



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

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

**Dydd Mawrth 13 Mawrth 2001**

**Tuesday 13 March 2001**

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

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

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

### **Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer**

**Y Llywydd:** Cefais gyfarfod buddiol y bore yma â rheolwyr busnes y bedair plaid ynglŷn â gweithdrefnau'r Cynulliad yn arbennig sut yr ydym yn ymdrin â dadleuon ac amseru dadleuon yn y Cyfarfodydd Llawn. Yr wyf wedi ystyried yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn ystod y cyflwyniadau. Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad llawnach, gyda chymorth y Clerc, yn y Cyfarfod Llawn fore dydd Iau. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r rheolwyr busnes am eu parodrwydd i'n cynghori ar ein gweithdrefnau.

**The Presiding Officer:** I had an useful meeting this morning with the business managers of the four parties regarding Assembly procedures, particularly how we deal with debates and the timings of debates in Plenary. I have considered what was said during the presentations. I will make a fuller statement, with the assistance of the Clerk, in Plenary on Thursday morning. I am grateful to the business managers for their willingness to advise us on our procedures.

### **Cwestiynau i Brif Weinidog Cymru Questions to the First Minister**

#### **Cau Dairy Crest yng Nghaerfyrddin Closure of Dairy Crest in Carmarthen**

**Q1 Christine Gwyther:** What plans does the First Minister have to discuss with the Secretary of State for Wales, and other Westminster colleagues, the implications of the closure of Dairy Crest, Johnstown, Carmarthen, so as to be able to consider the future development and co-ordination of rural affairs, economic development, education and lifelong learning policies for that area? (OAQ10256)

**C1 Christine Gwyther:** Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Brif Weinidog Cymru i drafod gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, a chydweithwyr eraill yn San Steffan, goblygiadau cau Dairy Crest, Tre Ioan, Caerfyrddin, er mwyn medru ystyried datblygiad a chydlynid polisiau materion gwledig, datblygu economaidd, addysg a dysgu gydol oes ar gyfer yr ardal honno yn y dyfodol? (OAQ10256)

**The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan):** These are matters for the Assembly and not the Secretary of State for Wales or his Westminster colleagues. Dairy Crest's decision to close the cheese-packing plant at Johnstown will have considerable implications for Christine's constituents in the same way that the closure of the bottle plant at Marshfield will affect people in that area. There are some beneficial conclusions from the same package as there will be 170 jobs created in cheese processing at Wrexham. The Minister for Rural Affairs has stressed to the company the need for positive developments at Haverfordwest, linked to the disposal of the disused Whitland creamery site, to counterbalance the effects of the

**Prif Weinidog Cymru (Rhodri Morgan):** Cyfrifoldeb y Cynulliad yw'r materion hyn ac nid Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru na'i gydweithwyr yn San Steffan. Bydd i benderfyniad Dairy Crest i gau'r gwaith pacio caws yn Nhre Ioan oblygiadau sylweddol i etholwyr Christine yn yr un modd ag y bydd cau'r ffatri boteli yn Marshfield yn effeithio pobl yn yr ardal honno. Ceir rhai manteision o'r un pecyn oherwydd caiff 170 o swyddi newydd eu creu yn y diwydiant prosesu caws yn Wrexham. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig wedi pwysleisio i'r cwmni yr angen am ddatblygiadau cadarnhaol yn Hwlfordd, sydd yn gysylltiedig â chau hufenfa wag Henty-gwyn ar Daf, er mwyn gwrthbwysu

planned closures at Johnstown.

**Christine Gwyther:** Some aspects are a matter for Westminster because in neighbouring Pembrokeshire there is an employment action zone, where money is set aside for regeneration. The workers who have been made redundant at Johnstown, Carmarthen and Marshfield need our support as does the wider community of west Carmarthenshire and the affected area of Pembrokeshire. Will you ensure that the present Welsh Development Agency requirement to spread prosperity to the far west of Wales is upheld and, in the light of a potentially disastrous spring and summer for the tourist trade, strengthen it where necessary?

**The First Minister:** Yes. The spatial targeting of the WDA and its activities has been one of the success stories of the Assembly and the period before the Assembly. Ron Davies and Alun Michael were, respectively, the two Secretaries of State for Wales responsible for guiding the WDA in its strategy of putting a particular percentage, which was then ratcheted up each year, into preferring the Valleys and west Wales to the south-east and north-east Wales corners. That policy is continuing. The only big cloud on the horizon in changing those spatial targets is if Corus does not change its mind in response to the pleas being made by the steel trade unions. The final outcome of that will not be known until 27 March. Christine made a valid point about the worsening prospects for the tourist industry for the Easter season this year. It is now likely that problems arising from the foot and mouth disease outbreak will cause difficulties for the Easter tourist season.

**Cynog Dafis:** Mae cwestiwn Christine yn cyfeirio at San Steffan. Felly, a wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru yn ei drafodaethau gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a San Steffan, bwyso arnynt i ddechrau cymryd o ddifrif bolisi datblygu rhanbarthol ledled y Deyrnas Unedig? Pa drafodaethau a fu ynglŷn ag argymhelliad Plaid Cymru ac eraill i ostwng treth gorfforaeth a chyfraniadau cyflogwyr i yswiriant cenedlaethol mewn ardaloedd sydd mewn trafferthion economaidd? Pa effaith fyddai hynny'n ei gael ar hufenfeydd a

effeithiau cau'r gwaith yn Nhre Ioan.

**Christine Gwyther:** San Steffan sydd yn gyfrifol am rai agweddau, oherwydd gerllaw yn Sir Benfro, mae ardal gweithredu dros gyflogaeth, lle caiff arian ei neilltuo ar gyfer adfywio. Mae angen ein cefnogaeth ni ar y gweithwyr a gollodd eu gwaith yn Nhre Ioan, Caerfyrddin a Marshfield yn ogystal â chymuned ehangach gorllewin Sir Gaerfyrddin a'r ardal yr effeithir arni yn Sir Benfro. A wnewch chi sicrhau y cynhelir gofyniad presennol Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru i sicrhau ffyniant yng ngorllewin pellaf Cymru ac, yng ngoleuni gwanwyn a haf sydd yn debygol o fod yn drychinebus i'r fasnach dwristiaeth, ei gryfhau lle bo'n bosibl?

**Prif Weindog Cymru:** Gwnaf. Bu targedu gofodol y WDA a'i weithgareddau yn un o lwyddiannau'r Cynulliad a'r cyfnod cyn y Cynulliad. Ron Davies ac Alun Michael, yn eu tro, oedd y ddau Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gymru a oedd yn gyfrifol am arwain y WDA yn ei strategaeth o osod pwyslais arbennig, a gryfhawyd bob blwyddyn, ar ffafrio'r Cymoedd a gorllewin Cymru yn hytrach nag ardaloedd y de-ddwyrain a'r gogledd-ddwyrain. Mae'r polisi hwnnw yn parhau. Yr unig gwmwl du ar y gorwel a allai newid y targedau gofodol hynny fyddai pe na bai Corus yn newid ei feddwl mewn ymateb i bledion yr undebau llafur dur. Ni wyddys canlyniad terfynol hynny tan 27 Mawrth. Gwnaeth Christine bwynt dilys ynglŷn â'r rhagolygon dirywiol ar gyfer y diwydiant twristiaeth ar gyfer tymor y Pasg eleni. Bellach mae'n debygol y bydd y problemau sydd yn deillio o glwy'r traed a'r genau yn peri problemau i dymor twristiaeth y Pasg.

**Cynog Dafis:** Christine's question refers to Westminster. Therefore, will the First Minister, in his discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales and Westminster, urge them to start taking regional development policy seriously throughout the United Kingdom? What discussions have taken place regarding the Plaid Cymru's recommendation that corporation tax and employers' contributions to national insurance be reduced in areas that are in economic difficulties? What effect

busnesau eraill yn yr ardal honno, megis Dewhirst yn Abergwaun?

would that have on creameries and other businesses in that area, such as Dewhirst in Fishguard?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cafwyd camau sylweddol y gyllideb yr wythnos diwethaf, tuag at roi rywfaint o ryddid i ddatblygu busnesau gyda chymorth, megis lleihau trethi. Dyna'r camau mwyaf sylweddol a welsom i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw.

**The First Minister:** In last week's budget, significant steps were taken towards giving some element of freedom to develop businesses with assistance, such as paying reduced levels of taxation. Those are the most significant steps that we have seen in that direction.

Efallai y bydd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn gwrthwynebu rywfaint oherwydd bod elfen o driniaeth wahanol o ran trethi mewn ardaloedd arbennig. Nid ydym yn siŵr eto, ond gobeithiwn na fydd yn gwrthwynebu oherwydd ei bod yn rhan o strategaeth cyllideb Gordon Brown. Ni ddywedaf fod hynny'n digwydd am fod Plaid Cymru wedi gofyn amdano, fel y dywedodd Cynog. Er hynny, ceir y symudiadau hyn mewn cyllideb am y tro cyntaf ers i Geoffrey Howe gyhoeddi ardaloedd menter 20 mlynedd yn ôl.

Perhaps the European Commission will oppose it to an extent because there is an element of preferential treatment as regards taxation in particular areas. We are not sure yet, but we hope that it will not object because it is part of Gordon Brown's budget strategy. I am not saying that that is happening because Plaid Cymru has asked for it, as Cynog said. However, these measures are in a budget for the first time since Geoffrey Howe announced enterprise zones 20 years ago.

**Y Llywydd:** Mae cwestiwn 2 wedi'i dynnu'n ôl.

**The Presiding Officer:** Question 2 has been withdrawn.

### **Blaenoriaethau Datblygu Polisiâu Policy Development Priorities**

**Q3 Phil Williams:** Will the First Minister make a statement on the priorities of the National Assembly for Wales for policy development over the next 12 months? (OAQ10249)

**C3 Phil Williams:** A all Prif Weinidog Cymru wneud datganiad ar flaenoriaethau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar gyfer datblygu polisiâu yn ystod y 12 mis nesaf? (OAQ10249)

**The First Minister:** I refer you to my statement in Plenary on 21 November 2000, and the debate on the annual business programme on 14 December 2000. You probably recall those priorities, Phil, but, to summarise, they are to point the national health service in Wales in the direction of being a genuine health service, not an illness service; to attract more companies with a research and development function and to bring their headquarters, not just their production functions, to Wales; and, more broadly, to deliver more social justice and improve our education system.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Fe'ch cyfeiriai at fy natganiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 21 Tachwedd 2000, a'r ddadl ar y rhaglen fusnes flynyddol ar 14 Rhagfyr 2000. Yr ydych fwy na thebyg yn cofio'r blaenoriaethau hynny, Phil, ond, i grynhoi, eu bwriad yw cyfeirio'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru at fod yn wasanaeth iechyd gwirioneddol, nid yn wasanaeth salwch; denu mwy o gwmnïau sydd â swyddogaeth ymchwil a datblygu ac i ddod â'u pencadlysoedd, nid eu swyddogaethau cynhyrchu yn unig, i Gymru; ac, yn ehangach, i ddarparu mwy o gyfiawnder cymdeithasol a gwella ein system addysg.

**Phil Williams:** To concentrate on the second point, it is widely agreed that the key to Wales's economic development is to raise our skills and research capabilities at all levels. We welcome the emphasis on education, training and research and development in the Government's draft economic strategy, which is out for consultation. How will it be possible to give adequate priority to those aims given an education budget that is already provides less than England's, and given that that gap, on close comparison of our respective projections, is set to widen rapidly?

**The First Minister:** In spite of your description of your stratospheric arithmetical capabilities from this lectern last week, the administration strongly and absolutely contests your version of the proper basis for comparing education spending in Wales with that in England. We claim that our spending is way above the English average, with the exception of London, and we are happy about that. We would also say, and we can agree with you on this, that it is crucial to raise skill levels—vocational skills and traditional, academic skills—alongside raising the quality of the jobs that we attract, to perform the essential trick never attempted before. No part of the United Kingdom has done so, although the Republic of Ireland has managed it in the last 10 years. We must attempt to parallel that over the next 10 years if we are to achieve success in economic development.

**Alun Pugh:** A key issue for economic development is equal opportunities. Do you agree that the equal-opportunities agenda in Wales—and in the UK—is not furthered by outbursts from people such as Anne Robinson, who seems to be the English equivalent of Simon Glyn? Do you agree that the decision to repeat the edition of the television programme *Room 101*, in the knowledge that the original broadcast caused widespread offence, is inexcusable?

**The First Minister:** If we were to organise a debate between Anne Robinson and Simon

**Phil Williams:** Gan ganolbwyntio ar yr ail bwynt, ceir cytundeb cyffredinol fod gwella ein sgiliau a'n galluoedd ymchwil ar bob lefel yn hanfodol i ddatblygu economaidd yng Nghymru. Croesawn y pwyslais ar addysg, hyfforddiant ac ymchwil a datblygu o fewn strategaeth economaidd ddrafft y Llywodraeth, yr ymgynghorir yn ei chylch ar hyn o bryd. Sut y bydd yn bosibl rhoi blaenoriaeth ddigonol i'r nodau hynny o ystyried cyllideb addysg sydd eisoes yn darparu llai na chyllideb Lloegr, ac o ystyried bod y bwlch hwnnw, o'i gymharu'n agos â'n hamcanestyniadau priodol, yn debygol o ehangu'n gyflym?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Er gwaethaf eich disgrifiad o'ch galluoedd mathemategol stratosfferig o'r darllenfwrdd hwn yr wythnos diwethaf, mae'r weinyddiaeth yn dadlau'n gryf ac yn gadarn yn erbyn eich fersiwn o'r sail gywir ar gyfer cymharu gwariant ar addysg yng Nghymru â'r gwariant yn Lloegr. Mae ein gwariant ni yn sylweddol uwch na'r cyfartaledd yn Lloegr, ag eithrio Llundain, ac yr ydym yn fodlon ar hynny. Hoffwn ddweud hefyd, a gallwn gytuno â chi ar y pwynt hwn, ei bod yn hanfodol codi lefelau sgiliau—sgiliau galwedigaethol a thraddodiadol, sgiliau academaidd—ochr yn ochr â chodi ansawdd y swyddi yr ydym yn eu denu, er mwyn cyflawni'r gamp hanfodol na cheisiwyd ei chyflawni erioed o'r blaen. Nid oes unrhyw ran o'r Deyrnas Unedig wedi gwneud hynny, er bod Gweriniaeth Iwerddon wedi llwyddo i'w gyflawni yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Rhaid inni geisio cyflawni'r un peth dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf os ydym am sicrhau llwyddiant mewn datblygu economaidd.

**Alun Pugh:** Mater allweddol ar gyfer datblygu economaidd yw cyfle cyfartal. A gytunwch na hyrwyddir yr agenda cyfle cyfartal yng Nghymru—ac yn y DU—gan sylwadau tanllyd pobl fel Anne Robinson, sydd, fel petai, yn fersiwn Seisnig o Seimon Glyn? A gytunwch fod y penderfyniad i ailadrodd y bennod o'r rhaglen deledu *Room 101*, gan wybod bod y darllediad cyntaf wedi achosi tramgwydd cyffredinol, yn anfaddeuol?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Pe baem yn trefnu dadl rhwng Anne Robinson a Simon Glyn,

Glyn, we could probably sell enough tickets to reduce the national debt and cut income tax by a penny in the pound. Does the impact of comments made by people such as Anne Robinson, who does not possess a towering intellect—she is a gameshow host—really matter? Should we take what is said in a humorous programme seriously? We do not want to be the butt of all jokes; that would be highly undesirable. However, if we are economically and educationally successful, as Ireland has been, you will notice that the jokes will fall away. That is what we must seek to achieve.

gallem yn fwy na thebyg werthu digon o docynnau i leihau'r ddyled genedlaethol a gostwng treth incwm geiniog yn y bunt. A yw effaith sylwadau a wneir gan bobl fel Anne Robinson, nad oes ganddi ddeallusrwydd aruthrol—cyflwynwraig rhaglen gwis ydyw—wir o bwys? A ddylem ystyried o ddifrif yr hyn a ddywedwyd mewn rhaglen llawn hiwmor? Nid ydym am fod yn destun pob jôc; byddai hynny'n dra annymunol. Fodd bynnag, os ydym yn llwyddiannus yn economaidd ac yn addysgol, fel y bu Iwerddon, byddwch yn sylwi y bydd y jôcs yn prnhau. Dyna'r hyn sydd angen inni ei gyflawni.

2:10 p.m.

**The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne):** The foot and mouth disease crisis will have an impact on decisions about the priorities for policy development. Will the First Minister tell the Assembly how he seeks to co-ordinate the different ministries involved in the crisis? Although agriculture is understandably the focus, this involves tourism, economic development, sports, local government, and the possible closure of schools. What has the First Minister done and what has he told the Prime Minister about the crisis, and what has the Prime Minister said to him?

**Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne):** Bydd yr argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau yn effeithio ar benderfyniadau ynglŷn â'r blaenoriaethau ar gyfer datblygu polisïau. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddweud wrth y Cynulliad sut y mae'n bwriadu cydlynu'r gweinyddiaethau gwahanol sydd yn gysylltiedig â'r argyfwng? Er mai amaethyddiaeth, yn naturiol, yw'r canolbwynt, mae hyn yn cynnwys twristiaeth, datblygu economaidd, chwaraeon, llywodraeth leol a'r posibilrwydd o gau ysgolion. Beth y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi ei wneud a beth a ddywedodd wrth y Prif Weinidog am yr argyfwng, a beth a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrtho ef?

**The First Minister:** This is about the difference between policy development and responses to crises that come out of left field and can knock policies sideways. The latter is crisis management, not policy development. Unpredictable circumstances mean that crises such as the fuel crisis, the flooding crisis, the Corus crisis and the current foot and mouth disease crisis are not directly related to policies, as far as we can see. I agree with Nick Brown that, when the crisis is over and it is clear that the disease has been eradicated, it would be appropriate to consider long-term agriculture policy development to see whether we could operate better in terms of the food industry and supply chain, if that could have averted the outbreak of swine fever last year and foot and mouth disease this year. Nick Bourne also mentioned the wider issue of controlling transport, ports,

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r gwahaniaeth rhwng datblygu polisi ac ymatebion annisgwyl i argyfyngau ac sydd yn gallu effeithio ar bolisïau. Mae'r olaf yn ymwneud â rheoli argyfyngau, nid â datblygu polisïau. Mae amgylchiadau na ellir eu rhagweld yn golygu nad yw argyfyngau megis yr argyfwng tanwydd, yr argyfwng llifogydd, argyfwng Corus ac argyfwng presennol clwy'r traed a'r genau yn uniongyrchol gysylltiedig â pholisïau, mor belled ag y gallwn weld. Cytunaf â Nick Brown, sef y byddai'n briodol, ar ôl i'r argyfwng ddod i ben a'i bod yn glir bod y clwyf wedi cael ei ddileu, i ystyried datblygu polisi amaethyddol tymor hir i weld a allwn weithredu'n well o ran y diwydiant bwyd a'r gadwyn gyflenwi, pe bai hynny wedi gallu osgoi clefyd y moch y llynedd a chlwy'r traed a'r genau eleni. Crybwyllodd Nick

schools, agricultural shows and tourism, because the situation will have a depressing effect, particularly during the spring and Easter, as there are no signs that the disease is melting away. The close co-ordination that is required on this matter between the UK Government and the Assembly is already happening.

**Nick Bourne:** On the point about co-ordination, does the First Minister agree that we have almost reached the stage where a national emergency should be declared and that we should consider using army troops to transport carcasses to incinerators? Help for the tourist industry has been mentioned at Westminster. Is the First Minister pressing for a package of assistance for the tourist industry in Wales, and what is his view on the cancellation of sporting fixtures, as there is a widespread belief that these should be cancelled given that that has happened in Ireland and France?

**The First Minister:** Events in other countries are not necessarily relevant. We must take responsibility for what happens in Wales, and likewise consult with the UK Government on what happens as regards wider issues such as horseracing, individual horseracing fixtures and other fixtures that have a direct bearing on the transportation of livestock to and from farms.

It is difficult to answer the question today, because the three-week incubation period, from the first cessation of animal movement, will come to an end on Friday. My colleague, Carwyn Jones, will, on Friday, discuss the implications of what we have learned and what has happened in terms of outbreak, when the three-week incubation period, since the issuing of the animal control Order, will have expired.

Brown hefyd fater ehangach rheoli trafniadaeth, porthladdoedd, ysgolion, sioeau amaethyddol a thwristiaeth, oherwydd bydd gan y sefyllfa effaith leihaol, yn enwedig yn ystod y gwanwyn a'r Pasg, gan nad oes unrhyw arwydd bod y clwyf yn diflannu. Mae'r cydweithrediad agos sydd yn angenrheidiol ar y mater hwn rhwng Llywodraeth y DU a'r Cynulliad eisoes ar waith.

**Nick Bourne:** O safbwynt cydweithredu, a yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno ein bod bron wedi cyrraedd y cam lle dylid datgan argyfwng cenedlaethol ac y dylem ystyried defnyddio milwyr y fyddin i gludo carcasau i'w llosgi? Cafodd cymorth i'r diwydiant twristiaeth ei grybwyll yn San Steffan. A yw Prif Weinidog Cymru yn pwysu am becyn cymorth ar gyfer y diwydiant twristiaeth yng Nghymru, a beth yw ei farn ar ganslo digwyddiadau chwaraeon, oherwydd y farn gyffredinol yw y dylid canslo'r rhain, o ystyried bod hynny wedi digwydd yn Iwerddon a Ffrainc?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Nid yw digwyddiadau mewn gwledydd eraill o reidrwydd yn berthnasol. Rhaid inni gymryd cyfrifoldeb dros yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yng Nghymru ac, yn yr un modd, ymgynghori â Llywodraeth y DU ar yr hyn sydd yn digwydd o ran digwyddiadau ehangach megis rasio ceffylau, digwyddiadau rasio ceffylau unigol a digwyddiadau eraill sydd yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â chludo anifeiliaid i ffermydd ac oddi wrthynt.

Mae'n anodd ateb y cwestiwn heddiw, oherwydd bydd y cyfnod heintus o dair wythnos, o'r adeg y rhoddwyd terfyn ar symud anifeiliaid gyntaf, yn dod i ben ddydd Gwener. Ddydd Gwener, bydd fy nghyd-Aelod, Carwyn Jones, yn trafod goblygiadau yr hyn a ddysgwyd gennym a'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd o ran achosion, pan fydd y cyfnod heintus o dair wythnos, ers cyhoeddi'r Gorchymyn rheoli anifeiliaid, wedi dod i ben.

### **Cydlynu Polisiâu'r Cynulliad Co-ordinating Assembly Policies**

**C4 Gareth Jones:** A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar bwysigrwydd cydlynu polisiâu'r Cynulliad er mwyn adeiladu

**Q4 Gareth Jones:** Will the First Minister make a statement on the importance of co-ordinating Assembly policies to build an



isadeiledd effeithiol yng Nghymru? effective Welsh infrastructure? (OAQ10258)  
(OAQ10258)

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** O ran yr awgrym yng nghwestiwn Gareth, un enghraifft yr hoffwn ei chrybwyll yw'r hyn a wnaethom ynglŷn â masnachfrait rheilffyrdd Cymru. Mae hynny'n mynd rhagddo a gobeithiaf y gallwn ddweud mwy am hynny yn yr hydref. Yn ogystal, yr ydym wedi ateb galwad Robertson Research—cwmni pwysicaf Cymru yn y sector gwybodaeth—a chwmnïau eraill ar hyd yr A55 yng ngogledd Cymru, i ddefnyddio'r cebl band eang sydd o dan yr A55 er mwyn hybu economi gogledd Cymru. Felly, o ran yr awgrym yng nghwestiwn Gareth, credaf fod materion yn mynd rhagddynt.

**Gareth Jones:** Noda'r strategaeth datblygu economaidd genedlaethol fod sefydlu isadeiledd fodern yn gonglfaen ac yn allweddol i adfywio'r economi. Chi a ddywedodd hynny. O gofio bod Railtrack yn buddsoddi llai yng Nghymru nag yng ngweddill Prydain i wella cyflwr y rheilffyrdd, a bod cynllun y WDA a British Telecom i ddatblygu rhwydwaith band eang yng ngogledd Cymru yn araf ac annigonol, ac yn sicr o achosi diffeithdir digidol yn y rhan helaethaf o Gymru erbyn 2003, beth yr ydych chi a'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu ei wneud i ddatrys hyn?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr wyf eisoes wedi ateb ail ran y cwestiwn drwy sôn am agor y rhwydwaith sydd o dan yr A55 a'i wneud yn rhan o isadeiledd at ddefnydd y cyhoedd, cwmnïau neu'r sector addysgol. Nid wyf wedi gweld manylion cyhoeddiad Railtrack heddiw, ond yr wyf yn siŵr bod Gareth yn ymwybodol o gyhoeddiad y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Sue Essex, ar 11 Ionawr, o fuddsoddiad o £300 miliwn yn y sector trafniadaeth.

**Alun Cairns:** Does the First Minister agree that a truly international airport is essential for Wales to be competitive in a global economy? If so, will he support the Conservatives' calls to build an effective trunk road that will eventually link to the motorway in order to access the airport easily?

**The First Minister:** In terms of the suggestion in Gareth's question, one example that I would like to give is the work that has been carried out on the Welsh rail franchise. That is ongoing and I hope to be able to say more on that in the autumn. We have also answered the call of Robertson Research—Wales's most important company in the information sector—and other companies along the A55 in north Wales, to use the broadband cable under the A55 to promote the north Wales economy. Therefore, in terms of the suggestion in Gareth's question, I believe that matters are progressing.

**Gareth Jones:** The national economic development strategy notes that establishing a modern infrastructure is vital to regenerating the economy. You yourself said that. Given that Railtrack is investing less in Wales than in the rest of Britain in improving the condition of the railways, and that the plan formed by the WDA and British Telecom to develop a broadband network in north Wales is slow and inadequate, and is sure to cause a digital divide in Wales by 2003, what do you and the Government intend to do to solve this problem?

**The First Minister:** I have already answered the second part of the question in mentioning opening up the network under the A55 and making it part of an infrastructure to be used by the public, companies or the educational sector. I have not seen details of Railtrack's announcement today, but I am sure that Gareth is aware of the announcement made by the Minister for Environment, Sue Essex, on 11 January, of an investment of £300 million in the transport sector.

**Alun Cairns:** A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno bod maes awyr cwbl rhyngwladol yn hanfodol er mwyn i Gymru gystadlu mewn economi fyd-eang? Os felly, a fydd yn cefnogi galwadau'r Ceidwadwyr i adeiladu cefnffordd effeithiol a fydd yn y pen draw yn cysylltu â'r draffordd er mwyn cyrraedd y maes awyr yn hawdd?

**The First Minister:** There have been calls for that for a long time. The problem is getting an agreement on where the road should be built. Should the road be direct from the M4 at the Pendoylan/Llantrisant interchange, roughly parallel to five mile lane in the Vale of Glamorgan, or should it come down from Culverhouse Cross in an expensive new interchange that would bypass the villages of Wenvoe and the Port Road area of Barry? Alternatively, should it utilise the existing dual carriageway of the Ely and Grangetown link and the Dinas Powys bypass that has not yet been built? None of those are trunk roads and none are proposed to be. However, whether it is a trunk road or not does not matter provided that the correct way to improve access to Cardiff International Airport is agreed upon.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cafwyd galwadau am hynny ers cryn amser. Y broblem yw sicrhau cytundeb ynglŷn â lle y dylid adeiladu'r ffordd. A ddylid adeiladu'r ffordd yn uniongyrchol o'r M4 ar gyfnewidfa Pendeulwyn/Llantrisant, bron yn gyfochrog â lôn pum milltir ym Mro Morgannwg, neu a ddylai ddod i lawr o Groes Cwrlwys ar gyfnewidfa ddrud newydd a fyddai'n osgoi pentref Gwenfô ac ardal Port Road y Barri? Fel arall, a ddylai ddefnyddio ffordd ddeuol bresennol cyswllt Trelái a Grangetown a ffordd osgoi Dinas Powys nas adeiladwyd eto? Nid yw'r ffyrdd hynny yn gefnffyrdd ac nid oedd bwriad iddynt fod yn gefnffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw o bwys a yw'n gefnffordd neu beidio ar yr amod y cytunir ar y ffordd gywir o wella mynediad i Faes Awyr Rhyngwladol Caerdydd.

### **Gofynion Cynhwysiant Cymdeithasol, Datblygu Economaidd a Thai Priodol Demands of Social Inclusion, Economic Development and Proper Housing**

**Q5 Jocelyn Davies:** How will the First Minister continue to balance the demands of social inclusion, economic development, and proper housing for Wales? (OAQ10259)

**C5 Jocelyn Davies:** Sut fydd Prif Weinidog Cymru'n parhau i gadw'r ddysgl yn wastad rhwng gofynion cynhwysiant cymdeithasol, datblygu economaidd a thai priodol ar gyfer Cymru? (OAQ10259)

**The First Minister:** Those three principles go well together. There is an exception in that there is some anecdotal evidence that certain types of modern, high specification social housing can act as a disincentive to social inclusion and entry into employment. The rent is so high on some good quality housing association developments that people cannot afford to be in employment because they lose their housing benefit. That does not usually happen in council estates because the cost of new development can be counterbalanced with the cost of council estates in the same local authority's ownership, which can date back 50 years. Apart from that one exception—and that is only anecdotal—I do not see any conflict between the three principles to which you referred.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae'r tair egwyddor yn cydweddu'n dda. Ceir eithriad yn y ffaith bod rhywfaint o dystiolaeth anecdotaidd i awgrymu y gall mathau arbennig o dai cymdeithasol modern, tra phenodedig weithredu yn erbyn cynhwysiant cymdeithasol a mynediad i gyflogaeth. Mae'r rhent mor uchel ar ambell ddatblygiad cymdeithasol tai o ansawdd da fel na all pobl fforddio gweithio am eu bod yn colli eu budd-dâl tai. Ni ddigwydd hyn fel arfer ar ystadau tai cyngor oherwydd gellir gwrthbwyso cost datblygiad newydd gyda chost ystadau tai cyngor sydd ym meddiant yr un awdurdod lleol, a all ddyddio yn ôl 50 mlynedd. Ar wahân i'r un eithriad hwnnw—ac anecdotaidd ydyw—ni welaf unrhyw wrthdaro rhwng y tair egwyddor y cyfeiriasoch atynt.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Apart from those with mental health problems, people under the age of 25 are the most likely to become homeless through poverty. They continue to be discriminated against in the housing benefit system. Will you press the UK Government

**Jocelyn Davies:** Ar wahân i'r rheini â phroblemau iechyd meddwl, pobl o dan 25 oed yw'r rhai sydd yn fwyaf tebygol o fod yn ddigartref o ganlyniad i dlodi. Parheir i wahaniaethu yn eu herbyn yn y system budd-dâl tai. A wnewch chi bwyso ar Lywodraeth

on this matter to prevent these vulnerable youngsters entering into that jobless, homeless spiral?

**The First Minister:** That is Assembly policy. However, as you say, it relates to the housing benefit regulations that the UK Government puts into the cost passed through element. It is annually managed expenditure. Your party leader does not understand that. That expenditure is managed annually and is not in our block grant. Housing benefit is a UK Government policy matter and it passes through our budget on the way to the local authorities who pay it.

**Peter Black:** Given the failure of the UK Government to meet its obligation and promise to bring in a licensing scheme for houses in multiple occupation, will you make it a priority, when a new government is elected, to stress how urgent and important it is that this scheme be introduced as soon as possible so that we can start to tackle sub-standard private rented accommodation in Wales?

**The First Minister:** I agree. It is a problem in the larger cities in Wales where there is a high proportion of students, or in cities that have a natural tendency to attract the rootless under 25-year-olds who might have had problems at home and have drifted to the big cities in search of something better. They can be easily exploited by unscrupulous landlords in sub-standard and sometimes dangerous properties.

**David Melding:** Do you agree that appropriate use of public-private partnerships to allow for road building to be connected to housing developments, and in some areas to improve roads and bypasses, is essential for good social inclusion throughout Wales?

**The First Minister:** There are interesting examples of building housing developments in conjunction with new roads. A consortium of the Land Authority for Wales and Italian and British road and house builders built the Pontprennau area of north-east Cardiff in that

y DU ar y mater hwn er mwyn atal y bobl ifanc ddiamddiffyn hyn rhag ymgolli yn y cylch di-waith, digartref hwnnw?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae hynny'n bolisi gan y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedwch, mae'n ymwneud â'r rheoliadau budd-dâl tai y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn eu rhoi yn yr elfen cost a basiwyd drwodd. Mae'n wariant a reolir yn flynyddol. Nid yw arweinydd eich plaid yn deall hynny. Rheolir y gwariant hwnnw yn flynyddol ac nid yw o fewn ein grant bloc. Mae budd-dâl tai yn fater polisi i Lywodraeth y DU ac mae'n pasio drwy ein cyllideb ar y ffordd i'r awdurdodau lleol sydd yn ei dalu.

**Peter Black:** Gan ystyried methiant Llywodraeth y DU i fodloni ei dyletswydd ac addo cyflwyno cynllun trwyddedu ar gyfer tai amlddeiliadaeth, a wnewch chi ei wneud yn flaenoriaeth, pan etholir llywodraeth newydd, i bwysleisio pa mor angenrheidiol a phwysig yw cyflwyno'r cynllun hwn cyn gynted â phosibl er mwyn inni ddechrau mynd i'r afael â llety preifat is na'r safon sydd ar rent yng Nghymru?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cytunaf. Mae'n broblem yn y dinasoedd mawr yng Nghymru lle ceir cyfran uchel o fyfyrwyr, neu mewn dinasoedd sydd â thuedd naturiol i ddenu'r bobl dan 25 oed heb wreiddiau pendant, sydd, o bosibl, wedi cael problemau gartref ac wedi symud i'r dinasoedd mawr i geisio chwilio am ryw beth gwell. Gallant gael eu hecsbloetio'n hawdd gan landlordiaid diegwyddor mewn eiddo sydd yn is na'r safon dderbyniol ac sydd weithiau'n beryglus hefyd.

**David Melding:** A gytunwch fod y defnydd priodol o bartneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat i sicrhau bod y gwaith o adeiladu ffyrdd yn gysylltiedig â datblygiadau tai, ac mewn rhai ardaloedd i wella ffyrdd a ffyrdd osgoi, yn hanfodol ar gyfer cynhwysiant cymdeithasol da ledled Cymru?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ceir enghreifftiau diddorol o adeiladu datblygiadau tai ar y cyd â ffyrdd newydd. Adeiladodd consortiwm o Awdurdod Tir Cymru ac adeiladwyr ffyrdd a thai Eidaleg a Phrydeinig ardal Pontprennau yng ngogledd ddwyrain Caerdydd yn y ffordd

way. I do not know whether it is applicable to solving the problems of houses in multiple occupation. However, we will consider any suggestions that you may have on that, David.

2:20 p.m.

### **Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig Rural Development Plan**

**Q6 David Davies:** What discussions has the First Minister had with the UK Government on submitting a formal request to the European Commission for funding under article 33, indent 12 of Council Regulation 1257/1999 to be included in the rural development plan? (OAQ10242)

**The First Minister:** There have been none, David. The view was taken that the rural development plan should not depend on, or utilise, the measures covered by indent 12 because it did not fit our rural development plan priorities. Therefore, it is not regarded as an appropriate source of funding except for the most exceptional natural disasters.

**David Davies:** That is a great pity. You must be aware that under that regulation, compensation money is available in Europe for farmers whose land has been flooded and for the building of flood defence schemes. On 7 February, Commissioner Franz Fischler wrote to a Member of the European Parliament saying that this money was available and practically begged us to claim it by saying that it would be on a plate if we changed our rural development plan and applied for it. Given the number of natural disasters that have occurred in Wales, do you not agree that it is a disgrace that that money is available to us in Europe but that nobody can be bothered to change our rural development plan in order to access it?

**The First Minister:** It is not that 'nobody can be bothered.' I have received advice that European funding for the rural development plan is fixed. If you are willing to send Franz Fischler's letter to me, I would be happy to

honno. Ni wn a yw'n berthnasol i ddatrys y problemau mewn tai amldeiliadaeth. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ystyried unrhyw awgrymiadau a allai fod gennych ynglŷn â hynny, David.

**C6 David Davies:** Pa drafodaethau y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi'u cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU mewn perthynas â chyflwyno cais ffurfiol i'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd am gyllid o dan erthygl 33, gorchymyn 12 o Reoliad 1257/1999 y Cyngor i gael ei gynnwys yn y cynllun datblygu gwledig ar gyfer Cymru? (OAQ10242)

**Prif Weindog Cymru:** Ni chafwyd unrhyw drafodaethau, David. Penderfynwyd na ddylai'r cynllun datblygu gwledig ddibynnu ar y mesurau a gwmpesir gan orchymyn 12, na'u defnyddio, am nad oedd yn gweddu â blaenoriaethau ein cynllun datblygu gwledig. Felly, ni ystyrir ei fod yn ffynhonnell ariannu briodol heblaw am y trychinebau naturiol mwyaf eithriadol.

**David Davies:** Mae hynny'n drueni mawr. Rhaid ichi fod yn ymwybodol, o dan y rheoliad hwnnw, bod iawndal ar gael yn Ewrop ar gyfer ffermwyr a gafodd lifogydd ar eu tir ac ar gyfer adeiladu cynlluniau amddiffyn rhag llifogydd. Ar 7 Chwefror, ysgrifennodd y Comisiynydd Franz Fischler at Aelod o Senedd Ewrop yn dweud bod yr arian hwn ar gael ac ymbil arnom, fwy neu lai, i'w hawlio drwy ddweud y byddai ar gael pe baem yn newid ein cynllun datblygu gwledig ac yn gwneud cais amdano. O ystyried nifer y trychinebau naturiol a gafwyd yng Nghymru, oni chytunweh ei fod yn warthus bod yr arian hwnnw ar gael inni yn Ewrop ond na all neb drafferthu i newid ein cynllun datblygu gwledig er mwyn defnyddio'r arian?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Nid yw'n fater "na all neb drafferthu". Cefais gyngor bod arian Ewropeaidd ar gyfer y cynllun datblygu gwledig yn sefydlog. Os ydych yn barod i anfon llythyr Franz Fischler ataf, byddwn yn

look at whether that contradicts the official advice that I received, but I would be surprised if it did.

What is important about the rural development plan is that, if we were to use indent 12, it would involve diverting much-needed resources from existing measures that the Assembly has voted and agreed on, such as Tir Mynydd, Tir Gofal and the organic farming scheme. Waving a letter at me is all very well, but since I have not been given notice of it, you cannot expect me, standing at the lectern, to agree to it without ever having seen it. If you want a sensible reply, you should give me the letter so that I can check whether it is what you say it is. It is easy to have silver bullets in your hand and to falsely raise people's hopes throughout Wales by claiming that a pot of money exists and that if we ask for it, it will be given. It is rarely like that, David.

**Mick Bates:** As a farmer, I am aware that French farmers have been given assistance from a similar package to that referred to by David Davies. What efforts have you made to ensure that every avenue in Europe has been explored to help farmers affected by the foot and mouth disease outbreak?

**The First Minister:** I thought that you were talking about indent 12.

**Mick Bates:** It is the same thing.

**The First Minister.** Is it? Previously, the reference was made to natural disasters. I do not know whether it is acceptable to define the outbreak of foot and mouth disease as a natural disaster. If nobody has taken the trouble to send me a copy of this letter, it is rich to ask what trouble I have taken to act on a letter that I have not even seen. As France now has a confirmed case of foot and mouth disease, there will be major developments at the European level, possibly involving changes to the whole structure of animal movement and disease control. You suggest, Mick, that we have been sitting around, doing nothing about foot and mouth disease instead of exploring avenues for getting assistance, and that is absurd. We have been anxious to

hapus i edrych i weld a yw'r llythyr yn gwrth-ddweud y cyngor swyddogol a dderbyniais, ond byddwn pe bai hynny'n wir.

Yr hyn sydd yn bwysig am y cynllun datblygu gwledig, pe baem yn defnyddio gorchymyn 12, yw'r ffaith y byddai'n golygu ailgyfeirio adnoddau gwerthfawr o'r mesurau presennol y mae'r Cynulliad wedi pleidleisio a chytuno arnynt, megis Tir Mynydd, Tir Gofal a'r cynllun ffermio organig. Mae'n ddigon hawdd chwifio llythyr ataf, ond gan na chefais fy hysbysu ohono, ni allwch ddisgwyl imi, wrth sefyll wrth y darllenfwrdd, i gytuno arno heb imi erioed ei weld. Os ydych am gael ateb synhwyrol, dylech roi'r llythyr imi er mwyn imi allu sicrhau ei fod yn dweud yr hyn a ddywedwch. Mae'n hawdd i chi siarad yn awdurdodol a chodi gobeithion pobl ledled Cymru ar gam drwy addo bod arian yn bodoli ac os gofynnwn amdano, fe'i cawn. Prin y digwydd hynny, David.

**Mick Bates:** Fel ffermwr, yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod ffermwyr Ffrainc wedi cael pecyn tebyg o gymorth i'r un y cyfeiriwyd ato gan David Davies. Pa ymdrechion a wnaethpwyd gennych i sicrhau yr aethpwyd i lawr pob llwybr yn Ewrop er mwyn helpu'r ffermwyr yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan glwy'r traed a'r genau?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr oeddwn yn meddwl eich bod yn siarad am orchymyn 12.

**Mick Bates:** Yr un peth ydyw.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ie? Yn flaenorol, cyfeiriwyd at drychinebau naturiol. Ni wn a yw'n dderbyniol diffinio'r achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau fel trychineb naturiol. Os nad oes neb wedi trafferthu i anfon copi o'r llythyr hwn ataf, mae'n hurt gofyn sut yr ymdrechais i weithredu ar lythyr nad wyf hyd yn oed wedi ei weld. Gan bod gan Ffrainc bellach achos pendant o glwy'r traed a'r genau, bydd datblygiadau mawr ar y lefel Ewropeaidd, a fydd efallai yn newid patrwm cyfan symud anifeiliaid a rheoli clefydau. Mae Mick yn awgrymu y buom yn eistedd yma yn gwneud dim ynglŷn â chlwy'r traed a'r genau yn hytrach na dilyn pob trywydd i geisio cymorth, ac mae hynny'n ddisynnwyr. Buom yn awyddus i reoli'r clwyf, ei ynysu

get the disease under control, isolated and eradicated. We have devoted our efforts to that. After the disease has been controlled and eliminated, if there are ways of securing assistance to help rebuild the shattered parts of the livestock industry, they will be explored strenuously at that stage.

a'i ddileu. Yr ydym wedi gwneud pob ymdrech i sicrhau hynny. Ar ôl i'r clwyf gael ei reoli a'i ddileu, os bydd ffyrdd o gael cymorth i helpu i ailadeiladu'r rhannau o'r diwydiant da byw a ddinistriwyd, fe'u harchwilir yn fanwl ar yr adeg honno.

### **Perthynas Cyllideb y DU â Chymru UK Budget's Relation to Wales**

**Q7 William Graham:** What discussions has the First Minister had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the UK budget and how it relates to Wales? (OAQ10253)

**C7 William Graham:** Pa drafodaethau y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi'u cael gyda Changhellor y Trysorlys mewn perthynas â chyllideb y DU a'r modd y mae'n berthnasol i Gymru? (OAQ10253)

**The First Minister:** We had several discussions with the Chancellor before the budget was finalised, regarding its relationship to Wales. As I have already said to Cynog, the budget included innovative measures, relating to value added tax changes and tax changes for flats above shops and fiscal measures for stamp duty relief on property transactions in designated downtown or difficult industrial areas—in which I am sure you would be interested as a professional surveyor. Broadly, there has been general acceptance that this was not an election giveaway budget, despite the expectation of an election. The purpose of the budget overall was to encourage the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England to lower interest rates. In turn, that should bring down sterling, which should bring relief to the manufacturing sector. Beyond that, in public expenditure terms, it has the consequential effect of bringing us an extra £33 million a year over the next three years, giving us a total of £100 million.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cawsom nifer o drafodaethau â'r Canghellor cyn i'r gyllideb derfynol gael ei llunio, ynglŷn â'i pherthynas â Chymru. Fel y dywedais eisoes wrth Cynog, yr oedd y gyllideb yn cynnwys mesurau dyfeisgar, yn ymwneud â newidiadau i dreth ar werth a newidiadau i'r dreth ar gyfer fflatiau uwchben siopau a mesurau ariannol ar gyfer rhyddhad ar dollau stamp ar drafodion eiddo mewn ardaloedd canol tref neu ardaloedd diwydiannol anodd penodedig—yr wyf yn sicr y byddai gennych ddiddordeb ynddynt fel syrfêwr proffesiynol. Yn fras, derbyniwyd yn gyffredinol nad cyllideb haelionus ar gyfer yr etholiad oedd hon, er gwaetha'r disgwyl am etholiad. Pwrpas y gyllideb yn gyffredinol oedd annog Pwyllgor Polisi Ariannol Banc Lloegr i ostwng cyfraddau llog. Yn ei dro, dylai hynny ostwng gwerth y bunt, a ddylai fod o gymorth i'r sector gweithgynhyrchu. Y tu hwnt i hynny, o ran gwariant cyhoeddus, ei sgîl-ffaith fydd dod â £33 miliwn ychwanegol inni dros y tair blynedd nesaf, gan roi cyfanswm o £100 miliwn inni.

