



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

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

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i Brif Weinidog Cymru Questions to the First Minister

Penderfyniadau'r Cynulliad Assembly Resolutions

Q1 David Melding: Will the First Minister make a statement on how his administration implements Assembly resolutions? (OAQ17256)

C1 David Melding: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar sut y mae ei weinyddiaeth yn gweithredu penderfyniadau'r Cynulliad? (OAQ17256)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): This is not rocket science. Welsh Assembly Government officials are asked to take forward action arising from Plenary resolutions. The Cabinet's business unit engages with those officials to publish a table on actions taken to implement Assembly resolutions. Hitherto, these have been published periodically as written statements. The first such statement was published in June 2000, and the latest in January this year.

Prif Weinidog Cymru (Rhodri Morgan): Nid gwyddoniaeth rocedi yw hyn. Gofynnir i swyddogion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru weithredu ar benderfyniadau'r Cyfarfod Llawn. Mae uned fusnes y Cabinet yn cydweithio â'r swyddogion hynny i gyhoeddi tabl o'r hyn a wnaethpwyd i weithredu penderfyniadau'r Cynulliad. Hyd yma, cafodd y rhain eu cyhoeddi'n gyfnodol fel datganiadau ysgrifenedig. Cyhoeddwyd y datganiad cyntaf o'r fath ym Mehefin 2000, a'r diweddaraf yn Ionawr eleni.

David Melding: Last May we adopted the Code of Practice on Public Access to Information in an Assembly resolution, which states:

David Melding: Fis Mai diwethaf bu inni fabwysiadu'r Cod Ymarfer ar Ganiatáu i'r Cyhoedd weld Gwybodaeth, mewn penderfyniad gan y Cynulliad sy'n datgan:

'The National Assembly will make information available unless there are legal or public interest reasons for not doing so.'

'Bydd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn darparu gwybodaeth os nad oes rhesymau cyfreithiol neu resymau lles y cyhoedd dros beidio â gwneud hynny.'

In Scotland, Members' allowances are published. What legal or public interest reason prevents the Assembly from doing likewise?

Yn yr Alban, cyhoeddir lwfansau Aelodau. Pa reswm cyfreithiol neu reswm lles y cyhoedd sy'n atal y Cynulliad rhag gwneud yr un peth?

The First Minister: This is not a matter for me; it is for the party groups to determine in their own way. If you have any suggestions as to how it should be taken forward, I would be grateful if you would write to me.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid mater i mi yw hyn; mater ydyw i'r grwpiau plaid ei benderfynu yn eu ffordd eu hunain. Os oes gennych chi unrhyw awgrymiadau ynghylch sut y dylid datblygu hyn, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn ysgrifennu ataf.

Janet Davies: You said that the actions taken on resolutions are published periodically. Will you undertake to publish these actions on the internet page for Assembly resolutions?

Janet Davies: Dywedasoeh y cyhoeddir yn gyfnodol fanylion y gweithredu ar benderfyniadau. A wnewch chi ymgymryd i gyhoeddi'r gweithredoedd hyn ar y dudalen ar y rhyngrwyd lle nodir penderfyniadau'r

Cynulliad?

The First Minister: I understand that a site has been developed on the Cabinet section of the intranet, and that the actions are now published there.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Deallaf fod safle wedi'i ddatblygu yn safle'r Cabinet ar y fewnwyd, ac y cyhoeddir y gweithredoedd yn y fan honno bellach.

Peter Black: Given the National Assembly's position on private sector financing, what actions can we take to promote the Assembly's view on private finance initiatives and public-private partnerships to the United Kingdom Government? In particular, what can we do to persuade the UK Government to change the public sector borrowing rules to enable it to borrow to invest in important projects?

Peter Black: O gofio safbwynt y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar gyllid sector preifat, beth allwn ni ei wneud i hyrwyddo barn y Cynulliad ar fentrau cyllid preifat a phartneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig? Yn arbennig, beth allwn ni ei wneud i berswadio Llywodraeth y DU i newid rheolau benthyca'r sector cyhoeddus i'w alluogi i fenthyca er mwyn buddsoddi mewn prosiectau pwysig?

The First Minister: You will be aware of Gordon Brown's announcement in Belfast last week on an increase in Northern Ireland's borrowing capability of £125 million. That was conditional on a fairly substantial increase in rates, which might not be a popular move in Wales. Also, the circumstances in Northern Ireland do not pertain to Wales. However, we will continue to press the Treasury, as we have done in the past, on the issue of flexibility with regard to borrowing requirements, despite that one-off example in Northern Ireland.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o gyhoeddiad Gordon Brown ym Melffast yr wythnos diwethaf ar gynnydd yng ngallu benthyca Gogledd Iwerddon o £125 miliwn. Yr oedd hynny'n amodol ar gynnydd eithaf sylweddol mewn trethi, a allai fod yn gam amhoblogaidd yng Nghymru. Hefyd, nid yw'r amgylchiadau yng Ngogledd Iwerddon yn berthnasol i Gymru. Er hynny, gwnawn barhau i bwysu ar y Trysorlys, fel y gwnaethom yn y gorffennol, ar fater hyblygrwydd o ran gofynion benthyca, er gwaethaf yr esiampl untro honno yng Ngogledd Iwerddon.

The Presiding Officer: Before we leave that question, I should make it clear that the publication of matters relating to Members' allowances would be a matter for the House Committee.

Y Llywydd: Cyn inni adael y cwestiwn hwnnw, dylwn ei gwneud yn glir mai mater i Bwyllgor y Tŷ fyddai cyhoeddi materion yn ymwneud â lwfansau Aelodau.

Datblygu Twristiaeth Development of Tourism

Q2 David Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's policy in relation to tourism in Wales? (OAQ17259)

C2 David Davies: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar bolisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru mewn perthynas â datblygu twristiaeth yng Nghymru? (OAQ17259)

The First Minister: The Assembly Government's 'Plan for Wales 2001' identifies the need to increase tourism spend and development in Wales. 'A Winning Wales', our economic development strategy, goes on to set out a range of priorities, actions and targets that will help to achieve

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001' gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn nodi'r angen i gynyddu gwariant a datblygiad twristiaeth yng Nghymru. Aiff 'Cymru'n Ennill', ein strategaeth datblygu economaidd, ymlaen i amlinellu amrediad o flaenoriaethau, gweithredoedd a thargedau a

that. That is one reason for the major increase in the tourism budget, which has risen to £22.6 million in regular funding this year, with £15.3 million of Objective 1 funding and a smaller amount for recovery following the effects of the foot and mouth disease crisis on the rural economy.

David Davies: At present, anyone who owns a small bed and breakfast and wishes to be included in the Wales Tourist Board guide must pay a small fee. Several people have complained about this. In light of the problems that foot and mouth disease caused the tourism industry, to which you have alluded, will you consider scrapping this charge?

The First Minister: It is not for me to give an instruction to scrap the charge. I understand that the tourist board is currently consulting operators on the possible introduction of a statutory registration scheme for accommodation providers. The WTB is due to submit a report to us in July on that issue, and the Economic Development Committee and the Cabinet will consider that report.

Christine Gwyther: Do you agree that heritage tourism is a growth area, and will you join me in welcoming a delegation from Pembroke in Malta to the Assembly today? The delegation is led by the town's mayor, Joe Zammit, and his deputy mayor, Charles Bezzina, and it hopes to extend the town's links to Pembroke Dock, Pembroke and beyond.

The First Minister: I welcome anything which helps to foster closer links between what is the original Pembroke in Pembrokeshire, and a newer version of that proud name in Malta. This will also be helpful in stimulating tourism in Wales. You are right that history and heritage based tourism is hugely important and has great potential for growth in Wales. On behalf of the Assembly, I also welcome councillors Zammit and Bezzina, the mayor and deputy mayor of Pembroke in Malta.

Elin Jones: Hyd yn oed yn ôl Ymgyrch Diogelu Cymru Wledig, nid oes tystiolaeth

fydd yn ein helpu i gyflawni hynny. Dyna un rheswm dros y cynnydd mawr yn y gyllideb dwristiaeth, sydd wedi codi i £22.6 miliwn mewn cyllid rheolaidd eleni, gyda £15.3 o gyllid Amcan 1 a swm llai ar gyfer mynd i'r afael ag effeithiau argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau ar yr economi wledig.

David Davies: Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n rhaid i unrhyw un sy'n berchen ar lety gwely a brecwast bach ac sydd eisiau cael ei gynnwys yn llawlyfr Bwrdd Croeso Cymru dalu ffi fechan. Mae nifer o bobl wedi cwyno am hyn. Yn wyneb y problemau a achosodd clwy'r traed a'r genau i'r diwydiant ymwelwyr, yr ydych chi wedi'u crybwyll, a wnewch chi ystyried dileu'r ffi hon?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid mater i mi yw gorchymyn y dylid dileu'r ffi. Deallaf fod y bwrdd croeso'n ymgynghori â gweithredwyr ar hyn o bryd ar y posibilrwydd o gyflwyno cynllun cofrestru statudol ar gyfer darparwyr llety. Mae'r bwrdd croeso i fod i gyflwyno adroddiad inni ar hynny ym mis Gorffennaf, a bydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a'r Cabinet yn ystyried yr adroddiad hwnnw.

Christine Gwyther: A gytunwch fod twristiaeth treftadaeth yn faes twf, ac a wnewch chi ymuno â mi i groesawu dirprwyaeth o Pembroke ym Malta i'r Cynulliad heddiw? Arweinydd y ddirprwyaeth yw maer y dref, Joe Zammit, a'i ddirprwy faer, Charles Bezzina, a gobeithia'r ddirprwyaeth ymestyn cysylltiadau'r dref â Doc Penfro, Penfro a thu hwnt.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Croesawaf unrhyw beth sy'n helpu i feithrin cysylltiadau rhwng y Penfro gwreiddiol yn Sir Benfro, a fersiwn diweddarach o'r enw balch hwnnw ym Malta. Bydd hyn yn gymorth hefyd i symblu twristiaeth yng Nghymru. Yr ydych yn iawn fod twristiaeth sy'n seiliedig ar hanes a threftadaeth yn aruthrol o bwysig a bod potensial mawr iddi dyfu yng Nghymru. Ar ran y Cynulliad, croesawaf finnau'r cynghorwyr Zammit a Bezzina, maer a dirprwy faer Pembroke ym Malta.

Elin Jones: Even the Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales acknowledges that

annibynnol bod ffermydd gwynt yn niweidiol i dwristiaeth. Er hyn, mae Bwrdd Croeso Cymru wedi datgan ei wrthwynebiad i ddatblygu ffermydd gwynt. A yw'r bwrdd croeso, sy'n arddel logo Llywodraeth Cymru, yn adlewyrchu barn Llywodraeth Cymru ar hyn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o ddatganiad o'r fath gan y bwrdd croeso, a byddai gennyf ddiddordeb o glywed mwy amdano.

Delyth Evans: A gytunwch fod digwyddiadau megis rownd derfynol cwpan y Gymdeithas Bêl-droed yn bwysig o ran creu delwedd bositif a modern o Gymru, a'u bod yn cyfrannu'n fawr at dwristiaeth? A ymunwch â mi i ganmol gwaith y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus dros y penwythnos, yn enwedig yr heddlu a'r gwasanaethau trafnidiaeth? Buont yn effeithiol wrth sicrhau llwyddiant y diwrnod.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Oni bai eich bod yn cefnogi tîm pêl-droed Chelsea, yr oedd yn benwythnos llwyddiannus, yn enwedig i'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, i Gaerdydd ac i Gymru. Cafodd cefnogwyr Arsenal a Chelsea a ddaeth yma o Lundain argraff ddelfrydol o'r hyn sydd gennym i'w gynnig. Gobeithiaf i lawer ohonynt gael blas ar eu taith ar hyd yr M4 ac, wedi iddynt weld na chafodd anawsterau'r llynedd eu hailadrodd eleni, y byddant yn fwy awyddus i ddod yma ar wyliau ac i fuddsoddi arian yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Given the record amount of funding for tourism in Wales, which now appears to be greater than that given to market tourism in Scotland, how successful has the Wales Tourist Board been in dealing with the aftermath of the foot and mouth disease crisis and in attracting people back to Wales? What are the prospects for the coming months and the summer season for the tourism industry in Wales?

The First Minister: I doubt whether baseline funding for tourism in Wales is greater than that in Scotland; it would be odd if it were.

there is no independent evidence that windfarms are detrimental to tourism. However, the Wales Tourist Board has stated its objection to the development of windfarms. Does the tourist board, which sports the Government of Wales's logo, reflect the Government of Wales's views on this issue?

The First Minister: I am not aware of any such statement by the tourist board, and would be interested to receive more information on it.

Delyth Evans: Do you agree that events such as the Football Association cup final are important in creating a positive and modern image of Wales, and that they contribute greatly to tourism? Will you join me in applauding the work of the public services over the weekend, particularly the police and the transport services? They worked effectively to ensure that the day was a success.

The First Minister: Unless you are a Chelsea supporter, it was a successful weekend, particularly for the public services, for Cardiff and for Wales. The Arsenal and Chelsea supporters who travelled here from London saw exactly what we have to offer. I hope that many of them enjoyed their trip down the M4 and that, as last year's difficulties were not repeated, they will be eager to come here on holiday and to invest money in Wales in future.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Yn wyneb y swm uchaf erioed o gyllid i dwristiaeth yng Nghymru, sy'n ymddangos yn awr yn fwy na'r swm a roddir i farchnata twristiaeth yn yr Alban, pa mor llwyddiannus a fu Bwrdd Croeso Cymru o ran delio ag effeithiau argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau ac o ran denu pobl yn ôl i Gymru? Beth yw'r rhagolygon ar gyfer y misoedd sydd i ddod a thymor yr haf i'r diwydiant ymwelwyr yng Nghymru?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf yn amau a yw'r cyllid sylfaenol i dwristiaeth yng Nghymru'n fwy na'r hyn ydyw yn yr Alban;

However, the factor which takes us above the Scottish level is Objective 1 funding, which adds 60 per cent to the baseline of £23 million, bringing it up to £38 million, not including the special funding for recovery following the foot and mouth disease outbreak.

It is early days with regards to this year's tourist spend. However, preliminary, broad-brush anecdotal evidence from the various listening posts in north Wales suggests that the Wales Tourist Board is happy with how the tourist season is proceeding. Provided that that continues for the rest of the year and the first impressions for north Wales are also reflected in mid, west and south Wales, there is every indication that, in terms of Welsh, UK and European spend, the tourist season has begun well.

