 6.26, which relates to Assembly questions. You previously made the point about the length of answers given to questions, but could you reiterate it following today's questions? The length of answers was such that few Members were called to ask supplementary questions. This is annoying for Members who prepare supplementary questions on the basis that more supplementary questions will be called. Will you reiterate the point for the benefit of the administration and all Assembly Members?

10:05 a.m.

Cyhoeddwyd y canllawiau i'r Aelodau ar 20 Chwefror. Maent yn egluro mai bwriad y lwfansau sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau yw talu'r costau sydd yn codi yn sgîl eu dyletswyddau fel Aelodau o'r Cynulliad. Nid yw ymgyrchu ar ran ymgeisydd ar gyfer etholiad San Steffan neu unrhyw etholiad arall yn rhan o ddyletswyddau cyffredin Aelod ac, felly, ni ellir cefnogi ymgeisydd drwy ddefnyddio unrhyw adnoddau neu arian o'r Cynulliad. Dilyna felly na chaiff staff cymorth a gyflogir gan Aelod o'r Cynulliad ymwneud â gwaith ymgyrchu fel rhan o'u gwaith arferol yn y Cynulliad.

Ymhellach at hynny, ni ellir ariannu costau unrhyw ddeunydd ymgyrchu o lwfansau costau swyddfa'r Aelodau ac ni ellir ariannu postio deunydd o'r ffynhonnell hon. Ni ellir defnyddio deunydd swyddfa'r Cynulliad, ni ellir llungopio deunydd gan ddefnyddio deunydd swyddfa'r Cynulliad ac ni ellir ei anfon i'w ffrancio drwy ein system bost. Ni ddylid defnyddio offer TG y Cynulliad na'n system ffôn at unrhyw ddibenion ymgyrchu. Yn yr un modd ni all yr Aelodau hawlio unrhyw arian tuag at eu treuliau teithio neu gostau dros nos pan mai gwaith ymgyrchu yn unig sydd yn gyfrifol am eu costau. Ni ellir defnyddio adnoddau a ariennir yn ganolog i gefnogi gweithgarwch ymgyrchu. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yr Aelodau'n cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau hyn a'u bod eisoes yn gwneud hynny. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yr Aelodau yn mynnu bod eu staff yn gwneud hynny hefyd.

Nick Bourne: Fel y nodais, mae fy mhwynt o drefn yn ymwneud â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.26, sydd yn ymwneud â chwestiynau'r Cynulliad. Gwnaethoch y pwynt o'r blaen am hyd yr atebion a roddir i gwestiynau, ond a allech ailadrodd hynny yn dilyn cwestiynau heddiw? Yr oedd yr atebion mor hir fel mai ychydig o Aelodau a alwyd i ofyn cwestiynau atodol. Mae hyn yn gwylltio Aelodau sydd yn paratoi cwestiynau atodol ar sail y ffaith y gelwir mwy o gwestiynau atodol. A ailadroddwch y pwynt er budd y weinyddiaeth a holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not need advice, even from my old friend from mid Wales. [*Interruption.*] That was not an ageist comment. Assembly question time—indeed all question times in all parliaments; it is not only an issue for us here—should be succinct. Ministers need to provide information, which can be given either in the answer to the oral question as tabled or to supplementaries. It depends on how the matter is handled. We have all improved. I am not referring to any Member or Minister in particular. It applies to everyone. Perhaps I should be more patient when Members or Ministers do not adhere to this. I ask that Ministers discuss this with their officials and Members with their researchers, so that we can have succinct answers and make proper use of time for tabled questions and the subsequent supplementary question of that Member, but also so that we have the added interest of further supplementaries. I like to call Members alternately from the two parties of the partnership Government and the two opposition parties. It is important that as many Members as possible are called.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes angen cyngor arnaf, hyd yn oed gan fy hen ffrind o ganolbarth Cymru. [*Torri ar draws.*] Nid oedd hwnnw'n sylw oedraniaethol. Dylai amser cwestiynau'r Cynulliad—yn wir pob amser cwestiynau ym mhob senedd; nid mater i ni yn unig yma ydyw—fod yn gryno. Mae angen i Weinidogion ddarparu gwybodaeth, y gellir ei rhoi naill ai yn yr ateb i'r cwestiwn llafar fel y'i cyflwynir neu i gwestiynau atodol. Dibynna ar y ffordd yr ymdrinnir â'r mater. Yr ydym oll wedi gwella. Ni chyfeiriaf at unrhyw Aelod neu Weinidog yn arbennig. Mae'n berthnasol i bawb. Efallai y dylwn fod yn fwy amyneddgar pan na fydd Aelodau neu Weinidogion yn cadw at hyn. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidogion drafod hyn gyda'u swyddogion ac i'r Aelodau ei drafod gyda'u hymchwilyr, fel y gallwn gael atebion cryno a gwneud defnydd priodol o'r amser ar gyfer cwestiynau a gyflwynir a chwestiwn atodol dilynol yr Aelod hwnnw, ond hefyd fel y gallwn wneud y drafodaeth yn fwy diddorol gyda chwestiynau atodol pellach. Hoffaf alw Aelodau am yn ail o ddwy blaid y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth a'r ddwy wrthblaid. Mae'n bwysig y caiff cymaint o Aelodau â phosibl eu galw.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 10.05 a.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 10.05 a.m.*

Adolygiad Pum Mlynedd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru The Welsh Development Agency Quinquennial Review

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

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3 yn enw William Graham ac Alun Cairns a gwelliannau 4, 5, 6 a 7 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

The Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development (Michael German): I propose that

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd (Michael German): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly welcomes the completion of the quinquennial review of the Welsh Development Agency and the Cabinet's response to the review's recommendations, which were e-mailed to Members on 2 May 2001.

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn croesawu cwblhad yr adolygiad pum mlynedd o Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru ac ymateb y Cabinet i argymhellion yr adolygiad, a anfonwyd drwy e-bost at yr Aelodau ar 2 Mai 2001.

This motion endorses the Cabinet's response

Mae'r cynnig hwn yn cadarnhau ymateb y

to the quinquennial review of the Welsh Development Agency. As this is the first review of its kind for the Assembly to complete, I will explain the review process briefly before discussing the review itself.

Edwina Hart set out the programme for reviewing all of the executive Assembly sponsored public bodies in a statement to the Assembly on 10 May 2000. The Government has a commitment that was first set out in 'Betterwales.com', and then endorsed in the partnership agreement, to undertake a review of all executive ASPBs by 2003. Our view is that, subject to the legal frameworks concerned, ASPBs should only be retained where they are the most appropriate and cost-effective means of carrying out the functions concerned. Each review, therefore, first considers the issue of whether the body is still needed. Only if it concludes that there is a need does the review proceed to consider how the body's operation and performance may be improved. Key issues here include ensuring that the body is properly accountable to the Assembly, reflects the Assembly's priorities and values in the conduct of its business and makes good use of public funds. Ministers commission the reviews in consultation with the relevant Subject Committee. The Committee is consulted on the findings at each stage of the review, before Ministers make a final decision on the recommendations. Another feature is that the reviews are open and that views of those inside and outside the organisation are widely sought. It is an inclusive process and a welcome innovation, which is only possible as a result of the establishment of the National Assembly.

The review of the WDA was carried out in two stages, as I have just outlined. The first was undertaken by an Assembly official who considered the need for the agency, and the second by the consultants KPMG who considered performance and operational issues. The Economic Development Committee considered their recommendations on two occasions at the end of both stages of the review. An attachment listing the Committee's recommendations,

Cabinet i adolygiad pum mlynedd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Gan mai hwn yw'r adolygiad cyntaf o'i fath i'r Cynulliad ei gwblhau, egluraf y broses adolygu'n fras cyn trafod yr adolygiad ei hun.

Eglurodd Edwina Hart y rhaglen ar gyfer adolygu pob un o'r cyrff cyhoeddus gweithredol a noddir gan y Cynulliad mewn datganiad i'r Cynulliad ar 10 Mai 2000. Mae gan y Llywodraeth ymrwymiad a nodwyd yn gyntaf yn 'Gwelcymru.com', ac a gadarnhawyd wedyn yn y cytundeb partneriaeth, i gynnal adolygiad o'r holl gyrff cyhoeddus gweithredol a noddir gan y Cynulliad erbyn 2003. Yn ein barn ni, yn amodol ar y fframweithiau cyfreithiol sydd yn gysylltiedig â hyn, dim ond os mai dyma'r ffyrdd mwyaf priodol a chost effeithiol o gyflawni'r swyddogaethau dan sylw y dylid cadw'r cyrff hyn. Felly, yn gyntaf, mae pob adolygiad yn ystyried a oes angen y corff o hyd. Dim ond os daw i'r casgliad bod angen yr â'r adolygiad yn ei flaen i ystyried sut y gellir gwella gweithrediad a pherfformiad y corff. Mae'r materion allweddol sydd yn gysylltiedig â hyn yn cynnwys sicrhau bod y corff yn briodol atebol i'r Cynulliad, yn adlewyrchu blaenoriaethau a gwerthoedd y Cynulliad wrth wneud ei waith ac yn gwneud defnydd da o arian cyhoeddus. Comisiynir yr adolygiadau gan y Gweinidogion drwy ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Pwnc perthnasol. Ymgynghorir â'r Pwyllgor ar ganfyddiadau pob cam o'r adolygiad, cyn i'r Gweinidogion wneud penderfyniad terfynol ar yr argymhellion. Un nodwedd arall yw bod yr adolygiadau yn agored ac y ceisir barn y rheini sydd y tu mewn a thu allan i'r sefydliad. Mae'n broses gynhwysol ac yn gam newydd i'w groesawu, sydd ond yn bosibl o ganlyniad i sefydlu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Cynhaliwyd yr adolygiad o'r WDA mewn dau gam, fel yr wyf newydd ei amlinellu. Cynhaliwyd y cyntaf gan un o swyddogion y Cynulliad a ystyriodd yr angen am yr awdurdod, a'r ail gan yr ymgynghorwyr KPMG a ystyriodd y materion perfformiad a'r materion gweithredol. Ystyriodd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd eu hargymhellion ar ddau achlysur ar ddiwedd dau gam yr adolygiad. Mae atodiad yn rhestru argymhellion y Pwyllgor, ac ymateb y

and the Cabinet's response to the review and the Committee's recommendations, is attached to the e-mail containing today's motion.

The main messages of the review are, first, that the WDA is needed. It is widely considered to have made a major contribution to economic development in Wales. It will have a crucial role in facing the economic challenges ahead. The Economic Development Committee came to that view early in the review process. I believe that there is a wide consensus across this Chamber that an effective development agency is vital. Secondly, the agency's work has to be meshed with that of the Assembly and our other partners in economic development. The review of business support commissioned by the Economic Development Committee made the same point. I intend to return to how this can best be ensured as soon as the consultation on the report has been concluded.

Good communication and shared thinking will be crucial to deliver the Team Wales approach that we need, and I am sympathetic to the thrust of the reviewers' recommendations. Linked to that, I acknowledge points made previously by colleagues and others, on measuring the agency's impact. The net contribution made by the agency and other development bodies to targets for job numbers and growth needs to be properly evaluated. The issue is complex, but we must make progress. The Cabinet's response expressly accepts that, and I am happy to support Plaid Cymru's amendment 5.

The third message is that the agency will need more flexibility in terms of its delegated authority, if it is to be sufficiently fleet of foot to be able to respond with urgency to opportunities in what is an increasingly competitive marketplace. The agency currently has to seek Assembly permission for a wide range of spending decisions. These delegated limits are largely a product of the unhappy events of the early 1990s. That was 10 years ago, and the agency has moved on since then. One of the review's most important findings is that we may be

Cabinet i'r adolygiad ac i argymhellion y Pwyllgor wedi'i atodi wrth yr e-bost sydd yn cynnwys cynnig heddiw.

Prif negeseuon yr adolygiad yw, yn gyntaf, bod angen y WDA. Ystyrir yn gyffredinol iddo wneud cyfraniad mawr tuag at ddatblygiad economaidd yng Nghymru. Bydd ganddo rôl hollbwysig i'w chwarae wrth wynebu'r heriau economaidd sydd i ddod. Daeth y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd i'r farn honno yn gynnar yn y broses adolygu. Credaf fod consensws cyffredinol yn y Siambr hon fod awdurdod datblygu effeithiol yn hollbwysig. Yn ail, rhaid i waith yr awdurdod blethu â gwaith y Cynulliad a'n partneriaid eraill ym maes datblygu economaidd. Ategwyd hyn gan yr adolygiad o gefnogaeth fusnes a gomisiynwyd gan y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd. Bwriadaf ddychwelyd at y pwynt hwn i weld beth yw'r ffordd orau o sicrhau hyn cyn gynted ag y daw'r gwaith ymgynghori ar yr adroddiad i ben.

Bydd cyfathrebu da a chyfnewid barn yn hollbwysig i gyflwyno ymagwedd Tîm Cymru sydd ei hangen arnom, a chydymdeimlaf â byrdwn argymhellion yr adolygwyr. Yn gysylltiedig â hynny, cydnabyddaf y pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd yn flaenorol gan gyd-Aelodau ac eraill, ar fesur effaith yr awdurdod. Mae angen gwerthusiad cywir o gyfraniad gwirioneddol yr awdurdod a chyrrff datblygu eraill tuag at dargedau mewn perthynas â nifer y swyddi a thwf swyddi. Mae'r mater yn gymhleth, ond rhaid inni fynd yn ein blaen. Mae ymateb y Cabinet yn derbyn hynny yn ffurfiol, ac yr wyf yn fodlon cefnogi gwelliant 5 Plaid Cymru.

Y drydedd neges yw y bydd angen mwy o hyblygrwydd ar yr awdurdod o ran ei awdurdod dirprwyedig, er mwyn iddo fod yn ddigon chwim i allu ymateb ar frys i gyfleoedd mewn marchnad sydd yn gynyddol gystadleuol. Ar hyn o bryd rhaid i'r awdurdod ofyn caniatâd y Cynulliad ar gyfer ystod eang o benderfyniadau ar wariant. I raddau helaeth crëwyd y terfynau dirprwyedig hyn o ganlyniad i'r digwyddiadau anffodus ar ddechrau'r 1990au. Yr oedd hynny 10 mlynedd yn ôl, ac mae'r asiantaeth wedi datblygu ers hynny.

confident in the agency's robust financial management and corporate governance.

We must now draw a line under history. In broad terms, the Assembly should concentrate on the policy and strategy side of the agency's work. Subject to the usual safeguards of regularity and propriety, I would like to ease, wherever possible, the need for the agency to refer operational decisions on how it deploys its programme budget in-year. We need to be able to update and, if necessary, challenge the agency's plans, and it will, of course, have to account to us for its use of funds. However, I see little value in the Assembly second-guessing day-to-day decisions. Therefore, I accept in principle the recommendations of KPMG, and have asked officials to review the current level of authority delegated to the agency. I emphasise that this is not the same thing as autonomy, as referred to in the Conservatives' amendment 2. An autonomous Assembly sponsored public body is surely a contradiction in terms and, therefore, I will not support that amendment.

Alun Pugh: I agree with what you said about second-guessing. Land disposals are a vital source of income for the WDA. However, will you look into the disposal of a parcel of WDA land at Pencoed Road in Llanddulas in my constituency, where it is of great concern as it poses serious road traffic hazards to schoolchildren and the infirm?

Michael German: As you have raised that matter, I will look into it.

All in all, the reviewers made about 50 recommendations that the Cabinet and the WDA are addressing. I hope that Members will forgive me if I do not speak about them all now. They include organisational issues for the agency, such as regional delivery, business development, marketing, communications, skills development, the boundaries with ELWa and corporate and business planning. Several recommendations concern international issues. On WalesTrade International, I read the Conservatives

Un o ganfyddiadau pwysicaf yr adolygiad yw y gallwn fod yn hyderus yng ngallu'r awdurdod i reoli'n gadarn yn ariannol ac yn gorfforaethol.

Rhaid inni ddechrau o'r newydd. Yn gyffredinol, dylai'r Cynulliad ganolbwyntio ar waith yr awdurdod o ran polisi a strategaeth. Yn amodol ar gamau diogelu arferol rheoleidd-dra a phriodoldeb, hoffwn leihau'r angen, lle bo hynny'n bosibl, i'r awdurdod gyfeirio penderfyniadau gweithredol ar y modd y mae'n defnyddio ei gyllideb rhaglen yn ystod y flwyddyn. Mae angen inni allu diweddar, ac os bydd angen, herio cynlluniau'r awdurdod, a bydd yn rhaid iddo, wrth gwrs, roi cyfrif inni o'i ddefnydd o'r arian. Fodd bynnag, ni welaf fod llawer o werth i'r Cynulliad geisio rhagweld penderfyniadau o ddydd i ddydd. Felly, derbyniaf argymhellion KPMG mewn egwyddor, ac yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r swyddogion adolygu lefel bresennol yr awdurdod a ddirprwyir i'r Awdurdod. Pwysleisiaf nad yw hyn yr un peth ag awtonomiaeth, fel y cyfeiriwyd ati yng ngwelliant 2 y Ceidwadwyr. Mae corff cyhoeddus awtonomaidd a noddir gan y Cynulliad yn groesddyweddiad ac felly, ni chefnogaf y gwelliant hwnnw.

Alun Pugh: Cytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedasocho ynglŷn â rhagweld. Mae gwaredu tir yn ffynhonnell incwm hollbwysig i'r WDA. Fodd bynnag, a ystyriwch waredu rhan o dir y WDA yn Ffordd Pencoed yn Llanddulas yn fy etholaeth i, lle mae'n achosi pryder mawr gan ei fod yn creu peryglon traffig ffordd difrifol i blant ysgol ac i'r methodig?

Michael German: Gan ichi godi'r mater, ymchwiliad i hynny.

At ei gilydd, gwnaeth yr adolygwyr tua 50 o argymhellion y mae'r Cabinet a'r WDA yn ymdrin â hwy. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr Aelodau yn maddau imi os na soniaf am bob un ohonynt yn awr. Maent yn cynnwys materion sefydliadol i'r awdurdod, fel cyflwyno rhanbarthol, datblygu busnes, marchnata, cyfathrebu, datblygu sgiliau, y ffiniau ag ELWa a chynllunio corfforaethol a busnes. Mae sawl argymhelliad yn ymwneud â materion rhyngwladol. O ran Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol, darllenais welliant 3 y

amendment 3 as seeking to reopen the location issue and, therefore, will not support it. However, I accept that the Assembly and Committees must review the work of WalesTrade International. I know that the Chair of the Economic Development Committee is keen that we should pursue that matter. Therefore, while I ask you to vote against amendment 3, I do so in light of the fact that the Economic Development Committee will review WalesTrade International and its performance.

Glyn Davies: In the interests of clarity—I have raised the point about the Chair of the Economic Development Committee expressing the view to which you have just referred—is it the view of the Committee’s previous Chair or the new Chair? Does the new Chair of the Committee hold the same view? That is what you seemed to be saying.

Michael German: It is the view of the new Chair of the Committee.

I am happy to support Plaid Cymru’s amendment 6 on an all-Wales strategy for overseas marketing, although I would ask it to note, in passing, that a consistent brand is not the same as a uniform brand. On the Welsh Development Agency’s role in Objective 1, I am pleased that that has been largely resolved and that the work is now progressing. The one issue outstanding is the infrastructure partnership, where decisions are not yet concluded. I do not accept the reference in Plaid Cymru’s amendment 7 to the WDA not providing an optimum match. The WDA provides a best-fit match, and therefore I ask Members not to support amendment 7.

10:15 a.m.

The last recommendation that I wish to discuss is how we can best support the development of a social economy and community business. I believe that we are agreed that the agency is probably not the appropriate vehicle for that, and I am looking at how we can make progress in this important area.

Finally, I publicly express my thanks to the

Ceidwadwyr fel un sydd yn ceisio ailtrafod y mater lleoliad ac, felly, ni wna ei gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, derbyniaf fod yn rhaid i’r Cynulliad a’r Pwyllgorau adolygu gwaith MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol. Gwn fod Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn awyddus inni fwrw ymlaen â’r mater hwnnw. Felly, er y gofynnaf i chi bleidleisio yn erbyn gwelliant 3, gwnaf hynny yng ngoleuni’r ffaith y bydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn adolygu MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol a’i berfformiad.

Glyn Davies: Er mwyn egluro—codais y pwynt ynglŷn â Chadeirydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd gan fynegi’r farn yr ydych newydd gyfeirio ati—ai barn cyn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor ydyw neu farn y Cadeirydd newydd? A yw Cadeirydd newydd y Pwyllgor o’r un farn? Dyna beth yr oeddech yn ei ddweud yn ôl pob tebyg.

Michael German: Dyna farn Cadeirydd newydd y Pwyllgor.

Yr wyf yn barod i gefnogi gwelliant 6 Plaid Cymru ar strategaeth Cymru gyfan ar gyfer marchnata dramor, er y byddwn yn gofyn iddi nodi, gyda llaw, nad yw brand cyson yr un peth â brand unffurf. O ran rôl Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru o fewn Amcan 1, yr wyf yn falch fod hynny wedi ei datrys i raddau helaeth a bod y gwaith bellach yn mynd rhagddo. Yr unig fater heb ei benderfynu yw’r bartneriaeth seilwaith, lle na wnaethpwyd penderfyniadau eto. Ni dderbyniaf y cyfeiriad yng ngwelliant 7 Plaid Cymru at y WDA sydd yn nodi nad yw’n darparu’r cyfatebiad gorau. Mae’r WDA yn darparu’r cyfatebiad mwyaf addas, ac felly gofynnaf i’r Aelodau beidio â chefnogi gwelliant 7.

Yr argymhelliad olaf y dymunaf ei drafod yw’r ffordd orau o gefnogi datblygiad economi gymdeithasol a busnes cymunedol. Credaf y cytunwn nad yr asiantaeth yw’r cyfrwng mwyaf priodol ar gyfer hynny, a byddaf yn ymchwilio i weld sut y gallwn ddatblygu yn y maes pwysig hwn.

Yn olaf, mynegaf fy niolch yn gyhoeddus i

agency's Chairman, board, members and staff for their positive engagement with the review at each stage. Such reviews are not an easy time for the organisations concerned, but the agency has been unfailingly helpful. Those of us who were present at the Economic Development Committee meeting when Graham Hawker gave his response to the recommendations were impressed by the readiness with which he and the agency had taken the comments on board. As is often the case with such reviews, many of the points had already been recognised by the agency, and by officials here, and work was already under way. Officials are now in the final stages of preparing an action plan in consultation with the agency, and we shall monitor its implementation carefully. The action plan will be made public.

The review draws a line and provides a platform. The agency faces, as does everyone in economic development, perhaps the most challenging agenda since it was established, in terms of Objective 1, other European Union programmes, and the emerging national economic development strategy. We need an agency that has our full confidence, which is able to go out to fight for Wales, and which can provide real leadership in its field. I am disappointed that in amendment 1, the Conservatives only wish to 'note' the Cabinet's response to the review. We need to be more positive. In the spirit of seeking broad-based support, I am happy to support amendments 4, 5 and 6. The review provides the basis for us to send a strong message and give the agency our endorsement. It has a big job to do, not least in regenerating the communities ravaged by Corus's decisions and addressing the consequences for business of the foot and mouth disease outbreak, but also in taking forward the Assembly's economic strategies. We need to give the agency our endorsement. I do so wholeheartedly today, and I hope that the Assembly will join me in that.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Before I call the next speaker, I clarify a point about making interventions, for the convenience of Members and particularly Alun, who tried to intervene. It is in order for Members to

Gadeirydd yr awdurdod, y bwrdd, yr aelodau a'r staff am eu hymwneud cadarnhaol â'r adolygiad ar bob cam. Nid yw adolygiadau o'r fath yn hawdd i'r sefydliadau dan sylw, ond bu'r awdurdod yn barod i helpu bob amser. Yr oedd y modd yr oedd Graham Hawker a'r awdurdod mor barod i ystyried y sylwadau yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd pan roddodd ei ymateb i'r argymhellion wedi creu argraff ar y rheini ohonom a oedd yn bresennol. Fel sydd yn wir gydag adolygiadau o'r fath, yr oedd llawer o'r pwyntiau eisoes wedi eu cydnabod gan yr asiantaeth, a chan y swyddogion yma, ac yr oedd y gwaith eisoes ar y gweill. Mae'r swyddogion wrthi'n paratoi cam olaf y cynllun gweithredu mewn ymgynghoriad â'r awdurdod, a byddwn yn monitro ei weithrediad yn ofalus. Caiff y cynllun gweithredu ei gyhoeddi.

Mae'r adolygiad yn tynnu llinell ac yn darparu llwyfan. Wyneba'r awdurdod, fel y gwna pawb ym maes datblygu economaidd, yr agenda fwyaf heriol efallai ers ei sefydlu, o ran Amcan 1, rhaglenni eraill yr Undeb Ewropeaidd a'r strategaeth datblygu economaidd genedlaethol newydd. Mae angen awdurdod arnom y gallwn ymddiried yn llawn ynddo, a chanddo'r gallu i fynd allan i ymladd dros Gymru, ac a all ddarparu arweinyddiaeth wirioneddol yn ei faes. Yr wyf yn siomedig bod y Ceidwadwyr, yng ngwelliant 1, ond yn dymuno 'nodi' ymateb y Cabinet i'r adolygiad. Mae angen inni fod yn fwy cadarnhaol. O ran ceisio cefnogaeth eang, yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi gwelliannau 4, 5 a 6. Darpara'r adolygiad y sail inni anfon neges gref a rhoi ein cymeradwyaeth i'r awdurdod. Mae ganddo dasg fawr o'i flaen, yn bennaf wrth adfywio'r cymunedau a ddifethwyd gan benderfyniadau Corus a mynd i'r afael â'r canlyniadau i fusnesau yn sgîl clwy'r traed a'r genau, ond hefyd wrth ddatblygu strategaethau economaidd y Cynulliad. Mae angen inni roi ein cymeradwyaeth i'r awdurdod. Gwnaf hynny â'm holl galon heddiw, a gobeithio y gwnaiff y Cynulliad yr un peth.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cyn imi alw ar y siaradwr nesaf, egluraf bwynt ynglŷn â gwneud ymyriadau, er hwylustod yr Aelodau ac yn arbennig Alun, a geisiodd ymyrryd. Mae mewn trefn i'r Aelodau ddweud wrth y

simply say to the Minister, 'Will you give way?', so that there is some audible notice to me. That brings it to the attention of the Minister and myself. I hope that Members will bear that in mind should they wish to intervene in future.

Alun Cairns: I propose the following amendments in my name and in the name of William Graham.

I propose amendment 1.

Add 'notes' after 'Welsh Development Agency and' and before 'the Cabinet's response'.

I propose amendment 2. Delete '.' at the end of the motion and add:

, and calls on the Liberal Democrat and Labour administration to respect the autonomy of the Welsh Development Agency to deliver and achieve the strategic targets that have or may be set in the future.

I propose amendment 3. Add as a new sentence at the end of the motion:

The National Assembly calls on the Economic Development Committee to investigate and review the arrangements of Wales Trade International.

I welcome this debate and the Welsh Development Agency quinquennial review. This is also an opportunity for us to recognise the role that the Welsh Development Agency has played in regenerating the economy since its inception. There have been some troubling times, but not for some time, and it is in order for the Assembly to recognise the agency's contribution, not only in attracting inward investment, but also in supporting indigenous enterprise with its various business support measures.

We are pleased with the vast majority of the recommendations that have been accepted by the Cabinet. I would like to hear more about the implementation of the recommendations that have been accepted. The Minister criticised our amendment 1 and said that we

Gweinidog 'A ildiwch?', er mwyn rhoi rhybudd i mi. Daw hyn ag ef at sylw'r Gweinidog a fi fy hun. Gobeithio y gwnaiff yr Aelodau gofio hynny os byddant am ymyrryd yn y dyfodol.

Alun Cairns: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i ac enw William Graham.

Cynigiau welliant 1.

Ychwanegu 'yn nodi' ar ôl 'Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru' a chyn 'ymateb y Cabinet'.

Cynigiau welliant 2. Dileu '.' ar ddiwedd y cynnig ac ychwanegu:

ac yn galw ar y weinyddiaeth Llafur a Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i barchu rhyddid Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru i reoli ei hun i gyflawni a chyrraedd y targedau strategol sydd wedi'u gosod neu a all gael eu gosod yn y dyfodol.

Cynigiau welliant 3. Ychwanegu brawddeg newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn galw ar y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd i ymchwilio i drefniadau Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol a'u hadolygu.

Croesawaf y ddadl hon ac adolygiad pum mlynedd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Mae hwn yn gyfle hefyd inni gydnabod y rhan a chwaraeodd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru wrth adfywio'r economi ers ei sefydlu. Bu rhai cyfnodau anodd, ond nid ers peth amser, ac mae mewn trefn i'r Cynulliad gydnabod cyfraniad yr awdurdod, nid yn unig wrth ddenu mewnfuddsoddiad, ond hefyd wrth gefnogi menter gynhenid gyda'i fesurau cefnogi busnes amrywiol.

Yr ydym yn fodlon ar y mwyafrif helaeth o'r argymhellion a dderbyniwyd gan y Cabinet. Hoffwn glywed mwy am weithrediad yr argymhellion a dderbyniwyd. Beirniadodd y Gweinidog ein gwelliant 1 a dywedodd fod angen awdurdod arnom y gall y Cynulliad

need an agency that has the Assembly's confidence. The Welsh Conservative Party holds the Welsh Development Agency in the highest regard. We are extremely positive about its intervention in the economy for further development. The purpose of amendment 1 is to note the Cabinet's response. That is by no means intended as a criticism of the Welsh Development Agency.

Glyn Davies: On this point of requiring support, I welcome the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development's commitment to the agency. However, do you agree that the Government has caused great disappointment in the Assembly because the First Minister has almost consistently refused to publicly endorse the agency with the degree of enthusiasm that he should? That is a hangover from the early 1990s. I do not think that he has it in him to stand up in public and endorse this body, as he should do.

Alun Cairns: I agree. The First Minister has a responsibility to show leadership with regard to the key economic development driver of the Assembly. The WDA does exceptionally well. I would have hoped that the First Minister would have left the sour grapes of the past behind after his elevation to his current position. I regret that that is not the case. I will discuss the relationship between the Assembly and the WDA later in my contribution.

Amendment 1 recognises the WDA's positive contribution but also notes the Government's response to the review's recommendations. To my hearing, the Government has not committed to implementing those recommendations. I would like to hear more about how the implementation of the recommendations will develop.

Amendment 2 relates to the relationship between the WDA and the Assembly. The Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development stated that he does not intend to support our call for the administration to respect the WDA's autonomy. The background to this relates to the former Secretary for Economic

ymddiried ynndo. Mae gan Blaid Geidwadol Cymru barch mawr tuag at Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Yr ydym yn eithriadol o gadarnhaol ynglŷn â'i ymyriad yn yr economi er mwyn datblygu ymhellach. Pwrpas gwelliant 1 yw nodi ymateb y Cabinet. Ni fwriedir i hynny ar unrhyw gyfrif fod yn feirniadaeth ar Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru.

Glyn Davies: O ran angen cefnogaeth, croesawaf ymrwymiad y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd i'r awdurdod. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch fod y Llywodraeth wedi achosi siomedigaeth fawr yn y Cynulliad gan fod Prif Weinidog Cymru bron yn gyson wedi gwrthod cymeradwyo'r awdurdod yn gyhoeddus gyda'r brwdfrydedd y dylai ei arddel? Mae'r rheswm am hynny'n mynd yn ôl i ddechrau'r 1990au. Ni chredaf ei fod yn ddigon dewr i sefyll ar ei draed yn gyhoeddus a chymeradwyo'r corff hwn, fel y dylai wneud.

Alun Cairns: Cytunaf. Mae gan Brif Weinidog Cymru gyfrifoldeb i ddangos arweinyddiaeth o ran prif gyfrwng hyrwyddo datblygu economaidd allweddol y Cynulliad. Gwna'r WDA yn eithriadol o dda. Byddwn wedi gobeithio y byddai Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi anghofio am sumni'r gorffennol ar ôl ei ddyrchafu i'w swydd bresennol. Gresynaf nad felly y mae. Byddaf yn trafod y berthynas rhwng y Cynulliad a'r WDA yn ddiweddarach yn fy nghyfraniad.

Mae gwelliant 1 yn cydnabod cyfraniad cadarnhaol y WDA ond yn nodi hefyd ymateb y Llywodraeth i argymhellion yr adolygiad. Hyd y gwelaf fi, nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i weithredu'r argymhellion hynny. Hoffwn glywed rhagor am y modd y datblygir gweithrediad yr argymhellion.

Mae gwelliant 2 yn cyfeirio at y berthynas rhwng y WDA a'r Cynulliad. Nododd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd nad yw'n bwriadu cefnogi ein galwad am i'r weinyddiaeth barchu awtonomi'r WDA. Mae'r cefndir i hyn yn ymwneud â'r cyn Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd, sef Prif Weinidog

Development, who is now the First Minister. I recall a meeting of the Audit Committee where Brian Willott gave evidence, where Dafydd Wigley asked the then chief executive of the WDA when he had last met or had a substantive discussion with the Secretary for Economic Development. I have never seen a chief executive of any quango so embarrassed. He did not want to drop the Secretary in it. He failed to give an accurate response, not because he did not know the answer but quite clearly because their last meeting was so long ago.

There have since been changes and we now have a new Minister for Economic Development. Naturally, a new Minister could potentially interfere in the running of the WDA. One example is the gateway to business support. The Economic Development Committee has considered at length what this gateway should be, whether Business Connect should be rebranded and so on. The WDA was quite clear in its request that, if the Economic Development Committee and the Minister handed over the responsibility of the gateway to business support to it, we let it get on with the job of devising an acceptable structure and make recommendations to the Assembly, rather than insist on how it should do it. Otherwise, what is the point of having the WDA as an arm's length organisation? That is the purpose of the word 'autonomy' in amendment 2. That autonomy must be respected. If the WDA is to have the sharp edge that it needs, if we are to benefit from the arm's length organisation that it needs to be and if it is to be flexible enough to react to the marketplace and changes in the market, it needs that autonomy. I hope that the Minister will reconsider and support that amendment.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You have had over five minutes. Please wind up.

Alun Cairns: Amendment 3 relates to WalesTrade International. I regret again that the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development does not intend to support this amendment. All the amendment asks is that the Economic Development Committee reviews the role of WalesTrade

Cymru erbyn hyn. Cofiaf am gyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Archwilio lle y rhoddodd Brian Willott dystiolaeth a lle y gofynnodd Dafydd Wigley i brif weithredwr y WDA yr adeg honno pryd yr oedd y tro diwethaf iddo gyfarfod neu gael trafodaeth sylweddol gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd. Ni welais brif weithredwr unrhyw gwango mor annifyr erioed. Nid oedd am ollwng yr Ysgrifennydd yn y cawl. Methodd â rhoi ateb cywir, nid oherwydd na wyddai'r ateb ond yn amlwg oherwydd y cynhaliwyd eu cyfarfod diwethaf mor bell yn ôl.

Ers hynny bu newidiadau ac mae gennym Weinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd newydd erbyn hyn. Yn naturiol, gallai Gweinidog newydd o bosibl ymyrryd yng ngwaith y WDA. Un enghraifft o hyn yw'r porth i gymorth busnes. Mae'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd wedi ystyried yn fanwl beth ddylai'r porth hwn fod, pa un a ddylai Cyswllt Busnes gael ei ailfrandio ac yn y blaen. Mynegodd y WDA yn gwbl glir yn ei gais, pe bai'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a'r Gweinidog yn trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros y porth i gymorth busnes iddo, dylem adael iddo fwrw ati gyda'r dasg o ddyfeisio strwythur derbyniol a gwneud argymhellion i'r Cynulliad, yn hytrach na mynnu sut y dylid ei wneud. Fel arall, beth yw diben cael y WDA fel sefydliad hyd braich? Dyna ddiben y gair 'awtonomiaeth' yng ngwelliant 2. Rhaid i'r awtonomiaeth honno gael ei pharchu. Er mwyn i'r WDA gael y miniogrwydd sydd ei angen arno, er mwyn inni elwa ar y sefydliad hyd braich y mae angen iddo fod ac er mwyn iddo fod yn ddigon hyblyg i ymateb i'r farchnad a newidiadau yn y farchnad, mae angen yr awtonomiaeth honno arno. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ailystyried ac yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Cawsoch fwy na phum munud. Byddwch gystal â dirwyn i ben.

Alun Cairns: Mae gwelliant 3 yn cyfeirio at FasnachCymru Rhyngwladol. Unwaith eto, gresynaf nad yw'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd yn bwriadu cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn. Y cyfan a ofynna'r gwelliant yw bod y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn adolygu rôl

International. If the Minister considered the regional development agencies that have been established across England since the last general election, he would realise that they are all developing roles similar to that of Wales Trade International. The WDA has made clear its preference that the responsibilities should lie with it. The transfer that occurred was purely for staff convenience. Of course, staff considerations must be considered during the Economic Development Committee's deliberations. That is why this issue should be returned to the Committee. If I wanted to rehearse—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You might want to, but you will not do so. You have already had six and a half minutes. You can have one more sentence.

Alun Cairns: If I wanted to rehearse that debate, I would have taken the opportunity to do so now. However, I am trying to take a pragmatic view in referring this issue back to the Economic Development Committee so that it can make recommendations to the Minister. It is up to the Minister whether he accepts those recommendations, but to reject this idea is completely out of order and disrespectful.

Phil Williams: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 4: Add at the end of the motion:

in addition, the National Assembly:

notes the confusion caused by the use of the term 'National Assembly' to refer either to the Government, or to elected Members, or to officials, as highlighted by the Economic Development Committee during its consideration of the review (minute 3.3 of 14 February), and stresses the urgency of resolving this ambiguity.

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

in addition, the National Assembly:

welcomes the recommendation (6) that the net effects of public sector interventions

Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol. Pe bai'r Gweinidog yn ystyried yr asiantaethau datblygu rhanbarthol a sefydlwyd ledled Lloegr ers yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf, byddai'n sylweddoli eu bod i gyd yn datblygu rolau tebyg i un Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol. Eglurodd y WDA y byddai'n well ganddo pe bai'r cyfrifoldebau arno ef. Trosglwyddwyd yn unsydd er hwylustod y staff. Wrth gwrs, rhaid ystyried ystyriaethau'r staff yn ystod trafodaethau'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd. Dyna pam y dylai'r mater hwn fynd yn ôl i'r Pwyllgor. Pe bawn am ymarfer—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Efallai y byddech am wneud hynny, ond ni fyddwch yn gwneud hynny. Eisoes cawsoch chwe munud a hanner. Cewch un frawddeg arall.

Alun Cairns: Pe bawn am ymarfer y ddadl honno, byddwn wedi manteisio ar y cyfle i wneud hynny yn awr. Fodd bynnag, ceisïaf ystyried hyn yn bragmatig wrth gyfeirio'r mater hwn yn ôl i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd fel y gall wneud argymhellion i'r Gweinidog. Y Gweinidog fydd yn penderfynu a yw'n derbyn yr argymhellion hynny ai peidio, ond mae gwrthod y syniad hwn yn gyfan gwbl allan o drefn ac yn amharchus.

Phil Williams: Cynigiâf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 4: Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

at hynny, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

yn nodi'r dryswch a achoswyd trwy fod y term 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol' yn cael ei ddefnyddio naill ai i gyfeirio at y Llywodraeth, neu at yr Aelodau etholedig, neu at swyddogion, fel yr amlygwyd gan y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd wrth ystyried yr adolygiad (cofnod 3.3 14 Chwefror), ac mae'n pwysleisio bod angen datrys yr amwysedd hwn ar frys.

Cynigiâf welliant 5. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

at hynny, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

yn croesawu'r argymhelliad (6) y dylid monitro effeithiau net yr ymyriadau yn y

should be monitored, with information on jobs lost to the economy taken into account, and proposes that this principle be accepted without delay.

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

in addition, the National Assembly:

welcomes the recommendation (13) that an all-Wales strategy for overseas marketing of the Welsh Development Agency and the Wales Tourist Board be developed, and stresses the need for clear guidelines on a consistent 'branding' of Wales to ensure the maximum impact of such marketing.

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

in addition, the National Assembly:

welcomes the recommendation (33) that, 'as a matter of urgency, the National Assembly in conjunction with the Programme Monitoring Committee should clarify the WDA's role in the Objective 1 programme', and notes that the regional partnerships led by the WDA did not provide an optimum match to the priorities and measures of the single programming document.

I will speak to amendments 4 and 7, which are closely related, and to amendment 6. Brian Hancock will speak to amendment 5. About 18 months ago, I first queried the use of the term 'National Assembly' during a point of order. Potentially controversial and important issues are best resolved with an uncontroversial and relatively trivial example. On that occasion, the issue was a questionnaire on forestry issued by an Assembly sponsored public body in the name of the National Assembly. Eventually, as I feared, this unresolved ambiguity led to much more serious consequences, which lie at the heart of the relationship between the National Assembly and the WDA.

10:25 a.m.

To explain this, I turn to amendment 7. In the

sector cyhoeddus, ac y dylid cymryd i ystyriaeth wybodaeth am y swyddi a gollwyd i'r economi, ac yn cynnig bod yr egwyddor hon yn cael ei derbyn yn ddi-oed.

Cynigiaf welliant 6. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

at hynny, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

yn croesawu'r argymhelliad (13) y dylid datblygu strategaeth Cymru gyfan ar gyfer marchnata Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru mewn gwledydd tramor, ac yn pwysleisio bod angen canllawiau clir ar 'frandio' Cymru yn gyson er mwyn i'r cyfryw farchnata gael yr effaith fwyaf bosibl.

Cynigiaf welliant 7. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

at hynny, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

yn croesawu'r argymhelliad (33) 'y dylai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar y cyd â Phwyllgor Monitro'r Rhaglen, fel mater o frys, egluro swyddogaeth Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn y rhaglen Amcan 1', ac yn nodi nad oedd y partneriaethau rhanbarthol a arweiniwyd gan Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn cyfateb yn ddigon da i flaenoriaethau a mesurau'r ddogfen raglennu sengl.

Siaradaf ar welliannau 4 a 7, sydd wedi'u cysylltu'n agos, ac ar welliant 6. Bydd Brian Hancock yn siarad ar welliant 5. Tua 18 mis yn ôl, holais gyntaf am y defnydd o'r term 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol' yn ystod pwynt o drefn. Datrysir y materion mwyaf dadleuol o bosibl a'r rhai pwysicaf gydag enghraifft annadleuol a chymharol ddibwys. Ar yr achlysur hwnnw, y mater dan sylw oedd holiadur ar goedwigaeth a gyhoeddwyd gan gorff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad yn enw'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yn y pen draw, fel yr ofnais, arweiniodd yr amwysedd heb ei ddatrys hwn at ganlyniadau llawer mwy difrifol, sydd wrth wraidd y berthynas rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r WDA.

I egluro hyn, trof at welliant 7. Wrth baratoi

preparation of Objective 1, we became aware that the WDA was setting up a number of regional partnerships to implement different measures of the single programming document. These included entrepreneurship, business support, innovation, research and development, sites and premises, the information society and agri-food, fuelling the suspicion that the WDA was planning to acquire a large proportion of the Objective 1 budget. I had a different concern. I compared the action plans with the measures in the programme complement and discovered sins of omission and commission. There was potential overlap in the different action plans. I also discovered two serious gaps. There was no action plan for energy although four of the Objective 1 measures provided European funds for energy, and no action plan for integrated public transport. I would certainly have expected energy to be the responsibility of the WDA. In the WDA publication 'Learning to Work Differently' the agency proposes to work with partners on the feasibility of improving public transport.

At one meeting I asked the representative of the WDA why the agency had chosen that particular set of topics. The answer is etched in my memory: 'We were mandated to do so by the National Assembly'. That took me aback. I knew for certain that the Economic Development Committee had not considered the list. All Members will know that no Plenary session had approved the list. So how has this decision—I would say faulty decision—been made in the name of the National Assembly? Eventually, I discovered that the instructions to set up those specific partnerships had come in a letter from an official. Therefore I propose amendments 4 and 7. Before we can accept the recommendations on the new strategic relationship between the Assembly and the WDA, we must know what is meant by the term 'National Assembly'. Let us confine the term 'National Assembly' to the elected Members. When we refer to the Executive, let us use the term 'Government of Wales'. When we refer to the officials, why not revive the term 'Welsh Office' or if that is unacceptable why not 'National Office for Wales'?

Amcan 1, daethom yn ymwybodol fod y WDA yn sefydlu nifer o bartneriaethau rhanbarthol i weithredu mesurau gwahanol y ddogfen raglennu sengl. Ymhlith y rhain yr oedd entrepreneuraeth, cymorth busnes, dyfeisgarwch, ymchwil a datblygu, safleoedd ac eiddo, y gymdeithas wybodaeth ac amaeth-fwyd, yn megino'r amheuaeth fod y WDA wrthi'n cynllunio i gaffael cyfran fawr o gyllideb Amcan 1. Yr oedd gennyf bryder gwahanol. Cymharais y cynlluniau gweithredu â'r mesurau yn y cyflenwad rhaglen a darganfyddais bechodau o esgeulustod ac o ran comisiynu. Yr oedd yn bosibl i'r cynlluniau gweithredu gwahanol orgyffwrdd. Darganfyddais ddau fwch difrifol hefyd. Nid oedd cynllun gweithredu ar gael ar gyfer ynni er bod pedwar o fesurau Amcan 1 yn darparu arian Ewrop ar gyfer ynni, ac nid oedd cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer trafndiaeth gyhoeddus integredig. Yn sicr, byddwn wedi disgwyl i'r WDA fod yn gyfrifol am ynni. Yng nghyhoeddiad y WDA 'Dysgu Gweithio'n Wahanol', mae'r awdurdod yn cynnig gweithio gyda phartneriaid ar ymarferoldeb gwella trafndiaeth gyhoeddus.

Mewn un cyfarfod gofynnais i gynrychiolydd y WDA pam bod yr awdurdod wedi dewis y gyfres benodol honno o bynciau. Mae'r ateb yn fyw yn y cof: 'Fe'n mandadwyd i wneud hynny gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol'. Cefais fy synnu gan hynny. Yr oeddwn yn sicr nad oedd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd wedi ystyried y rhestr. Gŵyr pob Aelod nad oedd unrhyw Gyfarfod Llawn wedi cymeradwyo'r rhestr. Felly sut y gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad hwn—penderfyniad gwallus yn fy marn i—yn enw'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? Yn y pen draw, darganfyddais fod y cyfarwyddiadau i sefydlu'r partneriaethau penodol hynny wedi dod ar ffurf llythyr gan swyddog. Felly cynigiaf welliannau 4 a 7. Cyn y gallwn dderbyn argymhellion ar y berthynas strategol newydd rhwng y Cynulliad a'r WDA, rhaid inni wybod ystyr y term 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol'. Gadewch inni gyfyngu'r term 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol' i'r Aelodau etholedig. Pan gyfeiriwn at y Weithrediaeth, gadewch inni ddefnyddio'r term 'Llywodraeth Cymru'. Pan gyfeiriwn at y swyddogion, pam na adferwn y term 'Swyddfa Gymreig' neu os yw hynny'n

annerbyniol, beth am 'Swyddfa Genedlaethol Cymru'?

I turn to amendment 7. Let us at least recover some of the lost opportunities as a result of that confusion. The setting up of strategic partnerships on the recommendation of the task and finish group has improved the position substantially. It has recommended an infrastructure partnership to include energy and transport. However, the task and finish group cannot mandate it. I understand that there is still no active partnership and no action plan for energy. We are 17 months into the Objective 1 period and we still have no provision to implement what I consider to be four of the most important measures of the Objective 1 programme. That is why I urge support for amendment 7.

I turn to amendment 6. One of the review's recommendations is that in promoting Wales worldwide there should be full co-operation between the WDA and the Wales Tourist Board. That requires some agreement on a consistent brand image for Wales. The attempts to brand Wales go back to the original initiative by Ron Davies. I believe that a working group was set up, but I understand that there is one unresolved conflict. The Wales Tourist Board believes that our strongest appeal to tourists is as the land of myths and legends; the WDA prefers a land of innovation and technology. It is clear that with limited resources to promote Wales worldwide, and with the WDA and the WTB co-operating as they should in this venture, we cannot simultaneously be the land of myths and legends and land of new technology. We must find a brand image that is at least consistent.

Alun Cairns *rose*—

Phil Williams: I will not give way. There is a concept that combines the strongest attraction of Wales for international tourists and at the same time lies at the heart of our economic regeneration—the concept of sustainability. The amendment is not prescriptive. It merely stresses that, in accepting the review's recommendation, we need to decide on the issue of branding Wales as soon as possible. It is with a full appreciation of the value of the WDA's indispensable work that I propose these amendments, with the purely

Trof at welliant 7. Gadewch inni o leiaf adfer rhai o'r cyfleoedd coll o ganlyniad i'r dryswch hwnnw. Mae sefydlu partneriaethau strategol ar argymhelliad y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen wedi gwella'r sefyllfa yn sylweddol. Argymhellodd bartneriaeth seilwaith i gynnwys ynni a thrafnidiaeth. Fodd bynnag, ni all y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ei mandadu. Deallaf nad oes unrhyw bartneriaeth weithredol o hyd a dim cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer ynni. Aeth 17 mis heibio ers sefydlu Amcan 1 ac nid oes unrhyw ddarpariaeth gennym o hyd i weithredu'r hyn a ystyriaf yn bedwar o fesurau pwysicaf rhaglen Amcan 1. Dyna pam yr anogaf gefnogaeth i welliant 7.

Trof at welliant 6. Un o argymhellion yr adolygiad yw y dylai'r WDA a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru gydweithredu'n llawn, wrth hyrwyddo Cymru ar draws y byd. Mae hynny'n galw am rywfaint o gytundeb ar ddelwedd brand gyson i Gymru. Â'r ymdrechion i frandio Cymru yn ôl i'r fenter wreiddiol gan Ron Davies. Credaf i weithgor gael ei sefydlu, ond deallaf fod gwrthdaro heb ei ddatrys. Cred Bwrdd Croeso Cymru mai ein hapêl gryfaf i dwristiaid yw fel gwlad chwedloniaeth; mae'n well gan y WDA sôn am wlad o ddyfeisgarwch a thechnoleg. Mae'n amlwg, gydag adnoddau cyfyngedig i hyrwyddo Cymru ledled y byd, a chyda'r WDA a'r Bwrdd Croeso yn cydweithredu fel y dylent yn y fenter hon, na allwn fod yn wlad chwedloniaeth ac yn wlad technoleg newydd yr un pryd. Rhaid inni ddod o hyd i ddelwedd brand sydd o leiaf yn gyson.

Alun Cairns *a gododd*—

Phil Williams: Nid ildiaf. Mae cysyniad sydd yn cyfuno atyniad cryfaf Cymru i dwristiaid rhyngwladol ac sydd ar yr un pryd wrth wraidd ein hadfywiad economaidd—sef cysyniad cynaliadwyedd. Nid yw'r gwelliant yn orchmynnol. Mae ond yn pwysleisio, wrth dderbyn argymhelliad yr adolygiad, bod angen inni benderfynu ar fater brandio Cymru cyn gynted â phosibl. Gyda gwerthfawrogiad llawn o werth gwaith anhepgorol y WDA, cynigiaf y gwelliannau hyn, gyda'r bwriad hollol adeiladol o egluro

constructive intention of clarifying some of the points raised in the review.

Ron Davies: There is a measure of agreement, certainly in the Economic Development Committee, about the WDA's worth. I am pleased to read the report and its recommendations, and the fact that the Cabinet has endorsed most of them. The debate in the Economic Development Committee was opened by one member's immortal words: 'How often do we have this quinquennial review, then?' [*Laughter.*] The fact that the question came from Alun Cairns, the Conservative Party's official spokesman on economic matters, will not be lost on the Assembly.

Alun Cairns: Will you give way on that point?

Ron Davies: Sorry, Alun, time is pressing, and I hope that I will get injury time for that intervention.

I will say a few words about the retiring chair of the Welsh Development Agency, Sir David Rowe-Beddoe. Many of us will recall that he was appointed in controversial circumstances. We should reflect that the controversy had much more to do with the political circumstances of his appointment than his personal qualities. The Assembly, and certainly those of us on the Economic Development Committee, owe thanks to David Rowe-Beddoe for his services to the Welsh Development Agency, and to Wales.

During his two successive periods as chair, his conduct was exemplary. I worked closely with him and he was always diligent and absolutely committed to the cause of economic development and to Wales—he is a patriotic Welshman. He was absolutely above-board in all his dealings, privately and publicly, and was motivated by public service. He did a first-class job and I wish him well in his retirement. He served five Secretaries of State for Wales—I was privileged to be one of them—and he served with three chief executives of the agency, two First Ministers, and two Economic Development secretaries. He still has a few months before he retires, and those figures may change. [*Laughter.*] He served as a

rhai o'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn yr adolygiad.

Ron Davies: Mae rhywfaint o gytundeb, yn sicr yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, ynglŷn â gwerth y WDA. Yr wyf yn falch o ddarllen yr adroddiad a'i argymhellion, a'r ffaith bod y Cabinet wedi cymeradwyo'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt. Agorwyd y ddadl yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd gan eiriau anfarwol un aelod: 'How often do we have this quinquennial review, then?' [*Chwerthin.*] Bydd y Cynulliad yn deall arwyddocâd y ffaith mai Alun Cairns, llefarydd swyddogol y Blaid Geidwadol ar faterion economaidd, a ofynnodd y cwestiwn.

Alun Cairns: A ildiwch ar y pwynt hwnnw?

Ron Davies: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Alun, mae amser yn brin a gobeithio y caf amser ychwanegol ar gyfer yr ymyriad hwnnw.

Dywedaf ychydig o eiriau am gadeirydd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru sydd yn ymddeol, Syr David Rowe-Beddoe. Bydd llawer ohonom yn cofio iddo gael ei benodi o dan amgylchiadau dadleuol. Dylem ystyried fod y mater dadleuol hwn yn ymwneud ag amgylchiadau gwleidyddol ei benodiad yn llawer mwy na'i rinweddau personol. Dylai'r Cynulliad, ac yn sicr y rheini ohonom ar y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, ddiolch i David Rowe-Beddoe am ei wasanaethau i Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, ac i Gymru.

Yn ystod ei ddau gyfnod olynol fel cadeirydd, bu ei ymddygiad yn rhagorol. Gweithiais yn agos gydag ef ac yr oedd bob amser yn ddiwyd ac yn llwyr ymroddedig i ddatblygiad economaidd ac i Gymru—mae'n Gymro gwladgarol. Yr oedd yn hollol onest ymhob ymwneud, yn breifat ac yn gyhoeddus ac fe'i hysgogwyd gan wasanaeth cyhoeddus. Gwnaeth ei swydd yn rhagorol a dymunaf yn dda iddo yn ei ymddeoliad. Gwasanaethodd bum Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru—yr oedd yn ffrain gennyf fod yn un ohonynt—a gweithiodd gyda thri o brif weithredwyr yr awdurdod, dau o Brif Weinidogion Cymru a dau ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd. Mae ganddo ychydig o fisoedd ar ôl cyn ymddeol, ac efallai y bydd y ffigurau hynny

beacon of stability, and the fact that the WDA is more or less synonymous with Sir David Rowe-Beddoe's name is a testament to what he has done.

I want to mention two issues. First, the report's principal recommendation that the relationship between the National Assembly and the Welsh Development Agency should be strengthened. The Assembly must learn to value the agency. Glyn's point was interesting: we must all be prepared to stand up and say that we back the agency. We have set ourselves the huge task of improving and transforming the Welsh economy. The WDA will be the principal instrument of that, and if we undermine or hold back that agency, we will have no way of even starting to meet those targets. We must be much more supportive, which means recognising that the agency will fail sometimes. We want it to be enterprising, and if you have enterprise, and are searching for successes, you must sometimes pay the price with failures. We must recognise that.

Secondly, in that search to strengthen our relationship, we must have a long-term strategy and political leadership. It was interesting that one of the first things that Mike German did as Minister for Economic Development was to commission a report on the functioning of Objective 1, which indicated that there was a lack of political leadership and of strategy in the handling of the Objective 1 programme. In a sense, the WDA fell into a trap—not of its making—caused by this lack of strategy. It is a key element in the various partnerships; it has no direction and is not told that it has a principal role in talking those partnerships forward. It has the resources and expertise and, naturally, it fills the vacuum. It is then whacked over the head by the other partners who accuse the WDA of trying to steal the show. It is a pity that we have not had a greater clarity of direction from the Assembly, indicating to the WDA that we expect it to play a principal role in delivering on Objective 1. I welcome Mike's point about delegated authorities, and I look forward to the further report, in due course, indicating the extent to which those delegated authorities will be enhanced.

yn newid. [*Chwerthin.*] Yr oedd yn fodel o sefydlogrwydd ac mae'r ffaith bod y WDA fwy neu lai yn gyfystyr ag enw Syr David Rowe-Beddoe yn brawf o'r hyn a wnaeth.

Yr wyf am sôn am ddau fater. Yn gyntaf, prif argymhelliad yr adroddiad sef y dylid cryfhau'r berthynas rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad ddysgu gwerthfawrogi'r awdurdod. Yr oedd pwynt Glyn yn un diddorol: rhaid i bob un ohonom fod yn barod i ddweud ein bod yn cefnogi'r asiantaeth. Yr ydym wedi gosod tasg enfawr i ni ein hunain o wella a thrawsffurfio economi Cymru. Y WDA fydd prif gyfrwng hynny, ac os tanseiliwn yr Awdurdod hwnnw neu ei rwystro, ni fydd unrhyw ffordd gennym hyd yn oed i ddechrau cyrraedd y targedau hynny. Rhaid inni fod yn fwy cefnogol, sydd yn golygu cydnabod y bydd yr Awdurdod yn methu weithiau. Yr ydym am iddo fod yn fentrus, ac os oes gennych fenter, ac yr ydych yn chwilio am lwyddiannau, rhaid ichi dalu'r pris weithiau gyda methiannau. Rhaid inni gydnabod hynny.

Yn ail, wrth geisio cryfhau ein perthynas, rhaid inni gael strategaeth hirdymor ac arweinyddiaeth wleidyddol. Yr oedd yn ddiddorol nodi mai un o'r pethau cyntaf a wnaeth Mike German fel Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd oedd comisiynu adroddiad ar waith Amcan 1, a nododd fod diffyg arweinyddiaeth wleidyddol a strategaeth wrth ymdrin â rhaglen Amcan 1. Ar un ystyr, syrthiodd y WDA i fagl—nid o ganlyniad i'w waith ei hun—a achoswyd gan y diffyg strategaeth hon. Mae'n elfen allweddol yn y partneriaethau amrywiol; nid oes ganddo gyfeiriad ac ni ddywedir wrtho mai ganddo y mae'r prif rôl i ddatblygu'r partneriaethau hynny. Mae ganddo'r adnoddau a'r arbenigedd ac, yn naturiol, mae'n llenwi'r gwacter. Yna caiff ei feirniadu gan y partneriaid eraill sydd yn cyhuddo'r WDA o geisio dwyn yr holl sylw. Mae'n drueni na chawsom fwy o eglurder o ran cyfeiriad gan y Cynulliad, gan nodi i'r WDA ein bod yn disgwyl iddo fod â rhan amlwg wrth gyflawni Amcan 1. Croesawaf bwynt Mike ynglŷn ag awdurdodau dirprwyedig, ac edrychaf ymlaen at yr adroddiad pellach, maes o law, a fydd yn nodi i ba raddau y caiff yr awdurdodau

dirprwyedig hynny eu hatgyfnerthu.

Christine Chapman *rose—*

Christine Chapman *a gododd—*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Will you give way to Christine?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A ildiwch i Christine?

10:35 a.m.

Ron Davies: I am sorry, but I only have about 30 seconds left, so I will have to conclude.

Ron Davies: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond dim ond tua 30 eiliad sydd yn weddill gennyf, felly bydd yn rhaid imi derfynu.

We must make clear to the WDA what we want. I have been concerned by three examples during the past 12 months. First, it was a pity that Wales Trade International was taken away from the WDA and not enhanced within the agency. I think that there was a temptation, when we consider Business Support, to indicate to the WDA, not only that we expected it to deliver, but how we expected it to deliver. We tried to assign to ourselves as politicians the proper managerial and executive role of the WDA, which is also a pity. We were tempted to do the same with Finance Wales, and believed that we could pass political resolutions instructing the WDA on how best to set up the managerial arrangements. We cannot do that; we must have the confidence to say what we want the WDA to do and let the agency go away and do it.

Rhaid inni egluro wrth y WDA beth yr ydym am ei gael ganddo. Bûm yn gofidio ynglŷn â thair enghraifft yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf. Yn gyntaf, yr oedd yn drueni bod Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol wedi ei gymryd oddi ar y WDA ac na chafodd ei atgyfnerthu o fewn yr awdurdod. Bu temtasiwn, mi gredaf, pan ystyriwn Gymorth Busnes, i awgrymu wrth y WDA, nid yn unig ein bod yn disgwyl iddo gyflawni, ond sut yr oeddem yn disgwyl iddo gyflawni. Ceisiasom bennu rôl rheoli a gweithredol gywir y WDA ar ein cyfer ni ein hunain fel gwleidyddion, sydd hefyd yn drueni. Fe'n temtiwyd i wneud yr un peth gyda Chyllid Cymru, a chredasom y gallem basio penderfyniadau gwleidyddol yn rhoi cyfarwyddyd i'r WDA ar y ffordd orau o lunio'r trefniadau rheoli. Ni allwn wneud hynny; rhaid inni gael yr hyder i ddweud beth yr ydym am i'r WDA ei wneud a gadael i'r awdurdod fynd ymaith a'i wneud.

Finally, I will refer to sustainable development. Recommendation 7 of the interim report said that

Yn olaf, cyfeiriaf at ddatblygu cynaliadwy. Dywedodd argymhelliad 7 o'r adroddiad interim

'the Agency's main strategic measures are generally felt to be inadequate because they are neither strategic nor do they form part of a coherent set of measures of economic development at the national level . . . We would expect the NEDS to address these issues'.

'y teimlir fod prif fesuryddion perfformiad strategol yr Awdurdod yn annigonol gan nad ydynt yn strategol nac yn ffurfio rhan o set o fesuryddion eglur o ddatblygiad economaidd ar lefel genedlaethol . . . Byddem yn disgwyl i'r SDEC ymdrin â'r materion hyn'.

The Assembly, the Economic Development Committee and, by proxy, the Welsh Development Agency, now have a statutory responsibility to develop sustainable development schemes. We have debated many times in the Economic Development Committee the need for an index of sustainable economic welfare, but we do not

Mae gan y Cynulliad, y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, a, thrwy ddirprwy, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, gyfrifoldeb statudol erbyn hyn i ddatblygu cynlluniau datblygu cynaliadwy. Dadleuasom lawer gwaith yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yr angen am fynegrif o les economaidd cynaliadwy, ond nid yw hynny gennym eto. Gobeithiaf y

have that yet. I hope that Mike, or whoever replies to this debate, will give us a clear indication that national economic development strategy, when it is finalised—and I now understand that we have plenty of time for a further review—will incorporate the need to have sustainable development as part of its overarching responsibility, and as a particular responsibility of the WDA. That will send a clear message to the WDA as to what it should do in the future.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Perhaps I should make it clear that, if Members allow interventions, I will allow time out, or injury time, or whatever you want to call it, of up to about a minute, because the debate is better when Members take interventions at appropriate times. It is still, of course, up to the Member whether he or she allows an intervention.

Christine Gwyther: We must all agree that the Welsh Development Agency has changed, and is still changing, for the better. Its reputation as an inward investment machine and as a land reclamation agency has been unquestionable since its inception. Lately, the dealings that I have had with the Land Division, on a local basis, have convinced me that the WDA is making a real effort, across all its departments, to have due regard not just to inward investment, but also to local businesses and communities. Small businesses have tended to mistrust the agency, and they felt undervalued by the organisation. However, that is also changing.

Alun Cairns: I agree with the point that you made about small businesses and the WDA. However, do you accept that, at the agency's outset, supporting small businesses was not a strategic objective, as it was tasked primarily with attracting inward investment? There was, therefore, a misunderstanding among many small businesses, as they had a great expectation of the WDA, but the agency was not responsible for them.

Christine Gwyther: That is a fair point. However, as someone who worked at that time with small businesses, the frustration was apparent. It is our job, along with the WDA, to try to overcome that frustration.

rhydd Mike, neu pwy bynnag sydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon, awgrym clir y bydd strategaeth datblygu economaidd genedlaethol, pan gaiff ei chwblhau—a deallaf fod gennym ddigon o amser yn awr ar gyfer adolygiad pellach—yn ymgorffori'r angen i gael datblygu cynaliadwy fel rhan o'i gyfrifoldeb cyffredinol, ac fel un o gyfrifoldebau penodol y WDA. Bydd hynny'n anfon neges glir i'r WDA ynglŷn â'r hyn y dylai ei wneud yn y dyfodol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Efallai y dylem egluro, os bydd yr Aelodau yn caniatáu ymyriadau, y caniatâf innau amser ychwanegol ar eu cyfer, neu beth bynnag yr ydych am ei alw, o hyd at funud, oherwydd bod y ddadl yn well pan fo Aelodau yn cymryd ymyriadau ar adegau priodol. Wrth gwrs, penderfyniad yr Aelod o hyd fydd caniatáu ymyriad ai peidio.

Christine Gwyther: Rhaid i bob un ohonom gytuno bod Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru wedi newid, ac mae'n newid o hyd, er gwell. Bu ei enw da fel cyfrwng mewnfuddsoddi ac fel asiantaeth adfer tir yn gwbl ddilys ers ei sefydlu. Yn ddiweddar, mae'r ymwneud a gefais â'r Isadrn Tir, yn lleol, wedi fy argyhoeddi bod y WDA yn gwneud ymdrech wirioneddol, ar draws bob un o'i adrannau, nid yn unig i ystyried mewnfuddsoddi, ond busnesau lleol a chymunedau hefyd. Mae busnesau bach wedi tueddu i amau'r awdurdod ac wedi teimlo na chânt eu gwerthfawrogi ddigon gan y sefydliad. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n newid hefyd.

Alun Cairns: Cytunaf â'r pwynt a wnaethoch ynglŷn â busnesau bach a'r WDA. Fodd bynnag, a dderbyniwch, ers sefydlu'r awdurdod, nad oedd cefnogi busnesau bach yn amcan strategol, gan mai ei dasg bennaf oedd denu mewnfuddsoddiad? Felly bu camddealltwriaeth ymhlith llawer o fusnesau bach gan eu bod yn disgwyl llawer gan y WDA, ond nid oedd yr awdurdod yn gyfrifol amdanynt.

Christine Gwyther: Mae hynny'n bwynt teg. Fodd bynnag, fel rhywun a fu'n gweithio gyda busnesau bach y pryd hwnnw, yr oedd y rhwystredigaeth yn amlwg. Ein gwaith ni, ynghyd â'r WDA, yw ceisio goresgyn y rhwystredigaeth honno.

We have heard this morning about the common gateway or portal, formerly known as Business Connect. How to engage properly with business will be a big challenge for the Assembly, which must happen when it is possible for business to do that and not necessarily between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. I attended a Business Support consultation meeting recently, and was interested to hear a WDA official talk about plans that the agency might have for a real interactive electronic portal. I urge Michael German, as Minister for Economic Development, to work up proposals for that with the WDA. I would like to see that done as a matter of urgency.

On the Committee debating WalesTrade International, Michael German was right; one of the first requests that I made of him in my first meeting as Chair was that we have a debate on the outcomes and performance of WalesTrade International. It is important that we do that, not in the spirit of raking over past debates, which would be pointless, but to examine how it works for the firms that use it. Is it more business friendly? Again, that comes back to the interface with business. Is it doing the job? It is now providing grants for firms to undertake their own overseas trade missions as an alternative to being tied in to the all-singing, all-dancing ministerial trade missions, which might not be what they need. That is a step in the right direction. It might be less visible, but it will certainly be more effective, and I support it in the work that it is doing on that.

Brian Hancock: I declare an interest as I am a consultant and a director of a small company that advises on occupational health, safety and environment management and training matters, and I have been since July 1992.

Amendments 4, 5, 6 and 7 aim mainly to achieve a greater accountability, clearer objectives and more appropriate targets and use of public money. I will revisit some points. Amendment 4, as you heard, is proposed to clarify responsibility in respect

Y bore yma clywsom am y porth cyffredin, a elwid o'r blaen yn Cyswllt Busnes. Bydd gwybod sut i ymwneud yn gywir â busnesau yn her fawr i'r Cynulliad, a bydd yn rhaid i hyn ddigwydd pan fydd yn bosibl i fusnesau wneud hynny ac nid o reidrwydd rhwng 9 a.m. a 5 p.m. Mynychais gyfarfod ymgynghori Cymorth Busnes yn ddiweddar ac yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed un o swyddogion y WDA yn sôn am gynlluniau a oedd gan yr awdurdod efallai ar gyfer porth electronig rhyngweithiol gwirioneddol. Anogaf Michael German, fel y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd, gyda'r WDA, i lunio cynigion ar gyfer hynny. Hoffwn weld hynny'n cael ei wneud fel mater o frys.

O ran dadl y Pwyllgor ar Fasnach Cymru Rhyngwladol, yr oedd Michael German yn iawn; un o'r ceisiadau cyntaf y gofynnais iddo yn fy nghyfarfod cyntaf fel Cadeirydd oedd ein bod yn cynnal dadl ar ganlyniadau a pherfformiad Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gwneud hynny, nid yn ysbryd cribinio dadleuon y gorffennol, a fyddai'n ddiwerth, ond er mwyn ymchwilio i'r modd y mae'n gweithio i'r cwmnïau sydd yn ei defnyddio. A yw'n fwy ystyriol o fusnesau? Unwaith eto, daw hyn yn ôl i'r rhyngwyneb â busnes. A yw'n gwneud y gwaith? Mae'n darparu grantiau erbyn hyn i gwmnïau fel y gallant ymgymryd â'u teithiau masnach dramor eu hunain yn lle cael eu clymu wrth y teithiau masnach gweinidogol cyffredinol, nad oes eu hangen arnynt o bosibl. Mae hwnnw'n gam i'r cyfeiriad cywir. Efallai y bydd yn llai gweladwy, ond yn sicr bydd yn fwy effeithiol, ac fe'i cefnogaf yn y gwaith a wna ar hynny.

Brian Hancock: Datganaf fuddiant gan fy mod yn ymgynghorydd ac yn gyfarwyddwr cwmni bach sydd yn rhoi cyngor ar iechyd galwedigaethol, rheoli diogelwch a'r amgylchedd a materion hyfforddi, a bûm yn gwneud y swyddi hynny ers Gorffennaf 1992.

Nod gwelliannau 4, 5, 6 a 7 yn bennaf yw cyflawni gwell atebolrwydd, amcanion cliriach a thargedau mwy priodol a'r defnydd o arian cyhoeddus. Dychwelaf at rai pwyntiau. Cynigir gwelliant 4, fel y clywsoch, er mwyn egluro cyfrifoldeb o ran y

of the use of the term 'National Assembly for Wales'. I have often heard 'the National Assembly this', or 'the National Assembly that'. In reality, we do not know which part of the Assembly the speaker means. Is it the Government, sometimes called the Executive or the administration? Is it the civil service, or is it us, the Members, in Plenary? Sometimes it is hard to know who is making the decisions. I know one thing; it is not the backbenchers. So, that clarity is important.

Amendment 5 concerns jobs accounting. That is extremely important. Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales has raised this previously in the Economic Development Committee. In the past, the WDA only reported jobs forecast. It now says that it more fully monitors jobs and reports on those actually created, not just those promised. The WDA and the Assembly should fully and regularly monitor job losses. To what extent does the WDA monitor the ongoing balance-sheet of jobs created and lost, by area and by taking account of the effects of job losses on local communities? Has the WDA or the Government any plans to improve labour market intelligence, which is a valuable investment tool? We all know that any job lost is a tragedy. Any job lost in any community has a knock-on effect. Job losses of 50 or less are not recorded. Rhodri Morgan, in a letter to Phil Williams, recorded that fact. It is a serious problem, as a considerable number of jobs are involved. Small numbers of job losses in rural communities have a great effect and we need to see this change. What we really need is a proper record of jobs. We should look across the water and learn the lessons that Ireland has learnt. It has acquired success in its job prospects.

On amendment 6, we ought to be proud to say what we make and do in Wales. Our produce should be marked 'Made in Wales/Gwnaed yng Nghymru'. We must sell Wales to the Welsh. If we lack self-confidence and a belief that we can do it, then it becomes difficult to convince other people that we can do so. Phil has dealt with

defnydd o'r term 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru'. Clywais yn aml 'y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hwn neu'r llall'. Mewn gwirionedd, ni wyddom pa ran o'r Cynulliad y mae'r siaradwr yn ei olygu. Ai'r Llywodraeth a olygir, a elwir weithiau'n Weithrediaeth neu'r weinyddiaeth? Ai'r gwasanaeth sifil a olygir, ynteu ni, yr Aelodau, yn y Cyfarfod Llawn? Weithiau mae'n anodd gwybod pwy sydd yn gwneud y penderfyniadau. Gwn un peth; nid y meincwyr cefn ydynt, Felly, mae'r eglurder hwnnw'n bwysig.

Mae gwelliant 5 yn ymwneud â chyfrifo swyddi. Mae hynny'n eithriadol o bwysig. Mae Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales wedi codi hyn o'r blaen yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd. Yn y gorffennol, dim ond adrodd ar ragolygon swyddi a wnaeth y WDA. Bellach, dywed ei fod yn monitro swyddi yn llawnach ac yn adrodd ar y rheini a grëwyd, nid y rheini a addawyd yn unig. Dylai'r WDA a'r Cynulliad fonitro swyddi a gollir yn llawn ac yn rheolaidd. I ba raddau y mae'r WDA yn monitro mantolen barhaus y swyddi a grëwyd ac a gollwyd, fesul ardal a thrwy ystyried effeithiau colli swyddi ar gymunedau lleol? A oes gan y WDA neu'r llywodraeth unrhyw gynlluniau i wella gwybodaeth am y farchnad lafur, sydd yn arf buddsoddi gwerthfawr? Gwyddom oll fod unrhyw swydd a gollir yn drasiedi. Mae i bob swydd a gollir mewn unrhyw gymuned sgîl-ffaith. Ni chofnodir diswyddiadau o 50 neu lai. Cofnododd Rhodri Morgan, mewn llythyr at Phil Williams, y ffaith honno. Mae'n broblem ddifrifol, gan fod nifer sylweddol o swyddi dan sylw. Caiff nifer fechan o ddiswyddiadau mewn cymunedau gwledig effaith fawr ac mae angen inni weld y newid hwn. Yr hyn sydd ei angen arnom yw cofnod cywir o swyddi. Dylem edrych ar draws y dŵr a dysgu'r gwersi a ddysgid gan Iwerddon. Mae wedi llwyddo o ran ei rhagolygon swyddi.

O ran gwelliant 6, dylem fod yn falch o ddweud yr hyn a wnawn yng Nghymru. Dylid nodi 'Made in Wales/Gwnaed yng Nghymru' ar ein cynnyrch. Rhaid inni werthu Cymru i'r Cymry. Os oes gennym ddiffyg hunan-hyder a ffydd y gallwn wneud hynny, mae'n anodd argyhoeddi pobl eraill y gallwn lwyddo. Mae Phil wedi ymdrin â gwelliant 7.

amendment 7.

10:45 a.m.

Returning to jobs, I add that in 1998, the Department of Trade and Industry released figures that stated that 153,335 VAT and non-VAT rated businesses were recorded in Wales. Of those, 99.3 per cent had less than 50 employees. That is why it is so important that we know what is going on in our communities, particularly the rural ones. Of all the businesses in Wales, 95.1 per cent have less than 10 employees. We are talking about micro-businesses, lifestyle businesses and people who just want to create a small amount of employment and some wealth for themselves and their families. However, there is another interesting growth sector among businesses with less than 10 employees. These micro-companies could be the high-tech companies that are the potential earners and could grow to be part of the group of businesses with 250 or more employers. We must consider developing and supporting them. Of all the businesses recorded in Wales, 66 per cent have no employees. They are the businesses of self-employed people. If we could encourage each one of those businesses—about 100,000 businesses with no employees—to employ one person, could we not solve unemployment in Wales?

I will move on quickly because I am being signalled to finish. The sustainable development aspect is important. However, I would like to add sustainable economic development to that. Community enterprise in Wales is important. It originated in the Welsh Development Agency. The Economic Development Committee went to Brussels and found out that it is acceptable that community and voluntary enterprises are businesses and need to be treated as such. Under the circumstances, I will wind up. Please support the amendments.

Peter Law: This debate is important as far as constituencies such as mine are concerned. Talking of known facts—like the fact that Liberal Democrats cannot be trusted—it is a known fact that the Welsh Development Agency is a wonderful asset. [LIBERAL DEMOCRAT ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

Gan ddychwelyd at swyddi, ychwanegaf y cyhoeddodd yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant ffigurau yn 1998 a nodai y cofnodwyd 153,335 o fusnesau sydd yn codi TAW a busnesau nad ydynt yn codi TAW yng Nghymru. O'r rheini, yr oedd gan 99.3 y cant lai na 50 o gyflogeion. Dyna pam ei bod mor bwysig ein bod yn gwybod beth sydd yn mynd ymlaen yn ein cymunedau, yn arbennig y rhai gwledig. O'r holl fusnesau sydd yng Nghymru, mae gan 95.1 y cant lai na 10 o gyflogeion. Yr ydym yn sôn am ficro-fusnesau, busnesau ffordd o fyw a phobl sydd ond am greu peth cyflogaeth a pheth cyfoeth iddynt hwy eu hunain a'u teuluoedd. Fodd bynnag, mae sector twf diddorol arall ymhlith busnesau gyda llai na 10 cyflogai. Gallai'r micro-gwmnïau hyn fod yn gwmnïau uwch-dechnoleg sydd yn ddarpar enillwyr a gallent dyfu i fod yn rhan o'r grŵp o fusnesau gyda 250 o gyflogeion neu fwy. Rhaid inni ystyried eu datblygu a'u cefnogi. O blith yr holl fusnesau a gofnodir yng Nghymru, nid oes gan 66 y cant unrhyw gyflogeion. Busnesau pobl hunan-gyflogedig ydynt. Pe gallem annog pob un o'r busnesau hynny—tua 100,000 o fusnesau heb unrhyw gyflogeion—i gyflogi un person, oni allem ddatrys problem diweithdra Cymru?

Symudaf ymlaen yn gyflym gan fy mod yn cael arwydd i ddod i ben. Mae'r agwedd datblygu cynaliadwy yn bwysig. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ychwanegu datblygu economaidd cynaliadwy at hynny. Mae menter gymunedol yng Nghymru yn bwysig. Deilliodd o Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Aeth y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd i Frwsel a darganfu ei bod yn dderbyniol mai busnesau yw mentrau cymunedol a gwirfoddol a bod angen iddynt gael eu trin felly. O dan yr amgylchiadau, dof i ben. A fydech cystal â chefnogi'r gwelliannau.

Peter Law: Mae'r ddadl hon yn bwysig o safbwynt etholaethau fel fy etholaeth i. A sôn am ffeithiau hysbys—fel y ffaith na ellir ymddiried yn y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol—mae'n ffaith hysbys bod Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn ased wych. [AELODAU DEMOCRATAIDD RHYDDFRYDOL O'R

You are lucky you did not get more earlier on, but I will come back to you afterwards. That is what the partnership is like—they are in the partnership one minute, outside it another and exploiting it any way they can. Do not worry, it will be going up in flames soon. The Minister is starting to smoulder quietly.

When you come from a place such as Blaenau Gwent it is important to record the practicalities of the importance of the WDA. I appreciate its work and that of its retiring chairman. In fairness to Sir David Rowe-Beddoe—I endorse the thanks that Ron Davies gave him earlier—he is a decent Tory, not like those over there on that side of the Chamber. We have found him helpful and understanding. The organisation has been invaluable to my area. Without the WDA, deprived communities such as Merthyr Tydfil and Rhondda Cynon Taff and rural communities in Wales would have little—indeed, we would have nothing at all. I remember when this important organisation was established and Sir David Davies chaired it and Ian Gray was its chief executive. I have dealt with it ever since in various capacities. I know of the lifeblood that it has brought to my own community, even though there are still so many problems there. However, without the WDA it would be even worse. If you look right across the spectrum at economic development, inward investment, overseas investment, the whole marketing of Wales, the community regeneration—I have looked at my own area and if it were not for the fact that it is a pivotal arm of Government—

Alun Cairns: I am grateful for some of Peter Law's comments.

Peter Law: You are still not a decent Tory, but go ahead.

Alun Cairns: He talks about the inward investment in areas such as Blaenau Gwent. Will he join me in congratulating the last Conservative Government, which almost doubled the amount of regional selective assistance support to businesses in Blaenau Gwent in the last four years of its existence in comparison with the first four years of this

CYNULLIAD: 'O.] Yr ydych yn ffodus na chawsoch ragor yn gynharach, ond dof yn ôl atoch yn nes ymlaen. Fel yna mae'r bartneriaeth—maent mewn partneriaeth un funud, y tu allan iddi y funud nesaf ac yn ymelwa arni pa bynnag ffordd y gallant. Peidiwch â phoeni, aiff yn wenfflam cyn bo hir. Mae'r Gweinidog yn dechrau mudlosgi'n dawel.

Os ydych yn dod o rywle fel Blaenau Gwent mae'n bwysig cofnodi ymarferoldeb pwysigrwydd y WDA. Gwerthfawrogaf ei waith a gwaith ei gadeirydd, sydd ar fin ymddeol. A bod yn deg â Syr David Rowe-Beddoe—ategaf ddiolchiadau Ron Davies iddo'n gynharach—mae'n Dori go lew, nid fel y rheini yr ochr acw i'r Siambr. Bu'n barod ei gymorth ac yn llawn cydymdeimlad. Bu'r sefydliad yn amhrisiadwy i'm hardal i. Heb y WDA, ni fyddai gan gymunedau difreintiedig fel Merthyr Tudful a Rhondda Cynon Taf a'r cymunedau gwledig yng Nghymru y nesaf peth i ddim—yn wir, ni fyddai gennym ddim o gwbl. Cofiaf pan sefydlwyd y sefydliad pwysig hwn o dan gadeiryddiaeth Syr David Davies gydag Ian Gray yn brif weithredwr. Ymdriniais ag ef byth ers hynny yn ei amrywiol rinweddau. Gwn am yr anadl einioes a chwythodd i'm cymuned i, er fod cymaint o broblemau yno o hyd. Fodd bynnag, heb y WDA byddai'n waeth byth. Os edrychwch ar draws y sbectrwm cyfan ar ddatblygu economaidd, mewnfuddsoddi, buddsoddi dramor, marchnata Cymru gyfan, adfywio cymunedau—yr wyf wedi edrych ar fy ardal fy hun ac oni bai ei fod yn gangen ganolog o'r Llywodraeth—

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am rai o sylwadau Peter Law.

Peter Law: Nid ydych yn Dori go lew serch hynny, ond parhewch.

Alun Cairns: Mae'n sôn am fewnfuddsoddi mewn ardaloedd fel Blaenau Gwent. A wnaiff ymuno â mi i longyfarch y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf, a lwyddodd i ddyblu'r cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol i fusnesau ym Mlaenau Gwent bron yn ystod pedair blynedd olaf ei fodolaeth o gymharu â phedair blynedd gyntaf y

Labour Government, which is about to exit office?

Peter Law: I am afraid that I could not join him in congratulating the last Conservative Government for almost doubling RSA, because it almost doubled the unemployment rate in Blaenau Gwent. That is what we understand. We look at the situation in Blaenau Gwent and look around us. When one comes here, one gets a false sense of reality. You need to bear this in mind. Another £25 million of public money is to go for a concert hall across the road from the Assembly in the next month or so and £12.5 million a year to take the algae off the lake here and—remember this—£200 million has already gone on that. That is why the WDA is so important. It is trying to make up for that kind of deficit in constituencies such as mine, because there is no private investment there. You cannot find any private investment in a place such as Blaenau Gwent. Show me a project that has been built by a private developer—you will get a coconut, because there is not one. That is the point. That is why it is so vital that we are able to rejoice—

Alun Cairns *rose*—

Peter Law: You have had one intervention, you are not having any more. You are not worth it. We need to get this in perspective. It is important. I want to make that point today, because it is important to record the appreciation of deprived communities throughout Wales for what the staff and the board of this organisation have done and have worked so hard for so many years to achieve. Believe me, we can all nit-pick and we can all concentrate on the principles and the in-depth discussions of the Economic Development Committee. I respect that important Committee, and I congratulate Christine on becoming its Chairman. However, what is important is how it affects people on the ground. Believe me, this organisation has acquitted itself honourably as far as people in deprived communities are concerned.

We should rejoice in the organisation's success, show our confidence in it and look forward to the developments that it will put

Llywodraeth Lafur hon, sydd ar fin dod i ddiwedd ei chyfnod mewn grym.

Peter Law: Yn anffodus ni allwn ymuno ag ef i longyfarch y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf am ddyblu'r cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol bron, gan iddi ddyblu'r gyfradd ddiweithdra bron ym Mlaenau Gwent. Dyna'r hyn a ddeallwn. Edrychwn ar y sefyllfa ym Mlaenau Gwent ac edrychwn o'n hamgylch. Pan ddaw rhywun yma, caiff ymdeimlad ffug o realaeth. Mae angen ichi gadw hyn mewn cof. Bydd £25 miliwn arall o arian cyhoeddus yn mynd i neuadd gyngerdd gyferbyn i'r Cynulliad yn ystod y mis neu ddau nesaf a £12.5 miliwn y flwyddyn i dynnu'r algâu oddi ar y llyn yma—a chofiwch hyn—mae £200 miliwn eisoes wedi cael ei wario ar hynny. Dyna pam bod y WDA mor bwysig. Mae'n ceisio unioni'r math hwnnw o ddiffyg mewn etholaethau fel fy un i, gan nad oes unrhyw fuddsoddiad preifat yno. Ni allwch ddod o hyd i unrhyw fuddsoddiad preifat mewn lle fel Blaenau Gwent. Dangoswch brosiect i mi a adeiladwyd gan ddatblygwr preifat—fe gewch wob, gan nad oes un. Dyna'r pwynt. Dyna pam ei bod mor bwysig ein bod yn gallu ymlawenhau—

Alun Cairns *a gododd*—

Peter Law: Yr ydych wedi cael un ymyriad, ni chewch ragor. Nid ydych yn werth hynny. Mae angen inni roi hyn mewn persbectif. Mae'n bwysig. Yr wyf am wneud y pwynt hwnnw heddiw, gan ei bod yn bwysig cofnodi gwerthfawrogiad cymunedau difreintiedig ledled Cymru am yr hyn y mae staff a bwrdd y sefydliad hwn wedi'i wneud ac wedi gweithio mor galed ers blynyddoedd i'w gyflawni. Credwch chi fi, gall pob un ohonom bigo beiau a gall pob un ohonom ganolbwyntio ar egwyddorion a thrafodaethau dyrys y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd. Parchaf y Pwyllgor pwysig hwnnw, a llongyfarchaf Christine ar ddod yn Gadeirydd arno. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sydd yn bwysig yw sut y mae'n effeithio ar bobl ar lawr gwlad. Credwch chi fi, mae'r sefydliad hwn wedi gwneud ei ran yn anrhydeddus o ran pobl mewn cymunedau difreintiedig.

Dylem ymlawenhau yn llwyddiant y sefydliad, dangos ein hyder ynddo ac edrych ymlaen i'r datblygiadau a gyflwynna i'n

into our communities in future. I am grateful to the WDA for its work on the regeneration of the former Dunlop Semtex plant in Brynmawr, and for the work that it will be doing in Ebbw Vale on redeveloping Corus's site following that sad announcement. I am also grateful for the support it will make, through community regeneration packages to the local authority, with land reclamation and so on, and for bringing back the passenger rail service to Abertillery and Ebbw Vale for us all in the Gwent Valleys. That is what it is all about. It will make a positive contribution to the work of my friend, Christine Chapman, through the Objective 1 partnership, and I am also grateful to her for all that she does. We need to support the WDA in future. It is, without a doubt, our greatest asset in developing a vibrant, successful nation, of which we all want a share.

Mick Bates: The Liberal Democrats also recognise the high-quality work undertaken over the years by the WDA, and in particular the leadership of its retiring Chair, Sir David Rowe-Beddoe. I will refer briefly to the previous speaker's remarks, and remind him of Ron Davies's remarks on the partnership Government when I had to remind him that the partnership has brought hybrid vigour to this institution, and that it is better for it. [*Interruption.*] I am not taking an intervention. I will also use an analogy from history, which I am sure will not fall on Peter Law's deaf ears too well. I remind him of the fate of the dinosaurs. The analogy with Old Labour is apt, and Peter would do well to remember that. One has to move with and adapt to the times.

Peter Law: The dinosaurs are all up in Powys.

Mick Bates: They are all Old Labour, buried underneath a rock.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Please return to the subject.

Mick Bates: To return to the debate on the WDA, I would like to examine the balance between attracting new enterprises into Wales and the need for the retention and regeneration of businesses and our

cymunedau yn y dyfodol. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r WDA am ei waith ar adfywio'r hen waith Dunlop Semtex ym Mrynawr, ac am y gwaith y bydd yn ei wneud yng Nglynebwy ar ailddatblygu safle Corus yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad trist hwnnw. Yr wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar am y cymorth a rydd, drwy becynnau adfywio cymunedau i'r awdurdod lleol, i adfer tir ac ati, ac am adfer y gwasanaeth rheilffordd i deithwyr i Abertillery a Glynebwy i bawb ohonom yng Nghymoedd Gwent. Dyna yw ei bwrpas. Bydd yn gwneud cyfraniad positif i waith fy nghyfaill, Christine Chapman, drwy bartneriaeth Amcan 1, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar hefyd iddi am y cyfan a wna. Mae angen inni gefnogi'r WDA yn y dyfodol. Dyma, heb os, yw ein hased fwyaf o ran datblygu cenedl fywiog, lwyddiannus yr ydym oll am rannu ynddi.

Mick Bates: Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol hefyd yn cydnabod y gwaith o'r radd flaenaf a wnaethpwyd gan y WDA dros y blynyddoedd, ac yn arbennig arweinyddiaeth ei Gadeirydd, Syr David Rowe-Beddoe sydd ar fin ymddeol. Cyfeirïaf yn fyr at sylwadau'r siaradwr blaenorol, a'i atgoffa o sylwadau Ron Davies ar y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth pan fu'n rhaid imi ei atgoffa i'r bartneriaeth ddod ag egni hybrid i'r sefydliad hwn, a hynny er gwell. [*Torri ar draws.*] Ni chymeraf ymyriad. Defnyddiaf hefyd gyfatebiaeth hanesyddol, na fydd yn syrthio'n rhy bersain ar glustiau byddar Peter Law, mae'n siŵr. Fe'i hatgoffaf o ffawd y dinosoriaid. Mae'r gyfatebiaeth gyda Hen Lafur yn briodol, a byddai'n ddoeth i Peter gofio hynny. Rhaid inni symud ac addasu gyda'r oes.

Peter Law: Mae'r dinosoriaid i gyd i fyny ym Mhowys.

Mick Bates: Hen Lafur ydynt, wedi'u claddu o dan garreg.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Dychwelwch at y pwnc, os gwelwch yn dda.

Mick Bates: I ddychwelyd at y ddadl ar y WDA, hoffwn archwilio'r cydbwysedd rhwng denu mentrau newydd i Gymru a'r angen i gadw ac adfywio busnesau a'n cymunedau, yn arbennig yng ngoleuni Adran

communities, particularly in the light of Section 121 of the Government of Wales Act 1998, which commits us to take sustainable development into account in all our actions. I refer to that against the background of the devastation caused by the foot and mouth disease. We may need to rename the Welsh Development Agency 'the Welsh sustainable development agency'.

On new businesses, I would like to hear from the Minister—and Phil Williams referred to this earlier—what action the agency has taken to co-ordinate the development of renewable energy in Wales. We have a tremendous opportunity here not only to attract new businesses, but also to develop a great many indigenous businesses in Wales that are currently at the leading edge of technology in developing renewable energy.

10:55 a.m.

Secondly, I would like to examine the impact of the WDA on the regeneration of our market towns. I declare an interest here. Under an initiative called the market towns initiative, I led a community regeneration scheme, which proved to be a useful mechanism. It involved communities developing an integrated community development plan that gave rise to community regeneration. Against the background of devastation caused by foot and mouth disease, what strategies are being developed by the WDA to ensure that we can regenerate our market towns? These market towns are still pivotal and lynchpins in the development of all rural areas. The market towns initiative, to which I referred earlier, was one of the best ways of ensuring that all areas had a focus for regeneration.

I refer back to some of the action points accepted by the Economic Development Committee, as there is some confusion over who is responsible for developing the social economy. That must be clarified so that everyone in Wales can see that the WDA plays a leading role in community development. If that is not done, the small businesses to which I referred earlier will disappear from rural areas and become focused entirely in urban areas. It would be

121 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, sydd yn ein hymrwymo i ystyried datblygu cynaliadwy ym mhob un o'n gweithredoedd. Cyfeiriaf at hynny yn erbyn cefndir o ddinistr a achosir gan glwy'r traed a'r genau. Efallai y bydd angen i ni ailenwi Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn 'awdurdod datblygu cynaliadwy Cymru'.

O ran busnesau newydd, hoffwn glywed gan y Gweinidog—a chyfeiriodd Phil Williams at hyn yn gynharach—pa gamau y mae'r awdurdod wedi'u cymryd i gydlynu datblygu ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru. Mae gennym gyfle aruthrol yma nid yn unig i ddenu busnesau newydd, ond hefyd i ddatblygu llawer o fusnesau cynhenid yng Nghymru sydd ar hyn o bryd ar flaen y gad gyda thechnoleg wrth ddatblygu ynni adnewyddadwy.

Yn ail, hoffwn archwilio effaith y WDA ar adfywio ein trefi marchnad. Datganaf fuddiant yma. O dan fenter o'r enw y fenter trefi marchnad, arweiniais gynllun adfywio cymunedau, a brofodd yn fecanwaith defnyddiol iawn. Yr oedd yn ymwneud â chymunedau yn datblygu cynllun datblygu cymunedol integredig a arweiniodd at adfywiad cymunedol. Yn erbyn y cefndir o ddinistr a achoswyd gan glwy'r traed a'r genau, pa strategaethau a ddatblygir gan y WDA i sicrhau y gallwn adfywio ein trefi marchnad? Mae'r trefi marchnad hyn yn parhau i fod yn ganolog ac yn sylfaenol i ddatblygiad pob ardal wledig. Y fenter trefi marchnad, y cyfeiriais ati yn gynharach, oedd un o'r ffyrdd gorau o sicrhau bod gan bob ardal ffocws ar gyfer adfywio.

Cyfeiriaf yn ôl at rai o'r pwyntiau gweithredu a dderbyniwyd gan y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, gan fod peth dryswch ynghylch pwy sydd yn gyfrifol am ddatblygu'r economi gymdeithasol. Rhaid egluro hynny fel y gall pawb yng Nghymru weld fod gan y WDA rôl flaenllaw i'w chwarae mewn datblygu cymunedol. Os na wneir hynny, bydd y busnesau bach y cyfeiriais atynt yn gynharach yn diflannu o ardaloedd gwledig ac yn cronni yn gyfan gwbl mewn ardaloedd

sad for the WDA to allow that to happen.

trefol. Byddai'n drueni i'r WDA ganiatáu i hynny ddigwydd.

Delyth Evans: Croesawaf sylwadau'r Gweinidog ei fod yn awyddus i ryddhau'r WDA o rai o'r cyfyngiadau sydd arno ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r rhain yn ei rwystro rhag gweithredu'n effeithiol ar adegau drwy ei orfodi i fod yn or-atebol i'r Cynulliad am bob gweithgaredd. Hoffwn weld y WDA yn cael mwy o ryddid i ymateb mewn ffordd hyblyg a chreadigol i'r sefyllfa economaidd bresennol.

Delyth Evans: I welcome the Minister's comments that he wishes to release the WDA from some of the restrictions imposed on it at the moment. These impede it from acting effectively at times by requiring it to be over-accountable to the Assembly for all its activities. I would like to see the WDA being given more freedom to respond creatively and flexibly to the present economic situation.

Cefnogaf sylwadau Peter Law a Ron Davies am y gwaith da y mae'r WDA yn ei gyflawni. Credaf y dylai'r Cynulliad, ac yn arbennig y Weithrediaeth hon, greu'r fframwaith a'r strwythur mwyaf effeithiol er mwyn galluogi'r WDA i gyflawni'r gwaith y gall ei wneud yn effeithiol. Yng nghyd-destun Cyllid Cymru yn arbennig, credaf y dylem roi rhyddid iddo a'i annog i ymateb yn greadigol i ofynion busnesau bach yng Nghymru.

I support Peter Law and Ron Davies's comments on the good work being undertaken by the WDA. I believe that the Assembly, and this Executive in particular, should create the most effective framework and structure to enable the WDA to undertake the work that it can achieve effectively. In the context of Finance Wales in particular, I believe that we should give it freedom and encourage it to react creatively to the requirements of small businesses in Wales.

Digwydd nifer o lwyddiannau'r WDA y tu ôl i'r llenni. Nid agor ffatrioedd newydd a helpu sefydlu cwmnïau yn unig a wna. Mae'n datblygu sectorau arbennig yng Nghymru fel y sector bwyd-amaeth er enghraifft. Cyflanwir gwaith gwyh i helpu'r sector hwn i ddatblygu, nid yn unig gan y WDA ond hefyd gan y Bartneriaeth Bwyd-amaeth. Clywsom lawer am y gwaith hwn yn y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig. Yr wyf yn cydnabod y gwaith da a wneir gan y WDA yn y mater hwn.

A number of the WDA's successes happen behind the scenes. It does not just open new factories and establish new companies. It develops specific sectors in Wales, such as the agri-food sector for example. Excellent work is being undertaken to develop this sector, not only by the WDA but also by the Agri-food Partnership. We have heard a great deal about this work in the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. I acknowledge the good work undertaken by the WDA in this matter.

Hoffwn weld y WDA yn cael rôl ganolog yn natblygiad ein polisi ar dechnoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu. Yr awdurdod, yn fwy na neb, sydd yn deall problemau a gofynion busnesau yng Nghymru, yn arbennig yn y Gymru wledig. Credaf fod gan yr awdurdod rôl ganolog i'w chwarae yn natblygiad ein polisi. Hoffwn ei weld yn cael lle canolog yn y gwaith pwysig sydd o'n blaenau.

I would like to see the WDA playing a central role in the development of our policy on information and communications technology. The agency, more than any one else, understands the problems and the needs of businesses in Wales, in rural Wales in particular. I believe that the agency has a central role to play in the development of our policy. I would like to see it being given a central role in the important work that lies ahead of us.

David Davies: It is important that the WDA continues with the work it has been doing for the past 20 years. It is interesting that Peter

David Davies: Mae'n bwysig bod y WDA yn parhau gyda'r gwaith y bu'n ei wneud dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Mae'n ddiddorol i

Law, despite what he said earlier in his diatribe, forgot to mention that regional selective assistance for areas such as his constituency, Blaenau Gwent, has halved over the last four years. It was twice as high under the previous Conservative Government. That Government recognised that the old heavy-duty manufacturing industries had been in decline for 40 or 50 years and could not continue indefinitely. We recognised that and, through the WDA, we were able to attract various inward investments in high-tech industries. Over the last years of the Conservative Government, Wales attracted nearly 25 per cent of all inward investment, despite the fact that its population constitutes only 5 per cent of that of the United Kingdom. That is an outstanding achievement.

However, businesses in Wales are finding it ever more difficult to prosper and to develop, because of this Government's policies. The WDA needs to address this issue. How can businesses flourish under the increased burden of extra taxation and bureaucracy? How is it that in Wales, business tax is set at a different level to that in England? It is set at a higher level for larger companies. How much more difficult will it be for large businesses to flourish in Wales under those circumstances? The WDA needs to consider these issues.

Alun Cairns: Will David Davies join me in asking the Liberal Democrat/Labour administration to abandon any plans to introduce a local business rate tax? Businesses of course want a successful WDA to support them in their initiative, but what they want more than anything is a low tax, low regulated economy, so that they can be flexible and meet the challenges of the global and modern economy. However, this Government plans to introduce a local business rate tax, which will devastate small businesses across the whole of Wales and send business the other side of Offa's Dyke and the Severn Bridge. It will send the Welsh economy into further decline, even further than it has gone over the last four years.

David Davies: I am happy to echo that call,

Peter Law, er gwaethaf yr hyn a ddywedodd yn gynharach yn ei feirniadaeth ddeifiol, anghofio sôn bod cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol ar gyfer ardaloedd fel ei etholaeth ef, Blaenau Gwent, wedi haneru dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Yr oedd ddwywaith gyfuwch o dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol. Cydnabu'r Llywodraeth honno fod yr hen ddiwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu trwm wedi bod yn dirywio ers 40 neu 50 mlynedd ac na allant barhau'n amhenodol. Cydnabuwyd hynny gennym a, thrwy'r WDA, llwyddwyd i ddenu amrywiol fewnffuddsoddiadau mewn diwydiannau uwch dechnoleg. Dros flynyddoedd olaf y Llywodraeth Geidwadol, denodd Cymru bron 25 y cant o'r holl fewnffuddsoddiad, er gwaethaf y ffaith mai dim ond 5 y cant o boblogaeth y Deyrnas Unedig sydd ganddi. Mae hynny'n gyflawniad eithriadol.

Fodd bynnag, mae busnesau yng Nghymru yn ei chael hyd yn oed yn anos ffynnu a datblygu, oherwydd polisiau'r Llywodraeth hon. Mae angen i'r WDA fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. Sut y gall busnesau ffynnu o dan faich cynyddol treth a biwrocratiaeth ychwanegol? Pam bod treth busnes yng Nghymru wedi'i gosod ar lefel wahanol i Loegr? Mae wedi'i gosod ar lefel uwch ar gyfer cwmnïau mwy. Pa mor anos fydd hi i fusnesau mawr ffynnu yng Nghymru o dan yr amgylchiadau hynny? Mae angen i'r WDA ystyried y materion hyn.

Alun Cairns: A wnaiff David Davies ymuno â mi drwy ofyn i'r weinyddiaeth Ddemocrataidd Ryddfrydol/Llafur roi'r gorau i unrhyw gynlluniau i gyflwyno trethi busnes lleol. Wrth gwrs mae busnesau am gael WDA llwyddiannus i'w cefnogi yn eu menter, ond yr hyn sydd ei angen arnynt yn anad dim yw trethi isel, economi wedi'i rheoleiddio'n isel, fel y gallant fod yn hyblyg a chwrdd â sialensau'r economi fyd-eang a'r economi fodern. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn bwriadu cyflwyno treth fusnes leol, fydd yn dinistrio busnesau bach ar draws Cymru gyfan ac yn anfon busnes i ochr arall Clawdd Offa a Phont Hafren. Bydd yn peri i economi Cymru ddirywio ymhellach, hyd yn oed ymhellach na thros y pedair blynedd diwethaf.

David Davies: Yr wyf yn fodlon adleisio'r

but I am afraid that it is likely to fall on deaf ears. We know that the Labour Party likes to put up taxes, but at least it does not tell us about it. Therefore, it is not quite so obvious to businesses under a Labour Government that their taxes will rise, because Labour does not let on about the damage it will do. However, the Liberals boast about the fact that they will increase the taxation regime. Therefore, while I support my friend's call to the Liberals to abandon this, I am afraid that the chance of that happening is small.

However, if I can move away from narrow party politicking, which has been so apparent on some sides of the Chamber this morning, and say that the previous Government recognised that manufacturing in the old sense could not carry on forever. We did much to bring in the high-tech industries. However, if you talk to people who were involved with the WDA or who have been involved in large companies in Wales, they will say that while that was a good policy at the time, it is not a sustainable policy. It is becoming obvious across eastern Europe that companies are also relocating here due to the lower costs and the highly educated workforce. If we want to compete and to continue competing at the level at which we have done in the past, then we need to develop the workforce by encouraging more people to train and gain a higher understanding of, for example, IT and the internet. That is the only way we can compete in an increasingly competitive world.

I make one more point, which is a personal observation. I visited the WDA building in Builth Wells recently and I was disappointed to see that the three flags flying were the European flag—which particularly disappointed me—the Welsh Development Agency's flag and *y Ddraig Goch*. There was no sign of the Union Jack. We are part of Europe and companies come here because they can export their goods to Europe. I have always supported free trade with Europe. However, many companies come here because ours is still a United Kingdom. I hope that the WDA will not forget that. It should be proud to fly the Union Jack. I would like to see it flown over every building

cais hwnnw, ond yn anffodus mae'n debygol o syrthio ar glustiau byddar. Gwyddom fod y Blaid Lafur yn hoff o godi trethi, ond o leiaf nid yw'n dweud wrthym am hynny. Felly, nid yw mor amlwg i fusnesau o dan Lywodraeth Lafur y bydd eu trethi'n codi, gan nad yw Llafur yn cyfaddef y difrod y bydd yn ei achosi. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Rhyddfrydwyr yn ymfrostio yn y ffaith y byddant yn codi trethi. Felly, er fy mod yn cefnogi cais fy nghyfaill i'r Rhyddfrydwyr roi'r gorau i hyn, bach iawn yw'r tebygrwydd y bydd hynny'n digwydd.

Fodd bynnag, os gallaf symud oddi wrth wleidyddia cul rhwng pleidiau, sydd wedi bod mor amlwg ar ambell ochr o'r Siambr y bore yma, a dweud i'r Llywodraeth flaenorol gydnabod na allai gweithgynhyrchu yn yr hen ystyr barhau am byth. Gwnaethom lawer i gyflwyno'r diwydiannau uwch dechnoleg. Fodd bynnag, os siaradwch â'r bobl a oedd yn ymwneud â'r WDA neu a fu'n ymwneud â chwmnïau mawr yng Nghymru, byddant yn dweud, er bod hynny'n bolisi da ar y pryd, nad yw'n bolisi cynaliadwy. Daw yn amlwg ledled dwyrain Ewrop fod cwmnïau hefyd yn adleoli yma oherwydd y costau is a'r gweithlu addysgiedig. Os ydym am gystadlu a pharhau i gystadlu ar yr un lefel ag y gwnaethom yn y gorffennol, mae angen inni ddatblygu'r gweithlu drwy annog mwy o bobl i hyfforddi a meithrin gwell dealltwriaeth o TG a'r rhyngrwyd, er enghraifft. Dyna'r unig ffordd y gallwn gystadlu mewn byd sydd yn gynyddol gystadleuol.

Gwnaf un pwynt arall, sydd yn sylw personol. Ymwelais ag adeilad y WDA yn Llanfair-ym-Muallt yn ddiweddar ac fe'm siomwyd o weld mai'r tair baner a oedd yn cyhwfan yno oedd y faner Ewropeaidd—a oedd yn siom arbennig imi—baner Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a'r Ddraig Goch. Nid oedd unrhyw arwydd o Jac yr Undeb. Yr ydym yn rhan o Ewrop a daw cwmnïau yma oherwydd y gallant allforio eu nwyddau i Ewrop. Yr wyf bob amser wedi cefnogi masnach rydd gydag Ewrop. Fodd bynnag, daw nifer o gwmnïau yma gan ein bod yn parhau i fod yn Deyrnas Unedig. Gobeithio na fydd y WDA yn anghofio hynny. Dylai ymfalchïo ym maner Jac yr Undeb. Hoffwn

in the United Kingdom.

The Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development (Michael German): I will stretch my mind to comment on David's last remark. I am sure that we all remember that it was his Secretary of State who hauled down the Red Dragon outside the Wales European Centre in Brussels so that Wales had no representative flag there at all. We must ensure that we are part of Britain, but we are also proud to be Welsh. I hope that the Conservatives will also be proud to be Welsh and, perhaps, they will rescind—

David Davies *rose*—

Michael German: I will not give way. I will finish my sentence. I hope that you will recognise that that is a fault of your previous Secretary of State. It was good, however, to hear everyone's powerful support for the WDA. It sends the right signal from this Assembly that the agency is needed and that the good work it is doing needs to be strengthened and can be continued. I also note people's comments about the lighter touch, which we will be able to have with the agency, recognising that this Assembly will want to involve itself in the strategic views and policy-making that we implement.

11:05 a.m.

Peter Black: The Welsh Development Agency enters into local partnerships in much of its work. That can often lead to concerns among local people about the accountability of those partnerships and their work. In Porthcawl, local residents are concerned about the regeneration partnership between the WDA and Bridgend County Borough Council. Will you consider meeting representatives of Porthcawl residents, for example, members of the town council, local councillors and other politicians, to discuss their concerns about that scheme?

Michael German: You and Alun Pugh have raised local issues. It is important that we address Members' concerns about their areas.

ei gweld yn cael ei chodi uwchben pob adeilad yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

Dirprwy Brif Weinidog Cymru a'r Gweinidog Dros Ddatblygu Economaidd (Michael German): Ymestynnaf fy meddwl i ymateb i sylw olaf David. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod oll yn cofio mai ei Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ef a dynnodd y Ddraig Goch i lawr y tu allan i Ganolfan Ewropeaidd Cymru ym Mrwsel fel nad oedd gan Gymru unrhyw faner gynrychioliadol yno o gwbl. Rhaid inni sicrhau ei bod yn rhan o Brydain, ond yr ydym hefyd yn falch o fod yn Gymry. Gobeithio y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn falch o fod yn Gymry ac, efallai, y byddant yn diddymu—

David Davies *a gododd*—

Michael German: Nid ildiaf. Gorffennaf fy mrawddeg. Gobeithio y byddwch yn cydnabod mai bai eich cyn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yw hynny. Serch hynny, yr oedd yn dda clywed cefnogaeth gref pawb i'r WDA. Mae'n anfon yr arwydd cywir o'r Cynulliad hwn fod angen yr awdurdod a bod angen cryfhau'r gwaith da y mae'n ei wneud ac y gellir parhau ag ef. Nodaf hefyd sylwadau pobl am y cyffyrddiad ysgafnach. Gallwn gael hynny gyda'r awdurdod, gan gydnabod y bydd y Cynulliad hwn am gael ei gynnwys yn y safbwyntiau strategol a'r polisiau a weithredwn.

Peter Black: Mae Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn ffurfio partneriaethau lleol mewn llawer iawn o'i waith. Gall hynny yn aml arwain at bryderon ymysg pobl leol ynghylch atebolrwydd y partneriaethau hynny a'u gwaith. Ym Mhorthcawl, mae trigolion lleol yn pryderu ynghylch y bartneriaeth adfywio rhwng y WDA a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-Bont ar Ogwr. A ystyriwch gyfarfod cynrychiolwyr trigolion Porthcawl, er enghraifft, aelodau o gyngor y dref, cynghorwyr lleol a gwleidyddion eraill, i drafod eu pryderon ynghylch y cynllun hwnnw?

Michael German: Yr ydych chi ac Alun Pugh wedi codi materion lleol. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â phryderon yr

I would be pleased to have a meeting with the WDA and the people whom you mentioned.

I will discuss some of the issues that arose from this morning's debate. On WalesTrade International, Alun Cairns said that its role must be reviewed. I accept that, but I do not accept that location is an issue at this time. Many of us had views about that decision but it was made, and movement between organisations would not necessarily be an effective way—

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Michael German: No, I will not give way on this matter because I want to complete the sentence. I am about to give you some information. If you listen to the end of the sentence, you will hear the point that I am about to make.

It will be important for the agency and WalesTrade International to work closely together. I hope to come back to the Assembly and, particularly, to the Economic Development Committee with action points on that matter.

I also need to pick up the other point—

Alun Cairns *rose*—

Michael German: You raised an earlier point and I will finish responding to that point—

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister is not giving way.

Michael German: You asked me about implementation and I would like you to wait for me to finish responding to that point.

As you know, the draft action plan has been seen by the Economic Development Committee and commented upon. We will publish the plan when it has been finalised. There is conflict here. Some Members have difficulty in realising that better government sometimes means letting go. I believe that

Aelodau ynghylch eu hardaloedd. Byddai'n bleser gennyf gael cyfarfod gyda'r WDA a'r bobl y soniasoch amdanynt.

Trafodaf rai o'r materion a gododd o'r ddadl y bore yma. O ran MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol, dywedodd Alun Cairns bod yn rhaid adolygu ei rôl. Derbyniaf hynny, ond ni dderbyniaf fod lleoliad yn broblem ar hyn o bryd. Yr oedd gan lawer ohonom farn am y penderfyniad hwnnw ond fe'i gwnaethpwyd, ac ni fyddai symud rhwng sefydliadau o anghenraid yn ffordd effeithiol—

Alun Cairns: A wnewch ildio?

Michael German: Na wnaaf, nid ildiaf ar y mater hwn gan fy mod am gwblhau'r frawddeg. Yr wyf ar fin rhoi peth gwybodaeth ichi. Os gwrandawch hyd ddiwedd y frawddeg, fe glywch y pwynt yr wyf ar fin ei wneud.

Bydd yn bwysig i'r awdurdod a MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol gydweithio'n agos. Gobeithiaf ddychwelyd i'r Cynulliad ac, yn arbennig, i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd gyda phwyntiau gweithredu ar y mater hwnnw.

Mae angen imi hefyd ymdrin â'r pwynt arall—

Alun Cairns *a gododd*—

Michael German: Codasoch bwyt cynharach ac orffennaf drwy ymateb i'r pwynt hwnnw—

Alun Cairns: A wnewch ildio?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Gweinidog yn ildio.

Michael German: Gofynasoch imi ynghylch gweithredu a hoffwn ichi aros imi orffen ymateb i'r pwynt hwnnw.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd wedi gweld y cynllun gweithredu drafft ac wedi gwneud sylwadau arno. Byddwn yn cyhoeddi'r cynllun pan fydd ar ei ffurf derfynol. Mae gwrthdaro yma. Mae rhai Aelodau yn ei chael yn anodd sylweddoli fod llywodraethu gwell

that is how Members want to treat the WDA, to give it more opportunity. Yet, at the same time, the same Members cannot recognise that the programme monitoring committee, which is responsible for implementing European programmes, also has its autonomy and has to be let go and given a chance.

We need a consistent message across the piece. I will come back to you in a moment, Alun, but I want to mention one of the issues that Phil raised. In the context of the partnerships, the programme monitoring committee must be in the driving seat. That is now the case. If we were ever to retrace our steps—we had little to learn from anywhere else previously—we have learnt a powerful message on the role of monitoring committees.

On branding Wales, one of the key points that emerged from Ron Davies's review of this issue some years ago was that it is not about one single brand. You cannot have one strapline for Wales. It is about images that have different messages. We must recognise that because we are not going to recognise the connection between the two.

Phil Williams *rose*—

Michael German: I will take Alun's point first, and then I will come to you.

Alun Cairns: I want to return to your points on WalesTrade International. It is my recollection that, as the leader of the Liberal Democrats when the duties of WalesTrade International were transferred from the Welsh Development Agency, you made strong representation to the Secretary for Economic Development at the time, opposing such a transfer. You also condemned the then Secretary for Economic Development for not consulting with the Economic Development Committee, which should have had an integral part in that decision-making process. Therefore, do you agree that, given the persistent uncertainty that hangs over staff who work for WalesTrade International, this issue must be resolved once and for all? This is intended as a pragmatic, positive amendment, so that the issue can be referred

weithiau'n golygu gollwng gafael ar rywbeth. Credaf mai dyna'r ffordd y mae'r Aelodau am drin y WDA, er mwyn rhoi mwy o gyfle iddo. Eto, ar yr un pryd, ni all yr un Aelodau gydnabod fod y pwyllgor monitro rhaglenni, sydd yn gyfrifol am weithredu rhaglenni Ewropeaidd, hefyd yn annibynnol a bod yn rhaid gollwng gafael a rhoi cyfle iddo.

Mae angen neges gyson arnom yn gyffredinol. Deuaf yn ôl atoch mewn munud, Alun, ond yr wyf am sôn am un o'r materion a gododd Phil. Yng nghyd-destun partneriaethau, rhaid i'r pwyllgor monitro rhaglenni fod wrth y llyw. Dyna yw'r sefyllfa yn awr. Pe baem byth yn aildroedio'r un llwybr—prin fod gennym unrhyw beth i'w ddysgu o unrhyw le arall cyn hynny—yr ydym wedi dysgu neges bwerus ar rôl pwyllgorau monitro.

O ran brandio Cymru, un o'r pwyntiau allweddol a ddeilliodd o adolygiad Ron Davies o'r mater hwn rai blynyddoedd yn ôl yw nad yw'n ymwneud ag un brand yn unig. Ni allwch gael un ymadrodd ar gyfer Cymru. Mae'n ymwneud â delweddau sydd â gwahanol negeseuon. Rhaid inni gydnabod hynny gan na fyddwn yn cydnabod y cyswllt rhwng y ddau.

Phil Williams *a gododd*—

Michael German: Cymeraf bwynt Alun yn gyntaf, ac yna deuaf atoch chi.

Alun Cairns: Hoffwn ddychwelyd at eich pwyntiau ar MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol. Cofiaf ichi, fel arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol pan drosglwyddwyd dyletswyddau MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol o Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, wneud sylwadau cryf i'r Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd ar y pryd, yn gwrthwynebu trosglwyddiad o'r fath. Fe wnaethoch hefyd gondemnio'r Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd ar y pryd am beidio ag ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, a ddylai fod wedi bod yn rhan ganolog o'r broses gwneud penderfyniadau. Felly, a gytunwch, o gofio'r ansicrwydd parhaus sydd yn gwmwl uwchben y staff sydd yn gweithio i MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol, y dylid datrys y mater hwn unwaith ac am byth? Bwriadwn hwn i fod yn

to the Economic Development Committee so that its members can make representation to the Minister. If he chooses to—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is an intervention, not a speech. Please come to the point.

Michael German: May I take Phil's intervention before responding to Alun's comments?

The Deputy Presiding: No, you cannot. That is out of order. You must reply. Also, the five minutes allocated to you had run out before the intervention. You have a minute to wind up after you have dealt with the interventions.

Michael German: I am trying to recognise that matter of uncertainty, Alun. If we continue to put Wales Trade International's future location in any level of uncertainty, we will have done nothing to support its sterling work over the last year. Of course, the decision was controversial and, at that time, my view was not dissimilar to yours. [CONSERVATIVE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] For goodness' sake, a matter of public record now becomes a surprise to the Conservatives. I seem to remember that some Conservative Members had left the Chamber when this issue was raised and they returned on realising that something important was happening. However, Alun's point on uncertainty is crucial. We cannot have uncertainty. I will not recommend to the Assembly that we throw this into uncertainty, which is what the Conservatives want to do.

Phil Williams: Does the Minister accept that, with the increasing joint activity between the WDA and the Wales Tourist Board in promoting Wales in various events throughout the world, there is an incompatibility between myths and legends and white heat technology when they work closely together?

Michael German: The two messages do not sit comfortably alongside each other. However, there are ways for us to work together that do not create that divergence of

welliant pragmataidd, cadarnhaol, fel y gellir cyfeirio'r mater i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd fel y gall ei aelodau wneud sylwadau i'r Gweinidog. Os dewisa—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ymyriad yw hwn, nid araith. Gwnewch eich pwynt os gwelwch yn dda.

Michael German: A allaf gymryd ymyriad Phil cyn ymateb i sylwadau Alun?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Na allwch. Mae hynny allan o drefn. Rhaid ichi ateb. Hefyd, daeth y pum munud a neilltuwyd ar eich cyfer i ben cyn yr ymyriad. Mae gennych funud i gloi wedi ichi ymdrin â'r ymyriadau.

Michael German: Ceisiaf gydnabod y mater hwnnw o ansicrwydd, Alun. Os byddwn yn parhau i gyfleu unrhyw ansicrwydd ynghylch lleoliad Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol yn y dyfodol, ni fyddwn wedi gwneud unrhyw beth i gefnogi'r gwaith rhagorol a wnaeth dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Wrth gwrs, yr oedd y penderfyniad yn un dadleuol ac, ar y pryd, nid oedd fy marn i yn annhebyg i'ch un chi. [AELODAU CEIDWADOL O'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Er mwyn dyn, mae mater o gofnod cyhoeddus bellach yn syndod i'r Ceidwadwyr. Cofiaf i rai Aelodau Ceidwadol adael y Siambr pan godwyd y mater hwn, gan ddychwelyd pan sylweddolasant fod rhywbeth pwysig yn digwydd. Fodd bynnag, mae pwynt Alun ar ansicrwydd yn holl bwysig. Ni allwn gael ansicrwydd. Nid argymhellaf i'r Cynulliad ein bod yn taflu'r mater hwn i ansicrwydd, sef yr hyn y mae'r Ceidwadwyr am inni ei wneud.

Phil Williams: A yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn, gyda'r cyd-weithgaredd cynyddol rhwng y WDA a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru wrth hyrwyddo Cymru mewn amrywiol ddigwyddiadau ledled y byd, bod anghydweddiad rhwng mythau a chwedlau a thechnoleg wynias pan gydweithiant yn agos?

Michael German: Nid yw'r ddwy neges yn gorwedd ochr yn ochr yn gyfforddus. Fodd bynnag, mae ffyrdd y gallwn gydweithio na fyddant yn creu'r gwahaniaeth barn hwnnw

views with audiences. [*Interruption.*] I do not have time to take another intervention as I only have a minute to wind up. I must respond to three points made by speakers. On sustainable development, the WDA has developed its own sustainable development strategy that is in line with the National Assembly's scheme. Sue Essex is meeting with Graham Hawker to discuss the implications of the Assembly's scheme and to explore the extent to which the agency could act as a beacon for other Assembly sponsored public bodies. In response to the point raised by Mick Bates, the market town initiative is still alive. The current business plan allows for it to be extended within the WDA and I would encourage it to do that. When David Davies was banging on about the WDA and regional selective assistance, he may have missed the point. RSA is demand-led and delivered by the National Assembly, not by the WDA. There are no regional allocations.

I am grateful for Members' comments and for the support that we are sending to the WDA. We are sending a strong signal of confidence in it. That is important for it as it moves forward to provide Wales's future economic prosperity.

gyda chynulleidfaoedd. [*Torri ar draws.*] Nid oes gennyf amser i gymryd ymyriad arall gan mai dim ond munud sydd gennyf i ddirwyn i ben. Rhaid imi ymateb i dri phwynt a wnaethpwyd gan siaradwyr. O ran datblygu cynaliadwy, mae'r WDA wedi datblygu ei strategaeth datblygu cynaliadwy ei hun sydd yn cydweddu â chynllun y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae Sue Essex yn cwrdd â Graham Hawker i drafod goblygiadau cynllun y Cynulliad ac i ymchwilio i'r graddau y gallai'r awdurdod weithredu fel esiampl i gyrff cyhoeddus eraill a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Mewn ymateb i'r pwyntiau a godwyd gan Mick Bates, mae'r fenter tref marchnad yn parhau. Mae'r cynllun busnes presennol yn galluogi iddo gael ei ymestyn o fewn y WDA a byddwn yn ei annog i wneud hynny. Pan oedd David Davies yn rhygnu ymlaen am y WDA a chymorth rhanbarthol dewisol, efallai iddo golli'r pwynt. Caiff cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol ei arwain gan y galw a'i gyflwyno gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, nid gan y WDA. Nid oes unrhyw ddyraniadau rhanbarthol.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelodau am y sylwadau a'r gefnogaeth a roddwn i'r WDA. Anfonwn arwydd cryf o hyder ynddo. Mae hynny'n bwysig iddo wrth symud ymlaen i ddarparu ffyniant economaidd Cymru i'r dyfodol.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
Amendment 1: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Gareth
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina

Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 11 ,Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 24.
Amendment 2: For 11, Abstain 8, Against 24.*

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

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

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Gareth
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 17 , Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
Amendment 3: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Bourne, Nick

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

Barrett, Lorraine

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Gareth
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 4: For 43, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann

Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment adopted.

Gwelliant 5: O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Amendment 5: For 42, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John

Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Gwelliant 6: For 43, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 18 , Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Gwelliant 7: For 18, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:

The following Members voted for:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Gareth
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

The following Members voted against:

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

Amended motion:

the National Assembly

welcomes the completion of the quinquennial review of the Welsh Development Agency and the Cabinet's response to the review's recommendations, which were e-mailed to Members on 2 May 2001;

in addition, the National Assembly

notes the confusion caused by the use of the term 'National Assembly' to refer either to the Government, or to elected Members, or to officials, as highlighted by the Economic Development Committee during its consideration of the review (minute 3.3 of 14 February), and stresses the urgency of resolving this ambiguity;

welcomes the recommendation (6) that the net effects of public sector interventions should be monitored, with information on jobs lost to the economy taken into account, and proposes that this principle be accepted

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn

croesawu cwblhad yr adolygiad pum mlynedd o Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru ac ymateb y Cabinet i argymhellion yr adolygiad, a anfonwyd drwy e-bost at yr Aelodau ar 2 Mai 2001;

at hynny, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

yn nodi'r dryswch a achoswyd trwy fod y term 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol' yn cael ei ddefnyddio naill ai i gyfeirio at y Llywodraeth, neu at yr Aelodau etholedig, neu at swyddogion, fel yr amlygwyd gan y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd wrth ystyried yr adolygiad (cofnod 3.3 14 Chwefror), ac mae'n pwysleisio bod angen datrys yr amwysedd hwn ar frys;

yn croesawu'r argymhelliad (6) y dylid monitro effeithiau net yr ymyriadau yn y sector cyhoeddus, ac y dylid cymryd i ystyriaeth wybodaeth am y swyddi a gollwyd i'r economi, ac yn cynnig bod yr egwyddor

without delay; and

hon yn cael ei derbyn yn ddi-oed; ac

welcomes the recommendation (13) that an all-Wales strategy for overseas marketing of the WDA and the WTB be developed, and stresses the need for clear guidelines on a consistent 'branding' of Wales to ensure the maximum impact of such marketing.

yn croesawu'r argymhelliad (13) y dylid datblygu strategaeth Cymru gyfan ar gyfer marchnata Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru mewn gwledydd tramor, ac yn pwysleisio bod angen canllawiau clir ar 'frandio' Cymru yn gyson er mwyn i'r cyfryw farchnata gael yr effaith fwyaf bosibl.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amended motion: For 42, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Richards, Rod
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

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

11:15 a.m.

Cymeradwyo Adroddiad Grant Arbennig (Rhif 8) (Cymru) 2001
Approval of Special Grant Report (No. 8) (Wales) 2001

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I propose that

the National Assembly

under Section 88B of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, and in accordance with Standing Order No. 19.8, approves the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report (No.8) (Wales) 2001 which was laid in the Table Office on 1 May 2001 and e-mailed to Members on 2 May 2001.

Members will have had sight of two laid special grant reports. One was laid on 25 April and was incorrect in that it did not include a banding for larger primary schools with 400 pupils or more, following previous representations by Members on this issue. A second report laid on 1 May and e-mailed to all Members on 2 May included the correct bandings. Unfortunately, the Chamberweb contains the first report rather than the second one. That is why I wanted to make it clear that this additional banding, for the sum of £12,000 payable to each primary school with 400 pupils or more, is included in the second report.

On 9 April I announced the following decisions on the additional funding available to the Assembly from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's March budget. The Assembly is making a further £15 million available to schools. The report is a vehicle for providing an additional £15 million revenue support to schools in this financial year. The Assembly has no powers to provide revenue support directly to schools. The report allocates the funding to local authorities and requires them to increase school budgets by the relevant amount within 10 working days of the receipt of the money. Subject to the Assembly's approval of the report, a letter will go out to local authorities today notifying them of their

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

o dan Adran 88B Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988, ac yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.8, yn cymeradwyo Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) Adroddiad Grant Arbennig (Rhif 8) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 1 Mai 2001 ac a anfonwyd drwy e-bost at yr Aelodau ar 2 Mai 2001.

Bydd yr Aelodau wedi cael golwg ar ddau adroddiad grant arbennig a osodwyd. Gosodwyd un ohonynt ar 25 Ebrill ond yr oedd yn anghywir gan nad oedd yn cynnwys band ar gyfer ysgolion cynradd mwy gyda 400 o ddisgyblion neu fwy, yn dilyn sylwadau blaenorol gan Aelodau ar y mater hwn. Gosodwyd ail adroddiad ar 1 Mai ac fe'i hanfonwyd drwy e-bost i bob Aelod ar 2 Mai a oedd yn cynnwys y bandiau cywir. Yn anffodus, mae gwe'r Siambr yn cynnwys yr adroddiad cyntaf yn hytrach na'r ail un. Dyna pam yr oeddwn yn awyddus i egluro bod y band ychwanegol hwn, am swm o £12,000 sydd yn daladwy i bob ysgol gynradd gyda 400 o ddisgyblion neu fwy, wedi ei gynnwys yn yr ail adroddiad.

Ar 9 Ebrill cyhoeddais y penderfyniadau canlynol ar yr arian ychwanegol sydd ar gael i'r Cynulliad o gyllideb Canghellor y Trysorlys ym mis Mawrth. Mae'r Cynulliad yn sicrhau bod £15 miliwn ychwanegol ar gael i ysgolion. Mae'r adroddiad yn gyfrwng i ddarparu cymorth refeniw ychwanegol o £15 miliwn i ysgolion yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Nid oes gan y Cynulliad unrhyw bwerau i ddarparu cymorth refeniw uniongyrchol i ysgolion. Mae'r adroddiad yn dyrannu'r arian i'r awdurdodau lleol ac yn gofyn iddynt gynyddu cyllidebau ysgolion i'r swm perthnasol o fewn 10 niwrnod gwaith o dderbyn yr arian. Yn amodol ar gymeradwyo'r adroddiad gan y Cynulliad,

allocation and the amount for individual schools. The letter will ask local authorities to notify schools immediately of the amount they are to receive. I anticipate that in the course of the next week, schools will know what additional funding they will receive. The funds will reach schools by the end of May. The terms of the report do not allow local authorities to retain any of the funding. Schools can use the funding for any purpose related to the school. Notification and payment now means that they can take it into account in arriving at final decisions on staffing and other budgets for the school year starting in September. Schools will need to take into account that this funding is only for one year. Consideration of funding in later years is a matter for the budget planning round, which is only just beginning. Schools may wish to consider using the funds for non-recurrent purposes, such as professional development for teaching and other staff, books, equipment, or premises costs.

This funding continues the high priority that we give to funding schools. For the last three years additional funding was provided for education through the local government revenue settlement: £50 million in 1998-99, £70 million in 1999-2000 and £91 million in 2000-01. The use of those funds has been tracked and reported on; with limited exceptions, local authorities delivered in line with the expectations of the Welsh Office and Assembly. The local government revenue settlement for 2001-02 allowed for an overall 5.9 per cent increase in spending by local authorities. We made it clear to authorities that additional resources were included for teachers' pay threshold arrangements of £12.8 million, head teachers' early retirement of £2 million and the transfer of the infant class-size reduction grant of £7.9 million.

Preliminary figures from local authorities show that, at an all-Wales level, education budgets increased by over 6 per cent, with increases ranging from 4 per cent to 9 per cent. A full analysis of the budgets for 2001-

anfonir llythyr heddiw i'r awdurdodau lleol yn eu hysbysu o'u dyraniad a'r swm ar gyfer ysgolion unigol. Bydd y llythyr yn gofyn i'r awdurdodau lleol hysbysu'r ysgolion ar unwath am y swm y byddant yn ei dderbyn. Yn ystod yr wythnos nesaf, rhagwelaf y bydd ysgolion yn gwybod faint o arian ychwanegol y byddant yn ei dderbyn. Bydd yr ysgolion yn derbyn yr arian erbyn diwedd mis Mai. Nid yw termau'r adroddiad yn caniatáu i'r awdurdodau lleol gadw'r arian. Gall ysgolion ddefnyddio'r arian at unrhyw ddiben sydd yn ymwneud â'r ysgol. Mae'r broses hysbysu a thalu yn golygu y gall ysgolion ei ystyried yn awr wrth wneud penderfyniadau terfynol ynglŷn â staffio a chyllidebau eraill ar gyfer y flwyddyn ysgol sydd yn cychwyn ym mis Medi. Bydd angen i ysgolion gymryd i ystyriaeth mai dim ond am flwyddyn y mae'r arian hwn. Mae arian ar gyfer blynyddoedd diweddarach yn fater i'r cylch cynllunio cyllideb, sydd ond megis dechrau. Efallai yr hoffai ysgolion ystyried defnyddio'r arian at ddibenion achlysurol, megis datblygiad proffesiynol ar gyfer staff addysgu a staff eraill, llyfrau, offer, neu gostau eiddo.

Mae'r arian hwn yn parhau â'r flaenoriaeth uchel a roddwn i ariannu ysgolion. Yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf darparwyd arian ychwanegol ar gyfer addysg drwy'r setliad refeniw llywodraeth leol: £50 miliwn yn 1998-99, £70 miliwn yn 1999-2000 a £91 miliwn yn 2000-01. Olrheinwyd a chyflwynwyd adroddiad ar y defnydd o'r arian hwnnw; gyda rhai eithriadau, cyflawnodd yr awdurdodau lleol yn unol â disgwyliadau'r Swyddfa Gymreig a'r Cynulliad. Yr oedd y setliad refeniw llywodraeth leol ar gyfer 2001-02 yn caniatáu cynnydd cyffredinol o 5.9 y cant mewn gwariant gan awdurdodau lleol. Gwnaethom yn glir i'r awdurdodau bod adnoddau ychwanegol yn cael eu cynnwys ar gyfer trefniadau trothwy cyflogau athrawon, sef £12.8 miliwn, ymddeoliad cynnar prifathrawon, sef £2 filiwn, a throsglwyddo'r grant lleihau maint dosbarthiadau babanod, sef £7.9 miliwn.

Dengys ffigurau cychwynnol gan awdurdodau lleol, ar lefel Cymru gyfan, fod cyllidebau addysg wedi cynyddu 6 y cant, gyda'r cynnydd yn amrywio o 4 y cant i 9 y cant. Cyflwynir dadansoddiad llawn o'r

02 will be reported to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee in July.

Those increases do not take into account the additional £26 million special grant that was approved in this Chamber on 8 March to assist in reducing junior class sizes—a partnership agreement commitment—and to improve attainment at Key Stage 3 and in underperforming schools. When that £26 million and this additional £15 million funding are added to the increases in local authority budgets, revenue funding for school education is set to increase by a substantial 9 per cent, compared with funding a year ago.

I hope that it will be recognised that this is a substantial increase in funding. I know that there will always be a demand for more, and there will always be hard cases. If a school loses pupils, or decides on changes to curriculum delivery, teaching posts may be lost. However, I am sure that you will agree that such an increase in one year is unprecedented. I therefore urge you to support the motion to approve the additional funding of £15 million.

Gareth Jones: Mae'r sefyllfa ariannol fregus ym mwyafrif ein hysgolion yn ein gorfodi i groesawu unrhyw chwistrelliad ychwanegol o arian, fel y grant arbennig hwn. Mae'n rhaid inni gydnabod, os yw ffigurau'r Gweinidog yn gywir—ac yr wyf yn derbyn eu bod yn gywir—fod ychwanegiad o 9 y cant i'w groesawu.

Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid imi ddatgan pryder ynghylch y dull ysbeidiol hwn o ariannu, ac ynghylch ei amseriad, gan y'i dyrannir i'r ysgolion wedi iddynt gwblhau eu cynllunio ariannol ar gyfer 2001-02.

Fel y gwyddoch, Weinidog, mae adroddiad cyfredol Estyn yn feirniadol o'r ffaith nad yw llawer o ysgolion cynradd yn pennu cyllidebau nac yn gwneud penderfyniadau gwario pwysig sydd wedi'u cysylltu'n ddigonol a'u gwaith cynllunio addysgol a blaenoriaethau gwella'r ysgol. Yn y sector uwchradd, mae Estyn yn feirniadol o'r ffaith

cyllidebau ar gyfer 2001-02 yn yr adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes fis Gorffennaf.

Nid yw'r codiadau hynny yn ystyried y grant £26 miliwn arbennig a gymeradwywyd yn y Siambr hon ar 8 Mawrth er mwyn cynorthwyo i leihau maint dosbarthiadau iau—a oedd yn un o ymrwymadau'r cytundeb partneriaeth—ac er mwyn gwella cyrhaeddiad yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 3 ac mewn ysgolion sydd yn tanberfformio. Pan ychwanegir y £26 miliwn hwnnw a'r £15 miliwn hwn o arian ychwanegol i'r codiadau mewn cyllidebau awdurdodau lleol, mae'r arian refeniw ar gyfer ysgolion ar fin codi'n sylweddol o 9 y cant, o'i gymharu â'r arian flwyddyn yn ôl.

Gobeithiaf y caiff hwn ei gydnabod fel cynnydd sylweddol mewn cyllid. Gwn y bydd galw am fwy bob amser, ac y bydd achosion anodd o hyd. Os bydd ysgol yn colli disgyblion, neu'n penderfynu newid dulliau o gyflwyno'r cwricwlwm, gallai swyddi addysgu gael eu colli. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch bod cynnydd o'r fath mewn blwyddyn yn ddigynsail. Erfyniaf arnoch felly i gefnogi'r cynnig i gymeradwyo'r £15 miliwn o arian ychwanegol.

Gareth Jones: The fragile financial situation of the majority of our schools compels us to welcome any additional injection of money, such as this special grant. We must concede, if the Minister's figures are correct—and I accept that they are—that an increase of 9 per cent is to be welcomed.

However, I must express concern at this intermittent method of funding, and at its timing, as it is allocated to schools after they have completed their financial planning for 2001-02.

As you know, Minister, Estyn's current report is critical of the fact that many primary schools have not set budgets and are not making major spending decisions that are sufficiently linked to their educational planning work and school improvement priorities. In the secondary sector, Estyn is critical of the fact that some managers do not

nad yw rhai rheolwyr yn rhoi digon o sylw i'w cynlluniau datblygu ysgol wrth bennu blaenoriaethau cyllidebol nac yn ystyried penderfyniadau gwario pwysig yn llawn.

Ni fydd y math hwn o gymorthdaliadau ysbeidiol yn helpu'r ysgolion hynny sydd yn cael trafferth eisoes i gynllunio a defnyddio eu cyllid yn ofalus a darbodus. Yn wir, mae'r math hwn o wthio arian ar ysgolion yn debygol o greu mwy o drafferthion, yn enwedig o ystyried bod hawl i'r ysgolion ddefnyddio'r arian at unrhyw bwrpas. Os nad oes gan ysgol reolaeth gadarn ar ei chynlluniau a'i chyllid, gall y math hwn o daliadau un-tro ddwsáu ei phroblemau.

Mae ar ein hysgolion angen gwybodaeth, mewn da bryd, am gyfanswm y cyllid a fydd ar gael iddynt erbyn dechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol ynghyd ag amcangyfrif dibynadwy o flwyddyn i flwyddyn. Mae ar ysgolion angen sefydlogrwydd a chysondeb mewn materion ariannol i gynllunio'n effeithiol ar gyfer penodi staff, er enghraifft. Daw mwy o drafferthion i ysgolion gyda'r dull hwn o ariannu ysbeidiol. Gall hefyd achosi i arian gael ei wario er mwyn ei wario ac nid fel rhan o gynlluniau'r ysgol. Yn sicr, ni fydd y dull hwn yn datrys y problemau hynny y mae Estyn wedi eu darganfod yn ein hysgolion.

11:25 a.m.

Yn olaf, yr oeddwn ar ddeall bod Aelodau am gael cyfle i drafod blaenoriaethau gwariant yr arian hwn, sydd yn rhan o'r £100 miliwn a ddaeth inni drwy gyllideb y Canghellor. Mae'n amlwg mai'r Cabinet sydd wedi gwneud y penderfyniadau a bod y cyhoeddiad ynghylch yr arian ychwanegol hwn wedi ei ysgrifennu yn ystod toriad y Pasg. Nid yw hyn yn gydnaws ag egwyddorion y Cynulliad ynghylch tryloywder a chynhwysedd.

Yr wyf yn cloi drwy ddatgan fy ngwrthwynebiad i'r modd y mae Llywodraeth Lloegr yn dylanwadu ar bolisiâu addysg Cymru drwy gymryd yn ganiataol y defnyddir arian ychwanegol—a gyhoeddir fel taliadau uniongyrchol yn Lloegr—yn yr un modd yma yng Nghymru. Os yw'r Canghellor yn darganfod arian ychwanegol i addysg yn Lloegr a Chymru, oni ddylai

pay sufficient attention to their school development plans when setting budget priorities, and do not consider major spending decisions fully.

This sort of intermittent assistance will not help those schools which are already experiencing difficulty in planning and using their funds carefully and sparingly. Indeed, throwing money at schools in this way is likely to create more difficulties, especially considering that the schools have the right to use the money for any purpose. If a school does not have a firm grasp on its planning and funding, this kind of one-off payment can exacerbate its problems.

Our schools need information, in good time, on the total amount of funding they will receive by the start of the financial year, together with a reliable estimate from year to year. Schools need stability and consistency in financial matters so that they can plan effectively for staff appointments, for example. Schools will face more problems as a result of this method of intermittent funding. It may also result in money being spent for the sake of it rather than as part of the school's plans. Certainly, this method will not solve those problems which Estyn has identified in our schools.

Finally, it was my understanding that Members wanted to have the opportunity to discuss the spending priorities for this money, which is part of the £100 million that came to us through the Chancellor's budget. It is obvious that it is the Cabinet that has made the decisions and that the announcement concerning this additional funding was written during the Easter recess. That is not compatible with the Assembly's principles of transparency and inclusivity.

I conclude by expressing my opposition to the way in which the Government of England influences Welsh educational policies by assuming that additional funding—announced as direct payments in England—will be spent in the same way here in Wales. If the Chancellor finds additional money for education in England and Wales, should not a statement to that effect be sufficient without

datganiad i'r perwyl hwnnw fod yn ddigon heb iddo fynd ati wedyn i ddweud sut y dylem ddyrannu'r arian ychwanegol yn ein gwlad ein hunain?

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn croesawu unrhyw swm ychwanegol. Yr wyf yn falch ei fod yn mynd yn uniongyrchol i'r ysgolion. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn cydweld bod arian ysbeidiol yn cymhlethu trefnu cyllid. Heblaw am hynny, yr wyf yn falch y caiff rhai o'r prifathrawon sydd yn poeni am eu diffyg arbennig o gyllid beth arian i gynorthwyo rhywfaint gyda gwelliannau yn eu hysgolion.

Jonathan Morgan: The Welsh Conservative group will support this motion as it represents what we regard as part of a sensible approach to ensuring that money reaches our schools. Money should be ring-fenced and hypothecated and schools should know exactly what they will receive. However, in congratulating the Government on its half-hearted U-turn on this matter, I also raise a few concerns. I note in the report that the LEAs must pass on the money within 10 working days. We hope that that will be the case. What monitoring will exist to ensure that occurs? As well as myself, other Members have dreadful examples of having visited schools where headteachers have told us that money has not been sent through as quickly as possible and that LEAs have held on to it for a ridiculous length of time. One head teacher told me last week that he was still waiting for an amount of money that he had been allocated last year. I am sure that the Government would wish to ensure that this money reaches schools before 7 June.

When examining the sums it is noticeable that the sums allocated in Wales are not marginally less, but considerably less than those allocated in England. In Wales, a primary school will receive between £3,000 and £12,000. In England, a primary school will receive between £7,000 and £48,000. The differences are even greater for secondary schools. In Wales, a secondary school will receive between £15,000 and £25,000, yet in England a secondary school will receive between £58,000 and £82,000.

him going on to say how we should allocate the additional money in our own country?

Eleanor Burnham: The Liberal Democrats welcome any additional sum. I am glad that it will go directly to schools. However, I agree that intermittent funding complicates financial planning. Apart from that, I am pleased that some of the headteachers who are worried about their particular lack of funding will receive some funding to assist them with improvements in their schools.

Jonathan Morgan: Bydd grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn gan ei fod yn cynrychioli'r hyn a ystyriwn yn rhan o ymagwedd synhwyrol er mwyn sicrhau bod arian yn cyrraedd ein hysgolion. Dylai arian gael ei glustnodi a'i bridianu a dylai ysgolion wybod yn union faint y byddant yn ei dderbyn. Fodd bynnag, wrth longyfarch y Llywodraeth ar ei thro pedol tila ar y mater hwn, mynegaf rai pryderon hefyd. Nodaf yn yr adroddiad bod ym rhaid i awdurdodau addysg lleol drosglwyddo'r arian o fewn 10 niwrnod gwaith. Gobeithiwn mai dyma fydd yr achos. Pa fath o fonitro a wneir i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd? Yn ogystal â mi, mae gan Aelodau eraill enghreifftiau dychrynlyd o ymweld ag ysgolion ble mae'r prifathrawon wedi dweud wrthym na throsglwyddwyd yr arian cyn gynted â phosibl a bod awdurdodau addysg lleol wedi dal eu gafael arno am gyfnod hurt o amser. Dywedodd un prifathro wrthyf yr wythnos diwethaf ei fod yn dal i ddisgwyl am swm o arian a ddyranwyd iddo y llynedd. Yr wyf yn sicr y byddai'r Llywodraeth yn dymuno sicrhau bod yr arian hwn yn cyrraedd yr ysgolion cyn 7 Mehefin.

Wrth archwilio'r symiau mae'n amlwg nad yw'r symiau a ddyrennir yng Nghymru ychydig yn llai na'r rhai a ddyrennir yn Lloegr—maent yn sylweddol llai. Yng Nghymru, bydd ysgol gynradd yn derbyn rhwng £3,000 a £12,000. Yn Lloegr, bydd ysgol gynradd yn derbyn rhwng £7,000 a £48,000. Mae'r gwahaniaethau yn fwy byth ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd. Yng Nghymru, bydd ysgol uwchradd yn derbyn rhwng £15,000 a £25,000, ond yn Lloegr bydd ysgol uwchradd yn derbyn rhwng £58,000 a

So the highest payment to a Welsh secondary school is less than half of the minimum allocated to an English secondary school. I wonder why Welsh schools are being treated completely differently to those in England. I understand that the formula for how the money is allocated is similar. Is it that the Government of Wales, as well as that of the UK, now regards Welsh education as being second rate to that offered in England? I want some answers to why there are significant differences in the funding because teachers and headteachers in Wales have a right to know why their schools are treated differently by this Government.

The Labour Government made a great song and dance about the £100 million allocated by the Chancellor. Why is only £15 million allocated to education? If you regard education in Wales as being so important, why is it that only £15 million, out of £100 million, has been allocated to education? One would have thought that education in Wales would have been given higher priority.

In the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee yesterday, we experienced this statement's self-congratulatory nature about an increase in education spending. However, I notice that the Government is quiet when it comes to explaining why education spending is now significantly less, as a proportion of our national wealth, than it was four years ago. We are now spending less on schools, pupils and teachers than we did in 1997. Perhaps that might explain why so many teachers are seeking employment in England and why schools in England are attempting to poach teachers from Wales, as they know that schools in Wales are not receiving adequate funding. That is the sad truth that necessitates this announcement.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): Thank you for the predictable contributions to the debate. First, I accept Gareth Jones's point that, at the end of the day, we do not want sporadic announcements about education funding. I have said that before, and it is why the vast majority of funding is allocated through the

£82,000. Felly mae'r taliad uchaf i ysgol uwchradd o Gymru yn llai na hanner yr isafswm a ddyrennir i ysgol uwchradd yn Lloegr. Tybed pam bod ysgolion Cymru yn cael eu trin yn hollol wahanol i ysgolion Lloegr? Deallaf fod y fformiwla ar gyfer dyrannu'r arian yn debyg. A yw hyn oherwydd bod Llywodraeth Cymru, yn ogystal â Llywodraeth y DU, bellach yn ystyried addysg yng Nghymru fel addysg eilradd i'r addysg a gynigir yn Lloegr? Hoffwn gael atebion ynglŷn â pham bod gwahaniaethau sylweddol yn yr ariannu gan fod gan athrawon a phrifathrawon yng Nghymru hawl i wybod pam bod eu hysgolion yn cael eu trin yn wahanol gan y Llywodraeth hon.

Gwnaethpwyd môr a mynydd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur o'r £100 miliwn a ddyrannwyd gan y Canghellor. Pam mai dim ond £15 miliwn a ddyrennir ar gyfer addysg? Os ystyriwch bod addysg yng Nghymru yn fater mor bwysig, pam mai dim ond £15 miliwn, allan o'r £100 miliwn, a ddyrannwyd ar gyfer addysg? Byddwn yn meddwl y byddai addysg yng Nghymru wedi cael blaenoriaeth uwch.

Yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ddoe, cawsom brofi natur hunanglodforus y datganiad hwn am y cynnydd mewn gwariant ar addysg. Fodd bynnaf, sylwaf fod y Llywodraeth yn dawel pan ofynnir iddynt esbonio pam bod gwariant ar addysg yn sylweddol llai, fel cyfran o'n cyfoeth cenedlaethol, nag yr oedd bedair blynedd yn ôl. Yr ydym yn gwario llai ar ysgolion, disgyblion ac athrawon nag yr oeddem yn 1997. Efallai bod hynny'n egluro pam bod cymaint o athrawon yn chwilio am waith yn Lloegr a pham bod ysgolion yn Lloegr yn ceisio dwyn athrawon o Gymru, gan y gwyddant nad yw ysgolion yng Nghymru yn derbyn arian digonol. Dyna'r gwirionedd trist sydd yn peri bod angen y cyhoeddiad hwn.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Diolch am y cyfraniadau disgwylidig i'r ddatl. Yn gyntaf, derbyniaf bwynt Gareth Jones nad ydym, yn y pen draw, eisiau cyhoeddiadau achlysurol ynglŷn ag ariannu addysg. Dywedais hynny o'r blaen, a dyna pam bod y mwyafrif helaeth o'r arian yn cael ei

local government settlement. We have also made a commitment to ensure comparability in terms of funding between England and Wales. As you know, in Committee yesterday, we were able to demonstrate that we have maintained that comparability over the last four years and are committed to continuing to do so. That means that, occasionally, when money outside the normal cycle for delivery to local government becomes available, it gives us an opportunity to give some money to schools on a one-off basis, which, as Gareth knows from his previous profession, schools find useful.

Cynog Dafis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog egluro'i defnydd o'r geiriau 'one-off basis'? A yw'r £15 miliwn ond ar gael i ysgolion yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol, neu a fydd ar gael y flwyddyn nesaf a'r flwyddyn wedi hynny hefyd? Mae un taliad o £15 miliwn i'w ddefnyddio dros dair blynedd yn gyfran fach o'r £100 miliwn ychwanegol a ddaw oddi wrth y Canghellor.

Jane Davidson: This is a one-off payment of £15 million. The debate about future years is a debate for the budget planning round, which is why I made it clear in my opening speech that this is a one-off payment of £15 million. We have already made clear our commitment to keep parity in education spend, and the figures given to the Committee yesterday demonstrated beyond doubt that we have done that.

I turn to the point about making the announcement in recess. Schools were concerned that, if additional funding becomes available, the unions should ask that we make that funding available as quickly as possible, so that schools can plan their budgets for this year with confidence. That was important, and it was due to that response that we made the announcement, once Edwina Hart had helpfully agreed the additional money available to education. At the time, I said that it was a matter for debate in the Assembly, which is what we are doing today.

ddyrranu drwy'r setliad llywodraeth leol. Yr ydym hefyd wedi gwneud ymrwymiad i sicrhau cymharedd o ran ariannu rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. Fel y gwyddoch, yr oeddem yn gallu dangos yn y Pwyllgor ddoe ein bod wedi cynnal y gymharedd yn ystod y pedair blynedd diwethaf a'n bod yn ymrwymedig i barhau i wneud hynny. Golyga hynny, pan fydd arian ar gael sydd y tu allan i'r cylch arferol i'w gyflwyno i lywodraeth leol, fod gennym gyfle, yn achlysurol, i roi rhywfaint o arian i ysgolion fel taliadau 'one-off', ac fel y gŵyr Gareth o'i broffesiwn blaenorol, mae hyn yn ddefnyddiol i ysgolion.

Cynog Dafis: Will the Minister clarify her use of the words 'one-off basis'? Will the £15 million only be available for schools during this financial year, or will it also be available next year and the year after that? One payment of £15 million to be used over three years is a small proportion of the additional £100 million from the Chancellor.

Jane Davidson: Taliad 'one-off' yw hwn o £15 miliwn. Dadl ar gyfer y cylch cynllunio cyllideb yw'r ddadl am y blynyddoedd i ddod, a dyna pam y gwneuthum yn eglur yn fy araith agoriadol mai taliad 'one-off' o £15 miliwn yw hwn. Yr ydym eisoes wedi egluro ein hymrwymiad i gadw cydraddoldeb mewn gwariant ar addysg, ac mae'r ffigurau a gyflwynwyd i'r Pwyllgor ddoe yn dangos heb amheuaeth ein bod wedi gwneud hynny.

Trof at y pwynt ynglŷn â gwneud y cyhoeddiad yn ystod y toriad. Yr oedd ysgolion yn bryderus pe bai arian ychwanegol ar gael y byddai'r undebau yn gofyn i ni sicrhau bod yr arian ar gael iddynt cyn gynted ag y bo modd, fel y gall yr ysgolion gynllunio eu cyllidebau gyda hyder ar gyfer eleni. Yr oedd hynny'n bwysig, ac oherwydd yr ymateb hwnnw y gwnaethom y cyhoeddiad, unwaith y cytunodd Edwina Hart yn garedig i'r arian ychwanegol ar gyfer addysg. Ar y pryd, dywedais ei fod yn fater i'w ddadlau yn y Cynulliad, sef yr hyn a wnawn heddiw.

I reject, in principle, the Conservative philosophy about ring-fenced hypothecated funding in this way, for all the reasons that other Members have given. In the long term, it does not enable schools to plan effectively on one-off payments, which is why we are committed to working with local government in the delivery of proper funding for education through the local government settlement. It is interesting that you make spurious comparisons with England when, in Committee yesterday, it was demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt, that, although our funding mechanisms are different, the overall end result in the contribution towards education spending is the same.

Jonathan Morgan *rose*—

Jane Davidson: I am responding to your point, Jonathan, and will take an intervention when I have finished. We are putting this money in place to enable local decision-making in schools about how they want to use the money this year. We treat schools in Wales differently because of devolution, and because we take our own decisions and are demonstrating our commitment to funding education in Wales. I am sure that Members would agree that a 9 per cent overall increase in funding across the board from local authorities is impressive in one financial year.

11:35 a.m.

Jonathan Morgan: This is another classic example of less money being delivered later on. As the Minister has confirmed, the Secretary of State for Education and Employment, David Blunkett, now sees fit to ring-fence money that is sent to English local authorities. The Minister's colleagues in Westminster recognise the value of hypothecation, separating money for LEA administration and ringfencing money that goes directly to schools so that they know what they are getting year in, year out. I do not see the problem with that. Although we know that they are one-off payments, payments to schools in England are considerably greater than the amount of money that is being offered in Wales. Why are we treated as second rate?

O ran egwyddor, gwrthodaf yr athroniaeth Geidwadol ynglŷn ag ariannu neilltuedig wedi ei bridianu yn y modd hwn, am yr holl resymau y mae'r Aelodau eraill wedi eu rhoi. Yn yr hirdymor, nid yw'n galluogi ysgolion i gynllunio'n effeithiol ar daliadau '*one-off*', a dyna pam ein bod yn ymrwymedig i gydweithio â llywodraeth leol i ariannu addysg yn briodol drwy'r setliad llywodraeth leol. Mae'n ddiddorol eich bod yn gwneud cymariaethau ffug gyda Lloegr, pan ddangoswyd yn ddiamheuol yn y Pwyllgor ddoe, bod y canlyniad cyffredinol yn y pen draw yn y cyfraniad tuag at wariant ar addysg yr un peth, er bod ein mecanweithiau ariannu'n wahanol.

Jonathan Morgan *a gododd*—

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn ymateb i'ch pwynt, Jonathan, a byddaf yn caniatáu ymyriad ar ôl i mi orffen. Yr ydym yn rhoi'r arian hwn er mwyn galluogi ysgolion lleol i wneud penderfyniadau ynglŷn â'r modd y maent am ddefnyddio'r arian eleni. Yr ydym yn trin ysgolion yng Nghymru yn wahanol oherwydd datganoli, a chan ein bod yn gwneud ein penderfyniadau ein hunain ac yn dangos ein hymrwymiad i ariannu addysg yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn sicr y byddai'r Aelodau yn cytuno bod cynnydd cyffredinol o 9 y cant mewn arian gan awdurdodau lleol yn aruthrol mewn un flwyddyn ariannol.

Jonathan Morgan: Dyma enghraifft glasurol arall o lai o arian yn cael ei gyflwyno'n ddiweddarach. Fel y cadarnhaodd y Gweinidog, mae David Blunkett, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Addysg a Chyflogaeth, bellach yn ei gweld yn addas i neilltuo arian a anfonir i awdurdodau lleol Lloegr. Mae cyd-Aelodau'r Gweinidog yn San Steffan yn sylweddoli gwerth pridiannu, gan wahanu arian ar gyfer gweinyddu awdurdodau addysg lleol a neilltuo arian sydd yn mynd yn uniongyrchol i ysgolion fel eu bod yn gwybod faint y byddant yn ei dderbyn o flwyddyn i flwyddyn. Ni welaf fod problem o ran hynny. Er y gwyddom nad taliadau '*one-off*' mohonynt, mae'r taliadau a wneir i ysgolion Lloegr yn sylweddol uwch na'r swm o arian a gynigir yng Nghymru. Pam ein bod yn cael ein trin yn eilradd?

Jane Davidson: We are not treated as second rate. At the end of the day, it is the section 52 forms that show the comparable spend between England and Wales. They show clearly the spend per pupil. As the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee demonstrated yesterday, Wales has the highest expenditure on education of all the England and Wales non-metropolitan regions. Those figures were supplied by the statistical directorate—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I have counted five different conversations that are taking place in the Chamber. Please listen to the Minister. There is no harm in Members having quiet conversations. However, I do not want to hear them all; I want to hear the Minister.

Jane Davidson: Although we fund differently, we have demonstrated yesterday and today that we fund as well. We have a major commitment to funding education. Our Westminster colleagues abide by Westminster policy. As an Assembly Member, I am part of Assembly policy for the delivery of education funding. I am sure that schools will be extremely grateful for the additional funding that we are providing this year. We highly value the work of schools, in terms of both teachers and governors. For teachers, we are promoting changes to improve the status of the profession, the key areas being better pay and improved training and development. For governors, we are investing in training and support. Our budget plans involve continuing increases in funding for local authority education services in Wales and we expect them to continue increasing funding for schools in Wales.

Gareth Jones: Nid wyf am roi unrhyw bwysau arnoch ar y mater hwn. Croesawaf arian ychwanegol. Fodd bynnag, mae dryswch. A yw'r £15 miliwn yn rhan o'r £100 miliwn a addawyd gan y Canghellor ar gyfer addysg ac iechyd yng Nghymru? A yw hynny'n ddehongliad cywir? Hefyd, a yw'r £15 miliwn felly'n ychwanegiad at y cyfanswm o £80 miliwn a oedd ar gael fel ychwanegiad ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol

Jane Davidson: Nid chawn ein trin yn eilradd. Yn y pen draw, y ffurflenni adran 52 sydd yn dangos y gwariant cymharol rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. Maent yn dangos y gwariant fesul disgybl yn eglur. Fel y dangosodd y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ddoe, Cymru sydd â'r gwariant uchaf ar addysg o'r holl ranbarthau anninesig yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Cyflenwyd y ffigurau hynny gan y gyfarwyddiaeth ystadegol—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Cyfrais bum sgwrs wahanol yn digwydd yn y Siambr. Gwrandewch ar y Gweinidog os gwelwch yn dda. Nid oes dim o'i le ar Aelodau yn cael sgyrsiau tawel. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf am eu clywed i gyd; yr wyf am glywed y Gweinidog.

Jane Davidson: Er ein bod yn ariannu'n wahanol, dangosasom ddoe a heddiw ein bod yn ariannu crystal. Mae gennym ymrwymiad pwysig i ariannu addysg. Mae ein cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan yn glynu wrth bolisi San Steffan. Fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad, yr wyf yn rhan o bolisi'r Cynulliad i gyflwyno arian ar gyfer addysg. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd ysgolion yn hynod ddiolchgar am yr arian ychwanegol yr ydym yn ei ddarparu eleni. Rhoddwn gryn werth ar waith ysgolion, o ran athrawon a llywodraethwyr. O ran athrawon, yr ydym yn hybu newidiadau er mwyn gwella statws eu proffesiwn, a'r meysydd allweddol yw gwell cyflog a gwell hyfforddiant a datblygiad. O ran llywodraethwyr, yr ydym yn buddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant a chymorth. Mae'n cynlluniau cyllideb yn cynnwys codiadau parhaus mewn arian ar gyfer gwasanaethau addysg awdurdodau lleol a disgwyliwn iddynt barhau i gynyddu'r arian ar gyfer ysgolion yng Nghymru.

Gareth Jones: I will not exert any pressure on you in this matter. I welcome additional funding. However, there is confusion. Is the £15 million part of the £100 million which the Chancellor pledged for education and health in Wales? Is that a correct interpretation? Also, is the £15 million therefore in addition to the total of £80 million that was available as additional money for the current financial year? That

hon? Yr oedd hwnnw'n rhoi codiad o 5.9 y cant. Yr ydych eisoes wedi cyfeirio at ychwanegiadau. A yw'r £15 miliwn hwn yn rhan o'r ychwanegiadau hynny sydd yn dod â chyfanswm y cynnydd hyd at 9 y cant?

Jane Davidson: The Chancellor gave additional money to Wales. He did not in any way designate on what Wales should spend its funding. That is a matter for the Assembly and it is important that it remains that way. As Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, I am pleased to have been awarded £15 million by the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities. The Cabinet is committed to developing spending on education. I can confirm that the £15 million is in addition to the £80 million and is included in the overall figure of a 9 per cent increase in funding for education across the board in local authorities that is being quoted from this week onwards. As I said earlier, the increase is even greater in three authorities, namely Conwy County Borough Council, Denbighshire County Council and Cardiff City and County Council. Those local authorities should be commended for the additional resources that they have put into education.

was an increase of 5.9 per cent. You have already referred to additional funding. Is this £15 million part of the additional funding that brings the total increase up to 9 per cent?

Jane Davidson: Rhoddodd y Canghellor arian ychwanegol i Gymru. Ni ddynododd yr hyn y dylai Cymru wario'r arian arno mewn unrhyw fodd. Mater i'r Cynulliad yw hwnnw ac mae'n bwysig ei fod yn aros felly. Fel Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, yr wyf yn falch ein bod wedi cael £15 miliwn gan y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau. Mae'r Cabinet yn ymrwymedig i ddatblygu gwario ar addysg. Gallaf gadarnhau bod y £15 miliwn yn ychwanegol i'r £80 miliwn a chaiff ei gynnwys yn ffigur cyffredinol y cynnydd o 9 y cant ar gyfer ariannu addysg yn gyffredinol mewn awdurdodau lleol a ddyfynnir o'r wythnos hon ymlaen. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae'r cynnydd hyd yn oed yn fwy mewn tri awdurdod, sef Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Conwy, Cyngor Sir Dinbych, Cyngor Dinas a Sir Caerdydd. Dylid cymeradwyo'r awdurdodau lleol hynny am yr adnoddau ychwanegol y maent wedi eu rhoi i addysg.

Cynnig: O blaid 39, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion: For 39, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina

Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Gareth
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Richards, Rod
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion adopted.*

Datganiad gan y Dirprwy Lywydd Statement by the Deputy Presiding Officer

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The next item on the agenda, namely the debate nominated by Tom Middlehurst in accordance with Standing Order No. 29, has been withdrawn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae'r eitem nesaf ar yr agenda, sef y ddadl a enwebwyd gan Tom Middlehurst yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 29, wedi cael ei thynnu yn ôl.

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Teithio Integredig ar gyfer Pleser a Phwrpas Integrated Travel for Pleasure and Purpose

Janet Ryder: I have agreed to allow Mick Bates and David Davies to contribute to this debate.

Janet Ryder: Yr wyf wedi cytuno i adael i Mick Bates a David Davies gyfrannu at y ddadl hon.

The discussion on images of Wales in this morning's debate on the WDA was interesting, because integrated travel for pleasure and purpose is part of creating a green image of Wales. Short debates have taken many different forms over the past two years. Some have been controversial, while others have not been so controversial. Many Members have not yet had the privilege of holding a debate and some, like myself, have had their name picked out of the hat on more than one occasion. Many different topics have been discussed and they have been chosen for many different reasons.

Yr oedd y drafodaeth ar ddelweddau o Gymru yn y ddadl ar y WDA y bore yma yn ddi-ddorol, oherwydd bod teithio integredig ar gyfer pleser a phwrpas yn rhan o greu delwedd werdd o Gymru. Cafwyd dadleuon byr ar sawl ffurf wahanol dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf. Bu rhai yn ddadleuol, tra na fu eraill mor ddadleuol. Ni yw llawer o Aelodau wedi cael y ffrwyth o gynnal dadl hyd yn hyn, ac mae eraill, fel fi, wedi cael eu henw wedi ei dynnu allan o'r het ar fwy nag un achlysur. Trafodwyd nifer o bynciau gwahanol ac fe'u dewiswyd am nifer o resymau gwahanol.

This is my second debate. My previous short debate was about Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn in

Dyma fy ail ddadl. Yr oedd fy nadl fer flaenorol yn ymwneud ag Ysgol Plas

Denbigh and the possibility of it becoming a centre of excellence for autistic children and providing support for their families. I am pleased that that issue has since gained momentum and could well become a reality. That was an issue in my constituency, which I wanted to highlight and I am pleased that it has gained such support.

A constituent, who took up the challenge years ago to develop and fully use the rail services available to him, suggested today's topic to me. He is Mr Owen Prosser from Kinmel Bay. For many years, Mr Prosser has been concerned about the deteriorating state of our railways and has personally been involved in movements to preserve and possibly extend them. Indeed, he was one of the core founders of what became the railway restoration movement. Through this body, as long ago as 1949, he called for a Tal-y-llyn railway preservation society to be founded as the best way to save another Welsh narrow-gauge railway. In response to his call, subscriptions flowed in, and that, in addition to the voluntary work, so reduced the wage bill that previous losses on that line were converted to a break-even position.

Many lines have been revived in that way and they could now form the basis for the development of green tourism in Wales. I will discuss that and the development of integration of tourist railways and other forms of transport. Although responsibility for railways has not been devolved, it is an issue that usually generates much interest.

The little trains of Wales, as they are known, or the narrow-gauge railways, are tourist attractions in themselves. They also have the potential to be used as part of an integrated transport system, which would enable people to tour Wales without a car. Developed to their full potential, they could encourage people to leave their cars at a mainline station, which would be a convenient access point from which to start their journey. From the comfort of a train, they would see Wales in an attractive and more environmentally friendly way.

Many tourists are attracted to Wales by

Brondyffryn yn Ninbych a'r posibilrwydd y deuai'n ganolfan ragoriaeth ar gyfer plant awtistig a darparu cymorth ar gyfer eu teuluoedd. Yr wyf yn falch bod y mater, ers hynny, wedi ennyn pwysigrwydd ac y gallai ddod yn realiti. Yr oedd hwnnw'n fater yn fy etholaeth, yr oeddwn am ei amlygu ac yr wyf yn falch iddo ennill cefnogaeth o'r fath.

Etholwr, a ymgymerodd â'r her flynyddoedd yn ôl i ddatblygu a gwneud defnydd llawn o'r gwasanaethau rheilffordd a oedd ar gael iddo, a awgrymodd bwnc heddiw imi. Mr Owen Prosser o Fae Kimmel yw'r gŵr hwnnw. Ers nifer o flynyddoedd, bu Mr Prosser yn pryderu am gyflwr dirywiol ein rheilffyrdd a bu'n ymwneud yn bersonol â champau i'w gwarchod a hyd yn oed eu hehangu. Yn wir, ef oedd un o brif sylfaenwyr yr hyn a ddaeth yn symudiad adfer y rheilffyrdd. Drwy'r corff hwn, mor bell yn ôl â 1949, dywedodd mai'r unig ffordd o achub rheilffordd gul Gymreig arall oedd trwy sefydlu cymdeithas ddiogel rheilffordd Tal-y-llyn. Mewn ymateb i'w alwad, cafwyd llif o danysgrifiadau, a bu i hynny, yn ogystal â gwaith gwirfoddol, leihau'r bil cyflog er mwyn adennill y colledion blaenorol ar y llinell honno.

Adnewyddwyd llawer o linellau yn y ffordd honno a bellach gallent ffurfio'r sylfaen ar gyfer datblygu twristiaeth werdd yng Nghymru. Byddaf yn trafod hynny ynghyd â datblygu'r gwaith o integreiddio rheilffyrdd twristiaid a mathau eraill o drafnidiaeth. Er na ddatganolwyd y cyfrifoldeb dros reilffyrdd, mae'n fater sydd fel arfer yn denu llawer o ddiddordeb.

Mae trenau bach Cymru, fel y'u gelwir, neu'r rheilffyrdd cul, yn atyniadau ynddyn eu hunain i dwristiaid. Yn ogystal, mae ganddynt y potensial i gael eu defnyddio fel rhan o system drafnidiaeth integredig, a fyddai'n galluogi pobl i deithio Cymru heb gar. Pe caent eu datblygu i'w llawn botensial, gallent annog pobl i adael eu ceir mewn gorsaf prif linell, a fyddai'n bwynt mynediad hawdd i ddechrau eu taith. O drên cysurus, byddent yn gweld Cymru mewn ffordd atyniadol a mwy ystyriol o'r amgylchedd.

Denir nifer o dwristiaid i Gymru gan

images of open countryside and mountains, tranquillity and peace. It can be off-putting to sit for hours in traffic jams. Anyone who travelled along the A55 last weekend, particularly around Llandudno junction, knows how busy that main road can be. Everyone welcomes the return of tourism, especially in north Wales following the foot and mouth disease outbreak. However, if this was your first trip to Wales, would you be encouraged to return with memories of sitting in cars in traffic jams for a long time? Unfortunately, cars and tourists go together. That is a dilemma, because Wales wants to encourage tourists. However, we want to encourage sustainable tourism, in other words, green tourism.

ddelweddau o gefn gwlad agored a mynyddoedd, llonyddwch a thawelwch. Gall eistedd am oriau mewn tagfeydd traffig fod yn brofiad annifyr. Gŵyr unrhyw un a deithiodd ar hyd yr A55 y penwythnos diwethaf, yn enwedig o gwmpas cyffordd Llandudno, pa mor brysur y gall y brif ffordd honno fod. Mae pawb yn croesawu dychweliad twristiaeth, yn enwedig yng ngogledd Cymru yn dilyn yr achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Fodd bynnag, os mai hon oedd eich taith gyntaf i Gymru, a fydech yn cael eich annog i ddechyd ydychwelyd gydag atgofion o eistedd mewn ceir mewn tagfeydd traffig am gyfnod hir? Yn anffodus, mae ceir a thwristiaid yn mynd law yn llaw. Mae hwn yn ddilema, oherwydd bod Cymru am annog twristiaid. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym am annog twristiaeth gynaliadwy, sef twristiaeth werdd.

11:45 a.m.

By developing other forms of travel, we would reduce the use of the car. Fewer cars would make Wales a more attractive tourist destination. The development of such a system could take thousands of cars off the road. Wales is in the enviable position of already having a good rail infrastructure. With the completion of the highland railway we will have the potential to create the best network of railways for tourists in Europe outside Switzerland.

Drwy ddatblygu mathau eraill o drafnidiaeth, byddem yn lleihau'r defnydd o'r car. Byddai llai o geir yn gwneud Cymru yn gyrchfan fwy deniadol i dwristiaid. Gallai datblygu system o'r fath fynd â miloedd o geir oddi ar y ffyrdd. Mae Cymru yn y sefyllfa ragorol o feddu ar seilwaith rheilffyrdd da eisoes. Ar ôl cwblhau rheilffordd yr ucheldir bydd gennym y potensial i greu'r rhwydwaith gorau o reilffyrdd ar gyfer twristiaid yn Ewrop y tu allan i'r Swistir.

Switzerland offers a good example, perhaps the best example, of integrated rail travel. Its narrow-gauge tourist railways and commercial mainline trains run on an integrated timetable and through a ticketing system. The Swiss rail pass encourages tourists to plan their holidays using an efficient train service, with excellent connectivity that allows easy access to all towns and villages.

Mae'r Swistir yn enghraifft dda, yr enghraifft orau o bosibl, o deithio integredig ar y rheilffyrdd. Mae ei rheilffyrdd twristiaid cul a'i threnau prif linell masnachol yn rhedeg yn ôl amserlen integredig a thrwy system docynnau. Mae pás rheilffordd y Swistir yn annog twristiaid i gynllunio eu gwyliau drwy ddefnyddio gwasanaeth trên effeithlon, gyda chysylltedd rhagorol sydd yn galluogi mynediad hawdd i bob tref a phentref.

In Wales, we have the potential for developing a similar system. Take north Wales as an example. A combination of mainline trains, along with the Ffestiniog and Welsh Highland railways in north Wales, make it possible to travel almost around the whole of the Snowdonia national park area on public transport, on the rail. Based on a circular tour, the passenger could travel from

Yng Nghymru, mae gennym y potensial ar gyfer datblygu system debyg. Ystyriwch ogledd Cymru er enghraifft. Mae'r cyfuniad o drenau prif linell, ynghyd â rheilffyrdd Ffestiniog ac Ucheldir Cymru yng ngogledd Cymru, yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i deithio o amgylch ardal Parc Cenedlaethol Eryri bron yn gyfan gwbl ar drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, ar y rheilffordd. Yn seiliedig ar daith gylch,

Caernarfon via Beddgelert to Porthmadog on the Welsh Highland railway, then take the Ffestiniog railway to Blaenau Ffestiniog, then the main Conwy Valley line to Llandudno, then Llandudno to Bangor with Wales & West. At present there would need to be a bus service joining Bangor and Caernarfon. However, one of the options being considered by the strategic rail authority is to reopen the line between Bangor and Caernarfon, thus completing the circle. For a longer tour, passengers could travel from Porthmadog to Shrewsbury on the Cambrian Coast line and then via Chester or Wrexham to Llandudno.

These rail links could be further integrated with bus services to provide better and easier access to popular tourist destinations such as Llangollen. When Rhodri Morgan visited Llangollen railway recently, plans were outlined to him for its extension to Ruabon. The Llangollen railway also hopes to extend its line to Corwen. If completed, this line could link up to mainline services at Wrexham, from where intercity connections could be made.

Even without these improvements, tourists are able to travel along the north Wales coast and around much of north and mid Wales having left their car at the station of their choice. The improvements, however, would give Wales a unique selling point in UK tourism. It would preserve the peace and tranquillity of the countryside, which would not be clogged and polluted with cars. This would, in itself, attract more tourists to the area.

The next logical step is to enable residents to access these services not only in the tourist season but all year round. At present the narrow-gauge lines are managed by volunteers who, I am sure, would be delighted if their services were more heavily used by residents so that they would be able to run all year round.

All this is possible but there are problems that need to be overcome, problems that occur in

gallai'r teithiwr deithio o Gaernarfon drwy Feddgelert i Borthmadog ar reilffordd Ucheldir Cymru, yna gallai deithio ar reilffordd Ffestiniog i Flaenau Ffestiniog, yna prif linell Dyffryn Conwy i Landudno, yna o Landudno i Fangor ar reilffordd Cymru a'r Gorllewin. Ar hyn o bryd byddai angen gwasanaeth bysys i uno Bangor a Chaernarfon. Fodd bynnag, un o'r opsiynau sydd yn cael eu hystyried gan yr awdurdod rheilffordd strategol yw ailagor y llinell rhwng Bangor a Chaernarfon, gan felly gwblhau'r cylch. Ar gyfer taith hwy, gallai teithwyr deithio o Borthmadog i Sir Amwythig ar linell Cambrian Coast ac yna drwy Gaer neu Wrecsam i Landudno.

Gellid integreiddio'r cysylltiadau rheilffordd hyn ymhellach gyda gwasanaethau bysiau i ddarparu gwell mynediad a mynediad haws i gyrchfannau twristiaid poblogaidd fel Llangollen. Pan ymwelodd Rhodri Morgan â rheilffordd Llangollen yn ddiweddar, derbyniodd amlinelliad o'r cynlluniau ar gyfer ehangu'r rheilffordd i Riwabon. Mae rheilffordd Llangollen hefyd yn gobeithio ehangu ei llinell i Gorwen. Pe bai hyn yn cael ei gwblhau, gallai'r llinell hon gysylltu â gwasanaethau prif linell yn Wrecsam, lle y gellid gwneud cysylltiadau rhyng-ddinesig.

Hyd yn oed heb y gwelliannau hyn, gall twristiaid deithio ar hyd arfordir gogledd Cymru ac o amgylch llawer o ogledd a chanolbarth Cymru gan adael eu car mewn gorsaf o'u dewis. Byddai'r gwelliannau, fodd bynnag, yn darparu elfen unigryw er mwyn gwerthu Cymru o fewn twristiaeth y DU. Byddai'n cynnal tawelwch a llonyddwch cefn gwlad, na fyddai'n cael ei dagu a'i lygru gan geir. Byddai hyn, ynddo'i hun, yn denu mwy o dwristiaid i'r ardal.

Y cam rhesymegol nesaf yw galluogi trigolion i gael mynediad i'r gwasanaethau hyn nid yn unig yn ystod tymor y twristiaid ond drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Ar hyn o bryd, caiff y llinellau cul eu rhedeg gan wirfoddolwyr, y byddent, yr wyf yn siŵr, wrth eu bodd pe bai'r trigolion yn gwneud defnydd ehangach o'u gwasanaethau fel y gallent redeg drwy gydol y flwyddyn.

Mae hyn oll yn bosibl, ond mae angen goresgyn rhai problemau, problemau a geir

any kind of integration. The Tal-y-llyn railway is primarily a tourist attraction in its own right but it also provides public transport access to the footpaths networks at the Dolgoch Falls and in the Abergynolwyn and Nant Gwernol area. The station at Nant Gwernol provides access to an area that is not accessible by road and forms a convenient starting point for many of the walks in the area.

According to a survey carried out by the Tal-y-llyn railway in 2000, 84 per cent of its passengers arrive at its stations by road transport. Most of these are private cars or part of coach tours. Only 10.3 per cent arrive on foot. They might be holidaymakers who are staying locally or residents. The Tal-y-llyn railway preservation society seeks where possible to relate the times of its trains to those of the Cambrian Coast line at Tywyn, where the stations are only 300 yards apart, in order to make the service more convenient for people who wish to travel by train.

Before rail privatisation, the Tal-y-llyn railway used to receive details of proposed changes to Cambrian Coast trains and was able to adjust its own timetable accordingly. This year it received details of this summer's Cambrian Coast service in a publicity leaflet only a few weeks ago. Its timetable for the season went to press last September to enable coach operators to plan their tours. This lack of co-ordination has resulted in a breakdown of an efficient connecting service, which could easily be mended by better communication between the companies.

A further example is shown by the poor connection times between the Cambrian Coast line and the Birmingham to Aberystwyth trains at Machynlleth, where long waiting times between trains can deter travellers from using the service.

Good liaison between the different rail companies is needed to ensure integrated timetables with reasonable connection times. A system of through-ticketing and an all-Wales rail pass need to be devised. Two of

mewn unrhyw fath o integreiddio. Mae rheilffordd Tal-y-llyn yn bennaf yn atyniad i dwristiaid ynddo'i hun ond mae hefyd yn darparu rhwydweithiau llwybrau cerdded yn Rhaeadr Dolgoch ac yn ardal Abergynolwyn a Nant Gwernol. Mae'r orsaf yn Nant Gwernol yn rhoi mynediad i ardal na ellir cael mynediad ar hyd y ffordd ac mae'n fan cychwyn cyfleus i nifer o'r llwybrau cerdded yn yr ardal.

Yn ôl arolwg a gynhaliwyd gan reilffordd Tal-y-llyn yn 2000, mae 84 y cant o'i deithwyr yn cyrraedd ei orsafoedd drwy drafnidiaeth ffordd. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r rhain yn geir preifat neu'n rhan o deithiau bws. Dim ond 10.3 y cant sydd yn cyrraedd ar droed. Gallent fod yn bobl ar eu gwyliau sydd yn aros yn rhywle lleol neu drigolion. Ceisia cymdeithas diogelu rheilffordd Tal-y-llyn gysylltu amseroedd eu trenau, lle bo hynny'n bosibl, â threnau llinell Cambrian Coast yn Nhywyn, sydd ond 300 llath ar wahân, er mwyn gwneud y gwasanaeth yn fwy cyfleus i bobl sydd yn dymuno teithio ar drên.

Cyn preifateiddio'r rheilffyrdd, arferai rheilffordd Tal-y-llyn dderbyn manylion newidiadau arfaethedig i drenau Cambrian Coast a llwyddodd i addasu ei amserlen ei hun yn unol â hynny. Eleni, derbyniodd fanylion o gwasanaeth Cambrian Coast ar gyfer yr haf eleni mewn taflen gyhoeddusrwydd dim ond ychydig wythnosau yn ôl. Argraffwyd ei amserlen ar gyfer y tymor fis Medi diwethaf er mwyn galluogi gweithredwyr bysiau i gynllunio eu teithiau. Arweiniodd y diffyg cydgysylltiad hwn at fethiant mewn gwasanaeth cysylltu effeithiol, y gellid fod wedi ei ddatrys drwy well cyfathrebu rhwng y cwmnïau.

Ceir enghraifft arall yn yr amseroedd cysylltu gwael rhwng llinell Cambrian Coast a threnau Birmingham i Aberystwyth ym Machynlleth, lle y gall amseroedd aros hir rhwng trenau rwystro teithwyr rhag defnyddio'r gwasanaeth.

Mae angen cysylltiad da rhwng y cwmnïau rheilffordd gwahanol er mwyn sicrhau amserlenni integredig gydag amseroedd cysylltu rhesymol. Bydd angen dyfeisio system cyd-docynnu a phâs rheilffordd

the main factors deterring people from using the railway, or indeed any kind of public transport, are the lack of co-ordination in timetables and the complicated ticketing system. These need to be overcome in mainline passenger services as well as extended to include the narrow-gauge railways.

Given the political will, creating an effective integrated transport system in Wales would not be as difficult as many would have us believe. If the Assembly had powers over transport equal to the Scottish Parliament and could instruct the Strategic Rail Authority, as Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales called for, Wales could lead the UK in green tourism and integrated transport.

I ask the Minister to take the idea of developing green tourism seriously, and perhaps suggest a way forward for the development of such a plan.

David Davies: The Conservative Party supports the principle of integrated transport for pleasure, or green tourism, to which Janet referred. We accept that public transport is also important and that more should be done to support it. However, Plaid Cymru do not realise at present that people have a right to drive a car. Driving a car has become much greener over the past 20 years with improvements to exhaust systems. Driving cars is not as damaging to the environment as some would have us believe.

It is a pity that the Labour Government, that came into office with all manner of promises for a greener transport system, has hit motorists with tax after tax. It has tried to demonise people for driving their cars, but has not spent the additional revenue accumulated—which forms a large proportion of the £17 billion in Gordon Brown's war chest—on providing a better public transport system.

I welcome the Conservative Party's decision to cut tax on petrol by six pence per litre. That will be good for tourism because, as members of Plaid Cymru know, many areas

Cymru gyfan. Dau o'r prif ffactorau sydd yn rhwystro pobl rhag defnyddio'r rheilffordd, neu hyd yn oed unrhyw fath o drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, yw'r diffyg cydgyssylltiad mewn amserlenni a'r system docynnau gymhleth. Mae angen goresgyn y ffactorau hyn yng ngwasanaethau prif linell y teithwyr yn ogystal â'u hehangu er mwyn cynnwys y rheilffyrdd cul.

Gan ystyried yr ewyllys wleidyddol, ni fyddai creu system drafnidiaeth integredig yng Nghymru mor anodd ag y byddai rhai am i ni ei gredu. Pe bai gan y Cynulliad yr un pwerau dros drafnidiaeth â Senedd yr Alban a phe gallent gyfarwyddo'r Awdurdod Rheilffordd Strategol fel y gofynnodd Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales, gallai Cymru arwain y DU mewn twristiaeth werdd a thrafnidiaeth integredig.

Gofynnaf i'r Prif Weinidog ystyried o ddifrif y syniad o ddatblygu twristiaeth werdd, ac awgrymu ffordd ymlaen o bosibl, ar gyfer datblygu cynllun o'r fath.

David Davies: Mae'r Blaid Geidwadol yn cefnogi'r egwyddor o drafnidiaeth integredig ar gyfer pleser, neu dwristiaeth werdd, fel y cyfeiriodd Janet ato. Derbyniwn fod trafndiaeth gyhoeddus hefyd yn bwysig ac y dylid gwneud mwy i'w gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, nid yw Plaid Cymru yn sylweddoli ar hyn o bryd bod gan bobl yr hawl i yrru car. Daeth yr arfer o yrru car yn llawer gwyrddach dros yr ugain mlynedd diwethaf o ganlyniad i welliannau i systemau gwacáu. Nid yw gyrru car mor niweidiol i'r amgylchedd ac y byddai rhai am i ni ei gredu.

Mae'n drueni bod y Llywodraeth Lafur, a ddaeth i rym gyda phob math o addewidion am system drafnidiaeth wyrddach, wedi codi treth ar ôl treth ar y modurwyr. Ceisiodd bardduo pobl am yrru eu ceir, ond ni wariodd y refeniw ychwanegol a gronnodd—sydd yn ffurfio cyfran fawr o'r £17 biliwn yng nghist ryfel Gordon Brown—ar ddarparu gwell system trafndiaeth gyhoeddus.

Croesawaf benderfyniad y Blaid Geidwadol i ostwng y dreth ar danwydd chwe cheiniog y litr. Bydd hynny'n fuddiol i dwristiaeth oherwydd, fel y gŵyr aelodau o Blaid

of Wales cannot and never will be accessed by public transport. The only way to access them is by car. It is time that we started supporting motorists.

I also hope that Janet's colleagues, who asserted their commitment to the National Assembly and declared that we should not worry about events elsewhere, are all using public transport today. As they swan around their constituencies campaigning, I hope that they are using public transport, even though they have made many hypocritical speeches about the need to stay in the National Assembly throughout the general election campaign. All Conservative Members have done so today.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I think that what you said was in order, but whether Plaid Cymru will let you intervene next time is doubtful.

Mick Bates: Thank you Janet, for raising the issue of the integration of transport for pleasure in this debate. I am sure that we all join with her in stating how great green tourism and these integrated connections would be.

Terrific work has already been done in the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee, in developing a vision of integrated transport. The Minister's leadership is invaluable to that Committee.

The vision being established in Wales will be an exemplar to all parts of Europe. I hope that one day we can match some of the examples that you mentioned, particularly with the small trains. In my own village of Llanfair Caereinion, much of our tourism depends on our light railway to Welshpool. It is a tremendous source of revenue for the local economy. Therefore, the development of green tourism is important.

However, I sympathise with David's comments because one cannot exclude any form of transport. That is the whole concept

Cymru, ni ellir cael mynediad i sawl ardal yng Nghymru drwy drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus ac ni fydd hynny byth yn bosibl. Yr unig ffordd i gael mynediad iddynt yw gyda char. Mae'n bryd inni ddechrau cefnogi modurwyr.

Gobeithiaf hefyd fod cyd-Aelodau Janet, a gadarnhaodd eu hymrwymiad i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac a ddatganodd na ddylem boeni am ddigwyddiadau mewn mannau eraill, oll yn defnyddio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus heddiw. Wrth iddynt fynd o amgylch eu hetholaethau yn ymgyrchu, gobeithiaf eu bod yn defnyddio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, er eu bod wedi gwneud llawer o areithiau rhagrithiol ynglŷn â'r angen i aros yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol drwy gydol ymgyrch yr etholiad cyffredinol. Mae pob un o'r Aelodau Ceidwadol wedi gwneud hynny heddiw.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Credaf fod yr hyn a ddywedasoch mewn trefn, ond mae'n amheus a fydd Plaid Cymru yn gadael ichi ymyrryd y tro nesaf.

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi Janet, am godi'r mater o integreiddio trafnidiaeth ar gyfer pleser yn y ddadl hon. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod oll yn cytuno â hi wrth ddatgan pa mor dda fyddai twristiaeth werdd a'r cysylltiadau integredig hyn.

Gwnaethpwyd gwaith arbennig eisoes ym Mhwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth, wrth ddatblygu gweledigaeth o drafnidiaeth integredig. Mae arweinyddiaeth y Gweinidog yn amhrisiadwy i'r Pwyllgor hwnnw.

Bydd y weledigaeth sydd yn cael ei sefydlu yng Nghymru yn esiampl i bob rhan o Ewrop. Gobeithio, rhyw ddydd, y gallwn gyfateb â rhai o'r enghreifftiau a grybwyllwyd gennych, yn enwedig gyda'r trenau bach. Yn fy mhentref fy hun, sef Llanfair Caereinion, mae llawer o'n twristiaeth yn dibynnu ar ein rheilffordd gul i'r Trallwng. Mae'n ffynhonnell refeniw aruthrol ar gyfer yr economi leol. Felly, mae datblygu twristiaeth werdd yn bwysig.

Fodd bynnag, cydymdeimlaf â sylwadau David oherwydd ni ellir gwahardd unrhyw fath o drafnidiaeth. Dyna holl gysyniad

of integration. We must ensure that infrastructure improvements are made. We had the Babbie report not long ago, which identified many structural improvements that are needed in Powys, for example, to make the journey by road more pleasurable—not necessarily by car, but perhaps by bus. The Babbie report also stated that we should have a national bus service, which has its main terminus in mid Wales. There are many other ways, therefore, to look at the development of integrated transport.

11:55 a.m.

Finally, one of the main things is to provide quality transport, so that young people can see the advantage of public service transport. The development of a smart-card system, which enables through-ticketing and the purchase of goods, is the way forward. We have good examples of that. Through our vision, we can develop a truly integrated transport system, based on smart cards, so that people can truly travel on every form of transport throughout Wales for pleasure.

The Minister for Environment (Sue Essex): I thank everyone who has remained in the Chamber for this debate, and I thank Janet for raising the issue of integrated transport and the ideas that have come forward. I commend Mr Prosser in Kinmel Bay. We all come across people who are enormous railway enthusiasts and who have campaigned for railways for years. They are always a real joy to speak to, because they know the whole network intimately, and are still full of ideas. I thank you, Janet, and Mr Prosser for the ideas that have come forward.

It is useful to pick up some of the points that we have often talked about in transport. However, this has a slightly different, interesting slant, namely tourism and the role that green tourism can play in Wales's economy. Two key policy developments are taking place that I urge everyone, including Mr Prosser and Janet, to respond to. First, the transport framework that is out for consultation, which hopefully sets the full way forward for the Assembly over the next

intreiddio. Rhaid inni sicrhau y gwneir gwelliannau i seilwaith. Cawsom adroddiad Babbie yn ddiweddar, a nododd lawer o welliannau strwythurol sydd eu hangen ym Mhowys, er enghraifft, i wneud teithio ffyrdd yn fwy pleserus—nid o reidrwydd yn y car, ond efallai ar y bws. Datganodd adroddiad Babbie hefyd y dylem gael gwasanaeth bws cenedlaethol, sydd â'i brif derminws yng nghanolbarth Cymru. Mae nifer o ffyrdd eraill, felly, i edrych ar ddatblygu trafndiaeth integredig.

I gloi, un o'r prif bethau yw darparu trafndiaeth o ansawdd, fel y gall pobl ifanc weld mantais trafndiaeth gyhoeddus. Datblygiad system cerdyn smart, sydd yn galluogi cyd-docynnu a phrynu nwyddau, yw'r ffordd ymlaen. Mae gennym enghreifftiau da o hynny. Trwy ein gweledigaeth, gallwn ddatblygu system drafnidiaeth wirioneddol integredig, yn seiliedig ar gardiau smart, fel y gall pobl deithio ar bob math o drafnidiaeth ledled Cymru ar gyfer pleser.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd (Sue Essex): Diolchaf i bawb sydd wedi aros yn y Siambr ar gyfer y ddatl hon, a diolchaf i Janet am godi'r mater o drafnidiaeth integredig a'r syniadau a ddaeth i law. Cymeradwyaf Mr Prosser ym Mae Kinmel. Yr ydym oll yn dod ar draws pobl sydd yn arbennig o frwdfrydig dros reilffyrdd ac a fu'n ymgyrchu dros reilffyrdd ers blynyddoedd. Mae'n bleser gwirioneddol siarad â hwy bob amser, oherwydd bod ganddynt wybodaeth drylwyr am y rhwydwaith cyfan, a'u bod yn dal yn llawn o syniadau. Diolchaf i chi, Janet, a Mr Prosser am y syniadau a ddaeth i law.

Mae'n ddefnyddiol ystyried rhai o'r pwyntiau a drafodasom yn aml ynglŷn â thrafnidiaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae gan hwn ogwydd diddorol, ychydig yn wahanol, sef twristiaeth a'r rôl y gall twristiaeth werdd ei chwarae yn economi Cymru. Mae dau ddatblygiad polisi allweddol ar y gweill ac anogaf bawb, yn cynnwys Mr Prosser a Janet, i ymateb iddynt. Yn gyntaf, y fframwaith trafndiaeth y cynhelir ymgynghoriad arno, sydd, gobeithio, yn amlinellu'r ffordd ymlaen ar gyfer y

few years. It is important that people who have ideas and look to the future of transport in Wales can respond to that. I hope that Mr Prosser puts his ideas forward. I would be delighted to read them. Secondly, as Mick mentioned, the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee is doing its own study into integrated public transport. This again can feed into those. Some of your points, Janet, were raised, as Mick said, yesterday when we had a good discussion in the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee, particularly on integration.

I want to focus mostly on green tourism. Janet asks us to take this seriously. It has been taken seriously for several years in Wales, and I pay tribute to several organisations that have been at the cutting edge of trying to match integrated travel with tourism. In Pembrokeshire, South Pembrokeshire Partnership for Action with Rural Committees is the local organisation that has been operating Greenways. SPARC is successfully trying to get tourists to come to that pleasant part of Wales on the trains, and then accessing the pathways and walks, and putting money into local bed and breakfasts. We have experience, therefore, of such an innovative project, which has been operating for several years. The national parks in Wales have done a lot to try to get motorists out of their cars and on to the footpaths. In the Brecon Beacons, we have had local bus services for a couple of years. In Snowdonia, we have the park and ride system, which supported the opening of the paths up Snowdon last week. That is encouraging people to leave their cars, get on those buses, and make those connections to the paths. Pembrokeshire over the last couple of years has done exactly the same thing. We have major tourism destinations, therefore, where local authorities, national parks and tourism operators are working together to support that aspect and the opportunity for Wales in green tourism.

It would not be right to have this debate without mentioning the postbus, which has

Cynulliad dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Mae'n bwysig bod pobl sydd yn meddu ar syniadau ac sydd yn edrych ar ddyfodol trafniadaeth yng Nghymru yn gallu ymateb i hwnnw. Gobeithiaf y bydd Mr Prosser yn datgan ei syniadau. Byddwn wrth fy modd yn eu darllen. Yn ail, fel y crybwyllodd Mick, mae Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth yn gwneud ei astudiaeth ei hun o drafniadaeth gyhoeddus integredig. Unwaith eto, gall hwn fwydo'r syniadau hynny. Codwyd rhai o'ch pwyntiau ddoe, Janet, fel y dywedodd Mick, pan gawsom drafodaeth dda ym Mhwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth, yn enwedig ar integreiddio.

Yr wyf am ganolbwyntio yn bennaf ar dwristiaeth werdd. Mae Janet yn gofyn inni gymryd hwn o ddifrif. Fe'i cymerwyd o ddifrif ers blynyddoedd lawer yng Nghymru, a thalaf deyrnged i lawer o sefydliadau a fu ar flaen y gad wrth geisio cyfateb teithio integredig â thwristiaeth. Yn Sir Benfro, Partneriaeth De Sir Benfro dros Weithredu gyda Phwyllgorau Gwledig yw'r mudiad lleol a fu'n gweithredu Greenways. Mae SPARC yn ceisio'n llwyddiannus i gael twristiaid i ddod i'r rhan atyniadol honno o Gymru ar y trenau, ac yna gael mynediad i'r llwybrau cerdded, a rhoi arian i mewn i westai gwely a brecwast lleol. Mae gennym brofiad, felly, o brosiect dyfeisgar o'r fath, a fu'n gweithredu ers sawl blwyddyn. Mae'r parciau cenedlaethol yng Nghymru wedi gwneud llawer i ddenu modurwyr o'u ceir ac ar y llwybrau cerdded. Ym Mannau Brycheiniog, yr ydym wedi cael gwasanaethau bysiau lleol ers ychydig flynyddoedd. Yn Eryri, mae gennym y system parcio a theithio, a gynorthwyodd agor y llwybrau i fyny'r Wyddfa yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae hwnnw'n annog pobl i adael eu ceir, mynd ar y bysiau hynny, a gwneud y cysylltiadau hynny i'r llwybrau. Dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, gwnaeth Sir Benfro yr un peth yn union. Mae gennym gyrchfannau twristiaeth o bwys, felly, lle mae awdurdodau lleol, parciau cenedlaethol a gweithredwyr twristiaeth yn cydweithio er mwyn cynnal yr agwedd honno a'r cyfle i Gymru mewn twristiaeth werdd.

Ni fyddai'n iawn inni gael y ddadl hon heb grybwyll bws y post, sydd wedi darparu

performed many services for local communities, but which has also been important for hikers, in particular, getting around perhaps some of the more inaccessible but beautiful parts of Wales. The postbus has had a multi-dimensional function. During the past few years, the Heart of Wales railway, has run a programme of linking in with walks into some of the most scenic parts of mid Wales. If you were to travel on that railway during the summer, you would see how popular it is with tourists who come to enjoy the peace and quiet of Wales.

We have been doing many things, and doing them well. The points made today about narrow-gauge railways were interesting and useful. Janet referred to places such as Switzerland, where narrow-gauge railways are appropriate to the geographical and physical location of the area, as they do not take up much space and fit the terrain. As Janet, Mick and others have said, there are many places in Wales where this type of railway could be used, not only to support tourism, but for the benefit of local communities. I travelled recently on the Ffestiniog Railway, and discussed how local people use that line to travel to places such as Porthmadog. In many cases therefore, although they are primarily tourist attractions, narrow-gauge railways also support local communities. Integrating narrow-gauge railways into our transport framework is an attractive proposal, and I am prepared to consider it. However, we must remember that they will not be part of the all-Wales franchise; in many cases, volunteers operate them.

Looking to the future, with an emphasis on accessibility and integration, I will take the points raised by Mr Prosser seriously and see how they can be developed and mainstreamed within our transport plans. I do not know whether the Passenger Transport Information Service offers information about tourist lines, but I will find out whether that is possible. Were that information available from the very point where people in Wales obtain transport information, it would be a start. We must also look at local transport plans in Gwynedd and other places, to see

llawer o wasanaethau i gymunedau lleol, ond a fu hefyd yn bwysig i heicwyr, yn enwedig wrth deithio o gwmpas rhai o'r manau prydferth, ond mwy anodd i'w cyrraedd yng Nghymru. Bu gan fws y post swyddogaeth amlddimensiwn. Yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, mae rheilffordd Heart of Wales wedi cynnal rhaglen o gysylltu â llwybrau cerdded i rai o'r rhannau mwyaf atyniadol yng nghanolbarth Cymru. Pe baech yn teithio ar y rheilffordd honno yn ystod yr haf, byddech yn gweld pa mor boblogaidd ydyw gyda thwristiaid sydd yn dod i fwynhau llonyddwch a thawelwch Cymru.

Yr ydym wedi bod yn gwneud llawer o bethau, ac yn eu gwneud yn dda. Yr oedd y pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd heddiw am reilffyrdd cul yn ddi-ddorol ac yn ddefnyddiol. Cyfeiriodd Janet at leoedd megis y Swistir, lle mae rheilffyrdd cul yn briodol i leoliad daearyddol a ffisegol yr ardal, oherwydd nad ydynt yn mynd â gormod o le ac maent yn gweddu i'r tir. Fel y dywedodd Janet, Mick ac eraill, ceir llawer o leoedd yng Nghymru lle gellid defnyddio'r math hwn o reilffordd, nid yn unig i gynnal twristiaeth, ond er lles cymunedau lleol. Yn ddiweddar, teithiais ar Reilffordd Ffestiniog, a thrafodais sut y mae pobl leol yn defnyddio'r llinell honno i deithio i leoedd megis Porthmadog. Mewn nifer o achosion felly, er eu bod yn atyniadau twristiaid yn bennaf, mae rheilffyrdd cul hefyd yn cynnal cymunedau lleol. Mae integreiddio rheilffyrdd cul i'n fframwaith trafniadaeth yn gynnig deniadol, ac yr wyf yn barod i'w ystyried. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gofio na fyddant yn rhan o fasnach Cymru gyfan; mewn nifer o achosion, gwirfoddolwyr sydd yn eu gweithredu.

Gan edrych i'r dyfodol, gyda phwyslais ar hygyrchedd ac integreiddio, byddaf yn cymryd y pwyntiau a godwyd gan Mr Prosser o ddifrif ac yn gweld sut y gellir eu datblygu a'u prif ffrydio o fewn ein cynlluniau trafniadaeth. Ni wn a yw'r Gwasanaeth Gwybodaeth Trafnidiaeth Teithwyr yn cynnig gwybodaeth am linellau twristiaid, ond byddaf yn darganfod a fydd hynny'n bosibl. Pe bai'r wybodaeth honno ar gael o'r union bwynt lle byddai pobl yng Nghymru yn cael gwybodaeth am drafniadaeth, byddai'n ddechreuad. Rhaid inni hefyd edrych ar

whether local authorities are including green tourist routes. From the point of view of the transport forum, which I have recently discussed with Mike German, it would be useful to establish a group to integrate tourism with our work on mainstream transport.

Even though he has left the Chamber, I will respond to David's point about public transport. It would be possible in most, but not all places in Wales, through a combination of traditional public transport, innovative community transport and other actions, to get more people to use public transport. I would like to add that I travelled to Cardiff Bay on the train this morning. I do not know whether David used his car or not, but it is easier than people think to reach the bay by using public transport. We must promote transport integration and links, to show that there is greater accessibility than people think. Working with our partners, we must get rid of any gaps in provision, so that we have the total coverage throughout Wales that the Welsh people and visitors to Wales deserve.

As a result of the foot and mouth disease crisis, we have seen how important the Welsh countryside is to the economy of Wales, visitors and the health of people in Wales. People were relieved to see the paths to the summit of Snowdon being reopened last week. I think that Alun Pugh was born again and, as a result, walked up and down the mountain three days running. The countryside is important to people's enjoyment and quality of life. Many terrible things have happened as a result of the foot and mouth disease outbreak. However, the recognition of how important the countryside, and access to it, is to the Welsh people and visitors to Wales is a positive result.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

gynlluniau trafndiaeth lleol yng Ngwynedd ac mewn mannau eraill, i weld a yw awdurdodau lleol yn cynnwys llwybrau gwyrdd i dwristiaid. O safbwynt y fforwm trafndiaeth, a drafodais yn ddiweddar gyda Mike German, byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe gallem sefydlu grŵp i integreiddio twristiaeth gyda'n gwaith ar drafndiaeth prif ffrwd.

Er ei fod wedi gadael y Siambr, ymatebaf i bwynt David am drafndiaeth gyhoeddus. Byddai'n bosibl yn y rhan fwyaf, ond nid ymhob lle yng Nghymru, drwy gyfuniad o drafndiaeth gyhoeddus draddodiadol, trafndiaeth gymunedol ddyfeisgar a chamau eraill, i gael mwy o bobl i ddefnyddio trafndiaeth gyhoeddus. Hoffwn ychwanegu imi deithio i Fae Caerdydd ar y trŵn y bore yma. Ni wn a ddefnyddiodd David ei gar ai peidio, ond mae cyrraedd y bae drwy ddefnyddio trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn haws nag y mae pobl yn ei gredu. Rhaid inni hyrwyddo integreiddiad trafndiaeth a chysylltiadau, i ddangos y ceir mwy o hygyrchedd nag y tybia pobl. Gan weithio gyda'n partneriaid, rhaid inni gael gwared ar unrhyw fylchau yn y ddarpariaeth, er mwyn sicrhau y cwmpeisir pob rhan o Gymru yn gyflawn, yn ôl haeddiant pobl Cymru ac ymwelwyr i Gymru.

O ganlyniad i glwy'r traed a'r genau, gwelsom pa mor bwysig yw cefn gwlad i economi Cymru, ymwelwyr ac iechyd pobl yng Nghymru. Yr oedd pobl yn falch i weld y llwybrau i gopa'r Wyddfa yn cael eu hailagor yr wythnos diwethaf. Yr wyf yn credu i Alun Pugh gael ei aileni, ac, o ganlyniad, cerddodd i fyny ac i lawr y mynydd dri diwrnod yn olynol. Mae cefn gwlad yn bwysig i fwynhad pobl ac ansawdd bywyd. Digwyddodd nifer o bethau ofnadwy o ganlyniad i'r achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Fodd bynnag, mae cydnabod pa mor bwysig yw cefn gwlad a pha mor bwysig yw cael mynediad iddo, i'r Cymry ac i ymwelwyr â Chymru yn ganlyniad cadarnhaol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 12.03 p.m.

The meeting ended at 12.03 p.m.