**William Graham:** Were you also able to have discussions with the Chancellor on a reduction in the climate change levy? That has been a problem for Corus, and is set to cripple manufacturing industries across Wales.

**William Graham:** A lwyddasoch hefyd i gael trafodaethau â'r Canghellor ynglŷn â gostyngiad yn yr ardoll newid hinsawdd? Bu hynny'n broblem i Corus, ac mae ar fin andwyo diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu ledled Cymru.

**The First Minister:** We had already made our feelings known over the previous 12 months about the impact of the climate change levy. The original draft of this levy was potentially disastrous in its possible

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr ydym eisoes wedi mynegi'n teimladau yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf am effaith yr ardoll newid hinsawdd. Yr oedd drafft gwreiddiol yr ardoll hon yn cynnwys goblygiadau a allai gael

impact on heavy industry. It has been enormously improved. I know that heavy industries, which are big users of energy, are still unhappy about it, including Allied Steel and Wire, the industrial plant closest to this building. It is not exempt from the levy, despite being an electric arc steel plant. There are still some aspects in which it is not perfect and unfair to some sectors of heavy industry. However, this budget does not appear to offer any amelioration on that front.

**Kirsty Williams:** What discussions have you had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer to put together a package to help rural Wales, which is currently haemorrhaging jobs in both the livestock and tourist industries? Fifty people in Brecon have lost their jobs in the tourist industry, a hotel in Builth Wells has laid off 16 people, and a hotel in the Elan Valley has laid off 10 people this week. There are 1,000 fat lambs awaiting slaughter in the restriction zone. My constituents are also facing many other problems at the moment.

**The First Minister:** We are very sensitive to the problems caused in rural Wales by this pincer movement of the impact of freezing livestock movement, apart from those licensed for slaughter, and the impact of closing footpaths on tourism, which depends on the attractions of walking in National Parks or other attractive areas. When would you begin to estimate this? Our first priority must be the isolation and eradication of the disease. Then we can look at the impact on rural Wales. The Ministry for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Scottish Executive will obviously look at England and Scotland in the same way. There will be huge problems in rebuilding the livestock and the tourist sector in the livestock areas. That will be addressed when we know the size of the task, and when we know that the disease is isolated and eradicated. That must be our first priority.

**Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** Mewn perthynas â'r £100 miliwn ychwanegol sydd yn dod i gyllideb y

effaith drychinebus ar y diwydiannau trwm. Cafodd ei wella'n aruthrol. Gwn fod diwydiannau trwm sydd yn defnyddio llawer o ynni yn parhau yn anhapus amdano, gan gynnwys Allied Steel and Wire, sef y gwaith diwydiannol agosaf i'r adeilad hwn. Nid yw wedi ei eithrio o'r ardoll, er ei fod yn waith dur arc trydan. Mae rhai agweddau ohono o hyd nad ydynt yn berffaith ac sydd yn annheg i rai sectorau o'r diwydiannau trwm. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys nad yw'r gyllideb hon yn cynnig unrhyw welliant yn hynny o beth.

**Kirsty Williams:** Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda Canghellor y Trysorlys ynglŷn â rhoi pecyn ynghyd i gynorthwyo Cymru wledig, sydd ar hyn o bryd yn colli nifer fawr o swyddi yn y diwydiannau da byw a thwristiaeth? Mae 50 o bobl wedi colli eu swyddi yn y diwydiant twristiaeth yn Aberhonddu, mae gwesty yn Llanellwedd wedi anfon 16 o weithwyr adref dros dro, ac mae gwesty yng Nghwm Elan wedi anfon 10 o weithwyr adref dros dro yr wythnos hon. Mae 1,000 o loi tew yn disgwyl i gael eu lladd yn y parth cyfyngder. Mae fy etholwyr yn wynebu llawer o broblemau eraill hefyd ar hyn o bryd.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr ydym yn sensitif iawn i'r problemau a achosir yng Nghymru wledig gan yr effaith ddeublyg o rwystro symud da byw, ar wahân i'r rhai hynny a drwyddedwyd i gael eu lladd, ac effaith cau llwybrau troed ar dwristiaeth, sydd yn ddibynnol ar atyniad y mae cerdded mewn Parciau Cenedlaethol neu ardaloedd deniadol eraill yn ei greu. Pa bryd fydddech chi'n dechrau amcangyfrif hyn? Rhaid inni bennu ynysu a chael gwared ar y clwyf fel ein blaenoriaeth gyntaf. Yna gallwn edrych ar yr effaith ar Gymru wledig. Bydd y Weinyddiaeth Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd a Gweithrediaeth yr Alban yn amlwg yn edrych ar Loegr a'r Alban yn yr un modd. Bydd problemau anferth wrth ailadeiladu'r sectorau da byw a thwristiaeth yn yr ardaloedd da byw. Ymdrinnir â hynny pan wyddom faint y dasg, a phan wyddom ein bod wedi ynysu a chael gwared ar y clwyf. Dyna ddylai fod yn flaenoriaeth gyntaf inni.

**The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** In relation to the additional £100 million provided for the Assembly's budget

Cynulliad yn sgîl datganiad y Canghellor, a ydych wedi sylwi bod gwahaniaeth barn sylfaenol rhwng Aelodau Seneddol Llafur yn Llundain ac Edwina Hart yn y Cynulliad ynglŷn â sut y dylid gwario'r arian? A ydych wedi sylwi, er enghraifft, fod yr Aelodau Seneddol yn Llundain, yn naturiol, yn disgwyl i'r arian gael ei wario yn yr union yr un ffordd â Lloegr, ar addysg, iechyd, ysbytai ac ysgolion, ond bod Edwina Hart—yn berffaith gywir—wedi dweud ar y teledu 'meindiwch eich busnes, y Cynulliad sydd i benderfynu sut i wario'r arian'? Beth yw eich safbwynt chi yn y ddadl hon?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr wyf yn siŵr nad yw Edwina Hart erioed wedi defnyddio ymadrodd mor anghwrtais â 'meindiwch eich busnes', ac eithrio, efallai wrth siarad ag aelodau'r Cabinet. Nid wyf yn gyfrifol am yr hyn y mae Aelodau Seneddol yn ei ddweud am y gyllideb a sut y dylid gwario'r arian ychwanegol. Fodd bynnag, y mae'n llawer gwell cael £100 miliwn ychwanegol yn awr na chael dim arian ychwanegol, neu i gael toriad o £100 miliwn yn ein cyllideb dros y tair blynedd nesaf.

Mater i'r Cynulliad yw penderfynu sut i wario'r bloc. Mae hwn yn awr yn rhan o'r bloc, ac felly nid mater yn ymwneud â sefydlu'r Cynulliad ydyw ond egwyddorion bloc Barnett, sydd wedi bod union yr un peth am 21 mlynedd ers 1979. Nid yw hynny wedi cael ei newid gan sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Mae'r arian hwnnw yn mynd i mewn i'r bloc, a'r Cynulliad sydd yn gyfrifol am ei wario yn ôl ein blaenoriaethau.

2:30 p.m.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cefnogi Edwina Hart yn y ddadl hon. Fodd bynnag, onid yw'r ffaith bod y £100 miliwn hwn wedi ei neilltuo ar gyfer Cymru yn profi unwaith eto bod fformwla Barnett yn gwbl amhosibl inni bellach? Onid yw'n wir mai'r hyn sydd yn digwydd dro ar ôl tro gyda'r arian sydd yn dod o'r gyllideb yw bod y fformwla hon yn rhoi arian inni ar sail poblogaeth yn unig, nid ar sail ein hanghenion? Er enghraifft, o ran y gwasanaeth iechyd, gwyddom fod pobl yng Nghymru yn dioddef o lefelau uwch o canser a chlefyd y galon nac yn weddill Prydain. A

following the Chancellor's statement, have you noticed the fundamental difference of opinion between Labour Members of Parliament in London and Edwina Hart in the Assembly regarding how the money should be spent? Have you noticed, for example, that Members of Parliament, naturally, expect the money to be spent in exactly the same way as it will be spent in England, on education, health, hospitals and schools, but that Edwina Hart—quite rightly—said on television 'mind your own business, it is for the Assembly to decide how to spend the money'? Where do you stand on this debate?

**The First Minister:** I am sure that Edwina Hart has never used a phrase as discourteous as 'mind your own business' apart, perhaps, from when addressing members of the Cabinet. I am not responsible for what Members of Parliament say about the budget, and how the additional money should be spent. However, it is much better to have an additional £100 million than to receive no additional money at all, or a cut of £100 million in our budget over the next three years.

Deciding how to spend the block is a matter for the Assembly. This is now a part of the block, and therefore it is not related to the establishment of the Assembly but to the principles of the Barnett block, which have been exactly the same for 21 years since 1979. That has not been changed by the establishment of the Assembly. That money goes into the block and the Assembly is responsible for spending it according to our priorities.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** I am glad that you support Edwina Hart in this argument. However, does not the fact that this £100 million has been allocated to Wales proves once again that the Barnett formula is totally inappropriate for us now? Is it not true that what happens time after time with the money that comes from the budget is that this formula gives us money on the basis of population only, and not on the basis of our needs? For example, on the health service, we know that people in Wales suffer from higher levels of cancer and heart disease than in the rest of Britain. Will you support an



wnewch chi gefnogi ymdrech i newid y fformwla?

effort to change the formula?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Nid mater i ni yng Nghymru yw penderfynu newid y fformwla. Gwyddom ei bod yn rhan o fargen sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Nid oes cefndir na sail statudol iddi, ond mae wedi bod yn rhan o'n confensiynau o ran rhannu'r arian rhwng Lloegr, Cymru, Yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon am 21 mlynedd, felly mae elfen o aeddfedrwydd yn y fformwla. Mae wedi goroesi ers cael ei sefydlu gan Lywodraeth Lafur. Pan ddaeth Margaret Thatcher i rym, credai pawb y byddai'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei newid. Yna daeth Llywodraeth Lafur yn 1997, a sefydlu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a Senedd yr Alban yn 1999. Mae'r fformwla wedi goroesi. Mae'n fformwla aeddfed. Ni allwn fod yn siŵr y gallem wella ar y fformwla drwy ei hadolygu. Yr hyn sydd yn hollol siŵr, fodd bynnag, yw bod yn rhaid cael holl elfennau gwahanol y cyfansoddiad—y Llywodraeth Brydeinig a'r Trysorlys, Senedd yr Alban, Cynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon a ninnau—i gytuno i'w hadolygu. Nid mater i ni ddelio ag ef yn unochrog yn unig yw hyn.

**The First Minister:** It is not for us in Wales to decide to change the formula. We know that it is part of the bargain struck in establishing the Assembly. There is no statutory background or basis to it, but it has been a part of our conventions in dividing the money between England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland for 21 years, therefore there is an element of maturity in the formula. It has survived since being established by a Labour Government. When Margaret Thatcher came to power, everyone thought that the Conservatives would change it. Then came the Labour Government in 1997, and the establishment of the National Assembly for Wales and the Scottish Parliament in 1999. The formula has survived. It is a mature formula. We cannot be sure that we could improve the formula by reviewing it. What is quite certain, however, is that we must have all the different elements of the constitution—the British Government and the Treasury, the Scottish Parliament, the Northern Ireland Assembly and ourselves—to agree to review it. This is not just a matter for us to deal with unilaterally.

### **Dyraniad Gwahoddiadau i Arddwestau Brenhinol Allocation of Invitations to Royal Garden Parties**

**Q8 Peter Law:** How is the Government of Wales's allocation of invitations to royal garden parties distributed? (OAQ10240)

**C8 Peter Law:** Ym mha fodd y bydd dyraniad Llywodraeth Cymru o wahoddiadau i arddwestau brenhinol yn cael eu dosbarthu? (OAQ10240)

**The First Minister:** Each year the Assembly honours branch invites the Office of the Secretary of State for Wales and all parts of the Assembly, including the Presiding Officer, to nominate people in Wales who might be interested in receiving an invitation to a royal garden party. The main priority is that nominees are drawn from as many walks of life as possible. I am sure that we would all agree with that.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Bob blwyddyn mae cangen anrhydeddau'r Cynulliad yn gwahodd Swyddfa Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a phob rhan o'r Cynulliad, gan gynnwys y Llywydd, i enwebu pobl yng Nghymru a allai fod â diddordeb mewn derbyn gwahoddiad i arddwest frenhinol. Y prif flaenoriaeth yw y dylai enwebion ddod o gymaint o wahanol gefndiroedd â phosibl. Yr wyf yn sicr y byddem i gyd yn cytuno â hynny.

**Peter Law:** Thank you for that response, First Minister. I compliment you, Llywydd, on the e-mail that you sent this morning on the allocation of invitations for the National Assembly, which is transparent. Can you assure me, First Minister, that these

**Peter Law:** Diolch ichi am yr ymateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Fe'ch canmolaf, Lywydd, am yr e-bost a anfonasoch y bore yma ar ddyrannu gwahoddiadau ar gyfer y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, sydd yn eglur. A allwch fy sicrhau, Brif Weinidog, y bydd y

invitations, which should traditionally, as you suggest, go to the most deserving people—those involved in voluntary work, in public life, and in industry and the trade unions—will be allocated on the widest geographical basis, and with the approval of accountable Ministers, and not left to the whims of senior civil servants, as they have been to date?

**The First Minister:** It is not a subject on which I would like to exercise the judgment of Solomon, if there was a dispute between this person or that person attending. You make many more enemies than friends if you get involved in such decisions. I think that we would all agree that as long as everybody understands that this is for *y werin*, in preference to the *crachach*, if you like, that is the important thing. These invitations should be distributed to make it clear that they are for people who give more than they are paid to give, or who do things in the voluntary sector well above the call of duty. Those are the people who should get preference. Any advice from politicians from all political parties or civil servants would be welcome.

**David Melding:** It is important that a wide range of people is invited.

**Alun Pugh:** Have you been?

**David Melding:** I have, actually. I was graced with an invitation on the occasion of the United Nations' fiftieth anniversary and it was a splendid day. When people with disabilities are invited—I am thinking particularly of people with mental health problems, learning disabilities but also physical disabilities—they will often need somebody to accompany them to fully enjoy the day and access facilities. I hope that this will be remembered when drawing up invitation lists.

**The First Minister:** That is an important point and I will draw it to the attention of the relevant authorities.

**John Griffiths:** On the related matter of the appointment of Lord Lieutenants and High Sheriffs, if it is thought necessary to retain

gwahoddiadau hyn, a ddylai'n draddodiadol, fel yr awgrymwch, fynd i'r bobl fwyaf haeddiannol—y rhai hynny sydd yn cyfranogi mewn gwaith gwirfoddol, mewn bywyd cyhoeddus, ac mewn diwydiant a'r undebau llafur—yn cael eu dyrannu ar y sail ddaeryddol ehangaf, a chyda cymeradwyaeth Gweinidogion atebol, ac na chânt eu gadael i fymrwyo uwch weision sifil, fel y gwnaethpwyd hyd yma?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Nid yw'n bwnc yr hoffwn ddefnyddio barn Solomon arno, pe bai anghydfod ynghylch y sawl a ddylai fynychu. Yr ydych yn gwneud llawer mwy o elynion na ffrindiau wrth wneud penderfyniadau o'r fath. Credaf y byddem i gyd yn cytuno, cyhyd â bod pawb yn deall mai rhywbeth ar gyfer y werin, yn hytrach na'r crachach yw hwn, os mynnwch, mai dyna'r peth pwysig. Dylid dosbarthu'r gwahoddiadau hyn er mwyn ei gwneud yn glir eu bod ar gyfer pobl sydd yn rhoi mwy nag y telir iddynt ei roi, neu sydd yn cyfrannu llawer mwy na'r disgwyl yn y sector gwirfoddol. Dyna'r bobl a ddylai gael blaenoriaeth. Croesewir unrhyw gyngor gan wleidyddion o bob plaid wleidyddol neu gan weision sifil.

**David Melding:** Mae'n bwysig gwahodd ystod eang o bobl.

**Alun Pugh:** A gawsoch chi wahoddiad?

**David Melding:** Do, a dweud y gwir. Cefais y fraint o gael gwahoddiad ar achlysur hanner can mlwyddiant y Cenhedloedd Unedig ac yr oedd yn ddiwrnod rhagorol. Pan wahoddir pobl ag anableddau—meddyliaf yn arbennig am bobl â phroblemau salwch meddwl, anableddau dysgu ac anableddau corfforol hefyd—yn aml bydd angen rhywun yn gwmni iddynt er mwyn iddynt gael mwynhad llawn o'r diwrnod a chael mynediad i gyfleusterau. Gobeithiaf y cedwir hyn mewn cof wrth lunio rhestrau gwahodd.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae hwnnw'n bwynt pwysig ac fe ddof ag ef i sylw'r awdurdodau perthnasol.

**John Griffiths:** Ar y mater cysylltiedig o benodi Arglwyddi Raglawiaid ac Uchel Siryfon, os ystyrir bod angen cadw'r swyddi

these anachronistic posts, do you agree that the appointment process should be more open, transparent and include equality of opportunity?

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. This question is about garden parties. Lord Lieutenants may be seen at garden parties, but that is rather a tenuous connection. We will move on as we are short of time. Question 9 is withdrawn.

anachronistig hyn, a gytunech y dylid sicrhau bod y broses penodi yn fwy agored, tryloyw a'i bod yn cynnwys yr egwyddor o gyfle cyfartal?

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Mae'r cwestiwn hwn yn ymwneud â garddwestau. Efallai y gwelir Arglwyddi Raglawiaid mewn garddwestau, ond cysylltiad go denau yw hwnnw. Symudwn ymlaen gan ein bod yn brin o amser. Tynnwyd cwestiwn 9 yn ôl.

### **Effaith y Mesur Heddlu a Chyfiawnder Troseddol ar Gymru Impact of the Police and Criminal Justice Bill in Wales**

**Q10 Ann Jones:** What discussions has the First Minister had with the Secretary of State for Wales, the Home Secretary and/or other UK Government Ministers about the impact in Wales of the Police and Criminal Justice Bill? (OAQ10238)

**The First Minister:** Although I have not discussed the Police and Criminal Justice Bill with UK Government Ministers, the Home Office has included National Assembly officials in wide consultation on the Bill and has shared with them key papers and developments, which did not always happen in the past. We have been happy with the level of consultation and think that it is appropriate given that the responsibility for law and order is not a devolved function in Wales and that the legislation does not contain any proposals with a specific Welsh dimension. The Bill has the support of the police and the other main stakeholders in Wales. The Bill's proposals will help to achieve one of the Government's main objectives of reducing crime and the fear of crime, which the Assembly has also taken as one of its priorities.

**Ann Jones:** I hope that you agree that this Bill will help to improve the quality of life of ordinary law abiding citizens across Wales. One measure to achieve that is the cracking down on minority job culture. Do you agree that giving the police new powers, such as closing licensed premises where disorder is occurring or introducing more effective powers to ban on-street drinking, will help to alleviate some of the many problems

**C10 Ann Jones:** Pa drafodaethau y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi'u cael gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref a/neu Gweinidogion eraill Llywodraeth y DU am effaith y Mesur Heddlu a Chyfiawnder Troseddol ar Gymru? (OAQ10238)

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Er nad wyf wedi trafod y Mesur Heddlu a Chyfiawnder Troseddol gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU, mae'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi cynnwys swyddogion y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol mewn ymgynghoriad eang ar y Mesur ac mae wedi rhannu papurau a datblygiadau allweddol â hwy, rhywbeth nad oedd bob amser yn digwydd yn y gorffennol. Buom yn fodlon â lefel yr ymgynghori a chredwn ei fod yn briodol o gofio nad yw'r cyfrifoldeb am gyfraith a threfn yn swyddogaeth wedi ei datganoli yng Nghymru ac nad yw'r ddeddfwriaeth yn cynnwys cynigion gyda dimensiwn Cymreig penodol. Cefnogir y Mesur gan yr heddlu a'r prif fudd-ddeiliaid eraill yng Nghymru. Bydd cynigion y Mesur yn helpu i gyflawni prif amcanion y Llywodraeth, sef lleihau troseddau a'r ofn o droseddau, y mae'r Cynulliad hefyd wedi'i fabwysiadu fel un o'i flaenoriaethau.

**Ann Jones:** Gobeithiaf y cytunwch y bydd y Mesur hwn yn helpu i wella safon byw dinasyddion cyffredin ufudd i'r gyfraith ar draws Cymru. Un ffordd o gyflawni hyn yw gweithredu'n llym yn erbyn diwylliant lleiafrifol yr iob. A gytunech fod rhoi pwerau newydd i'r heddlu, megis cau eiddo a drwyddeddir i werthu alcohol ble mae anhrefn yn digwydd neu gyflwyno pwerau mwy effeithiol i wahardd yfed ar y strydoedd, yn

throughout Wales, in particular on the north Wales coast, in towns such as Rhyl? Will you join me in welcoming this Bill so that our police forces can have the powers to deal with these issues immediately?

**The First Minister:** I welcome this Bill. The powers relating to juvenile demands and fixed penalty notices and on the spot penalties for disorderly behaviour should, in principle, have the effect that you outlined.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Have you had discussions with your colleagues at Westminster about the performance of the Youth Justice Board? Can you explain why Anne Robinson, who, according to your colleague, Mrs Kinnoek, is an irrelevant quiz show hostess, and who by your own admission does 'not possess a towering intellect', is speaking at the Youth Justice Board's annual conference in a few weeks' time? In the light of her recent comments about the people of Wales, will you ask Jack Straw to have her invitation to speak withdrawn?

**The First Minister:** I did not know that Anne Robinson was speaking at the Youth Justice Board's annual conference. It is clear from comments from most parts of the Assembly that membership of the Anne Robinson appreciation society is low in Wales at present. I do not know whether that is sufficient to justify her removal from all public appointments by the Home Secretary. I will have to investigate what the speaking engagement is. If Helen Mary supplies me with the documentation that she has, I will take the matter up with the Home Office.

### **Hybu Delwedd Cymru Promotion of the Image of Wales**

**Q11 Jonathan Morgan:** What steps is the First Minister's administration taking to promote the image of Wales? (OAQ10261)

**The First Minister:** Raising the profile of Wales is a key priority for the Cabinet. We are working with a range of other public sector bodies to develop a co-ordinated

helpu i liniaru rhai o'r problemau niferus drwy Gymru, yn arbennig ar arfordir gogledd Cymru, mewn trefi megis y Rhyl? A ymunwch â mi wrth groesawu'r Mesur er mwyn i'n heddluoedd gael y pwerau i ymdrin â'r materion hyn ar unwaith?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Croesawaf y Mesur hwn. Mewn egwyddor, dylai'r pwerau sydd yn ymwneud â gorchmynion ieuenctid a hysbysiadau cosb sefydlog a chosbau yn y fan a'r lle am ymddygiad afreolus, gael yr effaith a amlinellwyd gennyh.

**Helen Mary Jones:** A ydych wedi cael trafodaethau â'ch cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan am berfformiad y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid? A allwch egluro pam bod Anne Robinson, sydd yn gyflwynydd sioe cwis amherthnasol, yn ôl eich cyd-Aelod Mrs Kinnoek, ac nad oes ganddi, yn eich tyb chi, 'ddeallusrwydd aruthrol', yn siarad yng nghynhadledd flynyddol y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid ymhen ychydig wythnosau? Yng ngoleuni ei sylwadau diweddar am bobl Cymru, a ofynnwch i Jack Straw dynnu ei gwahoddiad i siarad yn ôl?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ni wyddwn fod Anne Robinson yn siarad yng nghynadledd flynyddol y Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuenctid. Mae'n amlwg o sylwadau gan ran fwyaf o rannau o'r Cynulliad nad oes gan gymdeithas gwerthfawrogi Anne Robinson lawer o aelodau yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Ni wn a yw hynny yn ddigon i'r Gweinidog Cartref i gyfiawnhau ei gwahardd o bob achlysur cyhoeddus. Bydd yn rhaid imi ymchwilio i natur yr achlysur. Codaf y mater â'r Swyddfa Gartref os bydd Helen Mary yn rhoi'r ddogfennaeth sydd ganddi imi.

**C11 Jonathan Morgan:** Pa gamau y mae'r weinyddiaeth yn eu cymryd i hybu delwedd Cymru? (OAQ10261)

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae codi proffil Cymru yn flaenoriaeth allweddol i'r Cabinet. Yr ydym yn gweithio gydag amrediad o gyrff sector cyhoeddus eraill er mwyn datblygu

approach on an all-Wales level to enhance our profile. That includes the Wales. World Nation package of new quality promotional material, which includes the CD-ROM and website that was launched successfully on St David's Day at the forum on Wales, Europe and the world at the Celtic Manor hotel in Newport.

2:40 p.m.

**Jonathan Morgan:** As you know, I have taken a keen interest in Cardiff's bid to become European City of Culture in 2008. Over the weekend, the Minister for Culture, Sport and the Welsh Language engaged in open warfare with the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, accusing him of lack of vision. This will have a negative impact on the Assembly's ability to interact with local government in creating a proactive bid to secure this status. Will the First Minister intervene to sort this spat out or, otherwise, consider diverting this responsibility from the Minister for Culture to another Cabinet colleague?

**The First Minister:** I am pleased that Jonathan has become a member of the Russell Goodway appreciation society. That is fine by me; it is a free country. The Assembly, Cardiff City and County Council and the many voluntary and cultural bodies that need to get their shoulders behind the wheel to make this bid a success must consider where and how we best promote Cardiff as an European City of Culture. I am sure that Russell Goodway will play a key part in that, as will Jenny Randerson and many other Assembly Members. We are delighted that the City and County of Swansea and the Welsh Local Government Association will support the campaign. No one would downplay how difficult it will be to win this contest for Cardiff and for Wales. Although I must admit that the article in *The Western Mail* on Saturday somehow escaped my notice, we have a reasonably united approach and there is a wide degree of unity that a successful bid by Cardiff to be European City of Culture in 2008 would be good for Wales.

**Brian Hancock:** Will you support the

ymagwedd gydlynus ar lefel Cymru gyfan i wella ein proffil. Mae hynny'n cynnwys y pecyn Wales. World Nation newydd o ddeunydd hyrwyddo o ansawdd, sydd yn cynnwys y CD-ROM a'r wefan a lansiwyd yn llwyddiannus ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi yn y fforwm ar Gymru, Ewrop a'r byd yng ngwesty'r Celtic Manor yng Nghasnewydd.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf wedi cymryd diddordeb brwd yng nghais Caerdydd i ddod yn Ddinas Diwylliant Ewrop yn 2008. Dros y penwythnos, bu'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, Chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg yn ymladd yn agored ag Arglwydd Faer Caerdydd, gan ei gyhuddo o ddiffyg gweledigaeth. Caiff hyn effaith negyddol ar allu'r Cynulliad i ryngweithio â llywodraeth leol i greu cais rhagweithiol i sicrhau'r statws hwn. A fydd y Prif Weinidog yn ymyrryd er mwyn datrys y ffræ hon, neu, fel arall, yn ystyried ailgyfeirio'r cyfrifoldeb hwn oddi wrth y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant i aelod arall o'r Cabinet?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr wyf yn falch bod Jonathan wedi ymaelodi â chymdeithas gwerthfawrogi Russell Goodway. Yr wyf yn ddigon bodlon ar hynny; mae'n wlad rydd. Mae angen i'r Cynulliad, Cyngor Dinas a Sir Caerdydd a'r nifer o gyrff gwirfoddol a diwylliannol y mae cyfraniad allweddol ganddynt i'w wneud er mwyn sicrhau llwyddiant y cais hwn ystyried ble a sut y gallwn hyrwyddo Caerdydd fel Dinas Ddiwylliant Ewrop orau. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd Russell Goodway yn chwarae rhan allweddol yn hynny, yn ogystal â Jenny Randerson a nifer o Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn falch eithriadol y bydd Dinas a Sir Abertawe a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn cefnogi'r ymgyrch. Ni fyddai unrhyw un yn bychanu pa mor anodd y bydd i Gaerdydd ac i Gymru ennill y frwydr hon. Er, rhaid imi gyfaddef, na sylwais ar yr erthygl yn *The Western Mail* ddydd Sadwrn, mae gennym ymagwedd weddol unedig a cheir cytundeb barn eang y byddai cais llwyddiannus gan Gaerdydd i fod yn Ddinas Diwylliant Ewrop yn 2008 yn beth da i Gymru.

**Brian Hancock:** A fyddwch yn cefnogi

Special Olympics UK National Summer Games being held in Cardiff this year, which are desperately looking for support?

In a recent survey, Europeans were asked about the image of Wales. Many of them did not have an opinion. Those who did mentioned Diana and the Prince of Wales, mountains and rugby. We obviously have some selling to do. Perhaps we should start by selling Wales to the Welsh, as our agriculture and manufacturing industries are in such dire straits.

**The First Minister:** Although it could not be made compulsory, I would be happy to promote a 'buy Welsh policy' in terms of holidays, food, products, furniture and so on. That could only be of benefit, within the confines of Wales being a free country and a market economy. Therefore, although it cannot be made obligatory, we can promote Welsh goods, holidays, services, music and so on to people living in Wales.

I look forward to attending the Special Olympics UK National Summer Games in Cardiff this summer. Although I am not aware of a request for financial support, this is a good catch as a promotional opportunity, as well as fitting in with our policies on equality of opportunity. We must give credit to Cardiff council, which took the lead in attracting the event to Cardiff.

### **Ehangu'r Undeb Ewropeaidd Enlargement of the European Union**

**Q12 Val Feld:** Will the First Minister make a statement on the extent of the Assembly's policy on the enlargement of the European Union? (OAQ10257)

**The First Minister:** As she is a member of the Committee on European Affairs, Val will know that, on 31 January, the Committee debated a draft strategy paper prepared by the Wales European Centre on Welsh engagement with the central and eastern European accession countries. The paper was well received and will inform the Assembly's future strategy on enlargement.

**Val Feld:** Does the First Minister agree that

cynnal Gemau Olympaidd Arbennig Cenedlaethol yr Haf y DU yng Nghaerdydd eleni, sydd yn taer erfyn am gefnogaeth?

Mewn arolwg diweddar, holwyd Ewropeaid ynglŷn â'r ddelwedd o Gymru. Nid oedd barn gan nifer ohonynt. Soniodd y rheini a oedd â barn am Diana a Thywysog Cymru, mynyddoedd a rygbi. Mae'n amlwg bod gennym waith gwerthu i'w wneud. Efallai y dylem ddechrau drwy werthu Cymru i'r Cymry, gan bod ein diwydiannau amaeth a gweithgynhyrchu mewn cyflwr mor enbyd.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Er na ellid ei orfodi, byddwn yn fodlon hybu 'polisi prynu Cymreig' o ran gwyliau, bwyd, nwyddau, dodrefn ac yn y blaen. Dim ond budd a fyddai'n deillio o hynny, o fewn y cyfyngiadau bod Cymru yn wlad rydd ac economi'r farchnad. Felly, er na ellid ei orfodi, gallwn hybu nwyddau, gwyliau, gwasanaethau, cerddoriaeth Cymreig ac ati i bobl sydd yn byw yng Nghymru.

Edrychaf ymlaen at fynychu Gemau Olympaidd Arbennig Cenedlaethol yr Haf y DU yng Nghaerdydd yr haf hwn. Er nad wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw gais am gymorth ariannol, mae hwn yn abwyd da gan ei fod yn gyfle i hyrwyddo. Mae hefyd yn gydnaws â'n polisiau ar gyfle cyfartal. Rhaid inni roi clod i gyngor Caerdydd, a arweiniodd wrth ddenu'r digwyddiad i Gaerdydd.

**C12 Val Feld:** A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad am hyd a lled polisi'r Cynulliad ar ehangu'r Undeb Ewropeaidd? (OAQ10257)

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Bydd Val yn gwybod, gan ei bod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd, fod y Pwyllgor wedi trafod papur strategaeth drafft ar 31 Ionawr a baratowyd gan Ganolfan Ewropeaidd Cymru ar gysylltiad Cymru â gwledydd sydd yn ymuno yng nghanol a dwyrain Ewrop. Croesawyd y papur a bydd yn llywio strategaeth y Cynulliad yn y dyfodol ar ehangu.

**Val Feld:** A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno

the economic and democratic implications and opportunities of enlargement are considerable for Wales? In view of its impact on Wales's economy and how we operate as a small nation within the EU, will he consider arranging an event or conference to bring together a range of interests in order to develop a strategy for Wales to manage the enlargement process and participate in it?

**The First Minister:** Although that is a major undertaking, I will consider it. We must be honest about the international profile problem that Brian Hancock mentioned. Many countries in eastern Europe will not know of Wales's existence. However, those that do will know that it has been through a major transformation, losing jobs in the coal and steel industries and gaining a number of alternative jobs, although perhaps not an adequate number. They will be aware of the regeneration process that has been partially completed. Those countries see that process as relevant because many of those countries will go through massive restructuring as they shift from a command economy to a market economy over the next five or six years as they get ready for accession in 2005-06. There is an advantage to us in being able to sell services related to the know-how that we have accumulated, paid for by the European Commission's Phare programme, if we are rated as experts that can help countries like Slovakia, the Czech Republic, parts of Poland and other areas which must go through the same process of restructuring if they are to survive when they become part of the European Union.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Yn ogystal â threfnu cyfarfod i fudiadau â diddordeb, a fyddai Rhodri'n cytuno y byddai gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddiddordeb mewn cynnal trafodaeth o'r fath? A wnaiff ymrwymo i osod hynny ar agenda'r Cynulliad i'w drafod yn y Siambr?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mater i'r Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd yw argymhell cynnal y ddadl honno mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Mater i'r Trefnydd yn y pen draw a'r Pwyllgor Busnes yw trefnu ein busnes. Byddwn yn

bod goblygiadau a chyfleoedd economaidd a democrataidd ehangu yn sylweddol i Gymru? O ystyried ei effaith ar economi Cymru a'r ffordd yr ydym yn gweithredu fel cenedl fach yn yr UE, a fydd yn ystyried trefnu digwyddiad neu gynhadledd er mwyn dod ag amrywiaeth o bobl sydd â diddordeb yn hyn ynghyd i ddatblygu strategaeth er mwyn i Gymru reoli'r broses ehangu a chymryd rhan ynddi?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Er bod honno'n dasg sylweddol, fe'i hystyriaf. Rhaid inni fod yn onest am y broblem proffil cenedlaethol y soniodd Brian Hancock amdani. Ni fydd nifer o wledydd dwyrain Ewrop yn gwybod am fodolaeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, bydd y rheini sydd yn ymwybodol ohoni yn gwybod y cafodd ei gweddnewid yn sylweddol, o ganlyniad i golli swyddi yn y diwydiannau glo a dur ac ennill nifer o swyddi amgen, er nad mewn niferoedd digonol efallai. Byddant yn ymwybodol o'r broses adfywio a gwblhawyd yn rhannol. Gwêl y gwledydd hynny berthnasedd y broses honno gan y bydd nifer o'r gwledydd hynny yn mynd drwy broses ailstrwythuro sylweddol wrth iddynt symud o economi sydd yn cael ei llywio i economi marchnad yn ystod y pum neu chwe mlynedd nesaf wrth iddynt baratoi ar gyfer ymuno yn 2005-06. Mae'n fanteisiol ein bod yn gallu gwerthu gwasanaethau sydd yn berthnasol i'r gallu yr ydym wedi ei gronni, y talwyd amdano gan raglen Phare y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, os cawn ein hystyried fel arbenigwyr a all helpu gwledydd megis Slofacia, y Weriniaeth Tsiec, rhannau o Wlad Pŵyl ac ardaloedd eraill y bydd yn rhaid iddynt fynd drwy'r un broses ailstrwythuro os ydynt am oroesi pan fyddant yn dod yn rhan o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** As well as organising a meeting for interested parties, would Rhodri agree that Assembly Members would be interested in having such a discussion? Will he give a commitment to put this on the Assembly's agenda for discussion in the Chamber?

**The First Minister:** It is a matter for the Committee on European Affairs to recommend holding that debate in Plenary. At the end of the day, it is a matter for the Minister for Assembly Business and the

hapus i gael dadl ar oblygiadau cynyddu nifer y gwledydd sydd yn aelod-wladwriaethau o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd.

**Nick Bourne:** I can help the First Minister on that last point. I have spoken to the Minister for Assembly Business. There is talk of an annual report from the Committee on European Affairs that would give Members the opportunity to discuss some of those issues. Enlargement concerns many of the nations of Europe. There is a proposal going through, as you are probably aware, to outlaw flags from the member states and their constituent parts on number plates. Will you make representations to the Westminster Government, to put some steel in its backbone to resist this, so that we are able to have the Welsh flag or the Union Jack on our number plates? It seems iniquitous that that is to become a criminal offence.

**The First Minister:** There are two problems. First, there is the difficulty that we have had regarding the popular practice among people from Wales to have 'Cym' for 'Cymru' and a Welsh dragon flag on or next to the number plate. That is still up in the air and looks as though it may become unlawful. Secondly, the question of a stage beyond that practice where any reference to the member state would be unlawful. I would like to think that we will have the right to opt to have a red dragon and 'Cymru' reference on Welsh number plates and likewise for British ones. I hope that we will continue to have many thousands of jobs at the Llangyfelach, Swansea centre of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency to help organise all this.

Business Committee to organise our business. I would be happy if a debate were held on the implications of increasing the number of member states in the European Union.

**Nick Bourne:** Gallaf helpu'r Prif Weinidog ar y pwynt olaf hwnnw. Yr wyf wedi siarad â'r Trefnydd. Mae sôn bod y Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd am gynhyrchu adroddiad blynyddol a fyddai'n rhoi cyfle i'r Aelodau drafod rhai o'r materion hynny. Mae ehangu yn berthnasol i nifer o genhedloedd Ewrop. Mae cynnig ger bron, fel y gwyddoch mae'n siŵr, i wahardd baneri yr aelod-wladwriaethau a'u rhannau cyfansoddol ar blatiau rhifau ceir. A wnewch sylwadau i Lywodraeth San Steffan, er mwyn cryfhau'r ddadl i wrthwynebu hyn, fel y gallwn gael baner Cymru neu Jac yr Undeb ar ein platiau rhifau? Ymddengys yn anghyfiawn bod hyn yn dod yn drosedd.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae dwy broblem. Yn gyntaf, ceir yr anhawster a gawsom ynglŷn â'r arfer cyffredin ymysg pobl Cymru i gael 'Cym' am 'Cymru' a baner y ddraig goch ar y plat rhifau neu wrth ei ymyl. Nid yw hynny wedi ei benderfynu o hyd ac ymddengys y daw'n anghyfreithlon. Yn ail, y cwestiwn o gam y tu hwnt i'r arfer hwnnw ble byddai unrhyw gyfeiriad at yr aelod-wladwriaeth yn anghyfreithlon. Hoffwn feddwl y bydd gennym yr hawl i ddewis cael y ddraig goch a'r cyfeiriad at 'Cymru' ar blatiau rhifau Cymreig a dewis tebyg ar gyfer rhai Prydeinig. Gobeithiaf y byddwn yn parhau i gael miloedd o swyddi yng nghanolfan yr Asiantaeth Trwyddedu Gyrwyr a Cherbydau yng nghanolfan Llangyfelach, Abertawe er mwyn cynorthwyo i drefnu hyn i gyd.

### Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

**David Davies:** Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 6.11. Around two weeks ago, Carwyn Jones made a statement on the effects of foot and mouth disease. He made it clear that, for good reasons, he would not be writing to individual farmers as there was a danger that the postman delivering the

**David Davies:** Pwynt o drefn. Codaf hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.11. Tua phythefnos yn ôl, gwnaeth Carwyn Jones ddatganiad ar effeithiau clwy'r traed a'r genau. Gwnaeth yn glir, am resymau da, na fyddai'n ysgrifennu at ffermwyr unigol gan fod perygl y gallai'r postmon a fyddai'n dosbarthu'r llythyrau



letters could contribute to the spread of the disease. I have here a letter that was sent to a farm in Llanrwst by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in London, signed by the British Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Nick Brown. Under Standing Order No. 6.11, Llywydd, I ask you to rule as to whether or not there is any point in calling the Minister for Rural Affairs to give a statement informing us of a course of action that he is taking if a British Minister can come along a few weeks later and take an opposite course of action without telling anyone. Does this suggest that the British Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food lacks confidence in his Welsh counterpart or is he simply incompetent? May I make one other point under Standing Order No. 1—

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. No, you may not. You have asked to make a point of order and you have done so. I will respond to that point. If you have a further point of order, I may call you.

**David Davies:** Can I make another point of order relating to the same letter?

**The Presiding Officer:** No, I do not think that it is relevant. The point that you raised is not a matter for me. I do not adjudicate on devolution. That is a matter for the courts. However, the United Kingdom Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has a locus in certain agricultural matters that are not devolved to the Assembly's Minister for Rural Affairs. Since I do not know the letter's content—although it was apparently addressed to a friend of mine in Llanrwst, in which I take great interest—I will ask whether the Minister has any response. I cannot rule without knowing the letter's content. I assume that Nick Brown would only communicate on a non-devolved matter. On initiating correspondence, that is clearly a matter for the Minister. The Assembly's Minister for Rural Affairs has stated that he does not wish to initiate correspondence. That is a matter for him, and I approve of his decision.

2:50 p.m.

gyfrannu at ledaenu'r clwyf. Yma mae gennyf lythyr a anfonwyd i fferm yn Llanrwst gan y Weinyddiaeth Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd yn Llundain, wedi'i arwyddo gan Weinidog dros Amaethyddiaeth Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd Prydain, Nick Brown. O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.11, Lywydd, gofynnaf ichi ddyfarnu pa un a oes unrhyw ddiben galw ar y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig i wneud datganiad yn ein hysbysu ynghylch y camau y mae'n eu cymryd os gall Gweinidog Prydeinig, ychydig wythnosau yn ddiweddarach, gymryd camau hollol groes heb ddweud wrth unrhyw un. A yw hyn yn awgrymu nad oes gan y Gweinidog dros Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd Prydeinig hyder yn ei gyd-Weinidog yng Nghymru neu ai anghymwys ydyw? A allaf wneud un pwynt arall o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 1—

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Na allwch. Yr ydych wedi gofyn am wneud pwynt o drefn ac fe wnaethoch hynny. Ymatebaf i'r pwynt hwnnw. Os oes gennych bwynt arall o drefn, efallai y galwaf arnoch.

**David Davies:** A allaf wneud pwynt arall o drefn sydd yn ymwneud â'r un llythyr?

**Y Llywydd:** Na allwch, ni chredaf fod hynny'n berthnasol. Nid mater i mi yw'r pwynt a godasoch. Nid fi sydd yn dyfarnu ar ddatganoli. Mater i'r llysoedd yw hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae gan Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Pysgodfeydd a Bwyd y Deyrnas Unedig hawl mewn rhai materion amaethyddol nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli i Weinidog y Cynulliad dros Faterion Gwledig. Gan na wn beth yw cynnwys y llythyr—er iddo gael ei gyfeirio at gyfaill imi yn Llanrwst, y mae gennyf ddiddordeb mawr ynddo—gofynnaf a oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw ymateb. Ni allaf ddyfarnu heb wybod cynnwys y llythyr. Tybiaf mai dim ond ar fater sydd heb ei ddatganoli y byddai Nick Brown yn cyfathrebu. O ran cychwyn gohebiaeth, mae hynny'n amlwg yn fater i'r Gweinidog. Nododd Gweinidog y Cynulliad dros Faterion Gwledig nad yw am gychwyn gohebiaeth. Mater iddo ef yw hynny, a chymeradwyaf ei benderfyniad.

**Nick Bourne:** Further to that point of order, it is significant because the letter only refers to England. The Minister for Rural Affairs should consider that error to ensure that it does not happen again.

**The Presiding Officer:** There is of course a well-known saying in Welsh, namely 'Cymru, Lloegr a Llanrwst' or 'Wales, England and Llanrwst'. It seems to be a case of that.

**Nick Bourne:** I raise a point of order under Standing Order No. 1.9 relating to your statement on the forthcoming general election, and the need to ensure that general election proceedings do not interfere with Assembly business. [*Laughter.*]

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives is raising an important and interesting point of order.

**Nick Bourne:** It is a point of order that I have already discussed with you. It relates to ministerial visits accompanied by prospective parliamentary candidates. In particular, the Deputy First Minister's visit to Ceredigion accompanied by the Liberal Democrat prospective parliamentary candidate for that constituency, which was featured in this week's *Cambrian News*. Will the Deputy First Minister tell us whether public funds paid for that visit? Could we have a statement on whether this practice will continue?

**The Deputy First Minister:** Further to that point of order, I was visiting the constituency as Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Further to that point of order, in the Business Committee this morning, I asked that Members be issued with guidance during the forthcoming general election so that we can be clear on these matters. As a matter of courtesy, if a Minister visits another Member's constituency, I ask that the Member be informed.

**The Presiding Officer:** It is normal practice for Ministers to inform Members of their

**Nick Bourne:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, mae'n arwyddocaol gan mai dim ond at Loegr y cyfeiria'r llythyr. Dylai'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig ystyried y gwall hwnnw er mwyn sicrhau na fydd yn digwydd eto.

**Y Llywydd:** Wrth gwrs, mae ymadrodd Cymraeg cyfarwydd, sef 'Cymru, Lloegr a Llanrwst'. Ymddengys mai achos o hynny ydyw.

**Nick Bourne:** Codaf bwynt o drefn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 1.9 sydd yn ymwneud â'ch datganiad ar yr etholiad cyffredinol arfaethedig, a'r angen i sicrhau na fydd gweithrediadau'r etholiad cyffredinol yn amharu ar fusnes y Cynulliad. [*Chwerthin.*]

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Mae Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn codi pwynt o drefn pwysig a diddorol.

**Nick Bourne:** Mae'n bwynt o drefn yr wyf eisoes wedi'i drafod â chi. Mae'n ymwneud ag ymweliadau gan weinidogion ynghyd â darpar ymgeiswyr seneddol. Yn arbennig, ymweliad y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog i Geredigion ynghyd â darpar ymgeisydd seneddol y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar gyfer yr etholaeth honno, a ymddangosydd yn y *Cambrian News* yr wythnos hon. A wnaiff y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ddweud wrthym ai arian cyhoeddus a dalodd am yr ymweliad hwnnw? A allem gael datganiad yn nodi a fydd yr arfer hwn yn parhau?

**Dirprwy Brif Weinidog Cymru:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, yr oeddwn yn ymweld â'r etholaeth fel Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, yn y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, gofynnais bod arweiniad yn cael ei roi i'r Aelodau yn ystod yr etholiad cyffredinol arfaethedig er mwyn inni fod yn glir ar y materion hyn. O ran cwrteisi, os bydd Gweinidog yn ymweld ag etholaeth Aelod arall, gofynnaf i'r Aelod gael ei hysbysu.

**Y Llywydd:** Mae'n arfer i Weinidogion hysbysu'r Aelodau ynghylch ymweliadau i'w

visits to constituencies and regions. Although I would not dare to speak on behalf of the administration, I am sure that that practice will continue. On the substantive point, I am not the editor of the *Cambrian News*, and I have the highest regard for editors of both editions. The behaviour of Ministers is a matter for the administration. However, I am concerned about how matters pertaining to the forthcoming general election may affect the Assembly. So far, all Assembly Members have been fairly abstemious in indulging in that direction. I hope that that continues.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Further to that point of order, I am surprised that a Minister has not visited my constituency since Rosemary Butler left the Cabinet. She was the only one who ever wrote to inform me that she was visiting. We should reconsider that courtesy.

**The Presiding Officer:** I am grateful for your addition to that point of order. It is a matter of ministerial courtesy, and I am sure that Ministers will confirm that the practice of informing Members of ministerial visits will continue as it has done in the past.

**The First Minister:** Further to that point of order, to avoid any confusion, and as far as I am aware, the practice is not to notify Members elected through the regional list because it would mean having to notify too many people. It is usually policy to inform the constituency Member. That practice has been followed for at least the last 18 months.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Further to that point of order, I believe that an amendment or a motion was tabled by Alun Cairns, stating that there should be no discrimination between Members. Every inch of Wales is represented by five Members: the first-past-the-post Member and four regional list Members. If that is too many for the First Minister, then I must object.

**The Presiding Officer:** As I indicated earlier, this matter is not for me, as it is not covered by Standing Orders. However, I encourage the courtesy between Members

hetholaethau a'u rhanbarthau. Er na feiddiwn siarad ar ran y weinyddiaeth, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr arfer hwnnw'n parhau. O ran y pwynt gwreiddiol, nid fi yw golygydd y *Cambrian News*, ac mae gennyf y parch mwyaf tuag at olygyddion y ddau rifyn. Mater i'r weinyddiaeth yw ymddygiad Gweinidogion. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn pryderu ynghylch yr effaith a gaiff materion sydd yn ymwneud â'r etholiad cyffredinol arfaethedig ar y Cynulliad. Hyd yma, mae pob Aelod o'r Cynulliad wedi ymatal rhag mynd i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw. Gobeithiaf y bydd hynny'n parhau.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, synnaf nad oes Gweinidog wedi ymweld â'm hetholaeth ers i Rosemary Butler adael y Cabinet. Hi oedd yr unig un erioed i ysgrifennu ataf i'm hysbysu ei bod yn ymweld. Dylem ailystyried y cwrteisi hwnnw.

**Y Llywydd:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich ychwanegiad i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn. Mae'n fater o gwrteisi gweinidogol, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidogion yn cadarnhau fod yr arfer o hysbysu'r Aelodau ynghylch ymweliadau gweinidogol yn parhau yn yr un modd ag y gwnaethpwyd yn y gorffennol.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, er mwyn osgoi unrhyw ddryswch, a chyhyd ag y gwn, nid yw'n arfer hysbysu Aelodau etholedig drwy'r rhestr ranbarthol gan y byddai'n golygu gorfod hysbysu gormod o bobl. Y polisi arferol yw hysbysu Aelod yr etholaeth. Dilynwyd yr arfer hwnnw am o leiaf y 18 mis diwethaf.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, credaf y cyflwynwyd gwelliant neu gynnis gan Alun Cairns, yn nodi na ddylid gwahaniaethu rhwng Aelodau. Cynrychiolir pob modfedd o Gymru gan bum Aelod: yr Aelod cyntaf yn y ras a phedwar aelod ar y rhestr ranbarthol. Os yw hynny'n ormod i'r Prif Weinidog, yna rhaid imi wrthwynebu.

**Y Llywydd:** Fel y nodais yn gynharach, nid mater i mi ydyw, gan na chaiff ei gwmpasu gan Reolau Sefydlog. Fodd bynnag, anogaf y cwrteisi rhwng yr Aelodau y cyfeirir ato yn

referred to in the guidance on behaviour in the Chamber. That guidance should be applied to other relations. A precedent has been established, which I wish to be followed. If Members feel that they require more information from Ministers, I advise them to take the matter up directly with the First Minister.

**Alun Cairns:** Further to that point of order, I support Jocelyn's point and ask for your guidance on the differentiation that the Cabinet seems to be making between regional list and constituency Members. It is my understanding, Llywydd, that in the early weeks of this Assembly, you were insistent that there should be no difference in status between regional list and constituency Members. That is one reason why we do not refer to individuals as Members for certain constituencies, because every individual in Wales is represented by five Assembly Members.

**The Presiding Officer:** That has been my view, and I believe that I reflected the Assembly's view at the time. However, my writ does not extend outwith the building. Therefore, I cannot impose the courtesies that I would wish to impose, with your democratic support in this Chamber, outside the building. I do not want to take up more time on this point of order; it is not interesting to people outside the Assembly.

**Brian Gibbons:** It is interesting to me because if Members wish to visit 'my constituency', particularly regional list Members—and in line with the spirit that they require of the First Minister—will they extend the courtesy of informing me?

**The Presiding Officer:** I think that the appropriate expression is 'what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander'.

**Geraint Davies:** Further to that point of order, there have been many ministerial visits to the Rhondda, I do not know why. However, we are not given much notice of them—we had an hour's notice on one occasion and a day's notice on another. There are also many visits from Members who are not Ministers, therefore should they give

yr arweiniad ar ymddygiad yn y Siambr. Dylid cymhwyso'r arweiniad hwnnw i berthnasau eraill. Sefydlwyd cynsail a dymunaf i'r gynsail honno gael ei dilyn. Os teimla'r Aelodau bod angen mwy o wybodaeth arnynt gan Weinidogion, fe'u cynghoraf i godi'r mater yn uniongyrchol gyda'r Prif Weinidog.

**Alun Cairns:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, cefnogaf bwynt Jocelyn a gofynnaf am eich arweiniad ar y gwahaniaethu a wneir gan y Cabinet, ymddengys, rhwng Aelodau ar y rhestr ranbarthol ac Aelodau etholaethau. Yr wyf fi ar ddeall, Lywydd, eich bod, yn ystod wythnosau cyntaf y Cynulliad hwn, wedi mynnu na ddylai unrhyw wahaniaeth statws fodoli rhwng Aelodau'r rhestr ranbarthol ac Aelodau etholaethau. Dyna un rheswm pam na chyfeiriwn at unigolion fel Aelodau dros etholaethau penodol, gan y cynrychiolir pob unigolyn yng Nghymru gan bum Aelod o'r Cynulliad.

**Y Llywydd:** Dyna fu fy marn, a chredaf fy mod wedi adlewyrchu barn y Cynulliad ar y pryd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw fy ngwrit yn ymestyn y tu allan i'r adeilad. Felly, ni allaf orfodi'r cwrteisi yr hoffwn ei orfodi, gyda'ch cefnogaeth ddemocrataidd chi yn y Siambr hon, y tu allan i'r adeilad. Nid wyf am dreulio mwy o amser ar y pwynt hwn o drefn; nid yw o ddiddordeb i bobl y tu allan i'r Cynulliad.

**Brian Gibbons:** Mae'n ddiddorol i mi oherwydd os yw'r Aelodau'n dymuno ymweld â'm 'etholaeth i', yn arbennig Aelodau ar y rhestr ranbarthol—ac yn unol â'r ysbryd y disgwyliant gan y Prif Weinidog—a wnânt ymestyn y cwrteisi o roi gwybod imi?

**Y Llywydd:** Credaf mai'r ymadrodd priodol yw 'yr hyn sydd yn iawn i'r wydd sydd iawn i'r ceiliagwydd'.

**Geraint Davies:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, bu sawl ymweliad gweinidogol â'r Rhondda, ni wn pam. Fodd bynnag, ni roddir llawer o rybudd inni amdanynt—cawsom awr o rybudd ar un achlysur a diwrnod o rybudd ar achlysur arall. Cynhelir llawer o ymweliadau hefyd gan Aelodau nad ydynt yn Weinidogion, felly

notice of their visits?

a ddylent hwythau roi rhybudd o'u hymweliadau?

**The Presiding Officer:** That point has been made.

**Y Llywydd:** Gwnaethwpyd y pwynt hwnnw.

**Pauline Jarman:** Further to that point of order, I reinforce the need for all Members to be treated equally. I commend the Secretary of State for Wales who, every time he visits South Wales Central and no matter which part, notifies all Members—regional list and constituency—of his intention to visit.

**Pauline Jarman:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, ategaf yr angen i bob Aelod gael eu trin yn gyfartal. Canmolaf Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru sydd, bob tro y mae'n ymweld â Chanol De Cymru a pha bynnag ran y mae'n ymweld ag ef, yn hysbysu pob Aelod—y rhai ar y rhestr ranbarthol ac aelodau'r etholaethau—o'i fwriad i ymweld.

**The Presiding Officer:** Government Members will now have heard of the Wales Office's effective communication skills.

**Y Llywydd:** Bydd Aelodau'r Llywodraeth wedi clywed am sgiliau cyfathrebu effeithiol Swyddfa Cymru erbyn hyn.

### **Datganiad Busnes Business Statement**

**The Minister for Assembly Business (Andrew Davies):** I inform Members of changes to this week's business. On Thursday, Carwyn Jones will make a statement on the foot and mouth emergency. The First Minister will also make a statement on the first six months of the partnership Government, and on our progress towards achieving our commitments in 'Putting Wales First'. I will also be seeking to move two motions that I tabled last Thursday that will not appear on Thursday's agenda. The first is to approve the Pesticides (Maximum Residue Levels in Crops, Foods and Feeding Stuffs) Regulations 2001, which is being made under Standing Order No. 23. The second is to approve the Plant Protection Products (Amendment) Regulations 2001, which is also being made under Standing Order No. 23, but which will not be debated. The regulations will not appear on Thursday's agenda because they were not included in last week's business statement. However, that was brought to the Business Committee's attention this morning, and it was agreed that they could be put on the agenda for that day.

**Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies):** Hysbysaf yr Aelodau o newidiadau i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Ddydd Iau, bydd Carwyn Jones yn gwneud datganiad ar argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau. Bydd y Prif Weinidog hefyd yn gwneud datganiad ar chwe mis cyntaf y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth, ac ar ein cynnydd tuag at gyflawni ein hymrwymiaadau yn 'Rhoi Cymru'n Gyntaf'. Byddaf hefyd yn ceisio cyflwyno dau gynnig a gyflwynais ddydd Iau diwethaf na fyddant yn ymddangos ar agenda ddydd Iau. Y cyntaf yw cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Pleleiddiaid (Lefelau Uchaf y Gweddillion mewn Cnydau, Bwyd a Phorthiant) 2001, a wneir o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 23. Yr ail yw cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cynhyrchion Amddiffyn Planhigion (Diwygio) 2001, sydd hefyd yn cael ei wneud o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 23, ond ni chynhelir dadl arno. Ni fydd y rheoliadau hyn yn ymddangos ar agenda dydd Iau gan na chawsant eu cynnwys yn natganiad busnes yr wythnos diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, daethpwyd â hynny i sylw'r Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, a chytunwyd y gellid eu rhoi ar yr agenda ar gyfer y diwrnod hwnnw.

On the next three week's business, business next Tuesday and Thursday is as I reported last week. On Thursday, 27 March, business

O ran busnes y tair wythnos nesaf, mae'r busnes ddydd Mawrth a dydd Iau nesaf fel y nodais yr wythnos diwethaf. Ar ddydd Iau,

will now also include a motion to approve the Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) (Charges) (Wales) Regulations 2000 immediately after the debate on the meat hygiene cost scheme. It will also include a composite motion under Standing Order No. 22.25 to approve three draft Assembly Orders. Business on Thursday 29 March will now also include three motions to approve subordinate legislation. On Tuesday 3 April, there will be a debate on the mental health strategies and a Plaid Cymru minority party debate. On Thursday, 5 April, business will include a debate on the Transport Framework Policy.

3:00 p.m.

Finally, on the advice of the Business Committee this morning, the Deputy Presiding Officer determined, in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.5, that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a Subject Committee. These are, the Ancient Monuments (Applications for Scheduled Monument Consent) (Welsh Forms and Particulars) Regulations 2001, the South Wales Sea Fisheries District (Variation) (Wales) Order 2001, the Local Government (Best Value Performance Indicators) (Wales) Order 2001, the Local Authorities (Capital Finance) (Rate of Discount for 2001-02) Wales Regulations 2001, the National Health Service (Optical Charges and Payments) and (General Ophthalmic Services) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001, the National Health Service (Optical Charges and Payments) and (General Ophthalmic Services) (Amendment) (No. 2) (Wales) Regulations 2001, the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001, the National Health Service (Charges for Drugs and Appliances) (Wales) Regulations 2001, the National Health Service (General Dental Services) and (Dental Charges) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001, the National Health Service (Travelling Expenses and Remission of Charges) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001, the Meat (Hygiene and Inspection) (Charges) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001 and the General Teaching Council for Wales (Disciplinary Functions) Regulations 2001.

27 Mawrth, bydd y busnes bellach yn cynnwys cynnig i gymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cig (Hylendid ac Archwilio) (Taliadau) (Cymru) 2000 yn union wedi'r ddadl ar gynllun cost hylendid cig. Bydd hefyd yn cynnwys cynnig cyfansawdd o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25 i gymeradwyo tri Gorchymyn drafft y Cynulliad. Bydd busnes ddydd Iau 29 Mawrth hefyd yn cynnwys tri chynnig i gymeradwyo is-ddeddfwriaeth. Ar ddydd Mawrth 3 Ebrill, bydd dadl ar y strategaethau iechyd meddwl a dadl plaid leiafrifol gan Blaid Cymru. Ddydd Iau, 5 Ebrill, bydd y busnes yn cynnwys dadl ar y Polisi Fframwaith Trafnidiaeth.

Yn olaf, ar gyngor y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, penderfynodd y Dirprwy Lywydd, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.5, nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth i Bwyllgor Pwnc, sef, Rheoliadau Henebion (Ceisiadau am Gydysniad Heneb Cofrestredig) (Ffurflenni a Manylion Cymreig) 2001, Gorchymyn Ardal Pysgodfeydd Môr De Cymru (Amrywio) (Cymru) 2001, Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Dangosyddion Perfformiad Gwerth Gorau) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Cyllid Cyfalaf) (Cyfradd y Disgownt ar gyfer 2001-02) Cymru 2001, Rheoliadau Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Ffioedd a Thaliadau Optegol) a (Gwasanaethau Offthalmig Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Ffioedd a Thaliadau Optegol) a (Gwasanaethau Offthalmig Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Fferyllol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Ffioedd am Gyffuriau a Chyfarpar) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Deintyddol Cyffredinol) a (Ffioedd Deintyddol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Treuliau Teithio a Pheidio â Chodi Tâl) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001, Rheoliadau Cig (Hylendid ac Arolygu) (Taliadau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2001 a Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau Disgyblu) 2001.

A copy of this statement will be posted to the intranet and internet later today.

Caiff copi o'r datganiad hwn ei roi ar y fewnwyd a'r rhyngwyd yn ddiweddarach heddiw.

**The Presiding Officer:** Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there are none. Are there any comments?

**Y Llywydd:** A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf nad oes. A oes unrhyw sylwadau?

**Nick Bourne:** I would be grateful if time could be found for a full debate—given the seriousness of the foot and mouth outbreak—so that we can consider the implications of it other than the immediate agricultural implications. We have not yet had an opportunity to consider the tourism situation, because we have been concentrating on statements from the Minister for Rural Affairs, although I understand that that must be the focus.

**Nick Bourne:** Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ddod o hyd i amser i gael dadlawn—o gofio difrifoldeb argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau—fel y gallwn ystyried y goblygiadau ar wahân i'r goblygiadau amaethyddol uniongyrchol. Nid ydym eto wedi cael cyfle i ystyried y sefyllfa o ran twristiaeth, gan inni ganolbwyntio ar ddatganiadau gan y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig, er y deallaf mai ar hynny y dylid canolbwyntio.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Sylweddolaf fod y Llywodraeth dan gryn bwysau oherwydd problemau clefyd clwy'r traed a'r genau, ond mae'r amser wedi dod inni ystyried dadlau'r mater hwn. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar i Carwyn am ei ddatganiadau wythnosol, fodd bynnag, yn sgîl y ffaith bod achosion pellach wedi eu cadarnhau yn ystod y dyddiau diwethaf, onid yw Andrew Davies yn credu ei bod yn briodol inni ddadlau hwn? Cefnogaf y cais am ddadl.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** I realise that the Government is under great pressure due to problems caused by foot and mouth disease, but the time has come for us to consider debating this issue. We are grateful to Carwyn for his weekly statements, however, given the fact that further cases have been confirmed during the past few days, does Andrew Davies not think that it would be appropriate for us to debate this? I support the request for a debate.

**Andrew Davies:** The situation is serious. I will consult my Cabinet colleagues and, if it is possible to hold that debate soon, I will try to accommodate that request.

**Andrew Davies:** Mae'r sefyllfa'n ddifrifol. Byddaf yn ymgynghori â'm cyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet ac, os bydd yn bosibl cynnal y ddadl honno'n fuan, byddaf yn ceisio darparu ar gyfer hynny.

*Derbyniwyd y Datganiad Busnes.  
Business Statement adopted.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Diwygio'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Proffesiynau  
Atodol i Feddygaeth) (Cymru) 2001  
Approval of the NHS (Professions Supplementary to Medicine) (Amendment)  
(Wales) Regulations 2001**

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

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

*the National Assembly*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*

*considers the principle of the National Health Service (Professions Supplementary*

*yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Diwygio'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Proffesiynau*

*to Medicine) Amendment (Wales) Regulations 2001 laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2001.*

I propose that

*the National Assembly*

*(a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified under Standing Order No. 11.5 any matters for concern in the draft Order, the National Health Service (Professions Supplementary to Medicine) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2001, laid in the Table Office on 6 February 2001;*

*(b) approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 24 January 2001.*

I am pleased to present these regulations, which require that prosthetists, orthotists and arts therapists employed by the national health service and social services in Wales are entered on the register maintained by the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine. This will ensure that the public receives advice and treatment that meets current standards of good practice set by the relevant professional and regulatory bodies.

The Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act 1960 was extended on 28 February 1997 to include prosthetists and orthotists and again, on 26 March 1997, to include arts, music and drama therapists. These are now among the professions regulated under the Act with state registers for all three professions now open. These are at the forefront of the national health service and social services in Wales. It is important that the work of these professions is acknowledged, valued and supported and that their patients are assured that they are receiving appropriate services delivered by competent and accountable practitioners. Regulations and directions effectively making the same changes are already in force in England and Scotland and Northern Ireland is due to follow in line with Wales.

*sy'n Atodol i Feddygaeth) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2001.*

Cynigiaf fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*

*(a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw, o dan Reol Sefydlog 11.5, wedi darganfod unrhyw faterion sy'n peri pryder yn y gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Diwygio'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Proffesiynau sy'n Atodol i Feddygaeth) (Cymru) 2001, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Chwefror 2001;*

*(b) yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Ionawr 2001.*

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn, sydd yn gofyn i brosthetigion, orthotyddion a therapyddion celfyddydau a gyflogir gan y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru gael eu rhoi ar y rhestr a gedwir gan y Cyngor Proffesiynau Atodol i Feddygaeth. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod y cyhoedd yn derbyn cyngor a thriniaeth sydd yn cwrdd â'r safonau cyfredol o arfer da a bennir gan y cyrff proffesiynol a rheoleiddio perthnasol.

Estynnwyd y Ddeddf Proffesiynau Atodol i Feddygaeth 1960 ar 28 Chwefror 1997 i gynnwys prosthetyddion ac orthotyddion ac eto, ar 26 Mawrth 1997, i gynnwys therapyddion celfyddydau, cerddoriaeth a drama. Mae'r rhain bellach ymysg y proffesiynau a reoleiddir o dan y Ddeddf gyda chofrestrfeydd gwladol ar gyfer pob un o'r tri phroffesiwn bellach wedi'u sefydlu. Mae'r rhain yn flaenllaw yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig y caiff gwaith y proffesiynau hyn ei gydnabod, ei werthfawrogi a'i gefnogi ac y rhoddir sicrwydd i'w cleifion eu bod yn derbyn y gwasanaethau priodol wedi'u cyflwyno gan ymarferwyr cymwys ac atebol. Mae rheoliadau a chyfarwyddiadau sydd fwy neu lai yn gwneud yr un newidiadau eisoes mewn grym yn Lloegr a'r Alban ac mae Gogledd Iwerddon yn bwriadu dilyn ynghyd â Chymru.



The Assembly undertook an extensive consultation exercise, seeking views on legislation regarding the closure of employment for prosthetists, orthotists and art therapists, namely the requirement on these professions to be entered on the appropriate register of the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine. There was an excellent response to the consultation. Colleagues in NHS trusts, social services, the Royal College of Nursing, City and Guilds and health authorities to name a few, all conveyed their continuing support. It is important that the regulations are endorsed.

We must be clear and confident in ensuring the successful implementation of these regulations for the public's protection. Members of the public seeking treatment from practitioners can be assured that these professionals meet the criteria required to be state registered. Registration by the relevant professional body is an important indicator for employers of prospective employees' competence and suitability. Implementation of the guidance will strengthen public confidence and protection.

For individuals already in post but not possessing the required qualifications to give automatic entry to the register, entry can be in two ways. First is grandparenting, which applies to those employees who lack the accepted qualifications for entry onto the register, but by virtue of their education, training and experience meet the required standards. Secondly, is acquired rights. These apply to employees who do not possess the qualification for automatic entry nor the education, training and experience for grandparenting, but who are safely and competently practising as prosthetists, orthotists, arts, music or drama therapists. These individuals will be entered on the register, but they will not be competent across the whole range of practice. Those entering the register under acquired rights who practise outside their limited areas of competence will be subject to the disciplinary procedures of the appropriate board. Individuals applying for registration under acquired rights will need to provide evidence of the range of skills and the level of

Bu'r Cynulliad yn ymgynghori'n eang, yn gofyn barn ar ddeddfwriaeth ynghylch diffyg cyfleoedd cyflogaeth ar gyfer prosthetyddion, orthotyddion a therapyddion celfyddydau, sef y gofyniad i'r proffesiynau hynny gael eu cynnwys ar gofrestr briodol y Cyngor Proffesiynau Atodol i Feddygaeth. Cafwyd ymateb rhagorol i'r ymgynghoriad. Datganodd cydweithwyr mewn ymddiriedolaethau NHS, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol, City and Guilds ac awdurdodau lleol i enwi ond ychydig, oll eu cefnogaeth barhaus. Mae'n bwysig cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau.

Rhaid inni fod yn glir ac yn hyderus wrth sicrhau y caiff y rheoliadau hyn eu gweithredu'n llwyddiannus er mwyn diogelu'r cyhoedd. Gellir rhoi sicrwydd i aelodau'r cyhoedd sydd yn chwilio am driniaeth gan ymarferwyr bod y bobl broffesiynol hyn yn cwrdd â'r meini prawf sydd yn ofynnol i gael eu cofrestru gan y wladwriaeth. Mae cofrestru gyda chorff proffesiynol perthnasol yn arwydd pwysig i gyflogwyr o gymhwyster ac addasrwydd darpar weithwyr. Bydd gweithredu'r canllaw yn cryfhau hyder a diogelwch y cyhoedd.

O ran unigolion sydd eisoes mewn swyddi ond nad ydynt yn meddu ar y cymwysterau gofynnol i gael eu cynnwys ar y gofrestr yn awtomatig, gallant gael eu cynnwys mewn dwy ffordd. Y cyntaf yw cynllun gofal, sydd yn berthnasol i'r gweithwyr hynny nad oes ganddynt y cymwysterau priodol i gael eu cynnwys ar y gofrestr, ond eu bod yn cwrdd â'r safonau angenrheidiol drwy rinwedd eu haddysg, hyfforddiant a phrofiad. Yn ail, mae hawliau a gaffaelwyd. Mae'r rhain yn berthnasol i weithwyr nad ydynt yn meddu ar y cymhwyster i gael eu cynnwys yn awtomatig na'r addysg, yr hyfforddiant na'r profiad ar gyfer cymryd ran yn y cynllun gofal, ond sydd yn gweithio fel prosthetyddion, orthotyddion, therapyddion celfyddydau, cerddoriaeth neu ddrama yn ddiogel ac yn gymwys. Caiff yr unigolion hyn eu cynnwys ar y gofrestr, ond ni fyddant yn gymwys ar draws yr ystod gyfan. Bydd y rheini sydd yn cael eu cynnwys ar y gofrestr o dan hawliau a gaffaelwyd ac sydd yn ymarfer y tu allan i'w meysydd gallu cyfyngedig yn destun gweithdrefnau

competence being applied to their current post. Authority for the Assembly to issue such regulation derives from section 2 of the National Health Service Act 1977. These powers transfer to the Assembly under the Transfer of Functions Order 1999 and have subsequently been delegated to the Minister for Health and Social Services.

Orders to expand the Professions Supplementary to Medicine Act 1960 to speech and language therapists, clinical scientists and paramedics came into force on 19 June 1999. As a result, three new professional bodies have been created within the umbrella body of the Council for Professions Supplementary to Medicine. Once the boards have established their registers, disciplinary and investigative committees, the Assembly may wish to consider making comparable provision in future regulations and directions in respect of these professions.

Prosthetists provide care and advice on rehabilitation to patients who have lost or were born without a limb and fit the best possible artificial replacement. Orthotists design and fit orthoses, callipers and braces, which compensate for paralysed muscles, provide relief from pain or prevent physical deformities from progressing.

**David Lloyd:** Datganaf fuddiant fel meddyg teulu. Croesawaf y Mesur hwn. Yr wyf yn cydnabod, fel y gwna'r Mesur, y cyfraniad gwerthfawr a wna'r proffesiynau hyn sydd yn gysylltiedig â meddygaeth i driniaeth cleifion, fel yr amlinellodd Jane.

Wrth groesawu'r Mesur hwn, pwysleisiaf dri phwynt. Mynegir gofidiau ynghylch y corff newydd. Mae Jane yn ymwybodol o'r rheini, oherwydd ein bod wedi derbyn yr un llythyrau a mynychu'r un cyfarfodydd. Mae'r gofidiau ynghylch cynrychioli gwahanol sefyllfaoedd a phroffesiynau sydd yn y categori hwn, a'r diffyg cynrychiolaeth i Gymru ar y cyngor hwn.

disgyblu'r bwrdd priodol. Bydd angen i unigolion sydd yn gwneud cais i gael eu cofrestru ddarparu tystiolaeth o'r ystod o sgiliau a'r lefel o allu a gymhwysir i'w swydd bresennol. Mae awdurdod y Cynulliad i gyhoeddi rheoliad o'r fath yn deillio o adran 2 Deddf Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol 1977. Mae'r pwerau hyn yn trosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad o dan Orchymyn Trosglwyddo Swyddogaethau 1999 ac fe'u dirprwywyd i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn dilyn hynny.

Daeth y Gorchmynion i ehangu Deddf Proffesiynau Atodol i Feddygaeth 1960 i therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith, gwyddonwyr clinigol a pharafeddygon i rym ar 19 Mehefin 1999. O ganlyniad, crewyd tri chorff proffesiynol newydd o fewn corff ymbarél y Cyngor Proffesiynau Atodol i Feddygaeth. Wedi i'r byrddau sefydlu eu cofrestrau, eu pwyllgorau disgyblu ac ymchwilio, efallai y bydd y Cynulliad am ystyried gwneud darpariaeth debyg mewn rheoliadau a chyfarwyddiadau yn y dyfodol mewn perthynas â'r proffesiynau hyn.

Mae prosthetyddion yn darparu gofal a chynghor ar adsefydlu i gleifion sydd wedi colli neu a aned heb fraich neu goes a gosod yr aelod artiffisial gorau posibl. Mae orthotyddion yn cynllunio ac yn gosod orthosisau, caliperau a bresau, sydd yn gwneud iawn am gyhyrau wedi'u parlysu, yn lleddfu poen neu'n atal camffurfiadau rhag gwaethygu.

**David Lloyd:** I declare an interest as a general practitioner. I welcome this Bill. I acknowledge, as does the Bill, the important contribution to the treatment of patients made by these professions allied to medicine, as Jane outlined.

In welcoming this Bill, I emphasise three points. Concerns are expressed about the new body. Jane is aware of those, because we have received the same letters and attended the same meetings. The concerns are about representing different situations and professions, which fall into this category, and also lack of representation for Wales on this council.

Fy ail bwynt yw'r angen am strategaeth recriwtio tymor hir ar gyfer y proffesiynau newydd hyn yn ogystal â phroffesiynau tebyg megis ffisiotherapi.

Fy nhrydydd pwynt yw pwysigrwydd cadw pobl yn y proffesiynau hynny a rôl hanfodol datblygiad proffesiynol parhaol a chyfleon addysgol. Mae hyn yn allweddol. Eto i gyd, mae pobl fel ffisiotherapyddion yn gweld diffyg yn eu datblygiad proffesiynol ac yn gofyn am ymrwymiad y bydd Jane yn ystyried hyn.

**David Melding:** I welcome the regulations and add the support of the Welsh Conservative Party. I recognise the practical problem that the Minister is addressing by way of an acquired rights clause, which is sometimes called a grandfather clause. However, this principle is something of a compromise and we must always be cautious about its use. I am not opposed to it on this occasion, but it requires careful supervision. The need to regulate an effectively educated and trained workforce is paramount. Grandfather clauses work against that somewhat. If they were allowed in an unrestricted fashion it would be damaging to the professional competence that we seek to extend and monitor.

3:10 p.m.

**Kirsty Williams:** The Liberal Democrats welcome today's regulations, which go some way to ensuring that patients throughout Wales will have consistently high levels of service from these professionals. Professionals of this kind are often regarded as Cinderellas in the NHS service, but it is particularly true of art therapists. There is an excellent training facility for art therapists in Cardiff, and they are being well trained. However, many of these people leave Wales because they cannot find work in trusts and health authorities. We train them but lose their skills and expertise to other places because of the lack of employment opportunities. Art therapy can bring great benefits, particularly to young children, young people and those who are suffering from mental health problems. It is regrettable that we cannot make the most of these professionals. However, we are recognising

My second point is the need for a long-term recruitment strategy for these new professions as well as for similar professions such as physiotherapy.

My third point is the importance of retaining people in these professions and the essential role of continuous professional development and educational opportunities. This is vital. Yet people such as physiotherapists see shortcomings in their professional development and ask for a commitment that Jane will consider this.

**David Melding:** Croesawaf y rheoliadau ac ychwanegaf gefnogaeth Plaid Geidwadol Cymru. Cydnabyddaf y broblem ymarferol mae'r Gweinidog yn mynd i'r afael â hi drwy gymal hawliau a gaffaelwyd, a elwir weithiau'n gymal tad-cu. Fodd bynnag, cyfaddawd yw'r egwyddor hon i raddau, a rhaid inni fod yn ofalus bob tro ynglŷn â'i defnyddio. Nid wyf yn ei gwrthwynebu ar yr achlysur hwn, ond mae angen ei oruchwyllo'n fanwl. Mae'r angen i reoleiddio gweithlu sydd wedi'i addysgu a'i hyfforddi'n effeithiol yn hanfodol. Â cymalau taid yn groes i hynny i ryw raddau. Pe caniatwyd hwy heb osod unrhyw gyfyngiad arnynt, byddai'n niweidiol i'r gallu proffesiynol yr ydym yn ceisio ei ymestyn a'i fonitro.

**Kirsty Williams:** Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn croesawu'r rheoliadau heddiw, sydd yn mynd ran o'r ffordd tuag at sicrhau y caiff cleifion ledled Cymru lefelau cyson uchel o wasanaeth gan y bobl broffesiynol hyn. Yn aml ystyrir pobl broffesiynol o'r fath fel Sinderela yn y gwasanaeth NHS, ond mae'n arbennig o wir am therapyddion celfyddydau. Ceir cyfleuster hyfforddi rhagorol ar gyfer therapyddion celfyddydau yng Nghaerdydd, a chânt eu hyfforddi'n dda. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o'r bobl hyn yn gadael Cymru am na allant ddod o hyd i waith mewn ymddiriedolaethau ac awdurdodau iechyd. Yr ydym yn eu hyfforddi ond yn colli eu sgiliau a'u harbenigedd i leoedd eraill oherwydd y diffyg cyfleoedd cyflogaeth. Gall therapi celfyddydau fod o fudd mawr, yn arbennig i blant bach, pobl ifanc, a phobl sydd yn dioddef o broblemau iechyd meddwl.

them today by establishing a register.

**Jane Hutt:** Today we are approving regulations relating to prosthetists, orthotists and art therapists. It is the first time in this Chamber that we have mentioned those important professions. We must remember their needs and the importance of patient and public confidence and safety, as Dai mentioned. It is important that these staff groups are included in the register. We must do that to acknowledge issues such as grandparenting, as you said, David. We must ensure that we recognise that these staff groups have a voice in the NHS in Wales and in the social services. As Dai and Kirsty stressed, recruitment and retention is vital. That relates to our human resources strategy, which we debated last week. Members of the Health and Social Services Committee met the professions allied to medicine before Christmas. We had a useful discussion with them about their future. That was the first time that I had met art therapists and talked to them about their contribution and the fact that they do not have a strong profile in the service. By including them in the register and approving these regulations, we are making an important statement and recognising the role that they play in health and social care and in the promotion of health and wellbeing in Wales. It is important that these regulations are approved and endorsed today and that we recognise the role of these professionals and encourage their recruitment and retention. It is also important that patients and the public have confidence in the health service and in allied settings.

**Y Llywydd:** Galwaf am bleidlais ar egwyddor y Gorchymyn.

Gresynaf na allwn wneud y gorau o'r bobl broffesiynol hyn. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn eu cydnabod heddiw drwy sefydlu cofrestr.

**Jane Hutt:** Yr ydym, heddiw, yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau sydd yn ymwneud â phrosthetyddion, orthotyddion a therapyddion celfyddydau. Dyma'r tro cyntaf yn hanes y Siambr hon inni grybwyll y proffesiynau pwysig hynny. Rhaid inni gofio eu hanghenion a phwysigrwydd hyder a diogelwch y cleifion a'r cyhoedd, fel y crybwyllodd Dai. Mae'n bwysig cynnwys y grwpiau staff hyn ar y gofrestr. Rhaid inni wneud hynny er mwyn cydnabod materion fel y cynllun gofal, fel y dwedasoch, David. Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn cydnabod bod gan y grwpiau staff hyn lais o fewn NHS Cymru ac yn y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Fel y pwysleisiodd Dai a Kirsty, mae recriwtio a chadw staff yn holl bwysig. Mae hynny'n ymwneud â'n strategaeth adnoddau dynol, y cawsom ddadl arni yr wythnos diwethaf. Cyfarfu'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol â'r proffesiynau atodol i feddyaeth cyn y Nadolig. Cawsom drafodaeth ddefnyddiol gyda hwy am eu dyfodol. Dyna'r tro cyntaf imi gwrdd â therapyddion celfyddydau a siarad â hwy am eu cyfraniad a'r ffaith nad oes ganddynt broffil cryf yn y gwasanaeth. Drwy eu cynnwys yn y gofrestr a chymeradwyo'r rheoliadau hyn, gwnawn ddatganiad pwysig gan gydnabod eu rôl ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ac mewn hybu iechyd a lles yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig y caiff y rheoliadau hyn eu cymeradwyo heddiw, a'n bod yn cydnabod rôl y bobl broffesiynol hyn ac annog eu recriwtio a'u cadw. Mae hefyd yn bwysig bod gan gleifion a'r cyhoedd hyder yn y gwasanaeth iechyd ac yn y lleoliadau atodol.

**The Presiding Officer:** I call for a vote on the principle of the Order.

*Cynnig: O blaid 39, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion: For 39, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Bourne, Nick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Dafis, Cynog

Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Essex, Sue  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Richards, Rod  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty  
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion adopted.*

**Y Llywydd:** Galwaf am bleidlais ar y cynnig i gymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn. **The Presiding Officer:** I call for a vote on the motion to approve the Order.

*Cynnig: O blaid 38, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
 Motion: For 38, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Bourne, Nick  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Dafis, Cynog  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Essex, Sue  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Halford, Alison

Hancock, Brian  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Richards, Rod  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty  
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion adopted.*

### **Cynnig Cyfansawdd Composite Motion**

**Y Llywydd:** O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25, pleidleisiwn ar y cynnig heb gynnal dadl.

**The Presiding Officer:** Under Standing order No. 22.25, we vote on the motion without holding a debate.

**The Minister for Assembly Business (Andrew Davies):** I propose that

**Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies):** Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*

*acting under Standing Order No. 22.25, approves*

*yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25 yn cymeradwyo:*

*(a) the National Health Service Trusts (Cardiff and Vale National Health Service Trust) (Originating Capital) (Wales) Order 2001 laid in the Table Office on 14 February 2001; and*

*(a) Gorchymyn Ymddiriedolaethau Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Ymddiriedolaeth Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol Caerdydd a'r Fro) (Cyfalaf Cychwynnol) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Chwefror 2001; ac*

*(b) considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, The National Health Service Trusts (Cardiff and Vale National Health Service Trust) (Originating Capital) (Wales) Order 2001 laid in the Table Office on 27 February 2001 and the memorandum of corrections pursuant to Standing Order No. 22.13(i) laid in the Table Office on 6 March 2001.*

*(b) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw wedi darganfod unrhyw faterion sy'n peri pryder yn y gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Ymddiriedolaethau Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Ymddiriedolaeth Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol Caerdydd a'r Fro) (Cyfalaf Cychwynnol) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Chwefror 2001 a'r memorandwm cywiriadau yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.13(i) a osodwyd yn y*

*Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Mawrth 2001.*

*approves*

*yn cymeradwyo*

*(a) the Community Charges, Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rating (Enforcement) (Magistrates' Courts) (Wales) Regulations 2001 laid in the Table Office on 6 February 2001; and*

*(a) Rheoliadau Taliadau Cymunedol, y Dreth Gyngor ac Ardrethu Annomestig (Gorfodi) (Llysoedd Ynadon) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Chwefror 2001; ac*

*(b) considers the report of the Legislation Committee which has not identified any matters for concern in the draft Order, The Community Charges, Council Tax and Non-Domestic Rating (Enforcement) (Magistrates' Courts) (Wales) Regulations 2001 laid in the Table Office on 27 February 2001.*

*(b) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau nad yw wedi darganfod unrhyw faterion sy'n peri pryder yn y gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Taliadau Cymunedol, y Dreth Gyngor ac Ardrethu Annomestig (Gorfodi) (Llysoedd Ynadon) (Cymru) 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Chwefror 2001.*

*Cynnig: O blaid 38, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.*

*Motion: For 38, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion adopted.*

[Nid oes dadansoddiad o'r bleidlais electronig ar gael oherwydd anawsterau technegol.]  
[A breakdown of the electronic vote is not available due to technical difficulties.]

### **Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion**

**Y Llywydd:** Galwaf ar Gadeirydd Pwyllgor y Tŷ i gynnig y cynnig trefniadol i ganiatáu dadl heddiw ar gynnig heb ddyddiad trafod ar gyflogau a lwfansau Aelodau a swyddogion.

**The Presiding Officer:** I call on the Chair of the House Committee to propose a procedural motion to allow a debate today on a no-named day motion on Members and officials' salaries and allowances.

**John Marek:** I propose that

**John Marek:** Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.16 brings forward the no-named day motion on Ministers and officials' salaries and allowances, which was tabled on 27 February 2001.*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16, yn dwyn ymlaen y cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod ar gyflogau a lwfansau Gweinidogion a swyddogion, a gyflwynwyd ar 27 Chwefror 2001.*

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

*Motion: For 39, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Bourne, Nick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davidson, Jane

Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Essex, Sue  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Richards, Rod  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty  
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion adopted.*

**Cymeradwyo Penderfyniad (Cyflogau, Lwfansau etc) (Aelodau a Swyddogion)  
 Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru 2001  
 Approval of the National Assembly for Wales (Assembly Members and Officials)  
 (Salaries, Allowances etc) Determination 2001**

**John Marek:** I propose that

**John Marek:** Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly approves the National Assembly for Wales (Assembly Members and Officials) (Salaries, Allowances etc) Determinations 2001 laid in the Table Office on 22 February 2001.*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cymeradwyo Penderfyniad (Cyflogau, Lwfansau etc) (Aelodau a Swyddogion) Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru 2001 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Chwefror 2001.*

**Y Llywydd:** Ymddengys nad oes unrhyw un yn dymuno siarad ar y pwnc hwn, felly galwaf bleidlais.

**The Presiding Officer:** It appears that no one wishes to speak on this issue, so I call a vote.

*Cynnig: O blaid 41, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
 Motion: For 41, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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



Bourne, Nick  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Dafis, Cynog  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Essex, Sue  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Richards, Rod  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty  
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion adopted.*

### **Araith y Frenhines The Queen's Speech**

*Daeth y Dirpryw Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3:18 p.m.  
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3:18 p.m.*

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

**Y Llywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 a 9 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

**The First Minister:** I propose that  
*the National Assembly*

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cynigiaf fod  
*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*

*notes the reports of the Health and Social Services Committee, Economic Development Committee and Local Government and*

*yn nodi adroddiadau'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a'r Pwyllgor*

*Housing Committee on Bills affecting the Assembly in the current Parliamentary session;*

*Llywodraeth Leol a Thai ar Fesurau sy'n effeithio ar y Cynulliad yn y sesiwn Seneddol cyfredol;*

*endorses the Economic Development Committee's view that the Assembly should have the power in clause 1 of the Regulatory Reform Bill to make regulatory reform orders;*

*yn cymeradwyo safbwynt y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd y dylai fod gan y Cynulliad y pŵer yng Nghymal 1 y Mesur Diwygio Rheoliadol i wneud gorchmynion diwygio rheoliadol;*

*endorses the Cabinet's proposals for Bills in the next Parliamentary session to:*

*yn cymeradwyo cynigion y Cabinet am Fesurau yn y sesiwn Seneddol nesaf i:*

*promote collaborative working and improve accountability in the NHS in Wales;*

*hybu cydweithio a gwella atebolrwydd yn yr NHS yng Nghymru;*

*provide greater cohesion in and between the education, training and careers systems in Wales;*

*darparu mwy o gydlyniant oddi mewn i'r systemau addysg, hyfforddiant a gyrfaedd yng Nghymru, a rhwng y systemau hynny;*

*give the Assembly the power to approve the content of census forms in Wales;*

*rhoi'r pŵer i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo cynnwys ffurflenni'r cyfrifiad yng Nghymru;*

*make St David's Day a bank holiday in Wales;*

*gwneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl banc yng Nghymru;*

*(The detail of each of the above is set out in the document distributed to Members by email and laid in the Table Office on 6 March.)*

*(Ceir manylion pob un o'r uchod yn y ddogfen a ddosbarthwyd i Aelodau drwy e-bost ac a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Mawrth.)*

*requests the Cabinet to continue to pursue all of these proposals with the UK Government, and to press for primary legislation which reflects the particular needs of Wales and respects the role of the Assembly.*

*yn gofyn i'r Cabinet barhau i fynd ar drywydd pob un o'r cynigion hyn gyda Llywodraeth y DU, ac i barhau i bwysu am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol sy'n adlewyrchu anghenion arbennig Cymru ac sy'n parchu rôl y Cynulliad.*

Mae'r ddadl hon heddiw yn ymwneud â llawer mwy na Mesurau sesiwn presennol y Senedd neu'r sesiwn nesaf. Mae'n mynd i galon y berthynas rhwng y Cynulliad hwn a Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, o ran y pwerau sydd gennym a'r hyn yr ydym yn awyddus i'w gyflawni. Mae ein record hyd yma yn ardderchog.

Today's debate is about much more than the Bills in the present Parliamentary session or the next. It goes to the heart of the relationship between this Assembly and the Government of the United Kingdom, in terms of the powers that we have and what we are eager to achieve. Our record to date is excellent.

Before we consider a forthcoming Queen's Speech, which might be made after the often-rumoured General Election, I want to look at what has happened since December when last year's Queen's Speech was debated in Plenary. The Assembly resolved to ask the relevant Subject Committees to consider

Cyn inni ystyried Araith nesaf y Frenhines, a allai gael ei thraddodi ar ôl yr Etholiad Cyffredinol y bu cymaint o sïon yn ei gylch, hoffwn edrych ar yr hyn a ddigwyddodd ers Rhagfyr pan gynhaliwyd dadl ar Araith y Frenhines y llynedd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Penderfynodd y Cynulliad ofyn i'r

more closely the Bills that most affected the Assembly. I am pleased that most have done so.

The terms of primary legislation are fundamental to the evolution of the Assembly and we should all be concerned with them. I am committed to involving the Committees in this way in future years. However, in the event, the Committees offered few comments on any of the Bills, which I take to mean that there is cross-party approval for our all-round success in influencing the UK Government in the package of measures in this year's Queen's Speech. The current Parliamentary programme includes a wide range of measures that will be useful to us in meeting Wales's needs on education, health and homelessness, for instance. We have what is so far a relative Parliamentary rarity, namely a substantial Wales only Bill that established a Wales only approach and gave us the children's commissioner with extended powers. It is a testament to all involved here, from all parties, that one of the main issues during that Bill's passage through Parliament, has been whether England should have a children's commissioner also.

3:20 p.m.

The Economic Development Committee made one specific recommendation, which concerned the Regulatory Reform Bill. That gives the Assembly a role in deregulation policy for the first time. That is a genuine transfer of new functions to us. However, as it is drafted, it does not allow the Assembly itself to make regulatory reform orders. As the Committee pointed out, that power could and should be an integral part of our work in creating a vibrant business climate in Wales, and the Bill should thus be amended to give that power to us. I agree, and the Deputy First Minister has already made appropriate representations to the UK Government, in line with the Committee's recommendations. I am sure that he will keep the Committee informed of progress.

I am pleased to say that our success in influencing the Bills selected to be included in the Queen's Speech has continued. Last

Pwyllgorau Pwnc perthnasol ystyried yn fanylach y Mesurau a effeithiodd fwyaf ar y Cynulliad. Mae'n dda gennyf nodi bod y rhan fwyaf wedi gwneud hynny.

Mae termau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn hanfodol i ddatblygiad y Cynulliad a dylem oll eu hystyried. Yr wyf yn ymrwymedig i gynnwys y Pwyllgorau yn y ffordd hon yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, fel mae'n digwydd, ychydig iawn o sylwadau a wnaeth y Pwyllgorau ar unrhyw un o'r Mesurau, felly cymeraf fod cymeradwyaeth drawsbleidiol o'n llwyddiant cyffredinol i ddylanwadu ar Lywodraeth y DU o ran y mesurau yn Araith y Frenhines eleni. Mae'r rhaglen Seneddol bresennol yn cynnwys ystod eang o fesurau a fydd yn ddefnyddiol inni wrth fodloni anghenion Cymru ym maes addysg, iechyd a digartrefedd, er enghraifft. Cawn rywbeth go brin yn hanes y Senedd hyd yma, sef Mesur sylweddol ar gyfer Cymru yn unig a sefydlodd ymagwedd Gymreig ac a roddodd y comisiynydd plant ag iddo bwerau estynedig inni. Mae'n dyst i bawb yma, o bob plaid, mai un o'r prif faterion a godwyd yn ystod taith y Mesur drwy'r Senedd oedd a ddylai Lloegr gael comisiynydd plant hefyd.

Gwnaeth y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd un argymhelliad penodol, sydd yn ymwneud â'r Mesur Diwygio Rheoliadol. Rhydd hwnnw rôl i'r Cynulliad ym mholsi dadreoleiddio am y tro cyntaf. Mae hynny'n drosglwyddiad gwirioneddol o swyddogaethau newydd inni. Fodd bynnag, fel y'i drafftwyd, ni chaniatâ i'r Cynulliad ei hun wneud gorchmynion diwygio rheoliadol. Fel y nododd y Pwyllgor, gallai, a dylai'r pŵer hwnnw fod yn rhan annatod o'n gwaith o greu hinsawdd busnes egniol yng Nghymru, ac felly dylid diwygio'r Mesur i roi'r pŵer hwnnw inni. Cytunaf, ac mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog eisoes wedi gwneud y sylwadau priodol i Lywodraeth y DU, yn gyson ag argymhellion y Pwyllgor. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn rhoi gwybod i'r Pwyllgor am unrhyw ddatblygiadau.

Mae'n dda gennyf nodi bod ein llwyddiant i ddylanwadu ar y Mesurau a ddewisir i'w cynnwys yn Araith y Frenhines wedi parhau.

month, the UK Government introduced its International Development Bill, which was not included in the Queen's Speech. That Bill gives public bodies in Wales, including the Assembly, if we want it, the power to provide international disaster and humanitarian relief for the first time. This follows close working between our officials and those in the Department for International Development, and it is further evidence that our system delivers the goods. I know the strength of feeling in the Assembly on this matter, which we saw most recently following the tragic earthquake in Gujarat, and I am sure that this Bill will be welcomed across the Chamber.

To move on to future Queen's Speeches, we will not rest on our laurels. We need to build on our great success this year to ensure that every legislative programme meets our needs. This is the first time that the Assembly has debated proposals for future primary legislation, but it certainly will not be the last. Standing Order No. 31.10 requires the Cabinet to bring its proposals to Plenary each year. This speech discharges that requirement in the interest of openness and engagement.

Mae hyn yn golygu mwy. Disgrifiais eisoes lwyddiannau'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol bresennol. Er hynny, rhaid inni ddal ein tir a pharhau i ofyn am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol lle bo ei hangen ar Gymru. Felly, yr wyf yn falch o gyflwyno'r cynigion hyn heddiw. Bydd ein cynigion i gyd, sydd wedi eu creu yng Nghymru, yn gwneud gwahaniaeth cadarnhaol a radical i Gymru ac i'n pobl. Dychwelaf at y manylion yn y man, ond mae'r cynigion ger ein bron nid yn unig yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion difrifol a wyneba Cymru ac yn adlewyrchu barn pobl Cymru, ond hefyd yn dangos ein bod yn gallu llunio cynigion aeddfed sydd wedi eu cydlynu o ddifrif am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol a'i bod yn parhau i wneud hynny. Gallwn ddisgwyl i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig a'r Senedd eu cymryd am yr hyn yr ydynt, sef cynigion am ddeddfwriaeth a luniwyd yng Nghymru, i'w gweithredu yng Nghymru. Dyna brawf o'r setliad datganoli yn gweithio ac yn darparu'r hyn sydd ei angen ar Gymru. Felly gadewch

Fis diwethaf, cyflwynodd Llywodraeth y DU ei Fesur ar Ddatblygu Rhyngwladol, nad oedd yn Araith y Frenhines. Mae'r Mesur hwnnw yn rhoi'r pŵer i gyrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys y Cynulliad, os dymunwn hynny, roi cymorth dyngarol a chymorth pan fo argyfwng rhyngwladol am y tro cyntaf. Mae hyn o ganlyniad i gydweithio agos rhwng ein swyddogion a'r rhai yn yr Adran Datblygu Rhyngwladol ac mae'n dystiolaeth bellach bod ein system yn llwyddo. Gwn fod llawer yn y Cynulliad yn teimlo'n gryf ar y mater hwn, a gwelsom hynny ddiwethaf, yn dilyn y daeargryn trychinebus yn Gujarat, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y croesewir y Mesur hwn ar draws y Siambr.

Gan symud ymlaen at Areithiau'r Frenhines yn y dyfodol, ni fyddwn yn gorffwys ar ein bri. Mae angen inni adeiladu ar ein llwyddiant mawr eleni er mwyn sicrhau y bydd pob rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol yn bodloni ein hanghenion. Dyma'r tro cyntaf i'r Cynulliad gynnal dadl ar gynigion ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol y dyfodol, ond yn sicrid dyma'r tro olaf. Mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 31.10 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Cabinet gyflwyno ei gynigion i'r Cyfarfod Llawn bob blwyddyn. Mae'r araith hon yn cyflawni'r gofyniad hwnnw er mwyn bod yn agored a chynhwysol.

This has greater implications. I have already described the success of the present legislative programme. However, we must stand our ground, and continue to request primary legislation where it is needed in Wales. Therefore, I am pleased to introduce these proposals today. All our proposals, which were created in Wales, will make a positive and radical difference to Wales and our people. I will return to the details presently, but the proposals before us not only tackle the serious matters that face Wales and reflect the opinions of the people of Wales, but also demonstrate that we are able, and are continuing, to draw up mature and seriously co-ordinated proposals for primary legislation. We can expect the United Kingdom Government and Parliament to take them for what they are, namely proposals for legislation drawn up in Wales, to be implemented in Wales. This is proof that the devolution settlement works and provides what Wales needs. Therefore let us

inni roi'r gorau i fychanu'r system a dechrau edrych ar yr hyn y mae wedi ei gyflawni.

The first proposal is for a health and wellbeing Bill. This would contain a package of measures to allow us to implement fully the NHS plan for Wales that we debated last month, 'Improving Health in Wales'. The Bill's main provisions would include improving local-level health service provision and co-ordination. It would establish local health partnerships based on existing local health groups, but also embracing the provision of primary, community and some secondary health services. It would also establish strategic planning boards to facilitate joint working between partnerships, NHS trusts and local authorities. The Bill would improve patient involvement; community health councils would be reformed and given an expanded remit to include primary care, nursing homes and other areas. It would establish an independent complaints panel to pursue matters that internal NHS investigations have not satisfactorily resolved. This would meet a long-acknowledged need. The Bill would also consolidate public-health provision. It would establish a Welsh centre for health, originally proposed in 'Better Health, Better Wales,' which would provide a new independent source of advice on health and wellbeing, including assessment and research into actual and potential health hazards. The Bill would also create a new body to replace the Welsh National Board for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting, which is to be abolished soon.

Taken together, this is an innovative package and a distinctively Welsh agenda to meet distinctively Welsh needs. It complements the current Health and Social Care Bill. We worked closely with the Department of Health on that but it is, in essence, designed to implement the NHS plan for England, whereas we need a similar measure adapted and tailor-made for the Welsh situation. This is it.

My next proposal is for an education Bill. Again, the main focus here would be on

stop belittling the system and start looking at what it has achieved.

Mae'r cynnig cyntaf ar gyfer Mesur iechyd a lles. Byddai hwnnw'n cynnwys cyfres o fesurau a fyddai'n caniatáu inni weithredu cynllun NHS Cymru y cynhaliwyd dadl arno fis diwethaf, sef 'Gwella Iechyd yng Nghymru' yn llawn. Ymhlith prif ddarpariaethau'r Mesur byddai gwella darpariaeth a chydlynid y gwasanaeth iechyd ar lefel leol. Byddai'n sefydlu partneriaethau iechyd lleol yn seiliedig ar y grwpiau iechyd lleol presennol, ond hefyd yn cwmpasu darpariaeth gwasanaethau iechyd sylfaenol, gwasanaethau iechyd cymuned a rhai gwasanaethau iechyd eilaidd. Byddai hefyd yn sefydlu byrddau cynllunio strategol er mwyn hwyluso cydweithio rhwng partneriaethau, ymddiriedolaethau NHS ac awdurdodau lleol. Byddai'r Mesur yn gwella cyfranogiad cleifion; câi cynghorau iechyd cymuned eu diwygio gan roi cylch gwaith ehangach iddynt a fyddai'n cynnwys gofal sylfaenol, cartrefi nyrsys a meysydd eraill. Byddai'n sefydlu panel cwynion annibynnol a fyddai'n ymchwilio i faterion nad yw ymchwiliadau mewnol NHS wedi'u datrys yn foddhaol. Byddai hynny'n bodloni angen hir-gydnabyddedig. Byddai'r Mesur hefyd yn atgyfnerthu darpariaeth iechyd cyhoeddus. Byddai'n sefydlu canolfan iechyd i Gymru a gynigiwyd yn wreiddiol yn 'Gwell Iechyd, Gwell Cymru', a fyddai'n ffynhonnell annibynnol newydd o gyngor ar iechyd a lles, gan gynnwys asesu ac ymchwilio i beryglon gwirioneddol a pheryglon posibl i iechyd. Byddai'r Mesur hefyd yn creu corff newydd yn lle Bwrdd Cenedlaethol Cymru ar gyfer Nyrsio, Bydwreigiaeth a Gwasanaethau Ymwelwyr Iechyd a ddiddymir cyn bo hir.

At ei gilydd, mae hyn yn becyn dyfeisgar ac yn agenda sydd yn arbennig i Gymru er mwyn bodloni anghenion arbennig Cymru. Mae'n ategu'r Mesur Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol presennol. Cydweithiasom yn agos â'r Adran Iechyd ar hynny ond ei nod yn y bôn yw gweithredu cynllun NHS Lloegr, tra bod angen mesur cyffelyb wedi ei addasu a'i deilwra ar gyfer sefyllfa Cymru arnom. Hwn ydyw.

Mae fy nghynnig nesaf ar gyfer Mesur addysg. Unwaith eto, byddai'r prif ffocws

coherence and co-operation, and thus higher standards. Its main provisions would include improving the cohesion between the stages of the education system: pre-school to primary, primary to secondary, secondary to further—

**Geraint Davies:** My intervention concerns health. Since we last debated the Queen's Speech, the UK Government has made a U-turn on miners' compensation as regards pension entitlement. Why cannot ex-miners who suffer from emphysema and bronchitis be exempted from the iniquitous clawback of benefits? Miners who suffer from pneumoconiosis and other conditions are already exempt.

**The First Minister:** The Government has already said that it will solve the pensions issue. I will discuss the clawback issue later.

As I said, a main provision of the education Bill would be to improve cohesion in education. People of all ages do not go through sudden step changes in their development and, therefore, neither should arrangements for education and lifelong learning. The Bill would impose new duties on the relevant authorities and, via them, on their agents, to plan transitions properly, to co-operate in doing so and to provide services flexibly. It would also make adjustments to existing primary legislation to facilitate the discharge of these duties, where changes are necessary and following consultation by the Assembly.

The Bill would also reform the independent education sector, particularly as regards special needs education and the placement of children in care in independent schools. It would also enhance the Assembly's role in special educational needs provision. Finally, it would empower the Assembly to restructure the pattern of provision of higher and further education in Wales if necessary.

My final two proposals do not need a great deal of introduction. I propose two short Bills. The first would require the UK Government to seek the Assembly's

yma ar gydlynid a chydweithrediad, ac felly safonau uwch. Byddai ei brif ddarpariaethau yn cynnwys gwell cydlynid rhwng cyfnodau'r system addysg: cyn ysgol i gynradd, cynradd i uwchradd, uwchradd i addysg bellach—

**Geraint Davies:** Mae fy ymyriad yn ymwneud â iechyd. Ers y ddadl ar Araith y Frenhines y tro diwethaf, mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi newid ei pholisi ar iawndal y glowyr o ran hawl i benswn. Pam na all cynlowyr sydd yn dioddef o emffysema a bronchitis gael eu heithrio rhag adfachiad budd-daliadau anghyfiawn? Mae glowyr sydd yn dioddef o glefyd y llwch a chlefydau eraill eisoes wedi eu heithrio.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae'r Llywodraeth eisoes wedi dweud y bydd yn datrys mater pensynau. Trafodaf yr adfachiad yn nes ymlaen.

Fel y dywedais, un o brif ddarpariaethau'r Mesur addysg fyddai gwella cydlynid mewn addysg. Ni newidia pobl o bob oedran yn sylweddol ac yn sydyn o ran eu datblygiad ac, felly, ni ddylai'r trefniadau ar gyfer addysg a dysgu gydol oes wneud hynny ychwaith. Byddai'r Mesur yn gosod dyletswyddau newydd ar yr awdurdodau perthnasol a, thrwy hynny, ar eu hasiantau, i gynllunio'r cyfnodau trosiannol yn briodol, i gydweithio wrth wneud hynny ac i ddarparu gwasanaethau'n hyblyg. Byddai hefyd yn newid y ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol bresennol i hwyluso'r gwaith o gyflawni'r dyletswyddau hyn, lle bo angen ei newid ac yn dilyn ymgynghoriad gan y Cynulliad.

Byddai'r Mesur hefyd yn diwygio'r sector addysg annibynnol, yn enwedig o ran addysg anghenion arbennig a rhoi plant mewn gofal mewn ysgolion annibynnol. Byddai hefyd yn rhoi mwy o rôl i'r Cynulliad ym maes darpariaeth anghenion addysg arbennig. Yn olaf, byddai'n rhoi'r pŵer i'r Cynulliad ailstrwythuro patrwm darpariaeth addysg uwch ac addysg bellach yng Nghymru lle bo angen hynny.

Nid oes angen egluro ryw lawer ar fy nau gynig olaf. Cynigiau ddau Fesur byr. Bydd y cyntaf yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i Lywodraeth y DU geisio cytundeb y Cynulliad ar

agreement to the content of census forms issued in Wales. The second Bill involves making St David's Day a bank holiday in Wales. That was a commitment in 'Putting Wales First' and we stand by it. However, it would require primary legislation at Westminster; it is not a question of devolving the issue to the Assembly. My proposed Bill would make the necessary amendment to the Banking and Financial Dealings Act 1971 to give Wales the holiday that public sentiment and the Assembly rightly demands.

That is not the end of the story. Besides the four Welsh measures that I have mentioned, we are collaborating with Whitehall departments on several of their proposals. This may involve adding Welsh provisions to a proposed Bill, or ensuring that it properly reflects the Assembly's role. However, Members will understand that the confidentiality surrounding these matters in Whitehall prevents me from discussing them in detail here.

It is no good just picking on a major issue affecting Wales and saying that we want primary legislation to solve it. No primary legislation could, by itself, find jobs for redundant steelworkers or regenerate rural communities more than it could improve the Welsh three-quarter line or send a rocket to the moon. It must be a marriage between what a Bill states and what is deliverable on the ground. I am afraid that most of the amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies fall into that trap. They are fantasy, wish list politics. I fear that it is the busy bees in the Plaid Cymru central research department justifying their salaries again. Primary legislation is not needed to deal with amendments 2, 3, 7, 8 or 9 and I have no intention of pressing the UK Government accordingly.

Amendment 2 argues that we could have control of home buying and selling. That could be done by a transfer of functions Order. However, I am not anxious to let Simon Glyn be in charge of selling and buying property in Wales. Amendment 3 could be dealt with by Order, as far as teachers' pay is concerned. Amendment 7 would mean a statutory requirement for a

gynnwys ffurflenni'r cyfrifiad a ddsberthir yng Nghymru. Gofynna'r ail Fesur i bennu Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl banc yng Nghymru. Bu hynny'n ymrwymiad yn 'Rhoi Cymru'n Gyntaf' ac yr ydym yn cadw ato. Fodd bynnag, byddai angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn San Steffan; nid yw'n fater o'i ddatganoli i'r Cynulliad. Byddai fy Mesur arfaethedig yn gwneud y gwelliant angenrheidiol i Ddeddf Bancio a Thrafodion Ariannol 1971 er mwyn rhoi'r ŵyl i Gymru a fynna'r cyhoedd a'r Cynulliad a hynny'n gwbl deg.

Nid dyna ddiwedd y gân. Yn ogystal â'r pedwar mesur Cymreig a grybwyllais, yr ydym yn cydweithio ag adrannau yn Whitehall ar sawl un o'u cynigion. Efallai y golyga hyn ychwanegu darpariaethau Cymreig i Fesur arfaethedig, neu sicrhau ei fod yn adlewyrchu rôl y Cynulliad yn gywir. Fodd bynnag, bydd yr Aelodau yn deall na allaf drafod y materion hyn yn fanwl yma oherwydd eu natur gyfrinachol yn Whitehall.

Nid oes diben nodi mater pwysig sydd yn effeithio ar Gymru a dweud bod angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol arnom i'w ddatrys. Ni allai deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, ar ei phen ei hun, ddod o hyd i swyddi i weithwyr dur di-waith nac adfywio cymunedau gwledig yn yr un ffordd na allai wella llinell tri-chwarter Cymru nac anfon roced i'r lleuad. Rhaid bod priodas rhwng yr hyn a noda'r Mesur a'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni ar lawr gwlad. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r gwelliannau yn enw Jocelyn Davies yn cwmpo i'r fagl honno, mae arnaf ofn. Gwleidyddiaeth breuddwyd gwrach ydynt. Ofnaf mai pobl ddiwyd adran ymchwil ganolog Plaid Cymru sydd wrthi unwaith eto yn cyfiawnhau eu cyflogau. Nid oes angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i ymdrin â gwelliannau 2, 3, 7, 8 na 9 ac o'r oherwydd ni fwriadaf bwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU.

Honna gwelliant 2 y gallem reoli prynu a gwerthu tai. Gellid gwneud hynny drwy Orchymyn trosglwyddo swyddogaethau. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn awyddus iawn i weld Seimon Glyn yn gyfrifol am werthu a phrynu eiddo yng Nghymru. Gellid ymdrin â gwelliant 3 drwy Orchymyn, mewn perthynas â chyflogau athrawon. Byddai gwelliant 7 yn golygu gofyniad statudol ar gyfer concordat

non-statutory concordat. Amendment 8 touches on another issue that we have debated many times. Although I do not wish to belittle it, do we seriously imagine that primary legislation is needed to review the Barnett formula?

I will answer Geraint's question and address amendment 9, which deals with benefit clawback rules in respect of retired miners and their families. We have previously debated this in Plenary during a Plaid Cymru minority party debate on 15 February. The Assembly rejected an identical proposal to that contained in amendment 9 and decided instead to press the UK Government to distribute funds as quickly as possible. As I said then, ending clawback of benefits would unfairly give ex-miners superiority in law over other claimants after personal injury cases. This is not a matter for primary legislation and it is undesirable to have four bites at the cherry, as Jocelyn seeks to do.

We will not support amendments 1, 4, 5 and 6, as they are premature. Amendment 1 deals with operating aids. Although Objective 1 status may involve operating aids, we will debate the matter fully after Easter. There is no point in trying to debate it now. Amendments 4 and 5 deal with transport. The point about the Strategic Rail Authority in amendment 4 is well-taken. However, we cannot pre-empt the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee's review of public transport. Likewise on amendment 5, which calls for the nationalisation of Railtrack. I am not sure where Plaid's nationalisation agenda stops, as Dafydd Wigley was calling for the nationalisation of Corus two weeks ago. Where would Plaid Cymru find the funds for both? Does it have a priority? Amendment 6 deals with the long-term care of the elderly. We debated this on St David's Day—

**Cynog Dafis:** A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

**The First Minister:** No. I am coming to a close as I am well beyond my allocated time. During that debate, we supported an

anstatudol. Mae gwelliant 8 yn ymwneud â mater arall, a drafodwyd gennym sawl gwaith. Er nad wyf am ei fychanu, a ydym yn credu o ddifrif bod angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i adolygu fformwla Barnett?

Atebaf gwestiwn Geraint gan drafod gwelliant 9, sydd yn ymwneud â rheolau adfachu budd-daliadau mewn perthynas â glowyr sydd wedi ymddeol a'u teuluoedd. Cawsom ddadl ar hyn o'r blaen yn ystod dadl plaid leiafrifol Plaid Cymru yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 15 Chwefror. Gwrthododd y Cynulliad yr union un cynnig â'r hyn sydd yng ngwelliant 9 gan benderfynu i bwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU i ddyrannu arian mor fuan â phosibl. Fel y dywedais bryd hynny, byddai rhoi'r gorau i adfachu budd-daliadau cyn-lowyr yn rhoi goruchafiaeth iddynt yn ôl y gyfraith dros hawlwyrr eraill ar ôl achosion o anaf personol. Nid mater ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol ydyw ac nid yw'n ddymunol cael pedwar cynnig arni, fel y ceisia Jocelyn ei wneud.

Ni chefnogwn welliannau 1, 4, 5 a 6 am eu bod yn gynamserol. Mae gwelliant 1 yn ymwneud â chymhorthion gweithredu. Er y gallai statws Amcan 1 gynnwys cymhorthion gweithredu, cynhaliwn ddadl lawn ar y mater ar ôl y Pasg. Nid oes diben ceisio cynnal dadl arno yn awr. Mae gwelliannau 4 a 5 yn ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth. Mae'r pwynt am yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol yng ngwelliant 4 yn un da. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn achub y blaen ar yr adolygiad o drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus gan Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth. Hefyd o ran gwelliant 5, sydd yn galw am wladoli Railtrack. Nid wyf yn siŵr beth yw terfynau agenda wladoli Plaid, am fod Dafydd Wigley wedi galw am wladoli Corus bythefnos yn ôl. Ble y byddai Plaid Cymru yn dod o hyd i'r arian i'r ddau? A oes blaenoriaeth ganddi? Mae gwelliant 6 yn ymwneud â gofal tymor hir yr henoed. Cynhaliwyd dadl ar hyn Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi—

**Cynog Dafis:** Will you take an intervention?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Na wnaf. Yr wyf yn dirwyn i ben gan fy mod wedi mynd ymhell dros fy amser penodedig. Yn ystod y ddadl



amendment in Jocelyn's name calling for the long-term care of the elderly to be examined collaboratively as part of the NHS plan. Less than two weeks later, it seems that Jocelyn has changed her mind and has decided that no further work is needed. I am not prepared to overthrow Plenary resolutions so quickly, particularly on matters that require careful consideration. That is why I recommend that Members reject all the amendments.

honno, cefnogasom welliant yn enw Jocelyn yn galw am archwilio gofal tymor hir i'r henoed mewn modd cydweithredol fel rhan o gynllun yr NHS. Lai na phythefnos yn ddiweddarach, ymddengys bod Jocelyn wedi newid ei meddwl ac wedi penderfynu nad oes angen gwaith pellach. Nid wyf yn barod i ddadwneud penderfyniadau'r Cyfarfod Llawn mor gyflym, yn enwedig ar faterion sydd yn gofyn am ystyriaeth ofalus. Dyna pam yr argymhellaf y dylai'r Aelodau wrthod pob un o'r gwelliannau.

3:30 p.m.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** We will adopt a stricter approach to timing, Members. Rhodri took 12 minutes, but a minute of that was for taking an intervention so we will call it 11 minutes. Therefore the Deputy First Minister has only four minutes to wind up. I will allow five minutes for the Member proposing the amendments and five minutes for everybody else. I call Ieuan Wyn Jones to propose the amendments tabled in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Cymerwn ymagwedd lymach tuag at amser, Aelodau. Cymerodd Rhodri 12 munud, ond yr oedd munud ar gyfer ymyriad felly nodwn mai 11 munud a gafodd. Caiff y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog bedair munud yn unig i gloi felly. Caniatâf bum munud i'r Aelod sydd yn cynnig y gwelliannau a phum munud i bawb arall. Galwaf ar Ieuan Wyn Jones i gynnig y gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: Ychwaneger yn bwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: add as new bullet point at end of motion:

*Ac yn gofyn i'r Cabinet, yn ei drafodaethau â Llywodraeth y DU, roi blaenoriaeth i'r canlynol yn y Mesur priodol:*

*And requests the Cabinet, in its discussions with the UK Government, to prioritise the following measure in the appropriate Bill:*

*Amrywio'r Dreth Gorfforaeth a chyfraniadau Yswiriant Gwladol Cyflogwyr mewn ardaloedd Amcan 1.*

*To vary Corporation Tax and Employers National Insurance contributions in Objective 1 areas.*

Cynigiau welliant 2. Ychwaneger yn bwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I propose amendment 2. Add as new bullet point at end of motion:

*Ac yn gofyn i'r Cabinet, yn ei drafodaethau â Llywodraeth y DU, i roi blaenoriaeth i'r canlynol yn y Mesur priodol:*

*And requests the Cabinet, in its discussions with the UK Government, to prioritise the following measure in the appropriate Bill:*

*Datganoli i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwerau mewn perthynas â phrynu a gwerthu tai.*

*To devolve powers to the National Assembly in respect of home buying and selling.*

Cynigiau welliant 3. Ychwaneger yn bwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I propose amendment 3. Add as new bullet point at end of motion:

*Ac yn gofyn i'r Cabinet, yn ei drafodaethau â*

*And requests the Cabinet, in its discussions*

*Llywodraeth y DU, roi blaenoriaeth i'r canlynol yn y Mesur priodol:* *with the UK Government, to prioritise the following measure in the appropriate Bill:*

*Peidio â'i gwneud yn ofynnol yng Nghymru i gysylltu cyflogau athrawon â chanlyniadau arholiadau disgyblion na chyflwyno unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth sy'n mynnu bod ysgolion arbenigol yn cael eu sefydlu.* *To omit Wales from any requirement to link teachers' pay to pupil examination results and from any legislation requiring the establishment of specialist schools.*

*Cynigiad welliant 4. Ychwaneger yn bwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:* *I propose amendment 4. Add as new bullet point at end of motion:*

*Ac yn gofyn i'r Cabinet, yn ei drafodaethau â Llywodraeth y DU, roi blaenoriaeth i'r canlynol yn y Mesur priodol:* *And requests the Cabinet, in its discussions with the UK Government, to prioritise the following measure in the appropriate Bill:*

*Rhoi mwy o gynrychiolaeth i Gymru ar yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol; pwerau i ddatblygu system drafnidiaeth integredig yng Nghymru; pwerau i gyfarwyddo'r Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol, yn yr un modd â Senedd yr Alban a Chynulliad Llundain.* *To give Wales more representation on the Strategic Rail Authority; powers to develop an integrated transport system in Wales; powers to instruct the Strategic Rail Authority, in line with the Scottish Parliament and London Assembly.*

*Cynigiad welliant 5. Ychwaneger yn bwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:* *I propose amendment 5. Add as new bullet point at end of motion:*

*Ac yn gofyn i'r Cabinet, yn ei drafodaethau â Llywodraeth y DU, roi blaenoriaeth i'r canlynol yn y Mesur priodol:* *And requests the Cabinet, in its discussions with the UK Government, to prioritise the following measure in the appropriate Bill:*

*Rhoi perchenogaeth y system traciau rheilffyrdd yn ôl dan reolaeth gyhoeddus.* *To take ownership of railway track system back into public control.*

*Cynigiad welliant 6. Ychwaneger yn bwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:* *I propose amendment 6. Add as new bullet point at end of motion:*

*Ac yn gofyn i'r Cabinet, yn ei drafodaethau â Llywodraeth y DU, roi blaenoriaeth i'r canlynol yn y Mesur priodol:* *And requests the Cabinet, in its discussions with the UK Government, to prioritise the following measure in the appropriate Bill:*

*Diwygio'r Mesur Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol (i) er mwyn gweithredu'n llawn argymhellion y Comisiwn Brenhinol ar Ofalu am yr Henoed yn y Tymor Hir.* *To amend the Health and Social Care Bill (i) to implement the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Long-term Care of the Elderly in full.*

*Cynigiad welliant 7. Ychwaneger yn bwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:* *I propose amendment 7. Add as new bullet point at end of motion:*

*Ac yn gofyn i'r Cabinet, yn ei drafodaethau â Llywodraeth y DU, roi blaenoriaeth i'r canlynol yn y Mesur priodol:* *And requests the Cabinet, in its discussions with the UK Government, to prioritise the following measure in the appropriate Bill:*

*Cyflwyno concordat ar gyfer ymgynghori ymlaen llaw â'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am gynnwys Araith y Frenhines.* *To introduce a concordat through which the National Assembly can be consulted in advance about the content of the Queen's*

*Speech.*

Cynigiad welliant 8. Ychwaneger yn bwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

*Ac yn gofyn i'r Cabinet, yn ei drafodaethau â Llywodraeth y DU, roi blaenoriaeth i'r canlynol yn y Mesur priodol:*

*Adolygu Fformwla Barnett gyda golwg ar ddefnyddio yn ei lle fformwla sy'n seiliedig ar angen ac a fydd yn helpu i fynd i'r afael ag amddifadedd cymdeithasol ac allgáu cymdeithasol ym mhob cwr o Gymru, ac a fydd yn cynnwys system i ysgogi cymorth ychwanegol arbennig os ceir argyfyngau strwythurol o bwys.*

Cynigiad welliant 9. Ychwaneger yn bwynt bwled newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

*Ac yn gofyn i Lywodraeth y DU ddarparu ar gyfer dileu'r arfer o adfachu budd-daliadau, gan ei fod yn effeithio ar grwpiau megis cyn lowyr a'u gweddwon.*

Croesawaf y drafodaeth hon a'r ffaith ein bod yn gallu trafod y pwnc mewn dwy ran daclus, sef ein hymateb ni i Araith y Frenhines fis Rhagfyr diwethaf a'r Mesurau yr hoffem eu gweld yn Araith y Frenhines a ddaw, meddai Rhodri, ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol. Mae'n amlwg bellach fod yr etholiad yn mynd i ddod yn weddol fuan.

Er y byddai Plaid Cymru wedi dymuno gweld pwyslais cwbl wahanol yn Araith y Frenhines fis Rhagfyr, mae'n amlwg mai araith ar gyfer blwyddyn etholiad ydoedd yn hytrach nag un ar gyfer blwyddyn lawn o ddeddfwriaeth.

Canolbwyntiaf ar yr hyn yr hoffwn ei weld yn Araith nesaf y Frenhines. Cyfeiriaf yn fyr at rai o bwytiau Rhodri ynghylch yr Araith bresennol a'r Mesurau sydd yn mynd drwy Senedd y Deyrnas Unedig ar hyn o bryd.

Mae Rhodri'n cydnabod y bu trafodaeth yn y Pwyllgorau. Nid yw'r ffaith nad yw'r Pwyllgorau wedi gwneud argymhellion manwl yn golygu fod aelodau'r Pwyllgorau hynny yn cyd-fynd â phopeth ym mhob Mesur. Dyma'r tro cyntaf y bu ymgynghoriad

I propose amendment 8. Add as new bullet point at end of motion:

*And requests the Cabinet, in its discussions with the UK Government, to prioritise the following measure in the appropriate Bill:*

*To review the Barnett Formula with view to replacing it with a needs-based formula that will help tackle deprivation and social exclusion throughout Wales, and including a mechanism to trigger additional special aid in the event of major structural crises.*

I propose amendment 9. Add as new bullet point at end of motion:

*And calls for provision to be made by the UK Government for the abolition of the clawback of benefit payments as it affects groups such as ex-miners and their widows.*

I welcome this discussion and the fact that we are able to discuss the issue in two separate segments, namely our response to last December's Queen's Speech and also the Bills that we would like to see included in the Queen's Speech that will come, according to Rhodri, after the general election. It is obvious by now that the election will be upon us quite soon.

Although Plaid Cymru would have liked to have seen a totally different emphasis in last December's Queen's Speech, it is obvious that it was a speech for an election year rather than for a full year of legislation.

I will concentrate on what I would like to see in the next Queen's Speech, but will make brief reference to some of Rhodri's points on the current Speech and the Bills that are going through the UK Parliament.

Rhodri acknowledges that there has been discussion in the Committees. The fact that the Committees have not made detailed recommendations does not mean that the members of those Committees agree with everything in every Bill. This is the first time

llawn â phob Pwyllgor. Bydd y broses hon yn cymryd llawer mwy na blwyddyn i sicrhau bod y Pwyllgorau yn gallu cyflwyno argymhellion pendant. Mae angen llawer mwy o adnoddau ar y Pwyllgorau os ydynt i gymryd mwy o ran yn y broses. Dylent gymryd mwy o ran yn y broses.

Mae pob Pwyllgor yn ystyried y gwahanol fesurau yn ei ffordd ei hun. Efallai y dylem ystyried safoni'r ffordd y mae'r Pwyllgorau yn trafod y Mesurau oherwydd dyma'r unig ffordd y gall y Pwyllgorau ac Aelodau'r Cynulliad ddarbwylo'r Cabinet i drosglwyddo sylwadau i'r Cabinet yn San Steffan.

Croesawn a chanmolwn y newid pwyslais eleni a'r ffordd yr amlinellodd Rhodri y Mesurau y byddai ef a'r Cabinet yn dymuno eu gweld yn rhaglen y Llywodraeth y flwyddyn nesaf. Rhag ofn bod Rhodri yn credu mai dim ond dod yma i feirniadu yr ydym bob wythnos, gadewch i mi wneud un peth yn glir. Croesawaf y ffaith fod y Cabinet heddiw yn dweud wrthym pa fesurau y dymunent eu gweld yn Araith y Frenhines ar ôl yr etholiad.

Wedi dweud hynny, pwy a allai wrthwynebu, er enghraifft, fesur i wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl y banc, i newid y Ddeddf ar y cyfrifiad er mwyn i'r Cynulliad baratoi'r cwestiynau i osgoi'r ffasgo presennol, a'r Mesurau ar iechedd ac addysg, er y byddem yn dymuno gweld y manylion yn llawnach?

Tra'n croesawu'r Mesurau unigol hyn, hoffai Plaid Cymru weld cynlluniau llawer mwy beiddgar a radical. Rhaglen ar gyfer llywodraeth yw hon i fod, a phrin y gallai neb ddadlau fod rhaglen y Weithrediaeth, er mor glodwiw y Mesurau unigol, yn gyfystyr â rhaglen ar gyfer llywodraeth.

Er bod Rhodri wedi gwrthod ein gwelliannau, rhaid i'r Cynulliad ystyried y Mesurau hyn o ddifrif. Os yw Rhodri'n dweud nad oes angen deddfwriaeth i bob un ohonynt, byddai wedi bod o fantais inni gael gwybod a oedd y Weithrediaeth yn cefnogi'r egwyddorion y tu ôl iddynt. Mae'n bwysig inni fynd drwy sawl un ohonynt gan ystyried yr awgrymiadau a

that every Committee has been fully consulted. This process will take much longer than one year to ensure that the Committees are able to put definite recommendations forward. The Committees need many more resources if they are to participate more fully in this process. They should participate more.

Every Committee considers the various Bills in its own way. Perhaps we should consider standardising the way in which the Committees discuss the Bills because this is the only way that the Committees and Assembly Members can persuade the Cabinet to forward the recommendations to the Westminster Cabinet.

We welcome and commend the change of emphasis this year and the way in which Rhodri outlined the Bills that he and the Cabinet would like to see in the Government programme next year. In case Rhodri thinks that we only come here to criticise every week, let me make one point clear. I welcome the fact that the Cabinet has told us today what Bills they would like to see in the Queen's Speech after the election.

Having said that, who would be able to oppose, for example, a Bill to make Saint David's Day a bank holiday, to change the Act on the census so that the Assembly prepares the questions to avoid the current fiasco, and also the Bills on health and education, although we would wish to see greater detail?

While welcoming these individual Bills, Plaid Cymru would like to see more bold and radical plans. This is meant to be a programme for government, and one could hardly argue that the Executive's programme, although the individual Bills are praiseworthy, is equivalent to a programme for government.

Although Rhodri has rejected our amendments, the Assembly must consider these Bills seriously. If Rhodri is saying that there is no need to have legislation for each one, we would like to know whether the Executive supported the principles underpinning them. It is important that we go through a number of them and consider the

wnaethom.

We have several observations on the next Queen's Speech. We have made it clear, for example, that if—and only if—legislation is necessary to ensure that we could vary taxes in Objective 1 areas, we should push for it. It may not be necessary, as we understand that the Chancellor has made some moves towards varying corporation tax in some areas, and Rhodri acknowledged that today. We should also give the Assembly the responsibility and the right to break the link between performance-related pay for teachers and pupil results. That could be done by a transfer order. Why is the Executive not asking for those powers? That is our point.

There should be a measure to ensure that we have long-term care for the elderly on an England and Wales basis. There are strong feelings on this, and I would like to see a response by the Government on that.

Other Members will discuss specific amendments, particularly on integrated transport and the Barnett formula. However, I want to take Rhodri to task on the issue of clawback. He seems to be particularly sensitive for some reason on this issue. Our proposal is, in essence, simple. There is a statutory instrument that covers England and Wales that insists that when compensation is paid to former miners and their families, benefit paid to them must be clawed back. That is currently the law. The statutory instrument was amended by the Labour Government to make that retrospective. That means that those miners and their families who receive compensation must go through an appeals procedure to decide whether or not that clawback is effective. We all now acknowledge that that kind of clawback is, in 80 per cent of cases, for a sum of less than £100. In most cases, it is for nothing. All we ask Labour Members to do is support amendment 9, which would abolish that clawback for miners and their families. They refused to do so in the debate that we had some weeks ago. This is another opportunity.

suggestions we made.

Mae gennym nifer o sylwadau ynghylch Araith nesaf y Frenhines. Nodwyd yn glir gennym, er enghraifft, y dylem fynnu deddfwriaeth er mwyn sicrhau y gallem amrywio trethi o fewn ardaloedd Amcan 1 os—a dim ond os—bydd ei hangen. Efallai na fydd ei hangen, gan y cawsom ddeall bod y Canghellor wedi cymryd camau i amrywio'r dreth gorfforaeth mewn rhai ardaloedd, a chydabu Rhodri hynny heddiw. Dylem hefyd roi'r cyfrifoldeb a'r hawl i'r Cynulliad dorri'r cysylltiad rhwng canlyniadau disgyblion a thâl ar sail perfformiad i athrawon. Gellid gwneud hynny drwy orchymyn trosglwyddo. Pam nad yw'r Weithrediaeth yn gofyn am y pwerau hynny? Dyna'n pwynt ni.

Dylai fod mesur i sicrhau bod gennym ofal tymor hir i'r henoed yn Lloegr a Chymru. Mae teimladau cryf ynghylch hyn, a hoffwn weld ymateb gan y Llywodraeth ar hynny.

Bydd Aelodau eraill yn trafod gwelliannau penodol, yn arbennig ar drafnidiaeth integredig a fformwla Barnett. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn alw Rhodri i gyfrif ar adfachu. Ymddengys ei fod yn arbennig o sensitif am y mater hwnnw am ryw reswm neu'i gilydd. Mae ein cynnig yn syml yn y bôn. Mae offeryn statudol ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr sydd yn mynnu bod yn rhaid i fudd-daliadau a delir i gyn-lowyr a'u teuluoedd gael eu hadfachu pan gânt iawndal. Dyna'r gyfraith ar hyn o bryd. Diwygiwyd yr offeryn statudol gan y Llywodraeth Lafur i wneud hynny yn ôl-weithredol. Golyga hynny fod yn rhaid i'r glowyr hynny a'u teuluoedd a gaiff iawndal fynd drwy weithdrefn apelio er mwyn penderfynu a gaiff yr adfachiad hwnnw ei weithredu. Cydnabyddwn oll erbyn hyn fod y math hwnnw o adfachu, mewn 80 y cant o achosion, yn adfachu swm o lai na £100. Yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, ni chaiff unrhyw swm ei adfachu. Y cyfan y gofynnwn i'r Aelodau Llafur ei wneud yw cefnogi gwelliant 9, a fyddai'n diddymu adfachu o'r fath yn achos glowyr a'u teuluoedd. Gwrthodasant wneud hynny yn y ddadl a gawsom ychydig wythnosau yn ôl. Dyma gyfle arall.

Overall, some progress is being made in calling for Welsh legislation in the next Queen's Speech, but it hardly amounts to a programme for government. We call on the Cabinet to replace timidity with boldness, and caution with radicalism. Let us see whether it is up to that challenge.

**Peter Black:** We had a debate on the Queen's Speech some time ago. The response in front of us is a recent one, and one that we can support. However, my group remains disappointed that we did not have a measure in there for the licensing of houses in multiple occupation, which was a major pledge of the Government at the last general election. We felt that this should be in the Queen's Speech and we hope that it will be in a future Queen's Speech. It would benefit not only Wales but the whole of the United Kingdom. In that respect, it is not a specifically Welsh measure. It is important that that point is made and that it continues to be pressed. I was pleased that the First Minister made the commitment today that he would continue to press for that when the new Government is in place and the new Queen's Speech is drawn up. That is important.

3:40 p.m.

Many issues in the Cabinet's statement and in Rhodri's speech are in the partnership agreement. It is evident from that and from what has happened since the partnership agreement was drawn up, that the Liberal Democrat/Labour administration is delivering for Wales. It is starting to test the Assembly's powers and starting to be bold and radical within our powers. It is a mite unfair of the Opposition to try to claim that we are not testing the UK Government or pressing it on several issues. We are doing so. I remember debates in the nearly two years that we have been here where the Government of Wales has taken up issues with the UK Government on the strategic rail authority, performance-related pay for teachers, and several other issues, which are also in the partnership agreement. We continue to press the UK Government on that. Therefore, allegations that we are being timid are wrong. We are not being timid, but neither are we being

Ar y cyfan, gwneir peth cynnydd o ran galw am ddeddfwriaeth Gymreig yn Araith nesaf y Frenhines, ond prin ei bod yn rhaglen llywodraeth. Galwn ar y Cabinet i fod yn eofn yn hytrach na gwangalon, yn radical yn hytrach na phetrusgar. Gadewch inni weld a yw'n barod i'r her honno.

**Peter Black:** Cawsom ddadl ar Araith y Frenhines beth amser yn ôl. Mae'r ymateb ger ein bron yn un diweddar, ac yn un y gallwn ei gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, erys fy ngrŵp yn siomedig na chawsom fesur i drwyddedu tai mewn amldeiliadaeth, sef un o brif addewidion y Llywodraeth adeg yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf. Teimlasom y dylasai hyn fod yn Araith y Frenhines a gobeithiwn y bydd yn y dyfodol. Byddai o fudd nid yn unig i Gymru ond i'r Deyrnas Unedig gyfan. Yn hynny o beth, nid yw'n fesur sydd yn arbennig i Gymru. Mae'n bwysig i'r pwynt hwnnw gael ei nodi a pharhau i gael ei bwysleisio. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed Prif Weinidog Cymru yn gwneud yr ymrwymiad heddiw y byddai'n parhau i bwysio am hynny pan fydd y Llywodraeth newydd mewn grym a phan gaiff Araith newydd y Frenhines ei llunio. Mae hynny'n bwysig.

Mae llawer o'r materion sydd yn natganiad y Cabinet ac yn araith Rhodri yn y cytundeb partneriaeth. Mae'n amlwg o hynny a'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd ers llunio'r cytundeb partneriaeth fod y weinyddiaeth Lafur/Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cyflawni pethau dros Gymru. Mae'n dechrau rhoi prawf ar bwerau'r Cynulliad ac yn dechrau bod yn eofn ac yn radical o fewn ein pwerau. Mae braidd yn annheg i'r Wrthblaid geisio honni nad ydym yn rhoi prawf ar Lywodraeth y DU na phwyso arni ar sawl mater. Yr ydym yn gwneud hynny. Cofiaf ddadleuon yn y ddwy flynedd bron ers inni fod yma lle y bu Llywodraeth Cymru yn codi materion â Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â'r awdurdod rheilffyrdd strategol, tâl ar sail perfformiad ar gyfer athrawon, a sawl mater arall, sydd hefyd yn y cytundeb partneriaeth. Parhawn i bwysio ar Lywodraeth y DU yn hynny o beth. Felly, mae'r honiadau ein bod yn wangalon yn gyfeiliornus. Nid ydym yn wangalon, ond

fantasists like Plaid Cymru in believing that it can get some of the things that are in these amendments through on a UK level without the Assembly having the powers that it needs to do some of these things. That is important.

**David Davies** *rose*—

**Peter Black:** I am not giving way David because I am short of time. Plaid Cymru set out to be constructive in the Assembly. Today's debate destroys the last vestiges of such an intention. It has put forward wrecking proposals. It whinges about our lack of powers. It claims to want primary legislative powers, yet today it shows its complete ignorance of how it would use such powers. It has proposed Bills for actions that do not even require them. Its amendments on the Homes Bill and the Assembly taking on powers in relation to it are effectively asking for us to have a separate Welsh conveyancing system and land registry without being clear about what exactly it wants out of that.

The partnership Government and the partnership agreement has left Plaid Cymru bereft of its own ideas, a political strategy, and any credibility. That is evident from its amendments that clearly show a lack of understanding of the process of government and the relationship between the National Assembly and the UK Government. It is left as a single-issue party that is not even sure what that issue is. It has no influence in this Assembly and not the slightest hope of winning any influence in Westminster. For those reasons, the Liberal Democrat group is happy to join with the administration in voting against all of these amendments. They do not achieve anything for Wales and they are not phrased in a way that will achieve anything for Wales. I will finish now, Llywydd, because I am running out of time. [PLAID CYMRU ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'What a shame'.]

Plaid Cymru is disappointed with that.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** We want more ammunition, Peter.

nid ydym ychwaith fel Plaid Cymru yn credu'r ffantasi y gall gyflawni rhai o'r pethau yn y gwelliannau hyn ar lefel y DU heb fod y Cynulliad yn meddu ar y pwerau sydd eu hangen i wneud rhai o'r pethau hyn. Mae hynny'n bwysig.

**David Davies** *a gododd*—

**Peter Black:** Nid ildiaf David gan fy mod yn brin o amser. Nod Plaid Cymru ar y dechrau oedd bod yn adeiladol yn y Cynulliad. Mae dadl heddiw yn difetha gronyn olaf y bwriad hwnnw. Cyflwynodd gynigion dinistriol. Cwyna nad oes digon o bwerau gennym. Honna ei bod am gael pwerau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, ac eto heddiw dengys anwybodaeth lwyr o sut y byddai'n defnyddio pwerau o'r fath. Cynigiodd Fesurau ar gamau nad oes hyd yn oed angen Mesurau arnynt. Mae ei gwelliannau ar y Mesur Cartrefi a'r Cynulliad yn ymgymryd â phwerau ynglŷn ag ef yn gofyn mewn gwirionedd am system drawsgludo a chofrestrfa dir ar wahân i Gymru heb fod yn glir ynghylch beth yn union y mae am ei gyflawni drwy hynny.

Mae'r Llywodraeth bartneriaeth a'r cytundeb partneriaeth wedi amddifadu Plaid Cymru o'i syniadau ei hun, o strategaeth wleidyddol ac unrhyw hygredd. Mae hynny'n amlwg yn ôl ei gwelliannau a ddengys yn glir ddiffyg dealltwriaeth o'r broses lywodraethu a'r berthynas rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a Llywodraeth y DU. Nid yw mwyach ond plaid mater sengl nad yw'n sicr hyd yn oed beth yw'r mater hwnnw. Nid oes ganddi ddylanwad yn y Cynulliad hwn na'r gobaith lleiaf o gael unrhyw ddylanwad ar San Steffan. Am y rhesymau hynny mae grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn fwy na pharod i ymuno â'r weinyddiaeth i bleidleisio yn erbyn pob un o'r gwelliannau hyn. Ni chyflawnant ddim byd dros Gymru ac ni chânt eu geirio mewn ffordd a fydd yn cyflawni unrhyw beth dros Gymru. Gorffennaf yn awr, Lywydd, am fod amser yn mynd yn brin. [AELODAU PLAID CYMRU Y CYNULLIAD: 'Trueni'.]

Mae Plaid Cymru yn siomedig ar hynny.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Hoffem gael ein harfogi ymhellach, Peter.

**Peter Black:** I will give you as much ammunition as you want.

**Nick Bourne:** That last contribution demonstrates how seamless the joins are between the Labour part and the Liberal Democrat part of the administration these days.

First, we support elements in these proposals for the next Queen's Speech such as bits and pieces in the proposals for bills on health and wellbeing and education, which will be dealt with in more detail by David Melding and Jonathan Morgan. We welcome and have always supported the proposals for a St David's Day bank holiday. We also welcome the proposals for the census form. However, it is an example of legislative shutting the stable doors nine years before the next census. It is not exactly the sort of adventurousness that Peter Black mentioned in saying how this administration was never timid. It was timid on the census form, performance-related pay and other issues. That comes back to a lack of vision across the spectrum of legislative action.

We favour constructive measures that may lead to legislative action because we do not have the same civil service resources as the administration. However, we would welcome proposals to pilot a care trust in Wales, which is piloted in England. That would be a constructive measure. If it does not need legislative action there is all the more reason why the administration should be getting on with it now. We also favour statutory backing for a national gallery for Wales. That is another example of where this administration has been lacking in vision.

**Jenny Randerson:** Why? It is already there.

**Nick Bourne:** I will explain in a minute why it is necessary. It will be given corporate status so that it could raise money from the lottery and so on. At the moment, it is part of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales. If you want to get on with it, Minister, get on with it. We would not be setting up a working party to look at this issue. We know that Wales needs a national gallery. It is about time that you got on with some of these

**Peter Black:** Rhoddaf gymaint ag y mynnoch.

**Nick Bourne:** Dengys y cyfraniad olaf pam mor llyfn yw'r asiadau rhwng rhan Llafur a rhan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol o'r weinyddiaeth erbyn hyn.

Yn gyntaf, cefnogwn elfennau o'r cynigion hyn ar gyfer Araith nesaf y Frenhines megis rhannau o'r cynigion ar gyfer mesurau ar iechyd a lles ac addysg, y bydd David Melding a Jonathan Morgan yn ymdrin â hwy yn fanylach. Croesawn y cynigion ar gyfer gŵyl banc ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi, a gefnogwyd gennym erioed. Croesawn hefyd y cynigion ar gyfer ffurflen y cyfrifiad. Fodd bynnag, mae'n enghraifft o godi'r bais ddeddfwriaethol naw mlynedd cyn y cyfrifiad nesaf. Nid yw'n enghraifft o'r fenter y soniodd Peter Black amdani pan ddywedodd nad oedd y weinyddiaeth hon fyth yn wangalon. Bu'n wangalon ynghylch ffurflen y cyfrifiad, tâl ar sail perfformiad a materion eraill. Deillia hynny o ddiffyg gweledigaeth ar draws cwrmpas gweithredu deddfwriaethol.

Yr ydym o blaid mesurau adeiladol a all arwain at ddeddfwriaeth gan na chawn yr un adnoddau gan y gwasanaeth sifil â'r weinyddiaeth. Fodd bynnag, byddem yn croesawu'r cynigion ar gyfer cynllun peilot o ymddiriedolaeth gofal yng Nghymru, sydd yn cael ei threialu yn Lloegr. Byddai hynny'n fesur adeiladol. Os na fydd angen deddfu, mwyaf yn y byd o reswm sydd pam y dylai'r weinyddiaeth fynd ati yn awr. Yr ydym hefyd o blaid mesurau statudol ar gyfer oriel genedlaethol i Gymru. Dyna enghraifft arall lle y dangosodd y weinyddiaeth hon ddiffyg gweledigaeth.

**Jenny Randerson:** Pam? Mae yno eisoes.

**Nick Bourne:** Egluraf yn y man pam ei bod yn angenrheidiol. Caiff statws corfforaethol fel y gallai godi arian drwy'r loteri ac ati. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n rhan o Amgueddfeydd ac Oriellau Cenedlaethol Cymru. Os ydych am fwrw iddi, Weinidog, bwriwch iddi. Ni fyddem yn sefydlu gweithgor i ystyried y mater hwn. Gwyddom fod angen oriel genedlaethol ar Gymru. Mae'n bryd ichi fwrw iddi gyda rhai o'r materion hyn. Yr



issues. We are adrift. Cardiff could be the European city of culture in 2008 and you are refusing to speak to one of the key players in that exercise. Is it not about time that you started to show a bit of vision?

On schools, we would favour money going directly to them. That needs legislative action—

**Jenny Randerson:** That is already there.

**Nick Bourne:** We have been instructed that it needs legislative action. If it does not, get on with it. What is holding you back? I think that you will find that it needs legislative action. However, it is important that the money goes directly to the schools. *[Interruption]*

I would happily give way to the First Minister, if he wants to put that remark on record.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I did not hear anything, and it seems that he does not want to intervene.

**Nick Bourne:** I can understand why, given the nature of the remark. If he has anything constructive to say, we would be pleased to hear it. It would help schools if the money went directly to them because the people who run the schools—*[Interruption]*

I apologise if we are keeping you up, First Minister. If you find it boring, perhaps it would be better to leave the Chamber.

Is it not important that the money goes directly to the governors and teachers, who know how to run the schools? That is what is being done in England and that is what should be done in Wales. We favour that as well as a residual role for education authorities to deal with the remaining functions. That is why we have grave reservations about this Queen's Speech. It does not show vision and neither has the Government so far. If anything the situation has worsened since two Liberal Democrats were added to the Government. It is high time that the Government began to test its powers. If some of the proposals that have

yddym ar gyfeiliorn. Mae'n bosibl mai Caerdydd fydd dinas diwylliant Ewrop yn 2008 ac yr ydych yn gwrthod siarad ag un o'r bobl allweddol yn yr ymarfer hwnnw. Onid yw'n bryd ichi ddechrau dangos ychydig o weledigaeth?

O ran ysgolion, byddem o blaid arian yn mynd yn uniongyrchol iddynt. Mae angen deddfu ar hynny—

**Jenny Randerson:** Mae yno eisoes.

**Nick Bourne:** Cawsom gyfarwyddyd bod angen deddfu. Os na fydd angen, ewch ati. Beth sydd yn eich atal? Fe welwch y bydd angen deddfu, mi gredaf. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig yr aiff yr arian yn uniongyrchol i'r ysgolion *[Torri ar draws.]*

Byddwn yn falch o ildio i Brif Weinidog Cymru, os hoffai gofnodi'r sylw hwnnw.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Ni chlywaisddim byd, ac ymdengys imi na ddymunna ymyrryd.

**Nick Bourne:** Gallaf ddeall pam, o ystyried natur ei sylw. Os oes ganddo rywbeth adeiladol i'w ddweud, byddai'n dda gennym ei glywed. Byddai o gymorth i ysgolion pe bai'r arian yn mynd yn uniongyrchol iddynt am fod y bobl sydd yn rhedeg yr ysgolion—*[Torri ar draws]*

Ymddiheuraf am eich cadw yn effro, Brif Weinidog. Os yw hyn yn ddiflas ichi, efallai y byddai'n well ichi adael y Siambr.

Onid yw'n bwysig bod yr arian yn mynd yn uniongyrchol i'r llywodraethwyr a'r athrawon, a wŷr sut i redeg yr ysgolion? Dyna beth sydd yn digwydd yn Lloegr a dyna beth y dylid ei wneud yng Nghymru. Yr ydym o blaid hynny yn ogystal â rôl i'r awdurdodau addysg ymdrin â'r swyddogaethau sydd yn weddill. Dyna pam mae gennym amheuan mawr ynglŷn â'r Araith hon. Nid oes gweledigaeth iddi na'r Llywodraeth ychwaith hyd yn hyn. Yn hytrach, mae'r sefyllfa wedi gwaethygu ers i ddau Ddemocrat Rhyddfrydol ymuno â'r Llywodraeth. Mae'n hen bryd i'r Llywodraeth ddechrau rhoi prawf ar ei

been outlined by us and Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales, can be undertaken without legislative action, is it not time that it got on with them? Are they not the ones who are truly whingeing? The Government keeps saying that it cannot do this or that. If it can, get on with it. If it cannot, then listen to what we have to say and put some of these proposals into legislation.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I call Val Feld.

**Val Feld:** You took me by surprise, Deputy Presiding Officer, I was so riveted and fascinated by Nick in full flow. I do not want to be partisan, as you can imagine. However, I welcome this Cabinet statement. It is another step forward for devolution and I am glad that Ieuan acknowledged that. It is the first time that we have done this. I am sure that we will do it better next year, and better still the following year. As the Committees get a better sense of how the timetables work and how to translate our work into legislation, the ideas and proposals for what we need will come through thick and fast. I am particularly pleased that the Cabinet accepted the recommendations from the Economic Development Committee to strengthen clause 1 of the Regulatory Reform Bill. It puts down a clear marker that if statutory instruments are introduced to remove regulations, it is reasonable that the Assembly should make them and should not have to wait for them to come through from Whitehall.

I am disappointed that the list of new legislation does not include a proposal for removing the requirement for referenda on Sunday opening hours in Wales. I wondered whether the Cabinet would consider making that a recommendation. Licensed victuallers in Wales have argued for a long time for legislation to remove the current process, whereby if a certain number of electors in some boroughs indicate that they wish to request that a referendum be held, that a mechanism is triggered. They are anxious that that should not happen again. It is important as we consider what is being proposed by the Cabinet, that we do so in the context of what has come through from

phwerau. Os gellir gwneud rhai o'r cynigion a amlinellwyd gennym ni a Phlaid Cymru—The Party of Wales heb ddeddfu, onid yw'n bryd iddi wneud hynny? Onid hwy sydd yn wir achwyn? Dywed y Llywodraeth o hyd na all wneud fel hyn neu fel arall. Os gall wneud rhywbeth, ewch ati. Os na all ei wneud, yna gwrandewch ar yr hyn sydd gennym i'w ddweud a deddfu ar rai o'r cynigion hyn.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Galwaf ar Val Feld.

**Val Feld:** Gwnaethoch yn fy nal yn ddiarwybod, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Yr oeddwn yn ymddiddori cymaint yn yr hyn yr oedd Nick yn ei ddweud. Nid wyf am fod yn bleidiol, fel y gallwch ddychmygu. Fodd bynnag, croesawaf y datganiad hwn gan y Cabinet. Mae'n gam arall ymlaen ar gyfer datganoli ac yr wyf yn falch o nodi bod Ieuan wedi cydnabod hynny. Dyma'r tro cyntaf inni wneud hyn. Yr wyf yn siwr y byddwn yn ei wneud yn well y flwyddyn nesaf, a gwell fyth y flwyddyn wedyn. Wrth i'r Pwyllgorau gael gwell amcan o sut mae'r amserlenni yn gweithio a sut i droi ein gwaith yn ddeddfwriaeth, daw y syniadau a'r cynigion ar gyfer yr hyn sydd ei angen arnom yn llu. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch bod y Cabinet wedi derbyn argymhellion y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd i gryfhau cymal 1 y Mesur Diwygio Rheoliadol. Mae'n nodi'n glir, os caiff offerynnau statudol eu cyflwyno i ddileu rheoliadau, ei bod yn rhesymol mai'r Cynulliad a ddylai eu gwneud ac na ddylai fod disgwyl iddo aros iddynt ddod o Whitehall.

Yr wyf yn siomedig nad yw'r rhestr o ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn cynnwys cynnig i ddileu'r gofyniad am refferenda ar oriau agor ar ddydd Sul yng Nghymru. Tybed a fyddai'r Cabinet yn ystyried gwneud argymhelliad. Bu tafarnwyr trwyddedig yng Nghymru yn galw ers tro am ddeddfwriaeth i ddileu'r broses bresennol, lle y caiff mecanwaith ei roi ar waith pan fo nifer benodol o etholwyr mewn rhai bwrdeistrefi yn nodi a hoffent wneud cais i gynnal refferendwm. Maent yn awyddus i sicrhau na ddylai ddiwydd eto. Mae'n bwysig wrth inni ystyried yr hyn a gynigir gan y Cabinet, ein bod yn gwneud hynny yng nghyd-destun yr hyn a gynigir gan Lywodraeth ganolog a'r hyn sydd yn mynd

central Government and what is now going through the legislative programme that will be of real benefit for Wales. While on the one hand we are considering what we need here, which we cannot assume will come through in central Government legislation, on the other we also need to carefully consider what is coming through centrally and the benefits for and impact on Wales. There are a number of Bills going through now, such as the Criminal Justice and Police Bill, which are enormously important to us. That Bill is particularly important to the people on our council estates who deal with nuisance and irritating petty crime.

3:50 p.m.

I am sure that all Assembly Members experience these difficulties when they are called into these areas by constituents. Police forces often do not feel that they have sufficient powers to deal with the problems that arise. This legislation will assist them in that. The Homes Bill is critical for the many people who are on low incomes in Wales—a country that is overwhelmingly dependent on owner occupation. The new controls over the purchasing of housing will have an enormous impact on people. The Special Educational Needs and Disability Bill strengthens the rights of people with special educational needs to have places in mainstream education. We would all support that. Going back to the kind of nuisance problems that I deal with in my constituency—as many others do—the Vehicles (Crime) Bill will give police and local authorities greater powers to remove abandoned vehicles. Many of us spend a great deal of time trying to get abandoned or burnt out vehicles removed from outside people's homes. Dealing with car crime is enormously important. Finally, the Road Transport Bill will implement new safety proposals on our trains and roads. Those proposals will be important to all of us. While the step that we are taking may seem small, we are beginning to find our role in the context of Westminster legislation.

**Helen Mary Jones:** I will primarily address our amendments 4 and 5, and make a brief

rhagddo ar hyn o bryd drwy'r rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol a fydd o fudd gwirioneddol i Gymru. Tra ein bod ar y naill law yn ystyried yr hyn sydd ei angen arnom yma, ar y llaw arall mae angen inni ystyried hefyd yr hyn a gynigir yn ganolog a'r manteision i Gymru a'r effaith arni. Mae nifer o Fesurau yn mynd drwy'r Senedd yn awr, megis y Mesur Cyfiawnder Troseddol a'r Heddlu, sydd yn bwysig tu hwnt inni. Mae'r Mesur hwnnw yn arbennig o bwysig i'r bobl ar ein hystadau tai cyngor sydd yn dioddef aflonyddwch a mân droseddau blinderus.

Yr wyf yn siwr bod pob Aelod o'r Cynulliad yn cael yr anawsterau hyn pan gânt eu galw i mewn i'r ardaloedd hyn gan etholwyr. Teimla'r heddlu yn aml nad oes ganddynt ddigon o bwerau i ymdrin â'r problemau sydd yn codi. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn eu helpu yn hynny o beth. Mae'r Mesur Cartrefi yn holl bwysig i'r nifer fawr o bobl yng Nghymru sydd ar incwm isel—gwlad sydd yn hynod ddibynnol ar berchnogaeth breswyl. Caiff y rheolaethau newydd ar gyfer prynu tai effaith fawr ar bobl. Mae'r Mesur Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig ac Anabledd yn cryfhau hawliau pobl ag anghenion addysgol arbennig i leoedd mewn addysg prif ffrwd. Byddem oll yn cefnogi hynny. Gan ddychwelyd at y math o broblemau o ran aflonyddwch yr ymdriniaf â hwy yn fy etholaeth i—fel y gwna eraill—bydd y Mesur Cerbydau (Trosedd) yn rhoi mwy o bwerau i'r heddlu a'r awdurdodau lleol i symud cerbydau a adawyd. Mae llawer ohonom yn treulio cryn dipyn o amser yn ceisio sicrhau y caiff cerbydau a adawyd neu wedi eu llosgi eu symud o du allan i gartrefi pobl. Mae ymdrin â throseddau yn ymwneud â cheir yn hynod bwysig. Yn olaf, bydd y Mesur Trafnidiaeth Ffyrdd yn gweithredu cynigion diogelwch newydd ar ein trenau a'n ffyrdd. Bydd y cynigion hynny yn bwysig i bawb ohonom. Er yr ymddengys fod y cam a gymerwn yn un bach, yr ydym yn dechrau canfod ein rôl yng nghyd-destun deddfwriaeth San Steffan.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Trafodaf ein gwelliannau 4 a 5 yn bennaf, gan gyfeirio'n

reference to amendment 2. It is becoming increasingly clear that there is a broad consensus in the Assembly about the importance of developing a consistent, comprehensive transport policy for Wales. I will not rehearse at length the arguments in favour of that, such as the role of transport in combating rural isolation and spreading prosperity, and the vital role of public transport in reducing car use and combating global warming. A transport system is also important in promoting social inclusion. We are all agreed on that. There is also a broad acceptance that the biggest weakness in the Assembly's transport armoury is the almost complete absence of power to direct rail. I do not accept the First Minister's comments about needing to wait for the full review for that. These points have been made repeatedly in the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee and in Plenary and Sue Essex would acknowledge that. The Assembly's lack of power to direct a strategic rail authority and to appoint its member for Wales is unacceptable. To be fair, it must also be acknowledged that the Strategic Rail Authority has been responsive to our Minister's representations so far. We all welcome that. However, it is unacceptable that this remains a matter of grace and favour.

Amendment 4 seeks to redress that. Given the amount of time that it takes to negotiate these matters with Westminster, we do not accept what the First Minister said about the need to wait. I trust that he will reconsider and support this amendment. If he is unable to do so, I call on his colleagues to do so. We accept that amendment 5 is more far reaching. Recent accidents have proved—if further proof were needed—that the Conservatives' arrangements for rail privatisation are a disaster. It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that, where Railtrack is concerned, the profit principle has proved incompatible with the precautionary principle of putting safety first. We believe that—and this will answer the First Minister's point about the costs involved—given the huge public subsidies that Railtrack receives and upon which it depends to operate at all, it makes sense to consider converting these payments into

fyr at welliant 2. Mae'n dod yn fwyfwy amlwg bod cytundeb cyffredinol yn y Cynulliad am bwysigrwydd datblygu polisi trafniadaeth i Gymru sydd yn gyson a chynhwysfawr. Nid ymhelaethaf ar y dadleuon o blaid hynny, megis rôl trafniadaeth wrth fynd i'r afael ag ynysu gwledig a lledaenu ffyniant, a rôl hanfodol trafniadaeth gyhoeddus i leihau'r defnydd o geir a mynd i'r afael â chynhesu bydeang. Mae system drafnidiaeth hefyd yn holl bwysig wrth hyrwyddo cynhwysiant cymdeithasol. Cytunasom oll ar hynny. Ceir cytundeb cyffredinol hefyd mai un o wendidau mwyaf o ran arfau trafniadaeth y Cynulliad yw'r ffaith nad oes ganddo unrhyw bwerau bron i gyfarwyddo'r rheilffyrdd. Ni dderbyniaf sylwadau Prif Weinidog Cymru bod angen aros am adolygiad llawn ar hynny. Gwnaethpwyd y pwyntiau hyn dro ar ôl tro ym Mhwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth ac yn y Cyfarfodydd Llawn a byddai Sue Essex yn cydnabod hynny. Mae'r ffaith nad oes gan y Cynulliad y pŵer i gyfarwyddo awdurdod rheilffyrdd strategol a phenodi'r aelodau ar gyfer Cymru yn annerbyniol. A bod yn deg, rhaid cydnabod hefyd y bu'r Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol yn ymateb i sylwadau ein Gweinidog hyd yn hyn. Croesawn oll hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'n annerbyniol bod hyn yn parhau i fod yn fater gras a ffafr.

Ceisio gwelliant 4 unioni hynny. O ystyried faint o amser a gymer i negodi'r materion hyn â San Steffan, ni dderbyniwn yr hyn a ddywedodd Prif Weinidog Cymru am yr angen i aros. Hyderaf y bydd yn ailystyried ac yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn. Os na all wneud hynny, galwaf ar ei gyd-Aelodau i wneud hynny. Derbyniwn fod gwelliant 5 yn llawer mwy pellgyrhaeddol. Profodd damweiniau diweddar—os oedd angen rhagor o brawf—fod trefniadau'r Ceidwadwyr ar gyfer preifateiddio'r rheilffyrdd yn drychinebus. Profwyd yn ddi-os, yn achos Railtrack, fod yr egwyddor elw yn anghydnaws â'r egwyddor ragofalus o roi diogelwch yn gyntaf. Credwn—a bydd hyn yn ateb pwynt y Prif Weinidog am y costau dan sylw—ei bod yn gwneud synnwyr, o ystyried y cymorthdaliadau cyhoeddus enfawr a gaiff Railtrack ac y mae'n dibynnu arnynt i weithredu o gwbl, i ystyried troi'r taliadau hyn yn

state-owned shares of around 51 per cent. That would enable the Government to effectively control the policy, priorities and expenditure of Railtrack while still enabling private finance to be raised—

**David Davies** *rose*—

**Helen Mary Jones:** I will take your intervention later on, if I have time. Private finance could be raised using the bond model that has proved so effective elsewhere.

Surely only a kind of London New Labour passionate, although inexplicable, romance with Conservative-style privatisation could stand in the way of agreement on a fairly sensible and not terribly radical proposal. Given that colleagues here seem to suffer a little bit less from this curious affliction than some of their colleagues in London, I look forward to broad support for amendment 5. I am sure that the Liberal Democrats will reconsider Peter Black's comments in light of the strong support of their colleague, Richard Livsey MP, for a measure of renationalisation for Railtrack.

Amendment 2 seeks to ensure that, in any future Westminster legislation on the regulation of the housing market, the Assembly has sufficient power to ensure that it is appropriate to Wales. It should enable us to ensure that young people's housing needs are met and that sufficient low cost housing is available. Although we welcome many aspects of the Homes Bill currently before the House of Lords, it fails to do this. If that Bill is not passed before the general election, we urge the administration to reconsider it in a Queen's Speech, if there is an opportunity to do so. Although I am sure there will be much support across the Assembly for this, it remains to be seen whether Members can vote with their hearts.

It will not come as a surprise to anyone that I do not believe that the current settlement devolution is manageable now, or sustainable in the medium or long term. I am happy to keep whinging for Wales on this, as on so many other issues. I make no apology for that. However, this is the model with which we must work now. Plaid Cymru's

gyfranddaliadau o dan berchenogaeth wladol o tua 51 y cant. Byddai hynny'n galluogi'r Llywodraeth i reoli polisi, blaenoriaethau a gwariant Railtrack yn effeithiol, tra'n galluogi i gyllid preifat gael ei godi o hyd—

**David Davies** *a gododd*—

**Helen Mary Jones:** Derbyniaf eich ymyriad yn nes ymlaen, os bydd amser gennyf. Gellid codi cyllid preifat drwy ddefnyddio'r model bond a fu mor effeithiol mewn manau eraill.

Mae'n debyg mai dim ond rhyw fath o ramant angerddol ond anesboniadwy o du Llafur Newydd Llundain â phreifateiddio ar lun y Ceidwadwyr a allai atal cytundeb ar gynnig eithaf synhwyrol nad yw'n dra radicalaidd. O ystyried bod cyd-Aelodau yma fel pe baent yn dioddef ychydig yn llai o'r salwch rhyfedd hwn na rhai o'u cyfeillion yn Llundain, edrychaf ymlaen at gefnogaeth gyffredinol i welliant 5. Yr wyf yn siwr y bydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ailystyried sylwadau Peter Black yng ngoleuni cefnogaeth gryf gan eu cyd-aelod, Richard Livsey AS, i ailwladoli Railtrack i ryw raddau.

Ceisio gwelliant 2 sicrhau y bydd gan y Cynulliad bwerau digonol i sicrhau bod unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth gan San Steffan yn dyfodol sydd yn ymwneud â'r farchnad tai yn briodol i Gymru. Dylai ein galluogi i sicrhau y caiff anghenion tai pobl ifanc eu bodloni a bod digon o dai ar gost isel. Er y croesawn sawl agwedd ar y Mesur Cartrefi sydd gerbron Ty'r Arglwyddi ar hyn o bryd, mae'n methu â gwneud hyn. Os na chaiff y Mesur hwnnw ei basio cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol, apeliwn ar y weinyddiaeth i'w ailystyried mewn Araith arall os bydd cyfle i wneud hynny. Er fy mod yn siwr y bydd cryn gefnogaeth ar draws y Cynulliad i hyn, amser a ddengys a all yr Aelodau bleidleisio o'u calon.

Ni fydd yn syndod i neb glywed na chredaf y gellir rheoli'r setliad datganoli presennol ar hyn o bryd a'i gynnal yn y tymor canolog a'r tymor hir. Yr wyf yn fodlon parhau i gwyno dros Gymru ar hyn, yn ogystal â llawer o faterion eraill. Nid ymddiheuraf am hynny. Fodd bynnag, dyma'r model y mae'n rhaid inni weithio ag ef yn awr. Ceisia gwelliannau

amendments seek to expand the administration's horizons and maximise the voices of the Assembly and Wales at Westminster where, for the time being, it is vital that we are heard. Despite the comments of the First Minister and Peter Black, I hope that colleagues in the Assembly will demonstrate freedom of mind and consider supporting Plaid Cymru's amendments.

**David Davies** *rose—*

**Helen Mary Jones:** I am sorry, David, I am out of time.

**Brian Gibbons:** I will deal with amendment 9, which involves the clawback of benefit payments for ex-miners. This is an emotive issue that raises much concern in the Afan Valley, where I live. During the Plaid Cymru minority party debate held on this issue, it was explained that the clawback relates to benefits where miners have already received payment for loss of earnings. When they receive their legal settlement following a court case, they become entitled to damages for loss of earnings for a second time. There is a strong case to question whether or not it is reasonable for miners—or anyone else—to receive a double payment in these circumstances, as Geraint suggested. If we use the state to provide compensation payment, it is inevitable that the legal settlement will be restricted in terms of damages. Also, tens of thousands of other workers who have already received compensation will wonder why they are not a special case like the miners. The simplistic view proposed by Geraint is not sustainable. However, in the instance of miners' compensation, we can make significant progress on the clawback issue by considering several issues—

**Geraint Davies:** It is so time-consuming to sort out these problems that there have been instances of clawbacks of £22,000 being reduced to £22. That causes a terrible amount of anguish to the miner concerned and there is tremendous waste of public money in sorting it out. Also, there are no clawbacks from miners who suffer from pneumoconiosis. How can a clawback be right for one miner and not for another? All miners should be treated equally.

Plaid Cymru ymestyn gorwelion y weinyddiaeth a sicrhau'r llais cryfaf posibl i'r Cynulliad a Chymru yn San Steffan lle y mae'n hanfodol, am y tro, inni gael ein clywed. Er gwaethaf sylwadau'r Prif Weinidog a Peter Black, gobeithiaf y bydd cyd-Aelodau yn y Cynulliad yn dangos meddylfryd annibynnol ac yn ystyried cefnogi gwelliannau Plaid Cymru.

**David Davies** *a gododd—*

**Helen Mary Jones:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, David, mae fy amser wedi dod i ben.

**Brian Gibbons:** Trafodaf welliant 9, sydd yn ymwneud ag adfachu budd-daliadau gan gyn-lowyr. Mae hwn yn fater emosiynol sydd yn achos cryn bryder yng Nghwm Afan, lle yr wyf yn byw. Yn ystod dadl plaid leiafrifol Plaid Cymru ar y mater hwn, eglurwyd bod yr adfachiad yn ymwneud â budd-daliadau lle y bydd glowyr eisoes wedi cael taliadau am golli enillion. Pan gânt eu setliad cyfreithiol yn dilyn achos llys, gallant hawlio iawndal am golli enillion am yr ail dro. Mae achos cryf dros ofyn a yw'n rhesymol i lowyr—neu unrhyw un arall—dderbyn taliad dwbl o dan yr amgylchiadau hyn, fel yr awgrymodd Geraint. Os defnyddiwn y wladwriaeth i ddigolledu pobl, mae'n anochel y caiff y setliad cyfreithiol ei gyfyngu o ran iawndal. Hefyd, bydd degau o filoedd o weithwyr eraill sydd eisoes wedi cael iawndal yn gofyn pam nad ydynt hwy yn achos arbennig fel y glowyr. Mae'r farn or-syml a gynigiodd Geraint yn anghynaliadwy. Fodd bynnag, yn achos iawndal y glowyr, gallwn wneud cynnydd sylweddol o ran adfachu drwy ystyried sawl mater—

**Geraint Davies:** Mae'n cymryd cymaint o amser i ddatrys y problemau hyn fel y bu achosion o adfachiad yn cael ei ostwng o £22,000 i £22. Mae hynny yn achosi cryn ofid i'r glöwr dan sylw a gwastreffir cryn dipyn o arian cyhoeddus i'w ddatrys. Hefyd nid adfachir budd-daliadau glowyr sydd yn dioddef o glefyd y llwch. Sut y gallai fod yn iawn i adfachu budd-daliadau un glöwr ond nid glöwr arall? Dylid trin pob glöwr yn gyfartal.

**Brian Gibbons:** I was going to move on to discuss Geraint's first comment, which is covered in the existing regulations. If it is not economical to operate the clawback in certain instances, there is discretion not to use it. Geraint has eloquently illustrated that, in many cases, a tremendous amount of energy and misery is expended in trying to generate clawback when there is no basis for it. Under the current regulations, there are options to try to ameliorate that problem. Another issue relating to miners' compensation under the clawback mechanism, is the nature of the condition for which payment is made, particularly respiratory conditions. Many conditions for which people can claim compensation occur due to a clearly defined episode, which triggers a specific period of time for which compensation can be paid. It is then easy to define, and if the claim is not made within five years, the clawback does not apply.

4:00 **Error! Bookmark not defined.** p.m.

It is difficult to determine precisely when respiratory illnesses begin. That uncertainty provides us with the option of looking into whether or not there should be clawback payments in the miners' case. If we consider those factors, there is scope for a clawback mechanism for miners, which is being actively pursued by individuals like Ted Rowlands and Don Touhig in the House of Commons. They have arranged several meetings with the relevant Minister to pursue that. The Labour Party in the House of Commons is working hard to address those anomalies. This amendment is not necessary because, yet again, while Plaid Cymru talks about doing things, the Labour Party is dealing with these issues on a daily basis.

**David Melding:** I commend the administration for devoting so much attention to health and social care in its motion. It is not a sufficient response, but I acknowledge that it takes up a fair amount of the time devoted to this debate. I am also pleased that the Minister for Health and Social Services is present for the debate, because I will address the health and social care aspects of the Queen's Speech. That is the only

**Brian Gibbons:** Yr oeddwn yn bwriadu symud ymlaen i drafod pwynt cyntaf Geraint, a gwmpesir yn y rheoliadau cyfredol. Os na fydd adfachu yn economaidd mewn rhai achosion, ceir disgresiwn i beidio ag adfachu. Disgrifiodd Geraint yn huawdl bod ceisio adfachu arian, mewn llawer o achosion, yn achosi llawer o waith a gofid lle nad oes sail dros wneud hynny. O dan y rheoliadau cyfredol, mae opsiynau i geisio lleddfu'r broblem. Mater arall sydd yn ymwneud â iawndal y glowyr o dan y mecanweithiau adfachu, yw natur yr afiechyd y gwneir taliad amdano, yn enwedig afiechydon anadlu. Digwydd llawer o afiechydon y gall pobl hawlio iawndal ar eu cyfer oherwydd rhywbeth y gellir ei ddiffinio'n glir sydd yn sbarduno cyfnod penodol y gellir talu iawndal ar ei gyfer. Yna mae'n hawdd ei ddiffinio, ac oni wneir cais o fewn pum mlynedd, nid yw adfachu yn berthnasol.

Mae'n anodd pennu'n fanwl-gywir pryd y bydd afiechydon anadlu yn dechrau. Mae'r ansicrwydd hwnnw yn rhoi cyfle inni ystyried a ddylid adfachu taliadau yn achos glowyr ai peidio. Os ystyriwn y ffactorau hynny, mae lle i fecanwaith adfachu ar gyfer glowyr, sydd yn cael ei hyrwyddo'n frwd gan unigolion fel Ted Rowlands a Don Touhig yn Nhy'r Cyffredin. Maent wedi trefnu sawl cyfarfod â'r Gweinidog perthnasol i weithredu ar hynny. Mae'r Blaid Lafur yn Nhy'r Cyffredin yn gweithio'n ddygn i fynd i'r afael â'r anghysonderau hynny. Nid oes angen y gwelliant hwn oherwydd, unwaith eto, wrth i Blaid Cymru siarad am wneud pethau, mae'r Blaid Lafur yn ymdrin â'r materion hyn yn feunyddiol.

**David Melding:** Canmolaf y weinyddiaeth am neilltuo cymaint o amser i iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn ei gynnig. Nid yw'n ymateb digonol, ond cydnabyddaf ei bod yn mynd â chryn dipyn o'r amser a neilltuir i'r ddadl hon. Mae'n dda gennyf nodi hefyd bod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn bresennol ar gyfer y ddadl, gan y byddaf yn trafod yr agweddau ar iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol sydd yn Araith y

commendation that you will get, First Minister, and I doubt that you expected more.

I will pursue the point on care trusts that Nick Bourne mentioned earlier. They offer an innovative model for health and social care. Modern health care needs effective structures that have to change. We have delivered primary health care for around 60 years using roughly the same model. The task of improving health and maintaining wellbeing is multifaceted. However, in considering the NHS and the challenges that we face, we often overlook the continuing outstanding success of primary care in this country. Many of the more difficult challenges are in the acute sector and would, frankly, affect any Government in office. However, we should emphasise successes in primary health care in this country. That is a great achievement of the NHS and the 1948 outcome. There is no crisis here, and it would be wrong to talk in those terms, whatever challenges we face.

The World Health Organisation frequently quotes Britain as having one of the best primary health care systems in the world year-in-year-out. We should build further on that model. Primary care could be integrated with adult social care, community health care and mental health care services that are not acute. We would build on our success in primary health care by extending it to incorporate those health care facilities. A welcome by-product of that would be that social workers involved in adult social care would get added prestige from the general population who would better understand the social workers' role in delivering social care—how they co-operate with a wide-range of professionals, including many health professionals and how they are involved in delivering and sustaining wellbeing through the support that they offer.

There is a problem with local authorities' current remit for social care, which could be addressed by strengthening a scrutinising role that local authorities could perform, not just

Frenhines. Dyna'r unig ganmoliaeth a gewch, Brif Weinidog, ac yr wyf yn amau a ydych yn disgwyl rhagor.

Trafodaf y pwynt am ymddiriedolaethau gofal a grybwyllodd Nick Bourne yn gynharach. Maent yn cynnig model dyfeisgar ar gyfer iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Mae angen strwythurau effeithiol sydd yn gorfod newid ar ofal iechyd modern. Yr ydym wedi darparu gofal iechyd sylfaenol ers tua 60 blynedd gan ddefnyddio'r un model fwy na lai. Mae sawl elfen i'r dasg o wella iechyd a chynnal lles. Fodd bynnag, wrth ystyried yr NHS a'r sialensau a wynebwn, yr ydym yn aml yn anghofio am y llwyddiant mawr sydd yn parhau ym maes gofal sylfaenol yn y wlad hon. Mae llawer o'r sialensau mwyaf anodd yn y sector gofal llym a fyddai, a bod yn onest, yn effeithio ar unrhyw Lywodraeth mewn grym. Fodd bynnag, dylem bwysleisio llwyddiannau gofal iechyd sylfaenol yn y wlad hon. Dyna un o gyflawniadau mawr yr NHS a chanlyniad 1948. Nid oes argyfwng yma, a byddai'n amhriodol siarad yn y fath fodd, pa sialensau bynnag a wynebwn.

Noda Mudiad Iechyd y Byd yn aml mai ym Mhrydain y mae'r systemau gofal iechyd sylfaenol gorau yn y byd flwyddyn ar ôl flwyddyn. Dylem adeiladu ar y model hwnnw ymhellach. Gellid integreiddio gofal sylfaenol â gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol i oedolion, gofal iechyd cymuned a gofal iechyd y meddwl nad ydynt yn wasanaethau aciwt. Byddem yn adeiladu ar ein llwyddiant ym maes gofal iechyd sylfaenol drwy ei ymestyn i ymgorffori'r cyfleusterau gofal iechyd hynny. Canlyniad arall o hynny sydd i'w groesawu yw'r ffaith y byddai gweithwyr cymdeithasol ym maes gofal cymdeithasol i oedolion yn ennyn mwy o fri ymhlith y cyhoedd a fyddai'n deall rôl gweithwyr cymdeithasol wrth ddarparu gofal cymdeithasol yn well—sut y maent yn cydweithredu ag ystod eang o weithwyr proffesiynol, gan gynnwys llawer o weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol a sut y maent yn chwarae rhan i sicrhau a chynnal lles drwy'r cymorth a gynnigiant.

Mae problem o ran cylch gwaith presennol awdurdodau lleol ym maes gofal cymdeithasol, y gellid mynd i'r afael ag ef drwy atgyfnerthu'r rôl archwilio y gallai'r



for social care, but also for primary health care. We could consider many models in that area.

I hope that Jane Hutt has briefed the First Minister on changes regarding local health partnerships, because they are interesting. When Jane Hutt abolished health authorities, she did not say what would happen to local health groups, because she wanted to consult on them. I thought that that was a curious approach because when announcing something as dramatic as abolishing health authorities, there should be some indication of the next stage. She stated that that rationale drove her forward. However, we now know what will replace the sub-committees of local authorities or local health groups, but there has been no consultation on the Minister's proposals. She now intends to establish local health partnerships, which will be significant. I will quote from the Executive's submission before us this afternoon, which states that local health partnerships will 'hold assets, control funds, employ staff'.

Only an autonomous body can exercise such functions. The proposition is effectively to establish a trust, which we are happy to support because it is a NHS trust for primary care. However, that is what is being proposed, and we should not allow the Minister to slide into some other use of language when describing it. If the Minister fails to get this legislation by 2003, will she use the Health Act 1999 to do so, because the powers do currently exist?

Finally, I welcome several matters relating to community health councils, in particular the extension of community health councils to primary health care. That is well overdue, and will greatly add to their role. However, their role should be strengthened, which is why I am concerned about the proposal for an independent complaints panel. That is an interesting idea and could give patients much confidence—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Will you

awdurdodau lleol ei chyflawni, nid yn unig ym maes gofal cymdeithasol, ond hefyd gofal iechyd sylfaenol. Gallem ystyried nifer o fodelau yn y maes hwnnw.

Gobeithiaf fod Jane Hutt wedi hysbysu'r Prif Weinidog o'r newidiadau i bartneriaethau iechyd lleol, am eu bod yn ddiddorol. Pan ddiddymodd Jane Hutt yr awdurdodau iechyd, ni ddywedodd beth fyddai'n digwydd i'r grwpiau iechyd lleol, gan ei bod am ymgynghori â hwy. Teimlais fod hynny'n ymagwedd ryfedd oherwydd y dylid bod rhyw arwydd o'r cam nesaf pan gyhoeddir newid mor ddramatig â diddymu'r awdurdodau iechyd. Dywedodd mai'r rhesymeg honno oedd yn ei sbarduno. Fodd bynnag erbyn hyn gwyddom beth a gaiff ei gyflwyno yn lle is-bwyllgorau awdurdodau lleol neu'r grwpiau iechyd lleol, ond ni fu unrhyw ymgynghori ar gynigion y Gweinidog. Bellach mae'n bwriadu sefydlu partneriaethau iechyd lleol, a fydd yn arwyddocaol. Dyfynnaf o gyflwyniad y Weithrediaeth ger ein bron y prynhawn yma, sydd yn nodi y bydd partneriaethau iechyd lleol yn 'dal asedau, rheoli cyllid, cyflogi staff'.

Dim ond corff annibynnol a all weithredu swyddogaethau o'r fath. Yr hyn a gynigir mewn gwirionedd yw sefydlu ymddiriedolaeth, ac yr ydym yn fodlon cefnogi hynny gan mai ymddiriedolaeth NHS ar gyfer gofal sylfaenol ydyw. Fodd bynnag, dyna beth a gynigir, ac ni ddylem ganiatáu i'r Gweinidog lithro i ryw iaith arall wrth ei disgrifio. Os bydd y Gweinidog yn methu â sicrhau'r ddeddfwriaeth hon erbyn 2003, a fydd yn defnyddio Deddf Iechyd 1999 i wneud hynny, am fod y pwerau eisoes yn bodoli?

I gloi, croesawaf sawl mater sydd yn ymwneud â chynghorau iechyd cymuned, yn arbennig estyn cynghorau iechyd cymuned i ofal iechyd sylfaenol. Mae'n hen bryd i hynny ddigwydd, a bydd yn rhoi rôl dipyn yn well iddynt. Fodd bynnag, dylid atgyfnerthu eu rôl, a dyna pam fy mod yn pryderu ynghylch y cynnig ar gyfer panel cwynion annibynnol. Mae hwnnw'n syniad diddorol a allai roi cryn hyder i gleifion—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** A wnewch chi ddirwyn

please wind up, David?

**David Melding:** I am winding up. Will the role of an independent complaints panel undermine the function of community health councils? Could we not invest that patient support in a complaints process rather than in community health councils? We oppose amendment 6 because it seeks to implement the Royal Commission. If Plaid Cymru had stated that we should have permissive powers to examine those recommendations—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** You have had five and a half minutes, and you must finish.

**David Melding:** Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer, you have been gracious, and I now conclude.

**Phil Williams:** One of the Assembly's major achievements has been the development of a new formula for local government funding based on need, whether arising from deprivation or sparsity. It is regrettable that the same process of needs-based allocation is not used in the allocation of resources to the devolved administrations and English regions. Instead, we have Barnett—the formula, defined as a stop gap in the late 1970s; it is sometimes forgotten that Barnett was originally based on an earlier, albeit crude, needs assessment. However, its mechanism no longer takes account of need, therefore, over 20 years, the link with need has broken down.

In 1980, the GDP per head in Wales and Scotland were similar at around 90 per cent of the average. However, today the GDP per head in Scotland has risen to just below the European average, while that of Wales has fallen to 80 per cent.

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Plaid Cymru has commissioned an independent report on the operation of Barnett, which includes the relationship between public expenditure and GDP per head for the 12 UK regions. For eight of them, there is a fair, sensible relationship. Therefore, the regions with the lowest GDP

i ben, David?

**David Melding:** Yr wyf yn dirwyn i ben. A fydd rôl panel cwynion annibynnol yn tanseilio swyddogaeth y cynghorau iechyd cymuned? Oni allem fuddsoddi'r gefnogaeth honno i gleifion mewn proses gwyno yn hytrach na chynghorau iechyd cymuned? Gwrthwynebwn welliant 6 am ei fod yn ceisio gweithredu'r Comisiwn Brenhinol. Pe bai Plaid Cymru wedi nodi y dylem gael pwerau caniatol i archwilio i'r argymhellion hynny—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr ydych wedi cael pum munud a hanner, a rhaid ichi orffen.

**David Melding:** Diolch yn fawr, Ddirprwy Lywydd, buoch yn garedig, a thawaf yn awr.

**Phil Williams:** Un o brif gyflawniadau'r Cynulliad oedd datblygu fformwla newydd ar gyfer ariannu llywodraeth leol sydd yn seiliedig ar angen, pa un ai amddifadedd neu deneurwydd sydd yn ei achosi. Mae'n resyn na chaiff yr un broses o ddyrannu ar sail angen ei defnyddio wrth ddyrannu adnoddau i'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig a rhanbarthau Lloegr. Yn hytrach, mae gennym Barnett—y fformwla, a luniwyd fel mesur dros dro ar ddiwedd y 1970au; anghofir weithiau fod Barnett yn seiliedig yn wreiddiol ar ffurf gynharach, er yn amrwd, o asesu angen. Fodd bynnag, nid yw ei mecanwaith yn ystyried angen bellach, felly ers 20 mlynedd, ni fu cysylltiad ag angen.

Yn 1980, yr oedd CMC y pen yng Nghymru a'r Alban yn debyg, sef tua 90 y cant o'r cyfartaledd. Fodd bynnag, heddiw mae CMC y pen yn yr Alban wedi cynyddu i ychydig islaw cyfartaledd Ewrop, tra bod Cymru wedi gostwng i 80 y cant.

Comisiynodd Plaid Cymru adroddiad annibynnol ar weithredu Barnett, gan gynnwys y berthynas rhwng gwariant cyhoeddus a CMC y pen ar gyfer 12 rhanbarth o'r DU. Yn achos wyth ohonynt, mae perthynas deg, synhwyrol. Felly, y rhanbarthau â'r CMC isaf y pen a gaiff y

per head have the largest identifiable public expenditure and vice versa. The richest areas have the lowest. However, there are four regions or nations, which receive public expenditure that is far in excess of the general trend, namely Northern Ireland, Scotland, south-east England and, above all, London. They have between £700 and £2,000 per head more than you would expect considering the relationship that applies elsewhere.

London is the anomaly, with the highest gross domestic product per capita and the highest identifiable Government expenditure by far. If we could add the allocation of the so-called, non-identifiable expenditure with the same exactitude, the anomalies would become even larger. For example, the spending of the Ministry of Defence on jobs and contracts shows huge discrepancies and there is no relationship between economic need and resource allocation; Wales receives about £100 per capita and the south west of England receives just under £800. When we include estimates of the regional distribution of all Government expenditure, including the non-identifiable expenditure, Wales receives just below the average Government expenditure per capita in the UK, yet has the second lowest GDP per capita. This shows that the present Government does not have a serious regional policy to tackle the discrepancy in prosperity throughout the UK.

A proper regional policy should have two elements. It should contribute the extra funds necessary to close the gap—the extra funds for deprivation and sparsity but also the funds necessary to stimulate growth. It should also be able to reduce the revenue raised from industry to encourage growth, which would also close the gap. That must be the aim. The lessons from Ireland are clear. The two most important factors behind its remarkable economic growth are the strong emphasis on education and the reduction of corporation tax. That is why Plaid Cymru proposes amendments 1 and 8. We need more money—

**David Davies:** I tangle with Phil at my peril. If Plaid Cymru supports having an independent self-governing Wales, surely the English have the same right. If you support

gwariant cyhoeddus mwyaf y gellir ei nodi ac fel arall. Caiff yr ardaloedd cyfoethocaf y gwariant isaf. Fodd bynnag, mae pedwar rhanbarth neu genedl, yn cael gwariant cyhoeddus sydd yn uwch o dipyn na'r duedd gyffredinol, sef Gogledd Iwerddon, yr Alban, de-ddwyrain Lloegr ac, yn anad dim, Llundain. Cânt rhwng £700 a £2,000 y pen yn uwch na'r hyn a ddisgwylicch o ystyried y berthynas a geir mewn manau eraill.

Llundain yw'r anomaledd, sydd â'r cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth uchaf y pen a gwariant uchaf y Llywodraeth y gellir ei nodi o bell ffordd. Pe baem yn gallu cyfrifo'r dyraniad o wariant na ellir ei nodi, fel y'i gelwir, yr un mor gywir, byddai'r anomaleddau yn fwy byth. Er enghraifft, gwelwyd anghysonderau enfawr yng ngwariant y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ar swyddi a chontractau ac nid oes unrhyw berthynas rhwng angen economaidd a dyrannu adnoddau; mae Cymru yn cael tua £100 y pen ac mae de-orllewin Lloegr yn cael ychydig islaw £800. Pan fyddwn yn cynnwys amcangyfrifon o ddsbarthiad rhanbarthol holl wariant y Llywodraeth, gan gynnwys gwariant na ellir ei nodi, mae Cymru yn cael ychydig islaw gwariant cyfartalog y Llywodraeth y pen yn y DU, ac eto hi sydd â'r CMC isaf y pen ond un. Dengys hyn nad oes gan y Llywodraeth bresennol bolisi rhanbarthol gwirioneddol i fynd i'r afael â'r anghysonder o ran ffyniant ar draws y DU.

Dylai fod dwy elfen i bolisi rhanbarthol gwirioneddol. Dylai gyfrannu'r arian ychwanegol sydd ei angen i gau'r bwllch—yr arian ychwanegol ar gyfer amddifadedd a theneurwydd ond hefyd yr arian sydd ei angen i symbylu twf. Dylai hefyd allu gostwng y refeniw a godir gan ddiwydiant i annog twf, a fyddai hefyd yn cau'r bwllch. Rhaid mai hwnnw yw'r nod. Mae'r gwersi o Iwerddon yn glir. Y ddau ffactor pwysicaf a fu'n sail i'w thwf economaidd syfrdanol oedd y pwyslais mawr ar addysg a gostwng y dreth gorfforaeth. Dyna pam bod Plaid Cymru yn cynnig gwelliannau 1 a 8. Mae angen mwy o arian arnom—

**David Davies:** Yr wyf yn ymgiprys â Phil gan ofni am fy mywyd. Os yw Plaid Cymru o blaid Cymru annibynnol, hunanlywodraethol, rhaid bod gan y Saeson yr un hawl. Os ydych

that why do you believe that the English should help Wales?

**Phil Williams:** I do not see why they should not help us. We are a united kingdom at present and we should move towards economic prosperity in all parts. However, if we had full control of our own affairs we would move faster and be in a similar position to Ireland.

After the Nice conference, Tony Blair confirmed that the UK Government had the power to vary corporation tax and national insurance employee contributions on a regional basis. That would be an important step. According to the press last weekend, the Chancellor proposes to transfer £1 billion from the south of England to the north. However, this should not be done on a one-off, ad-hoc basis but on a proper, agreed and rational basis as we did with local government. That is why I disagree with the First Minister. It requires a statutory provision, which requires primary legislation. Scotland may not support the change, but I remind Rhodri that he is fighting for Wales. We urge him to fight much harder.

**Jonathan Morgan:** I want to raise a few points on the Queen's Speech and suggest some areas that the Government may wish to pursue in the future. First, in relation to the role of local education authorities, which is outlined in the position paper and which Nick Bourne mentioned earlier, the Welsh Conservative Party would favour an amendment to the statute and an Act of Parliament to determine the mechanism by which the Assembly sends money to schools. The Assembly has the power to issue special grant reports, but whichever way it does that, the money must go via LEA bank accounts. We do not have the ideological attachment of other parties to the role of local education authorities in the delivery of education in Wales. Therefore, we would like an amendment to the Act that would allow schools to determine how to spend their budgets in line with local needs.

The Labour-dominated local government association in England published a newsletter several months ago, indicating the potential

o blaid hynny pam y credwch y dylai'r Saeson helpu Cymru?

**Phil Williams:** Ni welaf pam na ddylent ein helpu. Teyrnas unedig ydym ar hyn o bryd a dylem symud tuag at ffyniant economaidd ym mhob rhan. Fodd bynnag, pe bai gennym reolaeth lawn dros ein materion, byddem yn symud yn gyflymach ac mewn sefyllfa debyg i Iwerddon.

Ar ôl cynhadledd Nice, cadarnhaodd Tony Blair fod gan Lywodraeth y DU y pŵer i amrywio'r dreth gorfforaeth a chyfraniadau yswiriant gwladol cyflogeion yn ôl rhanbarth. Byddai hynny'n gam pwysig. Yn ôl y wasg y penwythnos diwethaf, mae'r Canghellor yn bwriadu trosglwyddo £1 biliwn o dde Lloegr i ogledd Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylid gwneud hyn ar sail ad hoc, untro ond ar sail gywir, cytûn a rhesymegol fel y gwnaethom â llywodraeth leol. Dyna pam yr anghytunaf â'r Prif Weinidog. Mae angen darpariaeth statudol, sydd yn gofyn am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Efallai na fydd yr Alban yn cefnogi'r newid, ond atgoffaf Rhodri mai dros Gymru y mae'n ymladd. Anogwn ef i ymladd yn llawer dycnach.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Hoffwn godi ychydig o bwyntiau ar Araith y Frenhines ac awgrymu rhai meysydd y gallai'r Llywodraeth eu hystyried ymhellach o bosibl yn y dyfodol. Yn gyntaf, mewn perthynas â rôl awdurdodau addysg leol, a amlinellir yn y papur safbwynt ac y cyfeiriodd Nick Bourne ati yn gynharach, byddai Plaid Geidwadol Cymru o blaid diwygio'r statud a gwneud Deddf Seneddol er mwyn pennu'r mecanwaith a ddefnyddir gan y Cynulliad i ddsbarthu arian i ysgolion. Mae gan y Cynulliad y pŵer i gyhoeddi adroddiadau grant arbennig, ond pa ffordd bynnag y gwna hynny, rhaid i'r arian fynd drwy gyfrifon banc yr AALI. Nid oes gennym yr un ymlyniad ideolegol wrth rôl awdurdodau addysg lleol â'r pleidiau eraill o ran darparu addysg yng Nghymru. Felly, hoffem ddiwygio'r Ddeddf er mwyn caniatáu i ysgolion bennu sut y maent yn gwario eu cyllidebau yn unol ag anghenion lleol.

Cyhoeddodd y gymdeithas llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr, a ddominyddir gan Lafur, gylchlythyr sawl mis yn ôl, gan nodi'r

threat to LEAs. It outlined how they failed schools throughout the United Kingdom and suggested that they would come to an end shortly—

**Gareth Jones:** Hoffwn eich atgoffa, er bod rhywfaint o rinwedd mewn rhoi arian yn uniongyrchol i ysgolion, bod gan rai ysgolion yng Nghymru warged o dros £300,000. Gallai hynny olygu bod plant ysgol ar eu colled. Mae'n bosibl bod mwy na £40 miliwn, y dylid ei wario, yn eistedd yng nghyfrifon banc ysgolion Cymru. Mae perygl, felly, yn eich awgrym.

**Jonathan Morgan:** I do not think that there is a danger in what we are suggesting. We are suggesting that, year on year, money should be sent directly to school bank accounts, bypassing local education authorities altogether. Schools would then have the right to determine how priorities are met and fulfil local needs as they are addressed. We believe that school headteachers and governors are aware of the needs of local communities in terms of education provision. We do not believe that it should be left to local councillors to decide.

**Pauline Jarman** *rose*—

**Jonathan Morgan:** I will not give way, as I do not have much time left.

This was recognised by the Labour-dominated Local Government Association, and was also recognised in the Audit Commission's report 'Money Matters', which stipulated that a greater degree of hypothecation was needed so that schools would know what levels of finance they would achieve. The world has moved on. However, the Assembly has not embraced the changes that have happened in England because the administration thinks that it has to do things differently. We are calling for something that is based on common sense. I cannot see why you must have an ideological attachment to local education authorities, when the people who know how to deliver the education service in Wales have their hands tied by those authorities. It is high time that we started to trust our headteachers and gave them the tools to do the job.

bygythiad posibl i'r AALLau. Nododd sut y maent yn siomi ysgolion ledled y Deyrnas Unedig a awgrymodd y byddent yn cael eu diddymu cyn bo hir—

**Gareth Jones:** I would like to remind you that, although there is some virtue in providing direct funding to schools, some schools in Wales have a balance of over £300,000. That could mean that school children are losing out. It is possible that there is over £40 million, which should be spent, sitting in school bank accounts in Wales. There is a danger, therefore, in your suggestion.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Ni chredaf fod perygl yn ein hawgrym. Awgrymwn y dylid anfon arian yn uniongyrchol i gyfrifon banc ysgolion flwyddyn wrth flwyddyn, gan osgoi'r awdurdodau addysg lleol yn gyfan gwbl. Yna byddai gan yr ysgolion yr hawl i bennu sut y cyflawnir blaenoriaethau gan fodloni anghenion lleol wrth fynd i'r afael â hwy. Credwn fod penaethiaid ysgolion a llywodraethwyr yn ymwybodol o anghenion cymunedau lleol o ran darparu addysg. Ni chredwn mai cynghorwyr lleol a ddylai benderfynu ar hynny.

**Pauline Jarman** *a gododd*—

**Jonathan Morgan:** Nid ildiaf, gan fod amser yn brin.

Cydnabuwyd hyn gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol a ddominyddir gan Lafur, ac fe'i cydnabuwyd hefyd yn adroddiad y Comisiwn Archwilio 'Money Matters', a nododd fod angen mwy o bridiantu er mwyn i'r ysgolion wybod faint o gyllid y byddent yn ei gael. Mae'r byd wedi symud ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r Cynulliad wedi croesawu'r newidiadau a ddigwyddodd yn Lloegr am fod y weinyddiaeth o'r farn bod yn rhaid iddi wneud pethau'n wahanol. Galwn am rywbeth sydd yn seiliedig ar synnwyr cyffredinol. Ni allaf weld pam bod gennyh ymlyniad ideolegol wrth yr awdurdodau addysg lleol, pan fo pobl a wyr sut i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau addysg yng Nghymru â'u dwylo wedi eu clymu gan yr awdurdodau hynny. Mae'n hen bryd inni ddechrau ymddiried yn ein penaethiaid a rhoi'r offer iddynt wneud eu gwaith.

Special educational need is also outlined, and the Special Educational Needs and Disability Bill is currently before Parliament. We ask for regulations to be tightened. There is lack of co-ordination between local education authorities on SEN provision. I am sure that Members are aware of examples where families with a statemented child move from one LEA area to another, to find that the statement did not follow the child. That has been the case in some of the casework with which I have dealt. If a local education authority statements a child that has certain needs under the special educational needs provision, that provision should follow the child. It should be mandatory on the local education authority in retaining, in our view, a small residual role, perhaps in the field of special educational needs, to provide for that child if, and when, a family moves. We must tighten up the regulations, and the Bill before Parliament should be amended with that purpose.

Another aspect of special educational needs is the provision of classroom assistance. It is often the case that primary school teachers have difficulty in addressing the needs of children with learning difficulties. Classroom assistance provided by trained teachers, not governors or parents who are willing to give up their time, would be welcome.

Reference is also made to disruption. We would like to see a small schools initiative that would ensure that schools threatened with closure are kept open in order to fulfil their educational responsibilities towards children currently in those schools. Many children are thrown out of schools half way through their schooling because the school has had to close. We would like a moratorium on school closures to ensure that schools remain open until all current pupils complete their schooling.

We are not in favour of power to deal with performance-related pay being transferred to the Assembly. The Government should exercise some muscle in persuading David Blunkett to vary the Order in Wales, which

Amlinellir angen addysgol arbennig hefyd, ac mae'r Mesur Anghenion Addysgol Arbennig ac Anabledd gerbron y Senedd ar hyn o bryd. Gofynnwn i'r rheoliadau fod yn llymach. Mae diffyg cydweithrediad rhwng awdurdodau addysg lleol ynghylch darparu AAA. Yr wyf yn siwr bod yr Aelodau yn ymwybodol o achosion lle y mae teulu plentyn â datganiad yn symud o un ardal AALI i un arall, ac yn canfod nad yw'r datganiad yn aros gyda'r plentyn. Digwyddodd hynny mewn rhai enghreifftiau o'r gwaith achos yr wyf i wedi ymdrin ag ef. Os bydd awdurdod addysg lleol yn rhoi datganiad i blentyn sydd ag anghenion penodol o dan y ddarpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig, dylai'r ddarpariaeth honno ddilyn y plentyn. Dylai fod gorfodaeth ar awdurdod addysg lleol, i gadw rhywfaint o rôl, yn ein barn ni, efallai ym maes anghenion addysgol arbennig, i ddarparu ar gyfer y plentyn hwnnw, os, a phryd, y bydd teulu'n symud. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod y rheoliadau'n llymach, a dylid diwygio'r Mesur gerbron y Senedd i'r perwyl hwnnw.

Agwedd arall ar anghenion addysgol arbennig yw darparu cymorth yn y dosbarth. Yn aml caiff athrawon ysgol gynradd anhawster wrth fynd i'r afael ag anghenion plant ag anawsterau dysgu. Byddem yn croesawu cymorth yn y dosbarth a ddarperir gan athrawon cymwys, yn hytrach na llywodraethwyr neu rieni sydd yn fodlon rhoi o'u hamser.

Cyfeirir hefyd at aflonyddwch. Hoffem weld menter ar gyfer ysgolion bach a fyddai'n sicrhau y caiff ysgolion sydd o dan fygythiad cau, eu cadw ar agor er mwyn cyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau addysgol dros y plant sydd yn mynychu'r ysgolion hynny. Caiff llawer o blant eu taflu allan o'u hysgolion hanner ffordd drwy eu haddysg am fod yn rhaid i'r ysgol gau. Hoffem gael moratoriwm ar gau ysgolion er mwyn sicrhau na fydd ysgolion yn cau nes y bydd pob plentyn yno wedi cwblhau eu haddysg.

Nid ydym o blaid cael y pŵer i drosglwyddo mater cyflog ar sail perfformiad i'r Cynulliad. Dylai'r Llywodraeth fynd ati i ddarbwylllo David Blunkett i amrywio'r Gorchymyn yng Nghymru, a fyddai'n

would allow the Assembly to implement a policy to decouple pupil examination performance from teachers' pay. We do not have the power to do so, but David Blunkett could vary the Order in Wales, if he so wished, and the Government of Wales should act to ensure that that happens.

**The Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economic Development (Michael German):** Today's debate is central to one of the most important aspects of the devolution settlement, namely to make primary legislation work for Wales. Many believe that primary legislative competence should be devolved to Wales. I, nor any other member of my party, would disagree with that view. However, that does not change our task of making the best use of what we currently have. I am baffled, therefore, why Plaid Cymru has decided to use this debate to table a series of fancy-dress amendments that demonstrate an astonishing ignorance of the legislative process. Most of the amendments refer to policies taken from elsewhere, including the partnership agreement, only some require primary legislation and all are designed to publicise the forthcoming general election manifesto, to a Parliament that it admits it does not have any hope of influencing, let alone control.

4:20 p.m.

In case any opposition Members would like to know where I, as a Liberal Democrat, stand on issues such as free care for the elderly, the Barnett formula, teachers' pay, miners' compensation, you are all welcome to attend the launch of the Liberal Democrats' party manifesto, as and when this Parliament is dissolved. I can assure you that it will contain a radical, costed and workable programme for government. [*Interruption.*]

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. On a point of order, Jocelyn Davies. I could see this coming.

caniatáu i'r Cynulliad weithredu polisi a fydd yn datgysylltu perfformiad disgyblion mewn arholiadau oddi wrth gyflogau athrawon. Nid oes gennym y pŵer i wneud hynny, ond gallai David Blunkett amrywio'r Gorchymyn yng Nghymru, os dymuna, a dylai Llywodraeth Cymru weithredu er mwyn sicrhau y digwydd hynny.

**Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd (Michael German):** Mae dadl heddiw yn ganolog i un o'r agweddau pwysicaf ar y setliad datganoli, sef sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn gweithio i Gymru. Cred llawer y dylid datganoli'r pŵer i wneud deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i Gymru. Ni fyddwn i, nac unrhyw aelod arall o'm plaid, yn anghytuno â'r farn honno. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n newid ein tasg o sicrhau'r defnydd gorau posibl o'r hyn sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n ddirgelwch imi felly, pam bod Plaid Cymru wedi penderfynu defnyddio'r ddadl hon i gyflwyno cyfres o welliannau crand a ddengys anwybodaeth anhygoel o'r broses ddeddfwriaethol. Cyfeiria'r rhan fwyaf o'r gwelliannau at bolisiâu a dynnir o fannau eraill, gan gynnwys y cytundeb partneriaeth, dim ond rhai ohonynt sydd yn gofyn am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol ac mae pob un â'r nod o roi cyhoeddusrwydd i fanifesto'r etholiad cyffredinol arfaethedig, ar gyfer Senedd y mae'n cyfaddef nad oes unrhyw obaith iddi ddylanwadu arni heb sôn am ei rheoli.

Rhag ofn bod unrhyw Aelodau'r wrthblaid am wybod beth yw fy safbwynt i, fel Democrat Rhyddfrydol, ar faterion fel gofal am ddim i'r henoed, fformwla Barnett, cyflogau athrawon, iawndal y glowyr, mae croeso ichi fynychu achlysur lansio manifesto plaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, pan gaiff y Senedd hon ei diddymu. Gallaf eich sicrhau y bydd yn cynnwys rhaglen lywodraeth radical, ymarferol ac wedi ei chostio. [*Torri ar draws.*]

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Ar bwynt o drefn, Jocelyn Davies. Gallwn ragweld hyn.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Point of order. In order to end any confusion, in what capacity is the speaker currently before us?

**Jocelyn Davies:** Pwynt o drefn. Er mwyn osgoi unrhyw ddryswch, yn rhinwedd pa swydd y mae'r siaradwr ger ein bron ar hyn o bryd?

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I thought that you were going to ask when this Parliament would be dissolved. I got that one wrong.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr oeddwn yn meddwl eich bod yn mynd i ofyn pa bryd y byddai'r Senedd hon yn cael ei diddymu. Yr oeddwn yn camsynied.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Further to that point of order, the Minister is supposed to be speaking on behalf of the Government of Wales, but I do not think that he is doing so.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, dylai'r Gweinidog fod yn siarad ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru, ond ni chredaf ei fod yn gwneud hynny.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Ministers are responsible for their own speeches and they must then face the consequences.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Mae Gweinidogion yn gyfrifol am eu hareithiau eu hunain a rhaid iddynt wynebu'r canlyniadau.

**David Davies:** Further to that point of order, if the Minister is taking up time as an ordinary Assembly Member, surely every other Member should have time to contribute. If he is answering as a Minister, he should provide a Ministerial reply on behalf of the Executive.

**David Davies:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, os yw'r Gweinidog yn cael amser fel Aelod cyffredin o'r Cynulliad, oni ddylai pob Aelod arall gael amser i gyfrannu? Os yw'n ateb fel Gweinidog, dylai roi ateb Gweinidogol ar ran y Weithrediaeth.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Further to that point of order, I believe that Mike German is speaking as the Deputy First Minister. In which case, he is delegated by the First Minister and is therefore speaking on behalf of the First Minister. We must assume, therefore, that the First Minister agrees with the comments that he has just made.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, credaf fod Mike German yn siarad fel y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog. Os felly, mae wedi ei ddirprwyo gan y Prif Weinidog ac felly yn siarad ar ran y Prif Weinidog. Tybiwn, felly fod y Prif Weinidog yn cytuno â'r sylwadau y mae newydd eu gwneud.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Those are your assumptions. As far as I am concerned, the Deputy First Minister has not said anything that is out of order. Ministers are responsible for their own speeches. Having said that, Mike has heard those points of order.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Eich tybiaeth chi yw hynny. O'm rhan i, nid yw'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog wedi dweud unrhyw beth sydd allan o drefn. Mae Gweinidogion yn gyfrifol am eu hareithiau eu hunain. Wedi dweud hynny, clywodd Mike y pwyntiau hynny o drefn.

**Michael German:** We are looking for a policy that would stand some chance of getting through Parliament. A party that does not put candidates forward in Walsall or West Bromwich will not be able to influence the Westminster Parliament. That is a fact.

**Michael German:** Yr ydym yn edrych am bolisi ac iddo ryw obaith o fynd drwy San Steffan. Ni fydd plaid nad yw'n cynnig ymgeiswyr yn Walsall na West Bromwich yn gallu dylanwadu ar Senedd San Steffan. Mae hynny'n ffaith.

**Nick Bourne:** Point of order. References keep being made to general elections and Westminster. This debate is supposed to be about the Queen's Speech as it affects Wales.

**Nick Bourne:** Pwynt o drefn. Gwneir cyfeiriadau drwy'r amser at etholiadau cyffredinol a San Steffan. Testun tybiedig y ddadl hon yw sut y mae Araith y Frenhines



yn effeithio ar Gymru.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** The Presiding Officer deprecates references to the general election, as it is not taking place in the National Assembly. Members should bear in mind the Presiding Officer's comments on that.

**Gareth Jones:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, cafwyd cyfeiriadau lu y prynhawn yma at etholiad cyffredinol. Nid wyf yn gwybod am ba etholiad cyffredinol yr ydym yn sôn. Yr unig etholiad cyffredinol y mae gan y Siambr hon ddiddordeb ynddi yw'r etholiad ym Mai 2003. Dyna yw ein hetholiad cyffredinol ni. Os ydych am sôn am etholiad cyffredinol mewn lle arall, dylech ddefnyddio enw arall ar ei gyfer.

**Peter Black:** Further to that point of order, is it in order for Members to make constant points of order to interrupt a speaker, disrupt the Chamber and to make points that are not points of order, but rather political statements?

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** It is in order to make genuine points of order, and not in order to make spurious ones.

**Michael German:** The Assembly's influence on primary legislation has been excellent, and the proposals of the partnership Government represent the most significant advance in the history of this nation in pioneering Welsh solutions to Welsh problems. We stand by those proposals.

I turn to the amendments. Amendments 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9 do not require primary legislation. Amendments 1 and 4 are included in the partnership agreement and will therefore be delivered.

On fiscal variations, Members will know that the Chancellor has already delivered five fiscal variations as a result of pressure by us.

**Phil Williams** *rose*—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Will you give way?

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Nid yw'r Llywydd yn cymeradwyo cyfeiriadau at yr etholiad cyffredinol, gan na fydd yn digwydd yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Dylai'r Aelodau gofio sylwadau'r Llywydd ar hynny.

**Gareth Jones:** Further to that point of order, numerous references have been made this afternoon to a general election. I do not know which general election we are talking about. The only general election in which this Chamber is interested is the election in May 2003. That is our general election. If you wish to refer to a general election in another place, it should be done using another name

**Peter Black:** Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, a yw mewn trefn i'r Aelodau wneud pwyntiau o drefn cyson er mwyn torri ar draws siaradwr, aflonyddu ar y Siambr a gwneud pwyntiau sydd yn ddatganiadau gwleidyddol yn hytrach na phwyntiau o drefn?

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Mae mewn trefn i wneud pwyntiau gwirioneddol o drefn, ond nid yw mewn trefn i wneud pwyntiau annilys.

**Michael German:** Bu dylanwad y Cynulliad ar deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn ardderchog, ac mae cynigion y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth yn adlewyrchu'r cam mwyaf arwyddocaol yn hanes y genedl hon wrth arloesi i gael atebion Cymreig i broblemau Cymreig. Cadwn at y cynigion hynny.

Trof at y gwelliannau. Nid oes angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol ar gyfer gwelliannau 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 a 9. Mae gwelliannau 1 a 4 yn y cytundeb partneriaeth ac felly cânt eu cyflawni.

O ran amrywio ariannol, gwyr yr Aelodau fod y Canghellor eisoes wedi cyflwyno pum amrywiad ariannol o ganlyniad i bwysau gennym ni.

**Phil Williams** *a gododd*—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** A wnewch chi ildio?

**Michael German:** I only have a few minutes. Plaid Cymru has had its points of order. You only gave me four minutes, therefore, it will not be worthwhile to take other interventions on the same points. I am about to reach the substantive part of my closing speech.

**Phil Williams** *rose—*

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** He is not giving way.

**Michael German:** We have started this process. The Assembly, through the partnership Government, has put pressure on the Chancellor to open the door towards fiscal variations and we are progressing those even further. That is something that this Government has achieved and will continue to work towards, as Plaid Cymru knows.

On teachers and performance-related pay, the teachers' review body meets in October to review this matter and we will voice the Assembly's views. We keep informing the Assembly of such matters but, unfortunately, opposition Members do not listen.

I agree with Peter Black's views on the registration of houses in multiple occupation and we are discussing how to take this issue forward with the UK Government. You have heard the commitment today, which stands us in good stead.

On the role of local education authorities, I am interested to know, as it has not been made clear to me—nor, I do not think, to any other Assembly Member—what the Conservative Party's policies will be on local education authorities. I heard a Member of Parliament, who supposedly represented the party, saying that the Conservatives wanted to abolish all local education authorities in Wales. At some stage, I would value some clarification on that matter, outside of this Chamber.

**Pauline Jarman** *rose—*

**Michael German:** Dim ond ychydig funudau sydd gennyf. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi gwneud ei phwyntiau o drefn. Dim ond pedair munud a gefais gennyf, felly, ni fydd yn werth imi dderbyn ymyriadau eraill ar yr un pwyntiau. Yr wyf ar fin cyrraedd prif ran fy araith i gloi.

**Phil Williams** *a gododd—*

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Nid yw'n idlio.

**Michael German:** Yr ydym wedi dechrau'r broses hon. Mae'r Cynulliad, drwy'r Llywodraeth bartneriaeth, wedi rhoi pwysau ar y Canghellor i agor y drws i amrywiadau ariannol ac yr ydym yn eu datblygu ymhellach. Dyna un o gyflawniadau'r Llywodraeth hon, a bydd yn parhau i weithio tuag at y nod hwnnw, fel y gwyr Plaid Cymru.

O ran athrawon a chyflog ar sail perfformiad, bydd corff adolygu'r athrawon yn cyfarfod ym mis Hydref i adolygu'r mater hwn a byddwn yn cyflwyno safbwyntiau'r Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn parhau i roi gwybod i'r Cynulliad am faterion o'r fath ond, yn anffodus, nid yw Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau yn gwranddo.

Cytunaf â barn Peter Black ar gofrestru tai mewn amlbreswyliaeth ac yr ydym yn trafod sut i weithredu ymhellach ar y mater hwn â Llywodraeth y DU. Clywsoch yr ymrwymiad heddiw, a fydd yn dda inni wrtho.

O ran rôl awdurdodau addysg lleol, hoffwn wybod, gan nad yw'n eglur imi—nac i unrhyw Aelod arall o'r Cynulliad—beth fydd polisiau'r Blaid Geidwadol ar awdurdodau addysg lleol. Clywais Aelod Seneddol, a gynrychiolai'r blaid, yn ôl pob sôn, yn dweud bod y Ceidwadwyr am ddiddymu pob awdurdod addysg lleol yng Nghymru. Rywbryd neu'i gilydd, hoffwn gael eglurhad ar y mater hwnnw y tu allan i'r Siambr hon.

**Pauline Jarman** *a gododd—*

**Michael German:** I am not giving way now. On the referendum on Sunday opening, it is my understanding that that matter has been dealt with and that no further referendums will be held. I will write to you to clarify that matter if it is incorrect.

I am sure that Helen Mary will have noticed the references to the strategic rail authority in the partnership agreement. I must clarify that Railtrack does not receive all of the subsidies and, therefore, it would be difficult to take subsidies away from the other operators. It would be a massive task. I would value your party making it clear as to where the money would come from to do this.

I turn to David Melding's point about the local health partnerships. We do not need the care trust model in Wales, as we have the proposed development and strengthening of the local health groups. These are coterminous with, and include local government in a full multi-profession team with elected member representation to progress joint working. This will facilitate the continued expansion of primary health and social care. We are consulting on the future role and constitution of local health groups. However, it is clear that we have the opportunity to promote our own primary care legislation, which is the purpose of this part of the proposed Bill. We need to tailor our own legal framework for our own purposes. The local health groups will need to employ staff and hold assets if they are to develop. However, that does not mean that they must become primary care trusts. They will have a different set of accountabilities because of their role, membership and status in Wales. The proposals on community health councils reflect the current debate, which has been under consultation in the Health and Social Services Committee.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** You have had five minutes, Mike.

**Michael German:** We assure you that the National Assembly has a workable programme of legislation. I would therefore ask Assembly Members to support this

**Michael German:** Nid ildiaf yn awr. O ran y refferendwm ar agor ar y Sul, deallaf i'r mater hwnnw gael ei ddatrys ac na chaiff rhagor o refferenda eu cynnal. Ysgrifennaf atoch i egluro'r mater hwnnw os nad yw hynny'n wir.

Yr wyf yn siwr y bydd Helen Mary wedi sylwi ar y cyfeiriadau at yr awdurdod rheilffyrdd strategol yn y cytundeb partneriaeth. Rhaid imi nodi nad yw Railtrack yn cael yr holl gymorthdaliadau ac, felly, byddai'n anodd cymryd cymorthdaliadau oddi ar gwmnïau eraill. Byddai'n dasg enfawr. Gwerthfawrogwn pe bai eich plaid yn egluro o ble y deuai'r arian i wneud hyn.

Trof at bwynt David Melding ar y partneriaethau iechyd lleol. Nid oes angen model ymddiriedolaeth gofal arnom yng Nghymru, gan y bwriadwn ddatblygu ac atgyfnerthu'r grwpiau iechyd lleol. Mae i'r rhain yr un ffiniau â llywodraeth leol ac maent yn ei chynnwys mewn tîm, amlbroffesiynol llawn, sydd â chynrychiolwyr etholedig arno er mwyn datblygu cydweithio. Bydd hyn yn hwyluso'r gwaith o ehangu gofal iechyd sylfaenol a gofal cymdeithasol ymhellach. Yr ydym yn ymgynghori ar rôl a chyfansoddiad grwpiau iechyd lleol yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg y cawn gyfle i hyrwyddo ein deddfwriaeth ein hunain ar ofal sylfaenol, sef pwrpas y rhan hon o'r Mesur arfaethedig. Mae angen inni deilwra ein fframwaith cyfreithiol ein hunain at ein dibenion ein hunain. Bydd angen i grwpiau iechyd lleol gyflogi staff a dal asedau er mwyn iddynt ddatblygu. Fodd bynnag, ni olyga hynny fod yn rhaid iddynt ddod yn ymddiriedolaethau gofal sylfaenol. Bydd ganddynt rwymedigaethau gwahanol oherwydd eu rôl, eu haelodaeth a'u statws yng Nghymru. Mae'r cynigion ar gynghorau iechyd cymuned yn adlewyrchu'r ddadl bresennol, yr ymgynghorwyd arnynt yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr ydych wedi cael pum munud, Mike.

**Michael German:** Yr ydym yn eich sicrhau bod gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol raglen ddeddfwriaethol ymarferol. Felly gofynnaf i Aelodau'r Cynulliad gefnogi'r cynnig hwn

motion and the radical progress that has been made, and to build upon the success that this Government has already achieved in creating legislation to suit our needs.

a'r cynnydd hanfodol a wnaethpwyd, ac i adeiladu ar lwyddiant y Llywodraeth hon hyd yma wrth lunio deddfwriaeth sydd yn bodloni ein hanghenion.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.*

*Amendment 1: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bourne, Nick  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, David  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Graham, William  
Hancock, Brian  
Jarman, Pauline  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Richards, Rod  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Phil

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

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, Ron  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
Feld, Val  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35.*

*Amendment 2: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 35.*

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

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Gregory, Janice  
Hancock, Brian  
Jarman, Pauline  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lloyd, David  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Phil

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

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Bourne, Nick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Ron  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
Feld, Val  
German, Michael

Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Richards, Rod  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwellinat 3: O blaid 13, Ymatal 7, Yn erbyn 29.  
 Amendment 3: For 13, Abstain 7, Against 29.*

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

Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Lloyd, David  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Phil

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

Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, Ron  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:  
 The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick  
 Davies, David

Davies, Glyn  
Graham, William  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Richards, Rod

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35.  
Amendment 4: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 35.*

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

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Hancock, Brian  
Jarman, Pauline  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Lloyd, David  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Phil

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

Black, Peter  
Bourne, Nick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Ron  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
Feld, Val  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Melding, David  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Richards, Rod  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.  
Amendment 5: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Hancock, Brian  
Jarman, Pauline

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

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Bourne, Nick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine

Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Lloyd, David  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Phil

Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Davies, Ron  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Richards, Rod  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.  
 Amendment 6: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Lloyd, David  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Phil

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

Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Bourne, Nick  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Davies, Ron  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter

Lewis, Huw  
 Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Richards, Rod  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.  
 Amendment 7: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bourne, Nick  
 Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Graham, William  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Lloyd, David  
 Melding, David  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Richards, Rod  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Phil

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

Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Ron  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.  
 Amendment 8: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth

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

Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Bourne, Nick  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Davidson, Jane



Jones, Helen Mary  
 Lloyd, David  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Phil

Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Davies, Ron  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Richards, Rod  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.  
 Amendment 9: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Lloyd, David  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Phil

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

Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Bourne, Nick  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Davies, Ron  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Graham, William  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw

Melding, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Richards, Rod  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
 Amendment rejected.*

*Cynnig: O blaid 39, Ymatal 3, Yn erbyn 7.  
 Motion: For 39, Abstain 3, Against 7.*

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

Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Dafis, Cynog  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Andrew  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Davies, Ron  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 Feld, Val  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Williams, Kirsty  
 Williams, Phil

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

Bourne, Nick  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Graham, William  
 Melding, David  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Richards, Rod

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:  
 The following Members abstained:

Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion adopted.*

4:30 p.m.

**Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Addysg Cyn 16 Oed ar Dechnoleg Gwybodaeth a  
Chyfathrebu mewn Addysg  
Pre-16 Education Committee Report on Information and Communication  
Technology in Education**

**Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu  
Gydol Oes (Cynog Dafis):** Cynigiaf fod

**Chair of the Education and Lifelong  
Learning Committee (Cynog Dafis):** I  
propose that

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol;*

*the National Assembly,*

*yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 9.9, yn nodi  
adroddiad y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol  
Oes, 'Technoleg Gwybodaeth a Chyfathrebu  
mewn Addysg', a ddosbarthwyd i Aelodau'r  
Cynulliad ar ffurf electronig ac a osodwyd yn  
y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Mawrth 2001.*

*in accordance with Standing Order No. 9.9,  
notes the report from the Education and  
Lifelong Learning Committee entitled  
'Information and Communication  
Technology in Education' which was  
distributed electronically to Assembly  
Members and laid in the Table Office on 6  
March 2001.*

Mae'n bleser gennyf gyflwyno adroddiad y  
Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar  
destun sydd yr un mor flaengar ac arloesol â  
thestun yr wythnos diwethaf ar osod y  
sylfeini ar gyfer darpariaeth y blynyddoedd  
cynnar. Testun yr adroddiad hwn yw  
datblygu strategaeth technoleg gwybodaeth a  
chyfathrebu genedlaethol ar gyfer ysgolion.

It is a pleasure to present the Education and  
Lifelong Learning Committee's report on a  
subject that is as innovative and pioneering as  
last week's subject of setting the foundations  
for early years provision. The subject of this  
report is developing a national information  
and communication technology strategy for  
schools.

Byddaf yn cymryd cam arloesol a  
chynhwysol arall yn y funud drwy wahodd  
dau aelod o'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu  
Gydol Oes, sef Huw Lewis a Jonathan  
Morgan, a fu'n arwain yr adolygiad polisi  
hwn, i helpu i gyflwyno'r adroddiad hwn.  
Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod Aelodau'n cael  
mwy na blas ar bwysigrwydd yr adroddiad  
hwn ac ymdeimlad o ymrwymiad holl  
aelodau'r Pwyllgor i'w amcanion.

I will take another pioneering and inclusive  
step in a moment by inviting two members of  
the Education and Lifelong Learning  
Committee, namely Huw Lewis and Jonathan  
Morgan, who led this policy review, to help  
present this report. This will ensure that  
Members are given more than a taste of the  
importance of this report and a sense of the  
Committee members' commitment to its  
objectives.

Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r adroddiad i  
Gadeiryddion yr holl Bwyllgorau eraill, yn  
enwedig Val Feld, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor  
Datblygu Economaidd ac i'r Dirprwy Brif  
Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu  
Economaidd. Fe'i cymeradwyaf hefyd i  
Andrew Davies fel Trefnydd y Cynulliad ac  
yn ei rôl fel Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb am  
fasnach electronig. Yr wyf yn siwr y bydd

I commend the report to all Committee  
Chairs, especially Val Feld, Chair of the  
Economic Development Committee and to  
the Deputy First Minister and the Minister for  
Economic Development. I also commend it  
to Andrew Davies as the Minister for  
Assembly Business and in his role as the  
Minister with responsibility for e-commerce.  
I am sure that Huw Lewis and Jonathan

Huw Lewis a Jonathan Morgan yn tynnu sylw Aelodau at y datblygiadau'n rheolaidd wrth iddynt fonitro'r cynnydd o ran gweithredu'r argymhellion.

Morgan will regularly draw Members' attention to the developments as they monitor the progress in terms of implementing the recommendations.

Technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu oedd yr ail adolygiad polisi mawr a ddechreuwyd gan y cyn Bwyllgor Addysg Cyn-16, Ysgolion ac Addysg Gynnar. Unwaith eto, talaf deyrnged i William Graham, y cyn Gadeirydd, ac i aelodau'r Pwyllgor hwnnw, am ymdrin â menter polisi mor allweddol. Mae'r Pwyllgor am weld sefydlu diwylliant o ddefnyddio TGCh mewn ysgolion fel cyfrwng a chymorth i ddysgu. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn awgrymu y bydd datblygu sgiliau TG uwch ymhlith disgyblion yn codi safonau addysgol a fydd yn hwyluso'r continwwm dysgu drwy addysg bellach ac uwch a dysgu gydol oes.

Information and communication technology was the second big policy review instigated by the former Pre-16 Education, Schools and Early Learning Committee. Once again, I pay tribute to William Graham, the former Chair, and to the members of that Committee, for dealing with such a key policy initiative. The Committee wants to see the establishment of a culture of using ICT in schools as a teaching aid and medium. The evidence suggests that developing advanced IT skills among pupils will raise educational standards which will facilitate the teaching continuum through further and higher education and lifelong learning.

Dechreuodd yr adolygiad polisi TGCh mewn ysgolion fel ymchwiliad i ddatblygiad grid cenedlaethol ar gyfer dysgu yng Nghymru ac i asesu'r cynnydd yn erbyn yr amcan o gysylltu'r holl ysgolion â'r grid erbyn 2002. Yr oedd yr adolygiad hefyd yn bwriadu ystyried y posibilrwydd o ragor o gydweithredu rhwng awdurdodau addysg lleol i gaffael ar y cyd. Yr oedd hefyd yn ystyried yr angen am ganllawiau i awdurdodau addysg lleol ar rwydweithio ysgolion. Yn dilyn ymgynghoriad eang, penderfynodd y Pwyllgor fod angen datblygu dull strategol cenedlaethol o ymdrin â TGCh mewn ysgolion, nid yn unig i sicrhau nad yw Cymru y tu ôl i wledydd eraill, ond i sicrhau ein bod ymhlith y rhai blaenaf o ran defnyddio TGCh ar draws cwricwlwm yr ysgol.

The ICT policy review began in schools as an investigation into the development of a national grid for learning in Wales and to assess progress against the objective of connecting all schools to the grid by 2002. The review also intended to consider the possibility of more co-operation between local education authorities on joint procurement. It also considered the need for guidelines for local education authorities on networking schools. Following wide consultation, the Committee decided that there was a need to develop a national strategy to deal with ICT in schools, not only to ensure that Wales does not lag behind other countries, but to ensure that we are at the forefront of using ICT across the school curriculum.

Estynnwyd yr adolygiad polisi gwreiddiol i gynnwys ymchwilio i fanteision datblygu fframwaith cytundeb cenedlaethol i gefnogi prynu a chaffael drwy ddefnyddio darbdion maint; ymchwilio pam nad oedd y gwasanaeth dan reolaeth y grid genedlaethol yn diwallu anghenion yr awdurdodau addysg lleol; ymchwilio gydag eraill â diddordeb allweddol yn y maes i weld a fyddai sefydlu fframwaith cenedlaethol wedi ei seilio ar y sector cyhoeddus yn ddichonadwy i Gymru; ymchwilio i ffyrdd o sefydlu mwy o gydweithio wrth ddatblygu meddalwedd addysg ddwyieithog; adolygu darpariaeth

The original policy review was extended to include investigating the advantages of developing a national framework agreement to support procurement by using economies of scale; investigating why the service under the control of the national grid did not meet the needs of local education authorities; investigating with other key players in the field whether establishing a national framework based on the public sector would be feasible for Wales; investigating ways of establishing more co-operation in developing bilingual educational software; reviewing the provision of ICT training for teachers; and

hyfforddiant TGCh i athrawon; ac ymchwilio i fanteision creu tîm grid cenedlaethol ar gyfer dysgu yng Nghymru i ddiwallu anghenion athrawon.

investigating the advantages of creating a national grid for learning team in Wales to meet teachers' needs.

Estynnwyd gwahoddiad i Huw Lewis a Jonathan Morgan arwain wrth fwrw ymlaen â'r adolygiad. Gwnaethant hynny ar y cyd ag ymgynghorydd arbenigol y Pwyllgor ar TGCh mewn ysgolion, Neil Harries, cyn-gyfarwyddwr addysg Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili. Mae'r ffaith fod adroddiad mor bwysig a phellgyrhaeddol yn cael ei gyflwyno gerbron y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw yn deyrnged i waith caled y tri ohonynt a thalaf deyrnged arbennig i Neil Harries.

Huw Lewis and Jonathan Morgan were invited to take the lead in developing the review. They did so in collaboration with the Committee's specialist advisor on ICT in schools, Neil Harries, former director of education with Caerphilly County Borough Council. The fact that such an important and far-reaching report is being presented to Plenary today is a tribute to the hard work of the three of them and I pay a special tribute to Neil Harries.

Cytunodd y Pwyllgor yn fuan y dylid seilio'r strategaeth TGCh ar egwyddorion a fyddai'n sicrhau bod gan bob disgybl hawl cyfartal i wybodaeth am TGCh, a bod yn gyfarwydd â TGCh; bod cyfrifiaduron yn yr ystafell ddosbarth yn rhan annatod o'r system ddysgu; y byddai deunyddiau dysgu yn cael eu haddasu i hwyluso hyn; ac y byddai ysgolion yn darparu'r gallu i ddatblygu sgiliau gydol oes i ddisgyblion unigol. Drwy'r egwyddorion hyn, y teimlad oedd y byddai strategaeth TGCh yn sicrhau bod pob disgybl yn cael cyfle cyfartal i ddefnyddio TGCh a gadael yr ysgol â'r sgiliau technegol sydd eu hangen yn y byd heddiw a'r gweithle yfory; bod athrawon wedi eu hyfforddi i ddefnyddio technoleg; bod anghenion yn cael eu diwallu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg; bod rhieni yn cael eu hysbysu am y penderfyniadau allweddol o ran dysgu TGCh; a bod Cymru yn buddsoddi yn y gwaith o ddatblygu meddalwedd addysgol wedi ei gefnogi gan waith ymchwil a datblygu.

The Committee agreed early on that the ICT strategy should be based on principles that would ensure that each pupil has an equal right to information about, and be familiar with, ICT; that computers in the classroom would be an intrinsic part of the teaching system; that teaching materials would be adapted to facilitate this; and that schools would provide the means by which lifelong skills for individual pupils could be developed. Through these principles, it was felt that an ICT strategy would ensure that all pupils would have an equal opportunity to use ICT and leave school with the necessary technological skills for today's world and tomorrow's workplace; that teachers are trained to use technology; that needs are met through the medium of Welsh and English; that parents are informed of the key decisions in terms of teaching ICT; and that Wales invests in the work of developing educational software supported by research and development work.

Neil Harries fu'n cynghori'r Pwyllgor, a lluniodd adroddiad drafft a oedd yn nodi'r ddarpariaeth bresennol yn ysgolion Cymru. Yn sgîl ystyried arferion gorau ymhob rhan o'r byd, cynigiodd yr adroddiad drafft strategaeth amlinellol. Bu'r adroddiad drafft yn destun cynhadledd allweddol yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr yr holl sectorau addysg yng Nghymru, yn ogystal â siaradwyr o'r Alban a Gweriniaeth Iwerddon. Cafodd yr adroddiad dderbyniad da. Cafodd y sylwadau a dderbyniwyd yn y gynhadledd, a chan eraill, eu hadlewyrchu yn adroddiad terfynol Neil Harries i'r Pwyllgor. Mae adroddiad terfynol

Neil Harries was the Committee's advisor, and he compiled a draft report that noted the current provision in Wales's schools. In the wake of considering best practices throughout the world, the draft report suggested an outline strategy. The draft report was the subject of a key conference including representatives of all the education sectors in Wales, as well as speakers from Scotland and the Republic of Ireland. The report was well received. The comments that were received at the conference, and from others, were reflected in Neil Harries' final report to the Committee. The Committee's

y Pwyllgor yn cynnwys llawer o gyngor Neil Harries, ac mae hefyd yn adlewyrchu'r sylwadau a dderbyniwyd yn ystod y broses ymgynghori a'r gynhadledd, a gwybodaeth a dderbyniodd Jonathan Morgan a Huw Lewis tra'n ymweld â'r Alban, Iwerddon a Lloegr.

Cafodd yr adroddiad hwn dderbyniad brwdfrydig gan aelodau'r Pwyllgor. Dywedodd y Gweinidog yn ei thro y byddai modd dod o hyd i gefnogaeth ariannol ddechreuol i fwrw ymlaen â'r prif argymhellion, sef sefydlu panel ymgynghorol ar gyfer TGCh mewn ysgolion â briff datblygu tair blynedd i gynghori'r Gweinidog ynghylch gweithredu'r strategaeth TGCh mewn ysgolion. Byddai hyn yn cael ei gefnogi gan dasglu TGCh a fyddai'n darparu'r momentwm ar gyfer gweithredu'r strategaeth. Hefyd, mae'r Pwyllgor yn argymhell yn gryf y dylid sefydlu tîm grid cenedlaethol Cymru, yn bennaf i nodi a chomisïynu deunyddiau cwricwlwm newydd a darparu cyngor a chefnogaeth i sefydliadau hyfforddi athrawon, ac i ddatblygu gwefan athrawon rhithwir Cymru, ymhlith pethau eraill. Nododd y Pwyllgor y dylid cael cynnydd o ran sefydlu'r cyrff hyn erbyn Pasg 2001, ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed am y cynnydd hyd yn hyn gan y Gweinidog y prynhawn yma.

Gyda chaniatâd y Dirprwy Lywydd, hoffwn ofyn i Huw Lewis, ac yna i Jonathan Morgan sôn am sut y buont yn ymwneud â'r fenter hon.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Huw Lewis will wind up this debate, and I will call Jonathan Morgan in due course. Huw Lewis cannot speak twice.

**Cynog Dafis:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Yr oeddwn yn credu fy mod wedi clirio hynny gyda chi, ac y byddai Huw yn gweithredu fel rhan o'r araith agoriadol, ac yn cloi. Os felly, byddai'n briodol imi ddarllen yn awr yr hyn y byddai Huw Lewis wedi ei ddweud pe bai'n cael siarad. A yw hynny'n dderbyniol? Byddaf i wedi agor a bydd Huw Lewis yn cloi.

**Huw Lewis:** Can I speak as an intervention?

**Glyn Davies:** Point of order. Is it in order to

final report includes much of Neil Harries' advice, and also reflects the comments that were received during the consultation process and the conference, and information that Jonathan Morgan and Huw Lewis received while visiting Scotland, Ireland and England.

This report was enthusiastically welcomed by Committee members. The Minister said in turn that it would be possible to find initial financial support to go ahead with the main recommendations, namely establishing an advisory panel for ICT in schools with a three-year development brief to advise the Minister regarding the implementation of the ICT strategy in schools. This would be supported by an ICT taskforce that would provide the momentum for implementing the strategy. Also, the Committee strongly recommends that a Wales national grid team be established, chiefly to note and commission new curriculum materials and provide advice and support for teacher training institutions, and to develop the virtual teachers Wales website, among other things. The Committee noted that progress should be made in terms of establishing these organisations by Easter 2001, and I look forward to hearing about the progress to date from the Minister this afternoon.

With the Deputy Presiding Officer's permission, I would like to ask Huw Lewis, and then Jonathan Morgan to talk about how they were involved with this venture.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw Huw Lewis â'r ddatl hon i ben, a galwaf ar Jonathan Morgan maes o law. Ni all Huw Lewis siarad ddwywaith.

**Cynog Dafis:** I apologise, Deputy Presiding Officer. I thought that I had cleared that with you, and that Huw would act as part of the opening speech and would close. If so, it would be appropriate for me to read now what Huw Lewis would have said if he were allowed to speak. Is that acceptable? I will have opened and Huw Lewis will close.

**Huw Lewis:** A allaf siarad fel ymyriad?

**Glyn Davies:** Pwynt o drefn. A yw'n briodol

intervene on an intervention?

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** No. Is it an intervention or a speech?

**Cynog Dafis:** Credaf fod Huw eisiau gwneud ymyriad ar yr adroddiad, felly mae'n bwysig bod Huw Lewis yn cael crynhoi'r ddadl ar y diwedd.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** He can only close the debate with permission.

**Huw Lewis:** Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer, I was under the impression that this had been cleared with the Llywydd, but perhaps there has been a breakdown in communications.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. It had been cleared, but Cynog was going to close the debate. Then, at the last moment it was arranged that you should wind it up. There is a certain amount of confusion. With permission, which I am sure that you will receive, you will be able to wind the debate up. I call you now to add your comments to Cynog's.

**Huw Lewis:** Thank you for your patience, Deputy Presiding Officer, and thank you, Cynog, for your kind words.

I have come a long way since last year, when I was first trying out my internet-surfing skills and discovered an organisation called the Scottish Council for Education and Training, based in Glasgow. I started to panic a little because we had nothing like it in Wales. The Committee's involvement grew from that.

The report, which was sent to Members, sets out clearly why the establishment of an information and communication technology strategy in Wales is not a matter of choice, but a basic need to ensure equality of opportunity for our young people to gain high-level skills in the world of new technology. We want the best for our children, not only in their quest for rewarding job opportunities, but by providing a gateway to more flexible learning opportunities and access to lifelong learning for their continuing personal development.

ymyrryd ar ymyriad?

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Nac ydyw. Ai ymyriad ydyw neu araith?

**Cynog Dafis:** I think that Huw wants to make an intervention on the report, so it is important that Huw Lewis is allowed to summarise the debate at the end.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Dim ond os caiff ganiatâd y gall ddod â'r ddadl i ben.

**Huw Lewis:** Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd, yr oeddwn o dan yr argraff fod y mater wedi'i glirio gyda'r Llywydd, ond efallai i'n cyfathrebu fethu.

**Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Fe'i cliriwyd, ond yr oedd Cynog yn mynd i gloi'r ddadl. Yna, ar y funud olaf trefnwyd mai chi ddylai ddod â'r ddadl i ben. Bu rhywfaint o ddryswch. Gyda chaniatâd, yr wyf yn siwr y'i rhoddir ichi, cewch ddod â'r ddadl i ben. Galwaf arnoch yn awr i ychwanegu eich sylwadau at rai Cynog.

**Huw Lewis:** Diolch am eich amynedd, Ddirprwy Lywydd, a diolch, Cynog, am eich geiriau caredig.

Yr wyf wedi dod yn bell ers y llynedd, pan roddais gynnig cyntaf ar fy sgiliau syrffio'r rhyngwyd gan ddod o hyd i sefydliad o'r enw'r Scottish Council for Education and Training, wedi'i leoli yn Glasgow. Dechreuais boeni ychydig gan nad oedd gennym sefydliad tebyg yng Nghymru. Tyfodd cyfranogiad y Pwyllgor o hynny.

Noda'r adroddiad, a anfonwyd at yr Aelodau, yn glir pam nad mater o ddewis yw sefydlu strategaeth technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu yng Nghymru. Mae'n angen sylfaenol i sicrhau cydraddoldeb cyfle i'n pobl ifanc feithrin sgiliau lefel uchel ym myd y dechnoleg newydd. Yr ydym am gael y gorau i'n plant, nid yn unig wrth iddynt chwilio am gyfleoedd da am swyddi, ond drwy ddarparu porth i gyfleoedd dysgu mwy hyblyg a mynediad i ddysgu gydol oes ar gyfer eu datblygiad personol parhaus.

To establish what we lacked in Wales, and to provide a vivid picture of what others provide for their children, Jonathan and I visited a number of existing providers in England, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland. However, the report has a world-wide scope.

It soon became clear that if we want to overcome social and economic deprivation, particularly in some of our older and more isolated communities, and build a diverse and vibrant economy, then our children must be enabled to stand on an equal footing with their peers worldwide. Where practicable they should be able to take the lead, by furthering their own ideas and initiatives. To do so it is essential that we adopt a strategy that is sustainable, progressive and flexible enough to adapt to the changing needs and priorities in this area.

The report recognises that one of the main challenges of this process is to engage the teaching profession by providing them with the training and technical support that they need to use IT with skill and confidence in the classroom. This must start now with appropriate training for student teachers, some of whom will have had a grounding in the use of IT, and for mature teachers who may lack the knowledge or confidence to take the lead in the classroom. These steps are in keeping with the programmes of action for better learning set out in 'Betterwales.com'.

We know that the way forward will not be easy, but it has not been easy for others such as the Republic of Ireland, and Scotland. We are convinced, not only that we must grasp the challenges and opportunities presented by this report, but that we can achieve what we set out to do. We must do so because we simply cannot afford to lag behind other countries. We must use our real benefits, location, multi-cultural diversity, bilingualism, and—most of all—our desire to succeed in what we know we can achieve, a desire evident across the education sector in our consultation.

Er mwyn sefydlu'r hyn nad oedd gennym yng Nghymru, ac i ddarparu darlun byw o'r hyn a ddarperir gan eraill i'w plant, ymwelais i a Jonathan â nifer o ddarparwyr presennol yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gweriniaeth Iwerddon. Fodd bynnag, mae i'r adroddiad gwmpas byd-eang.

Daeth yn glir yn gyflym os ydym am oresgyn amddifadedd cymdeithasol ac economaidd, yn arbennig o fewn rhai o'n cymunedau hyn, mwy anghysbell, ac adeiladu economi amrywiol a llewyrchus, yna rhaid galluogi i'n plant sefyll ar yr un sylfaen â'u cyfoedion ledled y byd. Lle y bo'n ymarferol dylent allu bod ar flaen y gad, drwy ddatblygu eu syniadau a'u mentrau eu hunain. Er mwyn gwneud hynny mae'n hanfodol inni fabwysiadu strategaeth sydd yn gynaliadwy, yn ddatblygol ac yn ddigon hyblyg i addasu i'r anghenion a blaenoriaethau cyfnewidiol yn y maes hwn.

Cydnabu'r adroddiad mai un o brif heriau'r broses hon yw cynnwys y proffesiwn addysgu drwy ddarparu'r hyfforddiant a'r cymorth technegol sydd eu hangen arnynt i ddefnyddio TG yn fedrus ac yn hyderus yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Rhaid dechrau ar hyn yn awr gyda hyfforddiant priodol i hyfforddeion, y bydd gan rai ohonynt eisoes brofiad o ddefnyddio TG, ac i athrawon hyn efallai nad ydynt yn meddu ar yr wybodaeth neu'r hyder i gymryd yr awenau yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Mae'r camau hyn yn unol â'r rhaglenni gweithredu ar gyfer dysgu gwell a nodir yn 'Gwellcymru.com'.

Gwyddom na fydd y ffordd ymlaen yn hawdd, ond ni fu'n hawdd i eraill megis Gweriniaeth Iwerddon, a'r Alban. Fe'n darbwyllwyd, nid yn unig fod yn rhaid inni fanteisio ar yr heriau a'r cyfleoedd a gyflwynir gan yr adroddiad hwn, ond y gallwn gyflawni ein hamcanion. Rhaid inni wneud hynny am y rheswm syml na allwn fforddio bod ar ei hôl hi o'n cymharu â gwledydd eraill. Rhaid inni ddefnyddio ein gwir fuddiannau, ein lleoliad, ein hamrywiaeth aml-ddiwylliannol, ein dwyieithrwydd, ac—yn anad dim—ein hawydd i lwyddo yn yr hyn y gwyddom y gallwn ei gyflawni, sef awydd oedd yn amlwg ar draws y sector addysg yn ein



hymgyngoriad.

We must tackle these inequalities, the inequality of access to information and communication technology that communities and their young people face. I contend that just as literacy and numeracy were essential prerequisites for success in society in the twentieth century, then computer literacy will be prerequisite for success in twenty-first-century society.

There is no time to lose. We must, through our children, step forward and grasp the opportunities that IT brings to our homes, schools, our working lives and beyond. I commend this report to the National Assembly and urge Members to support it and promote its recommendations at every opportunity.

With your permission, Deputy Presiding Officer, I will hand over to Jonathan Morgan.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** No, you cannot hand over to anyone. I either see that Members want to speak or not. As it happens, I see that Jonathan Morgan wants to speak.

**Jonathan Morgan:** I endorse all that the Committee's Chair and the Deputy Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning have said. We realise that if we are to do everything that Cynog and Huw indicated, we will require a strategy which is dynamic, deliverable but, more importantly, sustainable. This is not just about achieving something over the next three or four years, it is about putting a strategy in place that will have long-lasting effects in Wales. We know that it will require the funding and resource support from the Government of Wales to achieve that in the years ahead. We have no greater incentive than to equip our children and their children to attain a quality standard of life to improve and extend their personal capabilities and to be better able to provide for themselves and their families by ensuring that they have the means to obtain the IT skills that employers want.

Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r anghydraddoldebau hyn, yr anghydraddoldeb o ran mynediad i dechnoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu a wynebir gan gymunedau a'u pobl ifanc. Dadleuaf yn yr un ffordd ag yr oedd llythrennedd a rhifedd yn hanfodol ar gyfer llwyddiant yng nghymdeithas yr ugeinfed ganrif, yna y bydd llythrennedd cyfrifiadurol yn hanfodol ar gyfer llwyddiant yng nghymdeithas yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Nid oes amser i'w golli. Rhaid inni, drwy ein plant, gymryd cam ymlaen a manteisio ar y cyfleoedd y daw TG i'n cartrefi, ein hysgolion, ein bywyd gwaith a'r tu hwnt. Cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad hwn i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac erfyniaf ar yr Aelodau i'w gefnogi ac achub ar bob cyfle i hyrwyddo ei argymhellion.

Gyda'ch caniatâd, Ddirprwy Lywydd, trosglwyddaf i Jonathan Morgan.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Na, ni chewch drosglwyddo i unrhyw un. Gwelaf naill ai fod Aelodau am siarad neu beidio. Fel y mae, gwelaf fod Jonathan Morgan am siarad.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Cymeradwyaf holl sylwadau Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor a'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Sylweddolwn os ydym am weithredu ar holl sylwadau Cynog a Huw, y bydd angen strategaeth ddeinamig y gellir ei chyflwyno arnom ond, yn bwysicaf oll, un sydd yn gynaliadwy. Nid mater o gyflawni rhywbeth dros y tair i bedair blynedd nesaf mohono, mae'n ymwneud â sefydlu strategaeth a fydd yn sicrhau effeithiau hirhoedlog yng Nghymru. Gwyddom y bydd angen arian a chymorth adnoddau gan Lywodraeth Cymru i gyflawni hynny yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod. Ein cymhellant mwyaf yw sicrhau y gall ein plant ni a'u plant hwy fwynhau'r safon o fywyd i wella ac ehangu eu galluedd personol ac i fod mewn sefyllfa well i ddarparu ar eu cyfer hwy eu hunain a'u teuluoedd drwy sicrhau bod ganddynt y modd i feithrin y sgiliau TG y mae cyflogwyr am eu gweld.

4:50 p.m.

The Education and Lifelong Learning Committee recognise that it will cost a great deal of money to achieve this. Chapter 4 of the report discusses the steps to be taken before funding is put in place, and the need for funding—already included in the education budget provision for 2001-02—to be secured to ensure the establishment of bodies such as the National Grid for Learning, Cymru and the three bodies to which Cynog referred earlier and start work on developing and implementing the strategy the Committee analysed. The Committee is pleased that the Minister undertook to ensure that the funding will be in place to reach the objectives that have been outlined in this report. However, the Committee recognised that there was a need to undertake an audit of the IT provision and capabilities presently in schools across Wales to assess in terms of provision the availability, quality and spread of provision. We know through our visits to schools that provision is patchy. Some schools and LEAs have a good record of ICT provision but other schools do not have such a good record. That sort of information will provide the Minister with a firm basis on which to calculate the total cost of delivering the strategy.

We urge the Minister not to be diverted or put off thorough and proper assessment of future requirements, should the costs be higher than earlier estimates suggest. We do not know the exact cost but we might find that after such an audit that the costs are higher than those which have already been assessed. We cannot afford to skimp on this. Once the ICT task group is in place, it must be encouraged to explore private sector partners that can provide the financial and intellectual support to ensure a successful and sustainable quality service.

The private sector will be a stakeholder in the success of this strategy, as it will produce future workers with the high quality skills they need. It should therefore be encouraged to share in the investment that this will provide. That is something that the public sector cannot deliver on a loan. We must look to engage with the private sector as quickly as possible. We must also look to wider

Mae'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn cydnabod y bydd yn costio llawer iawn o arian i gyflawni hyn. Mae Pennod 4 yr adroddiad yn trafod y camau i'w cymryd cyn rhyddhau'r arian, a'r angen i sicrhau arian—a gynhwyswyd eisoes yn narpariaeth y gyllideb addysg ar gyfer 2001-02—er mwyn sicrhau y caiff cyrff megis Grid Dysgu Cenedlaethol, Cymru a'r tri chorff y cyfeiriodd Cynog atynt yn gynharach eu sefydlu ac y dechreuant weithio ar ddatblygu a gweithredu'r strategaeth a ddadansoddiwyd gan y Pwyllgor. Mae'r Pwyllgor yn falch bod y Gweinidog wedi addo y bydd yr arian yn barod i gyflawni'r amcanion a amlinellwyd yn yr adroddiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, cydnabu'r Pwyllgor bod angen cynnal archwiliad o'r ddarpariaeth a'r galluoedd TG sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru er mwyn asesu, yn nhermau'r ddarpariaeth, argaeledd, ansawdd a dosbarthiad y ddarpariaeth. Gwyddom drwy ein hymweliadau ag ysgolion bod y ddarpariaeth yn anghyson. Mae gan rai ysgolion ac Awdurdodau Addysg Lleol gofnod da o ddarpariaeth TGCh ond nid oes gan ysgolion eraill gofnod cystal. Bydd y math hwnnw o wybodaeth yn darparu sylfaen gadarn i'r Gweinidog gyfrifo cyfanswm cost cyflwyno'r strategaeth.

Erfyniwn ar y Gweinidog i beidio â chael ei ddarbwylllo i osgoi asesu gofynion y dyfodol yn drwyadl ac yn gywir, pe byddai'r costau yn uwch na'r hynny a awgrymir gan amcangyfrifon cynharach. Ni wyddom yr union gost ond efallai y daw i'r amlwg ar ôl archwiliad o'r fath fod y costau yn uwch na'r rheini a aseswyd eisoes. Ni allwn fforddio torri corneli. Unwaith y sefydlir grwp gorchwyl TGCh, rhaid ei annog i archwilio partneriaid sector preifat a all ddarparu'r cymorth ariannol a deallusol i sicrhau gwasanaeth safonol, llwyddiannus a chynaliadwy.

Bydd y sector preifat yn fudd-ddeiliad yn llwyddiant y strategaeth hon, gan y bydd yn cynhyrchu gweithwyr ar gyfer y dyfodol â'r sgiliau o ansawdd uchel sydd eu hangen arnynt. Felly dylid eu hannog i rannu yn y buddsoddiad a ddarperir gan hyn. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth na all y sector cyhoeddus ei gyflwyno ar fenthyciad. Rhaid inni geisio cynnwys y sector preifat cyn gynted â

avenues of funding, such as those available from European sources. To do that, we must be in a position to demonstrate quite genuinely—and we believe that we can—that to develop and improve skills levels in schools, colleges and the workplace, there must be ready access to the provision of IT in the community as a general resource and as a means of personal and economic improvement.

Future responsibility, support and funding for National Grid for Learning, Cymru after the initial three years will need to be transferred to a host body. The quinquennial review of ACCAC might inform us of which body that might be. Wherever responsibility is placed, I hope that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning will be able to give firm assurances to the Committee and to Assembly Members that the National Grid for Learning, Cymru will continue to carry out its remit with proper support to meet the needs of education and lifelong learning wherever the people of Wales may look for them.

As the Committee's Chair emphasised, Huw Lewis and I have agreed to retain responsibility on behalf of the Committee for monitoring the implementation of the strategy and beyond. We will keep the Committee informed of progress and identify any areas where we consider that the Committee's vision is in jeopardy. We cannot afford to shortchange our future and our children's future in this area. If there is one area within which the first term of the National Assembly for Wales will be remembered it could be this strategy because of the long-lasting effects that this will have in a targeted, specific area of educational delivery in Wales. We are in many respects, as we have said in this Chamber before, playing catch-up not only with the rest of Europe but more particularly with the rest of the United Kingdom. Therefore, I commend the report to Plenary and hand back to the Deputy Presiding Officer who will determine which Member—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. You will not hand back to anybody, Jonathan. This is unsatisfactory. I am sorry that I have

phosibl. Rhaid inni hefyd ystyried ffyrdd ehangach o gael arian, megis y rheini sydd ar gael o ffynonellau Ewropeaidd. Er mwyn gwneud hynny, rhaid inni fod mewn sefyllfa i ddangos yn wirioneddol—a chredwn y gallwn wneud hynny—fod yn rhaid sicrhau mynediad hawdd i ddarpariaeth TG yn y gymuned fel adnodd cyffredinol ac fel ffordd o gyflawni gwelliant personol ac economaidd er mwyn datblygu a gwella lefelau sgiliau mewn ysgolion, colegau a'r gweithle.

Bydd angen trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb, y cymorth a'r arian ar gyfer Grid Dysgu Cenedlaethol, Cymru ar ôl y tair blynedd cyntaf i gorff gwadd. Efallai y cawn wybod yn sgîl yr arolwg bob pum mlynedd o ACCAC pa gorff fydd hwnnw. Waeth lle y rhoddir y cyfrifoldeb, gobeithiaf y gall y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes roi sicrwydd pendant i'r Pwyllgor ac i Aelodau'r Cynulliad y bydd Grid Dysgu Cenedlaethol, Cymru yn parhau i gyflawni ei gylch gwaith gyda'r cymorth cywir i fodloni anghenion addysg a dysgu gydol oes waeth lle y bydd pobl Cymru yn edrych amdanynt.

Fel y pwysleisiodd Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor, yr wyf i a Huw Lewis wedi cytuno i gadw'r cyfrifoldeb ar ran y Pwyllgor dros fonitro'r broses o weithredu'r strategaeth a'i chynnydd wedi hynny. Byddwn yn hysbysu'r Pwyllgor o'r datblygiadau ac yn nodi unrhyw feysydd lle yr ystyriwn fod gweledigaeth y Pwyllgor yn y fantol. Ni allwn fforddio bygwth ein dyfodol a dyfodol ein plant yn y maes hwn. Os oes un maes y caiff tymor cyntaf Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ei gofio amdano, mae'n bosibl mai'r strategaeth hon fydd hwnnw o ganlyniad i'r effeithiau hirhoedlog a gaiff mewn maes penodol, wedi'i dargedu o gyflwyno addysg yng Nghymru. Mewn sawl ffordd, fel y nodwyd yn y Siambr hon yn y gorffennol, yr ydym ar ei hôl hi o'n cymharu â gweddill Ewrop ond yn fwy penodol o'n cymharu â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Felly, cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn a throsglwyddaf yn ôl i'r Dirprwy Lywydd a fydd yn penderfynu pa Aelod—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Ni throsglwyddwch yn ôl i unrhyw un, Jonathan. Mae hyn yn anfoddfaol. Ymddiheuraf am

to keep interrupting the debate. You have already taken over 15 minutes, which is your total time for proposing the motion and replying to it, which is the problem. However, we learn by our failures. Please be as quick as you can, Cynog. Five Members have indicated that they wish to speak and the Minister must respond. If the Members take five minutes each, we should finish at 5:30 p.m.

**Cynog Dafis:** Cymeraf lai o amser nag y cymerasoch i ddweud wrthyf am fod yn fyr, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Diolch i'r Aelodau am yr hyn a ddywedwyd eisoes. Hoffwn danlinellu pwysigrwydd buddsoddi mewn strategaeth a fydd yn gwbl allweddol ar gyfer dyfodol ein haddysg. Yr ydym yn cymeradwyo'r adroddiad i'r Cynulliad ac edrychwn ymlaen at weld y Gweinidog yn arwain y fenter hon mewn ffordd benderfynol. Mae hyn yn allweddol ar gyfer ein dyfodol.

**John Griffiths:** I welcome this Committee report and pay tribute to Cynog, Huw and Jonathan for their work. Although people do not feel passionately about this subject, they are becoming increasingly aware of its importance. Huw was right to say that computer literacy is becoming as important, in many ways, as numeracy and literacy were in the past and still are today. It is important that we take this agenda forward and improve provision in Wales.

*The Western Mail* yesterday printed research by Professor John Furlong of Cardiff University for a study carried out by Cardiff University in conjunction with the University of Wales College, Newport and Bristol University. It covered 1,000 pupils aged nine to 14 and came up with interesting results. Unfortunately, they were fairly negative about school provision. Some of the findings echoed my experiences in visiting schools and talking to pupils and teachers. Many children approach this subject with a great deal of interest and enthusiasm that, unfortunately, all too quickly dissipates once they come into contact with formal tuition at school. If that is the case, and I believe that it is to a significant extent, some of the various reasons for that are pointed out in the study. One is that the approach is too formal and

orfod torri ar draws y ddadl mor aml. Yr ydych eisoes wedi cymryd dros 15 munud, sef cyfanswm yr amser a ganiateir ichi gynnig y cynnig ac ymateb iddo, a dyna'r broblem. Fodd bynnag, dysgwn o'n methiannau. Byddwch mor gyflym â phosibl, Cynog. Mae pum Aelod wedi dynodi eu bod am siarad a rhaid i'r Gweinidog ymateb. Os rhoddir pum munud yr un i'r Aelodau, dylem orffen am 5:30p.m.

**Cynog Dafis:** I will take less time than you took in telling me to be brief, Deputy Presiding Officer. I thank Members for what has already been said. We wish to underline the importance of investing in a strategy that will be crucial for the future of our education. We commend the report to the Assembly and look forward to seeing the Minister leading this venture in a determined way. This is crucial to our future.

**John Griffiths:** Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn gan y Pwyllgor a thalaf deyrnged i Cynog, Huw a Jonathan am eu gwaith. Er nad yw pobl yn teimlo'n angerddol am y pwnc hwn, maent yn dod yn gynyddol ymwybodol o'i bwysigrwydd. Yr oedd Huw yn llygad ei le yn nodi bod llythrennedd cyfrifiadurol yn dod yr un mor bwysig, mewn llawer o ffyrdd, ag yr oedd rhifedd a llythrennedd yn y gorffennol hyd heddiw. Mae'n bwysig inni ddatblygu'r agenda hon a gwella'r ddarpariaeth yng Nghymru.

Ddoe cyhoeddodd *The Western Mail* ymchwil gan yr Athro John Furlong o Brifysgol Caerdydd ar gyfer astudiaeth a gynhaliwyd gan Brifysgol Caerdydd mewn cydweithrediad â Choleg Prifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd a Phrifysgol Bryste. Yr oedd yn cwmpasu 1,000 o ddisgyblion rhwng naw a 14 oed ac yr oedd y canlyniadau yn ddiddorol. Yn anffodus, yr oeddent yn gymharol negyddol ynglyn â darpariaeth ysgolion. Yr oedd rhai o'r canfyddiadau yn adleisio fy mhrofiadau wrth ymweld ag ysgolion a sgwrsio â disgyblion ac athrawon. Dengys llawer o blant ddiddordeb a brwdfrydedd sylweddol yn y pwnc ond, yn anffodus, diflanna hynny yn rhy gyflym pan ddônt i gysylltiad â thiworiaeth ffurfiol yn yr ysgol. Os mai dyna'r achos, a chredaf mai dyna ydyw i raddau helaeth, nodir rhai o'r

pupils are not given enough hands-on use of computer equipment. They lose interest quickly when they are talked at and given theory rather than being able to use the equipment. They are familiar with using the equipment at home and, therefore, think that they know a great deal—be that right or wrong—and wish to experiment in school as they do at home. They are turned off quickly when they are not able to do that.

Curriculum reform is important to allow more time to teach. I realise that there are many demands on the curriculum but that would allow more hands-on use of equipment. We need more and better equipment and software, which has implications for funding. We also need better training for teachers, who are often put in the embarrassing position of finding out that many pupils are more computer literate than they are. That is not what we want in our schools. It is important that this subject is taught with encouragement and enthusiasm in schools. We must avoid pupils' initial enthusiasm turning to disillusionment. We should achieve the exact opposite of that.

I am concerned that children from disadvantaged communities have less access to computers at home. The study that I mentioned shows that 54 per cent of children whose families are in the lower income bracket—whatever that is—have access to computers at home, compared with 80 per cent whose families are in the upper income bracket. We need to pay attention to that, especially given that software soon becomes out of date and that there is also great disparity in the quality of software available at home for children from different backgrounds.

I would like to see additional educational initiatives for more and better equipment targeted at the schools that need it most. Huw mentioned the needs of deprived schools. When we visit schools, teachers tell us that not only are there differences in parents' ability to raise funds and in the provision of computer equipment from middle class to

amrywiol resymau dros hynny yn yr astudiaeth. Un rheswm yw bod yr ymagwedd yn rhy ffurfiol ac ni roddir digon o ddefnydd ymarferol i'r disgyblion o offer cyfrifiadurol. Collant ddiddordeb yn gyflym wrth i bobl siarad wrthynt ac wrth wrando ar ddamcaniaeth yn hytrach na chael defnyddio'r offer. Maent yn gyfarwydd â defnyddio'r offer gartref ac, felly, credant eu bod yn hyddysg—yn gyfiawn ai peidio—a dymunant arbrofi yn yr ysgol fel y gwnânt gartref. Collant ddiddordeb yn gyflym pan na chânt wneud hynny.

Mae diwygio'r cwricwlwm yn bwysig er mwyn caniatáu mwy o amser i addysgu. Sylweddolaf fod llawer o ofynion ar y cwricwlwm ond byddai hynny'n caniatáu mwy o ddefnydd ymarferol o'r offer. Mae angen mwy o offer a meddalwedd o safon uwch arnom, ac mae i hyn oblygiadau o ran ariannu. Mae angen gwell hyfforddiant i athrawon hefyd, sydd yn aml mewn sefyllfa anodd wrth ganfod fod llawer o'r disgyblion yn fwy cymwys yn gyfrifiadurol nag y maent hwy. Nid dyna yr ydym am ei weld yn ein hysgolion. Mae'n bwysig addysgu'r pwnc hwn gydag anogaeth a brwdfrydedd mewn ysgolion. Rhaid inni osgoi troi brwdfrydedd cychwynol disgyblion yn ddadrithiad. Dylem gyflawni'r gwrthwyneb i hynny.

Pryderaf nad oes gan blant o gymunedau difreintiedig gymaint o fynediad i gyfrifiaduron gartref. Dengys yr astudiaeth y soniais amdani fod gan 54 y cant o blant y mae eu teuluoedd o fewn y braced incwm is—beth bynnag fo hynny—fynediad i gyfrifiaduron gartref, o'i gymharu ag 80 y cant y mae eu teuluoedd yn y braced incwm uwch. Mae angen inni dalu sylw i hynny, yn enwedig o gofio bod meddalwedd yn dyddio yn gyflym a bod anghysondeb mawr hefyd rhwng ansawdd y feddalwedd sydd ar gael gartref i blant o wahanol gefndiroedd.

Hoffwn weld mentrau addysgol ychwanegol i dargedu mwy o offer gwell at yr ysgolion sydd ei angen fwyaf. Soniodd Huw am anghenion ysgolion difreintiedig. Wrth ymweld ag ysgolion, dywed athrawon wrthym, nid yn unig bod gwahaniaethau rhwng gallu rhieni i godi arian a rhwng y ddarpariaeth o offer cyfrifiadurol o ardaloedd

less well-off areas, there is also greater capacity in terms of pupils helping with tuition or even computer repairs. There is a huge disparity between advantaged and disadvantaged areas in many ways. We should target schools that need help most, by taking forward public-private partnerships, EU funding and general funding via the Assembly.

5: 00 p.m.

**Gareth Jones:** Ategaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Cynog, ac estynnaf llongyfarchion i'r unigolion a enwyd. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r adroddiad.

Mae'r adroddiad yn dangos maint y dasg sydd o'n blaen—i sicrhau gwybodaeth gyfredol gywir y gellir cael gafael arni'n hawdd a chyflym, darparu deunyddiau a data sydd yn berthnasol i'r cwricwlwm, a hynny ar gyfer disgyblion ac athrawon yng Nghymru. Serch hynny, ni allwn fforddio anwybyddu'r dasg hon.

Pwynt sydd yn codi'n gyson yn y ddogfen yw nad yw'r ddarpariaeth yng Nghymru gystal ag mewn mannau eraill. Yr ydym eisoes wedi clywed y prynhawn yma am yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yn yr Alban gyda'r Scottish Council for Educational Technology. Yn hynny o beth, mae'r adroddiad hwn yn amserol. Mae bron pob corff a sefydliad a gymerodd ran yn yr ymgynghoriad yn cytuno bod strategaeth genedlaethol yn y maes hwn yn hanfodol.

Ceir sawl beirniadaeth ar y sefyllfa bresennol yn yr adroddiad. Dywed Cymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Addysg Cymru fod ymdrechion hyd yma wedi bod yn ddidrefn ac anaddas. Mae adroddiadau Estyn yn beirniadu lefel TGCh yn y cwricwlwm a safon y gwersi mewn ysgolion. Nid yw'r hyn sydd ar gael drwy'r British Educational Communications and Technology Agency a Grid Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Dysgu Cymru wedi ateb ein gofynion. Dywedodd Cymdeithas Cyfarwyddwyr Addysg Cymru

'I roi'r achos yn ddiplomataidd, gwelir BECTa drwy Gymru fel corff sydd yn gweithredu mewn cyd-destun Seisnig a chyda

dosbarth canol i ardaloedd llai llewyrchus, ond bod gallu mwy hefyd yn nhermau'r disgyblion yn helpu gyda'r dysgu neu hyd yn oed wrth atgyweirio cyfrifiaduron. Ceir anghysondeb enfawr rhwng ardaloedd breintiedig a difreintiedig mewn sawl ffordd. Dylem dargedu'r ysgolion y mae angen yr help mwyaf arnynt, drwy ddatblygu partneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat, arian gan yr UE ac arian cyffredinol drwy'r Cynulliad.

**Gareth Jones:** I endorse Cynog's comments and extend my congratulations to the individuals named. I also welcome the report.

The report reflects the enormity of the task ahead—to ensure current and correct information that can be accessed easily and quickly, providing material and data that is relevant to the curriculum, and all on behalf of pupils and teachers in Wales. However, we cannot afford to ignore this task.

A point made frequently in the document is that the provision in Wales is not as good as in other places. We have already heard this afternoon about what is happening in Scotland with the Scottish Council for Educational Technology. In that respect, this report is timely. Almost all organisations and institutions that took part in the consultation agree that a national strategy in this field is essential.

The report contains many criticisms of the current situation. The Association of Directors of Education in Wales has said that efforts have so far been disorganised and inappropriate. Estyn reports criticise the level of ICT in the curriculum and the standard of lessons in schools. The provision available through the British Educational Communications and Technology Agency and the National Grid for Learning Cymru has not answered our needs. The Association of Directors of Education in Wales said

'Stating the case diplomatically, BECTa is also perceived across Wales as being in an English mind-set and operating in a largely

meddylfryd Seisnig.’

Rhaid inni unioni hynny. Mae rhai o sylwadau eraill y Gymdeithas yn llai canmoliaethus. Y pwynt sylfaenol yw bod yn rhaid inni gydweithio yng Nghymru i sicrhau dimensiwn Cymreig a symud ymlaen.

Sut yr ydym am symud ymlaen? Ceir cyfeiriadau cadarnhaol yn yr adroddiad at hyfforddi athrawon, buddsoddi yn eu datblygiad proffesiynol ac, fel y dywedodd Huw Lewis, sicrhau bod cefnogaeth dechnegol wrth law. Nid wyf yn gwybod, Weinidog, ba strategaeth sydd gennych i sicrhau bod gan athrawon hawl i hyn o ran eu datblygiad proffesiynol. Er enghraifft, prin fod cyfeiriad at dechnoleg gwybodaeth yn y fframwaith ddiweddaraf ar gyfer reoli perfformiad. Ni chaiff technoleg gwybodaeth ei nodi fel cymhwyster arbennig yn y safonau cenedlaethol ar gyfer y trothwy a monitro perfformiad athrawon. Nid yw'r neges ynglyn â hyfforddiant da a dibynadwy ar gyfer technoleg gwybodaeth, felly, wedi ei chlywed hyd yn hyn. Rhaid inni ystyried sut i arfogi athrawon a sicrhau bod ganddynt y sgiliau angenrheidiol i gyflwyno'r gwaith hwn yn effeithiol mewn ysgolion. Fel y dywedodd John, rhaid inni ystyried technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu fel un o'r sgiliau craidd, ynghyd â llythrennedd a rhifedd.

Dylid hefyd ailystyried y targedau. Nid ydynt mor uchelgeisiol ag yr hoffem. Maent yn sôn am ddarparu un cyfrifiadur ar gyfer bob pum disgybl. Pam nad oes modd cael cyfrifiadur ar gyfer pob disgybl, fel sydd wedi digwydd mewn gwledydd eraill? Dylid ailystyried y targed hwnnw.

Mae'r adroddiad yn cyfeirio at y pedair 'c'. Gobeithiaf nad ydym wedi tanamcangyfrif y sialens i gyfarfod â'r pedair ohonynt. O ran y cyntaf, sef cysylltedd, mae problemau ynglyn â band eang yng Nghymru.

Mae cynnwys yr adroddiad hefyd yn broblem, gan fod ACCAC newydd adolygu'r cwricwlwm. Mae gennym felly broblem o ran sut y byddwn yn addasu'r cwricwlwm. Mae cymhwysedd hefyd yn broblem, o ran datblygiad proffesiynol athrawon a hyfforddiant cychwynnol. Rhaid inni ystyried hynny. Yn bwysicaf oll, rhaid inni ystyried

English context.’

That needs to be put right. Some of the Association's other comments were not as complimentary. The underlying point is that we must collaborate in Wales to ensure a Welsh dimension and forge ahead.

How are we to forge ahead? Positive references are made in the report to training teachers, investing in their professional development and, as Huw Lewis said, ensuring that technical support is available. I do not know what strategy you have, Minister, for ensuring that teachers are entitled to this as part of their professional development. For example, the framework for performance management hardly refers to information technology. Neither is information technology noted as a specific qualification in the national standards for the threshold and the monitoring of teachers' performance. The message about good and reliable training on information technology, therefore, has not yet hit home. We must consider how to equip teachers to ensure that they have the necessary skills to convey this information effectively in schools. As John said, we must consider information and communication technology as a core skill, alongside literacy and numeracy.

We should also reconsider the targets. They are not as ambitious as we would have liked. They refer to providing one computer for every five pupils. Why cannot we have one computer per pupil, as has happened in other countries? That target should be reconsidered.

The report refers to the four 'c's. I hope that we have not underestimated the challenge to meet each of them. As regards the first, connectivity, there are problems with broadband in Wales.

The report's content is also a problem, as ACCAC has recently reviewed the curriculum. We therefore have a problem in terms of how we will adapt the curriculum. Competence is also a problem, in terms of the professional development of teachers and initial teacher training. We must consider that. Most importantly, we must consider the

Cymru a her dwyieithrwydd. Er fy mod yn croesawu'r adroddiad, edrychaf ymlaen at weld sut y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb i'r her y mae'n ei gynnig.

**Peter Black:** I welcome the report, particularly the reference to carrying out an audit. Coincidentally, I recently carried out a survey of information technology provision in all schools in my region. I will discuss that today, rather than the specifics of the report, as the survey reinforces some messages in the report. It also reinforces the need for an audit, to give us a complete picture of what is happening in Wales.

I surveyed all schools in my region and, of those that responded, 100 per cent of secondary schools and 90 per cent of primary schools were connected to the internet. However, it was clear that provision is far from adequate. Over 16 per cent of the primary schools had only one or two computers with internet connection. In some instances, computers with internet connection were solely for the use of administrative staff. Because many schools have only a few computers connected to the internet, not all of which are for pupil use, the ratio of pupil to internet-connected computers is far higher than would perhaps be expected. The analysis of the survey showed that the average number of pupils per computer with internet connection in primary schools is 50 while the average number for secondary schools is 36. This ratio is better than in England, where the secondary school average is 46 pupils per internet-connected computer. The ratio improves further when a couple of large schools with poor internet access are taken out of the calculation, giving a general average of 17. However, there are clearly not enough computers connected to the internet and pupils are not getting the access that they need.

We also asked schools about the cost and quality of internet access. A key priority that emerged was that schools wanted cheaper

challenge of bilingualism in Wales. Although I welcome the report, I look forward to see how the Minister will respond to the challenge it poses.

**Peter Black:** Croesawaf yr adroddiad, yn arbennig y cyfeiriad at gynnal archwiliad. Gyda llaw, yn ddiweddar cynhaliais arolwg o'r ddarpariaeth technoleg gwybodaeth ymhob ysgol yn fy rhanbarth. Trafodaf hynny heddiw, yn hytrach na manylion yr adroddiad, gan fod yr arolwg yn atgyfnerthu rhai negeseuon yn yr adroddiad. Mae hefyd yn atgyfnerthu'r angen am archwiliad, i roi darlun cyflawn inni o'r hyn sydd yn digwydd yng Nghymru.

Cynhaliais arolwg o bob ysgol yn fy rhanbarth ac, o'r rheini a ymatebodd, yr oedd gan 100 y cant o'r ysgolion uwchradd a 90 y cant o'r ysgolion cynradd gyswllt â'r rhyngrwyd. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn amlwg nad yw'r ddarpariaeth yn ddigonol o bell ffordd. Dim ond un neu ddau gyfrifiadur â chyswllt â'r rhyngrwyd oedd gan 16 y cant o'r ysgolion cynradd. Mewn rhai achosion, dim ond y staff gweinyddol oedd yn defnyddio'r cyfrifiaduron â chyswllt â'r rhyngrwyd. Gan mai nifer fach o gyfrifiaduron â chyswllt â'r rhyngrwyd sydd gan lawer o ysgolion, na chânt oll eu defnyddio gan ddisgyblion, mae cymhareb y disgyblion i'r cyfrifiaduron â chyswllt â'r rhyngrwyd yn llawer uwch nag y gellid disgwyl o bosibl. Dangosodd dadansoddiad o'r arolwg mai cyfartaledd nifer y disgyblion fesul cyfrifiadur â chyswllt â'r rhyngrwyd mewn ysgolion cynradd yw 50 a'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd yw 36. Mae'r gymhareb hon yn well na chymhareb Lloegr. Yno, y cyfartaledd ar gyfer ysgolion uwchradd yw 46 disgybl fesul cyfrifiadur â chyswllt â'r rhyngrwyd. Mae'r gymhareb yn gwella ymhellach o dynnu un neu ddwy ysgol fawr gyda mynediad gwael i'r rhyngrwyd o'r cyfrifiad, gan roi cyfartaledd cyffredinol o 17. Fodd bynnag, yn amlwg nid oes digon o gyfrifiaduron â chyswllt â'r rhyngrwyd ac nid yw'r disgyblion yn cael y mynediad sydd ei angen arnynt.

Gofynasom hefyd i ysgolion am gost ac ansawdd mynediad i'r rhyngrwyd. Blaenoriaeth amlwg a ddaeth i'r amlwg oedd



internet access. Also, a significant number of schools asked for faster internet access. There is a need to invest in the technology and, particularly, in the way that links to the internet are set up for schools. That was underlined because, as the speed of technological change continues unabated, schools increasingly find themselves stuck with outdated equipment. The primary sector is badly affected. In our survey, only 4 per cent of primary schools had equipment that was completely up to date—that is, less than three years old. Ninety-six per cent of primary schools have computers that are more than three years old and 34 per cent of primary schools—over a third—have computers that are more than five years old. Those are disturbing figures, which underline the need to invest in computer provision in schools across Wales.

An important issue for many schools is where additional money should be targeted. When asked what their priorities would be for additional expenditure on information communication technology, the survey highlighted more IT training for teachers. This was also raised in the report. When I visit the school of which I am a governor—which reminds me that I should declare an interest as a school governor and as a member of the City and County of Swansea—IT training for teachers is constantly raised, as is continual access for teachers to equipment. If teachers have the technology at home, they can practice and become familiar with the equipment. They are then better able to teach using that equipment.

The survey results reveal that, while improving ICT provision is intermittent and far from ideal for many schools, there is a need for a large injection of money into our schools. At the beginning of this year, the Minister announced an investment of £15.76 million in IT in schools across Wales. I hope that that money will continue in future years. This kind of investment is essential if we are to continue to provide the basic infrastructure that is missing in too many cases. This survey demonstrates that the most important priorities for Welsh schools are funding to

bod ysgolion am gael mynediad rhatach i'r rhyngwrwd. Hefyd, gofynnodd nifer sylweddol o ysgolion am fynediad cyflymach i'r rhyngwrwd. Mae angen buddsoddi yn y dechnoleg ac, yn benodol, yn y ffordd y sefydlir cysylltiadau â'r rhyngwrwd i ysgolion. Tanlinellwyd hynny oherwydd, wrth i gyflymder newid technolegol barhau, gwêl ysgolion yn gynyddol nad yw eu hoffer yn gyfredol. Effeithir yn ddifrifol ar y sector cynradd. Yn ein harolwg, dim ond 4 y cant o ysgolion cynradd oedd yn meddu ar yr offer diweddaraf—hynny yw, llai na thair blwydd oed. Mae gan naw deg chwech y cant o ysgolion cynradd gyfrifiaduron sydd dros dair blwydd oed ac mae gan 34 y cant o ysgolion cynradd—dros draean—gyfrifiaduron sydd dros bum mlwydd oed. Mae'r ffigurau hynny yn frawychus, sydd yn tanlinellu'r angen i fuddsoddi mewn darpariaeth gyfrifiadurol mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru.

Mater pwysig i lawer o ysgolion yw lle y dylid targedu arian ychwanegol. Pan ofynnwyd iddynt beth fyddai eu blaenoriaethau o ran gwariant ychwanegol ar dechnoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu, amlygodd yr arolwg fwy o hyfforddiant TG i athrawon. Codwyd hyn hefyd yn yr adroddiad. Pan ymwelaf â'r ysgol lle yr wyf yn un o'r llywodraethwyr—sydd yn fy atgoffa y dylwn ddatgan buddiant fel llywodraethwr ysgol ac fel aelod o Gyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe—caiff hyfforddiant TG i athrawon ei godi dro ar ôl tro, felly hefyd fynediad parhaus i athrawon i offer. Os oes gan athrawon dechnoleg gartref, gallant ymarfer ac ymgyfarwyddo â'r offer. Yna maent mewn sefyllfa well i addysgu sut i ddefnyddio'r offer hwnnw.

Datgela canlyniadau'r arolwg, er bod gwella'r ddarpariaeth TGCh yn afreolaidd ac ymhell o fod yn ddelfrydol i lawer o ysgolion, bod angen buddsoddi swm sylweddol o arian yn ein hysgolion. Ar ddechrau eleni, cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog fuddsoddiad o £15.76 miliwn mewn TG mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr arian hwnnw yn parhau yn y dyfodol. Mae'r math hwn o fuddsoddiad yn hanfodol os ydym am barhau i ddarparu'r isadeiledd sylfaenol sydd ar goll mewn gormod o achosion. Dengys yr arolwg hwn mai'r

buy new equipment, particularly in primary schools, and the provision of training. The higher response rate to the survey from primary schools reflects the fact that problems may be particularly acute in that sector. Budgets are much smaller, the ratio of pupils to computers is much higher and their equipment tends to be much older. It is clear that secondary and primary sectors are struggling to keep up with the changing pace of ICT provision in terms of equipment purchasing and maintenance and repair. The task that we face, which may be underlined by the audit, is large and requires the significant investment which is being committed, and needs to be committed in future years.

blaenoriaethau pwysicaf i ysgolion yng Nghymru yw arian i brynu offer newydd, yn arbennig mewn ysgolion cynradd, a darparu hyfforddiant. Adlewyrcha'r gyfradd ymateb uwch i'r arolwg gan ysgolion cynradd y ffaith y gallai problemau fod yn arbennig o ddwys yn y sector hwnnw. Mae'r cyllidebau yn llawer llai, mae'r gymhareb disgyblion i gyfrifiaduron yn llawer uwch a thuedda eu hoffer fod yn llawer hyn. Mae'n amlwg bod y sector uwchradd a'r sector cynradd yn ei chael hi'n anodd ymdopi â chyflymder cyfnewidiol y ddarpariaeth TGCh yn nhermau prynu offer a gwaith cynnal a chadw ac atgyweirio. Mae'r dasg a wynebwn, a allai gael ei thanlinellu gan yr archwiliad, yn fawr ac yn gofyn am y buddsoddiad sylweddol sydd wedi'i addo, ac y bydd angen ei addo yn y dyfodol.

5:10 p.m.

**Phil Williams:** I do not need to tell you that ICT is changing rapidly. However, last week I attended my first major scientific meeting since 1999. I was impressed and frightened by the huge changes that had taken place in two years, such as the internet being replaced by internet 2 and the web being totally replaced by the grid. I must warn you not to use the word grid in this context because in two or three years time it will refer to the world wide grid when searching the net will be replaced by the new phrase, data mining. That will access every relevant source in the world. Things are changing quickly and there is always a fear that we will fall further and further behind. It is essential to have ambitious plans for the future, to leapfrog rather than to limp along in catch-up mode. However, what should the target be? The two main requirements in education are access to pre-prepared educational material and reference sources and effective and easy teacher/teacher, pupil/pupil contact at a distance. Fortunately, there is a natural and stable provision that will meet these needs for the foreseeable future.

**Phil Williams:** Nid oes angen imi ddweud wrthyfch bod TGCh yn newid yn gyflym. Fodd bynnag, yr wythnos diwethaf mynychais fy nghyfarfod gwyddonol mawr cyntaf ers 1999. Fe'm trawyd gan y newidiadau enfawr a weithredwyd mewn dwy flynedd, megis disodli'r rhyngwrwd gan ryngwrwd 2 a disodli'r we yn gyfan gwbl gan y grid, a chodwyd ofn arnaf. Rhaid imi eich rhybuddio i beidio â defnyddio'r gair grid yn y cyd-destun hwn oherwydd ymhen dwy neu dair blynedd bydd yn cyfeirio at y grid byd eang pan fydd chwilio'r rhwyd yn cael ei ddisodli gan ymadrodd newydd, cloddio data. Bydd y broses yn sicrhau mynediad i bob ffynhonnell berthnasol yn y byd. Mae pethau'n newid yn gyflym ac mae ofn bob amser y byddwn yn syrthio ymhellach ar ei hôl hi. Mae'n hanfodol llunio cynlluniau uchelgeisiol ar gyfer y dyfodol, i neidio fesul cam yn hytrach na hercian wrth geisio dal i fyny. Fodd bynnag, at ba darged y dylem anelu? Y ddau brif ofyniad mewn addysg yw mynediad i ddeunydd addysgol wedi'u paratoi ymlaen llaw a chyswllt athro/athro, disgybl/disgybl effeithiol a hawdd o bell. Yn ffodus, ceir darpariaeth naturiol a sefydlog a fydd yn bodloni'r anghenion hyn ar gyfer y dyfodol agos.

The basis of all education is audio and visual contact. There is no problem with audio contact, but for good video contact we need

Mae cyswllt sain a gweledol yn sylfaen i unrhyw addysg. Nid oes problem o ran cyswllt sain, ond er mwyn sicrhau cyswllt

to provide at least the equivalent of the present television standards. Ideally, we require bandwidths of at least two megahertz both ways. We require a very high data rate digital subscriber line rather than the asymmetric digital subscriber line for all the demands that schools make. These will include each class or individual pupil using the equipment. That will only be possible if we equip each school with optic fibre connections. We currently have an extensive optic fibre network linking the major exchanges. There is a programme to equip exchanges with ADSL in all the major conurbations and in many small towns in rural Wales. However, the planned provision stops there. After the exchange, the signal is meant to travel along twisted copper, which has a limited range because of stray electrical interference that degrades the signal. The populations served may be far smaller than the map suggests and many schools will not have access in the present provisions.

There is talk of using radio links to fill the gaps and we face the use of internet access from third generation phones. However, the signals must be transmitted at such a high frequency that they can only travel along a strict line of sight. In a terrain like Wales, a full service will require an enormous number of masts. That must be considered. If we look ahead, the optimum answer must be via optic fibre. In 1995, Plaid Cymru prepared a report on the planned development of ICT with optic fibre. By accident, a copy reached John Redwood. He approved of it and circulated it widely. That worried us, but despite Redwood's approval, it still reads well. It calls for a systematic planned extension of broadband communication with timetabled priorities. Naturally, we started with universities, colleges, local government and hospitals, but our next, and perhaps most important priority, was to provide all schools with broadband access. That was feasible. Both of the major telecommunication companies said that they were eager to do it immediately, though they had their own terms. The only problem was that the realistic target date was 1999 and we are still nowhere near reaching it. I greatly welcome this report

fideo da mae angen inni anelu at safonau sydd o leiaf yn gyfwerth â'r safonau teledu presennol. Yn ddelfrydol, mae angen bandiau arnom â lled o ddau megahertz o leiaf y ddwy ffordd. Mae angen llinell tanysgrifio digidol cyfradd data uchel iawn yn hytrach na'r llinell tanysgrifio digidol anghymesur i ymdopi â holl ofynion ysgolion. Golyga'r rhain y gall pob dosbarth neu ddisgybl unigol ddefnyddio'r offer. Dim ond os darperir cysylltiadau ffibr optig i bob ysgol y bydd hynny'n bosibl. Ar hyn o bryd mae gennym rwydwaith ffibr optig helaeth sydd yn cysylltu'r prif gyfnewidfeydd. Mae rhaglen ar waith i osod ADSL mewn cyfnewidfeydd ymhob cytref fawr ac mewn nifer o drefi bach yng Nghymru wledig. Fodd bynnag, daw'r ddarpariaeth fwriadedig i ben fan honno. Ar ôl y gyfnewidfa, bwriedir i'r signal deithio ar hyd copr wedi'i droi, sydd ag amrediad cyfyngedig o ganlyniad i ymyrraeth trydanol achlysurol sydd yn diraddio'r signal. Efallai fod y poblogaethau a wasanaethir yn llawer llai na'r hyn a awgrymir gan y map ac ni fydd gan lawer o ysgolion fynediad o dan y darpariaethau presennol.

Mae sôn am ddefnyddio cysylltiadau radio i lenwi'r bylchau ac yr ydym yn wynebu defnyddio mynediad rhyngwyd o ffonau trydydd cenhedlaeth. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i'r signalau gael eu trosglwyddo ar amllder mor uchel fel mai dim ond ar hyd llinell olwg gaeth y gallant deithio. Ar dirwedd fel Cymru, bydd gwasanaeth llawn yn gofyn am nifer enfawr o fastiau. Rhaid ystyried hynny. O edrych i'r dyfodol, ffibr optig yw'r ateb gorau. Yn 1995, paratôdd Plaid Cymru adroddiad ar ddatblygiad arfaethedig TGCh gan ddefnyddio ffibr optig. Drwy ddamwain, derbyniodd John Redwood gopi. Fe'i cymeradwyodd a'i ddsbarthu'n eang. Yr oeddem yn poeni am hynny, ond er gwaethaf cymeradwyaeth Redwood, mae'n darllen yn dda o hyd. Mae'n galw am ehangu cyfathrebu band llydan mewn ffordd systemataidd gyda blaenoriaethau wedi'u hamserlennu. Yn naturiol, dechreuom gyda phrifysgolion, colegau, llywodraeth leol ac ysbytai, ond ein blaenoriaeth nesaf, ac efallai'r un bwysicaf, oedd darparu mynediad band llydan i bob ysgol. Yr oedd hynny'n ymarferol. Dywedodd y ddau brif gwmni telathrebu eu bod yn awyddus i'w wneud ar unwaith, er bod ganddynt eu termau eu hunain. Yr unig

as part of a range of reports on the different aspects of ICT. What is missing, however, is an overall strategy that combines the infrastructure, the hardware—including the fibreoptic, optronic and device industries—the operational software, the educational and cultural software and above all, as stressed in this report, the training programmes. We must combine all these. That is not desirable but essential if we are serious about this matter. To obtain the resources and coherence to succeed in this would be a major triumph for the Assembly.

**William Graham:** I pay tribute to Jonathan Morgan and Huw Lewis, who brought this report to the Assembly. Members will recall that this was a cross-party policy adopted by the Committee and brought forward by the then Assembly Secretary for Education and Children. We should also record our thanks to the officials who have made this report a readable document and pay tribute to the expert adviser. Those who served with me on the selection committee were all impressed by the quality of the candidates. It was a difficult decision but Neil Harries has done a splendid job. I commend the report. It is just the beginning of what we all know to be the future.

**The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson):** I join Members in thanking the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee for this comprehensive and thought-provoking report. I thank, in particular, Huw Lewis and Jonathan Morgan for leading and continuing to lead on this in the Committee, and also Neil Harries, the Committee's adviser. Information and communication technology is central to the Assembly's strategy for raising standards in schools. We have given a commitment in 'Betterwales.com' to ensuring that all young people have the opportunity to develop ICT skills, which they will need in the workplace. We are also determined to exploit the enormous potential of ICT as a tool to support teaching and learning across the curriculum in Wales.

problem oedd mai 1999 oedd y dyddiad targed realistig ac nid ydym yn agos at ei gyrraedd. Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn yn fawr fel rhan o amrywiaeth o adroddiadau ar y gwahanol agweddau ar TGCh. Fodd bynnag, nid oes strategaeth gyffredinol sydd yn cyfuno isadeiledd, caledwedd—gan gynnwys y diwydiannau ffibr optig, optronig a dyfeisiau—y feddalwedd weithredol, y feddalwedd addysgol a diwylliannol ac, yn bwysicaf oll, y rhaglenni hyfforddiant. Rhaid inni eu cyfuno. Nid yw hynny'n ddim ond ond yn hanfodol os ydym o ddifrif am y pwnc. Byddai cael yr adnoddau a'r cydlynad i lwyddo yn hyn o beth yn orchest fawr i'r Cynulliad.

**William Graham:** Talaf deyrnged i Jonathan Morgan a Huw Lewis, a gyflwynodd yr adroddiad hwn i'r Cynulliad. Bydd yr Aelodau yn cofio mai polisi trawsbleidiol oedd hwn a fabwysiadwyd gan y Pwyllgor ac a gyflwynwyd gan yr Ysgrifennydd Cynulliad dros Addysg a Phlant. Dylem hefyd gofnodi ein diolch i'r swyddogion a sicrhodd fod yr adroddiad hwn yn ddarllenadwy a thalu teyrnged i'r ymgynghorydd arbenigol. Creodd ansawdd yr ymgeiswyr argraff dda ar y rheini a wasanaethodd gyda mi ar y pwyllgor dethol. Yr oedd yn benderfyniad anodd ond cyflawnwyd gwaith ardderchog gan Neil Harries. Cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad. Megis dechrau ydyw ar yr hyn fydd yn sicr o ddigwydd yn y dyfodol.

**Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Ymunaf â'r Aelodau wrth ddiolch i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes am yr adroddiad cynhwysfawr ac ysgogol hwn. Diolchaf, yn benodol, i Huw Lewis a Jonathan Morgan am arwain a pharhau i arwain ar hyn yn y Pwyllgor, a hefyd i Neil Harries, ymgynghorydd y Pwyllgor. Mae technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu yn ganolog i strategaeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer codi safonau mewn ysgolion. Gwnaethom ymrwymiad yn 'Gwellcymru.com' i sicrhau y rhoddir y cyfle i bob person ifanc ddatblygu sgiliau TGCh, y bydd eu hangen arnynt yn y gweithle. Yr ydym yn benderfynol hefyd o fanteisio ar botensial enfawr TGCh fel ffordd o gynnal addysgu a dysgu ar draws y cwricwlwm yng Nghymru.

There is no doubt that schools in Wales have suffered from a legacy of underfunding, which has made it difficult for them to provide adequate ICT facilities. However, some local education authorities and schools have shown tremendous vision and have taken forward programmes of investment in ICT. Therefore the figures quoted for Wales vary depending on which part of Wales is addressed. It is vital that we ensure that pupils across Wales have access to high quality ICT facilities and that pupils are not disadvantaged in schools because they do not have access to computers at home.

It is also important to ensure that schools and teachers know how to make the best possible use of the ICT facilities available. Estyn has repeatedly commented on the detrimental impact on school standards of a lack of ICT facilities, poor whole school planning for the use of ICT, and the need to train teachers in the pedagogical uses of the new technologies. That that must not be neglected has been brought out in the debate. I emphasise that this approach is not about teaching information technology as a subject but using ICT as a tool for learning across the curriculum and encouraging all our young people to learn how to use those tools so that they can use them effectively in their lives.

The Assembly is already making a substantial investment in ICT in schools. Over the past three years, around £20 million has been made available for the procurement of ICT, for ICT training for teachers and for local and national best practice projects. We have provided laptop computers to all secondary school headteachers and to primary school teachers taking part in numeracy and literacy initiatives. Pupil:computer ratios are improving and we are well on target to connect all schools to the internet by 2002. Over the next three years we will provide a further £24 million, including £10.5 million for the ICT for learning strategy, to support a network of centres across Wales and provide specialist equipment for pupils with special educational needs. As Jonathan and others

Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth fod ysgolion yng Nghymru wedi dioddef o etifeddiaeth o danariannu, sydd wedi ei gwneud hi'n anodd iddynt ddarparu cyfleusterau TGCh digonol. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai awdurdodau addysg lleol ac ysgolion wedi dangos gweledigaeth eithriadol ac wedi datblygu rhaglenni buddsoddi mewn TGCh. Felly mae'r ffigurau a ddyfynnir ar gyfer Cymru yn amrywio gan ddibynnu ar ba ran o Gymru sydd dan sylw. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn sicrhau y caiff disgyblion ledled Cymru fynediad i gyfleusterau TGCh o ansawdd uchel ac na fydd disgyblion o dan anfantais mewn ysgolion am nad oes ganddynt fynediad i gyfrifiaduron gartref.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig sicrhau bod ysgolion ac athrawon yn gwybod sut i wneud y defnydd gorau posibl o'r cyfleusterau TGCh sydd ar gael. Mae Estyn wedi cyflwyno sylwadau dro ar ôl tro am effaith andwyol diffyg cyfleusterau TGCh, cynllunio ysgol gyfan gwael ar gyfer defnyddio TGCh, a'r angen i hyfforddi athrawon i ddefnyddio technolegau newydd yn eu gwaith bob dydd, ar safonau mewn ysgolion. Nodwyd na ddylid esgeuluso hynny yn y ddadl. Pwysleisïaf nad yw'r ymagwedd hon yn ymwneud ag addysgu technoleg gwybodaeth fel pwnc ond defnyddio TGCh fel dull dysgu ar draws y cwricwlwm ac annog pob un o'n pobl ifanc i ddysgu sut i ddefnyddio'r dulliau hynny er mwyn iddynt allu eu defnyddio'n effeithiol yn eu bywydau.

Mae'r Cynulliad eisoes yn gwneud buddsoddiad sylweddol mewn TGCh mewn ysgolion. Dros y tair blynedd diwethaf, rhyddhawyd tua £20 miliwn ar gyfer caffael TGCh, ar gyfer darparu hyfforddiant TGCh i athrawon ac ar gyfer prosiectau arfer gorau lleol a chenedlaethol. Darparom gyfrifiaduron pen-glin i bob pennaeth ysgol uwchradd ac i athrawon ysgolion cynradd a oedd yn cymryd rhan mewn mentrau rhifedd a llythrennedd. Mae'r cymarebau disgybl: cyfrifiadur yn gwella ac yr ydym ar y trywydd cywir i gysylltu pob ysgol â'r rhyngwyd erbyn 2002. Dros y tair blynedd nesaf, byddwn yn darparu £24 miliwn ychwanegol, gan gynnwys £10.5 miliwn i'r strategaeth TGCh ar gyfer dysgu, i gynnal rhwydwaith o ganolfannau ledled Cymru ac i

said, we must also consider ICT issues in the community. We must focus on social disadvantage and out-of-hours learning. The ICT for learning strategy facilitates proposals to do that.

ddarparu offer arbenigol ar gyfer disgyblion ag anghenion addysgol arbennig. Fel y nododd Jonathan ac eraill, rhaid inni hefyd ystyried materion TGCh yn y gymuned. Rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar amddifadedd cymdeithasol a dysgu y tu allan i oriau arferol. Mae'r strategaeth TGCh ar gyfer dysgu yn hwyluso'r cynigion ar gyfer gwneud hynny.

5:20 p.m.

The Committee's report will help us to move forward on these opportunities towards a strategic approach that will help Wales to do, as Phil suggests, leap frog in terms of ICT and ensure that the right plans are available for Wales. We should use the Committee's new proposals to take that strategy forward.

Bydd adroddiad y Pwyllgor yn ein helpu i weithredu ar y cyfleoedd hyn tuag at ymagwedd strategol a fydd yn helpu Cymru, fel yr awgryma Phil, i lamu ymlaen yn nhermau TGCh ac i sicrhau bod y cynlluniau cywir ar gael i Gymru. Dylem ddefnyddio cynigion newydd y Pwyllgor i ddatblygu'r strategaeth honno.

There are many far-ranging recommendations in the Committee's report. They will require support across the education sector to ensure their successful implementation. Local education authorities, the new National Council for Education and Training, and initial teacher training institutions are only part of the agenda for the future. As Members have said, we must ensure that we have an accurate and comprehensive picture of the current state of ICT facilities in our schools. That is why I was delighted to commission the detailed audit of ICT provision in schools that will take place later this year.

Mae llawer o argymhellion amrywiol o fewn adroddiad y Pwyllgor. Bydd eu gweithredu'n llwyddiannus yn gofyn am gymorth pob un o'r sectorau addysg. Dim ond rhan o'r agenda ar gyfer y dyfodol yw awdurdodau addysg lleol, y Cyngor Cenedlaethol dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant, a'r sefydliadau hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon. Fel y nododd rhai Aelodau, rhaid inni sicrhau bod gennym ddarlun cywir a chynhwysfawr o sefyllfa gyfredol cyfleusterau TGCh yn ein hysgolion. Dyna pam ei bod yn bleser gennyf gomisiynu'r archwiliad manwl o'r ddarpariaeth TGCh mewn ysgolion a gynhelir yn ddiweddarach eleni.

I have also agreed, in discussion with the Committee, to implement the three prime recommendations of the report the establishment of the ICT advisory panel, the ICT taskforce and the development of digital resources for schools through a new national grid for learning portal. The Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities announced in December that we have set aside £700,000 to support the costs of setting up those new organisations in 2001. That funding, which will be available from April, will also cover the costs of the ICT audit.

Cytunais hefyd, mewn trafodaeth gyda'r Pwyllgor, i weithredu tri phrif argymhelliad yr adroddiad sef sefydlu panel ymgynghorol TGCh, tasglu TGCh a datblygu adnoddau digidol i ysgolion drwy borth grid dysgu cenedlaethol newydd. Cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn Rhagfyr ein bod wedi neilltuo £700,000 i gynorthwyo gyda'r costau o sefydlu'r sefydliadau newydd hynny yn 2001. Bydd yr arian hwnnw, a fydd ar gael o Ebrill, hefyd yn cwmpasu costau'r archwiliad TGCh.

Funding requirements for future years will be examined as part of the forthcoming budget planning round. That is why the evidence

Archwilir y gofynion ariannu ar gyfer y dyfodol fel rhan o'r cylch cynllunio cyllideb arfaethedig. Dyna pam fod y dystiolaeth hon

from the audit and the work of the ICT advisory panel and ICT taskforce is so important. The ICT taskforce will have a particularly important role in exploring the best way to take forward the remaining recommendations in the Committee's report, taking account of progress on the Assembly's wider ICT strategy and covering all aspects of public services in Wales and, in particular, the issue of broadband connectivity. Andrew Davies is leading on that and will report to the Assembly after the consultation has finished. The ICT taskforce will also need to work closely with LEAs and the private sector to develop an implementation plan for improving pupil:computer ratios and enhancing the level of connectivity in schools. That will be a challenging task but it must be carried out effectively if we are to deliver on our aim for connectivity. The Committee's report also rightly raises the issue of content, which should be generated in Wales, Wales-specific and available in Welsh.

ACCAC is increasingly engaged in commissioning electronic material that meets the needs of schools in Wales. Last week, I launched Drws, a new bilingual search engine that describes itself as 'the key to language and bilingual educational websites'. I have postcards to give to Members today so that they can connect to Drws at home. It operates bilingually and provides access to all the bilingual educational websites. Schools and LEAs are also generating their own content. We must also make that more widely available, provided that it meets stringent quality and relevance tests.

The issue of competence was raised. We have had the New Opportunities Fund ICT training, which is worth some £12 million for serving teachers in Wales. We have also invested extra money in GEST. ICT competencies are already required in initial teacher training institutions. That is what is in place at the moment. I expect the taskforce and the advisory group to consider ways to progress this further.

o'r archwiliad a gwaith y panel ymgynghorol TGCh a'r tasglu TGCh mor bwysig. Bydd gan y tasglu TGCh ran arbennig o bwysig wrth archwilio'r ffordd orau i ddatblygu gweddill argymhellion adroddiad y Pwyllgor, gan ystyried y datblygiadau ar strategaeth TGCh ehangach y Cynulliad a chwmpasu pob agwedd ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru ac, yn benodol, cysylltedd band llydan. Andrew Davies sydd yn gyfrifol am hynny a bydd yn cyflwyno adroddiad i'r Cynulliad ar ôl i'r ymgynghoriad ddod i ben. Bydd angen i'r tasglu TGCh hefyd weithio'n agos â'r AALl a'r sector preifat i ddatblygu cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer gwella cymarebau disgybl:cyfrifiadur a gwella lefel cysylltedd mewn ysgolion. Bydd hynny'n dasg ymestynnol ond rhaid ei chynnal yn effeithiol os ydym am gyflawni ein nod ar gyfer cysylltedd. Mae adroddiad y Pwyllgor hefyd yn codi'r mater, a hynny'n gyfiawn, o ba gynnwys y dylid ei gynhyrchu yng Nghymru, yn benodol i Gymru ac a ddylai fod ar gael yn Gymraeg.

Mae ACCAC yn cymryd rhan gynyddol wrth gomisiynu deunydd electronig sydd yn bodloni anghenion ysgolion yng Nghymru. Yr wythnos diwethaf, lansiais Drws, chwiliadur newydd dwyieithog sydd yn disgrifio ei hun fel 'yr allwedd i wefannau addysgol ieithyddol a dwyieithog'. Mae gennyf gardiau post i'w dosbarthu i'r Aelodau heddiw fel y gallant gysylltu â Drws o'u cartrefi. Mae'n gweithredu'n ddwyieithog ac yn darparu mynediad i bob gwefan addysgol ddwyieithog. Mae ysgolion ac AALl hefyd yn cynhyrchu eu cynnwys eu hunain. Rhaid inni hefyd sicrhau bod hynny ar gael yn ehangach, ar yr amod ei fod yn bodloni profion ansawdd a pherthnasedd caeth.

Codwyd y mater o allu. Cynhaliwyd hyfforddiant TGCh y Gronfa Cyfleoedd Newydd, sydd yn werth tua £12 miliwn ar gyfer athrawon sydd yn gweithio yng Nghymru. Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi arian ychwanegol hefyd yn GEST. Mae angen medrusrwydd TGCh eisoes mewn sefydliadau hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon. Dyna beth sydd ar waith ar hyn o bryd. Disgwyliaf i'r tasglu a'r grwp ymgynghorol ystyried ffyrdd i ddatblygu hyn ymhellach.

Some of you will be aware of the exciting development that the BBC has in mind for its digital curriculum. That offers tremendous opportunities. BBC Wales is determined to ensure that its material is relevant to our needs and I will have further discussions with the BBC to examine how we can work in partnership to make this a success in Wales.

The Committee's recommendations also have significant implications for Wales's relationship with the British Educational Communications and Technology Agency. BECTa has a key role in supporting the Government's programme for developing the national grid for learning across the UK. The agency has implemented several successful projects in Wales and I am grateful for its assistance.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Jane, you have had eight minutes. Please wind up.

**Jane Davidson:** The proposals in the Committee's report, however, reflect the strong view that we need a Welsh-based organisation that is able to respond to Welsh curriculum needs. As we proceed to establish the advisory panel, the task force and NGfL Cymru, we will need to give more detailed consideration to the future relationship with BECTa.

I am delighted to be working on the agenda, and working with the Committee in a positive way.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** With the Assembly's permission, I call on Huw Lewis to wind up. Huw, please finish by 5:28.

**Huw Lewis:** 'Merthyr boy completes speech in two minutes'. It will be a record.

I will spend 10 seconds in repeating the thanks that are worth repeating to Cynog and the other Committee members, to Delyth Thomas, the Committee clerk, ably assisted by Brian Dudderidge, who had a huge part in drawing this up. Thanks to Neil Harries, whose contribution was central, and to Jane,

Bydd rhai ohonoch yn ymwybodol o'r datblygiad cyffrous y mae'r BBC yn bwriadu ei gynnal ar gyfer ei gwricwlwm digidol. Mae hynny'n cynnig cyfleoedd eithriadol. Mae BBC Cymru'n benderfynol o sicrhau bod ei ddeunydd yn berthnasol i'n hanghenion a chynhaliad drafodaethau pellach gyda'r BBC i archwilio sut y gallwn weithio mewn partneriaeth i sicrhau bod hyn yn llwyddiant yng Nghymru.

Mae gan argymhellion y Pwyllgor hefyd oblygiadau arwyddocaol i gydberthynas Cymru ag Asiantaeth Cysylltiadau a Thechnoleg Addysgol Prydain. Mae gan BECTa ran allweddol i'w chwarae wrth gynnal rhaglen y Llywodraeth ar gyfer datblygu'r grid dysgu cenedlaethol ledled y DU. Mae'r asiantaeth wedi gweithredu sawl prosiect llwyddiannus yng Nghymru ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am ei chymorth.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Jane, cawsoch wyth munud. A allech ddod â'ch araith i ben.

**Jane Davidson:** Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynigion o fewn adroddiad y Pwyllgor yn adlewyrchu'r safbwynt cryf bod angen sefydliad Cymreig arnom a all ymateb i anghenion cwricwlaidd Cymru. Wrth inni fynd ati i sefydlu'r panel ymgynghorol, y tasglu a NGfL Cymru, bydd angen inni roi ystyriaeth fanylach i'r gydberthynas gyda BECTa yn y dyfodol.

Mae'n bleser gennyf weithio ar yr agenda, a gweithio gyda'r Pwyllgor mewn ffordd gadarnhaol.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Gyda chaniatâd y Cynulliad, galwaf ar Huw Lewis i ddod â'r ddadl i ben. Huw, a fyddech cystal â gorffen erbyn 5:28.

**Huw Lewis:** 'Y dyn o Ferthyr yn cwblhau ei araith mewn dau funud'. Bydd yn record.

Treuliaf 10 eiliad yn ailadrodd y diolchiadau sydd yn werth eu hailadrodd i Cynog ac aelodau eraill y Pwyllgor, i Delyth Thomas, clerch y Pwyllgor, gyda chymorth cymwys Brian Dudderidge, y bu ganddo ran enfawr i'w chwarae wrth lunio'r adroddiad. Diolch i Neil Harries am ei gyfraniad a oedd mor



our Minister, who has already made the first three core recommendations of the report a reality. That commitment is enormously welcome. I have no time to respond to individual contributions, but they offered constructive and welcome comments, dealing with the three themes of this report: the competence of our teachers and pupils, the content of software and educational delivery on-line, and connectivity, which Phil commented on.

I commend the report to the Assembly. It shows the way to a secure and better future for the young people of Wales. I look to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to lead this initiative and ensure that it receives the support that it needs, financially and in spirit, with real determination to succeed. The National Assembly cannot afford to miss this opportunity, for all the citizens of Wales.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Thank you, Huw. We have one minute and 45 seconds for the vote.

ganolog ac i Jane, ein Gweinidog, sydd eisoes wedi troi tri argymhelliad craidd cyntaf yr adroddiad yn realiti. Croesawaf yr ymroddiad hwnnw yn fawr. Nid oes amser gennyf i ymateb i gyfraniadau unigol, ond derbyniwyd sylwadau adeiladol a derbyniol, yn ymdrin â thri phrif thema'r adroddiad hwn: gallu ein hathrawon a'n disgyblion, cynnwys meddalwedd a chyflwyniad addysgol ar-lein a chysylltedd, a grybwyllwyd gan Phil.

Cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad i'r Cynulliad. Dengys y ffordd tuag at ddyfodol sicr a gwell i bobl ifanc Cymru. Disgwyliaf i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes arwain y fenter hon gan sicrhau y caiff y cymorth sydd ei angen arni, yn ariannol ac yn ysbrydol, gyda phenderfyniad gwirioneddol i lwyddo. Ni all y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fforddio i golli'r cyfle hwn, i bob un o ddinasyddion Cymru.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Diolch, Huw. Dim ond munud a 45 eiliad sydd gennym ar gyfer y bleidlais.

*Cynnig: O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion: For 44, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Bourne, Nick  
Butler, Rosemary  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Davies, Ron  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth  
Feld, Val  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Halford, Alison  
Hancock, Brian  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Jarman, Pauline  
Jones, Ann

Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Middlehurst, Tom  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion adopted.*

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** That **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â  
completes today's business. chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5:28 p.m.  
The session ended at 5:28 p.m.*