Rod Richards: While he is bestowing garlands of congratulations following the successful FA cup final on Saturday, will the First Minister congratulate Cardiff County Council and South Wales Police? Will he also congratulate the Welsh Rugby Union for successfully completing the Millennium Stadium? Given the new relationship that he is now building with the Welsh Rugby Union, will he invite it to supervise the construction of the new Assembly building?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This question is about tourism in Wales.

The First Minister: I agree with Rod Richards's points about Cardiff County Council. There were less than 48 hours between Saturday's cup final and the third division play-offs final on bank holiday Monday in which to clean up the city before the fans from Cheltenham Town Football Club and those from the iron mining area of Irthlingborough in the east midlands, who support Rushden and Diamonds Football Club, arrived. As far as I could tell—setting aside the Bob Dylan concert last night, which I believe some people in the Chamber attended, although I did not—the council had to make a great effort to clean the city.

byddai'n od pe bai. Fodd bynnag, y ffactor sy'n ein codi uwchben lefel yr Alban yw cyllid Amcan 1, sy'n ychwanegu 60 y cant at y waelodlin o £23 miliwn, gan ei chodi i £38 miliwn, heb gynnwys y cyllid arbennig ar gyfer mynd i'r afael ag effeithiau clwy'r traed a'r genau.

Mae'n ddyddiau cynnar o ran gwariant ymwelwyr eleni. Serch hynny, mae tystiolaeth anecdotaidd gynnar, gyffredinol, o'r amryfal bwyntiau gwranddo yn y Gogledd yn awgrymu fod Bwrdd Croeso Cymru yn hapus gyda'r modd y mae'r tymor ymwelwyr yn mynd rhagddo. Ar yr amod y pery hynny am weddill y flwyddyn ac y caiff yr argraffiadau cyntaf ar gyfer y Gogledd eu hadlewyrchu yn y Canolbarth, y Gorllewin a'r De, mae pob argoel fod y tymor ymwelwyr, yn nhermau gwariant Cymreig, Prydeinig ac Ewropeaidd, wedi dechrau'n dda.

Rod Richards: Tra'i fod yn cyflwyno llawryfon llongyfarchol yn dilyn rownd derfynol lwyddiannus cwpan yr FA ddydd Sadwrn, a wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru longyfarch Cyngor Sir Caerdydd a Heddlu De Cymru? A wnaiff longyfarch Undeb Rygbi Cymru hefyd am gwblhau Stadiwm y Mileniwm yn llwyddiannus? Yn wyneb y berthynas newydd y mae'n ei hadeiladu'n awr gydag Undeb Rygbi Cymru, a wnaiff ef ei wahodd i oruchwylio gwaith adeiladu adeilad newydd y Cynulliad?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Cwestiwn am dwristiaeth yng Nghymru yw hwn.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cytunaf â phwyntiau Rod Richards am Gyngor Sir Caerdydd. Yr oedd llai na 48 awr rhwng rownd derfynol dydd Sadwrn a rownd derfynol gemau ail gyfle'r drydedd adran ddydd Llun gŵyl y banc i lanhau'r ddinas cyn dyfodiad cefnogwyr clwb pêl-droed Cheltenham Town a'r rheini o ardal fwyngloddio haearn Irthlingborough yn nwyrain canolbarth Lloegr, sy'n cefnogi clwb pêl-droed Rushden and Diamonds. O'r hyn a welais i—a heb sôn am gyngerdd Bob Dylan neithiwr, a fynychwyd, fe gredaf, gan rai pobl yn y Siambr, er nad gennyf fi—bu'n rhaid i'r cyngor wneud ymdrech lew i lanhau'r ddinas.

With regard to the stadium, there is some misunderstanding on your part, Rod. It was built by the Millennium Stadium Company, not the Welsh Rugby Union, although the WRU holds 50 per cent of the company's shares. The stadium was built for a fixed price. Laing lost a great deal of money in that, broadly, a £180 million stadium was built in Wales for £130 million. Laing lost the remaining £50 million. That has caused problems regarding securing the fixed price building contracts elsewhere. The figures for building the new Wembley stadium five or six years later are considerably higher than the sum for which the Millennium Stadium Company built the Millennium Stadium in Cardiff.

Ynglŷn â'r stadiwm, yr ydych yn camddeall braidd, Rod. Fe'i hadeiladwyd gan Gwmni Stadiwm y Mileniwm, nid Undeb Rygbi Cymru, er bod yr undeb yn dal 50 y cant o gyfranddaliadau'r cwmni. Adeiladwyd y stadiwm am bris gosod. Collodd Laing swm mawr o arian oherwydd, yn fras, bod stadiwm £180 miliwn wedi'i chodi yng Nghymru am £130 miliwn. Collodd Laing y £50 miliwn arall. Mae hynny wedi achosi problemau ynghylch sicrhau'r contractau adeiladu â phris gosod mewn manau eraill. Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer adeiladu stadiwm newydd Wembley bump neu chwe blynedd yn ddiweddarach gryn dipyn yn uwch na'r swm a dalodd Cwmni Stadiwm y Mileniwm am adeiladu Stadiwm y Mileniwm yng Nghaerdydd.

2:10 p.m.

Cynhwysiant Cymdeithasol yn Nyffryn Sir Gaerfyrddin Social Inclusion in the Carmarthenshire Valley

Q3 Helen Mary Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement about the contribution of the National Assembly's policies to the promotion of social inclusion in the Carmarthenshire valley? (OAQ17267)

C3 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar gyfraniad polisïau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol tuag at hyrwyddo cynhwysiant cymdeithasol yn nyffryn Sir Gaerfyrddin? (OAQ17267)

The First Minister: I am not sure where the Carmarthenshire valley is and I hoped that there was a spelling mistake in your question, which you would correct. I am aware of several valleys in Carmarthenshire. When I visited Amman Valley on 10 April I had the pleasure of opening the call centre owned by the Irish company, Elev8. The 260 or so jobs that Elev8 is expected to provide will do much to promote social inclusion in the Amman Valley.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf yn siŵr ym mhle y mae dyffryn Sir Gaerfyrddin, ac yr oeddwn yn gobeithio bod gwall sillafu yn eich cwestiwn, ac y byddech chi'n ei gywiro. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o sawl dyffryn yn Sir Gaerfyrddin. Pan ymwelais â Dyffryn Aman ar 10 Ebrill cefais y pleser o agor canolfan alwadau'r cwmni o Iwerddon, Elev8. Bydd y 260 yn fras o swyddi y disgwylir i Elev8 eu darparu yn gwneud llawer i hyrwyddo cynhwysiant cymdeithasol yn Nyffryn Aman.

Helen Mary Jones: Thank you for pointing out the spelling mistake, First Minister. I had intended to refer to the Camarthenshire valleys.

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch am nodi'r gwall sillafu, Brif Weinidog. Yr oeddwn wedi bwriadu cyfeirio at ddyffrynnoedd Sir Gaerfyrddin.

You mentioned one economic development initiative, which is welcome, and I know that there are others. However, why will you not give one of your Ministers overall responsibility for co-ordinating policies across the valleys? You have told us that you will not do that. There is an Assembly Minister for north Wales, therefore, why

Cyfeiriasoch at un fenter datblygu economaidd, sydd i'w chroesawu, a gwn fod rhai eraill. Fodd bynnag, pam na roddwch chi gyfrifoldeb cyffredinol i un o'ch Gweinidogion dros gydgyssylltu polisïau ar draws y cymoedd? Yr ydych wedi dweud wrthym na wnewch chi hynny. Mae gennym Weinidog Cynulliad dros y Gogledd, felly

should we not have a Minister for the valleys? Can you give a reason other than the fact that this is a proposal by Plaid Cymru—the Party of Wales?

The First Minister: That is not my reason. I do not have geographical responsibility for all matters in north Wales. I am responsible for policy co-ordination in north Wales. The distinction in relation to north Wales is, I believe, recognised in the Government of Wales Act 1998 and does not extend to the other regions of Wales.

Ann Jones: Will you join me in paying tribute to the way in which the late Baroness Barbara Castle fought tirelessly to ensure that social inclusion was always high on the agenda of the Governments on which she did and did not serve? Will you also join me in acknowledging her policy of ensuring that child benefits are paid directly to a parent and not through the wage packet, which was no doubt beneficial to many families, not only in the Camarthenshire valleys, but also across Wales?

The First Minister: Barbara Castle's series of portfolios covered many areas. She dealt with many issues, some of which are now devolved, such as transport. She has an outstanding record in terms of introducing the breathalyser and other innovations, such as seatbelt legislation. Many of those innovations were thought to be difficult to introduce at the time; it was against the weight of popular opinion and in fear of the leader writers of *The Daily Express*, *The Daily Mail* and so on. Nevertheless, she introduced them and those measures are now accepted. It is difficult to imagine society without breathalysers or seatbelt legislation.

On the other points, they are not devolved matters, but there is no question that, in terms of equal treatment for women with regard to pay or child benefit, her contribution was enormous. You cannot imagine social inclusion today without the principles that she introduced during her outstanding political career.

Glyn Davies: The best way to address

pam na ddylem ni gael Gweinidog dros y cymoedd? A allwch roi rheswm, ar wahân i'r ffaith mai cynnig gan Blaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yw hwn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid dyna fy rheswm. Nid oes gennyf gyfrifoldeb daearyddol dros bopeth yn y Gogledd. Yr wyf yn gyfrifol am gydgyssylltu polisiâu yn y Gogledd. Mae'r gwahaniaethu a wneir mewn perthynas â'r Gogledd, fe gredaf, wedi'i gydnabod yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, ac nid yw'n ymestyn i ranbarthau eraill Cymru.

Ann Jones: A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i dalu teyrnged i'r modd yr ymladdodd y ddiweddar Farwnes Barbara Castle yn ddiplino i sicrhau bod cynhwysiant cymdeithasol bob amser yn uchel ar agenda'r Llywodraethau y gwasanaethodd arnynt a'r rhai na wasanaethodd arnynt? A ymunwch â mi hefyd i dalu gwrogaeth i'w pholisi o sicrhau y telir budd-daliadau plant yn uniongyrchol i riant ac nid drwy'r pecyn cyflog, a oedd yn ddi-os o fudd i lawer o deuluoedd, nid yn unig yn nyffrynnoedd Sir Gaerfyrddin, ond hefyd ar draws Cymru?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr oedd cyfres Barbara Castle o bortffolios yn ymdrin â sawl maes. Deliodd â llawer o faterion, rhai ohonynt sydd bellach wedi'u datganoli, fel trafniadaeth. Mae ganddi record wych o ran cyflwyno'r anadliedydd a phethau arloesol eraill, fel deddfwriaeth gwregysau diogelwch. Tybid ar y pryd y byddai llawer o'r pethau newydd hyn yn anodd i'w cyflwyno; yr oedd yn groes i bwysau'r farn gyhoeddus ac yn wyneb ymosodiadau golygyddion *The Daily Express*, *The Daily Mail* ac ati. Er hynny, fe'i cyflwynodd ac mae'r mesurau hynny bellach wedi'u derbyn. Mae'n anodd dychmygu cymdeithas heb anadliedyddion na deddfwriaeth gwregysau diogelwch.

Ar y pwyntiau eraill, nid ydynt yn faterion datganoledig, ond nid oes amheuaeth, o ran triniaeth gydradd i ferched o safbwynt cyflog neu fudd-dal plant, fod ei chyfraniad yn aruthrol. Ni allwch dychmygu cynhwysiant cymdeithasol heddiw heb yr egwyddorion a gyflwynodd hi yn ystod ei gyrfa wleidyddol nodedig.

Glyn Davies: Y ffordd orau i fynd i'r afael â

poverty and disadvantage is to develop the success of the local economy. The National Botanic Garden of Wales can play an important role in this for the west Wales area. Are you and the Government committed to the National Assembly for Wales giving full support to developing a research element at the national botanic garden to ensure that it can benefit us in the long term as well as the short term?

The First Minister: I do not make spending commitments from the lectern, Glyn, but the proposals for a bio-technium at Nantgaredig at the national botanic garden are promising. We want the botanic garden—which has always been seen as an educational and scientific institution, not merely a tourist attraction—to be an economic development institution in the knowledge economy. The proposals to further develop the botanic garden beyond its present phase, to phases 2, 3 and 4, are undoubtedly promising.

thlodi ac anfantais yw datblygu llwyddiant yr economi leol. Gall Gardd Fotaneg Genedlaethol Cymru chwarae rhan bwysig yn hyn o beth i ardal y Gorllewin. A ydych chi a'r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru'n rhoi cefnogaeth lawn i ddatblygu elfen ymchwil yn yr ardd fotaneg genedlaethol i sicrhau y gall fod o fudd inni yn y tymor hir yn ogystal â'r tymor byr?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Ni fyddaf yn gwneud ymrwymadau gwario o'r darllenfwrdd, Glyn, ond mae'r cynigion ar gyfer bio-techniwm yn Nantgaredig yn yr ardd fotaneg genedlaethol yn addawol. Mae arnom eisiau i'r ardd fotaneg—sydd wedi'i gweld erioed fel sefydliad addysgol a gwyddonol, nid dim ond fel atyniad i ymwelwyr—fod yn sefydliad datblygu economaidd yn yr economi wybodaeth. Mae'r cynigion i ddatblygu'r ardd fotaneg ymhellach y tu hwnt i'r cam presennol, i gamau 2, 3 a 4, yn sicr yn addawol.

Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Public Services

C4 David Lloyd: Pa effaith y mae gweithredu'r camau a gynhwysir yn nogfen strategol 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001' wedi'i chael ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? (OAQ17272)

Q4 David Lloyd: What impact has the implementation of measures contained in the 'Plan for Wales 2001' strategic document had upon public services in Wales? (OAQ17272)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr ydym eisoes wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol tuag at gyrraedd y targedau uchelgeisiol a bennwyd yng 'Nghynllun i Gymru 2001'. Er enghraifft, yr ydym wedi lleihau uchafswm maint dosbarthiadau plant pedair i chwech oed i 30. Yr ydym hefyd wedi gostwng yr amser aros hwyaf ar gyfer triniaeth cleifion mewnol ym meysydd blaenoriaeth llawdriniaeth y galon i 12 mis.

The First Minister: We have already made considerable progress against the challenging targets set in 'Plan for Wales 2001'. For example, we have reduced class sizes for four to six-year-olds to a maximum of 30. We have also reduced maximum waiting times for in-patient treatment in the priority areas of cardiac surgery to 12 months.

David Lloyd: Pa drafodaethau y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi eu cael ynghylch y contract newydd i feddygon teulu? Datganaf fuddiant fel meddyg teulu.

David Lloyd: What discussions has your Government had concerning the new general practitioners' contract? I declare an interest as a GP.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n fater y mae Jane Hutt, fel y Gweinidog perthnasol, wedi'i drafod gyda thri Gweinidog iechyd arall y Deyrnas Gyfunol.

The First Minister: Jane Hutt, as the relevant Minister, has discussed this issue with the other three United Kingdom health Ministers.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I also extend a welcome to the Maltese delegation. I had the pleasure of meeting councillor Ray Price.

First Minister, many important proposals with a view to reducing waiting lists, getting money into education and so on are contained in 'Plan for Wales 2001'. I turn your attention to the cost of the administration. In 'A Voice for Wales', it was predicted, following the Assembly's establishment, to rise by between £15 million and an upper ceiling of £20 million. It has, in fact, risen by £80 million per annum. What are you doing to control this high level of expenditure on administration?

The First Minister: You are right that there has been an increase between July 1999 and April this year of just over 1,000 in the number of civil servants. Of these, just over 50 per cent are attributable to agencies such as the Welsh European Programme Executive Ltd and others coming in to the Assembly. That means that 434 people who were previously working for quangos or agencies are now civil servants. It would have been easy, if we were interested in spin rather than substance, to do it the other way. However, as we are interested in substance rather than spin, we felt that that was the honest way to do it. The Presiding Office, which was not required before devolution, accounts for a further 112 staff. In general, I think that you would accept that this has not caused us funding difficulties in providing the expansion of front-line public services as set out in 'Plan for Wales 2001'.

Nick Bourne: I did not actually refer to the numbers of civil servants. However, since you did, it is correct to say that there has been an increase of 1,074. That is a net increase of 640, if you take into account the shedding of jobs in Assembly sponsored public bodies. However, you cannot have this both ways. You talked of a bonfire of the quangos. You are now counting them back in and saying that they have been transferred to the civil service. That is why I picked on the bottom-line cost, which has increased by around £80 million per annum. The predicted cost, in the

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Croesawaf finnau'r ddirprwyaeth o Falta. Cefais y pleser o gyfarfod â'r cynghorydd Ray Price.

Brif Weinidog, ceir llawer o gynigion pwysig ar gyfer lleihau rhestri aros, cael arian i mewn i addysg ac ati yn y 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001'. Trof eich sylw at gost y gweinyddu. Yn 'Llais i Gymru', rhagwelwyd, yn dilyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad, y byddai'n codi rhwng £15 miliwn ac £20 miliwn ar y mwyaf. Y mae, mewn gwirionedd, wedi codi £80 miliwn y flwyddyn. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i reoli'r lefel uchel hon o wariant ar weinyddu?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr ydych yn gywir y bu cynnydd rhwng Gorffennaf 1999 ac Ebrill eleni o ychydig dros 1,000 yn nifer y gweision sifil. O'r rhain, gellir priodoli ychydig dros 50 y cant i asiantaethau megis Gweithrediaeth Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd Cymru Cyf ac eraill yn dod i mewn i'r Cynulliad. Golyga hynny fod 434 o bobl a weithiai gynt i gwanos neu asiantaethau bellach yn weision sifil. Buasai'n hawdd, pe bai'n diddordeb mewn delwedd yn hytrach na sylwedd, gwneud pethau fel arall. Fodd bynnag, gan mai mewn sylwedd yn hytrach na delwedd y mae'n diddordeb, teimlasom mai dyna'r ffordd onest o fynd o'i chwmpas. Mae Swyddfa'r Llywydd, nad oedd mo'i hangen cyn datganoli, yn gyfrifol am 112 o staff eto. Yn gyffredinol, credaf y derbyniech nad yw hyn wedi achosi trafferthion ariannu inni wrth ddarparu ehangiad gwasanaethau cyhoeddus y rheng flaen fel a amlinellir yn 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001'.

Nick Bourne: Ni chyfeiriais at nifer y gweision sifil. Fodd bynnag, gan i chi wneud hynny, mae'n gywir dweud y bu cynnydd o 1,074. Dyna gynnydd net o 640, os cymerwch i ystyriaeth y swyddi a ollyngwyd mewn cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Er hynny, ni allwch ei chael hi bob ffordd. Soniasoch am goelcerth y cwangos. Yr ydych yn awr yn eu rhifo'n ôl i mewn ac yn dweud eu bod wedi'u trosglwyddo i'r gwasanaeth sifil. Dyna pam y pigais ar y gost linell waelod, sydd wedi cynyddu ryw £80 miliwn y flwyddyn. Y gost

Labour Party produced 'A Voice for Wales', was £20 million maximum. What are you doing about the excess £60 million, which is money that would be better spent on the health service or education?

The First Minister: I do not think that the figure is likely to increase. The question is whether it depresses the sums available to spend on front-line services. Anyone examining the front-line services would conclude that it is not. It is important that those services are adequately provided and that the training required to increase the numbers of doctors and nurses continues apace. It is continuing quickly; we have 50 per cent more medical students and nurses in the programme than we had in 1997-98. That is an important increase because it will solve a capacity problem in the NHS.

2:20 p.m.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Fel y gwddoch, Brif Weinidog, gwnaeth Grŵp Cardiolog Cymru ddatganiad ar ddiwedd yr wythnos diwethaf yn mynegi ei bryder ynglŷn â'r diffyg gwasanaethau i gleifion sy'n dioddef o glefyd y galon. Er enghraifft, tynnodd ein sylw at y ffaith bod 10 labordy ymchwilio i glefydau'r galon yn Swydd Efrog sydd â phoblogaeth o 7.3 miliwn, ond tri yn unig sydd yng Nghymru. A ydych yn pryderu am yr hyn y tynnodd y grŵp ein sylw ato, a beth a wnewch i newid y sefyllfa?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf yn siŵr bod gennych y ffigurau cywir ynglŷn â phoblogaeth Swydd Efrog. Fodd bynnag, pan fo cymdeithas o arbenigwyr iechyd yn gwneud datganiad, fel y gwnaeth y cardiologwyr yr wythnos diwethaf, yn naturiol yr ydych yn ystyried yn fanwl a difrifol y datganiad a'r hyn y mae'n cwyno amdano. A allem wneud yn well? A allem dderbyn y cwynion a'r syniadau am welliannau y mae wedi'u cyflwyno? Ni allwch ddisgwyl ymateb yn syth i ddweud beth yn union yr ydym yn ei ystyried. A yw'n hollol gywir? A yw'n hollol resymol? Ni wn hyd yn hyn ond byddwn yn ystyried ei

a ragwelwyd yn 'Llais i Gymru', a gynhyrchwyd gan y Blaid Lafur, oedd £20 miliwn ar y mwyaf. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud am y £60 miliwn ychwanegol, sydd yn arian y byddai'n well ei wario ar y gwasanaeth iechyd neu addysg?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf yn credu bod y ffigur yn debygol o gynyddu. Y cwestiwn yw a ydyw'n lleihau'r symiau sydd ar gael i'w gwario ar wasanaethau rheng flaen. Byddai unrhyw un sy'n archwilio'r gwasanaethau rheng flaen yn dod i'r casgliad nad ydyw. Mae'n bwysig darparu'r gwasanaethau hynny'n ddigonol a bod yr hyfforddi angenrheidiol i gynyddu niferoedd meddygon a nyrsys yn dal i ddigwydd. Mae'n parhau'n gyflym; mae gennym 50 y cant yn fwy o fyfyrwyr meddygaeth a nyrsio yn y rhaglen nag yr oedd gennym yn 1997-98. Mae hynny'n gynydd pwysig oherwydd bydd yn datrys problem o ran capasiti yn y GIG.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): As you know, First Minister, the Welsh Cardiology Group issued a statement at the end of last week expressing its concern about the lack of services for heart disease patients. For example, it drew our attention to the fact that there are 10 research laboratories for heart disease in Yorkshire, which has a population of 7.3 million, but only three in Wales. Are you concerned by the issues raised by the group, and what will you do to rectify the situation?

The First Minister: I am not sure that your figures for the population of Yorkshire are accurate. However, when an association of health experts makes a statement, as the cardiologists did last week, you are duty bound to give careful and serious consideration to the statement and its grounds for complaint. Could we do better? Do we accept the complaints and the ideas for improvement put forward? You cannot expect an instant response as to what exactly we are considering. Is it wholly accurate? Is it entirely reasonable? I do not know at the moment but we will give careful and serious consideration to its ideas.

syniadau yn fanwl a difrifol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Byddai o gymorth pe baech yn cydnabod bod pryder. Gŵyr pawb fod clefyd y galon yn lladd mwy o bobl yng Nghymru nag yn y rhan fwyaf o wledydd eraill gorllewin Ewrop ac mae angen inni ystyried y mater yn ofalus. Er enghraifft, mae'r grŵp yn dweud bod £30 miliwn wedi'i fuddsoddi i drin clefyd y galon mewn lleoedd fel Blackpool, Lerpwl a Southampton ond mae'r symiau cyfatebol yng Nghymru yn £2.7 miliwn ar gyfer ysbyty Treforys a £3.7 miliwn ar gyfer Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru yng Nghaerdydd. Ni ddisgwyliaf i chi grybwyll heddiw faint o fuddsoddi ychwanegol fydd ei angen i wella'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru, ond a ydych yn cydnabod bod problem, ac os caiff y Llywodraeth ei pherswadio felly, a fydd yn fodlon buddsoddi mwy yn y gwasanaeth?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: A yw'r mater hwn yn ddirifol? Ydyw. A yw'r Cabinet, gan gynnwys y Gweinidog perthnasol, sef Jane Hutt, a minnau'n ymwybodol o hynny? Wrth gwrs. Dyna pam yr ymwelodd Jane Hutt â'r Ffindir tua deufis yn ôl er mwyn gweld sut yr oeddent wedi neidio o fod y wlad waethaf yn Ewrop, os nad y byd, o ran clefyd y galon, i fod rhywle yng nghanol y gynghair. Dyna ddeall a dysgu o wledydd eraill sydd wedi gwneud y fath naid. Gwnaed hynny drwy fwy o driniaeth ond hefyd drwy newid ffordd o fyw, bwyd ac yn y blaen.

Fodd bynnag, os cyfeiriwch at un rhan o'r wlad fel y gwnaeth datganiad y grŵp cardiolog, y mae'n rhaid cofio, pan wneir buddsoddiad, y daw mewn un swm mawr. Felly, pan adeiladwyd adran newydd clefyd y galon yn Ysbyty Treforys—yr ail ganolfan o'r fath yng Nghymru—aeth swm mawr i Gymru, ac yn sicr gallai pobl gogledd-orllewin Lloegr bwyntio at Ysbyty Treforys a'r £30 miliwn a fuddsoddwyd mewn un swm mawr a gofyn, 'Pam na allem ni gael y fath fuddsoddiad?' Pan fo rhywbeth tebyg yn digwydd yng ngogledd-orllewin Lloegr, gallech edrych yn genfigennus arnynt hwy. Mae'r buddsoddiadau hyn yn digwydd o bryd i'w gilydd—ddim bob blwyddyn—ac mewn symiau mawr ac, felly, nid yw'r gymhariaeth yn hollol deg. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ystyried y datganiad yn fanwl.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It would helpful if you were to acknowledge that there is concern. Everyone knows that heart disease kills more people in Wales than in most other countries in western Europe and that we need to consider the matter carefully. For example, the group states that £30 million has been invested in heart disease treatment in such places as Blackpool, Liverpool and Southampton but that the corresponding figures in Wales are £2.7 million for Morrision hospital and £3.7 million for the University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff. I do not expect you to tell us today what level of investment will be required to improve the situation in Wales, but do you acknowledge that there is a problem, and, if the Government is persuaded that there is, is it willing to invest more in the service?

The First Minister: Is this a serious issue? Yes. Is the Cabinet, including the relevant Minister, Jane Hutt, and I, aware of that? Of course. That is why Jane Hutt visited Finland about two months ago to investigate how it had leapt from being the worst country in Europe, if not the world, in terms of heart disease, to being somewhere in the middle of the league. We are learning from other countries that have made that leap. They succeeded through increased levels of treatment but also through changing lifestyles, diet and so on.

However, if you refer to one part of the country, as the cardiology group did, you must remember that when an investment is made, it comes as a lump sum. Therefore, when the new heart disease unit was built at Morrision Hospital—the second such centre in Wales—Wales received a lump sum and the people of north-west England could certainly point to Morrision Hospital and the £30 million invested in one lump sum and ask, 'Why don't we receive investment of that sort?' When a similar investment is made in the north-west of England you can be jealous. These investments come along from time to time—rather than on a yearly basis—and are made in lump sums. The comparison is therefore not entirely fair. We will, however, give the statement detailed consideration.

Cydlynnydd Polisi ar gyfer Materion Trawsbynciol
Policy Co-ordinator for Cross-cutting issues

Q5 Pauline Jarman: Will the First Minister make a brief statement on his role as policy co-ordinator for cross-cutting issues? (OAQ17268)

The First Minister: In my role as policy co-ordinator for cross-cutting issues and as Chair of the Cabinet sub-committee on sustainable development, I ensure that the three guiding themes of sustainable development, social inclusion and equality of opportunity, underpin all of the Welsh Assembly Government's work. It was in this capacity that I attended the exceptional conference in Cardiff last month to debate Wales's contribution to the forthcoming world summit on sustainable development in Johannesburg later this summer.

Pauline Jarman: I will address the issues of social inclusion and equality. Many people who work from home because of caring responsibilities or lack of job opportunities are unaware that they are entitled to at least the basic minimum wage. What will you do to encourage the Secretary of State for Wales to advertise and promote awareness of that entitlement to ensure that the Welsh workforce is not exploited?

The First Minister: Although we do not deal with welfare issues or with labour market issues, we do what we can in that area. That is why we have welfare advice in a primary care setting programme to ensure that people are aware of their rights, in terms of entitlement to health related benefits, not entitlement to rights at work. Dealing with the rights at work issue—which is clearly a reserved matter—could cause some difficulties with the Government departments who are responsible for that work. However, we will take on board any useful and practical proposals for ensuring that those rights are publicised.

Alun Pugh: The protection of children and the establishment of the Children's

C5 Pauline Jarman: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad byr ar ei rôl fel cydlynnydd polisi ar gyfer materion trawsbynciol? (OAQ17268)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yn fy rôl fel cydlynnydd polisi ar gyfer materion trawsbynciol ac fel Cadeirydd is-bwyllgor y Cabinet ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy, sicrhaf fod y tair thema arweiniol, sef datblygu cynaliadwy, cynhwysiant cymdeithasol a chyfle cyfartal, yn sylfaen i holl waith Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Yn y rôl hon y mynychais y gynhadledd arbennig yng Nghaerdydd y mis diwethaf i drafod cyfraniad Cymru i'r uwch-gynhadledd fyd-eang ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy sydd i'w chynnal yn Johannesburg yn ddiweddarach yr haf yma.

Pauline Jarman: Ymdriniaf â chwestiynau cynhwysiant cymdeithasol a chydaddoldeb. Nid yw llawer o bobl sy'n gweithio yn eu cartrefi oherwydd cyfrifoldebau gofal neu ddiffyg cyfleoedd gwaith yn gwybod bod ganddynt hawl i gael o leiaf yr isafswm cyflog sylfaenol. Beth a wnewch chi i annog Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i hysbysebu a hyrwyddo ymwybyddiaeth o'r hawl hwnnw er mwyn sicrhau na fanteisir ar y gweithlu Cymreig?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Er nad ydym yn delio â materion lles na materion y farchnad lafur, gwnawn yr hyn a allwn yn y maes hwnnw. Dyna pam y mae gennym raglen sy'n rhoi cyngor lles mewn lleoliadau gofal sylfaenol er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl yn ymwybodol o'u hawliau, o ran hawl i fuddaliadau iechyd, nid hawliau yn y gwaith. Gallai delio â chwestiwn hawliau yn y gwaith—sydd yn amlwg yn fater a gadwyd yn ôl—achosi anawsterau gydag adrannau'r Llywodraeth sy'n gyfrifol am y gwaith hwnnw. Er hynny, derbyniwn unrhyw gynigion buddiol ac ymarferol ar gyfer sicrhau y rhoddir cyhoeddusrwydd i'r hawliau hynny.

Alun Pugh: Bu diogelu plant a sefydlu Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn orchestion

Commissioner for Wales have been notable cross-cutting achievements for the Assembly. However, do you share my unease at the fact that a 16-year-old Welsh schoolgirl has been paraded all over the papers with the title 'Rear of the Year'? Do you understand why many people will believe that this is sexual exploitation rather than legitimate marketing?

The First Minister: I have long given up trying to understand the ways of show business, and that includes this particular, somewhat unsavoury, publicity exercise. I am sure that the person concerned is reasonably well-protected by parents, agents and so on. However, the show business industry should consider how it conducts itself—particularly on the dividing line between childhood and adulthood—so that children in show business are not exploited.

Alun Cairns: Cross-cutting policies have a greater influence on children's services than any other Assembly policy area. Following Ian Botham's walk across Wales, confusion has arisen between the Swansea and Cardiff paediatric units with regard to the children's hospital for Wales. My understanding was that the intention was to bring new children's services to Wales, such as those provided at Alder Hey Hospital or Great Ormond Street Hospital at present. However, some reports suggest that the new hospital will merely amount to the centralisation of children's services away from areas such as Morriston. Will you clear up this confusion and support my request for the Minister for Health and Social Services to visit Morriston Hospital to explain this confusion?

The First Minister: We welcome the money raised by Ian Botham, Catherine Zeta Jones, and the aforementioned show business star, Charlotte Church. They raised almost £1 million, which will be added to the £4.5 million that we have already allocated for this project at the University Hospital of Wales to provide a specialist centre for children's tertiary services in Wales. You made a wider point about the impact of a consultation exercise by the Specialised Health Services Commission for Wales, which is an advisory body to the Minister for Health and Social Services. That is different. There will always

trawsbynciol nodedig a gyflawnwyd gan y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, a rannwch f'anesmwythyd fod geneth ysgol 16 mlwydd oed o Gymru wedi cael ei llun yn y papurau i gyd gyda'r pennawd 'Pen-ôl y flwyddyn'? A ddeallwch pam y bydd llawer o bobl yn credu mai ecsbloetio rhywiol yw hyn yn hytrach na marchnata cyfreithlon?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Rhoddais y gorau ers talwm i geisio deall ffyrdd y byd adloniant, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys yr ymarferiad cyhoeddusrwydd braidd yn ddi-chwaeth hwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod y person dan sylw wedi'i diogelu'n rhesymol dda gan rieni, asiantau ac ati. Er hynny, dylai'r diwydiant adloniant ystyried ei ymddygiad—yn enwedig ar y ffin rhwng plentyndod a byd oedolion—fel na fanteisir ar blant yn y byd adloniant.

Alun Cairns: Mae gan bolisiau trawsbynciol fwy o ddylanwad ar wasanaethau plant nag unrhyw faes polisi arall yn y Cynulliad. Yn dilyn taith gerdded Ian Botham drwy Gymru, mae dryswch wedi codi rhwng unedau pediatreg Abertawe a Chaerdydd ynghylch ysbyty plant Cymru. Fy nealltwriaeth i oedd mai'r bwriad oedd dod â gwasanaethau plant newydd i Gymru, fel y rheini a ddarperir yn Ysbytai Alder Hey neu Great Ormond Street ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, awgryma rhai adroddiadau na fydd yr ysbyty newydd yn gwneud dim mwy na chanoli gwasanaethau plant i ffwrdd oddi wrth ardaloedd fel Treforys. A wnewch chi ddatrys y dryswch hwn a chefnogi fy nghais ar i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ymweld ag Ysbyty Treforys i egluro'r dryswch hwn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Croesawn yr arian a godwyd gan Ian Botham, Catherine Zeta Jones, a'r seren adloniant a grybwyllwyd eisoes, Charlotte Church. Codasant bron £1 filiwn, a ychwanegir at y £4.5 miliwn yr ydym eisoes wedi'i ddyrannu ar gyfer y prosiect hwn yn Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru i ddarparu canolfan arbenigol i wasanaethau trydyddol plant yng Nghymru. Gwnaethoch bwynt pellach ynghylch effaith ymarferiad ymgynghori gan Gomisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol Cymru, sy'n gorff cynghori i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Mae hynny'n wahanol. Bydd

be a hierarchy of children's hospital services. Some services will only be available at Great Ormond Street Hospital. Other services will only be available in super-specialist children's hospitals, such as Alder Hey and half a dozen other hospitals throughout the UK, of which we probably do not have one in Wales. Some services will only be available at one hospital in Wales, and some will be available at two or three. The situation changes from one decade to the next. The Royal College of Paediatricians and Child Health will insist that if you do not have 1,000 hole in the heart operations a year, you must not carry out any of those operations because you will not be practised enough. If a disease becomes more common, then perhaps, in the following decade, services that were only available in one hospital will be available in four or five. That is how the health service develops—there is movement both ways, with more concentration and centralisation and more dispersal into district general hospitals, which cover each neighbourhood in Wales. This is a specific consultation exercise by the advisory body, and it will be some time before the pattern becomes clear.

bob amser hierarchaeth o wasanaethau ysbyty i blant. Bydd rhai gwasanaethau ar gael yn Ysbyty Great Ormond Street yn unig. Bydd gwasanaethau eraill ddim ond ar gael mewn ysbytai plant uwch-arbenigol, fel Alder Hey a hanner dwsin o ysbytai eraill ledled y DU, na cheir yr un yng Nghymru, mae'n debyg. Bydd rhai gwasanaethau ar gael mewn un ysbyty'n unig yng Nghymru, a bydd rhai ar gael mewn dau neu dri. Mae'r sefyllfa'n newid o'r naill ddegawd i'r nesaf. Bydd Coleg Brenhinol y Pediatregwyr ac Iechyd Plant yn mynnu os nad oes gennych 1,000 o lawdriniaethau twll yn y galon bob blwyddyn, na ddylech wneud dim o'r llawdriniaethau hynny gan na fyddwch wedi cael digon o ymarfer. Os daw afiechyd yn fwy cyffredin, yna efallai, yn y degawd nesaf, y bydd gwasanaethau nad oedd ond ar gael mewn un ysbyty ar gael mewn pedwar neu bump. Dyna sut y datblyga'r gwasanaeth iechyd—ceir symud y ddwy ffordd, gyda mwy o grynhoi a chanoli a mwy o wasgaru i ysbytai dosbarth cyffredinol, sy'n gwasanaethu pob cymdogaeth yng Nghymru. Mae hwn yn ymarfer ymgynghori penodol gan y corff cynghori, a bydd cryn amser cyn i'r patrwm ddod yn glir.

2:30 p.m.

Datganoli Pwerau i'r Cynulliad Devolving Powers to the Assembly

Q6 Kirsty Williams: What recent discussions has the First Minister had with the Secretary of State for Wales regarding the devolving of more powers to the Assembly? (OAQ17260)

The First Minister: This subject arises regularly in my discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales.

Kirsty Williams: In those regular discussions, I hope that you make the Secretary of State for Wales aware of many issues facing my constituents, who are caught in the vagaries of the current settlement. Such vagaries include building large windpower sites, the siting of speed cameras, and animal health issues if there were another foot and mouth disease outbreak.

C6 Kirsty Williams: Pa drafodaethau y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch datganoli rhagor o bwerau i'r Cynulliad? (OAQ17260)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cyfyd y pwnc hwn yn rheolaidd yn fy nhrafodaethau gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru.

Kirsty Williams: Yn y trafodaethau rheolaidd hynny, gobeithiaf eich bod yn rhoi gwybod i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru am y nifer o faterion sy'n wynebu f'etholwyr, sydd wedi'u dal yn chwiwiau'r cytundeb cyfredol. Mae'r chwiwiau hynny'n cynnwys adeiladu safleoedd ynni gwynt mawr, lleoliad camerâu cyflymder, a materion iechyd anifeiliaid pe bai clwy'r traed a'r genau yn torri allan eto.

Following the establishment of the independent commission on the Assembly's powers, I hope that you will strongly press the Secretary of State for Wales to ensure that Westminster is sympathetic in implementing its findings.

The First Minister: A surprisingly high proportion of the matters that have become hot-button issues over the last year, such as foot and mouth disease, the decision on Cefn Croes and so forth, have impacted particularly on your constituency and its neighbours. Whether relating to Brecon and Radnorshire, or to the whole of Wales, you may rest assured that we hope that any future transfer of functions system will enable such matters to be discussed according to what is best for the citizens of Wales, rather than to what was contained in the Government of Wales Act 1998.

William Graham: Will you confirm the process of reviewing the effectiveness of current Assembly procedures before considering extending the Assembly's powers?

The First Minister: That is what we have done. The Assembly review of procedures was completed before the independent Richard commission on Assembly powers was appointed, let alone before it started its work. You will recall that we passed the bulk of its recommendations with unanimous cross-party support some two months ago, William.

Janet Ryder: We have recently seen permission granted for a large windfarm in mid Wales—not by the Assembly but by Westminster. Proposals may also be afoot to flood the Elan valley to provide water for England. Do you agree that the ability to grant planning permission for such large-scale developments in Wales should be vested in this body and not in Westminster?

The First Minister: Planning permission has not yet been given for Cefn Croes, Janet, so your information is slightly off the mark. Brian Wilson has only said that he is minded to give planning permission. You will also be aware of our responses to the Cefn Croes decision, namely requesting that the

Wedi sefydlu'r comisiwn annibynnol ar bwerau'r Cynulliad, gobeithiaf y gwnewch bwysu'n gryf ar Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i sicrhau bod San Steffan yn gweithredu ar ei ganfyddiadau gyda chydymdeimlad.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae cyfran ryfedd o uchel o'r materion a ddaeth yn faterion llosg dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, fel clwy'r traed a'r genau, y penderfyniad ar Gefn Croes ac ati, wedi effeithio'n arbennig ar eich etholaeth chi a'i chymdogion. Boed yn berthnasol i Frycheiniog a Maesyfed, neu Gymru gyfan, gallwch fod yn sicr ein bod yn gobeithio y bydd unrhyw system drosglwyddo swyddogaethau yn y dyfodol yn galluogi trafod materion o'r fath yn ôl yr hyn sydd orau i ddinasyddion Cymru, yn hytrach nag yn ôl yr hyn a oedd wedi'i gynnwys yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998.

William Graham: A wnewch chi gadarnhau'r broses o adolygu effeithiolrwydd gweithdrefnau cyfredol y Cynulliad cyn ymestyn pwerau'r Cynulliad?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Dyna beth yr ydym wedi'i wneud. Cwblhawyd adolygiad y Cynulliad o'i weithdrefnau cyn penodi comisiwn annibynnol yr Arglwydd Richard ar bwerau'r Cynulliad, heb sôn am cyn iddo ddechrau ar ei waith. Cofiwch inni basio'r rhan helaeth o'i argymhellion gyda chefnogaeth drawsbleidiol unfrydol ryw ddau fis yn ôl, William.

Janet Ryder: Yn ddiweddar rhoddwyd caniatâd ar gyfer fferm wynt fawr yn y Canolbarth—nid gan y Cynulliad ond gan San Steffan. Fe all fod cynigion ar droed hefyd i foddï cwm Elan i roi dŵr i Loegr. A gytunwch mai'r corff hwn, ac nid San Steffan, ddylai fod â'r gallu i roi caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiadau mor fawr yng Nghymru?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid oes caniatâd cynllunio wedi'i roi eto ar gyfer Cefn Croes, Janet, felly mae'ch gwybodaeth ychydig allan ohoni. Y cwbl y mae Brian Wilson wedi'i ddweud yw ei fod yn tueddu tuag at roi caniatâd cynllunio. Byddwch hefyd yn ymwybodol o'n hymatebion i benderfyniad

Assembly be permitted to grant planning permission for windfarms and other electricity-generating stations of over 50 megawatts. We have not yet achieved that, but we have sent the response that you commend to us, as you probably know.

On the Craig Goch reservoir decision, my understanding is that it poses no problem similar to that at Cefn Croes. This is a matter for the Assembly—the ability to call in the decision lies with the Assembly, not with Ministers at Westminster.

Cefn Croes, sef gofyn am i'r Cynulliad gael rhoi caniatâd cynllunio ar gyfer ffermydd gwynt a gorsafoedd cynhyrchu trydan eraill dros 50 megawat. Nid ydym wedi sicrhau hynny eto, ond yr ydym wedi anfon yr ymateb yr ydych chi'n ei gymeradwyo inni, fel y gwyddoch, mae'n debyg.

Ar benderfyniad cronfa ddŵr Craig Goch, fy nealltwriaeth i yw nad ydyw'n codi unrhyw broblem debyg i'r hyn a geir yng Nghefn Croes. Mater i'r Cynulliad yw hwn—gan y Cynulliad, nid Gweinidogion San Steffan, y mae'r gallu i alw'r penderfyniad i mewn.

Hela â Chŵn Hunting with Dogs

Q7 Janice Gregory: What discussions has the First Minister had with members of the UK Government regarding the issue of hunting with dogs? (OAQ17258)

The First Minister: I have held meetings with Alun Michael, the UK Minister of State for Rural Affairs—or the former First Secretary of the Assembly as you will recall—over the past few months, to discuss his approach to the legislation that has been pending since the 1997 general election to settle this matter. He explained to me how he was taking it forward. Initially, following the Burns report, he is trying to maximise the amount of common ground between those broadly opposed and those in favour of maintaining the status quo of the permissibility, or the legal nature of fox hunting. He is also concerned about the fundamental principles of the Burns report, namely cruelty and utility, and how they would be applied to fox hunting in Wales.

Janice Gregory: At a recent constituency surgery, two members of the Countryside Alliance asked me to express their view that the Westminster Government should have better things to do with its time than interfere with their pastime. However, around 80 other constituents, who have taken the time to express a view to me, asked me to forward their view that hunting with dogs is barbaric and inhumane, and should be banned as soon as possible.

Simplistic as this sample may be—with a

C7 Janice Gregory: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cael gydag aelodau o lywodraeth y DU ynghylch hela â chŵn? (OAQ17258)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf wedi cynnal cyfarfodydd gydag Alun Michael, Gweinidog Gwladol y DU ar Faterion Gwledig—neu gyn Brif Ysgrifennydd y Cynulliad fel y cofiwch—yn yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf, i drafod ei agwedd at y ddeddfwriaeth a fu yn yr arfaeth ers etholiad cyffredinol 1997 i setlo'r mater hwn. Eglurodd imi sut yr oedd yn mynd rhagddo. I ddechrau, yn dilyn adroddiad Burns, mae'n ceisio cael cymaint o dir cyffredin ag sydd yn bosibl rhwng y rhai sy'n gyffredinol wrthwynebus a'r rhai sydd o blaid cadw'r sefyllfa fel y mae o ran caniatáu, neu natur cyfreithiol hela llwynogod. Mae'n ymboeni hefyd am egwyddorion sylfaenol adroddiad Burns, sef creulondeb a defnyddioldeb, a sut y caent eu cymhwyso i hela llwynogod yng Nghymru.

Janice Gregory: Mewn cynghorfa ddiweddar yn f'etholaeth, gofynnodd dau aelod o'r Gynghrair Gefn Gwlad imi fynegi'u barn y dylai fod gan Lywodraeth San Steffan bethau gwell i'w gwneud â'i hamser nag ymyrryd â'u diddordebau hwy. Serch hynny, mae rhyw 80 o etholwyr eraill, sydd wedi cymryd yr amser i fynegi barn wrthyf, wedi gofyn imi drosglwyddo'r farn fod hela â chŵn yn farbaraid ac annynol, ac y dylid ei wahardd cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Er bod y sampl yma efallai'n or-syml—gyda

40/1 split against fox hunting in my constituency—do you agree that cruelty has no boundaries and that the sooner this issue is dealt with and the barbaric practice of hunting with dogs is banned throughout the UK, the better it will be for the people of Wales? Will you join me in urging the UK Government to follow the wishes of the majority of people in this country, reflected in successive votes in Parliament, and legislate on this issue to ban hunting with dogs?

The First Minister: This issue has been overhanging since the 1997 general election, as I said. We are now getting close to a Government commitment to permit Parliament to come to a decision for England and Wales. The decision has already been made in Scotland to ban hunting with dogs. As regards England and Wales, time needs to be found for the legislation to be concluded successfully in both Houses of Parliament and therefore to become law or to be forgotten about if it fails to reach the statute book. The issue for us is the way in which we will be consulted. It is entirely appropriate that the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee considers the matter so that it can participate in the consultation before Alun Michael brings forward the legislation that we all assume—although you can never presume—will be included in the next Queen's Speech in November.

Peter Rogers: Do you recognise that the unique upland character of rural Wales makes hunting with dogs the only sensible solution to fox control? Will you make it clear to the UK Government that none of the agriculture spokesmen of the Assembly's four parties support an outright ban on hunting?

The First Minister: I have always made it clear that the case for the flushing method used in upland Wales is entirely different. It is not a sport, but a form of pest control. I have always said that there is a strong case for an exception to be made in the Lake District and in upland Wales during, or just before, the lambing season, where foot packs are used to flush and drive foxes in the direction of men lined up with shotguns. It is not a sport, but may well be the only viable

rhaniad 40/1 yn erbyn hela llwynogod yn f'etholaeth—a ydych yn cytuno nad oes ffiniau i greulondeb, ac, i bobl Cymru, gorau po gyntaf yr ymdrinnir â'r mater hwn a gwahardd yr arfer barbaraidd o hela â chŵn drwy'r DU gyfan? A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i annog Llywodraeth y DU i ddilyn dymuniadau'r mwyafrif o bobl yn y wlad hon, a adlewyrchwyd mewn pleidleisiau olynol yn y Senedd, a deddfu ar y mater hwn er mwyn gwahardd hela â chŵn?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Bu'r mater hwn yn crogi uwch ein pennau ers etholiad cyffredinol 1997, fel y dywedais. Yr ydym yn awr yn nesáu at ymrwymiad gan y Llywodraeth i ganiatáu i'r Senedd benderfynu dros Gymru a Lloegr. Mae'r penderfyniad wedi'i wneud eisoes yn yr Alban i wahardd hela â chŵn. O ran Cymru a Lloegr, mae angen canfod amser i gwblhau'r ddeddfwriaeth yn llwyddiannus yn nau Dŷ'r Senedd ac felly iddi fynd yn gyfraith neu fynd yn angof os metha â chyrraedd y llyfr deddfau. Y cwestiwn i ni yw sut yr ymgynghorir â ni. Mae'n gwbl briodol i'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig ystyried y mater fel y gall gyfranogi yn yr ymgynghoriad cyn i Alun Michael gyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth yr ydym oll yn tybio—er na ellir fyth ragdybio—y caiff ei chynnwys yn Araith nesaf y Frenhines ym mis Tachwedd.

Peter Rogers: A ydych yn cydnabod fod cymeriad uwchdirol unigryw cefn gwlad Cymru'n golygu mai hela â chŵn yw'r unig ateb synhwyrol i reoli llwynogod? A wnewch chi ddweud yn glir wrth Lywodraeth y DU nad oes yr un o lefarwyr pedair plaid y Cynulliad ar amaethyddiaeth yn cefnogi gwahardd hela'n llwyr?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr wyf wedi dweud yn glir bob amser fod yr achos dros y dull codi llwynogod a ddefnyddir yn ucheldir Cymru'n gwbl wahanol. Nid chwarae ydyw, ond modd o reoli pla. Yr wyf wedi dweud erioed fod achos cryf dros wneud eithriad yn Ardal y Llynnoedd ac yn ucheldir Cymru yn ystod y tymor ŵyna, neu ychydig cyn hynny, lle defnyddir heidiau cŵn ar droed i godi llwynogod a'u gyrru i gyfeiriad dynion sy'n aros gyda drylliau. Nid sbort ydyw, ond

form of pest control. That is why the point I made about the utility and cruelty principles is important. These are the principles that Alun Michael is following. I think that you are agreeing with me while you thought that you were disagreeing with me. I have always made my views on this quite plain, and I believe that they fit in with the cruelty and utility principles that Alun Michael is following.

efallai mai dyma'r unig ffordd ymarferol o reoli pla. Dyna pam y mae'r pwynt a wneuthum am egwyddorion defnyddioldeb a chreulondeb yn bwysig. Dyma'r egwyddorion y mae Alun Michael yn eu dilyn. Yr wyf yn meddwl eich bod yn cytuno â mi, a chithau wedi meddwl eich bod yn anghytuno â mi. Yr wyf bob amser wedi cyhoeddi fy marn yn groyw ar hyn, a chredaf ei bod yn cyd-fynd â'r egwyddorion defnyddioldeb a chreulondeb y mae Alun Michael yn eu dilyn.

Canol De Cymru South Wales Central

Q8 Jonathan Morgan: Will the First Minister make a statement on how the Government's policies have benefited South Wales Central? (OAQ17257)

The First Minister: The Welsh Assembly Government is working in South Wales Central, as it is throughout Wales, to deliver policies that spread prosperity and deliver better public services. I draw your attention to full integrated ticketing through the introduction of smartcards for concessionary bus travel in the South West Wales Integrated Transport Consortium area—which roughly covers South Wales Central—making bus travel easier, alongside the introduction of free travel for pensioners and disabled people on local bus services. This has been popular and well received throughout South Wales Central, as indeed elsewhere in Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: As you know, I have always argued that record increases in Assembly budgets must always reflect record increases in supporting front-line services and the organisations that deliver those services, particularly schools. However, in the northern part of Cardiff, seven primary schools will receive budgetary increases of between 4 per cent and 7 per cent this year. When you deduct the cost of teachers' pay increases, many of those schools will incur budget deficits, ranging from £20,000 to £45,000. You and your Government give the impression of supporting town hall bureaucrats above schools and front-line

C8 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar sut y mae polisïau'r Llywodraeth wedi bod o fudd i Ganol De Cymru? (OAQ17257)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n gweithio yng Nghanol De Cymru, fel y mae drwy Gymru gyfan, i weithredu polisïau sy'n lledaenu cyfoeth ac yn rhoi gwell gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Tynnaf eich sylw at y cynllun tocynnau integredig llawn sy'n gweithio drwy gyflwyno cardiau clyfar ar gyfer teithio'n rhatach ar fysus yn ardal Consortiwm Cludiant Integredig De-orllewin Cymru—sy'n cynnwys Canol De Cymru'n fras—gan ei gwneud hi'n haws teithio ar y bws, ochr yn ochr â chyflwyno teithio am ddim i bensynwyr a phobl anabl ar wasanaethau bysus lleol. Mae hyn wedi bod yn boblogaidd ac wedi cael derbyniad da drwy Ganol De Cymru gyfan, fel yng ngweddill Cymru, yn wir.

Jonathan Morgan: Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf wedi dadlau erioed fod yn rhaid i godiadau uwch nag erioed o'r blaen yng nghyllidebau'r Cynulliad bob amser adlewyrchu codiadau uwch nag erioed i gynnal gwasanaethau rheng flaen, a'r sefydliadau sy'n darparu'r gwasanaethau hynny, yn enwedig ysgolion. Fodd bynnag, yn rhan ogleddol Caerdydd, bydd saith ysgol gynradd yn cael cynnydd rhwng 4 y cant a 7 y cant yn eu cyllidebau eleni. Pan dynnwch gost codiadau cyflog athrawon, bydd llawer o'r ysgolion hynny'n wynebu diffygion yn eu cyllidebau, yn amrywio o £20,000 i £45,000. Yr ydych chi a'ch Llywodraeth yn rhoi'r argraff eich bod

services.

The First Minister: We have always made it clear that we do not believe in directly funding schools. Schools are funded according to a formula prepared by local authorities. According to the way in which local authorities apply their formulas, there will always be winners and losers. I do not recognise the circumstances that you describe. I would be happy if you were to write to Jane Davidson or me about those circumstances. We believe in encouraging local government to carry out its statutory duties to the best of its ability, and run schools for the benefit of pupils. The record in Wales compares favourably with the rest of the UK.

2:40 p.m.

Adnoddau i Gymru Resources for Wales

Q9 Mick Bates: What discussions has the First Minister had with the Secretary of State for Wales on achieving more resources for Wales, in particular in relation to education? (OAQ17264)

The First Minister: This matter comes up regularly at my almost weekly meetings with the Secretary of State. We will have the spending review settlement in two or three months' time, which will contain our consequential share of any changes to comparable public expenditure on education in England. In the meantime, a small consequential amount of £1.77 million has been allocated for Wales for 2002-04, as a consequential of a small increase in funding for the Learning and Skills Council and its support for small organisations to achieve the Investor in People qualification.

Mick Bates: Thank you for that clarification of consequentials. However, will you acknowledge that the Liberal Democrats have driven the process of widening access to further and higher education—in partnership—through the reintroduction of student grants? Can you assure us that the Assembly Government is pressing the Secretary of State for the power and funding

yn cefnogi biwrocratiaid neuadd y dref o flaen ysgolion a gwasanaethau rheng flaen.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr ydym bob amser wedi datgan yn glir nad ydym yn credu mewn ariannu ysgolion yn uniongyrchol. Caiff ysgolion eu hariannu yn ôl fformiwla a baratoir gan awdurdodau lleol. Yn ôl y modd y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn cymhwyso'u fformiwlâu, ceir enillwyr a chollwyr o hyd. Nid wyf yn adnabod yr amgylchiadau a ddisgrifiwch chi. Byddwn yn hapus pe ysgrifennech at Jane Davidson neu ataf fi ynghylch yr amgylchiadau hynny. Credwn mewn annog llywodraeth leol i gyflawni'i dyletswyddau statudol orau y gall, a rhedeg ysgolion er budd disgyblion. Mae'r record yng Nghymru'n cymharu'n ffafriol â gweddill y DU.

C9 Mick Bates: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cael ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar gael rhagor o adnoddau i Gymru, yn enwedig mewn perthynas ag addysg? (OAQ17264)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Codir y mater hwn yn rheolaidd yn fy nghyfarfodydd wythnosol bron â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Cawn gytundeb yr adolygiad gwariant ymhen deufis neu dri, a fydd yn cynnwys ein cyfran ganlyniadol o unrhyw newidiadau i wariant cyhoeddus cymharol ar addysg yn Lloegr. Yn y cyfamser, dyrannwyd swm canlyniadol bychan o £1.77 miliwn i Gymru ar gyfer 2002-04, yn ganlyniadol i gynnydd bach yng nghyllid y Cyngor Dysgu a Sgiliau a'i gefnogaeth i sefydliadau bychain i ennill y cymhwyster Buddsoddwr mewn Pobl.

Mick Bates: Diolch am egluro symiau canlyniadol. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch chi gydnabod fod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi gyrru'r broses o hwyluso mynediad i addysg bellach ac uwch—mewn partneriaeth—drwy ailgyflwyno grantiau myfyrwyr? A allwch ein sicrhau bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn pwysu ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol am y grym a'r cyllid

in Wales to pay student tuition fees?

The First Minister: Cabinet Government is a collective effort. It is therefore otiose to attempt to attribute who did what and who was responsible for what to one party or another in the partnership Government. I am proud that, collectively, we will be introducing the Assembly learning grant for students in further and higher education in September. It is wider than the previous grants, which were only available in higher education. Tuition fees is a reserved matter. It would be helpful in terms of widening access if tuition fees were abolished. However, we recognise that, whereas it is possible for Scotland to take its own way forward on that, it is not possible for us. Therefore, your proposal that we should press the UK Government to abolish tuition fees has been carried out. We have not yet had the response that we might have wished for, but we understand that a review, led by Estelle Morris, the Secretary of State for Education and Skills is ongoing.

Pauline Jarman: With regard to the Government's collective responsibility, has the Cabinet considered Fforwm's claim that sixth form colleges are being strangled by red tape, as they must apply to more than 100 different sources for funding?

The First Minister: I have not heard that before. I do not know whether that has arisen recently, but I have seen nothing in writing to that effect. Since they were incorporated, the colleges have, in general, expanded quickly in Wales. Whatever their problems, therefore, it has not prevented them from expanding rapidly since they became autonomous institutions. Under the changes in secondary and primary legislation that were introduced when Tom Middlehurst was the Minister responsible for education and skills, a major change—which has not fully taken place yet, but which will take full effect from 1 April 2003—unifies the resourcing system for sixth forms and further education colleges. This would put them on a par; there would be no empire building and turf wars between the headteachers who want to protect their sixth forms and the further education colleges. It

yng Nghymru i dalu ffioedd addysg myfyrwyr?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cyd-ymdrech yw Llywodraeth Cabinet. Di-angen felly yw ceisio priodoli pwy a wnaeth beth a phwy oedd yn gyfrifol am beth i'r naill blaidd neu'r llall yn y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth. Yr wyf yn falch y byddwn, ar y cyd, yn cyflwyno grant dysgu'r Cynulliad i fyfyrwyr mewn addysg bellach ac uwch ym mis Medi. Mae'n ehangach na'r grantiau blaenorol, nad oeddent ond ar gael mewn addysg uwch. Mae ffioedd dysgu'n fater nas datganolwyd. Byddai'n fuddiol o ran hwyluso mynediad pe diddymid ffioedd dysgu. Serch hynny, er bod modd i'r Alban fynd ymlaen yn ei ffordd ei hun â hynny, rhaid cydnabod na allwn ni wneud hynny. Felly, gweithredwyd eich cynnig y dylem bwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU i ddiddymu ffioedd dysgu. Nid ydym eto wedi cael yr ateb y buasem wedi'i ddymuno, ond deallwn fod adolygiad ar y gweill, dan arweiniad Estelle Morris, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Addysg a Sgiliau.

Pauline Jarman: Ynglŷn â chyd-gyfrifoldeb y Llywodraeth, a ydyw'r Cabinet wedi ystyried honiad Fforwm fod colegau chweched dosbarth yn cael eu tagu gan fiwrocratiaeth, gan fod yn rhaid iddynt wneud ceisiadau am gyllid i dros 100 o wahanol ffynonellau?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid wyf wedi clywed hynny o'r blaen. Ni wn a gododd hynny'n ddiweddar, ond nid wyf wedi gweld dim mewn ysgrifen i'r perwyl hwnnw. Ers eu hymgorffori, mae'r colegau, yn gyffredinol, wedi ehangu'n gyflym yng Nghymru. Beth bynnag yw eu problemau, felly, nid yw hynny wedi'u hatal rhag ehangu'n gyflym ers dod yn sefydliadau ymreolaethol. Dan y newidiadau mewn deddfwriaeth sylfaenol ac is-ddeddfwriaeth a gyflwynwyd pan oedd Tom Middlehurst yn Weinidog cyfrifol am addysg a sgiliau, mae newid mawr—sydd heb ddigwydd yn llawn eto, ond a ddaw i lawn rym o 1 Ebrill 2003—yn uno'r system adnoddau i ddosbarthiadau chwech a cholegau addysg bellach. Byddai hyn yn eu gwneud yn gyfartal; ni fyddai dim adeiladu ymerodraethau na rhyfeloedd tiriogaeth rhwng y prifathrawon sydd am warchod eu

will all be done on the basis of what is best for the 16 to 19-year olds.

Jonathan Morgan: Regarding Mick Bates's question, you will be aware that the Education Bill, which will hopefully become an Act in July this year, contains a provision that would allow the Assembly to ring-fence education moneys to allow local education authorities to have their pot and the schools to have theirs. Do you agree that having ring-fenced funding in Wales would allow schools a greater degree of financial and forward planning to ensure that they have the maximum number of staff and the maximum amount of teaching resources?

The First Minister: It depends who you are. If you were a headteacher you would take the view that the money should go to the headteacher. If you were a classroom teacher, you would like the money to go to the classroom teacher. If you are a parent you might want the money to go directly to the parent. We have always taken the view—and we have not deviated from it—that the best way to do this is by funding the local authorities to provide education to the best of their ability. All these other methods of trying to circumnavigate the local authorities reflect circumstances in countries with different and much weaker communication between the centre and the local authorities than we have in Wales.

chweched dosbarth a'r colegau addysg bellach. Gwneir popeth ar sail yr hyn sydd orau i'r bobl ifanc 16-19 mlwydd oed.

Jonathan Morgan: Ynglŷn â chwestiwn Mick Bates, byddwch yn ymwybodol fod y Mesur Addysg, a ddaw i rym fel Deddf, gobeithio, ym mis Gorffennaf eleni, yn cynnwys darpariaeth a fyddai'n caniatáu i'r Cynulliad ddiffinio arian addysg i ganiatáu i awdurdodau addysg lleol gael eu pot hwy ac i'r ysgolion gael eu pot hwythau. A ydych yn cytuno y byddai cael cyllid wedi'i ddiffinio yng Nghymru yn caniatáu i ysgolion wneud mwy o gynllunio ariannol a hirdymor i sicrhau bod ganddynt y nifer uchaf bosibl o staff ac adnoddau dysgu?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Mae'n dibynnu pwy ydych chi. Pe baech yn brifathro neu brifathrawes byddech yn arddel y farn y dylai'r arian fynd i'r prifathro. Pe baech yn athro neu athrawes ddosbarth, byddech am i'r arian fynd i'r athro dosbarth. Pe baech yn rhiant efallai yr hoffech i'r arian fynd yn uniongyrchol i'r rhiant. Yr ydym wastad wedi arddel y safbwynt—a heb wyro oddi wrtho—mai'r ffordd orau i wneud hyn yw drwy ariannu'r awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu addysg hyd eithaf eu gallu. Mae'r holl dulliau eraill hyn o geisio osgoi'r awdurdodau lleol yn adlewyrchu amgylchiadau mewn gwledydd lle mae cyfathrebu gwahanol a llawer gwannach rhwng y canol a'r awdurdodau lleol nag sydd yma yng Nghymru.

Is-Swyddfeydd Post Sub-Post Offices

Q10 Brian Hancock: What discussions has the First Minister had with the Secretary of State for Wales regarding safeguarding the network of sub-post offices in rural and suburban communities? (OAQ17269)

The First Minister: I meet with the Secretary of State for Wales regularly to discuss a wide range of issues, including the maintenance of a viable post office network in Wales. You will probably be aware, Brian, of the Wales Co-operative Centre study into protecting rural retail outlets, which includes some outlets in the Valleys. With the Welsh

C10 Brian Hancock: Pa drafodaethau y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi'u cael ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch diogelu rhwydwaith yr is-swyddfeydd post mewn cymunedau gwledig a maestrefol? (OAQ17269)

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Byddaf yn cyfarfod ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn rheolaidd i drafod amrediad eang o faterion, gan gynnwys cynnal rhwydwaith swyddfeydd post hyfyw yng Nghymru. Mae'n debyg y gwyddoch, Brian, am astudiaeth Canolfan Gydweithredol Cymru i warchod siopau gwledig, sy'n cynnwys rhai siopau yn y

Development Agency, on the advice of the Wales Co-operative Centre, we are considering ways of mapping the problem to identify measures to address the issue of retaining retail outlets, including rural post offices. Three grants have already been awarded under this scheme: Deri in the Darran valley, just outside the Rhymney valley, and Adfa and Abergwesyn in Powys.

Brian Hancock: When you referred to Barbara Castle in your reply to Ann Jones earlier, you talked about her work on social inclusion, and the payment of child and family allowance to mothers and parents via the post office. Now, payments are made through the working families tax credit and automated credit transfer. Will you give a report on your meeting last week with the chief executive of PostComm? Do you agree that the ramp in to privatisation is much too steep? Did you convey that message to the chief executive of PostComm? The position of rural sub-post offices and of those in cities is well understood, but we must safeguard the suburban post offices that serve housing estates and communities.

The First Minister: I had a good meeting with PostComm representatives last week, and we ran through the whole gamut of concerns expressed in the Plenary debate on the future of postal services in Wales. All sides accepted the special protection given to rural post offices and post offices in deprived urban communities—usually isolated council estates where a high degree of dependence on benefit payments means that that is responsible for up to 80 per cent of the turnover of the local post office. Those are regarded as socially protected post offices. It is not guaranteed that they will all always survive, but they are protected under special provisions. Is there another category of post office that needs to be protected against the over-rapid introduction of automated credit transfer—which the Government is determined to introduce? We believe that replacement services, namely the universal bank and the Government general practice provisions, will be of great benefit to those sub-postmasters and sub-postmistresses who are sufficiently commercially aware and have the resources to invest to change from

Cymoedd. Gydag Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, ar gyngor Canolfan Gydwethredol Cymru, yr ydym yn ystyried ffyrdd o fapio'r broblem i nodi camau i fynd i'r afael â chwestiwn cadw siopau bach, gan gynnwys swyddfeydd post gwledig. Eisoes dyfarnwyd tri grant dan y cynllun hwn: Deri yng nghwm Darran, ychydig y tu allan i Gwm Rhymni, ac Adfa ac Abergwesyn ym Mhowys.

Brian Hancock: Pan gyfeiriasoch at Barbara Castle yn eich ateb i Ann Jones yn gynharach, soniasoch am ei gwaith ar gynhwysiant cymdeithasol, a thalu lwfans plant a theulu i famau a rhieni drwy swyddfa'r post. Bellach, gwneir taliadau drwy'r credyd treth i deuluoedd sy'n gweithio a throsglwyddiad credyd awtomatig. A roddwch adroddiad ar eich cyfarfod yr wythnos diwethaf gyda phrif weithredwr PostComm? A gytunwch fod y llethr i mewn i breifateiddio'n llawer rhy serth? A wnaethoch chi gyfleu'r neges honno i brif weithredwr PostComm? Deallir yn iawn beth yw sefyllfa is-swyddfeydd post gwledig a rhai mewn dinasoedd, ond rhaid inni ddiogelu'r swyddfeydd post maestrefol sy'n gwasanaethu stadau tai a chymunedau.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Cefais gyfarfod da â chynrychiolwyr PostComm yr wythnos diwethaf, gan drafod yr holl sbectwm o bryderon a fynegwyd yn nadl y Cyfarfod Llawn ar ddyfodol gwasanaethau post yng Nghymru. Derbyniodd pob ochr y warchodaeth arbennig a roddir i swyddfeydd post gwledig a swyddfeydd post mewn cymunedau trefol difreintiedig—stadau tai ynysol fel arfer lle mae gradd uchel o ddibyniaeth ar fudd-daliadau'n golygu fod hynny'n gyfrifol am hyd at 80 y cant o drosiant y swyddfa bost leol. Ystyrir y rheini yn swyddfeydd post a warchodir yn gymdeithasol. Nid oes gwarant y byddant yn goroesi bob tro, ond cânt eu gwarchod dan ddarpariaethau arbennig. A oes categori arall o swyddfa bost y mae angen ei warchod rhag gor-gyflymder cyflwyno cyfleusterau trosglwyddo credyd awtomatig—rhywbeth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn benderfynol o'i gyflwyno? Credwn y bydd gwasanaethau newydd, sef y banc cyffredinol a darpariaethau ymarfer cyffredinol y Llywodraeth, o fudd mawr i'r is-bostfeistri a'r is-bostfeistresi hynny sy'n ddigon

overdependence on benefit payments to the universal bank and the other programmes that I mentioned.

Nick Bourne: Whenever the closure of rural post offices is discussed here, all parties express concern. That concern now extends to many urban sub-post offices. I have not heard of any decisions not to close sub-post offices because of the possibility of the universal bank. Will you consider an approach by all four parties to the Department of Trade and Industry, together with Consignia, to see if constructive steps can be taken before we lose a whole raft of sub-post offices in urban as well as rural areas?

The First Minister: We are waiting for the conclusions of the Leicestershire experiment on how to convert post offices into Government general practices. The universal bank will possibly come slightly after that. I have never heard anyone say that they would prefer post offices not to retain the ability to pay out benefit payments, but neither have I heard from anyone, apart from Alun Cairns, the assumption that the universal bank is a waste of time before it has been introduced. That is his trademark. Most people say that the Leicestershire experiment should be given a chance to work. If it does not work, we must consider the whole issue again. At the moment, the experiment is at the halfway stage. We must wait for its conclusions.

2:50 p.m.

Datganiad ar Hynt y Strategaeth Sgiliau Sylfaenol Statement on the Progress of the Basic Skills Strategy

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I will report progress on the basic skills strategy that we endorsed on 27 February 2001. Our cradle-to-grave strategy aims to ensure that all our children, young people and adults gain literacy and numeracy skills for everyday life and work, to break the cycle of low achievement, and to allow our people to take a full part in society. We have pledged over £27 million for this work during 2001-04.

masnachol-ymwybodol ac sydd â'r adnoddau i'w buddsoddi er mwyn newid o fod yn orddibynnol ar fudd-daliadau i'r banc cyffredinol a'r rhaglenni eraill y soniais amdanynt.

Nick Bourne: Pryd bynnag y trafodir cau swyddfeydd post gwledig yma, bydd pob plaid yn mynegi pryder. Mae'r pryder hwnnw'n wir hefyd erbyn hyn am lawer o is-swyddfeydd post trefol. Nid wyf wedi clywed am unrhyw benderfyniadau i beidio â chau is-swyddfeydd post oherwydd posibilrwydd y banc cyffredinol. A wnewch chi ystyried cais gan y pedair plaid i'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant, ynghyd â Consignia, i weld a ellir cymryd camau adeiladol cyn inni golli lluo o is-swyddfeydd post mewn ardaloedd trefol yn ogystal â rhai gwledig?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr ydym yn aros am gasgliadau arbrawf Swydd Gaerlŷr ynghylch sut i droi swyddfeydd post yn ganolfannau ymarfer cyffredinol y Llywodraeth. Daw'r banc cyffredinol i mewn ychydig ar ôl hynny, o bosibl. Ni chlywais neb erioed yn dweud y byddai'n well ganddynt pe na byddai swyddfeydd post yn parhau i allu talu budd-daliadau, ond ni chlywais gan neb ychwaith, ar wahân i Alun Cairns, y rhagdybiad bod y banc cyffredinol yn wastraff amser cyn ei gyflwyno. Mae hynny'n nodweddiadol ohono. Dywed y rhan fwyaf o bobl y dylid rhoi cyfle i arbrawf Swydd Gaerlŷr weithio. Os na fydd yn gweithio, rhaid inni ystyried yr holl fater eto. Ar hyn o bryd mae'r arbrawf ar ei hanner. Rhaid inni aros am ei gasgliadau.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Rhoddaf adroddiad ar hynt y strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol a gymeradwywyd gennym ar 27 Chwefror 2001. Nod ein strategaeth o'r crud i'r bedd yw sicrhau bod pawb o'n plant, ein pobl ifanc a'n hoedolion yn ennill sgiliau llythrennedd a rhifedd ar gyfer bywyd a gwaith bob dydd, torri cylch cyflawniad isel, a chaniatáu i'n pobl gymryd rhan lawn yn ein cymdeithas. Yr ydym wedi addo dros £27 miliwn ar gyfer

We have made a good start, focusing on key issues, laying foundations, and increasing awareness. We aim to ensure that all children start school prepared for learning, and leave primary school with the right level of literacy and numeracy skills to cope well at secondary school; that all young people leave school with the basic skills for adult life and work; and that all adults have the necessary skills to make their contribution to society.

Although English and maths results are improving yearly, youngsters still leave school with inadequate skills. Many start school already disadvantaged by their lack of pre-literacy skills, and although they have the potential to succeed, they never quite catch up. Our strategy is delivering the support needed to help teachers to help those children. In this way we will prevent more young people from swelling the ranks of those with poor basic skills in adulthood. Adults are also provided with a second chance to gain the skills that most people take for granted.

Work in the early years sector is the bedrock of the strategy, and it will impact on children's potential to gain the most from education before they begin school. We have extended the books for babies programme to every local authority in Wales and distributed more than 36,000 book bags to families at their baby's eight-month health check. We have developed early years training programmes for staff and parents, which will be rolled out across every local authority so that Language through Play programmes are available throughout Wales. In the autumn, a CD and book of Welsh and English songs and rhymes will be available free to parents with children under three years old, aiming to restore the culture, once firmly established in Wales, where traditional songs and rhymes were passed between generations and direct communication between babies and adults was the norm. There is no substitute for interaction between a caring adult and a child. The natural partner of the 'read with me' campaign theme for children, must be 'talk with me, sing with me, play with me'.

y gwaith hwn yn ystod 2001-04. Gwnaethom ddechrau da, gan ganolbwyntio ar faterion allweddol, gosod sylfeini, a chynyddu ymwybyddiaeth. Ein nod yw sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn dechrau'r ysgol yn barod i ddysgu, a'i fod yn gadael yr ysgol gynradd â'r lefel iawn o sgiliau llythrennedd a rhifedd i ymdopi'n dda yn yr ysgol uwchradd; fod pob person ifanc yn gadael yr ysgol â'r sgiliau sylfaenol ar gyfer bywyd a gwaith oedolyn; a bod gan bob oedolyn y sgiliau angenrheidiol i wneud ei gyfraniad i gymdeithas.

Er bod canlyniadau Saesneg a mathemateg yn gwella'n flynyddol, mae rhai pobl ifanc yn dal i adael yr ysgol heb sgiliau digonol. Mae llawer dan anfantais wrth ddechrau yn yr ysgol oherwydd eu diffyg sgiliau cynlythrennedd, ac er bod ganddynt y potensial i lwyddo, ni fyddant byth yn adennill tir. Mae'n strategaeth ni'n rhoi'r gefnogaeth angenrheidiol i helpu athrawon i helpu'r plant hynny. Fel hyn fe ataliwn ragor o bobl ifanc rhag chwyddo rhengoedd y rhai â sgiliau sylfaenol gwael pan fyddant yn oedolion. Darperir ail gyfle hefyd i oedolion ennill y sgiliau y mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn eu cymryd yn ganiataol.

Gwaith yn y sector blynyddoedd cynnar yw sylfaen y strategaeth, a bydd yn effeithio ar botensial plant i gael y mwyaf o addysg cyn dechrau yn yr ysgol. Yr ydym wedi ehangu'r cynllun llyfrau i fabanod i bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru ac wedi dosbarthu mwy na 36,000 o fapiau llyfrau i deuluoedd pan gaiff eu baban ei archwiliad iechyd wyth mis. Yr ydym wedi datblygu rhaglenni hyfforddi'r blynyddoedd cynnar i staff a rhieni, a gaiff eu rholio allan ar draws pob awdurdod lleol fel bod rhaglenni Iaith trwy Chwarae ar gael ledled Cymru. Yn yr hydref, bydd cryno ddisg a llyfr caneuon a rhigymau Cymraeg a Saesneg ar gael am ddim i rieni plant dan deirblwydd oed, gyda'r nod o adfer y diwylliant, a fu unwaith yn gryf yng Nghymru, o drosglwyddo caneuon a rhigymau traddodiadol o genhedlaeth i genhedlaeth a lle mai'r norm oedd cyfathrebu uniongyrchol rhwng babanod ac oedolion. Nid oes ail i ryngweithio cyd-rhwng oedolyn gofalgar a phlentyn. Partner naturiol thema'r ymgyrch 'darllenwch gyda mi' i blant, o raid, yw 'siaradwch gyda mi, canwch gyda mi,

Our programme of strategic intervention grants for local education authorities is helping to strengthen schools' approaches to basic skills. Based on analyses of local data, LEAs and the Basic Skills Agency will extend this work to include: catch-up programmes for children in all key stages; initiatives with disengaged youngsters in key stage four; out-of-school programmes to encourage new ways of working and enliven the curriculum; and sharing good practice across schools. Following evaluation, we will establish a dissemination programme to ensure that we make the most of good practice. In partnership with LEAs, progress is being made to ensure that all schools will achieve the basic skills quality mark by 2004. To date, 642 primary and 40 secondary schools have received awards. Many more are in the pipeline.

Another important development is the expansion of the family programmes, which bridge the adult and school sectors by providing basic skills for parents and children. Courses in literacy and numeracy are available in all LEAs, and workshops have improved accessibility for parents unable to attend full-length courses. Family programmes have been successful in helping young children and motivating parents to return to learning; more than 12,000 children and parents involved last year. We will continue our support and encourage better progression routes for parents from family programmes to more substantial learning.

For adults, the challenges are probably greater. Those who need help most are often reluctant to join programmes, and there is insufficient support for those who want to study outside classes. Generally, adult teachers have only the minimum level of training for this, so we have invested in intensive teacher training. To date 1,000 teachers have been trained to deliver the new adult basic skills curriculum, which will be in place by September. The training programme will continue in 2002-03.

chwaraewch gyda mi'.

Mae ein rhaglen o grantiau ymyrryd strategol i awdurdodau addysg lleol yn helpu i gryfhau agweddau ysgolion at sgiliau sylfaenol. Ar sail dadansoddiad o'r data lleol, bydd AALlau a'r Asiantaeth Sgiliau Sylfaenol yn ehangu'r gwaith hwn i gynnwys: rhaglenni adennill tir i blant ym mhob cyfnod allweddol; mentrau gyda ieuenctid dadrithiedig yng nghyfnod allweddol pedwar; rhaglenni y tu allan i'r ysgol i annog ffyrdd newydd o weithio a bywiogi'r cwricwlwm; rhannu arfer da ar draws ysgolion. Ar ôl arfarnu, byddwn yn sefydlu rhaglen ledaenu'r neges i wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn cael y budd mwyaf o arferion da. Mewn partneriaeth ag AALlau, yr ydym yn symud tuag at sicrhau y bydd pob ysgol yn cyrraedd nod ansawdd sgiliau sylfaenol erbyn 2004. Hyd yma, mae 642 o ysgolion cynradd a 40 o ysgolion uwchradd wedi derbyn gwobrau. Mae llawer mwy ar y gweill.

Datblygiad pwysig arall yw ehangu'r rhaglenni teulu, sy'n pontio'r sectorau oedolion ac ysgolion drwy ddarparu sgiliau sylfaenol i rieni a phlant. Mae cyrsiau llythrennedd a rhifedd ar gael ym mhob awdurdod lleol, ac mae gweithdai wedi hwyluso pethau i rieni sy'n methu mynychu cyrsiau hyd llawn. Bu rhaglenni teulu'n llwyddiannus o ran helpu plant ifanc a symbylu rhieni i ailafael mewn dysgu; bu mwy na 12,000 o blant a rhieni wrthi y llynedd. Byddwn yn parhau i gefnogi ac annog llwybrau dilyniant gwell i rieni sy'n symud o raglenni teulu at ddysgu mwy sylweddol.

I oedolion, mae'n debyg fod yr her yn fwy. Mae'r rhai sydd ag angen cymorth fwyaf yn aml yn gyndyn o ymuno â rhaglenni, ac nid oes digon o gefnogaeth i rai sydd eisiau astudio y tu allan i'r dosbarth. Yn gyffredinol, dim ond y lefel leiaf o hyfforddiant sydd gan athrawon oedolion ar gyfer hyn, felly yr ydym wedi buddsoddi mewn cyrsiau hyfforddi dwys i athrawon. Hyd yma, hyfforddwyd 1,000 o athrawon i gyflwyno'r cwricwlwm sgiliau sylfaenol newydd i oedolion, a fydd yn ei le erbyn mis Medi. Bydd y rhaglen hyfforddi'n parhau yn 2002-03.

The majority of adults with poor basic skills are employed, but trapped in low-skill, low-wage jobs with few opportunities for training and promotion. These are the most vulnerable, as their lack of skills prevents them taking on new challenges and greater responsibilities. We need the support of employers and trade unions to tackle this problem. Considerable work has been done with TUC Wales to raise awareness of basic skills among union representatives, and our workplace initiative, the employer's basic skills commitment, will be launched in autumn 2002 to support employers in a drive to improve their employees' basic skills.

Our recent bilingual campaign promoting the importance of good basic skills was aimed at all age groups. Parents and carers were targeted with a direct 'if you read with me...' appeal by young children; older children and teenagers were targeted with a 'basic skills can be fun' message, and adults with a light-hearted, inspirational 'when I was young' theme, to encourage a return to learning.

The campaign's effectiveness is being evaluated and results are expected in June. Preliminary feedback is extremely positive. Teachers report enthusiastic reactions from children and parents, and adult providers report an increase in recruitment. Basic skills are now on everyone's agenda. We have made a strong start that we must sustain if Wales is to become a country where no one lacks basic skills. All our targets for 2001-02 were met or surpassed. I finish with the campaign's slogan, 'Together we can build an even better Wales'.

Helen Mary Jones: I am grateful for today's statement. None of us can doubt the importance of basic skills, not just in terms of people's employability, but also in terms of social inclusion and especially to people's self esteem.

The Minister mentioned the social exclusion context of poor basic skills. Research has identified the key relationship between

Mae'r rhan fwyaf o oedolion sydd â sgiliau sylfaenol gwael mewn gwaith, ond maent wedi'u dal mewn swyddi sgiliau isel, cyflog isel heb fawr o gyfleoedd am hyfforddiant a dyrchafiad. Y rhain yw'r rhai mwyaf bregus, gan fod eu diffyg sgiliau'n eu rhwystro rhag rhoi cynnig ar her newydd a mwy o gyfrifoldebau. Mae angen cefnogaeth cyflogwyr ac undebau llafur i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon. Gwnaed cryn dipyn o waith gyda TUC Cymru i godi ymwybyddiaeth o sgiliau sylfaenol ymhlith cynrychiolwyr undeb, a lansir ein menter gweithle, ymrwymiad y cyflogwr i sgiliau sylfaenol, yn hydref 2002 i gefnogi cyflogwyr mewn ymgyrch i wella sgiliau sylfaenol eu gweithwyr.

Yr oedd ein hymgyrch dwyieithog diweddar i hyrwyddo pwysigrwydd sgiliau sylfaenol da wedi'i anelu at bob oed. Targedwyd rhieni a gofalwyr gydag apêl uniongyrchol gan blant ifanc, sef 'os darllenwch gyda mi...'; targedwyd plant hŷn ac yn eu harddegau gyda neges 'gall sgiliau sylfaenol fod yn hwyl', a thargedwyd oedolion gyda thema ysgafn, ysbrydolgar 'pan oeddwn i'n ifanc', i'w hannog i ddychwelyd i ddysgu.

Caiff effeithiolrwydd yr ymgyrch ei gwerthuso a disgwylir y canlyniadau ym Mehefin. Mae'r adborth cyntaf yn eithriadol o bositif. Mae athrawon yn cofnodi ymatebion brwd gan blant a rhieni, ac mae darparwyr i oedolion yn cofnodi cynnydd mewn recriwtio. Mae sgiliau sylfaenol ar agenda pawb bellach. Yr ydym wedi dechrau'n gryf a rhaid cynnal hynny os yw Cymru am fod yn wlad lle nad oes neb heb sgiliau sylfaenol. Cyrhaeddwyd neu fe gurwyd pob un o'n targedau am 2001-02. Cloaf fy araith gyda slogan yr ymgyrch, 'Gyda'n gilydd gallwn adeiladu Cymru well fyth'.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr adroddiad heddiw. Ni all neb ohonom amau pwysigrwydd sgiliau sylfaenol, nid yn unig o ran gallu pobl i gael swydd, ond hefyd o ran cynhwysiant cymdeithasol ac yn enwedig o ran hunan-barch pobl.

Soniodd y Gweinidog am sgiliau sylfaenol gwael yng nghyd-destun allgáu cymdeithasol. Mae ymchwil wedi cadarnhau bod perthynas

poverty, social exclusion and poor basic skills, and that this is passed from generation to generation. Can the Minister tell us more of how she is ensuring that the basic skills strategy ties into other key Government strategies and initiatives aimed at tackling social exclusion? For example, Communities First, Children First—the work done with young parents—and the national childcare strategy. Has the Minister and her officials considered the research published in January by the education consultancy, the Education Support and Inspection Service, entitled ‘The All Wales Perspective on the Implementation of Key Skills 2000’? Does she share my concern about the negative perceptions of key skills work that that research showed, which is experienced by vocational trainees? They did not consider that the basic skills’ training was relevant. If she has not considered it, will she undertake to do so and ensure that the strategy tackles the problem of basic skills that are not relevant to vocational training?

The latest figures show that we have increasing levels of economic inactivity, particularly among young men aged 16 to 24. While I agree with the Minister that most adult learners who need basic skills support are employed, this group of young men have serious basic skills problems and are opting out of the workplace. Does the Minister share my concern about the way in which output-related funding for training providers can militate against the development and delivery of innovative schemes for developing key skills? Perhaps it should not be tied to examinations and testing. It can affect how training providers can introduce key skills into these hard to reach groups of potential trainees. What steps will she take to ensure that Education and Learning Wales addresses this issue when it considers its new funding regime? It must be sure that it is getting value for money but we need assurance that those groups are not excluded.

allweddol rhwng tlodi, allgáu cymdeithasol a sgiliau sylfaenol gwael, ac y caiff hyn ei drosglwyddo o genhedlaeth i genhedlaeth. A all y Gweinidog ddweud mwy wrthym am sut y mae hi'n ceisio sicrhau bod y strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol yn cydfynd â strategaethau a mentrau allweddol eraill y Llywodraeth sy'n anelu at fynd i'r afael ag allgáu cymdeithasol? Er enghraifft, Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf, Plant yn Gyntaf—y gwaith a wneir gyda rhieni ifanc—a'r strategaeth genedlaethol er gofal plant. A yw'r Gweinidog a'i swyddogion wedi ystyried yr ymchwil a gyhoeddwyd yn Ionawr gan yr ymgynghorwyr addysg, y Gwasanaeth Cefnogi ac Arolygu Ysgolion, dan y teitl ‘Persbectif Cymru Gyfan ar Weithredu Sgiliau Allweddol 2000’? A ydyw hi'n rhannu fy mhryder ynglŷn â'r canfyddiadau negyddol o waith sgiliau allweddol a amlygodd yr ymchwil honno, a brofir gan hyfforddeion galwedigaethol? Nid oeddent yn ystyried fod yr hyfforddiant sgiliau sylfaenol yn berthnasol. Os nad yw hi wedi ystyried hynny, a wnaiff hi ymgymryd i wneud hynny ac i sicrhau bod y strategaeth yn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem o sgiliau sylfaenol nad ydynt yn berthnasol i hyfforddiant galwedigaethol?

Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf fod gennym lefelau cynyddol o segurddod economaidd, yn enwedig ymhlith dynion ifanc 16 i 24 oed. Er y cytunaf â'r Gweinidog fod y rhan fwyaf o oedolion sy'n dysgu ac sydd angen cefnogaeth sgiliau sylfaenol mewn gwaith, mae gan y grŵp hwn o ddynion ifanc broblemau difrifol o ran sgiliau sylfaenol ac maent yn ymwrthod â'r gweithle. A ydyw'r Gweinidog yn rhannu fy mhryder ynghylch y ffordd y gall ariannu darparwyr hyfforddiant ar sail allbwn filwrio yn erbyn datblygiad a chyflwyniad cynlluniau arloesol i ddatblygu sgiliau allweddol? Efallai na ddylid ei glymu wrth arholiadau a phroffion. Gall hynny effeithio ar y modd y gall darparwyr hyfforddiant gyflwyno sgiliau allweddol i'r grwpiau o hyfforddeion posibl anodd eu cyrraedd hyn. Pa gamau a gymer hi i sicrhau bod Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru'n rhoi sylw i'r mater hwn pan ystyria ei drefn ariannu newydd? Rhaid iddo fod yn siŵr ei fod yn cael gwerth am arian ond mae arnom angen sicrwydd na chaiff y grwpiau hynny eu hallgáu.

Is the Minister confident that the funding is sufficient? The sum of £27 million over three years is substantial. However, set against an estimated loss to Welsh industry of approximately £588 million, it is not a big investment. Will the funding of the strategy be reviewed over the three year period?

I am glad that the advertising campaign will be evaluated. That will be valuable. If it proves to be a good investment, we will all support it. Will the Minister report the results of that evaluation to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee?

Finally, how is the Government monitoring the strategy's long-term overall impact? The Minister reminded us of the slogan, 'together we can build an even better Wales'. In terms of basic skills, how will we know when we have built it?

Jane Davidson: In terms of social exclusion and that basic skills problems often pass from generation to generation, we have focused on working with the local education authorities on family literacy schemes. There is a new programme called 'keeping up with the children', and, as I said in my statement, some 12,000 adults and children have benefited so far. A key advantage of how we promoted this was that people felt that they could walk through the school door and say 'Okay, I've got a problem with basic skills and I would like to be helped'. We know that it was positive. It ties in with all the other Assembly key themes: we will not be able to increase capacity in Communities First areas unless we deliver on the skills agenda. Most of those areas have a basic skills problem. On Cymorth and Children First, Jane Hutt and I meet regularly to discuss how we plan the overlap between our portfolios. As I said in my statement we focus on the new opportunity we have with the early years' agenda and how that will also work with childcare. We want to start tackling some of the deficit issues on a learning through play basis before children enter the school environment. I read the Education Support and Inspection Service's report, which took account of the first year of the introduction of

A ydyw'r Gweinidog yn hyderus fod y cyllid yn ddigonol? Mae'r swm o £27 miliwn dros dair blynedd yn sylweddol. Er hynny, o'i osod yn erbyn colled ddisgwyliedig i ddiwydiant Cymru o oddeutu £588 miliwn, nid yw'n fuddsoddiad mawr. A adolygir cyllid y strategaeth yn ystod y cyfnod tair blynedd?

Yr wyf yn falch y caiff yr ymgyrch hysbysebu ei werthuso. Bydd hynny'n werthfawr. Os bydd yn fuddsoddiad da, gwnawn i gyd ei gefnogi. A wnaiff y Gweinidog adrodd canlyniadau'r gwerthuso hwnnw i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes?

Yn olaf, sut mae'r Llywodraeth yn monitro effaith gyffredinol y strategaeth yn y tymor hir? Atgoffodd y Gweinidog ni am y slogan, 'gyda'n gilydd gallwn adeiladu Cymru well fyth'. O ran sgiliau sylfaenol, sut y byddwn yn gwybod pan fyddwn wedi'i hadeiladu?

Jane Davidson: O ran allgáu cymdeithasol a'r ffaith y trosglwyddir problemau sgiliau sylfaenol yn aml o genhedlaeth i genhedlaeth, yr ydym wedi canolbwyntio ar weithio gyda'r awdurdodau addysg lleol ar gynlluniau llythrennedd teulu. Mae rhaglen newydd o'r enw 'cadw i fyny â'r plant', ac fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, mae rhyw 12,000 o oedolion a phlant wedi elwa hyd yma. Un o fanteision allweddol ein dull o hyrwyddo hyn oedd i bobl deimlo y gallent gerdded drwy ddrws yr ysgol a dweud 'Iawn, mae gennyf broblem gyda sgiliau sylfaenol a hoffwn gael help'. Gwyddom ei fod yn bositif. Mae'n cydglymu â holl themâu allweddol eraill y Cynulliad: ni fyddwn yn gallu cynyddu capasiti yn ardaloedd Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf oni chawn lwyddiant gyda'r agenda sgiliau. Mae problem sgiliau sylfaenol yn y rhan fwyaf o'r ardaloedd hyn. O ran Cymorth, a Phlant yn Gyntaf, bydd Jane Hutt a mi'n cyfarfod yn rheolaidd i drafod sut y cynlluniwn y gorgyffwrdd yn ein portffolios. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, yr ydym yn canolbwyntio ar y cyfle newydd a gawn gydag agenda'r blynyddoedd cynnar a'r modd y bydd honno hefyd yn gweithio gyda gofal plant. Mae arnom eisiau dechrau mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r diffygion ar sail dysgu drwy chwarae cyn i blant fynd i amgylchedd

key skills. The amendments that I proposed to the key skills and AS programmes addressed many of the report's concerns. However, we are still in touch with those issues because employers want key skills, and we must find the right mechanisms for delivery, which is why proposals such as the Welsh Baccalaureate are so important for us because that will mainstream the key skills into the qualification. Education and Learning Wales has a specific responsibility for raising basic skills levels. That will be particularly important among young men. The Wales union learning fund initiatives have been successful in that area because they are seen to be in the safe environment of the trade unions. Only last week, I announced extra funding through the Wales union learning fund that will contribute towards learning in the workplace, which is important.

On providing £27 million of funding over three years, we kept within budget last year. We ran a huge awareness campaign as well as many other initiatives that I outlined in the strategy today. The Assembly supported this strategy last year. There is £10 million in the budget this year and we will have £12 million next year. We will certainly want to review this as we go along. On monitoring and evaluating, I will be happy to bring the evaluation to Committee when we receive it from the market research company. On how we monitor and evaluate regularly, officials meet and there is a steering group; all the usual methods are in place.

The key issue is whether we meet our targets. Targets on how many more people of all ages are drawn into the basic skills agenda have been drawn up. If we meet those targets, there will definitely be an improvement. I pay tribute to people for the quality mark. I know that the Assembly supports that. I think that I am correct in saying—although I have not checked with officials—that we are way ahead of colleagues in England in terms of the number of primary and secondary schools that are quality marked. I hope that our

yr ysgol. Darllenais adroddiad y Gwasanaeth Cefnogi ac Arolygu Ysgolion, a ystyriodd flwyddyn gyntaf cyflwyno sgiliau allweddol. Yr oedd y gwelliannau a gynigiais i'r rhaglenni sgiliau allweddol ac AS yn ateb llawer o bryderon yr adroddiad. Serch hynny, yr ydym yn parhau i ymdrin â'r materion hynny oherwydd mae cyflogwyr yn chwilio am sgiliau allweddol, a rhaid inni ddod o hyd i'r peirianweithiau iawn ar gyfer eu cyflwyno. Dyna pam y mae cynigion fel y Fagloriaeth Gymreig mor bwysig i ni oherwydd y bydd hynny'n sicrhau bod sgiliau allweddol ym mhrif ffrwd y cymhwyster. Mae gan Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru gyfrifoldeb penodol dros godi lefelau sgiliau sylfaenol. Bydd hynny'n arbennig o bwysig ymhlith dynion ifanc. Bu mentrau cronfa ddysgu undebau Cymru'n llwyddiannus yn y maes hwnnw oherwydd fe'u gwelir fel rhan o amgylchedd diogel yr undebau llafur. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, cyhoeddais gyllid ychwanegol drwy gronfa ddysgu undebau Cymru a fydd yn cyfrannu at addysg yn y gweithle, sydd yn bwysig.

O ran darparu £27 miliwn o gyllid dros dair blynedd, bu inni gadw o fewn y gyllideb y llynedd. Rhedwyd ymgyrch enfawr i godi ymwybyddiaeth yn ogystal â llawer o fentrau eraill a amlinellais yn y strategaeth heddiw. Cefnogodd y Cynulliad y strategaeth hon y llynedd. Mae £10 miliwn yn y gyllideb eleni a chawn £12 miliwn y flwyddyn nesaf. Yn sicr bydd arnom eisiau adolygu hyn wrth fynd yn ein blaenau. O ran monitro a gwerthuso, byddaf yn falch o ddod â'r gwerthusiad i'r Pwyllgor pan dderbyniwn ef gan y cwmni ymchwil marchnad. O ran sut y byddwn yn monitro a gwerthuso'n rheolaidd, bydd swyddogion yn cyfarfod ac mae grŵp llywio; mae'r holl ddulliau arferol yn eu lle.

Y cwestiwn allweddol yw a gyrrhaeddwn ein targedau. Pennwyd targedau ar faint yn rhagor o bobl o bob oed a dynnir i mewn i'r agenda sgiliau sylfaenol. Os cyrrhaeddwn y targedau hynny, ceir gwelliant yn bendant. Talaf deyrnged i bobl am y nod ansawdd. Gwn fod y Cynulliad yn cefnogi hynny. Yr wyf yn meddwl fy mod yn gywir pan ddywedaf—er nad wyf wedi gwirio gyda swyddogion—ein bod ymhell ar y blaen i Loegr o ran y nifer o ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd sydd â nod ansawdd. Gobeithiaf y

ambition on having the quality mark for all schools in place by 2004 will be met early because that will demonstrate that the education system is responding to this big challenge positively.

3:00 p.m.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the progress made in Wales. The employers pledge scheme was mentioned in last year's document. It works to encourage small and medium-sized enterprises to show commitment to improving the basic skills of their employees. I am aware of some good examples of this around Wales. As you said, the challenges for adults are greater. Will you assure us that employers in our more deprived communities—where there are fewer employers, but where the need for basic skills are greater—are targeted for this scheme,?

Jane Davidson: This is the important next stage of our scheme. The first year was about raising awareness, mainstreaming and ensuring that the whole of the education and training sector was focused on these areas. In the autumn, there will be a call to action. It will start with the launch of the employers pledge scheme in September because you are correct, we must encourage the expansion of workplace-based basic skills. Working together with the unions and employers will enable us to do so.

Jonathan Morgan: I welcome this statement. Listening to comments here, you will notice a great deal of cross-party co-operation and a strength of feeling that we get the basic skills strategy right. As you indicated, the strategy received criticism during its first year, some of which was well-understood. However, the challenges and benefits to be gained from getting this right outweigh the initial criticisms that were presented in the ESIS report. I am keen to examine how the business sector and employers can be better utilised to develop these types of schemes. In your statement, you indicated that much work has been undertaken with TUC Wales, which we welcome. However, can you outline how the Federation of Small Businesses or even, perhaps, the Confederation of British

cyflawnwn ein huchelgais, sef cael y nod ansawdd i bob ysgol erbyn 2004, yn gynnar, oherwydd bydd hynny'n dangos bod y system addysg yn ymateb i'r her fawr hon yn gadarnhaol.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y gwaith a wnaed yng Nghymru. Crybwyllwyd cynllun addewid y cyflogwr yn nogfen y llynedd. Mae'n gweithio i annog cwmnïau bach a chanolig i ddangos ymrwymiad i wella sgiliau sylfaenol eu gweithwyr. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o rai enghreifftiau da o hyn o gwmpas Cymru. Fel y dywedasoch, mae'r her i oedolion yn fwy. A wnewch chi ein sicrhau ni y targedir cyflogwyr yn ein cymunedau mwy difreintiedig—lle mae llai o gyflogwyr, ond lle mae'r angen am sgiliau sylfaenol yn fwy—ar gyfer y cynllun hwn?

Jane Davidson: Dyma gam nesaf pwysig ein cynllun. Yr oedd a wnelo'r flwyddyn gyntaf â chodi ymwybyddiaeth, gweithio'r brif ffrwd a sicrhau bod y cyfan o'r sector addysg a hyfforddiant yn canolbwyntio ar y meysydd hynny. Yn yr hydref, bydd galwad i weithredu. Dechreuir hynny drwy lansio cynllun addewid y cyflogwr ym mis Medi, oherwydd yr ydych yn iawn, rhaid inni annog ehangu sgiliau sylfaenol yn y gweithle. Gallwn wneud hynny drwy gydweithio gydag undebau a chyflogwyr.

Jonathan Morgan: Croesawaf y datganiad hwn. O wrando ar y sylwadau hyn, sylwch bod llawer iawn o gydweithrediad trawsbleidiol yma a bod cryfder teimlad dros sicrhau ein bod yn cael y strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol yn iawn. