



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

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

Dydd Mercher, 12 Mawrth 2003

Wednesday, 12 March 2003

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

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

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

Datganiad gan y Dirprwy Lywydd Statement by the Deputy Presiding Officer

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We are celebrating Commonwealth Day today, so it is appropriate that I welcome two groups of visitors to the Assembly—the Presiding Officer, the Leader of Executive Consul Business and the Clerk of the Tobago House of Assembly, and also His Excellency, the High Commissioner for Singapore. We extend you a warm welcome. [*Applause.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr ydym yn dathlu Diwrnod y Gymanwlad heddiw, felly mae'n briodol imi groesawu dau grŵp o ymwelwyr i'r Cynulliad—Llywydd, Arweinydd Busnes Conswl Gweithredol a Chlerc Tŷ Cynulliad Tobago, a hefyd Ei Ardderchowgrwydd, Uwch Gomisiynydd Singapôr. Yr ydym yn estyn croeso cynnes ichi. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

Members will wish to be aware that the message to the Commonwealth from Her Majesty, the Queen will be published as part of our votes and proceedings for today.

Bydd yr Aelodau am wybod y caiff y neges i'r Gymanwlad gan Ei Mawrhydi, y Frenhines ei chyhoeddi fel rhan o'n pleidleisiau a'n trafodion heddiw.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd Questions to the Minister for Economic Development

Band Eang Cost Isel Low-cost Broadband

Q1 Alison Halford: What action is the Minister taking to get low-cost broadband to all people in Delyn? (OAQ23123)

C1 Alison Halford: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i ddod â band eang cost isel i bawb yn Nelyn? (OAQ23123)

The Minister for Economic Development (Andrew Davies): The implementation of the Broadband Wales all-Wales action plan is taking forward a number of initiatives that are tackling market failure, addressing broadband demand and supply deficiencies and helping to bring affordable broadband connectivity to the people and businesses of areas such as Delyn. In particular, over a dozen businesses in Delyn have already successfully applied for the broadband satellite subsidy scheme. In addition, there is the broadband 'try before you buy' showcasing facility located in Holywell, and the local government, education and health sectors in Delyn also stand to benefit greatly from the establishment of the lifelong learning and DAWN 2 networks.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd (Andrew Davies): Mae'r cynllun gweithredu Band Eang Cymru i Gymru gyfan a roddir ar waith yn datblygu nifer o fentrau sy'n mynd i'r afael â methiant yn y farchnad a diffygion cyflenwad a galw am fand eang, ac yn helpu i gysylltu pobl a busnesau mewn ardaloedd megis Delyn â band eang fforddiadwy. Yn benodol, mae dros ddwsin o fusnesau yn Nelyn eisoes wedi gwneud cais llwyddiannus o dan y cynllun cymorthdaliadau lloeren band eang. Yn ogystal, ceir y cyfleuster arddangos band eang 'profi cyn prynu' yn Nhreffynnon, ac mae'r sectorau llywodraeth leol, addysg ac iechyd yn Nelyn yn debygol o elwa'n fawr o ganlyniad i sefydlu'r rhwydweithiau dysgu gydol oes a DAWN 2.

Alison Halford: I welcome all those initiatives, Minister; they provide a good step forward. However, the multi-million pound fibre-optic cable running along the A55—

Alison Halford: Croesawaf yr holl fentrau hynny, Weinidog; maent yn gam da ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r cebl ffeibr optig sy'n werth miliynau o bunnau, ar hyd yr A55—

ideal for broadband—is, as you know, unused. What consideration will you give to innovative solutions to local problems? The Welsh Development Agency’s director for media technology has already expressed strong support for the proposal by Liverpool John Moores University, which would see the widening of broadband access from exchanges to 5 km—far more than BT—for virtually no cost. There are also other initiatives in my area which bring this forward. Have you a view on how you will help these small schemes to help more people?

Andrew Davies: Obviously, the fibre-optic cable along the A55 is a huge resource, and I have been in discussions with Sue Essex on how to maximise its use. We are always looking to use existing facilities and resources. I will write to you about the current state of play on that issue. It is certainly part of our plans with regard to rolling out broadband.

Janet Ryder: Alison asked you to consider local initiatives for accessing broadband. There are local initiatives throughout Wales offering quicker access to broadband, at a lower cost, than what is currently being used. They would be of great benefit to people in Delyn. Will you consider the model being used by Caerphilly County Borough Council, which is proving to be successful? It is offering people quick access to broadband at a reasonable cost.

Andrew Davies: Certainly, Janet. The Caerphilly project, which I launched a few weeks ago, is well worth considering.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This question deals specifically with Delyn, not Caerphilly.

Andrew Davies: We are considering the applicability of the Caerphilly project to other parts of Wales. It may well be applicable to Delyn, or other parts of north Wales. I discussed this with my officials last week, in a meeting with Pierre Danon, the chief executive of BT Retail. We have asked for details of that project, in order to see how applicable it is to other local authority areas.

sy’n ddelfrydol ar gyfer band eang—fel y gwyddoch, yn cael ei ddefnyddio. Pa ystyriaeth y byddwch yn ei rhoi i atebion dyfeisgar i broblemau lleol? Mae cyfarwyddwr technoleg cyfryngau Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru eisoes wedi mynegi cefnogaeth gref i’r cais gan Brifysgol John Moores yn Lerpwl, a fyddai’n golygu ehangu mynediad i fand eang o gyfnewidfeydd i 5 km—llawer mwy na BT—am bron i ddim cost o gwbl. Mae mentrau eraill hefyd yn fy ardal sy’n datblygu hyn. A oes gennych farn ar sut y byddwch yn helpu’r cynlluniau bach hyn i helpu mwy o bobl?

Andrew Davies: Yn amlwg, mae’r cebl ffeibr optig ar hyd yr A55 yn adnodd enfawr, ac yr wyf wedi bod yn trafod gyda Sue Essex ynglŷn â sut i wneud y defnydd mwyaf ohono. Yr ydym bob amser yn ystyried sut y gellir defnyddio cyfleusterau ac adnoddau presennol. Ysgrifennaf atoch ynglŷn â’r sefyllfa bresennol ar y mater hwnnw. Yn sicr, mae’n rhan o’n cynlluniau mewn perthynas â chyflwyno band eang.

Janet Ryder: Gofynnodd Alison ichi ystyried mentrau lleol ar gyfer gwneud defnydd o fand eang. Ceir mentrau lleol ledled Cymru sy’n cynnig mynediad cyflymach i fand eang, am llai o gost na’r hyn sy’n cael ei ddefnyddio ar hyn o bryd. Byddent o fudd mawr i bobl Delyn. A wnech ystyried y model a ddefnyddir gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili, a fu’n llwyddiannus? Mae’n cynnig mynediad cyflym i fand eang i bobl am gost rhesymol.

Andrew Davies: Yn sicr, Janet. Mae prosiect Caerffili, a lanswyd gennyf rai wythnosau’n ôl, yn werth ei ystyried.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae’r cwestiwn hwn yn ymdrin yn benodol â Delyn, nid Caerffili.

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym yn ystyried cymhwyster prosiect Caerffili ar gyfer rhannau eraill o Gymru. Gall yn wir fod yn gymwys ar gyfer Delyn, neu rannau eraill o’r Gogledd. Trafodais hyn gyda’r swyddogion yr wythnos diwethaf, mewn cyfarfod â Pierre Danon, prif weithredwr BT Retail. Yr ydym wedi gofyn am fanylion y prosiect hwnnw, er mwyn gweld pa mor gymwys ydyw ar gyfer

awdurdodau lleol eraill.

David Ian Jones: Given the importance of wireless broadband in Delyn, and in other parts of Wales, could you tell the Assembly whether you have yet received a reply to your representations to the Radiocommunications Agency, with regard to the forthcoming 3.4 GHz auction?

David Ian Jones: O ystyried pwysigrwydd band eang di-wifr yn Nelyn, ac mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru, a allech ddweud wrth y Cynulliad a ydych wedi cael ateb eto i'ch sylwadau i'r Asiantaeth Radio-gyfathrebu, o ran yr arwerthiant gHz 3.4 sydd ar ddod?

Andrew Davies: I have not written directly to the Radiocommunications Agency. I had a meeting with the agency's chief executive and the senior management team a few weeks ago, and I wrote to Stephen Timms, the Minister of State for E-Commerce and Competitiveness at the Department of Trade and Industry, expressing my strong disapproval of the proposals from the Radiocommunications Agency—and I know that the Chair of the Economic Development Committee has done the same—but I have not yet had a reply.

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf wedi ysgrifennu'n uniongyrchol i'r Asiantaeth Radio-gyfathrebu. Bûm mewn cyfarfod â phrif weithredwr ac uwch dim rheoli'r asiantaeth rai wythnosau'n ôl, ac ysgrifennais at Stephen Timms, y Gweinidog Gwladol dros E-Fasnach a Chystadleugarwch yn yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant, yn mynegi fy ngwrthwynebiad cryf i'r cynigion gan yr Asiantaeth Radio-gyfathrebu—a gwn fod Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd wedi gwneud yr un peth—ond nid wyf wedi derbyn ymateb hyd yn hyn.

Safle Coopers Filters Cyf yn y Fenni Coopers Filters Ltd Site in Abergavenny

Q2 David Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on any discussions he has had with firms wishing to take over the redundant Coopers Filters Ltd site in Abergavenny? (OAQ23095)

C2 David Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar unrhyw drafodaethau a gafodd gyda chwmnïau sy'n dymuno datblygu safle segur Coopers Filters Cyf yn y Fenni? (OAQ23095)

Andrew Davies: I have not had any discussions with any firms about that. I understand that the owner of the site, Sogefi Filtration Ltd, is in the process of selling the site to a commercial property developer.

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gydag unrhyw gwmnïau ynglŷn â hynny. Deallaf fod perchennog y safle, Sogefi Filtration Cyf, yn y broses o werthu'r safle i ddatblygwr eiddo masnachol.

David Davies: You are correct in saying that; this question was tabled two weeks ago, and events have moved on a little since then. However, the major concern of everyone in Abergavenny, which will not change, is that plans for an out-of-town shopping centre could be allowed there. Great efforts have been made to develop a bustling town centre in Abergavenny, therefore will you use your influence as Minister for Economic Development to ensure that that site continues to be used for business purposes and does not detract from the important development of the town centre in Abergavenny?

David Davies: Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud hynny; cyflwynwyd y cwestiwn hwn bythefnos yn ôl, ac mae rhagor o ddatblygiadau ers hynny. Fodd bynnag, pryder mwyaf pawb yn y Fenni, ac ni fydd y pryder hwnnw'n newid, yw y gellid caniatáu cynlluniau ar gyfer canolfan siopa y tu allan i'r dref. Gwnaed ymdrechion mawr i ddatblygu canol tref prysur yn y Fenni, felly a wnewch ddefnyddio eich dylanwad fel y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd i sicrhau bod y safle yn parhau i gael ei ddefnyddio at ddibenion busnes ac nad yw'n amharu ar bwysigrwydd datblygu canol tref y Fenni?

Andrew Davies: I understand that there are local concerns. I cannot comment on planning applications; if there were an application for change of use, that would be a matter for the local authority. While I am aware of those concerns, it is not my responsibility, but a matter for the local authority.

Peter Law: I congratulate you on the good work that you have done with Sogefi in arranging for the seamless transfer of the company to my constituency, Blaenau Gwent. We warmly welcome the jobs and the prospect of future expansion, and look forward to it developing there with the same success that it has had in Monmouthshire over many years.

Andrew Davies: I will take this opportunity to thank my officials and those of the WDA who have worked tirelessly to ensure that this was seamless. It is a tribute to their hard work that we were able to secure the future of the company in south Wales, and many well-paid jobs. Many of the people who travelled to Abergavenny to work live within the vicinity of Blaenau Gwent and will no longer have to travel so far to work.

Andrew Davies: Deallaf bod pryderon lleol. Ni allaf wneud sylw ar y ceisiadau cynllunio; pe byddai cais am newid defnydd, mater i'r awdurdod lleol fyddai hynny. Er fy mod yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon hynny, nid fy nghyfrifoldeb i yw'r mater, ond yn hytrach mater ar gyfer yr awdurdod lleol.

Peter Law: Fe'ch llongyfarchaf ar y gwaith da yr ydych wedi'i wneud â Sogefi wrth drefnu trosglwyddiad didrfferth y cwmni i'm hetholaeth i, Blaenau Gwent. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r swyddi a'r gobaith o ehangiad yn y dyfodol yn gynnes, ac edrychwn ymlaen at ei weld yn datblygu yno gyda'r un llwyddiant ag a gafodd yn Sir Fynwy dros nifer o flynyddoedd.

Andrew Davies: Manteisiat ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i'm swyddogion ac i rai Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru sydd wedi gweithio'n ddiflino i sicrhau bod yr adleoli hwn yn ddirfferth. Mae'n deyrnged i'w gwaith caled ein bod wedi gallu diogelu dyfodol y cwmni yn ne Cymru, a nifer o swyddi sy'n talu'n dda. Yr oedd llawer o'r bobl a deithiai i'r Fenni i weithio yn byw yn nghyffiniau Blaenau Gwent a bellach ni fydd rhaid iddynt deithio mor bell i'w gwaith.

Ffermydd Gwynt yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin Windfarms in Mid and West Wales

Q3 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the Minister make a statement on windfarm developments in mid and west Wales? (OAQ23118)

Andrew Davies: I have set out a clear vision on the development of low carbon energy development to 2020 and beyond in my recent statements to the Assembly. Renewable energy will play a key role, and in the short to medium term, wind energy will undoubtedly be a significant technology. In mid and west Wales, there are currently 11 operating commercial windfarms, providing an installed capacity of about 121 MW, and others are in the pipeline.

Nick Bourne: On the others in the pipeline, you will be aware that a windfarm is proposed at Pentre Tump in Radnorshire,

C3 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y datblygiadau ffermydd gwynt yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin? (OAQ23118)

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf wedi nodi gweledigaeth glir ar gyfer datblygu ynni carbon isel i 2020 a thu hwnt yn fy natganiadau diweddar i'r Cynulliad. Bydd ynni adnewyddadwy yn chwarae rôl allweddol, ac yn y tymor byr i'r tymor canolig, bydd ynni gwynt yn dechnoleg arwyddocaol yn ddiamau. Yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin, mae 11 fferm wynt fasnachol weithredol ar hyn o bryd, yn darparu capasiti gosodedig o 121 MW, ac mae rhai eraill ar y gweill.

Nick Bourne: Ynghylch y rhai eraill sydd ar y gweill, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod fferm wynt arfaethedig ym Mhentref Tump yn Sir

upon which it is within the competence of the Assembly to decide, and which is of great concern to my constituents. There is also the windfarm at Cefn croes, which was decided upon at Westminster. Can the Minister comment on the transfer of powers for which we have been waiting for so long? We do not know when that will happen. If powers over such large windfarms are not transferred, will the Minister undertake to press for public inquiries on any such applications decided upon at Westminster in the interim? It is an issue of great concern throughout Wales.

Andrew Davies: I am aware that many of these applications cause concern locally. That is why, in my statement on energy policy, I went out of my way to say that any windfarm developments must be done, in terms of consent, by working with the local community. On the transfer of section 36 powers, we continue to press the UK Government on this matter. It is an anomaly that we do not have those powers, and the First Minister and I continue to press the case. We are not able to give a date for transfer at this stage.

Elin Jones: Yn eich datganiad ar ynni yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedasoch y byddech yn gwirio gyda'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd pryd y byddai'r nodyn cyngor technegol ar ynni adnewyddadwy yn cael ei ryddhau. A allwch ddweud yn awr pryd y bydd hynny'n digwydd? A ydych yn cytuno bod cymryd pedair blynedd i baratoi canllawiau cyn bwysiced â hyn yn niweidiol i ddatblygiad y diwydiant ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru?

2.10 p.m.

Andrew Davies: No, I would not accept that the process has damaged perceptions about the energy industry in Wales. It is important, as I have said previously, that we get it right, rather than having something in place that does not have the broad agreement of all stakeholders. That must be the primary aim, and Sue Essex, who has the primary responsibility for this area is determined to achieve that. I am confident that we will get that broad agreement for the revised technical advice note 8.

Faesyfed, y mae gan y Cynulliad y gallu i benderfynu arni, ac sydd o bryder mawr i'm hetholwyr. Mae fferm wynt hefyd yng Nghefn croes, y penderfynwyd arni yn San Steffan. A all y Gweinidog wneud sylwadau ar drosglwyddo'r pwerau yr ydym wedi aros gyhyd amdanynt? Ni wyddom pryd y bydd hynny'n digwydd. Os na throsglwyddir pwerau dros ffermydd gwynt mawr o'r fath, a fydd y Gweinidog yn ymgymryd i bwysio am ymchwiliadau cyhoeddus i'r cyfryw geisiadau y penderfynir arnynt yn San Steffan yn y cyfamser? Mae'n achos pryder mawr ledled Cymru.

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod nifer o'r ceisiadau hyn yn achosi pryder yn lleol. Dyna pam, yn fy natganiad ar bolisi ynni, y nodais yn benodol fod yn rhaid i ffermydd gwynt gael eu datblygu, o ran caniatâd, drwy weithio gyda'r gymuned leol. O ran trosglwyddo pwerau adran 36, yr ydym yn parhau i bwysio ar Lywodraeth y DU ar y mater hwn. Mae'r ffaith nad oes gennym y pwerau hynny yn creu anghysondeb, a byddaf i a'r Prif Weinidog yn parhau i bwysio am hynny. Ni allwn roi dyddiad ar gyfer trosglwyddo'r pwerau hynny ar hyn o bryd.

Elin Jones: In your statement on energy last week, you said that you would check with the Minister for Environment when the technical advice note on renewable energy would be released. Can you tell us now when that will happen? Do you agree that taking four years to prepare guidelines as important as these damages the development of the renewable energy industry in Wales?

Andrew Davies: Na, ni fyddwn yn derbyn bod y broses wedi niweidio'r canfyddiadau am y diwydiant ynni yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig, fel y dywedais o'r blaen, bod y canllawiau yn gywir, yn hytrach na chyflwyno rhywbeth nad yw'r holl rhanddeiliaid yn cytuno arno. Rhaid mai hynny yw ein prif nod, ac mae Sue Essex, sydd â'r prif gyfrifoldeb dros y maes hwn yn benderfynol o gyflawni hynny. Yr wyf yn hyderus y cawn y cytundeb cyffredinol hwnnw ar gyfer nodyn cyngor technegol 8

wedi'i ddiwygio.

Kirsty Williams: Are you aware that other forms of energy production are causing concerns for my constituents, in particular, the proposed power station at Onllwyn? This is another application that will be determined in London and not by the National Assembly for Wales. Are you confident that the power station developers will do what they say that they will do, and that no carbon dioxide will be emitted from this plant into the atmosphere? If you do believe that, are you confident that sequestration technology exists to allow that to happen? Will you support the local residents' request that there should be a public enquiry, so that the questions that they have—and to which they have not been able to obtain answers from the company—can be aired in public?

Andrew Davies: I do not think that it would be appropriate—as was the case with a previous question—to comment on a specific application. This will be a matter for the local authority and the DTI. It may well be that we will be asked for our views on that. On the specific issue of the technology, the advice that I have had from officials and from the available research is that this technology is robust and that the company's claims for the sequestration of carbon dioxide are also robust. I can only go on the advice that I have been given. Experience in America and elsewhere demonstrates that this is robust technology and one that we would, in principle, be willing to support.

Kirsty Williams: A ydych yn ymwybodol bod mathau eraill o gynhyrchu ynni yn peri pryder i'm hetholwyr, yn arbennig, yr orsaf ynni arfaethedig yn Onllwyn? Dyma gais arall y bydd Llundain ac nid Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn penderfynu arno. A ydych yn hyderus y bydd datblygwyr yr orsaf ynni yn gwneud yr hyn maent yn ei addo, ac na ryddheir dim carbon deuocsid o'r gwaith hwn i'r amgylchedd? Os credwch hynny, a ydych yn hyderus bod technoleg ymwahanu yn bodoli sy'n caniatáu i hynny ddigwydd? A fyddwch yn cefnogi cais y trigolion lleol y dylid cynnal ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, er mwyn i'r cwestiynau sydd ganddynt—nad ydynt wedi llwyddo i gael atebion iddynt gan y cwmni—gael eu trafod yn gyhoeddus?

Andrew Davies: Ni chredaf y byddai'n briodol—fel yn achos y cwestiwn blaenorol—i wneud sylw ar gais penodol. Bydd hwn yn fater i'r awdurdod lleol ac i'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Mae'n ddigon posibl y gofynnir inni am ein sylwadau ar hynny. O ran y mater penodol am y dechnoleg, y cyngor a gefais gan swyddogion ac o'r ymchwil sydd ar gael yw bod y dechnoleg hon yn gadarn a bod honiadau'r cwmni am ymwahanu carbon deuocsid hefyd yn gadarn. Gallaf ond ddiwynnu ar y cyngor a gefais. Mae profiad yn America ac mewn mannau eraill yn dangos bod y dechnoleg hon yn gadarn ac yn un y buasem, mewn egwyddor, yn barod i'w chefnogi.

Colli Swyddi yn y Diwydiant Gweithgynhyrchu Job Losses in the Manufacturing Industry

Q4 Janet Ryder: What steps has the Minister taken to combat the number of job losses in the manufacturing industry in the last year? (OAQ23102)

Andrew Davies: When major losses occur, which involve significant knock on effects on local communities, the Assembly Government and its Team Wales partners have proved that they are able to respond with specific assistance packages, for example, those put together in response to the Corus and Dewhirst closures. Churn in

C4 Janet Ryder: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r colledion swyddi yn y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf? (OAQ23102)

Andrew Davies: Pan fydd colledion mawr yn digwydd, sy'n cael sgil-effaith sylweddol ar gymunedau lleol, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'i bartneriaid yn Nhîm Cymru wedi profi eu bod yn gallu ymateb drwy becynnau cymorth penodol, er enghraifft, y pecynnau a ffurfiwyd pan gaewyd Corus a Dewhirst. Mae colli swyddi gweithgynhyrchu

manufacturing jobs is normal. In any one year you can expect to see many jobs lost in a dynamic economy, but also many more created. Despite headline figures of 30,000 manufacturing job losses during 2000-01, 25,000 manufacturing jobs were created in the same period. In addition to a mature suite of business development grants, Team Wales is actively fostering partnerships in the manufacturing sector. The Assembly Government-funded Accelerate Wales programme is an example of this; participating companies have reported annual savings of just over £22 million, alongside new contracts worth almost £35 million.

Janet Ryder: Minister, latest figures from the Office for National Statistics show that employment in manufacturing fell by 41,000 in the three years to November 2002. Do you agree, therefore, that this has impacted on gross domestic product per capita in Wales, especially as employment growth under this Government since 1999 has mainly been in public sector administration?

Andrew Davies: There has been a long-term decline in manufacturing jobs across all economies, just as during the industrial revolution there was a decline in jobs in agriculture compared with industry. It is part of a longer-term decline in the sector. If you look at the figures over the last 20 to 30 years, there was a bigger decline between 1979 and 1997 than there has been since 1997. I question the implicit assumption that jobs in the public sector are not real jobs. Are you saying that we should not be investing in more doctors, nurses and teachers for our public services? We would argue that those jobs are just as valid as manufacturing jobs. The manufacturing sector is going through a difficult time. We are experiencing the biggest bear market in the world economy since the 1930s. You need to put these job losses in that overall context.

Alun Cairns: I am staggered by the Minister's complacency. Over the last three

ac yna bod rhai newydd yn cael eu creu yn beth cyffredin. Mewn unrhyw flwyddyn gallwch ddisgwyl gweld nifer o swyddi'n cael eu colli mewn economi ddeinamig, ond hefyd nifer mwy yn cael eu creu. Er gwaethaf ffigurau'r penawdau bod 30,000 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu wedi'u colli yn ystod 2000-01, crëwyd 25,000 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu yn yr un cyfnod. Yn ychwanegol at gyfres aeddfed o grantiau datblygu busnes, mae Tîm Cymru yn mynd ati i feithrin partneriaethau yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu. Mae rhaglen Sbardun Cymru a ariannwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn enghraifft o hyn; mae'r cwmnïau sy'n cymryd rhan wedi nodi arbedion blynyddol o dros £22 miliwn, ochr yn ochr â chontractau newydd gwerth bron £35 miliwn.

Janet Ryder: Weinidog, dengys ffigurau diweddaraf y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol bod cyflogaeth mewn gweithgynhyrchu wedi gostwng 41,000 yn y tair blynedd diwethaf hyd at fis Tachwedd 2002. A gytunwch, felly, bod hyn wedi effeithio ar gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y pen yng Nghymru, yn enwedig gan fod twf cyflogaeth o dan y Llywodraeth hon ers 1999 wedi bod o fewn y sector cyhoeddus yn bennaf?

Andrew Davies: Bu gostyngiad yn yr hirdymor mewn swyddi gweithgynhyrchu ar draws pob economi, yn union fel y bu nifer y swyddi ym maes amaethyddiaeth yn gostwng o gymharu â diwydiant yn ystod y chwyldro diwydiannol. Mae'n rhan o ostyngiad tymor hwy yn y sector. Os edrychwch ar y ffigurau dros yr 20 neu'r 30 mlynedd diwethaf, bu mwy o ostyngiad rhwng 1979 ac 1997 nag a fu er 1997. Heriaf y dybiaeth ensyniedig nad yw swyddi yn y sector cyhoeddus yn swyddi go iawn. A ydych yn dweud na ddylwn fuddsoddi mewn mwy o feddygon, nyrsys ac athrawon ar gyfer ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? Dadleuem bod y swyddi hynny yr un mor ddilys â swyddi gweithgynhyrchu. Mae'r sector gweithgynhyrchu yn profi cyfnod anodd. Ceir y farchnad fwyaf gostyngol yn economi'r byd ers yr 1930au. Mae angen ichi ystyried y swyddi hyn a gollwyd yn y cyd-destun cyffredinol hwnnw.

Alun Cairns: Fe'm syfrdanwyd gan hunanfodddhad y Gweinidog. Dros y tair

years, 24 per cent of the manufacturing workforce has been lost in Wales's poorest, Objective 1 areas. These were the communities that you were elected to help. These are the communities for which Objective 1 money was made available. Why has 24 per cent of the manufacturing workforce been lost in these poor communities? Is it not a sad indictment of your economic performance over the last four years that 24 per cent—and it is worth stressing that—of the manufacturing workforce has been lost in these communities? That is the reality of your Government's performance.

Andrew Davies: Let us return to calm reality. At UK level, the figures for 1979 to 1997, when the Conservative Party was in Government, show that the manufacturing sector was decimated. It is rich to make accusations against this administration and the UK Government when we are actively supporting, and investing in, the manufacturing sector. There have been major job losses, but many jobs have been gained. One in eight manufacturing jobs today was created in the last year. It is a dynamic sector, but there is churn in all sectors. We have a dynamic manufacturing sector that is performing extremely creditably in a difficult global economy.

John Griffiths: As you know, Corus's latest announcement has created great anxiety in steelmaking areas in Wales, such as Newport East where Llanwern steelworks is located. Do you agree that Llanwern is among the most productive and efficient steelworks in the world, and that the workforce is highly skilled and able? The cuts made to capacity and to the workforce last time should be the line in the sand, as was said at the time. Furthermore, the company must learn from its difficulties the last time in consulting the trade unions and keeping the workforce informed, and perform much better this time.

Andrew Davies: There are concerns about the situation regarding Corus. The First Minister and I had a telephone conversation yesterday with Dr Mark Carr about the situation and we are in regular contact with the unions, in particular with the Iron and

blynedd diwethaf, collwyd 24 y cant o'r gweithlu gweithgynhyrchu yn rhannau tlotaf Amcan 1 Cymru. Dyma'r cymunedau y cawsoch eich ethol i'w helpu. Dyma'r cymunedau y darparwyd arian Amcan 1 ar eu cyfer. Pam y collwyd 24 y cant o'r gweithlu gweithgynhyrchu yn y cymunedau tlawd hyn? Onid yw'n gondemniad llwyr o'ch perfformiad economaidd dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf bod 24 y cant—ac mae'n werth pwysleisio hynny—o'r gweithlu gweithgynhyrchu wedi'u colli yn y cymunedau hyn? Dyna realiti perfformiad eich Llywodraeth.

Andrew Davies: Gadewch inni ymbwyllo. Ar lefel y DU, mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer 1979 i 1997, pan oedd y Blaid Geidwadol mewn grym, yn dangos bod y sector gweithgynhyrchu wedi'i ddifetha. Mae'n hurt cyhuddo'r weinyddiaeth hon a Llywodraeth y DU a ninnau'n cefnogi'r sector gweithgynhyrchu, ac yn buddsoddi ynddo. Collwyd llawer o swyddi, ond crëwyd llawer o swyddi. Crëwyd un o bob wyth swydd weithgynhyrchu heddiw o fewn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Mae'n sector deinamig, ond caiff swyddi eu colli a'u creu o fewn pob sector. Mae gennym sector gweithgynhyrchu deinamig sy'n perfformio'n hynod o dda mewn economi fyd-eang anodd.

John Griffiths: Fel y gwyddoch, mae datganiad diweddaraf Corus wedi creu pryder mawr yn yr ardaloedd gweithfeydd dur yng Nghymru, megis Dwyrain Casnewydd lle mae gwaith dur Llanwern. A gytunwch fod Llanwern ymhlith y gweithfeydd dur mwyaf cynhyrchiol a mwyaf effeithlon yn y byd, a bod y gweithlu yn hynod fedrus a galluog. Dylai'r toriadau a wnaed i gapasiti a'r gweithlu y tro diwethaf fod wedi bod yn rhai terfynol fel y dywedwyd ar y pryd. Hefyd, rhaid i'r cwmni ddysgu o'r anawsterau a fu y tro diwethaf o ran ymgynghori â'r undebau llafur a hysbysu'r gweithlu, a gwneud yn llawer gwell y tro hwn.

Andrew Davies: Mae pryderon am y sefyllfa ynglŷn â Corus. Cefais i a'r Prif Weinidog sgwrs ffôn gyda Dr Mark Carr ddoe am y sefyllfa ac yr ydym mewn cysylltiad rheolaidd â'r undebau, yn enwedig gyda Chyd-ffederasiwn y Crefftau Haearn a Dur.

Steel Trade Confederation. The early indications are that, while Corus's financial position is serious, there are no major implications for Welsh plants at this stage. However, we must await the outcome of the court case, where the supervisory board is challenging Corus's decision to sell its aluminium facility. What will happen is only conjecture at this stage, but early indications suggest that there will be no major impact for Welsh plants.

Dengys yr arwyddion cynnar nad oes unrhyw oblygiadau i weithfeydd yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, er bod sefyllfa ariannol Corus yn ddifrifol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni aros am ganlyniad yr achos llys, lle mae'r bwrdd arolygu yn herio penderfyniad Corus i werthu ei gyfleuster alwminiwm. Ni allwn ond dyfalu, ar hyn o bryd, beth fydd yn digwydd ond mae arwyddion cynnar yn awgrymu na fydd yn cael effaith fawr ar weithfeydd yng Nghymru.

Nifer y Cwmnïau sy'n Allforio o Gymru Number of Companies Exporting from Wales

C5 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y datblygiad a gafwyd tuag at gyrraedd targed y Llywodraeth o gynyddu'r nifer o gwmnïau sy'n allforio o Gymru 10 y cant erbyn mis Mawrth 2003? (OAQ23087)

Q5 David Lloyd: Will the Minister make a statement on progress made towards reaching the Government's target to increase the number of companies exporting from Wales by 10 per cent by March 2003? (OAQ23087)

Andrew Davies: The original 'BetterWales.com' target of 10 per cent was revised in 'Plan for Wales 2001' to 15 per cent, equating to 205 companies, by March 2004. To date, WalesTrade International, our trade arm, has helped to create 105 new exporting companies and is working closely with a further 235 potential new exporter companies to fulfil this aim.

Andrew Davies: Adolygwyd targed gwreiddiol 'GwellCymru.com' o 10 y cant i 15 y cant yn 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001' sy'n cyfateb â 205 o gwmnïau, erbyn Mawrth 2004. Hyd yn hyn, mae ein hadran fasnachol, MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol, wedi cynorthwyo i greu 105 o gwmnïau allforio newydd ac mae'n gweithio'n agos â 235 o ddarpar gwmnïau allforio i wireddu'r nod hwn.

David Lloyd: Mae ffigurau diweddaraf Tollau Tramor a Chartref EM yn dangos bod nifer y cwmnïau sy'n allforio o Gymru wedi disgyn ers gwneud yr ymrwymiad hwn yn nogfen 'GwellCymru.com' ar ddechrau 2000. Mae hynny'n cymharu â chodiad o 12 y cant yn yr Alban, 17 y cant yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, a 2 y cant yn Lloegr. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cydnabod bod bwlch wedi datblygu rhwng Cymru a gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig, ac yn cytuno y dylai mwy o gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol gael ei wario ar gwmnïau cynhenid Cymreig i'w helpu i gystadlu yn rhyngwladol?

David Lloyd: The latest figures from HM Customs and Excise show that the number of companies exporting from Wales has fallen since that commitment was made in 'BetterWales.com' at the beginning of 2000. That compares with an increase of 12 per cent in Scotland, 17 per cent in Northern Ireland, and 2 per cent in England. Does the Minister accept that a gulf has developed between Wales and the rest of the UK, and does he agree that a greater proportion of regional selective assistance should be spent on indigenous Welsh companies to help them compete in international markets?

Andrew Davies: I believe that around 65 to 70 per cent of RSA offers are made to companies based in Wales, and not to overseas investors. However, because the companies tend to be small, the offers are commensurably smaller; larger overseas companies tend to receive larger grants. As I said in response to an earlier question, we are

Andrew Davies: Credaf y caiff rhwng 65 a 70 y cant o gynigion Cymorth Rhanbarthol Dewisol eu gwneud i gwmnïau yng Nghymru, yn hytrach nag i fuddsoddwyr tramor. Fodd bynnag, gan fod y cwmnïau yn dueddol o fod yn fach, mae'r cynigion yn gymesurol fach; mae cwmnïau tramor mwy yn dueddol o dderbyn grantiau mwy. Fel y

not an island: we are a part of the world economy. In the last few years, export trade has been affected by difficulties in trading—particularly as we export a great deal to America and to the European Union. However, I am confident that, through the work of WalesTrade International and Objective 1 funded programmes such as Export Assist, we can increase support to small and medium-sized enterprises and help them to maximise trade or export opportunities.

Mick Bates: There was an excellent association in mid Wales that worked with many small companies, called the Mid Wales Export Association. Can you give me an assurance that enough investment goes into their pattern of behaviour of working closely with small firms? Apparently, some firms have found recently that the support has diminished since the demise of the Mid Wales Export Association. What are you doing to correct that perception?

2.20 p.m.

Andrew Davies: If that is the perception, Mick, I would be grateful if you could write to me raising the concerns of companies that feel that the export association's service no longer exists in terms of the quality provided by WalesTrade International, and I will take that up. All the feedback that I have received from companies that have had contact with WalesTrade International notes that it has been extremely supportive and proactive, and has been successful in helping companies export and trade internationally. As I said, if you write to me I will explore that issue.

dywedais mewn ateb i gwestiwn cynharach, nid ynys mohonom: yr ydym yn rhan o economi'r byd. Yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, effeithiwyd ar fasnach allforio gan anawsterau masnachu—yn benodol gan ein bod yn allforio cymaint i America ac i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn hyderus, drwy waith Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol a rhaglenni a ariennir gan Amcan 1 megis Cymorth Allforio, gallwn gynyddu'r cymorth i fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint a'u cynorthwyo i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar gyfleoedd masnach neu allforio.

Mick Bates: Yr oedd cymdeithas ardderchog yng nghanolbarth Cymru, o'r enw Cymdeithas Allforio Canolbarth Cymru, a fu'n cydweithio â llawer o gwmnïau bach. A allwch fy sicrhau y gwneir buddsoddiad digonol yn eu patrwm o gydweithio'n agos â chwmnïau bach? Mae'n debyg bod rhai cwmnïau wedi gweld y cymorth yn lleihau yn ddiweddar yn dilyn diflaniad Cymdeithas Allforio Canolbarth Cymru. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i unioni'r canfyddiad hwnnw?

Andrew Davies: Os mai dyna yw'r canfyddiad, Mick, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn ysgrifennu ataf ynglŷn â phryderon cwmnïau sydd o'r farn nad yw gwasanaeth y gymdeithas allforio yn bodoli bellach yn nhermau'r ansawdd a ddarperir gan Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol, a byddaf yn mynd ar drywydd hynny. Noda'r cyfan o'r adborth yr wyf wedi ei dderbyn gan gwmnïau sydd â chysylltiadau â Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol iddo fod yn gefnogol ac yn rhagweithiol iawn, ac iddo fod yn llwyddiannus o ran helpu cwmnïau i allforio ac i fasnachu'n rhyngwladol. Fel y dywedais, os ysgrifennwch ataf, fe ymchwiliaf i'r mater hwnnw.

Ffyniant Economaidd yn Sir Benfro Economic Prosperity in Pembrokeshire

Q6 Richard Edwards: What steps is the Minister taking to improve economic prosperity in Pembrokeshire? (OAQ23115)

Andrew Davies: Several Assembly Government, WDA and Wales Tourist Board

C6 Richard Edwards: Pa gamau mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i wella ffyniant economaidd yn Sir Benfro? (OAQ23115)

Andrew Davies: Mae amryw o raglenni Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, Awdurdod

programmes are available in the area, including regional selective assistance and the new Assembly investment grants. The area is also eligible for Objective 1 funding. Since July 1999, the Assembly Government has supported 28 RSA projects with assistance of nearly £15 million. Associated investment is over £60 million, promising just over 1,000 jobs with a further 346 safeguarded. Some 58 Objective 1 projects have also been approved in Pembrokeshire, which are worth almost £12 million.

As I am sure you are aware, I am leading the Team Wales effort to develop a strategy for the economic regeneration of north Pembrokeshire, following the closure of the Dewhurst factory. On 7 February I launched a draft regeneration plan that will provide £30 million over several years. The final plan will be unveiled later this month. In addition to that, there is also the Bluestone project.

Richard Edwards: The draft regional plan for Fishguard and north Pembrokeshire has been well received locally, despite the best efforts of opposition parties to drum up antipathy. Will you ensure that local people play a key role in developing and implementing this plan and, in particular, that young people's voices are heard loud and clear? The current pattern of out migration of talented young people has gathered pace over many years. Measures in the plan that can encourage more young people to stay in the area are critical; therefore it is equally critical that they are involved in the process.

Andrew Davies: I could not agree more, Richard. Involving young people is central to the future prosperity of the north Pembrokeshire economy, as it is in any other part of Wales. The work that was done on the south Ceredigion regeneration package, particularly by the local authority, was exemplary, and is a model for other areas of Wales. It is extremely important that we ensure that the local community is involved and owns the whole process—if it does not, it will not be successful.

Datblygu Cymru a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru ar gael yn yr ardal, gan gynnwys cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol a grantiau buddsoddi newydd y Cynulliad. Mae'r ardal hefyd fod yn gymwys i dderbyn arian Amcan 1. Ers Gorffennaf 1999, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cefnogi 28 o brosiectau Cymorth Rhanbarthol Dewisol â chymorth gwerth bron i £15 miliwn. Mae buddsoddiad cysylltiedig dros £60 miliwn, sy'n addo ychydig dros 1,000 o swyddi ac yn diogelu 346 o swyddi eraill. Mae rhyw 58 o brosiectau Amcan 1 hefyd wedi eu cymeradwyo yn Sir Benfro, sy'n werth bron i £12 miliwn.

Mae'n siŵr y gwyddoch fy mod yn arwain ymdrech Tîm Cymru i ddatblygu strategaeth ar gyfer adfywiad economaidd gogledd Sir Benfro, yn sgîl cau ffatri Dewhurst. Ar 7 Chwefror lansiais gynllun drafft adfywio a fydd yn darparu £30 miliwn dros sawl blwyddyn. Datgelir y cynllun terfynol yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn. Yn ogystal â hwnnw, ceir prosiect Bluestone hefyd.

Richard Edwards: Mae'r cynllun rhanbarthol drafft ar gyfer Abergwaun a gogledd Sir Benfro wedi cael ei groesawu yn lleol, er gwaethaf ymdrechion gorau y gwrthbleidiau i ennyn gwrthwynebiad i'r cynllun. A wnewch chi sicrhau bod pobl leol yn chwarae rhan allweddol yn y gwaith o ddatblygu a gweithredu'r cynllun hwn ac, yn benodol, y clywir llais yr ifanc yn gryf ac yn glir? Mae'r patrwm presennol o bobl ifanc ddawnus yn mudo o'r ardal wedi cynyddu dros sawl blwyddyn. Mae'r mesurau a gynhwysir yn y cynllun a all annog mwy o bobl ifanc i aros yn yr ardal yn hollbwysig; felly mae'r un mor bwysig eu cynnwys yn y broses.

Andrew Davies: Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi, Richard. Mae cynnwys pobl ifanc yn ganolog i ffyniant gogledd Sir Benfro yn y dyfodol, fel y mae i unrhyw ran arall o Gymru. Yr oedd y gwaith a wnaethpwyd ar becyn adfywio de Ceredigion, yn enwedig gan yr awdurdod lleol, yn rhagorol, ac yn fodel i rannau eraill o Gymru. Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn sicrhau bod y gymuned leol yn rhan o'r broses ac yn ei pherchenogi—os nad ydyw, ni fydd yn llwyddiannus.

Cynog Dafis: Bu i chi grybwyll cynllun Bluestone. Mae arian cyhoeddus sylweddol wedi ei glustnodi ar gyfer y cynllun hwnnw a fyddai'n creu cannoedd o swyddi parhaol ac a fyddai'n esiampl dda o dwristiaeth gynaliadwy ac yn gyfraniad allweddol i'r economi leol. Fodd bynnag, mae pryder mawr yn lleol y gallai'r cynllun hwnnw gael ei rwystro gan benderfyniad cynllunio gan Barc Cenedlaethol Arfordir Penfro. A ydych yn wirioneddol gefnogi cynllun Bluestone, ac a ydych yn fodlon datgan y gefnogaeth honno i'r parc cenedlaethol?

Andrew Davies: I am sure that the national park is more than aware of my commitment to the Bluestone project. That is why I announced £16.5 million of public sector investment from Team Wales to a project, as you rightly say, that has the possibility of creating 600 jobs in an area where they are much needed. I have already demonstrated my commitment and that of the Government and the public sector. It would not be appropriate for me to comment on the planning process. However, on its long-term sustainability and viability as an economic regeneration project, it has my full backing.

Delyth Evans: You have already cited the importance of promoting young entrepreneurs. Will you join me in congratulating Ysgol Gyfun Tre-Gib in Carmarthenshire for its recent success in winning the UK young enterprise company of the year award? I know that you supported this company at a recent event in the Assembly.

Andrew Davies: Ysgol Gyfun Tre-Gib is a model for other schools and for young people throughout Wales. That comprehensive school in west Wales has shown that there is an entrepreneurial culture in Wales; it is incorrect to say otherwise. The school came first in the Wales young enterprise final and in the UK final, and came third in the European finals. That is a huge achievement and the school can be used—and I have used it—as a model for other schools throughout Wales. I join you in congratulating it again.

Cynog Dafis: You mentioned the Bluestone project. A significant amount of public funding has been allocated for that scheme, which would create hundreds of permanent jobs and which would be a good example of sustainable tourism and a key contribution to the local economy. However, there is great concern locally that that scheme could be blocked by a planning decision by the Pembrokeshire Coast National Park. Do you truly support the Bluestone project, and are you willing to convey that support to the national park?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn sicr bod y parc cenedlaethol yn ymwybodol iawn o'm hymrwymiad i brosiect Bluestone. Dyna pam y bu imi gyhoeddi buddsoddiad sector cyhoeddus gwerth £16.5 miliwn gan Dîm Cymru ar gyfer prosiect sydd, fel y dywedaso, a hynny'n gywir, â'r potensial i greu 600 o swyddi mewn ardal sydd eu hangen yn ddirfawr. Dangosais eisoes fy ymrwymiad i ac ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth a'r sector cyhoeddus. Ni fyddai'n briodol imi ddatgan barn ar y broses gynllunio. Fodd bynnag, o ran ei gynaliadwyedd a'i ddichonolrwydd fel cynllun adfywio economaidd, caiff fy nghefnogaeth lawn.

Delyth Evans: Yr ydych eisoes wedi nodi pwysigrwydd annog entrepreneuriaid ifanc. A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch Ysgol Gyfun Tre-gib yn Sir Gaerfyrddin am ei llwyddiant diweddar drwy ennill gwobr cwmni menter ifanc y flwyddyn y DU? Gwn eich bod wedi cefnogi'r cwmni hwn mewn digwyddiad diweddar yn y Cynulliad.

Andrew Davies: Mae Ysgol Gyfun Tre-gib yn fodel i ysgolion eraill a phobl ifanc drwy Gymru. Mae'r ysgol gyfun honno yng ngorllewin Cymru wedi dangos bod diwylliant entrepreneuriaidd yng Nghymru; mae'n anghywir dweud fel arall. Daeth yr ysgol yn gyntaf yn rownd derfynol menter ifanc Cymru ac yn rownd derfynol y DU a daeth yn drydydd yn rownd derfynol Ewrop. Mae hynny'n orchest fawr a gellir defnyddio'r ysgol—ac yr wyf wedi ei defnyddio—fel model i ysgolion eraill drwy Gymru. Ymunaf â chi i'w llongyfarch eto.

Colegau'n Ceisio am Arian o Ewrop Colleges Applying for European Funding

C7 Dafydd Wigley: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cael gyda Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru i'w gwneud yn haws i golegau wneud cais am arian Ewropeaidd? (OAQ23138)

Andrew Davies: I have regular discussions with WEFO on all aspects of the structural funds programme, including how best to facilitate participation by all those who can contribute to its delivery.

Dafydd Wigley: I declare an interest as I have links with the University of Wales, Bangor. The Minister will be aware of the difficulties faced by Bangor university, in particular, and previously by other University of Wales institutions, regarding the calculation of overheads associated with such bids. Has that issue finally been resolved and are the universities clear that they can move forward with applications, knowing that they will not be fouled up and held back by that sort of technical issue?

Andrew Davies: We have discussed this issue in the Economic Development Committee on several occasions. Match funding and contributions for staff costs have been a problem, particularly for Bangor university. I understand that work on the proposed new methodology is well advanced. Proposals have been discussed with the Commission and I understand that the university's finance staff and administrators met last week to discuss progress and that a further meeting will be held today with WEFO. We are working to the Commission's deadline of 31 March and I am hopeful that we will reach an agreement within that timescale.

Q7 Dafydd Wigley: What discussions has the Minister had with the Welsh European Funding Office with regards to easing the application process for colleges when applying for European funding? (OAQ23138)

Andrew Davies: Caf drafodaethau rheolaidd â Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru ar bob agwedd ar raglen y cronfeydd strwythurol, gan gynnwys ar y ffordd orau o annog cyfranogiad pawb a all gyfrannu i gyflwyno'r rhaglen.

Dafydd Wigley: Datganaf fuddiant gan fod gennyf gysylltiadau â Phrifysgol Cymru, Bangor. Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod am yr anawsterau y mae prifysgol Bangor, yn arbennig, yn eu hwynebu ac a wynebwyd yn y gorffennol gan sefydliadau eraill Prifysgol Cymru, ynghlŷn â gorbenion sy'n gysylltiedig â chynigion o'r fath. A ddatryswyd y mater hwnnw o'r diwedd ac a yw'r prifysgolion yn glir y gallant symud ymlaen a'u ceisiadau gan wybod na chânt eu baglu a'u dal yn ôl gan fater technegol o'r fath?

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym wedi trafod y mater hwn ar sawl achlysur yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd. Mae arian cyfatebol a chyfraniadau ar gyfer costau staff wedi bod yn broblem, yn arbennig i brifysgol Bangor. Deallaf fod gwaith ar fethodoleg newydd arfaethedig yn mynd rhagddo'n dda. Trafodwyd cynigion gyda'r Comisiwn a deallaf i staff cyllid a gweinyddwyr y brifysgol gyfarfod yr wythnos diwethaf i drafod cynnydd a chynhelir cyfarfod heddiw â Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru. Yr ydym yn gweithio i derfyn amser y Comisiwn sef 31 Mawrth ac yr wyf yn obeithiol y byddwn yn dod i gytundeb o fewn y terfyn amser hwnnw.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions to the Finance Minister

Cyllideb y Cynulliad (Gwerth am Arian ac Effeithlonrwydd) The Assembly Budget (Value for Money and Efficiency)

Q1 Nick Bourne: What is the Minister doing to ensure value for money across the

C1 Nick Bourne: Beth y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i sicrhau gwerth am arian ar

Assembly's budget? (OAQ23133)

draws cyllideb y Cynulliad? (OAQ23133)

Q2 Alun Cairns: What measures does the Minister propose to introduce in order to deliver greater efficiency within spending departments within the Assembly? (OAQ23079)

C2 Alun Cairns: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu eu cymryd i wneud yr adrannau sy'n gwario o fewn y Cynulliad yn fwy effeithlon? (OAQ23079)

The Finance Minister (Edwina Hart): I have a wide-ranging programme of actions to improve efficiency and value for money, which includes a major drive to achieve better value in our procurement, to ensure the effective management of our assets, to review Assembly sponsored public bodies and key policy areas, and to develop research and evaluation plans.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Edwina Hart): Mae gennyf raglen eang o weithgareddau i wella effeithlonrwydd a gwerth am arian, sy'n cynnwys camau pwysig i gael gwell gwerth yn ein caffaeliadau, sicrhau y rheolir ein asedau'n effeithiol, adolygu cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad a meysydd polisi allweddol, a datblygu cynlluniau ymchwil a gwerthuso.

Nick Bourne: There are reliable reports that some Assembly sponsored public bodies are spending up to £0.5 million per annum on additional media relations coverage, over and above their press offices, using companies based in London. What are you doing to monitor how much money ASPBs spend on public relations and do you think that that money is being best spent in the interest of the people of the Wales?

Nick Bourne: Ceir adroddiadau dibynadwy bod rhai cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad yn gwario hyd at £0.5 miliwn y flwyddyn ar sylw ychwanegol yn y cyfryngau, y tu hwnt i'w swyddfeydd y wasg, gan ddefnyddio cwmnïau sydd wedi eu lleoli yn Llundain. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i fonitro faint o arian y mae CCNC yn ei wario ar gysylltiadau cyhoeddus ac a ydych o'r farn bod yr arian hwnnw'n cael ei wario yn y ffordd orau er budd pobl Cymru?

Edwina Hart: I take a great interest in the underlying budgets of ASPBs and what they spend, particularly on publicity. I have had some work done in that particular area. I will certainly be pleased to ask my Cabinet colleagues about their views on expenditure in that area. We all want to be singing from the same hymn sheet in terms of selling Wales, but we do not want to waste money in doing so.

Edwina Hart: Cymeraf ddiddordeb mawr yng nghyllidebau sylfaenol CCNC a'r hyn a gaiff ei wario ganddynt, yn arbennig ar gyhoeddusrwydd. Mae peth gwaith wedi ei wneud yn y maes arbennig hwnnw imi. Byddaf yn sicr yn fodlon gofyn i'm cyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet am eu barn ar wariant yn y maes hwnnw. Dylem oll fod yn canu'r un gân o ran gwerthu Cymru, ond nid ydym am wastraffu arian wrth wneud hynny.

Alun Cairns: The Finance Minister has quite generously increased the spending allocation for health—an increase of 40 per cent in real terms—which the Welsh Conservative Party welcomes. However, is she satisfied by the fact that the number of operations has decreased by 3 per cent?

Alun Cairns: Mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid wedi cynyddu'r gwariant dyranedig ar gyfer iechyd yn eithaf hael—cynnydd o 40 y cant mewn termau gwirioneddol—a gaiff ei groesawu gan Blaid Geidwadol Cymru. Fodd bynnag, a gaiff ei bodloni gan y ffaith bod nifer y llawdriniaethau wedi gostwng 3 y cant?

Edwina Hart: I am satisfied that the funding for health has been put to good use and we are now seeing some good outcomes from that. However, I have made it clear from the

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn fodlon y gwnaed defnydd da o'r cyllid ar gyfer iechyd a'n bod bellach yn gweld canlyniadau da yn deillio o hynny. Fodd bynnag, fe'i gwneuthum yn glir

way that I have dealt with health expenditure and considered the Wanless report that I want to look for further areas of improvement in health before further allocations of funding are made.

Kirsty Williams: I am sure that you agree that the Wanless report gives us an opportunity to carefully consider how we get the most out of funding and investment in the national health service. There are many areas, such as agency nursing and delayed transfers of care, which show that we are not using our resources in the best possible way. Will you join me in hoping that the Wanless report will allow all parties in the Assembly to place the political football aside and work collectively to find a way of making the best use of that investment?

Edwina Hart: I hope that the report will focus attention on the key issues that you identified. Delayed transfer of care, in particular, is a matter of concern. The report is important because it considers the health service and the health and social care agenda, which are inevitably interlinked. However, we must ensure better value for money in those areas.

2.30 p.m.

Dafydd Wigley: I press the Minister to clarify how the Cabinet follows up the implementation of the savings sometimes identified in Audit Committee reports, many of which are value-for-money reports. Since the Assembly does not have a finance committee—and the Scottish Parliament has one for this very reason—what is the mechanism? Is the Finance Minister responsible for ensuring that those savings are delivered as far as the Government is concerned, or is it a matter for individual Ministers?

Edwina Hart: Individual Ministers take on the key issues arising from Audit Committee reports, but I oversee those matters. I take my responsibility seriously in reviewing what happens across all portfolios.

o'r ffordd yr euthum i'r afael â'r gwariant ar iechyd ac ystyried adroddiad Wanless fy mod am chwilio am welliannau pellach mewn iechyd cyn gwneud dyraniadau pellach o ran cyllid.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod adroddiad Wanless yn rhoi cyfle inni ystyried yn ofalus sut y cawn y gorau o gyllid a buddsoddiad yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae sawl maes, fel nyrsys asiantaeth ac oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal, sy'n dangos nad ydym yn gwneud y defnydd gorau o'n hadnoddau. A wnewch ymuno â mi drwy obeithio y bydd adroddiad Wanless yn galluogi pob plaid yn y Cynulliad i roi'r gorau i'r gêm wleidyddol a chydweithio i ganfod ffordd o wneud y defnydd gorau o'r buddsoddiad hwnnw?

Edwina Hart: Gobeithiaf y bydd yr adroddiad yn hoelio sylw ar y materion allweddol a nodwyd gennych. Mae oedi cyn trosglwyddo gofal, yn benodol, yn destun pryder. Mae'r adroddiad yn bwysig gan ei fod yn ystyried y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r agenda iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac mae'n anochel eu bod yn gysylltiedig. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni sicrhau gwell gwerth am arian yn y meysydd hynny.

Dafydd Wigley: Pwysaf ar y Gweinidog i egluro sut y mae'r Cabinet yn mynd ar drywydd gweithredu'r arbedion a nodir o bryd i'w gilydd yn adroddiadau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio, y mae sawl un ohonynt yn adroddiadau gwerth am arian. Gan nad oes gan y Cynulliad bwyllgor cyllid—a bod un gan Senedd yr Alban am yr union reswm hwn—sut y gwneir hyn? A yw'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn gyfrifol am sicrhau y caiff yr arbedion hynny eu cyflawni o ochr y Llywodraeth, ynteu ai mater i'r Gweinidogion unigol ydyw?

Edwina Hart: Mae Gweinidogion unigol yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb dros faterion allweddol sy'n codi o adroddiadau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio, ond fi sy'n goruchwylio'r materion hynny. Cymeraf fy nghyfrifoldeb o ddifrif wrth adolygu'r hyn sydd yn digwydd ym mhob portffolio.

Brian Gibbons: Minister, do you agree that Alun Cairns has misrepresented what is going on in our hospitals? Anybody visiting our hospitals will see that doctors and nurses are working harder than ever. The statistics that Alun Cairns quoted are finished consultant episodes; they do not refer to the many other activities, undertaken by therapists and nurses in hospitals, which provide better care for our patients.

Edwina Hart: I concur with your comments, Dr Gibbons. We have seen real progress in the health service. I was at the accident and emergency ward in the University Hospital of Wales yesterday afternoon, and received excellent treatment by all the staff concerned.

Brian Gibbons: Weinidog, a gytunwch fod Alun Cairns wedi rhoi camargraff o'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn ein hysbytai? Gallai unrhyw un sy'n ymweld â'n hysbytai weld fod meddygon a nyrsys yn gweithio'n galetach nag erioed. Episodau ymgynghorwyr a ddaeth i ben yw'r ystadegau a ddyfynnodd Alun Cairns; nid ydynt yn cyfeirio at yr holl weithgareddau eraill, a wneir gan therapyddion a nyrsys mewn ysbytai, sy'n cynnig gwell gofal i'n cleifion.

Edwina Hart: Cytunaf â'ch sylwadau, Dr Gibbons. Gwelwyd cynnydd gwirioneddol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Yr oeddwn yn y ward ddamweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru brynhawn ddoe, a chefais driniaeth ardderchog gan yr holl staff.

Cyllideb Atodol Supplementary Budget

Q3 Peter Black: Will the Minister move a supplementary budget in Plenary before 31 March 2003? (OAQ23128)

Edwina Hart: I refer you to the business statement agreed yesterday.

Peter Black: There is speculation in the press today about the possibility of securing an agreement on power over student finance being devolved to us earlier than anticipated, and speculation as to whether we will receive more money. Will additional resources be available for higher education in the supplementary budget, and what discussions are taking place on money coming to the Assembly to cope with any transfer of powers on student finance?

Edwina Hart: As you rightly say, it is press speculation. However, I assure you that, as I said in my original budget statement, I am actively considering the position on higher education.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Question 4 (OAQ23129) is withdrawn.

C3 Peter Black: A fydd y Gweinidog yn cynnig cyllideb atodol yn y Cyfarfod Llawn cyn 31 Mawrth 2003? (OAQ23128)

Edwina Hart: Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at y datganiad busnes a gytunwyd ddoe.

Peter Black: Mae damcaniaethu yn y wasg heddiw ynglŷn â'r posibilrwydd o sicrhau cytundeb yn ymwneud â grym dros gyllid myfyrwyr yn cael ei ddatganoli inni yn gynt na'r disgwyl, a damcaniaethau ynglŷn ag a fyddwn yn derbyn mwy o arian. A fydd adnoddau ychwanegol ar gael i addysg uwch yn y gyllideb atodol, a pha drafodaethau sy'n digwydd o ran arian sy'n dod i'r Cynulliad er mwyn ymdopi â throsglwyddo unrhyw rymoedd yn ymwneud â chyllid myfyrwyr?

Edwina Hart: Yr ydych yn gywir i ddweud mai damcaniaethau'r wasg ydynt. Fodd bynnag, rhoddaf sicrwydd ichi, fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad cyllideb gwreiddiol, fy mod yn ystyried y sefyllfa o ran addysg uwch.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 4 (OAQ23129) yn ôl.

Setliad yr Heddlu Police Settlement

Q5 Janet Ryder: What discussions has the

C5 Janet Ryder: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r

Minister had with the Home Office regarding the funding that she needs to allocate to the local government and communities portfolio for police settlement? (OAQ23074)

Edwina Hart: I met John Denham MP in December to discuss the arrangements for police funding in the general police settlement, and will continue to hold a series of meetings in that regard.

Janet Ryder: Minister, you are aware that we have had a series of discussions in the Local Government and Housing Committee regarding the amount of Assembly budget used to support the police and the effect of changes in Home Office policing priority on budgets in Wales—particularly in north Wales, where the force will lose a considerable amount of its budget. These factors have led to police authorities levying high police precepts this year. The Committee held lengthy discussions about clarifying the difference between the police precept and council tax when bills arrive on people's doorsteps. It is still not clear. Therefore, will the Minister consider publishing a table that shows clearly, county by county, the amount of the increase that is due to council tax and the amount due to the police precept?

Edwina Hart: I will consider circulating such a note to Members.

Eleanor Burnham: Minister, you will be aware that North Wales Police has requested 50 additional community beat officers to improve village and rural policing—a police presence that we will welcome, particularly in my region. However, the resultant council tax increases will vary between each local authority without confirmation of which counties and which authority areas will benefit from the increased number of police officers. Will you comment on this system, and on how police authorities ask for their section of council tax money in relation to their commitment to each local authority?

Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref ynghylch y cyllid y mae angen iddi hi ei ddyrannu i'r portffolio llywodraeth leol a chymunedau ar gyfer setliad yr heddlu? (OAQ23074)

Edwina Hart: Cyfarfûm â John Denham AS ym mis Rhagfyr i drafod y trefniadau ar gyfer ariannu'r heddlu yn y setliad heddlu cyffredinol, a byddaf yn parhau i gynnal cyfres o gyfarfodydd i drafod hynny.

Janet Ryder: Weinidog, a ydych yn ymwybodol ein bod wedi cael cyfres o drafodaethau yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai ynglŷn â'r swm o gyllideb y Cynulliad a ddefnyddir i gynorthwyo'r heddlu ac effaith newidiadau o ran blaenoriaethau plismona'r Swyddfa Gartref ar gyllidebau Cymru—yn arbennig yng ngogledd Cymru, lle y bydd yr heddlu yn colli swm sylweddol o'i chyllideb. Mae'r ffactorau hyn yn golygu fod awdurdodau heddlu wedi codi praeseptau heddlu uchel eleni. Cafodd y Pwyllgor drafodaethau maith ynghylch y gwahaniaeth rhwng praesept yr heddlu a'r dreth gyngor pan ddaw biliau i gartrefi pobl. Mae'n dal yn aneglur. Felly, a wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried cyhoeddi tabl a fydd yn dangos yn glir, fesul sir, y cynnydd sy'n deillio o'r dreth gyngor a'r swm sy'n deillio o braesept yr heddlu?

Edwina Hart: Ystyriaf ddsbarthu nodyn o'r fath i Aelodau.

Eleanor Burnham: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Heddlu Gogledd Cymru wedi gofyn am 50 heddwes cymunedol ychwanegol ar y bît er mwyn gwella plismona mewn pentrefi a phlismona gwledig—presenoldeb plismona y byddem yn ei werthfawrogi, yn arbennig yn fy rhanbarth i. Fodd bynnag, bydd y cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor o ganlyniad i hynny yn amrywio rhwng pob awdurdod lleol heb gadarnhâd o ba siroedd ac ardaloedd awdurdodau fydd yn elwa ar y cynnydd yn y nifer o swyddogion yr heddlu. A wnewch sylwadau ar y system hon, ac ar y modd y mae awdurdodau'r heddlu yn gofyn am eu rhan hwy o arian y dreth gyngor mewn perthynas â'u hymrwymiad i bob awdurdod lleol?

Edwina Hart: This is a matter for local authorities to discuss with their representatives on the police authority, and for police authorities to base their decisions on. We must recognise the democratic legitimacy of local government and police authorities with regard to these financial matters.

William Graham: The Home Office has issued a statement explaining that police reform is adequately funded by the Westminster Government, and that the 6.2 per cent increase in funding should cover the additional costs of reform at national and local levels. You have said that your revenue settlement is sufficient to ensure that all extra costs can be met. How, therefore, do you explain the 25 per cent increase in the Gwent Police Authority precept, for example? Also, do you agree that community support officers are no substitute for trained officers?

Edwina Hart: Many concerns have been raised with me along the lines that having community support officers is not quite the same as having police officers. Chief constables have taken advantage of this additional funding stream from the Home Office to secure these additional resources. We should welcome the fact that they are prepared to take this initiative on board. How police authorities deal with their budgets is purely a matter for them. They have other pressures besides the police reform, including pension issues. I would welcome more transparency in how the police are funded in Wales, and more discussion so that we can have a better discussion before the police settlement next year.

Peter Law: I hope that you will join me in welcoming the arrival of community support officers in Gwent and in congratulating Gwent's chief constable on the initiative taken to tap into the Home Office funding stream that you mentioned. This will mean that, in C division—the division that covers Blaenau Gwent and the Caerphilly area—about 25 community support officers will be working with people in the community and making our streets safer. I welcome this, as it

Edwina Hart: Mater i'r awdurdodau lleol ei drafod gyda'u cynrychiolwyr ar awdurdod yr heddlu yw hwn, ac i awdurdodau'r heddlu seilio eu penderfyniadau arno. Rhaid inni gydnabod dilysrwydd democrataidd llywodraeth leol ac awdurdodau'r heddlu o ran y materion ariannol hyn.

William Graham: Mae'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi cyhoeddi datganiad yn egluro bod diwygio'r heddlu yn cael ei ariannu'n ddigonol gan Lywodraeth San Steffan, ac y dylai'r cynnydd o 6.2 y cant yn y cyllid fod yn ddigon ar gyfer y costau ychwanegol diwygio ar lefel genedlaethol a lleol. Dywedasoch fod eich setliad refeniw yn ddigonol i sicrhau y caiff yr holl gostau ychwanegol eu talu. Sut, felly, yr eglurwch y cynnydd o 25 y cant ym mhraesept Awdurdod Heddlu Gwent, er enghraifft? Hefyd, a gytunwch nad yw swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yn gallu cymryd lle swyddogion wedi eu hyfforddi?

Edwina Hart: Cadwyd llawer o bryderon gyda mi yn ymwneud â'r ffaith nad yw cael swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr un fath a chael swyddogion yr heddlu. Mae prif gwnstabiliaid wedi manteisio ar y llif arian ychwanegol hwn gan y Swyddfa Gartref i sicrhau'r adnoddau ychwanegol hyn. Dylem groesawu'r ffaith eu bod yn fodlon ymgymryd â'r fenter hon. Mater i awdurdodau'r heddlu yw'r modd y maent yn ymdrin â'u cyllidebau. Maent o dan bwysau eraill ar wahân i ddiwygio'r heddlu, gan gynnwys materion yn ymwneud â phensiwn. Buaswn yn croesawu mwy o dryloywder yn y modd y caiff yr heddlu yng Nghymru eu cyllido, a mwy o drafodaeth fel y gallwn gael gwell trafodaeth cyn setliad yr heddlu y flwyddyn nesaf.

Peter Law: Gobeithio yr ymunwch â mi i groesawu dyfodiad swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yng Ngwent a llongyfarch prif gwnstabl Gwent ar y dyfeisgarwch y soniasoch amdani o ran manteisio ar lif arian y Swyddfa Gartref. Canlyniad hyn yw y bydd tua 25 o swyddogion cymorth cymunedol o fewn adran C—yr adran sy'n cwmpasu Blaenau Gwent ac ardal Caerffili—yn cydweithio â phobl yn y gymuned ac yn gwneud ein strydoedd yn fwy diogel.

is a good Home Office initiative.

Croesawaf hyn, gan ei bod yn fenter dda gan y Swyddfa Gartref.

Edwina Hart: I concur with your comments.

Edwina Hart: Cytunaf â'ch sylwadau.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Thank you. I approve of succinct answers. Question 6 (OAQ23069) has been withdrawn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Diolch. Cymeradwyaf atebion byr. Tynnwyd cwestiwn 6 (OAQ23069) yn ôl.

Cais Caerdydd i ddod yn Brifddinas Diwylliant Ewrop 2008 Cardiff's Cultural Capital of Europe 2008 Bid

C7 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i gynyddu'r cyllid ar gyfer y portffolio diwylliant, chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg fel y gall y Llywodraeth gynorthwyo cais Caerdydd i ddod yn Brifddinas Diwylliant Ewrop 2008? (OAQ23075)

Q7 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Has the Minister any plans to increase the funding available to the culture, sport and Welsh language portfolio in order for the Government to assist the Cardiff Cultural Capital of Europe 2008 bid? (OAQ23075)

Edwina Hart: I have agreed to match-fund the cost of developing Cardiff's bid to be Cultural Capital of Europe in 2008 with Cardiff County Council. Following Cardiff's successful inclusion on the shortlist, the independent evaluation panel required further development work on the bid. Consequently, I have agreed to provide an additional £199,000 in this financial year to support that work. Assembly support for the bid now totals £1.382 million.

Edwina Hart: Cytunais i roi arian cyfatebol tuag at gost datblygu cais Caerdydd i ddod yn Brifddinas Diwylliant Ewrop yn 2008 gyda Chyngor Dinas Caerdydd. Yn dilyn llwyddiant Caerdydd i gael ei chynnwys ar y rhestr fer, yr oedd angen gwaith pellach ar ddatblygu'r cais ar y panel gwerthuso annibynnol. O ganlyniad, cytunais i ddarparu £199,000 yn ychwanegol yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon i gynorthwyo'r gwaith hwnnw. Cyfanswm cymorth ariannol y Cynulliad i'r cais bellach yw £1.382 miliwn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Datganaf fuddiant fel aelod o fwrdd cais dinas Caerdydd i fod yn Brifddinas Diwylliant Ewrop 2008. Beth bynnag a ddigwydd i'r cais ym mis Mehefin pan wneir y dyfarniad, mae dathliadau pwysig yn wynebu Caerdydd fel dinas ac fel prifddinas Cymru yn 2005, a bydd hefyd angen inni ddathlu diwylliant yng Nghaerdydd a Chymru yn 2008. A oes gennych fwriadau tymor-hir i ystyried y posibilrwydd o ariannu'r digwyddiadau hynny?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I declare an interest as a board member for the city of Cardiff's bid to be Cultural Capital of Europe 2008. Whatever happens to the bid in June when the decision is made, important celebrations face Cardiff as a city and as the capital of Wales in 2005, and we will also need to celebrate culture in Cardiff and Wales in 2008. Do you have long-term intentions to consider the possibility of funding those events?

Edwina Hart: I know that Cardiff is anxious to secure projects for 2005 and 2006, when it will celebrate the anniversaries of gaining city and capital status. The Assembly's support for projects leading up to 2008 is based on Cardiff gaining cultural capital status. As yet, no work has been done on the city and capital anniversaries.

Jonathan Morgan: What assessment has been made of the economic benefits to Cardiff and the surrounding areas if we were to gain this prestigious title for Wales's capital city?

Edwina Hart: I do not have that information to hand, but I will liaise with the Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language and ensure that a letter including the economic benefits assessment is placed in the Library.

Edwina Hart: Gwn fod Caerdydd yn awyddus i sicrhau prosiectau ar gyfer 2005 a 2006, pan fydd yn dathlu pen-blwyddi ennill statws dinas a phrifddinas. Mae cymorth y Cynulliad i brosiectau sy'n arwain at 2008 yn seiliedig ar Gaerdydd yn ennill statws prifddinas diwylliant. Hyd yn hyn, ni wnaed unrhyw waith ar ddathlu pen-blwyddi cael statws dinas a phrifddinas.

Jonathan Morgan: Pa asesiad a wnaed o'r manteision economaidd i Gaerdydd a'r ardal gyfagos pe baem yn ennill y teitl mawreddog hwn i brifddinas Cymru?

Edwina Hart: Nid yw'r wybodaeth honno wrth law gennyf, ond cysylltaf â'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg a sicrhau y caiff llythyr a fydd yn cynnwys yr asesiad o fanteision economaidd ei roi yn y Llyfrgell.

Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau Local Government and Communities

Q8 Janice Gregory: Does the Minister have any plans to increase the overall resources allocated to the local government and communities portfolio? (OAQ23134)

Edwina Hart: I have yet to finalise my supplementary budget for 26 March. There may be technical changes to the budgets announced, and those changes may well further increase the resources allocated to the portfolios that you mentioned.

Janice Gregory: The community facilities and activities programme has proved to be tremendously popular in my constituency, and elsewhere I imagine, since its launch. Will you consider continuing and increasing this funding in future years?

Edwina Hart: The applications that we have received demonstrate the programme's popularity, as well as the number of local groups that are involved and want this additional resource. I would be happy to consider that before announcing my supplementary budget.

C8 Janice Gregory: A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i gynyddu'r adnoddau cyffredinol a ddyrennir i'r portffolio llywodraeth leol a chymunedau? (OAQ23134)

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf eto wedi gorffen fy nghyllideb atodol ar gyfer 26 Mawrth. Efallai y bydd newidiadau technegol i'r cyllidebau a gyhoeddir, ac mae'n bosibl y bydd y newidiadau hynny yn cynyddu'r adnoddau a ddyrannwyd i'r portffolios y cyfeiriasoch atynt.

Janice Gregory: Bu'r rhaglen cyfleusterau a gweithgareddau cymunedol yn boblogaidd iawn yn fy etholaeth i, ac mewn llefydd eraill hefyd mae'n siŵr, ers iddi gael ei lansio. A ystyriwch barhau i ddarparu'r arian hwn yn y dyfodol a'i gynyddu?

Edwina Hart: Mae'r ceisiadau a ddaeth i law yn adlewyrchiad o boblogrwydd y rhaglen, yn ogystal â'r nifer o grwpiau lleol sy'n rhan ohoni ac sydd am gael yr adnodd ychwanegol hwn. Buaswn yn fodlon ystyried hynny cyn cyhoeddi fy nghyllideb atodol.

2.40 p.m.

Prosiect Adeilad Newydd y Cynulliad New Assembly Building Project

Q9 William Graham: Will the Minister outline how much has been spent on the new Assembly building project during the current financial year? (OAQ23077)

C9 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu faint sydd wedi'i wario ar brosiect adeilad newydd y Cynulliad yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol? (OAQ23077)

Edwina Hart: A sum of £761,000 has been spent on the Assembly building project this financial year, mainly on project management and legal fees.

Edwina Hart: Cafodd £761,000 ei wario ar brosiect adeilad y Cynulliad yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, yn bennaf ar reoli prosiect a ffioedd cyfreithiol.

William Graham: Can you outline the legal fees?

William Graham: A allwch amlinellu'r ffioedd cyfreithiol?

Edwina Hart: Yes. Clearly there are legal fees to be paid. I will place a more detailed note on them in the Members' Library.

Edwina Hart: Gallaf. Yn amlwg mae ffioedd cyfreithiol i'w talu. Rhoddaf nodyn manlach amdanynt yn Llyfrgell yr Aelodau.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Questions 10 (OAQ23130), 11 (OAQ23070) and 12 (OAQ23135) are withdrawn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiynau 10 (OAQ23130), 11 (OAQ23070) a 12 (OAQ23135) yn ôl.

Cyllideb Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Health and Social Services Budget

C13 David Lloyd: Pa asesiad y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ei wneud o wariant cyffredinol y gyllideb iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? (OAQ23066)

Q13 David Lloyd: What assessment has the Minister made of the overall expenditure of the health and social services budget? (OAQ23066)

Edwina Hart: I meet my Cabinet colleagues regularly during the financial year to discuss the likely full-year expenditure on the activities for which they have responsibility. I also take the opportunity to consider the financial implications of any unforeseen demands and additional pressures arising during the financial year.

Edwina Hart: Byddaf yn cwrdd â'm cyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet yn rheolaidd yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol i drafod y gwariant ar gyfer y flwyddyn lawn posibl ar y gweithgareddau y maent yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Byddaf hefyd yn manteisio ar y cyfle i ystyried goblygiadau ariannol unrhyw ofynion nas rhagwelwyd ac unrhyw bwysau ychwanegol sy'n codi yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol.

David Lloyd: Bydd angen cynnydd sylweddol yn y gwariant i wireddu'r cytundebau newydd ar gyfer meddygon teulu. A yw'r Gweinidog yn hyderus y bydd yn derbyn yr arian ychwanegol hwn?

David Lloyd: There will need to be a significant increase in spending to secure the new general practitioner contracts. Is the Minister confident that she will receive this additional funding?

Edwina Hart: I have already discussed this with the Minister for Health and Social Services, and I can assure you that we will meet that contractual obligation.

Edwina Hart: Trafodais hyn eisoes â'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a gallaf eich sicrhau y byddwn yn diwallu'r rhwymedigaeth gytundebol

honno.

Symud Swyddi'r Cynulliad Allan o Gaerdydd Moving Assembly Jobs Outside Cardiff

Q14 Nick Bourne: Can the Minister give an update on plans to move Assembly jobs outside Cardiff? (OAQ23136)

C14 Nick Bourne: All y Gweinidog adrodd ar sefyllfa ddiweddaraf y cynlluniau i symud swyddi'r Cynulliad allan o Gaerdydd? (OAQ23136)

Edwina Hart: Recent developments for the location strategy were set out in my statement on 3 March 2003.

Edwina Hart: Cafodd y datblygiadau diweddar ar gyfer y strategaeth leoli eu nodi yn fy natganiad ar 3 Mawrth 2003.

Nick Bourne: You are aware of the plan to move some rent officer jobs from Llandrindod Wells to outside of the town, which is causing great concern in my constituency. Will you consider creating additional jobs in mid Wales and west Wales, particularly in Llandrindod Wells and Aberystwyth, where there have been net job losses over recent years?

Nick Bourne: Yr ydych yn ymwybodol o'r cynllun i symud rhai swyddi swyddogion rhent o Landrindod i'r tu allan i'r dref, sy'n destun pryder mawr yn fy etholaeth i. A ystyriwch greu swyddi ychwanegol yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin, yn arbennig yn Llandrindod ac Aberystwyth, lle y collwyd nifer fawr o swyddi dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf?

Edwina Hart: I will be delighted to address those points. No problems regarding the rent officer jobs have been raised with me, but I will make enquiries with officials.

Edwina Hart: Byddwn yn fwy na bodlon mynd i'r afael â'r pwyntiau hynny. Ni chodwyd unrhyw broblem gyda mi o ran y swyddi swyddogion rhenti ond gwnaf ymholiadau gyda swyddogion.

Fformiwla Barnett The Barnett Formula

C15 Elin Jones: Yn ystod cyfnod y Gweinidog fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, sawl gwaith y mae hi wedi cwrrd â'r Trysorlys i drafod unrhyw ddiwygiadau posibl i fformiwla Barnett? (OAQ23068)

Q15 Elin Jones: During the Minister's time as Finance Minister, how many times has she met with the Treasury to discuss any possible revisions to the Barnett formula? (OAQ23068)

Edwina Hart: My most recent meeting with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury was earlier this week; we discussed several issues of mutual interest. The Welsh Assembly Government's position on the Barnett formula is a matter of public record. It is about the extent to which UK departmental programmes for comparable rules of devolved administrations note that the comparability percentage of the Welsh population proportion is reviewed and updated during each spending review.

Edwina Hart: Cefais fy nghyfarfod diweddaraf â Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys yn gynharach yr wythnos hon; trafodwyd sawl mater o ddiddordeb i'r ddwy ochr. Mae safiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar fformiwla Barnett yn fater o gofnod cyhoeddus. Mae'n ymwneud ag i ba raddau y bydd rhaglenni adrannol y DU ar gyfer rheolau cymharol gweinyddiaethau datganoledig yn nodi bod canran gymharol cyfran poblogaeth Cymru yn cael ei adolygu a'i ddiweddarau yn ystod pob adolygiad o wariant

Elin Jones: Mae Joel Barnett, sef awdur y fformiwla, wedi cydnabod bod Cymru yn

Elin Jones: Joel Barnett, the author of this formula, has recognised that Wales is losing

colli allan o ganlyniad i'r fformiwla bresennol. Mae amcangyfrifon y dylai'r Cynulliad dderbyn £800 miliwn yn rhagor yn flynyddol. A yw eich adran wedi ymgymryd ag unrhyw amcangyfrifon o faint y gallai Cymru fod yn elwa ar ddiwygiadau i'r fformiwla Barnett?

Edwina Hart: I want to make it clear that the Barnett formula is working to Wales's advantage. It is interesting that Joel Barnett is praised in name when his officials were responsible for developing the formula. I doubt whether he has had the resources to undertake an adequate assessment of public spending needs across the UK or in any of the devolved administrations.

David Ian Jones: Do you agree that any proposal to revise the Barnett formula should be approached with extreme caution for fear of the formula becoming even less advantageous to Wales?

Edwina Hart: I do not often agree with the Welsh Conservatives, but I do on this occasion. We must be careful to recognise the fact that when we have a good thing, we should hang on to it. Given that English devolution is coming on stream fast, we must be aware that there will be more interest in the Barnett formula. Regional governments could be dangerous for us in terms of the budget that we would then receive.

Dafydd Wigley: I want to press the Minister further on the appropriateness of the Barnett formula, which was first drawn up in 1978 in different economic circumstances from those that exist today. Surely you accept that the needs of Wales have changed dramatically over that period and that there is, at the very least, a need for an objective survey to be undertaken to show whether or not there is a case for Barnett to be revisited and for Wales to have as good a deal as Scotland.

Edwina Hart: At the end of the day, the needs of Wales are being dealt with. The UK Government has been generous with money allocated to Wales through the Barnett formula in comprehensive spending review announcements. We received Barnett plus to help us deal with the structural funds. While

out as a result of the current formula. There are estimates that the Assembly should receive an extra £800 million annually. Has your department undertaken any estimates of how much Wales could benefit from revisions to the Barnett formula?

Edwina Hart: Hoffwn ei gwneud yn glir bod fformiwla Barnett yn gweithio er mantais i Gymru. Mae'n ddiddorol mai enw Joel Barnett gaiff ei glodfori er mai ei swyddogion oedd yn gyfrifol am ddatblygu'r fformiwla. Yr wyf yn amau a fu'r adnoddau ganddo i gynnal asesiad digonol o anghenion gwariant cyhoeddus ledled y DU neu mewn unrhyw un o'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig.

David Ian Jones: A gytunwch y dylid bod yn wyladwrus iawn o unrhyw gynnig i adolygu fformiwla Barnett rhag ofn y daw'r fformiwla a hyd yn oed llai o fudd i Gymru?

Edwina Hart: Anaml iawn y cytunaf â Cheidwadwyr Cymru, ond fe wnaif y tro hwn. Rhaid inni gydnabod y ffaith y dylem ddal gafael ar rywbeth da pan fo gennym. O gofio bod datganoli yn Lloegr ar fin digwydd, rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol y bydd mwy o ddiddordeb yn y fformiwla Barnett. Gallai llywodraethau rhanbarthol fod yn beryglus inni o ran y gyllideb y byddem yn ei derbyn wedyn.

Dafydd Wigley: Yr wyf am holi'r Gweinidog ymhellach o ran priodoldeb fformiwla Barnett, a luniwyd gyntaf yn 1978 mewn amgylchiadau economaidd gwahanol i'r hyn sy'n bodoli heddiw. Oni dderbyniwch fod anghenion Cymru wedi newid yn sylweddol dros y cyfnod hwnnw, a bod angen cynnal arolwg gwrthrychol, o leiaf, i ddangos a oes angen ailystyried Barnett ai peidio ac i sicrhau y caiff Cymru cystal telerau â'r Alban?

Edwina Hart: Y gwir yw bod anghenion Cymru yn cael eu diwallu. Bu Llywodraeth y DU yn hael â'r arian a ddyrannwyd i Gymru drwy fformiwla Barnett mewn datganiadau adolygiadau cynhwysfawr o wariant. Derbyniasom Barnett ychwanegol i'n helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r cronfeydd strwythurol. Wrth

the money flows into education, health and other areas, it is clear that we are dealing with the needs of Wales properly. We need not indulge in intellectual fantasies—some of us have got to get on with the job of allocating the money.

i'r arian lifo i addysg, iechyd a meysydd eraill, mae'n amlwg ein bod yn ymdrin yn gywir ag anghenion Cymru. Ni ddylem ymroi i ffantasiau deallusol—rhaid i rai ohonom ymgymryd â'r gwaith o ddyrannu'r arian.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Cynog Dafis: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf hyn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 3.5. Yr wyf wedi'm drysu rywfaint. Yr wyf yn heneiddio a heb sylwi, o bosibl, ond a oes unrhyw un o aelodau Pwyllgor Rhanbarthol y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin wedi ymddiswyddo, neu a yw Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 wedi cael ei newid i greu pumed aelod rhanbarthol? Y rheswm yr wyf yn gofyn yw bod Kirsty Williams, mewn taflen o'r enw 'Focus' a ddosberthir yng Ngheredigion, yn cael ei disgrifio fel Aelod y Cynulliad dros Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru. Beth yw'r esboniad? Ai ymdrech yw hon i gamarwain yr etholwyr? Ni hoffwn feddwl hynny am y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol o bawb. Neu a ydyw'n brawf fod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol eisiau bod yn bopeth i bawb?

Cynog Dafis: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 3.5. I am somewhat confused. I am getting older and I may not have noticed, but has a member of the Mid and West Wales Regional Committee resigned, or has the Government of Wales Act 1998 been amended to create a fifth regional Member? The reason why I ask is that Kirsty Williams, in a leaflet called 'Focus', which is distributed in Ceredigion, is described as the Assembly Member for Mid and West Wales. What is the explanation? Is this an attempt to mislead the electorate? I would not like to think that about the Liberal Democrats of all people. Or is it proof that the Liberal Democrats want to be all things to all men?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You sat down just in time, Cynog. I am not aware that any Member has resigned, and I hope that provides some consolation. Matters such as that to which you referred are not points of order, and I am sure that you can devise other ways of pursuing any point that you wish to make.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Eisteddasoch mewn pryd, Cynog. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol fod unrhyw Aelod wedi ymddiswyddo, a gobeithiaf fod hynny'n cynnig peth cysur. Nid pwyntiau o drefn yw materion fel y rhai y cyfeiriasoch atynt, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwch ddyfeisio ffyrdd eraill o fynd ar drywydd unrhyw bwynt y dymunwch ei wneud.

Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion Composite Motion: Approval of Orders

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

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25, ni fydd dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

The Finance Minister (Edwina Hart): I propose that

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Edwina Hart): Cynigiaf fod

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

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

1. *approves the Local Authority Adoption Service and Miscellaneous Amendments (Wales) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table*

1. *yn cymeradwyo rheoliadau Gwasanaethau Mabwysiadu Awdurdodau Lleol a Diwygiadau Amrywiol (Cymru) 2003, a*

Office on 5 February 2003;

osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 5 Chwefror 2003;

2. considers:

2. yn ystyried:

a) the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, the Local Authority Adoption Service and Miscellaneous Amendments (Wales) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 25 February 2003; and

a) adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw wedi nodi unrhyw faterion sy'n destun pryder yn y Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Mabwysiadu Awdurdodau Lleol a Newidiadau Amrywiol (Cymru) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Chwefror 2003;

b) the memorandum of corrections laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 5 March 2003;

b) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd mewn e-bost at yr Aelodau ar 5 Mawrth 2003;

3. approves the Health and Social Care Act 2001 (Commencement No. 4) (Wales) Order 2003, laid in the Table Office on 25 February 2003;

3. yn cymeradwyo gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol 2001 (Cychwyn Rhif 4) (Cymru) 2003 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Chwefror 2003;

4. considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, the Health and Social Care Act 2001 (Commencement No. 4) (Wales) Order 2003, laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2003;

4. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, nad yw wedi nodi unrhyw faterion sy'n destun pryder yn y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol 2001 (Cychwyn Rhif 4) (Cymru) 2003 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2003;

5. approves the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 25 February 2003;

5. yn cymeradwyo rheoliadau Grant Cynnal Refeniw (Cyrff Penodedig) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Chwefror 2003;

6. considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, the Revenue Support Grant (Specified Bodies) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2003. (NDM1395)

6. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw wedi nodi unrhyw faterion sy'n destun pryder yn y Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Grant Cynnal Refeniw (Cyrff Penodedig) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1395)

Cynnig (NDM1395): O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM1395): For 35, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane

Davies, Janet
 Edwards, Richard
 Evans, Delyth
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, David Ian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) Adroddiad Grant Arbennig
 (Rhif 3) (Cymru) 2003
 Approval of the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report
 (No. 3) (Wales) 2003**

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

the National Assembly, under section 88B of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, and in accordance with Standing Order 19.8, approves the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report (No. 3) (Wales) 2003, which was e-mailed to Members and laid in the Table Office on 5 March 2003. (NDM1396)

This joint working special grant, formerly entitled the flexibilities special grant in 2002-03, will form the third year of the grant scheme. In this financial year, the grant allocated £4.8 million to local government to develop joint working initiatives. If the special grant report before us today is approved, a further £9.85 million will be distributed during 2003-04. We are increasing the amount of the grant because it has been so successful in achieving a greater

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

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, o dan adran 88B o Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988, ac yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.8, yn cymeradwyo Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) Adroddiad Grant Arbennig (Rhif 3) (Cymru) 2003 a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ac a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 5 Mawrth 2003. (NDM1396)

Bydd y grant cydweithio arbennig hwn, a elwid gynt yn grant arbennig hyblygrwydd yn 2002-03, yn ffurfio trydedd flwyddyn y cynllun grant. Yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, rhoddodd y grant £4.8 miliwn i lywodraeth leol i ddatblygu mentrau cydweithio. Os caiff yr adroddiad grant arbennig sydd ger ein bron heddiw ei gymeradwyo, caiff £9.85 miliwn arall ei ddyrannu yn ystod 2003-04. Yr ydym yn cynyddu swm y grant gan iddo fod mor llwyddiannus wrth gyflawni lefel gynyddol o

level of joint working. This grant will build on the good work that has been achieved in the last two years. The grant complements the introduction of the Health Act 1999 flexibilities provision, which came into force on 1 December 2000. The legislation provided more scope to jointly deliver services at the boundaries between health and social care and healthcare and wider local government. The grant scheme is part of a wide package of measures that seek to improve partnership working between the NHS and local government, ultimately aiming to provide more seamless services, which will benefit users and carers. That includes the new health, social care and wellbeing strategies, for which special grant money can be used to develop. These strategies will be unique in that the local authority and the local health board will be jointly responsible in law for the planning of NHS services and health-related local authority services.

Over 60 formal partnership arrangements will have been established by the end of this special grant scheme. A large proportion of the grant has been used on services for older people and managing emergency pressures, but also on joint multi-disciplinary services in providing health, social care and education provision to meet the needs of disabled children. I am confident that a continuation of the special grant in 2003-04 will maintain and expand partnership working between NHS and local government in Wales.

2.50 p.m.

David Lloyd: I welcome the report and commend the Minister's announcement. As the Minister has made clear, this is a joint working special grant, which makes provision for the development of the relationship between local authorities and the NHS. To some extent, the special grant concerns developing health in the wider sense—tackling other determinants of ill health and involving our local authorities in that—but it could also be used to provide services for special client groups, such as the elderly, children and the mentally ill. Plaid Cymru welcomes this special grant, which enables the development of projects that might otherwise not have progressed. The

gydweithio. Bydd y grant hwn yn adeiladu ar y gwaith da a wnaed yn ystod y ddwy flynedd diwethaf. Mae'r grant yn cyd-fynd â chyflwyno darpariaethau hyblygrwydd Deddf Iechyd 1999, a ddaeth i rym ar 1 Rhagfyr 2000. Rhoddodd y ddeddfwriaeth fwy o gyfle i ddarparu gwasanaethau ar y cyd ar y ffiniau rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol a gofal iechyd a llywodraeth leol yn gyffredinol. Mae'r cynllun grant yn rhan o becyn ehangach o fesurau sy'n ceisio gwella'r gwaith o weithio mewn partneriaeth rhwng y GIG a llywodraeth leol, gan anelu yn y pen draw at ddarparu gwasanaethau mwy di-dor, a fydd o fudd i ddefnyddwyr a gofawyr. Mae hynny'n cynnwys y strategaethau iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a lles newydd, lle y gellir defnyddio arian grant arbennig ar gyfer eu datblygu. Bydd y strategaethau hyn yn unigryw gan y bydd yr awdurdod lleol a'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yn gyfrifol ar y cyd dan y gyfraith am gynllunio gwasanaethau'r GIG a gwasanaethau iechyd awdurdodau lleol.

Bydd dros 60 o gytundebau partneriaeth ffurfiol wedi cael eu sefydlu erbyn diwedd y cynllun grant arbennig hwn. Defnyddiwyd cyfran helaeth o'r grant ar wasanaethau i bobl hŷn ac ar reoli pwysau brys, ond hefyd ar gyd-wasanaethau aml-ddisgyblaeth i gynnig darpariaeth iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol ac addysg i ddiwallu anghenion plant anabl. Yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd parhau â'r grant arbennig yn 2003-04 yn cynnal ac yn ehangu gweithio mewn partneriaeth rhwng y GIG a llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

David Lloyd: Croesawaf yr adroddiad a chymeradwyaf gyhoeddiad y Gweinidog. Fel yr eglurodd y Gweinidog, grant arbennig cydweithio yw hwn, sy'n darparu ar gyfer datblygu perthynas rhwng awdurdodau lleol a'r GIG. I ryw raddau, mae'r grant arbennig yn ymwneud â datblygu iechyd yn y modd ehangach—sef mynd i'r afael ag achosion eraill salwch a chynnwys ein hawdurdodau lleol yn hynny—ond gellid ei ddefnyddio hefyd i gynnig gwasanaethau ar gyfer grwpiau arbennig o glientiaid, megis yr henoed, plant a'r rhai sâl eu meddwl. Mae Plaid Cymru yn croesawu'r grant arbennig hwn, sy'n galluogi prosiectau i gael eu datblygu na fyddent wedi cael eu datblygu fel

dual responsibility and flexibility between local authorities and health services is also to be welcomed.

The long-term sustainability of such projects and, perforce, the accompanying funding is an issue. With that one caveat, this is a welcome move, and Plaid Cymru commends this special grant.

Kirsty Williams: This special grant is to be welcomed. Too often in the past we have had artificial barriers between health and social care to the detriment of patients and clients—whom both sides seek to serve. The availability of this money gives both health and social services the opportunity to think outside the box and to consider new ways of delivering services that are more flexible and more focused on the needs of clients and patients than they have been previously.

Joint working between health and social services can result in huge improvements—one need only look at the reablement team that has been established in Ystradgynlais in my constituency. There, money from the health budget is used to employ occupational therapists, who are managed by social services, which are then able to provide different types of care and intensive rehabilitation treatment to people at home following a period in hospital, thus preventing their readmission later on. The grant can work wonders for many people, and everyone should support it.

David Melding: The Welsh Conservative Party also welcomes this special grant, the encouragement of flexible working, the pooling of budgets and joint funding. Members have been talking about this issue for four years—the entire duration of this Assembly. That is not to belittle today's debate and the actions being taken, but we will need to measure outcomes soon to assess what proportion of budgets is being pooled and how many services are being provided flexibly by more than one agency. Measures and milestones are required to ensure that we are on the right track and that we are dismantling those silos that have divided much of health and social care in the past.

arall. Mae'r cyfrifoldeb deuol a'r hyblygrwydd rhwng awdurdodau lleol a gwasanaethau iechyd hefyd i'w groesawu.

Mae cynaliadwyedd hirdymor prosiectau fel hyn, ac o reidrwydd, y cyllid cysylltiedig yn fater i'w ystyried. Gyda'r un rhybudd hwnnw, mae hwn yn gam i'w groesawu, ac mae Plaid Cymru yn cymeradwyo'r grant arbennig hwn.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'r grant arbennig hwn i'w groesawu. Bu rhwystrau artiffisial yn rhy aml rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn y gorffennol a gafodd effaith andwyol ar gleifion a chlientiaid—y bobl y mae'r ddau faes am eu gwasanaethu. Mae'r arian hwn yn rhoi cyfle i'r meysydd iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol feddwl y tu hwnt i'r cyffredin ac ystyried ffyrdd newydd o ddarparu gwasanaethau sydd yn fwy hyblyg ac yn canolbwyntio mwy ar anghenion clientiaid a chleifion nag a wnaed yn y gorffennol.

Gall cydweithio rhwng gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol arwain at welliannau enfawr—ni raid inni ond edrych ar y tîm ailalluogi a sefydlwyd yn Ystradgynlais yn fy etholaeth i. Yno, caiff arian o'r gyllideb iechyd ei ddefnyddio i gyflogi therapyddion galwedigaethol a gaiff eu rheoli gan y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, sydd wedyn yn gallu darparu mathau gwahanol o ofal a thriniaeth adsefydlu dwys i bobl yn eu cartrefi yn dilyn cyfnod yn yr ysbyty, ac felly osgoi cael eu hanfon yn ôl i'r ysbyty yn y dyfodol. Gall y grant fod yn wyrthiol i lawer o bobl, a dylai pawb ei gefnogi.

David Melding: Mae Plaid Geidwadol Cymru hefyd yn croesawu'r grant arbennig hwn, sy'n annog gweithio hyblyg, cyfuno cyllidebau a chyd-ariannu. Mae Aelodau wedi bod yn siarad am y mater hwn ers pedair blynedd—sef ers bodolaeth y Cynulliad hwn. Nid ymgais i fychanu dadl heddiw a'r camau sy'n cael eu cymryd yw hynny, ond bydd angen inni fesur y canlyniadau yn fuan er mwyn asesu pa gyfran o gyllidebau sy'n cael eu cyfuno a sawl gwasanaeth sy'n cael eu darparu'n fwy hyblyg gan fwy nag un asiantaeth. Rhaid cael mesurau a cherrig milltir i sicrhau ein bod ar y llwybr cywir a'n bod yn datgymalu'r seilios hynny sydd wedi rhannu iechyd a gofal

cymdeithasol yn y gorffennol.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I welcome the positive responses. David, as well as talking about this issue, we are delivering through all those projects that have been funded through this route over the past two years. As Kirsty said, many of us have already visited the projects and witnessed developments.

You are right, however, that we must ensure that this is embedded into joint planning and delivery, which will come through the joint health, social care and wellbeing strategies. For Dai's benefit, following the last budget planning exercise, the flexible care and joint working budget expenditure line has been allocated a budget of £10 million for each of the years 2004-05 and 2005-06. That demonstrates our commitment to taking this forward.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Croesawaf yr ymatebion cadarnhaol. David, yn ogystal â thrafod y mater hwn, yr ydym hefyd yn cyflawni drwy'r holl brosiectau hynny a gafodd eu hariannu'r drwy'r llwybr hwn dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf. Fel y dywedodd Kirsty, mae llawer ohonom eisoes wedi ymweld â'r prosiectau a gweld y datblygiadau.

Yr ydych yn iawn, fodd bynnag, bod yn rhaid inni sicrhau y caiff hyn ei ymgorffori mewn cyd gynllunio a chyflawni, a ddaw drwy'r cyd-strategaethau iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a lles. Er mwyn Dai, yn dilyn yr ymarfer cynllunio cyllideb diwethaf, dyranwyd cyllideb o £10 miliwn yr un i'r blynyddoedd 2004-05 a 2005-06 i linell wariant y gyllideb gofal hyblyg a chydweithio. Mae hynny'n dangos ein hymrwymiad i ddatblygu hyn.

Cynnig (NDM1396): O blaid 40, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM1396): For 40, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Edwards, Richard
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, David Ian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri

Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Ceisiadau ar gyfer Deddfwriaeth Sylfaenol yn y Dyfodol Future Primary Legislation Bids

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There are a number of Members who wish to speak. I therefore appeal for succinct speeches where possible.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae nifer o Aelodau am gyfrannu. Gofynnaf felly am areithiau byr lle bo hynny'n bosibl.

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 31.9:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn gweithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31.9:

1. endorses the Cabinet's proposals for Bills in the next parliamentary session as set out in the document laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 5 March 2003; and

1. yn cymeradwyo cynigion y Cabinet ar gyfer mesurau yn y sesiwn Seneddol nesaf fel y'u nodir yn y ddogfen a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ar 5 Mawrth 2003; ac

2. requests the Cabinet to pursue these proposals with the UK Government and press for primary legislation which reflects the particular needs of Wales and respects the role of the Assembly. (NDM1398)

2. yn gofyn i'r Cabinet drafod y cynigion hyn â Llywodraeth y DU, a phwyso am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol sy'n adlewyrchu anghenion penodol Cymru ac yn parhau rôl y Cynulliad. (NDM1398)

Standing Orders require that each March the Cabinet bring forward proposals for future primary legislation for Wales. Today's motion seeks approval of this year's proposals, and authority for the Cabinet to pursue them. This is an important element in the devolution settlement for Wales, but its importance should be properly understood. Given the way in which the Standing Order is worded, our proposals come forward in the form of bids for a number of Wales-only Bills. Some commentators have therefore argued that, because our proposals have not always resulted in Wales-only legislation, there has been a failure on the Assembly Government's part to secure its objectives.

Mae'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Cabinet gyflwyno cynigion bob mis Mawrth ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i Gymru yn y dyfodol. Mae cynnig heddiw yn gofyn i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo cynigion eleni, ac yn gofyn am awdurdod i'r Cabinet i weithredu arnynt. Mae hon yn elfen bwysig o setliad datganoli Cymru, ond dylai pobl ddeall ei phwysigrwydd yn iawn. O gofio geiriad y Rheol Sefydlog, cyflwynir ein cynigion ar ffurf ceisiadau am nifer o Fesurau i Gymru yn unig. Felly dadleua rhai sylwebwyr fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi methu â chyflawni ei amcanion am nad yw ein cynigion bob amser wedi arwain at ddeddfwriaeth i Gymru yn unig. Nid yw'r

That proposition is incorrect. Securing our requirements through Wales-only Bills is not some kind of test of political virility, and only those more interested in presentation than in substance believe that to be the case. Our objective as a Government is to obtain the legislation that Wales requires, whether it is in the form of legislation drafted for Wales alone, or in England and Wales Bills that allow Welsh needs to be distinctively met. The real test is to ensure that the proposed law promotes the interests of Wales and enables us to better implement our policies.

On that basis we have been outstandingly successful. We have secured, using both England and Wales legislation and a Wales-only Bill, the implementation of our NHS reforms. Our proposals for the reform of planning procedures, approved by the Assembly in Plenary last year, have been incorporated in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Bill now before Parliament. Similarly, the Licensing Bill reflects our requirements on Sunday licensing polls.

Other proposals that the Assembly approved last year have also been taken forward effectively. I am pleased to announce today that a draft Wales-only Bill is being prepared to implement our proposal to merge the functions of the Auditor General for Wales with those of the Audit Commission, so creating a single public audit body for Wales.

Dafydd Wigley: A ydych yn gallu cadarnhau a yw'r Mesur drafft yn debyg o fod ar gael cyn diwedd y sesiwn hwn, fel bo modd i'r Pwyllgor Archwilio fynegi ei farn ar y mater cyn yr etholiad?

Carwyn Jones: Gobeithiaf y bydd y Mesur drafft ar gael mewn pryd i sicrhau bod ymgynghori yn dechrau cyn diwedd y mis. Dyna'r bwriad. Bydd y Cynulliad yn ystyried y ddeddfwriaeth ar ôl yr etholiad.

Provisions have also been made to implement another proposal that was approved last year to extend the jurisdiction of the Local

awgrym hwnnw yn gywir. Nid yw sicrhau ein gofynion drwy Fesurau i Gymru yn unig yn rhyw fath o brawf ar ein grym gwleidyddol, a dim ond y rhai sydd â mwy o ddiddordeb mewn allanolion na sylwedd sy'n credu hynny. Ein hamcan fel Llywodraeth yw sicrhau'r ddeddfwriaeth y mae ei hangen ar Gymru, boed hynny ar ffurf deddfwriaeth a ddrafftwyd i Gymru yn unig, neu mewn Mesurau i Gymru a Lloegr sy'n fodd i ddiwallu anghenion Cymru mewn ffordd sy'n benodol i Gymru. Y gwir brawf yw sicrhau bod y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig yn fuddiol i Gymru ac yn ein galluogi i weithredu ein polisiau yn well.

Ar y sail honno buom yn hynod lwyddiannus. Gan ddefnyddio deddfwriaeth Cymru a Lloegr a Mesur i Gymru yn unig yr ydym wedi diwygio ein GIG. Ymgorfforwyd ein cynigion ar gyfer diwygio'r gweithdrefnau cynllunio, a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad mewn Cyfarfod Llawn y llynedd, yn y Mesur Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol sydd gerbron y Senedd yn awr. Yn yr un modd, mae'r Mesur Trwyddedu yn ystyried ein gofynion ynglŷn â chynnal pleidlais ar drwyddedau'r Sul.

Gweithredwyd ar gynigion eraill a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad y llynedd yn effeithiol hefyd. Mae'n bleser gennyf gyhoeddi heddiw bod Mesur drafft i Gymru yn unig yn cael ei baratoi i weithredu ein cynnig ar gyfer uno swyddogaethau Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru â swyddogaethau'r Comisiwn Archwilio, a thrwy hynny greu un corff archwilio cyhoeddus i Gymru.

Dafydd Wigley: Can you confirm whether the draft Bill is likely to be available before the end of this session, so that the Audit Committee can have an opportunity to express its opinion on the matter before the election?

Carwyn Jones: I hope that the draft Bill will be available in time to ensure that consultation can begin before the end of the month. That is the intention. The Assembly will consider the legislation after the election.

Gwnaed darpariaethau hefyd i weithredu cynnig arall a gymeradwywyd y llynedd sef ymestyn awdurdodaeth Ombwdsmon

Government Ombudsman for Wales and enable him or her to also be the social housing ombudsman for Wales, with the purpose of investigating complaints about registered social landlords. The new provisions will create a single point of contact for complaints against all social landlords in Wales, and they will be contained in a draft England and Wales Housing Bill, which we understand is to be published later this month for pre-legislative scrutiny.

Two other bids are making good progress. We are very close to agreeing, as an interim measure, additions to our concordat with the Office for National Statistics to ensure that the Assembly has a proper role in planning for the next census. This is an interim measure because legislation on this matter, whether as part of a possible England and Wales Bill on statistics, or in the form of a transfer of functions Order, remains on our agenda. We also intend, as the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee has already been informed, to pursue with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs our proposal for legislation to reform and strengthen the management of common land. DEFRA hopes to promote a Bill on common land issues later in this Parliament.

Members should also remember that, when Whitehall departments have promoted their own legislation for England, the Assembly Government has been successful in securing separate provision for Wales. The Local Government Bill is an excellent recent example of that. The Local Government and Housing Committee has been pleased at the Minister's success in ensuring that Wales's needs have been recognised in that Bill.

Our record on securing the legislation that Wales needs is a good one. What, then, do we propose for the coming year? We are bringing forward two Bills on education and transport, which the Assembly approved last year. These two Bills have gone forward to the Secretary of State for Wales for the UK Government's consideration, and we await decisions on whether they can be

Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a'i alluogi neu ei galluogi i fod yn ombwdsmon tai cymdeithasol i Gymru hefyd, ar gyfer ymchwilio i gwynion am landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Bydd y darpariaethau newydd yn creu un man cyswllt ar gyfer cwynion yn erbyn pob landlord cymdeithasol yng Nghymru, a chânt eu cynnwys mewn Mesur Tai drafft i Gymru a Lloegr, y deallwn y caiff ei gyhoeddi yn ddiweddarach yn y mis ar gyfer y broses graffu cyn llunio deddfwriaeth.

Gwneir cynnydd da ar ddau gais arall. Yr ydym ar fin cytuno ar ychwanegiadau at ein concordat â'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol, fel mesur interim, er mwyn sicrhau y bydd gan y Cynulliad rôl briodol wrth gynllunio ar gyfer y cyfrifiad nesaf. Mae hwn yn fesur interim am fod deddfwriaeth ar y mater hwn, boed hynny fel rhan o Fesur posibl ar ystadegau i Gymru a Lloegr, neu ar ffurf Gorchymyn trosglwyddo swyddogaethau, yn parhau ar ein agenda. Bwriadwn hefyd, fel yr hysbyswyd y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig eisoes, drafod ein cynnig ar gyfer deddfwriaeth i ddiwygio ac atgyfnerthu'r ffordd y caiff tir cyffredin ei reoli gydag Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig. Mae DEFRA yn gobeithio cyflwyno Mesur ar faterion yn ymwneud â thir cyffredin yn ddiweddarach yn y sesiwn hwn o'r Senedd.

Dylai'r Aelodau hefyd gofio fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi llwyddo i sicrhau darpariaeth ar wahân i Gymru pan gyflwynodd adrannau Whitehall eu deddfwriaeth eu hunain i Loegr. Mae'r Mesur Llywodraeth Leol yn enghraifft ddiweddar ardderchog o hynny. Yr oedd yn dda gan y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai nodi llwyddiant y Gweinidog i sicrhau bod anghenion Cymru wedi'u cydnabod yn y Mesur hwnnw.

Mae ein record o ran sicrhau deddfwriaeth y mae ei hangen ar Gymru yn un dda. Beth, felly, a gynigiwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod? Yr ydym yn cyflwyno dau Fesur ar addysg a thrafnidiaeth, a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad y llynedd. Cyflwynwyd y ddau Fesur hyn i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru er mwyn i Lywodraeth y DU eu hystyried, ac yr ydym yn disgwyl penderfyniadau ynghylch

accommodated in the legislative programme. It is right that we make clear our desire to secure these important proposals.

3.00 p.m.

We also propose two new Bills. The first is to create a new office of public services ombudsman for Wales, following the completion of a successful public consultation exercise last month. That revealed almost unanimous support for the principle of bringing together, under a single jurisdiction, the remits of the three existing ombudsman's offices, which have oversight of local government, the health service and the Assembly. Creating a single jurisdiction will enable us to reflect the increase in partnership working between different types of authority, compared to the silo working that is reflected in the current structure of three different ombudsman's offices and which does not really exist anymore.

The second new proposal is for a registration and inspection regime for tourist accommodation in Wales. This proposal has been developed by the Wales Tourist Board and discussed by the Economic Development Committee and has won substantial approval within the industry. Some points of operational detail must be considered further, but a statutory scheme will provide a way of improving our tourism product. In raising standards, it will reinforce our case for marketing Wales as a provider of high-quality services.

David Davies: Minister, you have just made the extraordinary suggestion that new, compulsory regulations on bed and breakfast accommodation have support within the industry. That is not the case. Neither I, nor anyone else who has talked to angry bed and breakfast operators, has found that to be so. What gives you the idea that these regulations are supported?

Carwyn Jones: They are supported by those who are involved in tourism in Wales. It is important that, where bed and breakfast accommodation is registered, people understand that a proper system is in place, and what service they can expect.

pa un a ellir rhoi amser iddynt yn y rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol. Mae'n briodol ein bod yn mynegi'n glir ein hawydd i sicrhau'r cynigion pwysig hyn.

Cynigiwn ddau Fesur newydd arall. Y cyntaf yw creu swyddfa ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus newydd i Gymru, yn dilyn yr ymgynghoriad llwyddiannus â'r cyhoedd a ddaeth i ben y mis diwethaf. Dangosodd hynny gefnogaeth unfrydol bron i'r egwyddor o ddwyn ynghyd gylch gwaith y tair swyddfa ombwdsmon bresennol, sy'n gofalu am lywodraeth leol, y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r Cynulliad. Bydd creu un awdurdodaeth yn fodd inni adlewyrchu'r ffaith bod mwy o weithio mewn partneriaeth wedi bod rhwng mathau gwahanol o awdurdod, o'i gymharu â'r ymagwedd seilo a welir yn y strwythur cyfredol o dair swyddfa ombwdsmon wahanol, nad yw'n bodoli bellach i bob diben.

Yr ail gynnig newydd yw trefn cofrestru ac arolygu ar gyfer llety i dwristiaid yng Nghymru. Datblygwyd y cynnig hwn gan Fwrdd Croeso Cymru ac fe'i trafodwyd gan y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd. Mae wedi ennyn cryn gefnogaeth o fewn y diwydiant. Rhaid ystyried rhai manylion o ran ei gweithredu ymhellach, ond bydd cynllun statudol yn fodd i wella ein cynnyrch twristiaeth. Drwy godi safonau bydd yn cryfhau ein dadl dros farchnata Cymru fel darparwr gwasanaethau o safon.

David Davies: Weinidog, yr ydych newydd wneud awgrym hynod, sef bod y diwydiant yn cefnogi rheoliadau gorfodol newydd ar gyfer llety gwely a brecwast. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Nid dyna fy mhrofiad i, nac unrhyw un arall sydd wedi siarad â gweithredwyr gwely a brecwast dig. Pam y credwch fod cefnogaeth i'r rheoliadau hyn?

Carwyn Jones: Fe'u cefnogir gan y rhai sy'n ymwneud â thwristiaeth yng Nghymru. Lle cofrestrir llety gwely a brecwast, mae'n bwysig bod pobl yn deall bod system briodol ar waith, a pha fath o wasanaeth y gallant ei ddisgwyl.

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Carwyn Jones: No. I commend these new proposals to the Assembly, as well as the education and transport Bills. It is possible that other proposals will come forward in the light of party manifestos at the election and we may need to consider carefully the priority that should be attached to individual proposals. The four Bills presented to you are worthy of support and I invite the Assembly to agree that the Cabinet should take forward the proposals for future primary legislation as set out in the document laid in the Table Office.

Cynog Dafis: Y mae'r cynigion ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn y rhestr sydd ger ein bron yn ddigon defnyddiol. Bydd Janet Davies a Dai Lloyd yn cyfeirio at rai materion penodol. Ar sail argymhellion y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, cefnogwn yn gryf yr alwad i roi swyddogaethau cynllunio ynghylch sefydliadau addysg uwch, i'w defnyddio fel cam olaf, i Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru; i roi sylfaen deddfwriaethol gadarn i grant dysgu'r Cynulliad; i gryfhau atebolrwydd colegau addysg bellach; ac i egluro statws Estyn fel swyddfa o'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, collwyd cyfle pwysig yma i ddechrau saernïo cyfundrefn addysg genedlaethol yn seiliedig ar ein gwerthoedd a'n blaenoriaethau. Er enghraifft, ble mae'r deddfwriaeth i ddiddymu'r farchnad gystadleuol ymhlith ysgolion? Mae dau reswm posibl dros ei absenoldeb. Naill ai mae Llywodraeth Cymru ofn pechu Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd Llundain drwy herio un o'i hegwyddorion cysegredig, sef ffydd yn y farchnad a chystadleuaeth mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, neu ni wnaethpwyd y gwaith polisi angenrheidiol i roi sylwedd i ddatganiad y Gweinidog ei bod hi am i blant lleol fynd i ysgolion lleol. Mae'n ychydig o'r ddau efallai. Mae'n drueni hefyd nad oes trefniadau i newid yn sylfaenol y broses o arolygu ysgolion a'r defnydd o gontractwyr preifat yn y broses honno.

Rhestr bitw o fân argymhellion sydd gennym yma. Mae'n nodweddiadol o lywodraeth

Alun Cairns: A wnewch chi ildio?

Carwyn Jones: Na wna. Cymeradwyaf y cynigion newydd hyn i'r Cynulliad, yn ogystal â'r Mesurau addysg a thrafnidiaeth. Mae'n bosibl y caiff cynigion eraill eu cynnig yng ngoleuni maniffestos y pleidiau yn ystod yr etholiad ac efallai y bydd angen inni ystyried yn ofalus pa flaenoriaeth y dylid ei rhoi i gynigion unigol. Mae'r pedwar Mesur a gyflwynir ichi yn werth eu cefnogi a gwahoddaf y Cynulliad i gytuno y dylai'r Cabinet gyflwyno'r cynigion ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn y dyfodol fel y nodwyd yn y ddogfen a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno.

Cynog Dafis: The proposals for primary legislation on the list before us are useful enough. Janet Davies and Dai Lloyd will refer to some specific matters. On the basis of the recommendations of the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, we strongly support the call to give planning functions over higher education establishments, to be used as a last resort, to the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales; to give a firm legislative basis to the Assembly learning grant; to strengthen the accountability of further education colleges; and to clarify Estyn's status as an office of the Assembly. However, an important opportunity has been lost here to begin to shape a national education system based on our values and priorities. For example, where is the legislation to abolish the competitive market among schools? There are two possible reasons for its absence. Either the Welsh Assembly Government is frightened of upsetting the New Labour Government in London by challenging one of its sacred principles, namely faith in the market and competition in public services, or the necessary policy work to give substance to the Minister's statement that she wants local children to attend local schools has not been done. Perhaps it is a little bit of both. It is also a great pity that there are no arrangements to fundamentally change the process of school inspections and the use of private contractors in that process.

We have a tiny list of minor recommendations here. It is typical of the

plaid a ddaeth i rym yn 1999 heb unrhyw weledigaeth na rhaglen ar gyfer Cymru ac a fu'n dal llygoden a'i bwyta hi byth wedyn. Dibynna'n llwyr ar y gwasanaeth sifil ac ar syniadau'r pleidiau eraill a glyw drwy'r system bwyllgorau. 'Llong yn tindroi yn y niwl' yw'r geiriau sydd yn dod i fy meddwl i. Ni ddywedaf fod y 'captain a'r criw yn feddw', ond yr un peth a fu'r effaith. Dyna pam y mae'r ddadl flynyddol ar gynigion Llywodraeth Cymru i Araith y Frenhines, a ddylai fod yn un o uchafbwyntiau'r flwyddyn, yn gymaint o fethiant.

Bydd y sefyllfa yn wahanol pan fydd Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru mewn grym yn y Cynulliad. Bydd gennym raglen glir a chydlynol ar draws yr holl feysydd polisi; mae gennym hefyd syniad go lew o ymhlygiadau'r rhaglen honno o ran deddfwriaeth sylfaenol. O ganlyniad, bydd y ddadl flynyddol hon yn ddigwyddiad arwyddocaol, gafaelfgar.

Deuem ni, fel y byddai unrhyw lywodraeth radical, yn erbyn y bariwns, sef y broses ddeddfwriaethol yn San Steffan. Ni waeth yr hyn a ddywed Carwyn Jones, gall y bariwns hynny atal y cyfan, naill ai oherwydd anghytundeb polisi neu, yn syml, oherwydd amharodrwydd i roi'r amser inni. Yn wir, gall hynny ddigwydd gyda rhai o'r cynigion sydd o'n blaenau heddiw. Er enghraifft, pa mor hyderus y mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes y cytuna San Steffan i roi pwerau cynllunio i Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru? Nid ydwyf innau, er bod cefnogaeth unfrydol i hynny yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Gallaf glywed y lleisiau'n awr yn dadlau y byddai hynny'n tramgwyddo annibyniaeth prifysgolion ac ati—maent yn ddadleuon eithaf grymus. Yn y modd hwnnw, fe ellid rhwystro ewyllys y Cynulliad rhag cael ei gweithredu.

Mae'r ateb yn syml, yn rhesymegol ac yn amlwg. Os ydym o ddifrif ynghylch creu gwleidyddiaeth Gymreig a gweithredu polisiau gwirioneddol addas a pherthnasol i Gymru, rhaid i'r Cynulliad gael pwerau deddfu llawn. Mae angen hynny rhag blaen, nid rhywbryd yn y dyfodol. Dywed Plaid Cymru fod angen hynny erbyn 2007. Dyna'r argymhelliad canolog yn ein tystiolaeth i

governance of a party that came to power in 1999 without a vision or programme for Wales and which seems to have been acting in an ad hoc fashion ever since. It relies entirely on the civil service and on hearing ideas from other parties through the committee system. 'A ship adrift in the fog' are the words that come to mind. I will not go as far as to say that the captain and crew are drunk, but the effect has been the same. That is why the annual debate on the Government's proposals for the Queen's Speech, which should be one of the highlights of the year, is such a failure.

The situation will be different when a Plaid Cymru Government is in power in the Assembly. We will have a clear and co-ordinated programme across all policy areas; we also have a pretty good idea of the implications of that programme in terms of primary legislation. As a consequence, this annual debate will be a significant, enthralling event.

As with any radical government, we would come up against the barriers of the legislative process at Westminster. Whatever Carwyn Jones says, those barriers could halt everything, either because of a policy disagreement or simply because of a reluctance to give us the time. Indeed, that could happen with some of the proposals before us today. For example, how confident is the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning that Westminster will agree to transfer planning powers to the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales? I am not, despite the unanimous support for that in the National Assembly. I can hear the voices now, arguing that that would impinge upon universities' independence and so on—they are quite powerful arguments. In that way, the will of the Assembly could be prevented from being implemented.

The answer is simple, logical and obvious. If we are serious about creating a Welsh political system and implementing policies that are truly appropriate and relevant to Wales, the Assembly must have full legislative powers. That is needed at once, not sometime in the future. Plaid Cymru says that we need that by 2007. That is the central recommendation in our evidence to the

gomisiwn Richard, a sefydlwyd gan y Llywodraeth hon i ystyried dyfodol cyfansoddiadol Cymru. Sefydlu'r comisiwn hwn yw camp bwysicaf y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y Llywodraeth glymblaid. Chwarae teg iddynt, cyflwynasant hwythau dystiolaeth o blaid pwerau deddfu llawn. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gan brif blaid y Llywodraeth hon dystiolaeth i'w chyflwyno i'r comisiwn a sefydlwyd ganddi. A gredech y fath beth? Nid yn unig hynny, cafodd gydsyniad y comisiwn i ohirio cyflwyno ei thystiolaeth tan fis Gorffennaf.

Yn ôl Carwyn Jones, nid yw Llafur am i'r cwestiwn cyfansoddiadol gael ei drafod yn ystod yr ymgyrch etholiadol—ac eithrio, wrth gwrs, i godi bwganod ynghylch 'hunllef annibyniaeth'. Mae disgwyl i'r comisiwn annibynnol ildio er mwyn cyfleustra etholiadol y Blaid Lafur. Dyn a wŷr ba fath o dystiolaeth a gyflwyno ym mis Gorffennaf. Hyd y gwelaf, nid oes ganddi syniad hyd yn oed sut y bydd yn penderfynu ar ei pholisi, heb sôn am y polisi ei hun.

Mae polisi Plaid Cymru yn glir. Yr wyf yn fodlon trefnu i ACau pob plaid gael copi o'n tystiolaeth i gomisiwn Richard—am ychydig dros y gost. Mae'n ddogfen bragmataidd, gam wrth gam ac yn uchelgeisiol hefyd. Dyma'r union gyfuniad sydd ei angen ar Gymru. Yr ydym hefyd wedi datgan ein bwriad, o ennill grym ym mis Mai, i sefydlu comisiwn cenedlaethol a fydd yn creu consensws cenedlaethol ar ffordd ymarferol ymlaen. Nid oes hunllef yn agos i hyn; dim ond synnwyr cyffredin a chadernid.

Mae hunllef arall yn fy mhoeni: gallai Cymru gael pedair blynedd arall o lywodraeth gan blaid nad oes ganddi'r syniad lleiaf i ble mae am fynd â'r genedl y mae'n honni ei bod hi eisiau ei harwain. Ych a fi, mae'r syniad yn hela ias oer lawr fy nghefn.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Cynog, you need to wind up now.

Cynog Dafis: Fodd bynnag, mae newyddion da. Dyfynnais o gerdd enwog Gwenallt, 'Ar Gyfeiliorn'. Cloaf drwy gamddyfynnu cerdd enwocaf T.H. Parry-Williams: 'Duw a'm

Richard commission, which was established by this Government to consider the constitutional future of Wales. The establishment of that commission is the Liberal Democrats' most important achievement in the coalition Government. To be fair to them, they too gave evidence in support of full legislative powers. However, the main party in this Government does not have evidence to submit to the commission that it established. Can you believe it? Not only that, it obtained the commission's consent to delay presenting its evidence until July.

According to Carwyn Jones, Labour does not want the constitutional question to be debated during the electoral campaign—except, of course, when scaremongering about 'the nightmare of independence'. The independent commission is expected to yield to the Labour Party for its electoral convenience. Goodness knows what kind of evidence it will submit in July. As far as I know, it does not even have an idea of how it will decide upon its policy, let alone of the policy itself.

Plaid Cymru's policy is clear. I am happy to arrange for AMs of all parties to receive a copy of our evidence to the Richard commission—at a little over cost. It is a pragmatic, step-by-step document that is also ambitious. That is exactly the combination that Wales needs. We have also stated our aim, in coming to power in May, of establishing a national commission that will create national consensus on a practical way forward. There is no nightmare about this; just common sense and resolve.

Another nightmare worries me: Wales could have four more years of government by a party that does not have the slightest idea where it wants to take the nation that it claims to want to lead. Ugh, the idea sends a shiver down my spine.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cynog, mae angen ichi ddirwyn i ben yn awr.

Cynog Dafis: However, there is good news. I quoted from Gwenallt's famous poem, 'Ar Gyfeiliorn' earlier. I will close by misquoting T.H. Parry-Williams's most famous poem:

gwaredo, mi allaf ddianc rhag hon'. Fodd bynnag, yn yr achos hwn, gall yr etholwyr wneud y job heb gymorth yr Hollalluog.

Peter Black: I welcome these proposals for primary legislation but, like Cynog, I look forward to a time when the Assembly no longer has to go cap in hand to Westminster to beg for primary legislation to enact policies that the Government and the majority of Assembly Members wish to pursue. We can argue for as many different measures to be included in the Cabinet's submission as we like, but time at Westminster is limited. The number of proposals that we can submit is therefore also limited. If we had full legislative powers, we could bring proposals forward during the four-year Assembly timetable, which is important.

The transport Bill before us is an example that makes my point. It is similar to the passenger transport authority Bill submitted by the Assembly Government last March, in its provisions to establish transport authorities and/or executives, and in seeking powers of direction over the Strategic Rail Authority. The submission of a similar proposal suggests that the first bid has failed.

3.10 p.m.

We have succeeded in securing some primary legislation, for example, a Wales-only NHS Bill and NHS legislation on restructuring, and we have ensured that certain Westminster Bills take account of Welsh needs, for example, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Bill and the Licensing Bill. However, many of the Assembly Government's bids for primary legislation have made slow progress.

It should also be recognised that we have failed several times to gain primary legislation to make St David's Day a bank holiday in Wales. As I said, Westminster works to time constraints and, in cases such as the St David's Day proposal, the UK Parliament can oppose primary legislation put forward by the Assembly Government and supported by the majority of Assembly

'God help me, I can escape from this'. However, in this case, the electorate can do the job without recourse to the Almighty.

Peter Black: Croesawaf y cynigion hyn ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol ond, fel Cynog, edrychaf ymlaen at adeg pan na fydd y Cynulliad yn gorfod mynd at San Steffan yn ostyngedig i grefu am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol i weithredu'r polisiau y mae'r Llywodraeth a mwyafrif yr Aelodau Cynulliad am eu gweithredu. Gallwn ddadlau dros gynnwys cynifer o fesurau gwahanol yng nghyflwyniadau'r Cabinet ag y mynnom, ond mae amser yn San Steffan yn brin. Felly mae cyfyngiad ar nifer y cynigion y gallwn eu cyflwyno. Pe bai pwerau deddfwriaethol llawn gennym, gallem gyflwyno cynigion yn ystod amserlen pedair blynedd y Cynulliad, sy'n bwysig.

Mae'r Mesur trafniadaeth sydd ger ein bron yn enghraifft sy'n profi fy mhwynt. Mae'n debyg i'r Mesur awdurdod trafniadaeth teithwyr a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad fis Mawrth diwethaf, o ran ei ddarpariaethau ar gyfer sefydlu awdurdodau a/neu awdurdodau gweithredol trafniadaeth, ac wrth geisio pwerau cyfeirio dros yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol. Mae'r ffaith bod cynnig tebyg yn cael ei gyflwyno yn awgrymu bod y cais cyntaf wedi methu.

Yr ydym wedi llwyddo i sicrhau rhywfaint o ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol, er enghraifft, Mesur y GIG i Gymru yn unig a deddfwriaeth ar ailstrwythuro'r GIG, ac yr ydym wedi sicrhau bod Mesurau penodol yn San Steffan yn ystyried anghenion Cymru, er enghraifft, y Mesur Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol a'r Mesur Trwyddedu. Fodd bynnag, araf fu'r cynnydd ar nifer o geisiadau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol.

Dylid cydnabod hefyd ein bod wedi methu â chael deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i bennu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl y banc yng Nghymru sawl gwaith. Fel y dywedais, mae cyfyngiadau amser yn San Steffan ac, mewn achosion fel y cynnig ar gyfer Dydd Gŵyl Dewi, gall Senedd y DU wrthwynebu deddfwriaeth sylfaenol a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac a gefnogwyd gan

Members. We do not know the extent to which the four proposals before us today will be accepted for primary legislation. It would be much easier and more efficient, effective and democratic if the Assembly had responsibility for primary legislation, as the majority of those who will decide whether any of these four proposals progress into primary legislation have not been elected by the people of Wales. The Welsh Liberal Democrats look forward to the Richard commission's report, recommending primary legislative powers for the National Assembly, recast as a Welsh *senedd*, which would be able to legislate and implement Welsh policy.

The Transport (Wales) Bill before us is welcome, and I hope that it will be a case of second time lucky in this regard. It will allow passenger transport authorities or executives to be established in line with the partnership agreement's pledge to explore the case for establishing a Welsh passenger transport authority to improve and better integrate transport throughout Wales. It is also in line with the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee's policy review of public transport, which recommended developing the Minister for Environment's proposals for organisational change, including passenger transport authority options. The proposal for a Welsh transport authority is close to the hearts of the Welsh Liberal Democrats. We have consistently campaigned for it and it was one of our 1999 Assembly manifesto pledges.

We also welcome the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) Bill, which will tidy up a variety of matters such as rationalising the underpinning of the Assembly learning grant, the introduction of which has been one of the partnership Government's greatest successes. The Bill will also allow the Assembly Government to place statutory limits on junior class sizes, such as those that already exist for infant class sizes. Class size is important in terms of teacher workload, the supervision of pupils and, not least, allowing pupils quality, one-

fwyafrif yr Aelodau Cynulliad. Ni wyddom i ba raddau y caiff y pedwar cynnig ger ein bron heddiw eu derbyn ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Byddai'n llawer haws ac yn fwy effeithlon, effeithiol a democrataidd pe bai gan y Cynulliad gyfrifoldeb dros deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, gan nad yw'r mwyafrif o'r Aelodau a fydd yn penderfynu a gaiff unrhyw un o'r pedwar cynnig hyn ei wneud yn deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, wedi'u hethol gan bobl Cymru. Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn edrych ymlaen at weld adroddiad comisiwn Richard, sy'n argymhell pŵerau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, wedi'i ailgreu yn senedd i Gymru, a fyddai'n gallu deddfu a gweithredu polisiau Cymreig.

Croesewir y Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) sydd ger ein bron, a gobeithiaf y cawn lwyddiant y tro hwn yn hyn o beth. Bydd yn ein galluogi i sefydlu awdurdodau neu awdurdodau gweithredol trafndiaeth teithwyr yn unol ag addewid y cytundeb partneriaeth i ystyried y ddadl dros sefydlu awdurdod trafndiaeth teithwyr i Gymru er mwyn gwella trafndiaeth ledled Cymru a sicrhau ei bod yn fwy integredig. Mae hefyd yn gyson ag adolygiad polisi Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth o drafndiaeth gyhoeddus, a argymhellodd y dylid datblygu cynigion y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd ar gyfer newid trefniannol, gan gynnwys opsiynau ar gyfer awdurdod trafndiaeth teithwyr. Mae'r cynnig ar gyfer awdurdod trafndiaeth teithwyr yn agos at galonau Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru. Yr ydym bob amser wedi ymgyrchu dros hynny ac yr oedd yn un o addewidion ein maniffesto ar gyfer etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn 1999.

Croesawn hefyd Fesur Addysg (Darpariaethau Amrywiol) (Cymru) a fydd yn rhoi trefn ar amryw fater megis rhesymoli sail grant dysgu'r Cynulliad, a fu'n un o lwyddiannau mwyaf y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth. Bydd y Mesur hefyd yn galluogi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i osod terfynau statudol ar faint dosbarthiadau cynradd, megis y rhai sy'n bodoli eisoes ar gyfer maint dosbarthiadau babanod. Mae maint dosbarth yn bwysig o ran baich gwaith athrawon, goruchwylio disgyblion ac, yn anad dim, rhoi cyfle i ddisgyblion gael amser dysgu unigol

to-one learning time with their teachers. This is also particularly welcome as it originates from our 1999 manifesto, which pledged to introduce maximum class sizes of 30 for all primary schools.

I also welcome the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill, which makes a great deal of sense, and is a uniquely Welsh approach to this issue. It will ensure that our small country, with its many issues, will be served by one public services ombudsman.

Nick Bourne: I will first refer to some of the issues that were not included in the Business Minister's speech—the dog that did not bark—about which the Welsh Conservative Party is concerned. I hark back to what the Minister for Economic Development said earlier when he seemed to cast doubt on progress made on transferring functions for large energy schemes to the National Assembly, which is an issue that this debate encompasses. I would welcome reassurance from the Minister about what is happening with that because it is material to the people of Wales, and we have been pressing for it for a long time. The Minister's response seemed to indicate that negotiations were ongoing, whereas we understood that the negotiations were complete and that only the technical side of the matter was left to be agreed with the lawyers, and so on. I would welcome an assurance that it is only the legal aspect that is holding this up, and not the negotiations. That is important, certainly to people in my area.

Despite the fact that an Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) Bill is before us, another of the dogs that did not bark is the top-up tuition fees issue. It is intolerable that parents, students and potential students in Wales do not know the position on this. Charles Clarke gave a statement in Westminster, which did not seem to have been properly thought through from a United Kingdom perspective, and we still do not know where we stand in Wales. We would support the relevant powers being transferred to the Assembly if a suitable budget followed

gyda'u hathrawon. Mae hyn yn arbennig o dderbyniol, gan ei fod yn deillio o'n manifesto yn 1999, a addawodd gyflwyno uchafswm maint dosbarth o 30 ar gyfer pob ysgol gynradd.

Croesawaf hefyd Fesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru), sy'n gwneud llawer o synnwyr, ac sy'n ffordd hollol Gymreig o ymdrin â'r mater hwn. Bydd hynny yn sicrhau y caiff ein gwlad fechan, â'i phroblemau lu, ei gwasanaethu gan un ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Nick Bourne: Cyfeiriai yn gyntaf at rai o'r materion nas crybwyllwyd yn araith y Trefnydd—yr hyn na fu sôn amdano—y mae Plaid Geidwadol Cymru yn pryderu yn eu cylch. Cyfeiriai yn ôl at yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd yn gynharach pan oedd fel pe bai'n bwrw amheuaeth ar y cynnydd a wnaed ar drosglwyddo swyddogaethau ar gyfer cynlluniau ynni mawr i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, sy'n fater a gwmpesir gan y ddadl hon. Hoffwn gael sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r hyn sy'n digwydd o ran hynny oherwydd mae'n berthnasol i bobl Cymru, ac yr ydym wedi bod yn pwyso am hynny ers amser. Yr oedd ymateb y Gweinidog fel pe bai'n awgrymu bod negodiadau yn mynd rhagddynt, ond yr oeddem ar ddeall bod y negodiadau wedi dod i ben ac mai dim ond materion technegol y mae'n rhaid cytuno arnynt gyda'r cyfreithwyr, ac ati oedd yn weddill. Hoffwn gael sicrwydd mai dim ond materion cyfreithiol sy'n gyfrifol am yr oedi, ac nid y negodiadau. Mae hynny'n bwysig, yn sicr i bobl yn fy ardal.

Er gwaethaf y ffaith bod Mesur Addysg (Darpariaethau Amrywiol) (Cymru) ger ein bron, un peth arall na fu sôn amdano yw ffioedd dysgu ychwanegol. Mae'n annioddefol na wŷr rhieni, myfyrwyr a darpar fyfyrwyr yng Nghymru beth sy'n digwydd o ran hyn. Rhoddodd Charles Clarke ddatganiad yn San Steffan, nad oedd fel pe bai wedi ystyried y mater o safbwynt y Deyrnas Unedig, ac ni wyddom o hyd beth yw'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru. Byddwn yn cefnogi cynnig i drosglwyddo'r pwerau perthnasol i'r Cynulliad pe câi cyllideb addas

it. I would welcome information from the Minister on progress on this important issue.

Charles Clarke's statement was important because the link with Westminster is vital, and our party supports stronger links with Westminster to avoid the friction of previous years. We have been treated to vice-regal visits from the Secretary of State over the last three-and-a-half years, when the original perception was that there would be a chair in the Assembly for him. There was a chair but it seems to have disappeared rather symbolically; it was only sat upon a few times each year. I know that I have Brian Gibbons's support on this matter; he is a strong believer in the Westminster process, in line with what his electorate believes. It is vital that the Minister gives us reassurance that these links will continue and will be strengthened.

Peter Black referred to the other dog that did not bark—the St David's Day public holiday. Have we now abandoned all hope on progress on this issue? Is there some way forward in negotiation with the other administrations: the Scottish Parliament, the Northern Ireland Assembly when it resumes—as we all hope that it will—and Westminster? Is it possible to have an additional bank holiday throughout these islands, to be taken on St George's Day, St Andrew's Day, St David's Day and on St Patrick's Day? I hope that we have not given up on this matter; it is important to people throughout Wales.

I turn to the four bills contained in the Minister's statement. We broadly welcome the Education (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) Bill. It is right to give the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales a strategic role—we are entirely happy with that. We are also happy that the Assembly is able to rationalise the legislative underpinnings of the Assembly learning grant. However, we are concerned about the broader issue of student finance and the devolution of power on top-up tuition fees. We want that power, but the money must come with it. We need to know more about that.

ei throsglwyddo hefyd. Hoffwn gael gwybodaeth gan y Gweinidog am yr hyn sy'n digwydd o ran y mater pwysig hwn.

Yr oedd datganiad Charles Clarke yn bwysig am fod y cyswllt â San Steffan yn allweddol, ac mae ein plaid yn cefnogi cysylltiadau cryfach â San Steffan er mwyn osgoi gwrthdaro'r blynyddoedd blaenorol. Cawsom y fraint o gael ymweliadau oddi fry gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros y tair blynedd a hanner diwethaf, er inni gredu yn wreiddiol y byddai cadair iddo yn y Cynulliad. Yr oedd cadair ond ymddengys iddi ddiflannu'n symbolaidd braidd; dim ond ychydig o weithiau y flwyddyn y bu iddo eistedd ynddi. Gwn fod Brian Gibbons yn fy nghefnogi yn hyn o beth, mae'n gredwr mawr ym mhroses San Steffan, yn gyson â'r hyn a gred ei etholwyr. Mae'n hollbwysig bod y Gweinidog yn rhoi sicrwydd inni y bydd y cysylltiadau hyn yn parhau ac y cânt eu hatgyfnerthu.

Cyfeiriodd Peter Black at y mater arall na fu sôn amdano—cael gŵyl y banc ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi. A ydym wedi colli pob gobaith erbyn hyn y bydd cynnydd ar y mater hwn? A oes unrhyw ffordd ymlaen o negodi â'r gweinyddiaethau eraill: Senedd yr Alban, Cynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon pan fydd yn eistedd unwaith eto—fel y gobeithia pob un ohonom y bydd yn ei wneud—a San Steffan? A oes modd cael gŵyl banc arall yn yr ynysoedd hyn, ar ddydd Gŵyl San Siôr, Dydd Gŵyl San Andreas, Dydd Gŵyl Dewi a Dydd Gŵyl Padrig? Gobeithiaf na wnawn roi'r ffidil yn y to; mae'n bwysig i bobl ledled Cymru.

Trof at y pedwar mesur yn natganiad y Gweinidog. Croesawn Fesur Addysg (Darpariaethau Amrywiol) (Cymru) yn gyffredinol. Mae'n briodol rhoi rôl strategol i Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru—yr ydym yn gwbl fodlon ar hynny. Yr ydym yn fodlon hefyd bod modd i'r Cynulliad resymoli sail ddeddfwriaethol grant dysgu'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, pryderwn am fater ehangach cyllid myfyrwyr a datganoli pŵer ar ffioedd dysgu ychwanegol. Yr ydym am gael y pŵer hwnnw, ond rhaid cael yr arian gydag ef. Mae angen inni wybod rhagor am hynny.

We support the Public Services Ombudsman (Wales) Bill: combining those offices and functions is sensible. If there is a cost saving—and it seems that there could be—we would welcome reassurance that the money would be ploughed back into the sharp end of public services, and be put to good use.

We broadly welcome the Transport (Wales) Bill. It is important that Wales has a say on strategic rail issues. We do not want the 20 per cent cut in rail services that the SRA is talking about. A powerful voice for Wales is needed.

The Bill that causes us the most concern is the Tourist Accommodation (Registration) (Wales) Bill. Compulsory registration is crazy. As far as I am aware, it might exist in North Korea, it exists in Northern Ireland for security reasons, but it does not exist elsewhere. Registration is not necessary for shops so should not be for bed and breakfast outlets. It will mean that the widow in Rhayader who has a bed and breakfast place to offer, and which has received a satisfactory inspection, will be driven out of business; she will not be able to operate because of the costs and the trouble. The couple providing accommodation in Knighton will not be able to do so for the same reasons. Many tourist outlets throughout Wales will simply not register. A market exists in this area, and people can see what they get. This Bill will only add to the costs and discourage people from offering tourist services for the good of Wales and their local communities. It will not help. I urge the Minister to re-think this crazy policy, which is supported by the Wales Tourist Board, but is not supported by the tourist sector. The Minister does not represent, as I do, a large area that is dependent on tourism. It may be supported by some, but many people are deeply hostile towards this proposal and will not operate if it is introduced. These people offer perfectly good services, and do not want this extra cost and burden. They already face many inspections, and do not want another one. With the exception of this Bill, we support the Cabinet's proposals. However, as we do not support this Bill, we will vote against the

Cefnogwn Fesur Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Cymru): mae'n synhwyrol cyfuno'r swyddfeydd a'r swyddogaethau hynny. Os bydd arbedion—ac ymddengys y gallai fod—hoffem gael sicrwydd y câi'r arian ei fuddsoddi yn y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus lle mae'r angen mwyaf, ac y gwneir defnydd da ohono.

Croesawn Fesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) yn gyffredinol. Mae'n bwysig bod gan Gymru lais ar faterion strategol yn ymwneud â'r rheilffyrdd. Nid ydym am weld y toriad o 20 y cant yn y gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd y mae'r Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol yn sôn amdano. Mae angen llais cryf dros Gymru.

Y Mesur sy'n ein pryderu fwyaf yw Mesur Llety Twristiaid (Cofrestru) (Cymru). Mae cofrestru gorfodol yn hurt. Hyd y gwn i, efallai ei fod yn bodoli yng Ngogledd Korea, mae'n bodoli yng Ngogledd Iwerddon am resymau diogelwch, ond nid yw'n bodoli yn unman arall. Nid oes angen i siopau ymgofrestru felly ni ddylai fod angen i sefydliadau gwely a brecwast ymgofrestru. Bydd yn golygu y bydd busnes y wraig weddw yn Rhaeadr sy'n cynnig gwely a brecwast, ac sydd wedi cael arolygiad boddhaol, yn mynd i'r wal; ni fydd yn gallu rhedeg busnes oherwydd y costau a'r drafferth. Ni fydd y pâr sy'n darparu llety yn Nhrefyclo yn gallu gwneud hynny am yr un rhesymau. Bydd llawer o berchnogion llety i dwristiaid ledled Cymru yn peidio â thrafferthu i ymgofrestru. Mae marchnad yn y maes hwn, a gall pobl weld yr hyn y maent yn ei gael. Ni fydd y Mesur hwn ond yn ychwanegu at y costau ac yn darbwyllio pobl i beidio â chynnig gwasanaethau i dwristiaid er budd Cymru a'u cymunedau lleol. Ni fydd o gymorth. Apeliaf ar y Gweinidog i ailystyried y polisi gwallgof hwn, a gefnogir gan Fwrdd Croeso Cymru, ond nas cefnogir gan y sector twristiaeth. Nid yw'r Gweinidog, yn wahanol i finnau, yn cynrychioli ardal fawr sy'n dibynnu ar dwristiaeth. Efallai fod rhai yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn, ond mae llawer yn ei wrthwynebu'n ffyrnig ac ni fyddant yn parhau i redeg busnes os caiff ei gyflwyno. Maent yn cynnig gwasanaethau da, ond nid ydynt am wynebu'r gost a'r baich ychwanegol hwn. Wynebant arolygiadau lawer eisoes, ac nid ydynt am gael un arall.

motion.

Alun Pugh: I am happy to support the Assembly Government's primary legislative programme. On balance, we have a good Government team, and that is reflected in the Assembly Government's Bill proposals. If these Bills were enacted, they would improve governance in education, permit better transport planning, improve standards in tourist accommodation and provide a streamlined service for resolving maladministration complaints.

Alun Cairns: Will you tell me how a compulsory registration scheme will improve the standards of tourism organisations?

Alun Pugh: That is what the system requires.

Alun Cairns: But how?

Alun Pugh: For my part, I am pleased that we have made a start on cutting the number of deaths and injuries caused to non-smokers from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. There is a clear consensus in the Assembly, with a majority in all four parties, for protecting the Welsh public from cancer, heart disease and stroke by limiting exposure to the proven risks of passive smoking. I do not apologise for raising this matter again today on national no-smoking day. I look forward to hearing from the Trefnydd how this all-party vote, which is binding on the Assembly Government, will be taken forward.

3.20 p.m.

However, there is a big snag. All these Bills, which have the Assembly's support, will not become law. There is a good chance that one measure may make it onto the statute book—the Trefnydd is right that with a work around we will increase our strike rate—but there is no chance that all of them will. That is why the Assembly needs the primary powers that our colleagues in Scotland have. We do not need primary powers because of constitutional theory, or as an ego trip for AMs, or as a step to splitting Wales off from

Ac eithrio'r Mesur hwn, cefnogwn gynigion y Cabinet. Fodd bynnag, gan na chefnogwn y Mesur hwn, pleidleisiwn yn erbyn y cynnig.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi rhaglen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. At ei gilydd, mae gennym dîm Llywodraeth da, ac adlewyrchir hynny yng nghynigion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer Mesurau. Os daw'r Mesurau hyn yn gyfraith, byddant yn gwella rheolaeth ym maes addysg, yn ein galluogi i gynllunio trafndiaeth yn well, yn gwella safonau llety i dwristiaid ac yn rhoi gwasanaeth symlach ar gyfer datrys cwynion camweinyddu.

Alun Cairns: A wnewch chi ddweud wrthyf sut y bydd cynllun cofrestru gorfodol yn gwella safonau sefydliadau twristiaeth?

Alun Pugh: Dyna beth sydd ei angen ar y system.

Alun Cairns: Ond sut?

Alun Pugh: O'm rhan i, yr wyf yn falch ein bod wedi dechrau lleihau nifer y marwolaethau a'r anafiadau a achosir i bobl nad ydynt yn ysmegu drwy fwg tybaco yn yr amgylchedd. Mae consensws amlwg yn y Cynulliad, gyda mwyafrif ym mhob un o'r pedair plaid, ar ddiogelu'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru rhag canser, clefyd y galon a strôc drwy gyfyngu ar ysmegu goddefol a'r risgiau profedig sy'n gysylltiedig. Nid ymddiheuraf am godi'r mater hwn unwaith eto heddiw ar ddiwrnod dim ysmegu cenedlaethol. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed gan y Trefnydd sut y gweithredir ar y bleidlais pob plaid hon, sy'n rhwymo Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Fodd bynnag, ceir problem fawr. Ni ddaw pob un o'r Mesurau hyn, a gefnogir gan y Cynulliad, yn gyfraith. Mae'n eithaf tebygol y caiff un mesur ei wneud yn ddeddf—mae'r Trefnydd yn gywir y gallwn fod yn fwy llwyddiannus drwy weithio ar hyn—ond nid oes gobaith y caiff pob un. Dyna pam y mae angen y pwerau sylfaenol ar y Cynulliad sydd gan ein cyd-aelodau yn yr Alban. Nid oes angen pwerau sylfaenol arnom oherwydd theori gyfansoddiadol, nac er mwyn rhoi hwb i ego ACau, nac fel cam tuag at wahanu

the rest of the UK. If you want Wales to be a separate state, Plaid Cymru Members will happily explain the principles, but not, of course, the budgetary detail. We need primary powers for one reason only, and that is to have the tools to do our job, which is to improve the lives of people in Wales.

Sue Essex is a fantastic transport Minister, who sometimes has to work with one hand tied behind her back and, on railway matters, with both hands tied. My colleague, Jane Davidson, has shown great ingenuity in working around primary legislation to create the Assembly's learning grant scheme. Our Ministers should be able to bring their legislation here to the elected Assembly of Wales, rather than to an overloaded House of Commons. The Commons does not have the time to deal with the volume of good policies produced by the Labour-led Assembly Government, let alone the Standing Order No. 31 proposals from backbenchers, which, I predict, will grow in the next Assembly. That is why the Richard commission is important. I am confident that any fair-minded review would conclude that primary powers should reside in Cardiff, as well as in London, Belfast and Edinburgh.

Mae gennym Lywodraeth ardderchog yng Nghymru, a chanddi lawer o gynigion da ar gyfer deddfau newydd. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym broblem fawr, sef y dagfa yn San Steffan. Nid yw ein holl gynigion yn debygol o ddod yn gyfraith. Dyna pam y mae angen pwerau sylfaenol yn y Cynulliad. Nid yw'n fater o 'brenin pob llyffant ar ei domen ei hun', ond o bwerau i gyflawni ein gwaith yn effeithiol dros bobl Cymru.

Janet Davies: On the public services ombudsman proposal, Plaid Cymru supports the amalgamation of the present ombudsman offices into one public services ombudsman office. That will help to cut out confusion for the public. It should save time for staff who must often inform people that they have come to the wrong office and, although it is not stated here, I imagine that it might save some money as well. It is important to ensure

Cymru oddi wrth weddill y DU. Os ydych am i Gymru fod yn wladwriaeth ar wahân, bydd Aelodau Plaid Cymru yn fwy na pharod i esbonio'r egwyddorion, ond nid, wrth gwrs, y manylion cyllidebol. Mae angen pwerau sylfaenol arnom am un rheswm yn unig, a hwnnw yw bod arnom angen yr offer i wneud ein gwaith, sef gwella bywydau pobl yng Nghymru.

Mae Sue Essex yn Weinidog trafndiaeth penigamp, sydd weithiau yn gorfod gweithio ag un llaw wedi'i chlymu ac, o ran y rheilffyrdd, gyda'r ddwy law wedi'u clymu. Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Jane Davidson, wedi dangos cryn ddyfeisgarwch wrth weithio ar y ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol bresennol a chreu cynllun grant dysgu'r Cynulliad. Dylai fod gan ein Gweinidogion y pŵer i gyflwyno eu deddfwriaeth gerbron Cynulliad etholedig Cymru, yn hytrach na Thŷ'r Cyffredin, sydd â gormod o waith. Nid oes amser gan Dŷ'r Cyffredin i ymdrin â'r llif o bolisiau da a lunnir gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad o dan arweiniad Llafur, heb sôn am gynigion Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 31 gan aelodau'r meinciau cefn, a fydd, fe ragwelaf, yn cynyddu yn ystod y Cynulliad nesaf. Dyna pam y mae comisiwn Richard yn bwysig. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog y byddai unrhyw adolygiad cytbwys yn casglu y dylai fod pwerau sylfaenol yng Nghaerdydd, yn ogystal ag yn Llundain, Belfast a Chaeredin.

We have an excellent Government in Wales, which has many good proposals for new legislation. However, we face a great problem, namely the logjam in Westminster. Not all our proposals are likely to become law. That is why we need primary powers in the Assembly. It is not a matter of each of us being the king of his own patch, but of powers to achieve our work effectively for the people of Wales.

Janet Davies: O ran y cynnig ar gyfer ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, mae Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r cynnig i uno'r swyddfeydd ombwdsmon presennol yn un swyddfa ombwdsmon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Bydd hynny yn helpu dileu dryswch y cyhoedd. Dylai arbed amser i'r staff sydd yn aml yn gorfod hysbysu pobl eu bod wedi dod i'r swyddfa anghywir ac, er na nodir hyn yma, credaf y gallai arbed arian yn

that the three offices that exist, and the sectors that they investigate, are all in agreement of such a legislative change. It would be unfortunate if, for example, the Welsh Local Government Association were opposed to it, and derailed the proposal at a later date.

On transport, Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales recognises that the proposed legislation meets many of our requests, as well as the requests of the House of Commons Select Committee on Welsh Affairs and other bodies. The Mayor of London already has powers to:

‘develop and implement policies for the promotion and encouragement for the safe, efficient and economic transport facilities’.

That seems to be a basic power for a devolved assembly and, therefore, one that we should have had from the start. It has proved to be necessary to achieve such a shift, especially in recent months with some of the announcements from the Strategic Rail Authority. On the SRA, we have asked for two representatives on it and for powers of direction over it for the Wales and borders franchise. This legislation will only ask for one representative, but is at least a step in the right direction. I hope that that one will be chosen from Wales, and will, I assume, be chosen by the National Assembly. It is also important that we become a statutory consultee for services between Wales and England, because they are among those that have been most badly hit in the last few months.

Plaid Cymru supports, in principle, the powers to establish joint authorities on the lines of passenger transport authorities or executives. However, there might be differences in the interpretation of the structure and working of such bodies. Such a joint body should be a partnership of users, local authorities and the existing regional consortia, working as an executive agency of the National Assembly. Decisions on the core travel arrangements in Wales would then be made at that level, with operational and local decisions remaining with the regional consortia.

ogystal. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau bod y tair swyddfa bresennol, a'r sectorau y maent yn eu harchwilio, oll yn cytuno ar y newid deddfwriaethol hwn. Byddai'n anffodus pe bai, er enghraifft, Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn ei wrthwynebu, ac yna'n difetha'r cynnig yn ddiweddarach.

O ran trafndiaeth, mae Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn cydnabod bod y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig yn bodloni llawer o'n ceisiadau, yn ogystal â cheisiadau Pwyllgor Dethol Tŷ'r Cyffredin ar Faterion Cymreig a chyrrff eraill. Mae gan Faer Llundain eisoes y pwerau i:

ddatblygu a gweithredu polisiau ar gyfer hyrwyddo ac annog cyfleusterau trafndiaeth diogel, effeithlon a darbodus.

Ymddengys fod hwnnw yn bŵer sylfaenol i gynulliad datganoledig ac, felly, yn un y dylem fod wedi'i gael o'r cychwyn. Profwyd bod angen y newid hwn, yn arbennig yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf yn sgîl rhai o'r cyhoeddiadau gan yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol. O ran yr SRA, yr ydym wedi gofyn i gael dau gynrychiolydd arno a'r pwerau i'w gyfeirio o ran masnachfaint Cymru a'r gororau. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn gofyn am un cynrychiolydd yn unig, ond o leiaf y mae'n gam i'r cyfeiriad iawn. Gobeithiaf y caiff hwnnw ei ddewis o Gymru, gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, tybiaf. Mae'n bwysig hefyd ein bod yn dod yn ymgynghorai statudol ar gyfer gwasanaethau rhwng Cymru a Lloegr am mai'r gwasanaethau hynny sydd wedi dioddef fwyaf yn ystod yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf.

Cefnoga Plaid Cymru, mewn egwyddor, y pwerau i sefydlu awdurdodau ar y cyd ar ffurf awdurdodau neu awdurdodau gweithredol trafndiaeth teithwyr. Fodd bynnag, efallai y byddai gwahaniaeth barn o ran dehongli strwythur a gwaith cyrrff o'r fath. Dylai corff ar y cyd o'r fath fod yn bartneriaeth o ddefnyddwyr, awdurdodau lleol a'r consortia rhanbarthol sy'n bodoli eisoes, yn gweithredu fel un o awdurdodau gweithredol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yna câi penderfyniadau ar drefniadau teithio craidd yng Nghymru eu gwneud ar y lefel honno, tra bod penderfyniadau gweithredol a lleol yn parhau yn nwylo'r consortia

rhanbarthol.

On bus services, we would also like to see legislation included that would give local authorities increased powers to directly run and regulate services in order to take wider environmental, social and economic objectives into account. The regulatory framework for taxis and private cars should be made more effective, rather than more bureaucratic.

Alun Pugh raised the issue of how difficult it will be to get all of these measures accepted; we may only get one accepted. However, we do not need the measures accepted and primary legislation passed for theoretical reasons, but because Wales needs these measures and more.

Eleanor Burnham: As the transport spokesperson for the Welsh Liberal Democrats, I welcome the transport Bill, which, as we have heard, will allow passenger transport authorities and executives to be established, in line with our partnership agreement. The proposal for a Welsh transport authority is close to the heart of the Welsh Liberal Democrats and we have campaigned consistently on the issue. The transport Bill also proposes to implement the other partnership agreement transport pledge, that is, seeking powers of direction over the Strategic Rail Authority, which is desperately needed if Wales is to have a truly effective, efficient and integrated transport system. The SRA currently appears to dismiss our rail service as a cinderella service, which is shown by the reduction of up to 20 per cent in all-Wales rail franchise bids. A senior SRA representative astounded and infuriated Members during his presentation to the North Wales Regional Committee last week when he said that his colleagues thought that he was mad to travel to north Wales by train. What an insult. That is proof indeed that the Assembly should control rail transport and improve all rail services for the people of Wales.

O ran gwasanaethau bysiau, hoffem weld hefyd ddeddfwriaeth yn cael ei chynnwys a fyddai'n rhoi rhagor o bwerau i awdurdodau lleol gynnal a rheoleiddio gwasanaethau'n uniongyrchol er mwyn ystyried amcanion amgylcheddol, cymdeithasol ac economaidd ehangach. Dylid sicrhau bod y fframwaith rheoliadol ar gyfer tacsis a cheir preifat yn fwy effeithiol yn hytrach na mwy biwrocraidd.

Nododd Alun Pugh pa mor anodd y bydd inni sicrhau bod pob un o'r mesurau hyn yn cael eu derbyn; efallai mai dim ond un a gaiff ei dderbyn. Fodd bynnag, nid am resymau damcaniaethol y mae angen i'r mesurau gael eu derbyn ac i ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol gael ei phasio, ond am fod angen y mesurau hyn, a mwy ar Gymru.

Eleanor Burnham: Fel llefarydd ar ran Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, croesawaf y Mesur trafndiaeth, a fydd, fel y clywsom, yn caniatáu i awdurdodau ac awdurdodau gweithredol ar drafndiaeth teithwyr gael eu sefydlu, yn unol â'n cytundeb partneriaeth. Mae'r cynnig ar gyfer awdurdod trafndiaeth i Gymru yn agos at galon Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru gan ein bod wedi ymgychu yn gyson ar y mater. Mae'r Mesur trafndiaeth hefyd yn cynnig gweithredu addewid arall y cytundeb partneriaeth ar drafndiaeth, sef, ceisio pwerau cyfeirio dros yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol, sydd eu mawr angen os yw Cymru i gael system drafndiaeth wirioneddol effeithiol, effeithlon ac integredig. Mae'r Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol ar hyn o bryd fel pe bai'n diystyru ein gwasanaeth rheilffordd fel gwasanaeth sinderela, a amlygir gan y gostyngiad o hyd at 20 y cant yn y ceisiadau masnachfrait rheilffyrdd Cymru gyfan. Perodd uwch gynrychiolydd yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol syndod a dicter i Aelodau wrth iddo gyflwyno'i neges i Bwyllgor Rhanbarthol Gogledd Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf pan ddywedodd fod ei gydweithwyr o'r farn ei fod yn wallgof i deithio i ogledd Cymru ar y trê. Am sarhad. Mae hynny'n brawf yn wir y dylai'r Cynulliad reoli trafndiaeth rheilffyrdd a gwella yr holl wasanaethau rheilffyrdd ar gyfer pobl Cymru.

David Davies: I am concerned about the bed and breakfast accommodation proposals, as are many people living in Monmouthshire and other rural areas of Wales who disagree with them in principle. The Minister told us that the industry supports the proposals. Minister, they do not have the support of those who run bed and breakfast accommodation. It is typical of the high-handed and arrogant way in which the Minister has put forward this Bill that he is not prepared to talk to the people who own bed and breakfast accommodation, but is more interested in talking to the large quangos that support the proposals. Of course they support them; they will be able to charge fees for inspecting premises. They will benefit, because they will be able to employ yet more inspectors and have more men and women going around with clipboards and poking their noses into other people's business. This is empire building on behalf of certain Assembly sponsored public bodies.

I recently spoke to a resident of Usk in my constituency, Monmouthshire. As the Minister will be aware from his time as a Minister responsible for agriculture, many agricultural shows are held throughout the county, but one of the biggest is held in Usk. When a show is held, bed and breakfast accommodation becomes full. An informal network exists whereby if travellers arrive and cannot find accommodation, other operators telephone around to get hold of Mrs Jones or Mrs Smith, who always have a spare room which they are prepared to let on such occasions. That will disappear if the Minister has his way and these measures are adopted. We are interfering in the private contract that should exist between those who want to let a room and those who wish to rent it. People are more than capable of deciding for themselves whether or not they wish to accept that accommodation. These measures are nothing more than red tape, which will close down bed and breakfast accommodation throughout Wales. It is also a part of a growing tendency by this Government, which is increasingly showing its left-wing roots, to interfere and stick its nose into other people's businesses and to reduce the rights that have existed for free-born British people since time immemorial.

David Davies: Yr wyf yn gofidio am y cynigion at gyfer llety gwely a brecwast, fel y gwna llawer o bobl sy'n byw yn Sir Fynwy ac ardaloedd gwledig eraill yng Nghymru sy'n anghytuno â'r cynigion mewn egwyddor. Dywedodd y Gweinidog wrthym bod y diwydiant yn cefnogi'r cynigion. Weinidog, ni chânt gefnogaeth y rhai sy'n cynnig llety gwely a brecwast. Mae'n nodweddiadol o'r ffordd rodresgar a thrahaus y cyflwynodd y Gweinidog y Mesur hwn ei fod yn amharod i siarad â'r bobl sy'n berchen ar lety gwely a brecwast, ond bod mwy o ddi-ddordeb ganddo mewn siarad â'r cwangos mawr sy'n cefnogi'r cynigion. Wrth gwrs eu bod yn cefnogi'r cynigion; byddant yn gallu codi tâl am archwilio'r eiddo. Byddant yn elwa, oherwydd byddant yn gallu cyflogi rhagor o arolygwyr a chael rhagor o ddyinion a merched yn mynd o amgylch yn cario clipfyrddau ac yn busnesa ym musnes pobl eraill. Dyma yw codi ymerodraethau ar ran rhai cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad.

Siaredais yn ddiweddar gydag un sy'n byw ym Mrynbuga yn fy etholaeth, Sir Fynwy. Fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog o'i gyfnod fel Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb dros amaethyddiaeth, cynhelir nifer o sioeau amaethyddol ledled y sir, ond un o'r rhai mwyaf yw'r un a gynhelir ym Mrynbuga. Pan gynhelir sioe, bydd y lleoedd gwely a brecwast yn llawn. Mae rhwydwaith anffurfiol yn bodoli ac os bydd teithwyr yn cyrraedd ac yn methu dod o hyd i lety, bydd gweithredwyr eraill yn ffonio hwn a'r llall i ddod o hyd i Mrs Jones neu Mrs Smith, sydd o hyd ag ystafell sbâr y maent yn barod i'w gosod ar adegau o'r fath. Bydd hynny'n diflannu os caiff y Gweinidog ei ffordd ac y caiff y camau hyn eu mabwysiadu. Yr ydym yn ymyrryd yn y contract preifat a ddylai fodoli rhwng y rhai hynny sy'n dymuno gosod ystafell a'r rheini sy'n dymuno ei rhentu. Mae pobl yn fwy nag abl i benderfynu drostynt eu hunain pu'n a ydynt am dderbyn y llety hwnnw ai peidio. Nid yw'r camau hyn yn ddim amgen na biwrocratiaeth, a fydd yn cau lleoedd gwely a brecwast ledled Cymru. Mae hefyd yn rhan o duedd gynyddol gan y Llywodraeth hon, sy'n arddangos ei gwreiddiau asgell chwith yn gynyddol, i ymyrryd a busnesa ym musnes pobl eraill ac i leihau'r hawliau sydd wedi

In his most famous work, *The Canterbury Tales*, Chaucer wrote about pilgrims travelling to Canterbury and staying in what were basically bed and breakfasts on the way. He wrote:

‘At nyght was come into that hostelrye
Wel nyne and twenty in a compaignye’

And so he went on. He would not have done so had the Wales Tourist Board been around. He would have had to finish with ‘wel nyne and twenty in a compaignye, but the Wales Tourist Board shut us down because the landlord would not pay a fee’. [*Laughter.*]

3.30 p.m.

David Lloyd: As we have heard—although not from the previous speaker—the National Assembly has trouble getting its legislative bids through. In contrast, during its first three months, the Scottish Parliament passed a dozen Bills each session, mostly on social policy—exactly the sorts of Bills that the Assembly finds so hard to squeeze into the legislative programme at Westminster. Cynog Dafis and Alun Pugh both made that point, among others.

In the few short minutes I have, I will pursue the progress of resolutions adopted in the National Assembly with a view to pressing Westminster for the powers to enact them. Minister, what happened to last year’s primary legislation bids? Are they still in the ether somewhere or should we just give up on having a Bill to make St David’s Day a public holiday, for example? Have we given that up? We also remember the cross-party agreement on free personal care for the elderly, and the Minister’s commitment to vigorously pursue that matter at Westminster. I know that the Wales Office subsequently described that resolution on free personal care as ‘pathetic’, but it stands as a commitment for the National Assembly, and I question the mechanism of that action.

Another of the Assembly’s proposals, to which Alun Pugh alluded, is the recent vote

bodoli i bobl rhydd Prydain ers cyn cof. Yn *The Canterbury Tales*, ei waith enwocaf, ysgrifennodd Chaucer am bererinion yn teithio i Gaergaint ac yn aros ar y daith yn yr hyn oedd i bob pwrpas yn lleoedd gwely a brecwast. Ynddo dywed:

Gyda’r nos daeth i’r llety hwnnw
Naw ar hugain o gwmni

Felly aeth yn ei flaen. Ni fyddai wedi gallu dweud hynny pe bai’r Bwrdd Croeso mewn bodolaeth. Byddai wedi gorfod dirwyn i ben gyda ‘naw ar hugain o gwmni, ond caeodd y Bwrdd Croeso ein lle ni gan nad oedd y landlord yn barod i dalu ffi’. [*Chwerthin.*]

David Lloyd: Fel y clywsom yn barod—er nid gan y siaradwr blaenorol—nid yw’r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cael llawer o lwyddiant gyda’i gynigion deddfwriaethol. Mewn gwrthgyferbyniad, llwyddodd Senedd yr Alban i basio deuddeg Mesur bob sesiwn, y rhan fwyaf ar bolisi cymdeithasol—yr union fath o Fesurau y caiff y Cynulliad hi’n anodd eu cynnwys yn y rhaglen ddeddfu yn San Steffan. Gwnaeth Cynog Dafis ac Alun Pugh ill dau y pwynt hwnnw, ymhlith eraill.

Yn yr ychydig funudau sydd gennyf, byddaf yn nodi cynnydd y penderfyniadau a fabwysiadwyd yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gyda’r bwriad o ddwyn pwysau ar San Steffan am y pwerau i’w gwneud yn gyfraith. Weinidog, beth ddigwyddodd i gynigion deddfwriaeth sylfaenol y llynedd? A ydynt yn dal yn yr ether rhywle neu a ddylem yn syml roi’r gorau i gael Mesur yn gwneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ddydd gŵyl gyhoeddus er enghraifft? A ydym wedi rhoi’r gorau i hynny? Cofiw’n hefyd y cytundeb trawsbleidiol ar ofal personol am ddim i’r henoed, ac ymrwymiad y Gweinidog i ddilyn y mater hwnnw yn frwd yn San Steffan. Gwn fod Swyddfa Cymru ar ôl hynny wedi disgrifio’r penderfyniad hwnnw ar ofal personol am ddim fel un ‘pathetig’, ond saif fel ymrwymiad gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a heriaf ddull y cam hwnnw.

Un arall o gynigion y Cynulliad, y cyfeiriodd Alun Pugh ato, yw’r bleidlais ddiweddar i

to progress a ban on smoking in public buildings. The Assembly made a decision to ask Westminster for the necessary powers under section 31 of the Government of Wales Act 1998. Smoking causes 7,000 deaths in Wales annually, and passive smoking causes lung cancer and heart disease in non-smokers. It is the settled will of the Assembly, and of many people in Wales, to progress legislation to ban smoking in public buildings. That proposal is in addition to those officially listed bids before us today, I see from the paper accompanying this motion. Therefore, the settled will of the Assembly is written down there. As a co-sponsor, I greatly welcome the National Assembly resolution to seek powers from Westminster to ban smoking in public buildings in Wales, and I look forward sincerely to its progression. In conclusion, how confident is the Minister of success in the bidding process for measures to ban smoking in public buildings in Wales?

John Griffiths: All these proposed Bills are important and significant for better public services, governance and tourism accommodation in Wales. I will concentrate on a matter that has already received attention in this debate, namely the Bill, under Standing Order 31.9, which aims to end smoking in public places in Wales. I pay tribute to Alun Pugh's initiative and determination in bringing this forward, which shows the way forward for other Assembly Members. No doubt many will follow that path in the next Assembly.

It is important and appropriate to consider this Bill on No Smoking Day, given the statistics mentioned by Dai Lloyd. For example, in Wales, 7,000 deaths are caused each year by smoking, not to mention the dangers of passive smoking, its terrible toll on health, and the awful choice that restaurant and cafe workers face, and the staff of small firms where smoking is permitted perhaps, in choosing between their jobs or their health. Nobody should be in that position, and the sooner we move to end that the better.

ddatblygu gwaharddiad ar ysmegu mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus. Gwnaeth y Cynulliad benderfyniad i ofyn i San Steffan am y pwerau angenrheidiol o dan adran 31 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Achosa ysmegu 7,000 o farwolaethau yng Nghymru yn flynyddol, ac achosa ysmegu goddefol ganser yr ysgyfaint a chlefyd y galon ymhlith pobl nad ydynt yn ysmegu. Dymuniad diysgog y Cynulliad a llawer o bobl yng Nghymru yw datblygu deddfwriaeth i wahardd ysmegu mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus. Gwelaf o'r papur sydd ynghlwm wrth y cynnig hwn fod y cynnig hwnnw yn ychwanegol at y ceisiadau hynny a restrwyd yn swyddogol sydd ger ein bron heddiw. Felly mae dymuniad diysgog y Cynulliad wedi ei gofnodi yn y fan honno. Fel cyd-noddwr, croesawaf yn fawr benderfyniad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i geisio pwerau gan San Steffan i wahardd ysmegu mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, ac edrychaf ymlaen o ddifrif at weld datblygiad hyn. Wrth gloi, pa mor hyderus yw'r Gweinidog y bydd yn llwyddo yn y broses o wneud cais am fesurau i wahardd ysmegu mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru?

John Griffiths: Mae'r holl Fesurau hyn a gynigir yn bwysig ac yn arwyddocaol ar gyfer cael gwell gwasanaethau, llywodraethu a llety i ymwelwyr yng Nghymru. Canolbwytiaf ar fater sydd eisoes wedi cael sylw yn y ddadl hon, sef y Mesur, o dan Reol Sefydlog 31.9, sy'n anelu at wahardd ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Talaf deyrnged i fenter a phenderfyniad Alun Pugh yn dwyn hyn ger bron sy'n dangos y ffordd ymlaen i Aelodau Cynulliad eraill. Heb os, bydd llawer yn dilyn y llwybr hwn yn y Cynulliad nesaf.

Mae'n bwysig ac yn briodol ystyried y Mesur hwn ar Ddiwrnod Dim Ysmegu, o gofio'r ystadegau y soniodd Dai Lloyd amdanynt. Yng Nghymru, er enghraifft, achosir 7,000 o farwolaethau bob blwyddyn gan ysmegu, heb sôn am beryglon ysmegu goddefol, ei effaith erchyll ar ieched, a'r dewis ofnadwy y bydd gweithwyr tai bwyta a chaffis yn ei wynebu, a staff cwmnïau bach lle y caniateir ysmegu, wrth ddewis rhwng eu swyddi neu eu hiechyd. Ni ddylai neb fod yn y sefyllfa honno, a gorau po gyntaf y symudwn i roi terfyn ar hyn.

Alun Cairns: It cannot be right for John Griffiths to make such sweeping statements when, statistically, the health risks do not stack up against smoking. The industry is advocating choice. Public places and places of employment would have smoking and non-smoking areas. Surely, that is the way forward, through agreement?

John Griffiths: Those are naive and misleading comments. The dangers to health of smoking are well established. If Alun thinks that designating a corner of a room a non-smoking area stops smoke spreading into that area, he is naive. It is also naive to think that employees would not enter certain areas of restaurants and cafes. That is nonsense.

As many Members have mentioned, in considering these matters we must turn our minds to the realities of whether all these Bills will become Acts of Parliament. We know that that is not the case. We know that they are worthwhile and necessary, or they would not have been proposed and we would not be seeking to take them forward. However, unfortunately, we know that, such is the legislative pressure at Westminster, we may get only one Bill—we may get more, we may get less, but we will certainly not get them all. Given that and other reasons, I support the call for the National Assembly for Wales to be given primary law-making powers. I will, in due course, give evidence to the Richard commission to that effect. I hope that that view, which I believe to be the majority view in the Assembly, prevails. We do not want the power for the sake of it, but because we need it to improve the delivery of services and to take government forward in Wales on a much more impressive footing.

Alun Cairns: Before focusing on the Tourism Accommodation (Registration) (Wales) Bill, I will return to the issues highlighted by John Griffiths, who demonstrated his lack of understanding in this regard. The industry—supported by his colleagues in the Westminster Government—is advocating a policy of having well-ventilated areas within public establishments to preserve the rights of individuals, be they smokers or non-smokers.

Alun Cairns: Nid yw'n iawn o gwbl i John Griffiths wneud gosodiadau mor ysgubol pan, yn ystadegol, nid yw'r risgiau i iechyd pobl sy'n smygu yn dal dŵr. Mae'r diwydiant yn annog dewis. Byddai gan fannau cyhoeddus a gweithleoedd ardaloedd ysmegu a dim ysmegu. Onid dyna'r ffordd ymlaen, drwy gytundeb?

John Griffiths: Mae'r sylwadau hynny yn naif ac yn gamarweiniol. Mae'r peryglon i iechyd o ganlyniad i ysmegu wedi hen ymsefydlu. Os tybia Alun fod dynodi cornel ystafell yn ardal dim ysmegu yn atal mwg rhag lledu i'r ardal honno, mae yn naif. Mae hefyd yn naif i dybio na fyddai gweithwyr yn mynd i ardaloedd arbennig mewn tai bwyta a chaffis. Mae hynny'n ffwlbri.

Fel y soniodd llawer o Aelodau, wrth ystyried y materion hyn rhaid inni ystyried y realiti, sef a ddaw'r Mesurau hyn yn Ddeddfau Seneddol. Gwyddom nad felly y mae. Gwyddom eu bod yn werthfawr ac yn angenrheidiol, neu ni fyddent wedi cael eu cynnig ac ni fyddem yn ceisio eu datblygu. Fodd bynnag, yn anffodus, gwyddom fod cymaint o bwysau deddfwriaethol yn San Steffan, fel mai dim ond un mesur efallai a gawn—efallai y cawn fwy, efallai llai, ond yn sicr ni chawn hwynt i gyd. O gofio hynny, a rhesymau eraill, cefnogaf yr alwad i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru gael pwerau llunio deddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Byddaf, maes o law, yn rhoi tystiolaeth i gomisiwn Richard i'r perwyl hwnnw. Gobeithiaf y bydd y farn honno, sef barn y mwyafrif yn y Cynulliad, fe gredaf, yn ennill. Nid ydym am gael pwerau er mwyn eu cael, ond oherwydd ein bod am eu cael i wella'r modd y darperir gwasanaethau ac i ddatblygu Llywodraeth yng Nghymru ar sail llawer mwy sylweddol.

Alun Cairns: Cyn canolbwyntio ar Fesur Llety Twristiaid (Cofrestru) (Cymru), dychwelaf at y materion a amlygwyd gan John Griffiths, a ddangosodd ei ddiffyg dealltwriaeth yn hyn o beth. Mae'r diwydiant—gyda chefnogaeth ei gyd-aelodau yn Llywodraeth San Steffan—yn annog polisi o gael ardaloedd sydd wedi eu hawyru'n dda mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus i ddiogelu hawliau unigolion, boed hwy yn ysmegwyr neu ddim yn ysmegwyr.

Alun Pugh: I refer you to a document published by the British Medical Association entitled ‘The Ventilation Myth’, which states that there is no scientific basis for what you suggest.

Alun Cairns: You do not understand what the industry is proposing. It wants to create well-ventilated areas, which would cost establishments tens of thousands of pounds, because it recognises that this is an opportunity to differentiate and to give people a choice as to whether or not they want to smoke.

David Lloyd: Will you give way?

Alun Cairns: No, I want to move on. Incidentally, their Westminster colleagues support that which Alun Pugh and John Griffiths are criticising.

The Minister does not understand the meaning of the Tourism Accommodation (Registration) (Wales) Bill. He demonstrated that in his response to David Davies’s intervention during his opening speech. It has nothing to do with grading. I am sure that a common grading structure across the United Kingdom, implemented on the basis of choice, would be welcomed across parties.

David Ian Jones: Are you aware that the hoteliers and guest house proprietors of Llandudno—the largest and, arguably, the premier resort in Wales—are deeply opposed to the statutory registration scheme? These people know their business, and they would prefer to see a UK-wide, fit-for-purpose scheme implemented on a voluntary basis.

Alun Cairns: That is absolutely right. David Jones is speaking for the industry in Llandudno, one of north Wales’s most important tourism locations. The industry has spoken, and tourism businesses in the area have highlighted their concerns. We all want to improve the quality of the product and improve standards within the industry, and the industry wants to increase its income. However, that can only be achieved on a sustained basis through differentiation. It can

Alun Pugh: Fe’ch cyfeiriaf at ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain dan y teitl ‘The Ventilation Myth’, sy’n datgan nad oes sail wyddonol i’r hyn a awgrymwch.

Alun Cairns: Nid ydych yn deall yr hyn y mae’r diwydiant yn ei gynnig. Mae am greu ardaloedd a awyrrir yn dda, a fyddai’n costio degau o filoedd o bunnoedd i’r sefydliadau, am ei fod yn cydnabod bod hwn yn gyfle i wahaniaethu ac i roi dewis i bobl a ydynt am ysmegu ai peidio.

David Lloyd: A ildiwch?

Alun Cairns: Na wnaif, yr wyf am symud ymlaen. Fel mae’n digwydd, mae eu cyd-aelodau yn San Steffan yn cefnogi yr hyn y mae Alun Pugh a John Griffiths yn ei feirniadu.

Nid yw’r Gweinidog yn deall ystyr Mesur Llety Twristiaid (Cofrestru) (Cymru). Dangosodd hynny yn ei ymateb i ymyriad David Davies yn ystod ei araith agoriadol. Nid oes ganddo ddim oll i’w wneud â graddio. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai strwythur graddio cyffredin ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, wedi ei weithredu ar sail dewis, yn cael ei groesawu ar draws y pleidiau.

David Ian Jones: A ydych yn ymwybodol bod perchnogion gwestai a gwestai bach yn Llandudno—y man gwyliau mwyaf, a’r gorau efallai yng Nghymru—yn wrthwynebus iawn i’r cynllun cofrestru statudol? Mae’r bobl hyn yn deall eu busnes, a byddai’n well ganddynt weld cynllun ledled y DU, sy’n ateb y diben, yn cael ei weithredu ar sail wirfoddol.

Alun Cairns: Mae hynny’n hollol gywir. Mae David Jones yn siarad ar ran y diwydiant yn Llandudno, un o leoliadau twristiaid pwysicaf y Gogledd. Mae’r diwydiant wedi datgan ei farn, ac mae busnesau twristiaid yn yr ardal wedi amlygu eu pryderon. Mae pob un ohonom am wella ansawdd ein cynnyrch a gwella safonau o fewn y diwydiant, ac mae’r diwydiant am gynyddu ei incwm. Fodd bynnag, dim ond ar sail gynaledig drwy wahaniaethu y gellir cyflawni hynny. Dim

only be done through choice. The British Hospitality Association opposes this Bill. It is a brave Government—

Peter Black: Will you give way?

Alun Cairns: No, I do not have much time. It is a brave Government that will close down a business that meets all health and safety, food hygiene and environmental health requirements simply because it chooses not to register. That is what this Bill would do. It would force businesses to register. This Government proposes to close down effective, efficient businesses if they refuse to register.

3.40 p.m.

The Business Minister (Carwyn Jones): It is pleasing, given that no amendments have been tabled, that Members are therefore generally content with the motion proposed by the Government. There have been several debates as to whether the power to draft primary legislation should be devolved to the Assembly. That is an interesting debate, but not one for today. The matter before the Assembly is whether the proposals made by the Government, in terms of bidding for primary legislation in Westminster, are worthy of Members' support. The matter of primary legislative powers is for another day and another commission. The Labour Party looks forward to putting its views before the Richard commission and does not suggest, in any way, that the commission is biased. The party will put forward its evidence when it is required.

The points relating to wind energy are matters for the Minister for Economic Development to report on. Similarly, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will report on top-up fees and the progress of any negotiations she has had with her Westminster equivalent.

It is strange that the Welsh Conservatives should make the accusation that not enough legislation is fed to Westminster by this Assembly. If they had had their way, there would not be an Assembly and no legislation

and drwy ddewis y gellir ei wneud. Mae Cymdeithas Lletygarwch Prydain yn gwrthwynebu'r mesur hwn. Llywodraeth ddewr—

Peter Black: A ildiwch?

Alun Cairns: Na wnaif. Nid oes gennyf lawer o amser. Llywodraeth ddewr yw'r un a fydd yn cau busnes sy'n diwallu holl anghenion iechyd a diogelwch, glendid bwyd a iechyd amgylcheddol, am ei fod yn dewis peidio â chofrestru. Dyna'r hyn fyddai'r Mesur hwn yn ei wneud. Byddai'n gorfodi busnesau i gofrestru. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn cynnig cau busnesau effeithiol, effeithlon os gwrthodant gofrestru.

Y Trefnydd (Carwyn Jones): Mae'n dda gweld, gan nad oes gwelliannau wedi eu cynnig, fod yr Aelodau felly at ei gilydd yn fodlon ar y cynnig a gynigir gan y Llywodraeth. Cafwyd sawl dadl a ddylai'r pŵer i ddrafftio deddfwriaeth sylfaenol gael ei ddatganoli i'r Cynulliad. Mae honno'n ddadl ddiddorol, ond nid yn un ar gyfer heddiw. Y mater gerbron y Cynulliad yw, a yw'r cynigion a wneir gan y Llywodraeth, o ran gwneud cais am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn San Steffan yn haeddu cefnogaeth yr Aelodau. Mae mater pwerau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn un i'w drafod ar ddiwrnod arall ac yn un ar gyfer comiswn arall. Mae'r Blaid Lafur yn edrych ymlaen at gael rhoi eu sylwadau gerbron comisiwn Richard ac nid yw'n awgrymu mewn unrhyw fodd fod y comisiwn yn dangos tuedd. Bydd y blaid yn cynnig ei thystiolaeth pan ofynnir amdani.

Mae'r pwyntiau sy'n ymwneud ag ynni gwynt yn faterion i'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd adrodd arnynt. Yn yr un modd, bydd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn adrodd ar ffioedd ychwanegol a datblygiad unrhyw negodiadau a gafodd gyda'r Gweinidog cyfatebol yn San Steffan.

Mae'n rhyfedd bod Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn gallu gwneud y cyhuddiad nad oes digon o ddeddfwriaeth yn cael ei bwydo i San Steffan gan y Cynulliad hwn. Pe baent hwy yn cael eu ffordd, ni fyddai Cynulliad ac ni châi

would be fed through. Furthermore, I refute the suggestion that the Secretary of State for Wales does not pay enough 'Vice Regal' visits to this Chamber. Consider the Conservative Party's track record with John Redwood. If he were still Secretary of State for Wales, I suspect that we would have to show him this building on a map—*[Interruption.]*

Michael German: Did he stay a night here?

Carwyn Jones: He did not stay a night here; we would not only have to show him where this building is on a map of Wales, but also where Wales is on a map of Europe. Therefore, I will not accept lectures from the Conservatives on the frequency of the Secretary of State for Wales's visits.

On previously unsuccessful bids, those are matters to be properly pursued with the relevant Minister responsible for monitoring progress, and are not the subject of debate today. The Secretary of State for Wales is aware of the fact that the proposal under Standing Order No. 31 received all-party support, and he will consider it in terms of determining what should be done at Westminster.

On tourism, if I visited a country and was staying in tourist accommodation, I would want to be confident that that accommodation was registered and regulated so that I knew to expect a minimum standard. The Conservatives are against minimum standards and regulation and suggest that people should not be made aware of the condition of the accommodation. In a perfect market, buyers have perfect market information on the product that they are buying, but that is not the reality. Information is not available to all buyers. People need to be confident that minimum standards are in place and that their accommodation has met certain requirements.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cytunaf fod angen system cyson o werthuso'r ddarpariaeth gwyliau fel bod pawb yn ymwybodol o ba safon o ddarpariaeth y maent yn ei dderbyn. Fodd bynnag, onid oes lle yn y system i gymodi pobl na fyddai'n dymuno aros mewn

unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth ei bwydo drwodd. At hynny, gwrthodaf yr awgrym nad yw Ysgrifennydd Cymru yn gwneud digon o ymweliadau 'oddi fry' â'r Siambr hon. Ystyriwch hanes y Blaid Geidwadol gyda John Redwood. Pe bai ef yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru o hyd, tybiaf y byddai'n rhaid inni ddangos yr adeilad hwn iddo ar fap—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Michael German: A arhosodd yma am un noson?

Carwyn Jones: Nid arhosodd yma am un noson; nid yn unig y byddai'n rhaid inni ddangos iddo lle mae'r adeilad hwn ar fap o Gymru, ond hefyd lle mae Cymru ar fap o Ewrop. Felly, ni dderbyniaf ddwrddio'r Ceidwadwyr ar amllder ymweliadau Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru.

O ran ceisiadau aflwyddiannus blaenorol, rhaid i'r materion hynny gael eu trafod yn briodol gyda'r Gweinidog perthnasol sy'n gyfrifol am fonitro datblygiad ac nid ydynt yn destun dadl heddiw. Mae Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith bod y cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31 wedi derbyn cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol a bydd yn ei ystyried o ran penderfynu beth a ddylai ddigwydd yn San Steffan.

O ran twristiaeth, pe bawn i yn ymweld â gwlad ac yn aros mewn llety i dwristiaid, byddwn am fod yn hyderus fod y llety wedi ei gofrestru a'i reoleiddio fel fy mod yn gallu disgwyl safon ofynnol. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn erbyn safonau gofynnol a rheoliadau ac awgrymant na ddylai pobl gael gwybod beth yw cyflwr y llety. Mewn marchnad berffaith, mae gan brynwyr wybodaeth berffaith am y farchnad a'r cynnyrch a brynant, ond nid dyna yw'r sefyllfa mewn gwirionedd. Nid oes gwybodaeth ar gael i'r holl brynwyr. Mae angen i bobl fod yn hyderus bod safonau gofynnol yn bodoli a bod eu llety yn bodloni gofynion penodol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I agree that there is a need for a consistent system of evaluating holiday provision so that everyone is aware of what standard of provision they are receiving. However, is there no room in the system to reconcile those who would not

llety a oedd wedi ei gofrestru a'i werthuso i gyrraedd safon benodol? Mae rhai pobl eisiau aros mewn lleoedd heb unrhyw gyfleusterau. Mae masnach fawr ar gyfer y math hwnnw o wyliau ymysg pobl broffesiynol sy'n amgylchynu eu hunain â moethusrwydd bob dydd ac sy'n dymuno cael profiad gwyliau sy'n wahanol i'r hyn y maent yn ei brofi yn eu bywydau beunyddiol.

Carwyn Jones: Ni fydd yn rhaid i bob math o lety gofrestru, er enghraifft, parciau carafannau. Ni fydd yn rhaid i rai leoedd eraill gofrestru, er efallai y dylem ailystyried hynny.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid cael safon sylfaenol fel bod pobl yn glir amdano.

We must understand that the fundamental rule of business is that in order to be successful, the product should be good and consistent. Without registration, we cannot have a consistent product. One tourist's bad experience will inevitably poison his or her experience of Wales, of tourism in general and of bed and breakfast accommodation in particular. We register doctors, lawyers, dentists, teachers, taxis, pubs and nightclubs, but it is suggested that we should not register bed and breakfast accommodation. I accept the point that we do not register shops, but it is much easier to walk out of a shop than to walk out of bed and breakfast accommodation at one o'clock in the morning when the whole place is falling around you.

Nick Bourne: Do you accept that grading schemes already exist? It is not true that the system is not regulated. The Automobile Association and the Royal Automobile Club approve large hotels, and people know about them in advance. Do you have such a low opinion of our bed and breakfast operators that we must have this system in Wales when it does not exist in the rest of Europe? People can look at places before they go into them. There are many perfectly good establishments that are not registered. We do not need this scheme—it will add costs and regulatory burdens; it is crazy and you should drop it.

wish to stay in registered accommodation and evaluated as reaching a certain standard? Some people want to stay in places without any facilities. There is a large market for that type of holiday among professional people who surround themselves with luxury every day and want a holiday experience that is different from that they experience in their everyday lives.

Carwyn Jones: Not all types of accommodation will have to register, for example, caravan parks. Some other places will not have to register, though perhaps we should reconsider that.

However, we must have a minimum standard so that people know where they stand.

Rhaid inni ddeall mai rheol hanfodol busnes yw bod yn rhaid i'r cynnyrch fod yn dda ac yn gyson er mwyn iddo fod yn llwyddiannus. Heb gofrestru ni allwn gael cynnyrch cyson. Bydd profiad gwael un ymwelydd yn anorfod yn gwenwyno ei brofiad ef, neu ei phrofiad hi o Gymru, o'r diwydiant twristaidd yn gyffredinol ac o lety gwely a brecwast yn arbennig. Yr ydym yn cofrestru meddygon, cyfreithwyr, deintyddion, athrawon, tacsis, tafarndai a chlybiau nos, ond awgrymir na ddylem gofrestru llety gwely a brecwast. Derbyniaf y pwynt nad ydym yn cofrestru siopau ond mae'n haws o lawer cerdded allan o siop nag allan o lety gwely a brecwast am un o'r gloch y bore pan fydd yr holl le yn dymchwel o'ch amgylch.

Nick Bourne: A ydych yn derbyn bod cynlluniau graddio eisoes yn bodoli? Nid yw'n wir dweud nad yw'r system yn cael ei reoleiddio. Mae'r Gymdeithas Foduro a'r Clwb Moduro Brenhinol Cerbydau yn cymeradwyo gwestai mawr ac mae pobl yn gwybod amdanynt ymlaen llaw. A oes gennych y fath farn wael am ein gweithredwyr gwely a brecwast bod yn rhaid inni gael y system hon yng Nghymru pan nad yw'n bodoli yng ngweddill Ewrop? Gall pobl edrych ar leoedd cyn mynd i mewn iddynt. Mae llawer o leodd da iawn ar gael nad ydynt wedi eu cofrestru. Nid oes angen y cynllun hwn arnom—bydd yn ychwanegu at y gost ac at y beichiau rheoleiddio; mae'n wallgof a dylech anghofio amdano.

Carwyn Jones: There are many high standard bed and breakfast hotels in Wales and many whose standard is poor. That is why we must introduce this system. I have travelled extensively across Wales, and if you believe that every bed and breakfast accommodation is wonderful, you are living in cloud cuckoo land. One bad experience is enough to poison the whole tourism industry in Wales. It has been suggested this afternoon that it has nothing to do with standards. It does, because by registering, there will be annual inspections to ensure that premises are up to scratch.

Alun Cairns: There is clearly a misunderstanding over registration and grading. Everyone recognises that if bed and breakfast hotels want to operate in a grading system, they can, and we would no doubt encourage that. However, registration is different. Does the Minister have such a low opinion of present health and safety requirements, of the Food Standards Agency requirements, and of environmental health requirements? Do they not meet visitors to Wales's standards? We support those regulations, but the registration scheme is different from the grading scheme. We would all support a grading scheme, not on a compulsory basis, but it is in the businesses'—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister has a minute left, so do not take it up.

Carwyn Jones: Alun Cairns did not listen to what I said. These premises will be subject to annual inspections. That implies a minimum standard. On the allegation that I do not represent a tourism area, I have the honour of representing the town of Porthcawl, which is one of the greatest tourism towns in Wales. Tourism providers in Porthcawl and elsewhere require a minimum standard to ensure that if somebody visits Wales, they can stay in premises, which have been inspected and meet the minimum standard. That is not the case at present. I have heard much talk about well-ventilated areas. We need a well-ventilated area in the Chamber this afternoon to release the hot air from the Conservative benches.

Carwyn Jones: Mae llawer o westai gwely a brecwast o safon yng Nghymru a llawer o westai gwael. Dyna pam y mae'n rhaid cyflwyno'r system hon. Yr wyf wedi teithio'n helaeth ledled Cymru, ac os credwch fod pob llety gwely a brecwast yn wych, yr ydych yn byw mewn byd ffansi. Mae un profiad drwg yn ddigon i wenwyno'r holl ddiwydiant twristiaid yng Nghymru yn ei gyfanrwydd. Awgrymir hefyd y prynhawn yma nad oes a wnelo o gwbl â safonau. Mae a wnelo â safonau, oherwydd drwy gofrestru, bydd archwiliadau blynyddol i sicrhau bod eiddo yn bodloni'r safon.

Alun Cairns: Mae'n amlwg bod camddealltwriaeth ynglŷn â chofrestru a graddio. Mae pawb yn cydnabod, os yw gwestai gwely a brecwast am weithredu o fewn system raddio, gallant wneud hynny, a byddem, yn ddiau, yn annog hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae cofrestru'n wahanol. A oes gan y Gweinidog farn mor isel am ofynion iechyd a diogelwch presennol, am ofynion yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd, ac am ofynion iechyd amgylcheddol? Onid ydynt hwy yn bodloni safonau ymwelwyr â Chymru? Cefnogwn y rheoliadau hynny, ond mae'r cynllun cofrestru yn wahanol i'r cynllun graddio. Byddai pob un ohonom yn cefnogi cynllun graddio, nid ar sail orfodol, ond mae er budd busnesau—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae gan y Gweinidog funud ar ôl, felly peidiwch â gwastraffu'r amser hwnnw.

Carwyn Jones: Ni wrandawodd Alun Cairns ar yr hyn yr oedd gennyf i'w ddweud. Bydd yr adeiladau hyn yn destun archwiliadau blynyddol. Mae hynny'n awgrymu safon ofynnol. O ran y cyhuddiad nad ydwyf yn cynrychioli ardal dwristiaid, mae'n anrhydedd cynrychioli tref Porthcawl, sydd yn un o'r prif drefi i dwristiaid yng Nghymru. Mae darparwyr twristiaid ym Mhorthcawl ac mewn mannau eraill yn gofyn am safonau gofynnol i sicrhau, os bydd rhywun yn ymweld â Chymru, y gallant gael llety sydd wedi ei archwilio ac sy'n bodloni'r safon ofynnol. Clywais lawer o sôn am ardaloedd wedi eu hawyru'n dda. Mae angen ardal wedi ei hawyru'n dda yn y Siambr hon y prynhawn yma i ollwng yr aer poeth o feinciau'r

Ceidwadwyr.

*Cynnig (NDM1398): O blaid 27, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 6.
Motion (NDM1398): For 27, Abstain 8, Against 6.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Jones, David Ian
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Janet
Hancock, Brian
Jones, Gareth
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Daeth Kirsty Williams i'r Gadair am 3.48 p.m.
Kirsty Williams took the Chair at 3.48 p.m.*

Adolygiad Blynyddol Cyntaf y Cynllun Gweithredu ar Sgiliau a Chyflogaeth yng Nghymru

The First Annual Review of the Skills and Employment Action Plan for Wales

Kirsty Williams: The Deputy Presiding Officer has selected amendments 1, 2, and 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2 a 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. *welcomes the progress made in implementing the skills and employment action plan; and*

2. *calls on the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to produce by spring 2004 a draft follow-up plan for consultation, taking into account the evidence from the 2003 Future Skills Wales survey, once it has been received and evaluated. (NDM1397)*

I am pleased to review the excellent progress that has been made over the past year in implementing the skills and employment action plan. We have said time and again that Wales can no longer compete on the basis of low wages and low skills, but must transform its economy to one founded on high skills and creative talent. The skills and employment action plan is firmly focused on achieving the goals of transforming Wales into an internationally renowned learning country and meeting the skills needs of our changing economy.

Considerable progress has been made on all of the plan's 53 action points, and I will therefore not support amendment 1 to note the progress rather than welcome it. The first section of the plan considers the mechanisms of workforce development. It sets out action to develop further the work of Future Skills Wales, strengthens the employer input and ensures that the new sector skills councils work effectively in Wales. Fieldwork has begun on the next major Future Skills Wales survey into Wales' future skills needs.

3.50 p.m.

Building on the 1998 survey, researchers will probe deeper into the level of skills that employers need—or think that they need—and that individuals have, to do the job that they want to do. The survey will examine unemployment and the low-skills factor, considering why people are out of work and

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *yn croesawu'r camau a wnaed i roi'r cynllun gweithredu ar sgiliau a chyflogaeth ar waith; a*

2. *yn galw ar y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i gynhyrchu, erbyn gwanwyn 2004, gynllun ategol ymgynghorol drafft a fydd yn cymryd i ystyriaeth y dystiolaeth a fydd yn deillio o arolwg Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru 2003 wedi iddo gael ei dderbyn a'i werthuso. (NDM1397)*

Mae'n bleser gennyf adolygu'r cynnydd rhagorol a wnaed dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf wrth roi'r cynllun gweithredu ar sgiliau a chyflogaeth ar waith. Yr ydym wedi dweud dro ar ôl tro na all Cymru gystadlu bellach ar sail cyflogau a sgiliau isel, ond bod yn rhaid iddi drawsffurfio ei heconomi yn un sy'n seiliedig ar sgiliau o'r radd flaenaf a doniau creadigol. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu ar sgiliau a chyflogaeth yn canolbwyntio'n gadarn ar gyflawni nodau trawsffurfio Cymru yn wlad sy'n dysgu a gydnabyddir yn rhyngwladol ac ar ddiwallu anghenion sgiliau ein heconomi sy'n newid.

Gwnaed cynnydd sylweddol ar bob un o 53 o bwyntiau gweithredu y cynllun, ac felly ni chefnogaf welliant 1 i nodi'r cynnydd yn hytrach na'i groesawu. Ystyria adran gyntaf y cynllun ddulliau datblygu gweithlu. Noda'r camau i'w cymryd i ddatblygu gwaith Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru ymhellach, cryfhau mewnbwn y cyflogwr a sicrhau bod y cynghorau sgiliau sector newydd yn gweithio'n effeithiol yng Nghymru. Mae gwaith maes wedi dechrau ar arolwg mawr nesaf Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru ar anghenion sgiliau Cymru yn y dyfodol.

Gan adeiladu ar arolwg 1998, bydd ymchwilyr yn archwilio ymhellach i lefel y sgiliau sydd ei hangen ar gyflogwyr—neu y credant sydd ei hangen arnynt—ac sydd gan unigolion, i wneud y gwaith y maent am ei wneud. Bydd yr arolwg yn ystyried diweithdra a'r ffactor sgiliau isel, gan

their perceived barriers to gaining greater skills. This is a vitally important exercise because it will give us the most accurate answers yet about how skilful we are as a nation and what we must do to improve and to compete. Steady progress had been made in establishing and making the sector skills councils effective in Wales. These new, employer-led, independent organisations will work with ELWa and the WDA to reduce skill gaps and to help increase productivity in key areas.

The second section of the action plan is concerned with helping to supply entrants to the labour market with the skills that they need for successful careers. Good basic skills provide the foundations, therefore implementing our national basic skills strategy is a key action point. We are also taking steps to strengthen learning roots in post-14 education. The pilot for the Welsh baccalaureate will commence in September 2003, and we are on course with the pilot centres. This exciting and innovative model fits well with our proposals for a more flexible 14 to 19 phase in schools and has been well received in consultation. Effective links between education and business play a vital role in preparing young people for working life. For that reason, we took powers in the Education Act 2002 to add work-related education to the basic curriculum for 14 to 16-year-olds in all secondary schools from September 2004. We are also continuing to expand and improve the quality of workplace training, and we are well on the way to achieving our challenging target of having 14,000 modern apprentices in training by April 2004. To help overcome the financial barriers to undertaking education and training, we introduced Assembly learning grants, and on 27 February I launched the new Individual Learning Accounts Wales, which will provide financial help for those with no, or low qualifications. Those least able to afford to pay for learning will be given the most help.

The third section of the plan looks at

ystyried pam mae pobl yn ddi-waith a'u rhwystrau canfyddedig tuag at gael mwy os sgiliau. Mae hwn yn ymarfer hollbwysig oherwydd hwn fydd yn rhoi'r atebion cywiraf inni ynghylch pa mor fedrus yr ydym fel cenedl a beth y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud i wella a chystadlu. Gwnaed cynnydd cyson i sefydlu a gwneud y cynghorau sgiliau sector yn effeithiol yng Nghymru. Bydd y sefydliadau newydd, annibynnol hyn o dan arweiniad y cyflogwr, yn gweithio gydag ELWa a'r WDA i leihau'r bylchau o ran sgiliau a helpu i gynyddu cynhyrchiant mewn meysydd allweddol.

Mae a wnelo ail adran y cynllun gweithredu â helpu i ddarparu'r sgiliau sydd eu hangen ar weithwyr newydd yn y farchnad lafur er mwyn iddynt gael gyrfa lwyddiannus. Mae sgiliau sylfaenol da yn darparu'r seiliau, felly mae rhoi ein strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol genedlaethol ar waith yn bwynt gweithredu allweddol. Yr ydym hefyd yn cymryd camau i gryfhau gwreiddiau dysgu mewn addysg ôl-14 oed. Bydd y rhaglen beilot ar gyfer bagloriaeth Cymru yn dechrau ym mis Medi 2003, ac yr ydym ar amser o ran y canolfannau peilot. Mae'r model cyffrous ac arloesol hwn yn cydweddu'n dda â'n cynigion ar gyfer cyfnod 14-19 mwy hyblyg mewn ysgolion ac fe'i derbyniwyd yn dda yn ystod y cyfnod ymgynghori. Mae cysylltiadau effeithiol rhwng addysg a busnes yn chwarae rôl hollbwysig wrth baratoi pobl ifanc ar gyfer bywyd gwaith. Am y rheswm hwnnw, cymerasom bwerau yn Neddf Addysg 2002 i ychwanegu addysg ar sail gwaith i'r cwricwlwm sylfaenol ar gyfer disgyblion 14-16 mlwydd oed ym mhob ysgol uwchradd o Fedi 2004 ymlaen. Yr ydym hefyd yn parhau i ehangu a gwella ansawdd hyfforddiant yn y gweithle, ac yr ydym ar y trywydd iawn i gyflawni ein targed anodd o hyfforddi 14,000 o brentisiaid modern erbyn Ebrill 2004. Er mwyn helpu i oresgyn y rhwystrau ariannol i ymgymryd ag addysg a hyfforddiant, cyflwynasom grantiau dysgu'r Cynulliad, ac ar 27 Chwefror lansiais Gyfrifon Dysgu Unigol newydd Cymru, a fydd yn rhoi cymorth ariannol i'r rheini sydd heb unrhyw gymwysterau neu heb lawer o gymwysterau. Y rheini na all fforddio talu am ddysgu fydd yn cael y cymorth mwyaf.

Mae a wnelo trydedd ran y cynllun â gwella

improving the skills of those in employment. This has traditionally been an area of weakness in Wales, and in the UK as a whole, but the action plan has begun to transform our performance. The actions that I have taken to remove the age limits for entry and completion of modern apprenticeships, and the introduction of the modern skills diploma for adults have proved to be positive steps, warmly welcomed by employers. The Welsh Assembly Government had the ability to make these important changes, and we acted decisively. In September I launched the learning workers pilot scheme in Llanelli. This project provides free learning for all those in work up to, and including, their first level 3 qualification. We expect 800 workers to have signed up by the end of March. We have also boosted the Wales union learning fund that has an effective track record in helping and supporting workers to engage in further learning. The trade unions have shown that they can deliver learning to their members and others, and often to non-traditional learners. Earlier this year I announced funding of more than £1.4 million for Wales TUC learning services, to strengthen the ability of unions to develop partnerships so that they can extend access to education and raise skill levels for the benefit of employees and employers.

There is hard evidence that our strategy is working. It is achieving real results and placing us well ahead of the game. A recent survey showed that Welsh engineering firms were employing more apprentices and arranging more training for their employees than their counterparts in England. The final section of the action plan addresses how we can do more to help people into sustained employment. Working closely with the UK Government, through the Department for Work and Pensions and Jobcentre Plus we are adding value to the services provided in Wales. The Wales New Deal task force has initiated an action plan to enhance and extend the New Deal. Six pilot projects are operating in Wales to provide New Deal support for people with drug problems and a working group has been established to consider action to improve the skills levels and economic activity rates of ethnic minorities. We have also pressed ahead with measures to remove

sgiliau'r rheini mewn cyflogaeth. Yn draddodiadol bu hwn yn faes gwan yng Nghymru, ac yn y DU yn gyffredinol, ond mae'r cynllun gweithredu wedi dechrau trawsnewid ein perfformiad. Bu'r camau a gymerais i ddileu'r terfynau oedran ar gyfer cael eich derbyn fel prentis a chwblhau prentisiaethau modern, a chyflwyno'r diploma sgiliau modern i oedolion yn gamau cadarnhaol, ac fe'u croesawyd gan gyflogwyr. Yr oedd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru y gallu i wneud y newidiadau pwysig hyn, a gweithredwyd mewn dull penderfynol. Ym mis Medi lansiais y cynllun peilot i weithwyr sy'n dysgu yn Llanelli. Darpara'r prosiect hwn ddysgu am ddim i bob gweithiwr hyd at, a chan gynnwys, eu cymhwyster lefel 3 cyntaf. Disgwylir i 800 o weithwyr ymuno â'r cynllun erbyn diwedd Mawrth. Rhoddwyd hwb hefyd i gronfa ddysgu undeb Cymru sydd â record effeithiol wrth helpu a chefnogi gweithwyr i ddysgu ymhellach. Dangosodd yr undebau llafur y gallant ddarparu dysgu i'w haelodau ac eraill, ac yn aml i ddysgwyr anhraddodiadol. Yn gynharach eleni, cyhoeddais fod mwy na £1.4 miliwn ar gael ar gyfer gwasanaethau dysgu TUC Cymru, i gryfhau gallu undebau i ddatblygu partneriaethau fel y gallant ehangu'r mynediad i addysg a chodi lefelau sgiliau er budd cyflogeion a chyflogwyr.

Ceir tystiolaeth gadarn fod ein strategaeth yn gweithio. Mae'n cyflawni canlyniadau gwirioneddol ac yn ein rhoi ar y blaen. Dangosodd arolwg diweddar fod cwmnïau peiranyddol yng Nghymru yn cyflogi mwy o brentisiaid ac yn trefnu mwy o hyfforddiant i'w cyflogeion na chwmmnïau tebyg yn Lloegr. Mae adran olaf y cynllun gweithredu yn mynd i'r afael â'r modd y gallwn wneud mwy i helpu pobl i gael cyflogaeth gynaliadwy. Gan weithio'n agos gyda Llywodraeth y DU, drwy'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau a'r Ganolfan Byd Gwaith ychwanegwn werth at y gwasanaethau a ddarperir yng Nghymru. Mae tasglu y Fargen Newydd yng Nghymru wedi cychwyn cynllun gweithredu i wella ac ymestyn y Fargen Newydd. Mae chwe phrosiect peilot ar waith yng Nghymru i ddarparu cefnogaeth y Fargen Newydd i bobl â phroblemau cyffuriau a sefydlwyd gweithgor i ystyried camau i wella lefelau'r sgiliau a chyfraddau

barriers to employment. Earlier this week, I was privileged to be part of a ceremony to present an award to the fifty-thousandth new dealer in Wales, because the project has been so successful. Therefore, there is clear evidence that the strategy is paying off.

The latest figures show that there are 61,000 more people in work than at the same time last year. This represents an increase in the employment rate of just over 3 per cent, higher than any other UK region and far bigger than the overall UK increase of just 0.3 per cent. I recognise that there has been a net fall of 27,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector between September 1999 and September 2002, but it has been more than offset by the net gain in overall employment. We have always emphasised the need to move away from low-skilled processing jobs to highly skilled, high value-added employment. We are adapting to and taking advantage of the changing economic patterns while striving to constantly update our skills. I cannot, therefore, support amendment 2 as it gives an unbalanced picture of the overall labour market in Wales, which is buoyant.

I also reject amendment 3, which refers to the 'BetterWales.com' target for employment in the Objective 1 area. The most recent available data is for the four quarters ending November 2002. It is therefore premature to claim that the target has been missed. In fact, progress has been made, and average employment in west Wales and the Valleys, over the four quarters ending November 2002, was 22,000 higher than in 1999. The news is equally encouraging on economic activity. Our year on year fall of 48,000 is the biggest reduction in inactivity of all the devolved parts of the UK. However, there is still work to be done.

Our skills and employment action plan has put real action in place to improve skills and employment for the people of Wales. Substantial progress has been made in just

gweithgaredd economaidd lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Yr ydym yn gweithredu mesurau i ddileu rhwystrau i gyflogaeth. Yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, yr oedd yn ffrainc i mi fod yn rhan o seremoni i gyflwyno gwobr i'r hanner can milfed person sydd wedi ymuno â'r Fargen Newydd yng Nghymru, oherwydd bu'r prosiect mor llwyddiannus. Felly, mae tystiolaeth glir fod y strategaeth yn dwyn ffrwyth.

Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf fod 61,000 yn fwy o bobl yn gweithio nag yr oedd yr un pryd y llynedd. Mae hyn yn gynydd yn y gyfradd cyflogaeth o ychydig dros 3 y cant, yn uwch nag unrhyw ranbarth yn y DU ac yn fwy o lawer na chynnydd cyffredinol y DU sef 0.3 y cant yn unig. Cydnabyddaf fod gostyngiad net o 27,000 o swyddi wedi bod yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu rhwng Medi 1999 a Medi 2002, ond fe'i gwrthbwysswyd gan yr ennill net mewn cyflogaeth yn gyffredinol. Yr ydym bob amser wedi pwysleisio'r angen i symud i ffwrdd o swyddi prosesu sgiliau isel i gyflogaeth gwerth ychwanegol o'r radd flaenaf. Yr ydym yn addasu i'r patrymau economaidd newidiol ac yn manteisio arnynt tra'n ymdrechu i ddiweddarau ein sgiliau yn gyson. Ni allaf, felly, gefnogi gwelliant 2 gan ei fod yn rhoi darlun anghybwys o'r farchnad lafur gyffredinol yng Nghymru, sydd yn fywiog.

Gwrthodaf hefyd welliant 3, sy'n cyfeirio at darged 'Gwellcymru.com' ar gyfer cyflogaeth yn ardal Amcan 1. Y data diweddaraf sydd ar gael yw'r data ar gyfer y pedwar chwarter yn dod i ben Tachwedd 2002. Felly mae'n rhy gynnar i honni bod y targed wedi ei fethu. Mewn gwirionedd, gwnaed cynnydd, ac yr oedd cyflogaeth ar gyfartaledd yn y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd, yn ystod y pedwar chwarter a ddaeth i ben Tachwedd 2002, 22,000 yn uwch nag yr oedd yn 1999. Mae'r newyddion yr un mor galonogol o ran gweithgaredd economaidd. Ein gostyngiad fesul blwyddyn o 48,000 yw'r gostyngiad mwyaf mewn anweithgaredd o holl rannau datganoledig y DU. Fodd bynnag, mae gwaith i'w wneud o hyd.

Mae ein cynllun gweithredu ar sgiliau a chyflogaeth wedi rhoi camau gwirioneddol ar waith i wella sgiliau a chyflogaeth i bobl Cymru. Gwnaed cynnydd sylweddol mewn

one year, because it was a real action plan with real targets. I look forward to hearing Members' contributions.

Dafydd Wigley: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: dileu 'croesawu' a rhoi 'nodi' yn ei le.

Cynigiau gwelliant 2. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi pwysigrwydd cynyddol cael cynllun gweithredu ar sgiliau a chyflogaeth a weithredir yn llwyddiannus, yn wyneb y golled net 27,000 o swyddi medrus mewn gweithgynhyrchu rhwng Medi 1999 a Medi 2002.

Cynigiau gwelliant 3. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn croesawu nod y cynllun gweithredu o helpu mwy o bobl i gael gwaith parhaol ond yn gresynu at fethiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fodloni'r targedau creu swyddi ar gyfer ardal Amcan 1 yr oedd wedi eu pennu ar gyfer Mawrth 2003.

Croesawaf y ddadl hon gan fod y pwnc yn eithriadol o bwysig. Pan gyhoeddwyd y cynllun gweithredu, dros flwyddyn yn ôl, gwnaethom ei groesawu. Mae'n addas ein bod yn adolygu'r cynnydd ers hynny. Y realiti yw nad oes gennym ddadansoddiad sy'n mesur faint yn union o gynnydd a fu, a dychwelaf at y pwynt hwnnw nes ymlaen.

Mae gennym broblem sylweddol o ran diffyg sgiliau. Yn fy etholaeth, nodais fod dwy broblem ochr yn ochr, sef bod cannoedd o bobl yn parhau yn ddiwaith, a phobl ifanc yn dal i adael i chwilio am waith, tra dywed cyflogwyr wrthyf eu bod yn methu â chael gweithwyr â'r sgiliau angenrheidiol. Mae rhai sgiliau yn brin ers blynnyddoedd, sgiliau adeiladu yn arbennig. Mae llywodraethau wedi methu â datrys problemau o ran diffyg seiri coed, plastrwyr, briewyr, trydanwyr a phlymwr. Mae hyn, yn rhannol, oherwydd lleihad yn y cyfleoedd i bobl ifanc ddilyn prentisiaeth ffurfiol. Clywais yr hyn a ddywedodd Jane Davidson am brentisiaethau modern, a thynnaf ei sylw at erthygl yn *The*

blwyddyn yn unig, gan ei fod yn gynllun gweithredu gwirioneddol gyda thargedau gwirioneddol. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed cyfraniadau'r Aelodau.

Dafydd Wigley: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: delete 'welcome' and replace with 'notes'.

I propose amendment 2. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes the increased importance of a successfully implemented skills and employment action plan in the light of a net loss of 27,000 skilled jobs in manufacturing between September 1999 and September 2002

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

welcomes the action plan's aim of helping more people into sustained employment but regrets the Welsh Assembly Government's failure to meet its March 2003 job creation targets for the Objective 1 area.

I welcome this debate as the subject is exceptionally important. When the action plan was published, over a year ago, we welcomed it. It is appropriate that we review progress since then. The reality is that we do not have an analysis that measures exactly how much progress has been made, and I will return to that point later.

We have a considerable problem in terms of a lack of skills. In my constituency, I have noted that two problems exist side by side, namely that hundreds of people continue to be unemployed, and young people are still leaving to search for work, while employers tell me that they cannot find employees with the necessary skills. There has been a shortage of some skills for years, building skills in particular. Governments have failed to solve the problems of a lack of carpenters, plasterers, bricklayers, electricians and plumbers. This is, partly, due to the reduction in opportunities for young people to undertake a formal apprenticeship. I heard what Jane said on modern apprenticeships,

Guardian ar 25 Chwefror. Dywed:

'The Association of Colleges ... which represents colleges, said only 51% of apprentices were achieving the NVQ at either foundation or advanced level and less than three out of 10 had completed all the elements, including key skills, which were a "major barrier".... So far, the product on offer is not appealing enough to either young people or their employers.'

Dyna'r profiad mewn nifer o ardaloedd. Mae prinder sgiliau eraill hefyd, megis rhai yn y sector arlwyyo, sy'n bwysig i dwristiaeth yn fy ardal. Mae prinder cogyddion, er enghraifft. Yn y sector iechyd, mae prinder meddygon, deintyddion, nyrsys a therapyddion. Mae hynny yn effeithio ar y sectorau iechyd ac addysg. Dylid annog yr ysgolion i gael gwell gynhafiaeth ariannol i bobl ifanc sy'n dilyn cyrsiau hir a all bara am chwe blynedd.

Cyfeiriais at bobl ifanc, ond mae angen ailhyfforddi ar oedolion hefyd, yn arbennig o nodi methiant Llywodraethau San Steffan a'r Cynulliad i gynnal cyflogaeth yn y sector diwydiannol, a chodi pwyntiau Jane.

The truth is that, between September 1999 and September 2002, there was a net loss of 27,000 manufacturing jobs in Wales, many of which were skilled jobs. That is the extent to which the skills base has been reduced in Wales. That is the background to amendment 2. In amendment 3, we refer to the commitment in 'BetterWales.com' to 34,000 new jobs in Objective 1 areas by March 2003. By last November, according to the available figures, only 10,000 had been achieved. I do not believe that the remaining 24,000 will be created in the period from November to this month. We agree that a key element in economic regeneration is raising activity rates to bring into employment those who, for reasons such as disability, age or caring responsibilities, have been unable to work. I had, therefore, expected a review of performance against a target in each of the 10 New Deal programmes. The New Deal has delivered in some areas, but I have concerns, for example, about lone parents, and people with disabilities. That information should be

and I draw her attention to an article in *The Guardian* on 25 February. It states:

Dywedodd Cymdeithas y Colegau, sy'n cynrychioli colegau, mai dim ond 51 y cant o brentisiaid oedd yn ennill NVQ ar y lefel sylfaenol neu'r lefel uwch a bod llai na thri o bob 10 wedi cwblhau'r holl elfennau, gan gynnwys sgiliau allweddol, oedd yn rwystr sylweddol. Hyd yn hyn, nid yw'r cynnyrch sydd ar gael yn apelio digon i bobl ifanc nac i'w cyflogwyr.

That is the experience in many areas. There is also a shortage of other skills, such as those in the catering sector, which is important to tourism in my area. There is a shortage of chefs, for example. In the health sector, there is a shortage of doctors, dentists, nurses and therapists. That affects the health and education sectors. Schools should be encouraged to provide better financial support for young people who are following long courses that can last up to six years.

I referred to young people, but adults need retraining too, especially when you note the Westminster and Assembly Governments' failure to maintain employment in the industrial sector, to raise Jane's points.

Y gwirionedd yw y bu colled net o 27,000 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru rhwng Medi 1999 a Medi 2002, ac yr oedd llawer ohonynt yn swyddi medrus. Dyna ddangos i ba raddau y mae'r sylfaen sgiliau wedi lleihau yng Nghymru. Dyna'r cefndir i welliant 2. Yng ngwelliant 3, cyfeiriwn at yr ymrwymiad yn 'Gwelcymru.com' i greu 34,000 o swyddi newydd yn ardaloedd Amcan 1 erbyn Mawrth 2003. Erbyn mis Tachwedd diwethaf, yn ôl y ffigurau sydd ar gael, dim ond 10,000 a sicrhawyd. Ni chredaf y caiff y 24,000 arall eu creu yn y cyfnod o fis Tachwedd hyd y mis hwn. Cytunwn fod codi cyfraddau gweithgaredd i roi cyflogaeth i'r rheini nad oedd yn bosibl iddynt weithio, am resymau megis anabledd, oedran neu gyfrifoldebau gofalu yn elfen allweddol mewn adfywiad economaidd. Felly yr oeddwn wedi disgwyl adolygiad o berfformiad yn erbyn targed yn y 10 rhaglen a oedd yn rhan o'r Fargen Newydd. Mae'r Fargen Newydd wedi cyflawni mewn rhai meysydd, ond mae gennyf bryderon, er

before the Assembly today.

enghraifft, ynghylch rhieni unigol, a phobl ag anableddau. Dylai'r wybodaeth honno fod gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw.

4.00 p.m.

Similarly, of the 15 targeted actions on gaining entrance to the labour market with the necessary skills for employment, 10 had target dates, and five of these have passed. For example, B4 promised that there would be a credit-based qualification framework in Wales by September 2003. Is that on course? We are not told. The Minister referred to a third section entitled 'Working with Employers and Employees to Improve Skills'. Six of its 10 targets should have been met. Again, we do not know if that is the case. Finally, the fourth sector, 'Helping More People into Sustained Employment', contained 16 targets, 14 of which should have been met, but we do not know if they have been.

Yn yr un modd, o'r 15 o weithredoedd a dargedwyd ar gael mynediad i'r farchnad lafur gyda'r sgiliau angenrheidiol ar gyfer cyflogaeth, yr oedd gan 10 ddyddiadau targed, ac mae pump o'r rhain wedi mynd heibio. Er enghraifft, addawodd B4 y byddai fframwaith cymwysterau ar sail credyd yng Nghymru erbyn Medi 2003. A yw hynny'n mynd i ddigwydd? Ni ddywedir wrthym. Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at drydedd adran o'r enw 'Gweithio gyda Chyflogwyr a Chyflogeion i Wella Sgiliau'. Dylid bod wedi cyrraedd chwech o'i 10 targed. Unwaith eto, ni wyddom os felly y mae. Yn olaf, yr oedd y pedwerydd sector, 'Cynorthwyo Mwy o Bobl i Gyflogaeth Gynaliadwy', yn cynnwys 16 o dargedau, y dylid bod wedi cyrraedd 14 ohonynt, ond ni wyddom a gawsant eu cyrraedd.

We have a plan with set targets and detailed monitoring provisions that have not been followed. Consequently, in undertaking this review, which is an important procedural stage of following the programme, we do not have the basic information to enable us to make a judgement. I implore the Minister, when the second review takes place in 12 months' time, to publish a detailed programme showing what progress, if any, has been made.

Mae gennym gynllun gyda thargedau penodol a darpariaethau monitro manwl nas dilynwyd. O ganlyniad, wrth gynnal yr adolygiad hwn, sydd yn gam gweithdrefnol pwysig o ddilyn y rhaglen, nid yw'r wybodaeth sylfaenol gennym i'n galluogi i fynegi barn. Ymbiliaf ar y Gweinidog, pan gynhelir yr ail adolygiad ymhen 12 mis, i gyhoeddi rhaglen fanwl yn dangos pa gynnydd, os o gwbl, a wnaed.

Mick Bates: Kirsty, I am not sure how to refer to you, but it is a pleasure to see you in the Chair.

Mick Bates: Kirsty, nid wyf yn sicr beth i'ch galw, ond mae'n bleser gennyf eich gweld yn y Gadair.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Her indoors?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Hi yn y tŷ?

Mick Bates: I am glad that I did not say that.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn falch nad fi a ddywedodd hynny.

*Dychwelodd y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.02 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer retook the Chair at 4.02 p.m.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn

Mick Bates: Suddenly, your voice is deeper.

Mick Bates: Yn sydyn, mae eich llais yn ddyfnach.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome the progress highlighted in this report. We consider that adaptation is the key issue, because when we consider what skills may be required in the future, we must all recognise that the world changes. In our constituencies, every Member can see evidence of that change in the loss of manufacturing jobs, to which many have referred lately during the course of several economic development debates. It is particularly important that the accurate database of future skills needs forms the major part of this, and I support Dafydd's demand for the publication of accurate data that reflects the true situation in Wales. Without those facts, we cannot assess the effectiveness of our basic skills strategy or the degree to which our desire to breed an increased entrepreneurial spirit in Wales is met. There must be greater co-ordination of all bodies involved in building a future skills base to ensure future prosperity.

No mention is made of the Welsh Development Agency's need to be involved with Education and Learning Wales or of the need for the entrepreneurial skills and the enterprise action plan to be co-ordinated so that we can see how they all fit together. Minister, I know that that is an immense task but it must be tackled so that we can have confidence in collating the data that will provide a measure of the success of these policies.

Immense progress has been made in our innovative and flexible approach, particularly to the education of 14 to 19-year-olds. Implementing the Welsh baccalaureate will enhance the skills of the future labour force and bring greater parity of esteem to whatever skills they gain.

In terms of basic skills, we must address the problems of work-life balance and parity of esteem. Your recent announcement on individual learning accounts will enhance this.

There is no reflection on how the knowledge exploitation fund is being used to create that tremendous drive for enterprise that our further and higher education establishments

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn croesawu'r cynnydd a amlygir yn yr adroddiad hwn. Addasu yw'r mater allweddol yn ein barn ni, oherwydd pan ystyriwn pa sgiliau a allai fod yn ofynnol yn y dyfodol, rhaid i bob un ohonom gydnabod bod y byd yn newid. Yn ein hetholaethau, gall pob Aelod weld tystiolaeth o'r newid hwnnw yn y swyddi gweithgynhyrchu a gollwyd, y cyfeiriodd llawer ohonoch atynt yn ddiweddar mewn sawl dadl ar ddatblygu economaidd. Mae'n arbennig o bwysig bod y gronfa ddata gywir o anghenion sgiliau yn y dyfodol yn ffurfio rhan fawr o hyn, a chefnogaf gais Dafydd am gyhoeddi data cywir sy'n adlewyrchu'r sefyllfa wirioneddol yng Nghymru. Heb y ffeithiau hynny, ni allwn asesu effeithiolrwydd ein strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol na'r graddau y mae ein dymuniad i feithrin ysbryd entrepreneuriaidd cynyddol yng Nghymru yn cael ei wireddu. Rhaid cael mwy o gydgyssylltiad rhwng pob corff sy'n ymwneud ag adeiladu sylfaen sgiliau i sicrhau ffyniant yn y dyfodol.

Ni sonnir o gwbl am angen Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru i ymwneud â Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru na'r angen i gydgyssylltu'r sgiliau entrepreneuriaidd a'r cynllun gweithredu menter fel y gallwn weld sut y maent oll yn gweddu i'w gilydd. Weinidog, gwn fod hon yn dasg enfawr ond rhaid mynd i'r afael â hi fel y gallwn fod yn hyderus wrth gasglu'r data a fydd yn dangos pa mor llwyddiannus fu'r polisiau hyn.

Gwnaed cynnydd aruthrol yn ein hymagwedd arloesol a hyblyg, yn arbennig tuag at addysg i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 mlwydd oed. Bydd rhoi bagloriaeth Cymru ar waith yn gwella sgiliau'r gweithlu yn y dyfodol ac yn sicrhau parch mwy cyfatebol i ba sgiliau bynnag a enilliant.

O ran sgiliau sylfaenol, rhaid inni ymdrin â phroblemau cydbwysio bywyd a gwaith a pharch cyfatebol. Bydd eich cyhoeddiad diweddar ar gyfrifon dysgu unigol yn gwella hyn.

Nid ystyrir ychwaith y modd y defnyddir y gronfa ymelwa ar wybodaeth i greu'r hwb aruthrol hwnnw ar gyfer menter y gall ein sefydliadau addysg bellach ac uwch ei greu.

can create. That, too, has to be worked into an overall assessment of how we are moving forward.

With respect to sustained employment, we are all working to achieve that aim of well-paid, sustainable jobs. The report refers to the need to work closely with the Westminster Government to ensure that the New Deal is an effective mechanism, for example, to get back into work people who have had health problems, or to assist with disability, or to help the social economy. In the next Assembly, we may need to consider how we can devolve powers to take control of the New Deal. In particular, it is disappointing that 25 per cent of those of working age are not working. Despite the 3 per cent increase in employment, one of our most important targets must be to address the problem of inactivity. There are so many opportunities in Wales to create prosperity, particularly through a renewable energy industry which, I am certain, will eventually develop.

Everything depends upon implementation. Whatever fine words are contained in all these reports and strategies, we have to change our often negative attitudes towards adaptation and co-ordination of efforts. I commend this first report. I look forward to more detailed data, so that a truer assessment can be made, and I urge people to take a positive view so that we can build a workforce that is adaptable, flexible and will bring great prosperity to Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: No-one doubts that the report that was published last year was ambitious. However I agree with Dafydd Wigley about the progress of the actions that were outlined in it. Today we should not be looking at that document, we should be looking at a new document outlining the progress made. If this were a genuine annual review, we ought to have a document stating what progress has been achieved for the people of Wales and for those who need to raise their skills levels.

What progress has there been in increasing the demand for skilled employment, in improving the supply of skilled people, or in

Rhaid i hynny hefyd gael ei gynnwys mewn asesiad cyffredinol o sut yr ydym yn symud ymlaen.

O ran cyflogaeth gynaliadwy, yr ydym oll yn gweithio i gyflawni'r nod hwnnw o swyddi cynaliadwy gyda chyflogau da. Cyfeiria'r adroddiad at yr angen i weithio'n agos gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan i sicrhau bod y Fargen Newydd yn ddull effeithiol, er enghraifft, i gael pobl a gafodd broblemau iechyd i ddychwelyd i waith, neu i gynorthwyo gydag anabledd, neu i helpu'r economi gymdeithasol. Yn y Cynulliad nesaf, efallai y bydd angen inni ystyried sut y gallwn ddatganoli pwerau i reoli'r Fargen Newydd. Yn arbennig, mae'n siomedig nad yw 25 y cant o'r rheini o oed gweithio yn gweithio. Er y cynnydd o 3 y cant mewn cyflogaeth, un o'n targedau pwysicaf yw ymdrin â phroblem anweithgaredd. Mae cymaint o gyfleoedd yng Nghymru i greu ffyniant, yn arbennig drwy ddiwydiant ynni adnewyddadwy a fydd, yr wyf yn sicr, yn datblygu yn y pen draw.

Mae popeth yn dibynnu ar weithrediad. Pa eiriau mwyn bynnag a gynhwysir yn yr holl adroddiadau a'r strategaethau hyn, rhaid inni newid ein hagweddau tuag at addasu a chydgyssylltu ymdrechion, sy'n aml yn negyddol. Cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad cyntaf hwn. Edrychaf ymlaen at ddata mwy manwl, fel y gellir gwneud asesiad mwy cywir, ac anogaf bobl i arddel barn gadarnhaol fel y gallwn adeiladu gweithlu sy'n barod i newid, sy'n hyblyg ac a fydd yn dod â mwy o ffyniant i Gymru.

Jonathan Morgan: Nid oes neb yn amau bod yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd y llynedd yn uchelgeisiol. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf â Dafydd Wigley ynghylch y cynnydd a wnaed o ran y camau a amlinellwyd ynddo. Heddiw, ni ddylem fod yn edrych ar y ddogfen honno, dylem fod yn edrych ar ddogfen newydd yn amlinellu'r cynnydd a wnaed. Pe bai hwn yn adolygiad blynyddol gwirioneddol, dylem gael dogfen yn nodi pa gynnydd a wnaed ar gyfer pobl Cymru ac ar gyfer y rheini y mae angen iddynt godi lefel eu sgiliau.

Pa gynnydd a fu o ran cynyddu'r galw am gyflogaeth â sgiliau, o ran gwella'r cyflenwad o bobl fedrus, neu o ran cynyddu

increasing the number of people who are upgrading their skills? The Minister will need to demonstrate real achievement since the report was published last year if the people of Wales are to be convinced that this has been a worthwhile exercise.

The targets set last year have been welcomed. Since then a lot of bureaucratic work has been undertaken. We have had many meetings, strategies, action plans, communications, and get-togethers between various bodies and organisations. However, from those meetings and documents, people need to see real achievement. A serious criticism of Government and government agencies is that we create meetings, committees and paperwork but little in the way of targets is achieved.

With respect to the action points—that is, the work outlined in last year’s report—what has been achieved by the employer-led sector skills councils since they were established as the target indicators in April 2002? What have been the major achievements of the employer group? What is the time frame for the second Future Skills Wales survey this year? When and to whom will it report? What do we expect it to achieve? What is the Future Skills Wales communications strategy? What has it achieved? What has it enabled us to do? How has it contributed to raising skills levels and meeting demand within the private sector?

In terms of people in Wales gaining those skills, we need to hear more about the private sector’s involvement in establishing those skills needs. This action plan should be less like a quango/public sector love-in, and more like a real partnership with the private sector. We rely on the private sector to raise the economic game in Wales, to offer the sort of jobs and skills levels that we need, and to raise our gross domestic product per capita levels to meet our Objective 1 requirements. How are we involving it? The Minister’s speech was vague on the details of the private sector’s involvement. What are we doing to ensure that it is the prime partner in this scheme?

nifer y bobl sy’n uwchraddio eu sgiliau? Bydd angen i’r Gweinidog brofi cyflawniad gwirioneddol ers cyhoeddi’r adroddiad y llynedd er os yw am argyhoeddi pobl Cymru y bu hwn yn ymarfer gwerth chweil.

Croesawyd y targedau a osodwyd y llynedd. Ers hynny gwnaed llawer o waith biwrocraidd. Cawsom lawer o gyfarfodydd, strategaethau, cynlluniau gweithredu, cyfathrebu, ac amryw gyrff a sefydliadau yn dod at ei gilydd. Fodd bynnag, o’r cyfarfodydd a’r dogfennau hynny, mae angen i bobl weld cyflawniad gwirioneddol. Un feirniadaeth ddifrifol ar Lywodraeth ac asiantaethau’r llywodraeth yw ein bod yn creu cyfarfodydd, pwyllgorau a gwaith papur ond nad ydym yn gwneud llawer i gyrraedd targedau.

O ran y pwyntiau gweithredu—hynny yw, y gwaith a amlinellwyd yn adroddiad y llynedd—pa beth a gyflawnwyd gan y cynghorau sgiliau sector o dan arweiniad y cyflogwr ers iddynt gael eu sefydlu fel y dangosyddion targed yn Ebrill 2002? Beth fu cyflawniadau mawr grŵp y cyflogwyr? Beth yw’r amserlen ar gyfer ail arolwg Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru eleni? Pryd ac i bwy y bydd yn cyflwyno adroddiad? Beth y disgwyliwn iddo ei gyflawni? Beth yw strategaeth gyfathrebu Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru? Beth a gyflawnodd? Beth y mae wedi ein galluogi i’w wneud? Sut y mae wedi cyfrannu at godi lefel y sgiliau ac ateb y galw o fewn y sector preifat?

O ran pobl yng Nghymru yn ennill y sgiliau hynny, mae angen inni glywed mwy am y rhan a chwaraeir gan y sector preifat wrth sefydlu’r anghenion sgiliau hynny. Dylai’r cynllun gweithredu hwn fod yn llai fel sesiwn garu cwango/sector cyhoeddus a mwy fel partneriaeth wirioneddol gyda’r sector preifat. Dibynnwn ar y sector preifat i godi’r gêm economaidd yng Nghymru, i gynnig y math o swyddi a lefel y sgiliau sydd eu hangen arnom, ac i godi lefelau ein cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y pen i fodloni ein gofynion o ran Amcan 1. Sut yr ydym yn ei gynnwys? Yr oedd araith y Gweinidog yn amwys o ran manylion y rhan a chwaraeir gan y sector preifat. Beth a wnawn i sicrhau mai hwn yw’r prif bartner yn y cynllun hwn?

4.10 p.m.

On targets and the need for key skills, the Government has come under sustained attack in terms of numeracy and mathematics in recent years. The National Training Federation, for example, attacked the Welsh Assembly Government for failing to hit its targets in 2002. Only approximately 40 per cent of GCSE students are achieving the A* to C grade in mathematics. Therefore we have much work to do, not only for those who are currently employed but for those school pupils who are not yet hitting the Welsh Assembly Government's targets on those key skills.

On information and communications technology, the Economic Development Committee's strategy is causing concern because of the lack of funding and resources available to help it realise its exciting ambitions. We must ensure sufficient funding in the budget lines to help schools and colleges raise ICT key skills levels, because this is a huge concern for employers.

Huw Lewis: You rightly point out some of the fundamental skills problems that we face. One third of my constituents have basic skills problems, which has implications for their employability. How do you square this with your party's policy of cutting public spending by 20 per cent? Where would you cut the education budget?

Jonathan Morgan: Huw Lewis has not heard any member of the Welsh Conservative group stating that as policy. We have said that we will match and improve the levels of resources being offered to public services in Wales, and we want to ensure that that money is better spent. Perhaps Huw can tell me how the Assembly Government has achieved a 3 per cent reduction in the number of people being treated with a 40 per cent increase in money. You must be the only Government in western Europe to improve health spending by that amount but to treat fewer patients. That is an achievement for a government. Following that logic, you should be able to treat more people with less money—you would not be able to do that, but I would like to know the logic behind

O ran targedau a'r angen am sgiliau allweddol, beirniadwyd y Llywodraeth yn gyson o ran rhifedd a mathemateg mewn blynyddoedd diweddar. Beirniadodd y Ffederasiwn Hyfforddiant Cenedlaethol, er enghraifft, Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am fethu â chyrraedd ei thargedau yn 2002. Dim ond tua 40 y cant o fyfyrwyr TGAU sy'n cyflawni'r radd A* i C mewn mathemateg. Felly mae gennym lawer o waith i'w wneud, nid yn unig i'r rheini a gyflogir ar hyn o bryd ond i'r disgyblion ysgol hynny nad ydynt eto yn cyrraedd targedau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar y sgiliau allweddol hynny.

O ran technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu, mae strategaeth y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn peri pryder oherwydd y prinder arian a'r adnoddau sydd ar gael i'w helpu i wireddu ei nodau cyffrous. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod digon o arian ar gael yn y llinellau cyllideb i helpu ysgolion a cholegau i godi lefelau sgiliau allweddol TGCh, gan fod hynny'n peri pryder mawr i gyflogwyr.

Huw Lewis: Yr ydych yn iawn i nodi'r problemau a wynebwn o ran sgiliau sylfaenol. Mae gan draean fy etholwyr broblemau o ran sgiliau sylfaenol, sydd â goblygiadau o ran eu cyflogadwyedd. Sut yr ydych yn cysoni hyn â pholisi eich plaid o gwtogi 20 y cant ar wariant cyhoeddus? Ble y byddech yn cwtogi ar y gyllideb addysg?

Jonathan Morgan: Nid yw Huw Lewis wedi clywed unrhyw aelod o grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn dweud bod hynny'n bolisi. Yr ydym wedi dweud y byddwn yn cyfateb ac yn gwella lefelau yr adnoddau a gynigir i wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, ac yr ydym am sicrhau bod yr arian hwnnw yn cael ei wario yn well. Efallai y gall Huw ddweud wrthym sut y cyflawnodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ostyngiad o 3 y cant yn nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu trin gyda chynnydd o 40 y cant mewn arian. Rhaid mai chi yw'r unig Lywodraeth yng ngorllewin Ewrop i wella gwariant iechyd gyda'r swm hwnnw ond i drin llai o gleifion. Mae hynny'n gamp i lywodraeth. Yn dilyn y rhesymeg honno, dylech fod yn gallu trin mwy o bobl gyda llai o arian—ni fydddech yn gallu gwneud hynny,

some of your Government's spending ideas.

In terms of our key skills position, the Welsh baccalaureate scheme was roundly condemned by the education and business sectors as not raising standards. The report contains plenty of strategies, actions, meeting plans, strategy plans, and awareness-raising campaigns, but there has been no significant progress. This document is big on words but light on achievement.

Brian Gibbons: Last Friday, I had the privilege of attending the official opening of the Baglan Learning Centre. The somewhat mundane name belies the centre's innovative nature and the wide-ranging partnership that underpins it. Amicus, the union of which I am a member, is the centre's key sponsor, and it is also supported by a Wales union learning fund grant. I am grateful to the Minister for announcing continued support for WULF, and hopefully my contribution will add to the call for increased support for the fund.

In establishing this centre, Amicus obtained vital initial assistance from the Neath Port Talbot new learning network, which is part of Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council's fast-track Objective 1 bid. The network played an integral part in providing the necessary background to Amicus to enable it to establish the learning centre.

The centre is located at the entrance to Baglan energy park, and is closely linked to the activities of the energy park and to the surrounding community. Following on from Jonathan Morgan's challenge, among the organisations involved in supporting the centre's establishment was Source Baglan, a remarkably successful enterprise involved in linking local businesses within my constituency and the Swansea bay area with the companies that will locate to the Baglan Energy Park. The action teams for jobs in the employment service, private sector organisations such as BP, and public sector agencies such as ELWa, were also involved. The success of the Baglan Learning Centre

ond hoffwn wybod y rhesymeg y tu ôl i rai o syniadau gwario eich Llywodraeth.

O ran ein sefyllfa ar sgiliau allweddol, condemnwyd cynllun bagloriaeth Cymru yn llwyr gan y sectorau addysg a busnes am nad yw'n codi safonau. Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys digon o strategaethau, gweithredoedd, cynlluniau cyfarfodydd, cynlluniau strategol ac ymgyrchoedd i godi ymwybyddiaeth, ond ni fu unrhyw gynnydd o bwys. Mae'r ddogfen hon yn fawr o ran geiriau ond yn fach o ran yr hyn y mae wedi ei gyflawni.

Brian Gibbons: Ddydd Gwener diwethaf, cefais y fraint o fynychu agoriad swyddogol Canolfan Ddysgu Baglan. Mae'r enw cyffredin braidd yn rhoi camargraff o natur arloesol y ganolfan a'r bartneriaeth eang ei chwmpas sy'n ei hategu. Prif noddwr y ganolfan yw Amicus, sef yr undeb yr wyf yn aelod ohono, ac fe'i cefnogir hefyd gan grant cronfa ddysgu undeb Cymru. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am gyhoeddi cefnogaeth barhaus i'r gronfa, a gobeithio y bydd fy nghyfraniad yn ychwanegu at y galw am fwy o gefnogaeth i'r gronfa.

Wrth sefydlu'r ganolfan hon, cafodd Amicus gymorth cychwynnol hollbwysig gan rwydwaith dysgu newydd Castell-nedd Port Talbot, sy'n rhan o gais carlam Amcan 1 Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot. Chwaraeodd y rhwydwaith ran annatod wrth roi'r cefndir angenrheidiol i Amicus i'w alluogi i sefydlu'r ganolfan ddysgu.

Lleolir y ganolfan wrth fynedfa parc ynni Baglan, ac mae cyswllt agos rhyngddi â gweithgareddau'r parc ynni a'r gymuned o'i hamgylch. Yn dilyn her Jonathan Morgan, ymhlith y sefydliadau a fu'n ymwneud â rhoi cefnogaeth i sefydlu'r ganolfan yr oedd Source Baglan, menter hynod lwyddiannus sy'n ymwneud â chysylltu busnesau lleol o fewn fy etholaeth ac ardal bae Abertawe gyda'r cwmnïau a fydd yn ymsefydlu ym Mharc Ynni Baglan. Bu'r timau gweithredu ar gyfer swyddi yn y gwasanaeth cyflogi, sefydliadau sector preifat fel BP ac asiantaethau sector cyhoeddus fel ELWa, yn chwarae rhan hefyd. Dengys llwyddiant Canolfan Ddysgu Baglan sut y gall y mudiad

shows how the trade union movement can be a vibrant catalyst in delivering the skills and employment action plan agenda.

This action plan seeks to address the basic skills deficit that is endemic in our workforce. As Huw Lewis just said, around a quarter of the workforce has problems with basic literacy, and almost one third has problems with numeracy. Many of us who have met these people, particularly those in the Labour and trade union movement, have found that they are not dull or stupid. They are often very bright people who have been failed by the education system at particular stages in their development.

The Baglan Learning Centre also seeks to address a market failure that the action plan aims to tackle. It is idealistic for Jonathan Morgan to say that that endeavour should be led by the private sector. The action plan accurately identifies a serious market failure in the private sector in terms of developing the skills of the workforce in Britain, and in Wales in particular. Lack of skills contributes significantly to lack of productivity in British industry. We realise that the problems facing many companies are due to lack of internal capacity, lack of expertise, and the risk of losing staff to other companies, which are also not diligent in promoting skills.

Brian Hancock: Will you reconsider your comments? Steelworkers in Wales produce 950 tonnes of steel per man, per year, in comparison with steelworkers in Holland who produce 750 tonnes per man, per year. That level of productivity and skills was not reflected in your comments.

Brian Gibbons: I am speaking about small and medium-sized enterprises. It is incontestable that the SME sector has a poor track record in promoting the skills of its workforce and in addressing the basic skills deficit. That is a serious challenge, which I hope that the action plan can address, and which the Baglan Learning Centre can take

undebau llafur fod yn gatalydd bywiog i gyflawni agenda'r cynllun gweithredu ar sgiliau a chyflogaeth.

Mae'r cynllun gweithredu yn ceisio ymdrin â'r prinder sgiliau sylfaenol sy'n rhemp yn ein gweithlu. Fel y soniodd Huw Lewis ychydig yn ôl, mae gan tua chwarter o'r gweithlu broblemau gyda llythrennedd sylfaenol, ac mae gan bron i draean broblemau gyda rhifedd. Mae llawer ohonom sydd wedi cyfarfod â'r bobl hyn, yn arbennig y rheini yn y mudiad Llafur a'r undebau llafur, wedi canfod nad ydynt yn dwp nac yn anneallus. Yn aml, maent yn bobl ddeallus iawn y mae'r system addysg wedi eu methu ar gamau penodol yn eu datblygiad.

Ceisio Canolfan Ddysgu Baglan hefyd ymdrin â methiant yn y farchnad y mae'r cynllun gweithredu yn ceisio mynd i'r afael ag ef. Mae'n idealistig i Jonathan Morgan ddweud y dylai'r ymdrech gael ei harwain gan y sector preifat. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu yn gywir yn nodi methiant difrifol yn y farchnad yn y sector preifat o ran datblygu sgiliau'r gweithlu ym Mhrydain, ac yng Nghymru yn enwedig. Mae prinder sgiliau yn cyfrannu'n sylweddol at ddiffyg cynhyrchiant yn niwydiant Prydain. Sylweddolwn mai diffyg capasiti mewnlol, diffyg arbenigedd a'r risg o golli staff i gwmnïau eraill, nad ydynt ychwaith yn ddiwyd wrth hyrwyddo sgiliau, sy'n gyfrifol am y problemau sy'n wynebu llawer o gwmnïau.

Brian Hancock: A wnewch chi ailystyried eich sylwadau? Mae gweithwyr dur yng Nghymru yn cynhyrchu 950 tonnell o ddur fesul gweithiwr y flwyddyn, o'u cymharu â gweithwyr dur yn yr Iseldiroedd sy'n cynhyrchu 750 tonnell fesul gweithiwr y flwyddyn. Nid oedd eich sylwadau'n adlewyrchu'r lefel honno o gynhyrchiant a sgiliau.

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf yn sôn am fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Ni ellir dadlau bod gan y sector hwn record wael o ran hyrwyddo sgiliau ei weithlu ac ymdrin â'r prinder sgiliau sylfaenol. Mae hon yn her ddifrifol, a gobeithio y gall y cynllun gweithredu ymdrin â hi, ac y gall Canolfan Ddysgu Baglan fynd i'r afael â hi oherwydd y methiant yn y

on because of the market failure that exists in that area.

There are tremendous opportunities for the trade union movement and the private sector to work together in a positive way. Another example of good practice in my constituency is how Borg-Warner and Amicus are working together to provide a learning centre, which will have facilities to improve the skills of the workforce, but also be available to those in employment for the purpose of personal development. The private sector should take on board the challenge of improving the skills of the workforce, but it also needs to build a constructive partnership with the trade union movement in Wales to deliver that.

Gareth Jones: Croesawaf y ddadl hon gan fod y pwnc yn un pwysig. Yr wyf yn cydfynd â'r siaradwyr blaenorol bod ansawdd y ddadl yn dioddef rhywfaint oherwydd nad oes gennym unrhyw dystiolaeth o gynnydd nac ystadegau gerbron. Nid oes arfarniad chwaith wedi'i wneud o ran cyfeiriad y cynllun gweithredu hwn. Yr wyf yn sicr bod negeseuon positif, fel y ceisiodd y Gweinidog ei bwysleisio, ond mae negeseuon gwahanol hefyd—dylem gymryd sylw ohonynt a gwneud rhywbeth yn eu cylch.

Yn Llandudno yn fy etholaeth gwn fod un cyflogwr lleol wedi ei ddadurthio'n llwyr. Fel un a oedd yn awyddus i ddatblygu sgiliau ym maes trin gwallt, yr oedd yn gweithredu fel hyfforddwr ac aseswr. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd trafferthion gweinyddol, yn bennaf—oherwydd bod y cwmni'n hwyrfrydig i dalu ac ati—yr oedd wedi ei ddadurthio'n llwyr ac wedi rhoi'r gorau. Mae'r math hwnnw o beth yn digwydd. Soniodd Jonathan Morgan am hyn fel yr elfen fiwrocraidd, ac mae rhywfaint o wirionedd yn hynny.

4.20 p.m.

Yn ail—a rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hyn—mae arafwch datblygu elfennau allweddol o'n hisadeiledd, megis band eang, yn peri pob math o drafferthion drwy gyfyngu cyfleoedd ac argaeledd hyfforddiant addas. Heb gynnydd sylweddol mewn technoleg fodern mae'n amhosibl hyrwyddo menter mewn

farchnad sy'n bodoli yn yr ardal honno.

Mae cyfleoedd aruthrol i'r mudiad undebau llafur a'r sector preifat gydweithio mewn ffordd gadarnhaol. Enghraifft arall o arfer da yn fy etholaeth yw'r modd y mae Borg-Warner ac Amicus yn cydweithio i ddarparu canolfan ddysgu, a fydd yn cynnig cyfleusterau i wella sgiliau'r gweithlu, ond a fydd ar gael hefyd i'r rheini sydd mewn cyflogaeth at ddiben datblygiad personol. Dylai'r sector preifat dderbyn yr her o wella sgiliau'r gweithlu, ond mae angen iddo hefyd greu partneriaeth adeiladol gyda'r mudiad undebau llafur yng Nghymru i gyflawni hynny.

Gareth Jones: I welcome this debate as the subject is important. I concur with previous speakers that the quality of this debate is suffering somewhat because we do not have any evidence of progress or any statistics to hand. There has also not been any appraisal of the direction of this action plan. I am sure that there are positive messages, as the Minister has tried to stress, but there are also different messages—we should take note of them and deal with them.

In Llandudno in my constituency I know that one local employer is totally disillusioned. As someone who was eager to develop skills in hairdressing, he was acting a trainer and an assessor. However, because of administrative difficulties, mainly—because the company was late in making payments and so on—he was utterly disillusioned and had given up. That sort of thing occurs. Jonathan Morgan referred to this as the bureaucratic element, and there is some truth in that.

Secondly—and we must get to grips with this—the slowness in developing key aspects of our infrastructure, such as broadband, causes all sorts of difficulties by limiting the opportunities and availability of suitable training. Without a significant increase in modern technology it is impossible to

busnes—yr entrepreneuriaeth y sonia Mick Bates amdano. Mae hynny hefyd yn tanseilio egwyddor cyfle cyfartal cyn belled ag y mae rhai unigolion a chymunedau yn y cwestiwn. Mae'n amhosibl cynnig y sgiliau perthnasol i'r oes fodern heb y dechnoleg honno, ac mae'n rhaid datrys hynny ar fyrder yng Nghymru.

Rhaid ystyried elfen arall hefyd, sef diffygion, ac felly anfanteision, y rhwydwaith cludiant a chludiant cyhoeddus. Ystyriodd yr adroddiad hyn ar y dechrau, gan gyfeirio at anhawster symud i gael hyfforddiant a gwella sgiliau. Mae systemau rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru yn dirywio. Er enghraifft, mae'r gwasanaeth yn nyffryn Conwy—y cyfeiriais ato yng nghyfarfod Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd ddydd Gwener diwethaf—yn achosi pob math o drafferthion. Mae'n amhosibl i unigolyn sefydlu patrwm o fynd at ddarparwr i wella sgiliau gan fod y gwasanaeth yn ddiffygiol ac yn dirywio bron yn wythnosol. Ar ben hynny, mae problemau o ran y priffyrdd, gan fod tagfeydd ar yr A55, ac ati.

Da o beth, felly, yw bod newyddion da yn y maes hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae rhwystredigaethau a rhwystrau hefyd. Yr wyf wedi cyfeirio at dri pheth—biwrocratiaeth, diffyg datblygiad band eang, a'r gwendidau dybryd yn y rhwydwaith cludiant cyhoeddus. Mae hyn yn achosi pob math o anfanteision. Mae'n annerbyniol bod rhai unigolion a chymunedau dan anfantais tra bo modd i eraill fanteisio. Gobeithiaf, pan fydd y Gweinidog yn mynd ati o ddifrif i ddadansoddi'r cynnydd yn y maes hollbwysig hwn, y bydd hefyd yn ystyried y tair elfen hyn, ac y bydd yn datrys y problemau sydd ynghlwm â hwy. Gwelwn wedyn fod y ddarpariaeth hon a'r gwelliannau hyn yn digwydd drwy Gymru gyfan, ac nid wedi eu cyfyngu i rai ardaloedd arbennig.

Eleanor Burnham: I will focus briefly on career advice support. I commend the excellent work of Careers Wales, which works effectively with its many partners, such as ELWa, schools, the community consortia for education and training, and local businesses. Prior to becoming an AM, I

promote enterprise in business—the entrepreneurship to which Mick Bates referred. That also undermines the principle of equality of opportunity as far as some individuals and communities are concerned. It is impossible to provide the skills relevant to the modern age without that technology, and that must be solved urgently in Wales.

We must also consider another aspect, namely the deficiencies and, therefore, the disadvantages of the transport and public transport network. The report considered this at the outset, referring to the difficulty of travelling to access training and to improve skills. Railway systems in Wales are deteriorating. For example, the service in the Conwy valley—to which I referred in the North Wales Regional Committee meeting last Friday—is causing all sorts of difficulties. It is impossible for an individual to establish a pattern of going to a provider to improve skills because the service is deficient and is deteriorating almost weekly. In addition to that, there are problems regarding the highways, with congestion on the A55 and so on.

It is good, therefore, to have good news in this area. However, there are frustrations and obstacles as well. I have referred to three things—bureaucracy, the lack of broadband development, and the serious deficiencies in the public transport network. This causes all sorts of disadvantages. It is unacceptable that some individuals and communities are disadvantaged while others can benefit. I hope that, when the Minister gets around to seriously analysing the progress in this vital area, she will also consider these three elements, and solve the problems associated with them. We will then see that this provision and these improvements are happening throughout Wales, and are not limited to a few specific areas.

Eleanor Burnham: Canolbwyntiaf yn fyr ar gymorth cyngor ar yrfaeodd. Cymeradwyaf waith rhagorol Gyrfa Cymru, sy'n gweithio'n effeithiol gyda'i bartneriaid niferus, megis ELWa, ysgolion, y consortia cymunedol dros addysg a hyfforddiant, a busnesau lleol. Cyn dod yn AC, bûm yn gysylltiedig â chefnogi

was involved in supporting underachieving young people, alongside Careers Wales advisers.

I support this motion because the Assembly needs to be proactive in improving skills and training levels, as well as supporting job seekers to secure employment to use new-found skills to full effect—for their own satisfaction and benefit, as well as to improve Wales's economy. I was privileged to be involved recently in the New Deal awards at the St David's Park Hotel, Ewloe, Flintshire, which celebrated the success stories of getting many local youths, and older retrainers, into work. I was extremely impressed with their stories. However, I am concerned that, despite ELWa's huge budget, there are funding difficulties for partners such as Careers Wales. It is frustrated and unclear about its loss of certain funding contracts with ELWa, which it had previously and effectively undertaken to support local young people.

Rosemary Butler: It is right that we should trumpet the excellent work that is being done across Wales in developing small and medium-sized enterprises and improving the standard of skills and training. Flexibility has been mentioned today and I hope that the Minister will consider making some of the funding more flexible. I have met three groups in my constituency recently: the Workers Education Association, the Prince's Trust and Growing Space, which is an excellent initiative that helps people with psychiatric illness. All those groups are on the fringes of mainstream funding and, because we now have a national strategy for delivering skills and training across Wales, they have been left out in the cold without any funding. The WEA cannot get funding for crèches, which are needed if you want to get women back into education. People with psychiatric problems, whom Growing Space helps, cannot always finish courses within the timetable set in syllabuses. As social inclusion is a key priority for the Assembly, will the Minister consider developing more flexibility so that my constituents can benefit from the excellent work being carried out

pobl ifanc a oedd yn tangyflawni, ochr yn ochr â chyngorwyr Gyrfa Cymru.

Cefnogaf y cynnig hwn gan fod angen i'r Cynulliad fod yn rhagweithiol wrth wella lefelau sgiliau a hyfforddiant, yn ogystal â helpu ceiswyr gwaith i gael cyflogaeth i ddefnyddio'u sgiliau newydd yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol—er mwyn eu boddhad a'u budd hwy eu hunain, ac er mwyn gwella economi Cymru hefyd. Yr oedd yn frainnt gennyf fod yn gysylltiedig â gwobrau'r Fargen Newydd yn ddiweddar yng Ngwesty St David's Park, Ewloe, Sir y Fflint, a oedd yn dathlu hanesion llwyddiannus am ieuenctid lleol a phobl hŷn a oedd wedi ailhyfforddi yn llwyddo i gael gwaith. Gwnaeth eu storïau gryn argraff arnaf. Fodd bynnag, pryderaf, er gwaethaf cyllideb enfawr ELWa, fod anawsterau ariannu i bartneriaid megis Gyrfa Cymru. Mae'n rhwystredig ac yn annelwig ynglŷn â rhai contractau ariannu gydag ELWa a golodd, rhai yr oedd wedi ymgymryd â hwy yn effeithiol i gefnogi pobl ifanc leol yn y gorffennol.

Rosemary Butler: Mae'n briodol ein bod yn canmol y gwaith rhagorol sy'n cael ei gyflawni ledled Cymru wrth ddatblygu busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint ac wrth wella safon sgiliau a hyfforddiant. Soniwyd am hyblygrwydd heddiw a gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried gwneud rhywfaint o'r arian yn fwy hyblyg. Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â thri grŵp yn fy etholaeth yn ddiweddar: Mudiad Addysg y Gweithwyr, Ymddiriedolaeth Tywysog Cymru a Growing Space, sy'n fenter ragorol sy'n helpu pobl sy'n dioddef o salwch seiciatrig. Mae pob un o'r grwpiau hyn ar ymylon arian prif ffrwd a chan fod gennym strategaeth genedlaethol yn awr ar gyfer darparu sgiliau a hyfforddiant ledled Cymru, fe'u hanwybyddwyd ac ni chawsant unrhyw arian. Ni all Mudiad Addysg y Gweithwyr gael arian ar gyfer meithrinfeydd, y mae eu hangen os ydych am i ferched ddychwelyd i fyd addysg. Ni all pobl â phroblemau seiciatrig, y mae Growing Space yn eu helpu, orffen cyrsiau bob amser o fewn yr amserlen a bennir mewn meysydd llafur. Gan fod cynhwysiant cymdeithasol yn flaenoriaeth allweddol i'r Cynulliad, a wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried datblygu mwy o

across Wales? I will write to the Minister, if she wishes, about those issues. I have met ELWa, which, while it has a national strategy, does not seem able to help those people on the fringes. It is important that those people can also benefit.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): This has been a good debate, with many interesting contributions. On Dafydd's point on the completion of training, in September 2002, 27,200 young people were taking part in Government-supported training, with 78 per cent resulting in a positive outcome. Employers from England have been extremely complimentary about what we have done in Wales in terms of removing all age limits. The whole agenda is about how we develop training programmes for all ages. We will be able to take up more specifically, through the sector skills councils and the next Future Skills Wales survey, all the issues that you mentioned, and which we have tried to address during the past year or so, namely how to ensure enough electricians, plumbers, caterers, therapists and so on. Those are only a few of the groups of people that are needed. However, right across the board, we must be much more specific about how we can develop better training opportunities.

We have seen an increase in activity rates and the New Deal has been successful in Wales. You talked about certain actions in the plan. We had intended to publish the report on the skills and employment action plan alongside the report on 'A Winning Wales' in the summer so that the two could be read together, given the strong links between skills and employment and the economic agenda. That ties in with Mick's point about entrepreneurship. However, I am happy to give you the information that I have now and will ensure that you receive it in the next few days. In terms of point A3 of the action plan and the development of the database of skills information, the contract was awarded to Dysg in November 2002 and we are expecting that database to be completed by

hyblygrwydd fel y gall fy etholwyr elwa ar y gwaith rhagorol sy'n cael ei wneud ledled Cymru? Ysgrifennaf at y Gweinidog, os dymuna, ynghylch y materion hynny. Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â swyddogion ELWa nad ydynt, er bod ganddynt strategaeth genedlaethol, yn gallu helpu'r bobl hynny ar yr ymylon. Mae'n bwysig bod y bobl hynny yn gallu elwa hefyd.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Mae hon wedi bod yn ddadl dda, gyda sawl cyfraniad diddorol. O ran pwynt Dafydd ar gwblhau hyfforddiant, ym mis Medi 2002 yr oedd 27,200 o bobl ifanc yn cymryd rhan mewn hyfforddiant o dan nawdd y Llywodraeth, gyda 78 y cant yn arwain at ganlyniad cadarnhaol. Bu cyflogwyr o Loegr yn ganmoliaethus iawn ynglŷn â'r hyn a wnaethom yng Nghymru o ran dileu pob terfyn oedran. Mae a wnelo'r agenda gyfan yn awr â'r modd y byddwn yn datblygu rhaglenni hyfforddiant i bob oedran. Byddwn yn gallu, drwy gynghorau sgiliau y sectorau ac arolwg nesaf Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru, fynd i'r afael yn fwy penodol â'r holl faterion a grybwyllasoch, a'r rhai yr ydym wedi ceisio mynd i'r afael â hwy yn ystod y flwyddyn neu ddwy ddiwethaf, sef sut i sicrhau bod digon o drydanwyr, plymwyr, arlwywyr, therapyddion ac yn y blaen ar gael. Dim ond rhai o'r grwpiau o bobl sydd eu hangen yw'r rheini. Fodd bynnag, yn gyffredinol, rhaid inni fod yn fwy penodol o lawer ynghylch y modd y gallwn ddatblygu cyfleoedd hyfforddi gwell.

Gwelsom gynnydd mewn cyfraddau gweithgaredd a bu'r Fargen Newydd yn llwyddiannus yng Nghymru. Soniasoch am rai gweithrediadau yn y cynllun. Yr oeddem wedi bwriadu cyhoeddi'r adroddiad ar y cynllun gweithredu ar sgiliau a chyflogaeth yr un pryd â'r adroddiad ar 'Cymru'n Ennill' yn yr haf fel y gallai'r ddau gael eu darllen gyda'i gilydd, o gofio'r cysylltiadau cryf rhwng sgiliau a chyflogaeth a'r agenda economaidd. Mae hyn yn cysylltu â phwynt Mick ynghylch entrepreneuriaeth. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn fodlon rhoi'r wybodaeth sydd gennyf yn awr i chi a byddaf yn sicrhau y'i cewch yn y dyddiau nesaf. O ran pwynt A3 y cynllun gweithredu a datblygu'r gronfa ddata o wybodaeth sgiliau, dyfarnwyd y contract i Dysg ym mis Tachwedd 2002 ac yr

the end of this month, in line with the contract.

In terms of the credit transfer qualification framework, it is fully in place in Wales and we have all the units described. However, to ensure that it works properly, it must work across the whole of the UK. Therefore, we are introducing it internally from September 2003, but it also needs wider application.

On Mick's points, which he has eloquently made in Committee previously, about having the right partnership between ELWa and the WDA, and issues regarding work-life balance and parity of esteem, Andrew Davies and I met representatives from both ELWa and the WDA a month or so ago. We intend to meet them fairly regularly so that we can proceed with that.

On the knowledge exploitation fund, which operates in the further and higher education sectors, the knowledge economy is particularly important. I met the New Deal taskforce today and its next focus will be on issues regarding health and inactivity. The New Deal disability initiative has been more successful in Wales than in any other part of the UK, not least because there are more disabled people in Wales. We need to ensure that the opportunities are available and effective. The real issue there is about tackling inactivity. In the six years since New Deal has operated, there has been an 80 per cent reduction in unemployment. The report of an independent taskforce will shortly be published, and will be available to Members.

4.30 p.m.

Jonathan asked for hard outcomes and real achievements. In my speech, I outlined several hard outcomes and real achievements. For instance, Wales's economic performance shows all the signs of running ahead of, rather than behind, the rest of the UK; there was a net increase of over 60,000 in the number of jobs last year; unemployment is falling faster in Objective 1 areas; we have halved the gap in economic activity between

ydym yn disgwyl i'r gronfa ddata honno gael ei chwblhau erbyn diwedd y mis hwn, yn unol â'r contract.

O ran y fframwaith cymwysterau trosglwyddo credyd, mae ar waith yn llwyr yng Nghymru erbyn hyn ac mae gennym yr holl unedau a ddisgrifir. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn gweithio'n gywir, rhaid iddo weithio ledled y DU. Felly, yr ydym yn ei gyflwyno'n fewnol o Fedi 2003, ond mae hefyd angen ei gymhwyso yn fwy eang.

O ran pwyntiau Mick, a wnaeth yn huawdl yn y Pwyllgor yn flaenorol, ynglŷn â chael y bartneriaeth gywir rhwng ELWa a'r WDA, a materion o ran cydbwysu bywyd a gwaith a pharch cyfatebol, gwnaeth Andrew Davies a minnau gyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr o ELWa a'r WDA fis neu ddau yn ôl. Bwriadwn gwrdd â hwy yn eithaf rheolaidd fel y gallwn symud ymlaen ar hynny.

O ran y gronfa defnyddio gwybodaeth, sy'n gweithredu yn y sectorau addysg bellach ac addysg uwch, mae'r economi wybodaeth yn arbennig o bwysig. Cyfarfûm â thasglu'r Fargen Newydd heddiw a bydd yn canolbwyntio nesaf ar faterion o ran iechyd ac anweithgaredd. Bu menter anabledd y Fargen Newydd yn fwy llwyddiannus yng Nghymru nag yn unman arall yn y DU, yn bennaf am fod mwy o bobl anabl yng Nghymru. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod y cyfleoedd ar gael a'u bod yn effeithiol. Mae a wnelo hyn mewn gwirionedd â mynd i'r afael ag anweithgaredd. Yn y chwe blynedd ers i'r Fargen Newydd fod yn weithredol, bu gostyngiad o 80 y cant mewn diweithdra. Caiff adroddiad tasglu annibynnol ei gyhoeddi'n fuan, a bydd ar gael i'r Aelodau.

Gofynnodd Jonathan am ganlyniadau cadarn a chyflawniadau gwirioneddol. Yn fy araith, amlinellais sawl canlyniad cadarn a chyflawniad gwirioneddol. Er enghraifft, dengys perfformiad economaidd Cymru ei bod ar y blaen i weddill y DU ac nid ar ei hôl hi; bu cynnydd net o dros 60,000 yn nifer y swyddi y llynedd; mae diweithdra yn gostwng yn gyflymach yn ardaloedd Amcan 1; yr ydym wedi haneru'r bwllch mewn

Wales and the rest of the UK in a year; and have topped the £1 billion mark in Objective 1 money for projects in Wales. If you study the progress document, which we will give you in advance of publication in the summer, you will again see real achievement on these issues.

Huw Lewis: You are too kind to our colleagues on the Tory benches. We have had a remarkable admission this afternoon that the Welsh Conservative Party does not support Iain Duncan Smith's policy of a 20 per cent cut in public services. Therefore, the message from the Welsh Tories at this election must be, to protect education spending, 'vote Labour'.

Jane Davidson: The message from the Welsh Tories is that they will use the money that the Labour Chancellor brought to Wales in the best ever comprehensive spending review.

We aim for the Future Skills Wales document to be ready by September 2003 and the draft action plan by April 2004. You asked about ensuring that employers are properly represented, Jonathan. We have the employers' group, which was established on the back of the plan, and also the new sector skills councils developing across the UK, which are supported by employers. To pick up your points about mathematics, for example, we appointed a maths co-ordinator back in February to tackle basic skills. More schools went through the basic skills quality mark in Wales than anywhere else in the UK and, as I have said on several occasions—I look forward to you acknowledging it at some point—achievement in our primary schools is better than ever. It was better last year than at any time during the previous four years, outstripping any achievements under a Conservative government. I wish that you would acknowledge those achievements made by pupils and teachers. Also, the responses received to our 'The Learning Country: Learning Pathways 14-19' consultation document—and the Assembly's last debate prior to the election will be on its action plan—overwhelmingly supported the Welsh baccalaureate as an overarching

gweithgaredd economaidd rhwng Cymru a gweddill y DU mewn blwyddyn; ac yr ydym wedi cyrraedd £1 biliwn mewn arian Amcan 1 ar gyfer prosiectau yng Nghymru. Os astudiwch y ddogfen gynnydd, a roddir ichi ymlaen llaw yn yr haf, gwelwch gyflawniadau gwirioneddol mewn perthynas â'r materion hyn unwaith eto.

Huw Lewis: Yr ydych yn rhy garedig i'n cyd-Aelodau ar feinciau'r Torïaid. Cawsom gyfaddefiad rhyfeddol y prynhawn yma nad yw Plaid Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cefnogi polisi Iain Duncan Smith o doriad o 20 y cant mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Felly, rhaid mai'r neges gan Dorïaid Cymru yn yr etholiad hwn, er mwyn diogelu gwariant addysg, yw 'pleidleisiwch i'r Blaid Lafur'.

Jane Davidson: Y neges gan Dorïaid Cymru yw y byddant yn defnyddio'r arian a ddygwyd i Gymru gan y Canghellor Llafur yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant gorau erioed.

Bwriadwn i'r ddogfen Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru fod yn barod erbyn Medi 2003 a'r cynllun gweithredu drafft erbyn Ebrill 2004. Gofynasoch am sicrwydd bod cyflogwyr yn cael eu cynrychioli'n gywir, Jonathan. Mae gennym grŵp y cyflogwyr, a sefydlwyd yn sgîl y cynllun, a'r cynghorau sgiliau sector newydd sy'n datblygu ledled y DU, a gefnogir gan gyflogwyr. I ailafael yn eich pwyntiau am fathemateg, er enghraifft, penodwyd cydlynnydd mathemateg gennym ym mis Chwefror i fynd i'r afael â sgiliau sylfaenol. Llwyddodd mwy o ysgolion i gyrraedd y nod ansawdd sgiliau sylfaenol yng Nghymru nag yn unman arall yn y DU ac, fel y dywedais ar sawl achlysur—edrychaf ymlaen at eich gweld yn ei gydnabod rywbyrd—mae'r hyn a gyflawnir yn ein hysgolion cynradd yn well nag erioed. Yr oedd yn well y llynedd nag ar unrhyw adeg yn ystod y pedair blynedd flaenorol, gan oddiweddyd unrhyw gyflawniadau o dan lywodraeth Geidwadol. Hoffwn pe baech yn cydnabod y cyflawniadau hynny a wnaed gan ddisgyblion ac athrawon. Hefyd, yr oedd yr ymatebion a dderbyniwyd i'n dogfen ymgynghori 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu: Llwybrau Dysgu 14-19'—a bydd dadl olaf y Cynulliad cyn yr etholiad ar ei chynllun gweithredu—

qualification, to be delivered not just at level 3, but also at foundation and intermediate level.

I welcome Brian's contribution on the Baglan Learning Centre. Across Wales, through the Wales union learning fund, we have set up new kinds of opportunities for learning, not necessarily for employees of firms alone but also for their families and community members.

We invested £89.6 million in work-based learning this year, Gareth, which is a 23 per cent increase over 2001-02. Your points about transport are important. A working group of the skills and employment action plan has considered that issue, and I met Sue Essex yesterday to start addressing some of those issues. I met the joint information and communications technology group this morning, which has focused on the e-learning strategy from the ELWa perspective, with the group chaired by Alun Pugh on behalf of the Committee that developed the ICT for learning strategy. It was a good meeting, which considered how we could work together to drive this agenda forward.

Lastly, on flexibility, we established ELWa, and we are considering changes in funding to deliver learner-centred funding for the future, because we want to support the kinds of groups that Rosemary described. We cannot do that until we have the right planning and funding framework, and we move money away from institutions towards learners. That is our agenda for the future.

I am grateful for the contributions made today; this debate demonstrates that Wales is on the right path. We have more people learning than ever before, and we will soon get more people earning than ever before.

yn llwyr o blaid bagloriaeth Cymru fel cymhwyster cyffredin, i'w chyflawni nid ar lefel 3 yn unig, ond ar lefel sylfaen a chanolradd hefyd.

Croesawaf gyfraniad Brian ar Ganolfan Ddysgu Baglan. Ledled Cymru, drwy gronfa ddysgu undeb Cymru, yr ydym wedi sefydlu mathau newydd o gyfleoedd i ddysgu, nid o reidrwydd ar gyfer cyflogeion cwmnïau yn unig ond hefyd i'w teuluoedd ac aelodau o'r gymuned.

Buddsoddwyd £89.6 miliwn mewn dysgu ar sail gwaith eleni, Gareth, sef cynnydd o 23 y cant ar 2001-2. Mae eich pwyntiau am gludiant yn bwysig. Mae gweithgor o'r cynllun gweithredu ar sgiliau a chyflogaeth wedi ystyried y mater hwnnw, a chyfarfûm â Sue Essex ddoe i ddechrau ymdrin â rhai o'r materion hynny. Cyfarfûm â'r cyd-grŵp technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu y bore yma, sydd wedi canolbwyntio ar y strategaeth e-ddysgu o safbwynt ELWa, gydag Alun Pugh yn cadeirio'r grŵp ar ran y Pwyllgor a ddatblygodd y TGCh ar gyfer y strategaeth ddysgu. Bu'n gyfarfod da, a ystyriodd sut y gallem gydweithio i hyrwyddo'r agenda hon.

Yn olaf, ar hyblygrwydd, sefydlwyd ELWa gennym, ac yr ydym yn ystyried newidiadau mewn ariannu i ddarparu arian sy'n canolbwyntio ar y dysgwyr ar gyfer y dyfodol, gan ein bod am gefnogi'r mathau o grwpiau a ddisgrifiwyd gan Rosemary. Ni allwn wneud hynny hyd nes y cawn y fframwaith cynllunio ac ariannu cywir, a hyd nes y symudwn arian i ffwrdd o'r sefydliadau tuag at ddysgwyr. Dyna ein hagenda ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfraniadau a wnaed heddiw; mae'r ddadl hon yn dangos bod Cymru ar y trywydd iawn. Mae gennym fwy o bobl yn dysgu nag erioed o'r blaen, a chyn bo hir bydd gennym fwy o bobl yn ennill nag erioed o'r blaen.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.

Amendment 1: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 26.

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

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

Bourne, Nick
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Janet
 Graham, William
 Hancock, Brian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
 Amendment 2: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Janet
 Graham, William
 Hancock, Brian
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.
Amendment 3: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Cynnig (NDM1397): O blaid 26, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 5.
Motion (NDM1397): For 26, Abstain 8, Against 5.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun

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

Bourne, Nick
Davies, David
Graham, William
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan

Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Janet
Hancock, Brian
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Ymateb Brys, Llai o Oedi Cyn Rhyddhau Cleifion o Ysbytai Rapid Response, Reduce Delay for Hospital Discharge

Gwenda Thomas: Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i sôn am bwysigrwydd cartrefi addas os ydym am allu cynnig gofal derbyniol o fewn ein cymunedau. Bydd yn bleser gennyf ganiatáu i Elin Jones a David Melding gyfrannu, a diolchaf iddynt am eu diddordeb.

Gwenda Thomas: I am pleased to have the opportunity to discuss the importance of suitable homes if we are to be able to offer acceptable care within our communities. I will be pleased to allow Elin Jones and David Melding to contribute, and I thank them for their interest.

I had intended the title of this debate to be 'Rapid Response—Reduced Delay for Hospital Discharge?', but something has gone wrong along the way. Nevertheless, I am sure that the title clarifies the topic.

Yr oeddwn wedi bwriadu galw'r ddadl hon yn Saesneg yn 'Ymateb Brys—Llai o Oedi cyn Rhyddhau Cleifion o Ysbytai?' ond aeth rhywbeth o'i le yn rhywle. Serch hynny, mae'n siŵr bod y teitl yn egluro testun y ddadl.

There can be little doubt that keeping people in hospital longer than necessary, occupying hospital beds and unnecessarily utilising the time of professional nursing and other staff, is a drain on NHS resources that we as a nation cannot afford. The delay in discharging patients, particularly those who are elderly and/or disabled must be addressed. The reasons for the delays are multifarious, and I do not intend to discuss them in this debate. I am more interested in solutions to this problem that transcend many of the Assembly's functions.

Nid oes amheuaeth bod cadw pobl yn yr ysbyty yn hwy nag sydd ei angen, gan lenwi gwelyau ysbytai a defnyddio amser staff nyrsio proffesiynol a staff eraill yn ddiangen, yn dreth ar adnoddau'r GIG na allwn ni fel cenedl ei fforddio. Mae'n rhaid mynd i'r afael â'r oedi cyn rhyddhau cleifion, yn arbennig y rhai sydd mewn oed ac/neu yn anabl. Mae amrywiol resymau dros yr oedi, ac nid wyf yn bwriadu eu trafod yn y ddadl hon. Mae gennyf fwy o ddiddordeb yn yr atebion i'r broblem hon sydd uwchlaw nifer o swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad.

In his report, 'A Question of Balance: A Review of Capacity in the Health Service in Wales 2002', Paul Williams, the chief

Yn ei adroddiad, 'A Question of Balance: A Review of Capacity in the Health Service in Wales 2002', daw Paul Williams, prif

executive of the Bro Morgannwg NHS Trust, concludes that a whole systems approach—involving prevention of ill health, maintenance of independence, avoidance of unnecessary admissions as well as delivering the right care in the right setting—is necessary. He identifies a number of approaches that have already been shown to have an impact on reducing the occurrence of delayed discharges.

I intend to concentrate on one of those initiatives—one that is designed to help maintain the independence of the patient once they are discharged from hospital. We are all aware of the importance of enabling elderly and disabled people to remain in their own homes, and the role that care and repair services play in assuring that this is possible. The fact that funding of Care and Repair is now on a firm and certain footing has full cross-party support in the Assembly. The increased funding for 2003-04 and 2004-05 will give additional confidence to those delivering the service and will help the Government to build on the valuable work that has been carried out to date.

However, it is the introduction of the rapid response adaptations programme that is perhaps most significant in reducing delayed transfers. The rapid response adaptations programme is a new Welsh Assembly Government initiative that was introduced in accordance with the national housing strategy. The programme was introduced in July 2002, with £0.5 million being made available for the current financial year and indicative sums of £1 million for 2003-04 and 2004-05. The service is administered by Care and Repair Cymru through all care and repair agencies. Local authorities and health sector organisations also have important roles to play in delivering this service throughout Wales. Care and repair agencies will operate the scheme, but referrals will come from a wide range of statutory and voluntary sources, such as local authority housing and social services departments, health trusts, health visitors and general practitioners. The work will be small in nature, for example, small adaptations, levelling floors, securing access to facilities and other repairs necessary to enable people to remain in their own

weithredwr Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Bro Morgannwg i'r casgliad bod angen ymagwedd systemau cyfan—sy'n cynnwys atal salwch, cynnal annibyniaeth, osgoi derbyn pobl i'r ysbyty yn ddiangen yn ogystal â darparu'r gofal cywir yn y lleoliad cywir. Noda nifer o ymagweddu sydd eisoes wedi profi eu bod yn cael effaith ar leihau oedi cyn rhyddhau cleifion o'r ysbyty.

Bwriadaf ganolbwyntio ar un o'r mentrau hynny—un sydd wedi'i chynllunio i helpu i gynnal annibyniaeth cleifion wedi iddynt gael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty. Yr ydym oll yn ymwybodol o bwysigrwydd galluogi'r henoed a phobl anabl i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain, a'r rôl y mae gwasanaethau gofal a thrwsio yn ei chwarae o ran sicrhau bod hyn yn bosibl. Mae cefnogaeth trawsbleidiol lawn yn y Cynulliad i'r ffaith bod sail ariannol gadarn a sicr i Gofal a Thrwsio erbyn hyn. Bydd yr arian ychwanegol ar gyfer 2003-04 a 2004-05 yn rhoi mwy o hyder i'r rhai sy'n darparu'r gwasanaeth ac yn helpu'r Llywodraeth i adeiladu ar y gwaith gwerthfawr sydd wedi cael ei gyflawni hyd yma.

Fodd bynnag, cyflwyno'r rhaglen addasiadau ymateb brys yw'r ffactor mwyaf arwyddocaol o bosibl o ran lleihau oedi wrth drosglwyddo cleifion. Menter newydd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yw'r rhaglen addasiadau ymateb brys a gyflwynwyd yn unol â'r strategaeth dai genedlaethol. Cyflwynwyd y rhaglen ym mis Gorffennaf 2002, gyda £0.5 miliwn yn cael ei ryddhau ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol a symiau dynodol o £1 miliwn ar gyfer 2003-04 a 2004-05. Caiff y gwasanaeth ei weinyddu gan Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru drwy bob asiantaeth gofal a thrwsio. Mae gan awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau'r sector iechyd rolau pwysig i'w chwarae hefyd o ran darparu'r gwasanaeth hwn ledled Cymru. Asiantaethau gofal a thrwsio fydd yn gweithredu'r cynllun, ond caiff pobl eu cyfeirio ato gan ystod eang o ffynonellau statudol a gwirfoddol, megis adrannau tai a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdodau lleol, ymddiriedolaethau iechyd, ymwelwyr iechyd a meddygon teulu. Bydd y gwaith yn fach o ran ei natur, er enghraifft, mân addasiadau, lefelu lloriau, sicrhau mynediad i

homes.

gyfleusterau ac atgyweiriadau eraill sydd eu hangen er mwyn galluogi pobl i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain.

4.40 p.m.

The programme provides additional assistance to elderly and disabled people who require small-scale adaptations to their homes. That will facilitate quicker discharge from hospital. Often, people have to remain in hospital for relatively long periods when small adaptations to their properties would have allowed them to return home earlier. As I said, the scheme has only been running since July 2002, so there are no figures to show the effectiveness of the programme. However, I am sure that the 2004 census for delayed transfer cases will indicate its worth. In fact, in my constituency, the Neath Port Talbot rapid response adaptations programme received 250 referrals in the last four-and-a-half months, 78 per cent of which were from health agencies. How many of those would have added to the delayed discharge statistics?

Mae'r rhaglen yn darparu rhagor o gymorth i'r henoed a phobl anabl sydd angen mân addasiadau i'w cartrefi. Bydd hynny'n help i sicrhau y cânt eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty yn gynt. Yn aml, mae'n rhaid i bobl aros yn yr ysbyty am gyfnodau eithaf hir tra byddai mân addasiadau i'w cartrefi wedi eu galluogi i ddychwelyd gartref yn gynt. Fel y dywedais, dim ond ym mis Gorffennaf 2002 y dechreuodd y cynllun, felly nid oes ffigurau i ddangos effeithiolrwydd y rhaglen. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd cyfrifiad 2004 o achosion o oedi wrth drosglwyddo cleifion yn tystio i'w werth. Yn wir, yn fy etholaeth i, cyfeiriwyd 250 o bobl i raglen addasiadau ymateb brys Castell-nedd Port Talbot yn ystod y pedwar mis a hanner diwethaf ac yr oedd 78 y cant o'r cyfeiriadau hynny gan asiantaethau iechyd. Sawl un o'r rheini fyddai wedi ychwanegu at yr ystadegau oedi cyn rhyddhau cleifion?

As I have stated, the rapid response programme will aim to ensure that older and disabled people, who are to be discharged from hospital, have a safe home to which to return. It also has a significant role in terms of preventing hospital admissions by addressing problems of homes that are no longer safe or appropriate for older and disabled people.

Fel y nodais, nod y rhaglen ymateb brys fydd sicrhau bod gan bobl hŷn ac anabl, sydd i gael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty, gartref diogel i ddychwelyd iddo. Mae ganddo rôl sylweddol hefyd o ran atal pobl rhag cael eu hanfon i'r ysbyty drwy fynd i'r afael â'r problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â thai nad ydynt bellach yn ddiogel nac yn briodol i bobl hŷn ac anabl.

Members will know that the majority of major adaptations required for disabled people are undertaken through the use of disabled facilities grants. Minor adaptations can also be supported by home repair systems. Both schemes are funded by local authorities through the private sector renewal arrangements. The rapid response programme must not be considered to be in competition with existing arrangements, but complementary to them. I am sure that the Minister will ensure that systems are put in place to ensure that double funding cannot and does not occur. Clearly, the problem of delayed discharge is not restricted to Wales and is not a matter for which blame can be attributed either to health authorities or local government. England is trying a carrot and

Bydd Aelodau yn ymwybodol y gwneir y rhan fwyaf o addasiadau mawr ar gyfer pobl anabl drwy ddefnyddio'r grantiau cyfleusterau i'r anabl. Gellir cael cymorth gyda mân addasiadau hefyd drwy systemau trwsio'r cartref. Ariennir y ddau gynllun gan awdurdodau lleol drwy drefniadau adnewyddu'r sector preifat. Ni ddylid ystyried bod y rhaglen ymateb brys yn cystadlu â'r trefniadau presennol. Yn hytrach dylid ei hystyried fel rhywbeth sy'n eu hategu. Mae'n siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn sicrhau y rhoddir systemau ar waith i sicrhau na all ariannu dwbl ddigwydd ac na fydd yn digwydd. Yn amlwg, nid yw'r broblem o oedi cyn rhyddhau cleifion yn gyfyngedig i Gymru ac ni ellir beio awdurdodau iechyd na llywodraeth leol am y sefyllfa ychwaith. Mae

stick approach to encourage local authorities to do more to reduce the number of delayed discharges.

The Community Care (Delayed Discharges) Bill, which is currently being considered in Westminster, will introduce a system whereby a local authority may be required to make a payment to the healthcare provider when an NHS patient's discharge from hospital is delayed because the local authority has not put in place the community care services, or services to be provided to that person's carer, which are needed from that authority in order for the patient to be safely discharged. The measure, which will be introduced through regulations, will apply to England and Wales.

I am glad to say that the Minister for Health and Social Services has announced that it is not intended to introduce regulations in Wales that will result in fines for local authorities. England is considering introducing fines of £100 for each day of delay—that is the stick. The carrot for local authorities there, announced by Alan Milburn, is that £100 million, which is the amount calculated to cost local authorities in fines if the bed blocking problem remains at its present level, will be transferred from the health budget to the local authority sector. In the event of local government being able to improve its performance, it will retain any surplus that may accrue. If the situation worsens, local government will have to bear the brunt.

In terms of public sector expenditure, social services are already the poor relations. I would therefore welcome additional resources being allocated to the service. However, I do not agree that the objective will be achieved by pointing a loaded gun at the head of the directors of social services and saying 'deliver now'. Resources should be transferred from the health budget to the local authority sector in recognition of the increasing reliance of the NHS on post-treatment community care. Alternatively, the NHS must continue to take responsibility for patients' convalescence. It cannot be both ways. That is one for the Finance Minister to juggle with, but at least in these days of a

Lloegr yn rhoi cynnig ar yr ymagwedd gwobr a chosb er mwyn annog awdurdodau lleol i wneud rhagor i leihau oedi cyn rhyddhau cleifion.

Bydd y Mesur Gofal yn y Gymuned (Oedi Cyn Rhyddhau Cleifion), sy'n cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd yn San Steffan, yn cyflwyno system lle y gall fod angen i awdurdodau lleol wneud taliad i'r darparwr gofal iechyd pan fydd oedi cyn rhyddhau claf y GIG o'r ysbyty am na threfnodd yr awdurdod lleol y gwasanaethau gofal yn y gymuned, neu'r gwasanaethau y dylid eu darparu i ofalwr y person hwnnw, sydd eu hangen gan yr awdurdod hwnnw er mwyn i'r claf gael ei ryddhau o'r ysbyty yn ddiogel. Bydd y mesur, a gyflwynir drwy reoliadau, yn berthnasol i Gymru a Lloegr.

Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyhoeddi na fwriedir cyflwyno rheoliadau yng Nghymru a fydd yn arwain at ddirwyo awdurdodau lleol. Mae Lloegr yn ystyried cyflwyno dirwyon o £100 am bob diwrnod o oedi—dyna yw'r gosb. Y wobwr i awdurdodau lleol yno, a gyhoeddwyd gan Alan Milburn, yw y caiff £100 miliwn, sef y swm a gyfrifwyd fyddai'r gost i awdurdodau lleol mewn dirwyon petai blocio gwelyau yn parhau ar ei lefel bresennol, ei drosglwyddo o'r gyllideb iechyd i'r sector awdurdod lleol. Os gall llywodraeth leol wella ei berfformiad, caiff gadw unrhyw arian dros ben y bydd wedi'i gronni. Os bydd y sefyllfa yn gwaethygu, bydd yn rhaid i lywodraeth leol ddirodd y gwaethaf.

O ran gwariant y sector cyhoeddus, mae gwasanaethau cymdeithasol eisoes ar waelod y rhestr. Byddwn felly yn croesawu gweld adnoddau ychwanegol yn cael eu dyrannu i'r gwasanaeth. Fodd bynnag, ni chytunaf y cyflawnir y nod drwy roi gwn yn llawn bwledi wrth ben cyfarwyddwyr gwasanaethau cymdeithasol gan ddweud wrthynt 'cyflawnwch yn awr'. Dylid trosglwyddo adnoddau o'r gyllideb iechyd i'r sector awdurdodau lleol i gydnabod dibyniaeth gynyddol y GIG ar ofal yn y gymuned yn dilyn triniaeth. Fel arall, rhaid i'r GIG barhau i gymryd cyfrifoldeb dros adferiad cleifion. Ni ellir ei chael ddwy ffordd. Problem i'r Gweinidog Cyllid yw

National Assembly for Wales she is in a position to do so. I hope that she gives the matter some consideration. You can never tell, but the carrot without the stick may well prove far more effective than the two working in tandem.

That brings me back to the topic of this short debate and the importance of finding innovative ways of both preventing hospital admissions and reducing delay at the point of discharge. The rapid response adaptations programme, which accords with the national housing strategy, highlights the importance of the availability of adequate and appropriate housing if we are to prevent unnecessary hospital admissions, serve the needs of our carers, and provide adequate, continuing care within our communities.

Elin Jones: Yr wyf yn falch o'r cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl fer bwysig hon. Tynnaf sylw at un o'r problemau o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn fy ardal innau, sef y diffyg difrifol mewn gwelyau nyrsio a gwelyau gofal dwys i'r henoed sy'n dioddef o salwch meddwl, yn enwedig dementia. Nid oes gwelyau EMI ar gael yng Ngheredigion heddiw, a'r unig ddewis i deuluoedd sy'n chwilio am wely nyrsio i aelod o'r teulu sy'n dioddef o dementia, yw gwely yn Llanymddyfri neu yn y Drenwydd o bosibl. Mae'r diffygion hyn yn cael effaith ddifrifol ar deuluoedd sy'n gweld eu perthnasau'n gorfod mynd ymhell o'u cymuned i dderbyn gofal nyrsio. Mae'n broblem i'r ysbytai hefyd, fel y soniodd Gwenda, sy'n methu â rhyddhau'r cleifion hyn. Gobeithiaf yn fawr y bydd Llywodraeth nesaf y Cynulliad yn ystyried y mater hwn.

David Melding: It is always a pleasure to listen to Gwenda Thomas speaking on the subject of social care and housing because she has such formidable experience and applies it with common sense. I am pleased that she referred to Care and Repair Cymru, and its local schemes. I have experience of its work and it is an excellent organisation, which deserves our support. If we consider adaptations, there is much to be done with what we would call minor works, which are in fact essential and can be held up. It is often

honno, ond o leiaf yn yr oes lle mae gennym Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru mae hi mewn sefyllfa i wneud hynny. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn rhoi rhywfaint o ystyriaeth i'r mater. Pwy a wŷr, efallai y bydd y wobr heb y gosb yn llawer mwy effeithiol na'r ddau gyda'i gilydd.

Daw hynny â fi yn ôl at bwnc y ddadl fer hon a phwysigrwydd dod o hyd i ffyrdd arloesol o atal pobl rhag cael eu hanfon i'r ysbyty a lleihau oedi wrth ryddhau cleifion o'r ysbyty. Mae'r rhaglen addasiadau ymateb brys, sy'n cydweddu â'r strategaeth dai genedlaethol, yn amlygu pwysigrwydd sicrhau cyflenwad digonol a phriodol o dai os ydym am atal pobl rhag cael eu hanfon i'r ysbyty yn ddiangen, gwasanaethu anghenion ein gofalwyr, a darparu gofal digonol, parhaus o fewn ein cymunedau.

Elin Jones: I am pleased to have the opportunity of contributing to this important short debate. I draw attention to one of the problems within the health service in my area, which is the serious shortage of nursing beds and intensive care beds for mentally ill elderly people, in particular those with dementia. There are no EMI beds available in Ceredigion today, and the only choice for families searching for a nursing bed for a member of their family who is suffering from dementia, is a bed in Llandovery or possibly in Newtown. These deficiencies have a serious effect on families who see their relatives having to travel far from their communities to receive nursing care. It is also a problem for the hospitals, as Gwenda mentioned, who cannot discharge these patients. I very much hope that the next Assembly Government will consider this matter.

David Melding: Mae bob amser yn bleser gwranddo ar Gwenda Thomas yn siarad am ofal cymdeithasol a thai oherwydd bod ganddi brofiad mor aruthrol a'i bod yn ei gymhwyso gyda synnwyr cyffredin. Yr wyf yn falch iddi gyfeirio at Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru a'i gynlluniau lleol. Mae gennyf brofiad o'i waith ac mae'n sefydliad gwych, sy'n haeddu ein cefnogaeth. Os ystyriwn addasiadau, mae llawer i'w wneud gyda'r hyn a alwn yn fân waith atgyweirio, sydd yn wir yn hanfodol ac sy'n gallu cael eu hoedi.

the case that homes are not well-designed if someone has mobility or movement problems. Sockets are often on the skirting board, which is fine for young people, who can reach down with ease, but they must be much higher for older people or for those who are infirm. Taps and handles are simple issues that currently delay discharge from hospital. They mean that people are in an alien hospital environment far longer than they should be and this reduces their quality of life dramatically. Anyone who has spent time with old people who are unwell knows that they want to get home quickly and stay there for as long as possible.

Yn aml, nid yw cartrefi wedi'u cynllunio'n dda os oes gan rywun broblemau symudedd neu symud. Yn aml mae socedi ar y sgertin, sy'n iawn i bobl ifanc, sy'n gallu plygu yn rhwydd, ond rhaid iddynt fod yn uwch ar gyfer pobl hŷn neu'r rhai hynny sy'n eiddil. Mae tapiau a dolenni yn faterion syml sydd ar hyn o bryd yn achosi oedi cyn rhyddhau cleifion o ysbytai. Golygant fod pobl mewn amgylchedd ysbyty estron yn llawer hwy nag y dylent ac mae hyn yn gostwng ansawdd eu bywydau yn sylweddol. Gŵyr unrhyw un sydd wedi treulio amser gyda phobl hŷn sy'n sâl eu bod am fynd adref yn gyflym ac aros yno gyhyd â phosibl.

4.50 p.m.

The Finance Minister (Edwina Hart): To echo David Melding's comments, I thank Gwenda for her words and for tabling today's debate. It is timely for us to be discussing this new programme, which is unique to Wales. Being able to devise a scheme of this nature is an example of the benefits of devolution. The new programme is an additional service that complements Care and Repair Cymru's valuable work in enabling elderly and disabled people to live independently in their own homes, in comfort and safety. Care and Repair Cymru has traditionally been forward-looking and innovative in tackling issues that are of the utmost concern to many elderly and disabled persons. The movement enjoys full cross-party support in the Assembly and the service that it provides is highly regarded.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Edwina Hart): I adleisio sylwadau David Melding, diolchaf i Gwenda am ei geiriau ac am gyflwyno'r ddaol hon heddiw. Mae'n amserol inni fod yn trafod y rhaglen newydd hon, sy'n unigryw i Gymru. Mae gallu creu cynllun o'r natur hon yn enghraifft o fanteision datganoli. Mae'r rhaglen newydd yn wasanaeth ychwanegol sy'n ategu gwaith gwerthfawr Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru i alluogi'r henoed a'r anabl i fyw yn annibynnol yn eu cartrefi eu hunain, yn gyfforddus ac yn ddiogel. Yn draddodiadol mae Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru wedi edrych i'r dyfodol a bod yn arloesol wrth ymdrin â materion sydd o'r pwys mwyaf i lawer o bobl hŷn ac anabl. Ceir cefnogaeth pob plaid i'r mudiad yn y Cynulliad ac mae parch mawr i'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir ganddo.

We are proud that we have care and repair agency coverage across Wales, and Care and Repair Cymru has been instrumental in forging this growth. As Gwenda mentioned, we recognise the importance of enabling elderly and disabled people to remain in their own homes. They need to live in communities with which they are familiar, with the help, not only of support services, but also of friends, relatives and neighbours. I think that Elin Jones's point was well made: when a family member suffers from dementia it is nice for them to be cared for close to home and their community. As an agency, Care and Repair Cymru plays a valuable role in some of the work that we take on board. Its

Yr ydym yn falch bod gennym wasanaeth gofal a thrwsio ledled Cymru, ac mae Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru wedi bod yn allweddol o ran hybu'r twf hwn. Fel y soniodd Gwenda, yr ydym yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd galluogi'r henoed a'r anabl i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain. Mae angen iddynt fyw mewn cymunedau y maent yn gyfarwydd â hwy, gyda chymorth nid yn unig y gwasanaethau cymorth, ond hefyd gymorth cyfeillion, perthnasau a chymdogion. Gwnaeth Elin Jones bwynt da: pan fydd aelod o deulu yn dioddef o ddementia mae'n braf iddynt gael gofal yn agos at eu cartref a'u cymuned. Fel asiantaeth, mae Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru yn chwarae rôl werthfawr mewn peth o'r gwaith

workers are essential in ensuring that the practical arrangements for adaptations and building work are carried out without causing undue distress to the client.

David Melding alluded to the little issues that we do not think twice about, for example taps and the location of sockets, which are important in enabling people to remain at home. Recently I went out to meet the Church Action on Disability group. I went to see kitchens that have been designed by the group, which were suitable for everyone. All the adaptations could be made quickly and much can be done to some homes at little cost. That is why Care and Repair Cymru is there, to assist and to identify such issues. It is also important that you complete the appropriate forms and find reliable builders and architects. Care and Repair Cymru is useful in this regard. It is also key in liaising with other service providers such as occupational therapists who are essential in getting people back to their own homes. The service provided is rightly client-centred and focused on individual needs and wishes and the solutions to problems are suitably tailored. While individuals may know what they want, precisely articulating their wishes can sometimes be difficult for the elderly, especially when so many different organisations are involved. Indeed, seeking and dealing with builders can be a daunting prospect for anyone.

The current level of support for care and repair services in Wales stands at £1.36 million. In November 2001, the Assembly Government was pleased to announce a substantial increase to that budget: £3.2 million in 2003-04 and £3.4 million in 2004-05. This demonstrates the confidence that the Assembly has in Care and Repair Cymru as a socially progressive and caring organisation.

Brian Gibbons: Another role that Care and Repair Cymru performs in many areas is to give benefit advice. We know that many older people do not claim minimum income guarantee, which is a passport to many other income-enhancing benefits such as housing benefit, council tax benefit and so forth.

yr ydym yn ymgymryd ag ef. Mae ei weithwyr yn hanfodol i sicrhau y caiff y trefniadau ymarferol ar gyfer addasiadau a gwaith adeiladu eu cyflawni heb achosi gormod o ofid i'r cleient.

Cyfeiriodd David Melding at y pethau bach nad ydym ni yn meddwl ddwywaith amdanynt, er enghraifft tapiau a lleoliad socedi, sy'n bwysig er mwyn galluogi pobl i aros yn eu cartrefi. Yn ddiweddar cyfarfûm â'r grŵp Church Action on Disability. Euthum i weld ceginau a ddyluniwyd gan y grŵp, sy'n addas i bawb. Gellid gwneud yr holl addasiadau yn gyflym a gellir gwneud llawer i rai cartrefi heb fawr o gost. Dyna pam bod Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru yno, i helpu ac i nodi materion o'r fath. Mae hefyd yn bwysig eich bod yn cwblhau'r ffurflenni priodol ac yn dod o hyd i adeiladwyr a phenseiri dibynadwy. Mae Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru yn ddefnyddiol yn hyn o beth. Mae hefyd yn allweddol o ran cyd-drafod â darparwyr gofal eraill fel therapyddion galwedigaethol sy'n hanfodol o ran dychwelyd pobl i'w cartrefi eu hunain. Mae'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir yn canolbwyntio'n briodol ar y cleient ac anghenion a dyheadau unigol, a chaiff yr atebion i'r problemau eu teilwra'n addas. Er y bydd unigolion yn gwybod beth yw eu dymuniadau, gall cyfleu hynny'n fanwl fod yn anodd weithiau i'r henoed, yn arbennig pan fo cynifer o wahanol sefydliadau yn rhan o'r broses. Yn wir, gall chwilio am adeiladwyr a delio â hwy ddigalonni unrhyw un.

Y lefel gyfredol o gymorth ar gyfer gwasanaethau gofal a thrwsio yng Nghymru yw £1.36 miliwn. Ym mis Tachwedd 2001, yr oedd yn bleser gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad gyhoeddi cynnydd sylweddol yn y gyllideb honno: £3.2 miliwn yn 2003-04 a £3.4 miliwn yn 2004-05. Mae hyn yn dangos hyder y Cynulliad yn Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru fel sefydliad llawn gofal sy'n flaengar yn gymdeithasol.

Brian Gibbons: Rôl arall y mae Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru yn ymgymryd â hi mewn sawl ardal yw rhoi cyngor ar fudd-daliadau. Gwyddom nad yw llawer o bobl hŷn yn gwneud cais am warrant isafswm incwm, sy'n basport i nifer o fudd-daliadau eraill sy'n cynyddu incwm fel budd-dal tai, budd-dal y

dreth gyngor ac ati.

Edwina Hart: I recently opened a new care and repair centre in the Valleys, and the organisation there was talking about the percentage of people that it visits who receive this type of advice. We also discussed giving advice to people on how to minimise accidents within the home because this is the sort of issue that we could draw into the service. It would ensure that people did not have accidents at home that would mean them having to go into hospital.

Edwina Hart: Yn ddiweddar agorais ganolfan gofal a thrwsio newydd yn y Cymoedd, ac yr oedd y sefydliad yno yn sôn am ganran y bobl y mae'n ymweld â hwy sy'n derbyn y math hwn o gyngor. Trafodasom hefyd roi cyngor i bobl ar sut i leihau damweiniau yn y cartref gan fod hwn yn un o'r materion y gallem ei gynnwys yn y gwasanaeth. Byddai'n sicrhau na fyddai pobl yn cael damweiniau yn y cartref a fyddai'n golygu y byddai'n rhaid iddynt fynd i'r ysbyty.

The rapid response adaption programme that we announced in July 2002 is another part of the portfolio of care and repair services, which facilitates quicker discharge from hospital. It has been administered by Care and Repair Cymru, although other agencies, local authorities and health sector organisations have an important role to play in helping to deliver the service throughout Wales. As Gwenda said, the programme allows an immediate response to specific needs, by providing small-scale adaptations such as ramps, door entry systems and handrails. Having such work done often means that people can either sustain occupancy of their home or return home following hospital discharge.

Mae'r rhaglen addasiadau ymateb brys a gyhoeddassom fis Gorffennaf 2002 yn rhan arall o bortffolio'r gwasanaethau gofal a thrwsio, sy'n hwyluso'r broses o ryddhau pobl yn gynt o'r ysbyty. Fe'i gweinyddwyd gan Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru, er bod gan asiantaethau eraill, awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau'r sector iechyd rôl bwysig i'w chwarae o ran helpu i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth ledled Cymru. Fel y dywedodd Gwenda, mae'r rhaglen yn caniatáu ymateb ar unwaith i anghenion penodol, drwy wneud mân addasiadau, fel rampiau, systemau mynediad a chanllawiau. Mae gwneud gwaith o'r fath yn aml yn golygu y gall pobl naill ai barhau i fod yn ddeiliaid ar eu cartrefi neu ddychwelyd adref yn dilyn cael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty.

All indications show that the programme is already having a significant impact and is proving to be successful. Not only does it contribute to an improved quality of life, it also has the potential to make significant savings in the health and social care budgets, given that residential care costs are around £350 per person per week in Wales, with the average hospital bed costing £236 per day. The fact that we have taken on the Wanless report, which looks at the health and social care agenda, will also enable us to make better decisions on expenditure. I understand Gwenda's point on the role of local government in this regard, and how it can help this particular agenda.

Mae pob arwydd bod y rhaglen eisoes yn cael cryn effaith a'i bod yn llwyddiant. Mae nid yn unig yn cyfrannu at well ansawdd bywyd, mae ganddo'r potensial hefyd i wneud cryn arbedion yn y cyllidebau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, o gofio bod costau gofal preswyl oddeutu £350 y person yr wythnos yng Nghymru, gyda gwely mewn ysbyty yn costio £236 y dydd ar gyfartaledd. Bydd y ffaith inni dderbyn adroddiad Wanless, sy'n edrych ar yr agenda iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, hefyd yn ein galluogi i wneud gwell penderfyniadau ar wariant. Deallaf bwynt Gwenda o ran rôl llywodraeth leol yn hynny o beth, a sut y gall helpu'r agenda benodol hon.

Brian Hancock: Bearing in mind what you have just said, will you consider giving more funding to local authorities so that they can safeguard people in special homes, such as

Brian Hancock: O gofio'r hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, a ystyriwch roi mwy o arian i awdurdodau lleol fel y gallant ddiogelu pobl mewn cartrefi arbennig, fel

elderly mentally ill patients in residential homes, or even consider providing funding for convalescent homes?

Edwina Hart: These issues will emerge from the Wanless report and in the health and social care agenda. Many issues will be discussed when the report is available and we come to make budgetary decisions.

Rosemary Butler: Does not the development at Wellwood House in Newport show the way forward? I thank you for your support for this amazing scheme.

Edwina Hart: I advise Members with an interest in this matter to visit Wellwood House; its beautiful complex and its facilities make the visit worthwhile. It is an excellent development, which represents the future as far as dealing with elderly people's problems is concerned. It is important that we offer choice to the elderly. That is why it is so important that we continue with these care and repair innovations to allow people to stay in their own homes. The elderly require choice, rather than being forced in one direction or another. We must, therefore, be more innovative in our approach.

Care and repair agencies, local authorities and health sector organisations have an important role to play in implementing the programme in Wales. These partnerships are vital to developing networks within communities to raise further awareness of the services that care and repair agencies provide, including rapid response. Each agency aims to ensure that the most vulnerable people, many of whom, traditionally, do not seek help—which is a problem—are aware of the support offered by the new programme. Gwenda's point on double funding was well made. We must consider that issue, and I will take up that point.

I thank Gwenda again for raising this important issue. It is important for us to celebrate the Assembly's achievements. As I said earlier, the rapid response and adaption programme shows the benefits of devolution and the difference it can make to people's

henoed â salwch meddwl mewn cartrefi preswyl, neu hyd yn oed ystyried darparu arian ar gyfer cartrefi adfer?

Edwina Hart: Bydd y materion hyn yn deillio o adroddiad Wanless ac yn yr agenda iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Trafodir sawl mater pan fydd yr adroddiad ar gael a phan ddaw'r amser i wneud penderfyniadau cyllidebol.

Rosemary Butler: Onid yw'r datblygiad yn Nhŷ Wellwood yng Nghasnewydd yn dangos y ffordd ymlaen? Diolch ichi am eich cefnogaeth i'r cynllun gwych hwn.

Edwina Hart: Hoffwn annog Aelodau sydd â diddordeb yn y mater hwn i ymweld â Thŷ Wellwood; mae ei gymhlyg hyfryd a'r cyfleusterau yn gwneud yr ymweliad yn un gwerth chweil. Mae'n ddatblygiad gwych, a dyma'r dyfodol o ran ymdrin â phroblemau'r henoed. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cynnig dewis i'r henoed. Dyna pam ei bod mor bwysig ein bod yn parhau gyda'r mentrau gofal a thrwsio hyn er mwyn galluogi pobl i aros yn eu cartrefi. Mae angen rhoi dewis i'r henoed, yn hytrach na'u gorfodi i fynd i un cyfeiriad neu'r llall. Rhaid inni, felly, fod yn fwy arloesol yn ein hymagwedd.

Mae gan asiantaethau gofal a thrwsio, awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau'r sector iechyd rôl bwysig i'w chwarae o ran gweithredu'r rhaglen yng Nghymru. Mae'r partneriaethau hyn yn hanfodol i ddatblygu rhwydweithiau o fewn cymunedau i greu mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir gan asiantaethau gofal a thrwsio, gan gynnwys ymateb brys. Mae pob asiantaeth yn anelu at sicrhau bod y bobl fwyaf diamddiffyn, llawer ohonynt nad ydynt yn draddodiadol yn chwilio am help—sy'n broblem—yn ymwybodol o'r cymorth a gynigir gan y rhaglen newydd. Yr oedd pwynt Gwenda ar ariannu dwbl yn un da. Rhaid inni ystyried y mater hwnnw, ac af ar ei drywydd.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Gwenda eto am godi'r mater pwysig hwn. Mae'n bwysig inni ddatlu cyflawniadau'r Cynulliad. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mae'r rhaglen ymateb brys ac addasiadau yn dangos manteision datganoli a'r gwahaniaeth y gall

lives in Wales.

ei wneud i fywydau pobl yng Nghymru.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â
concludes today's business. chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.58 p.m.

The session ended at 4.58 p.m.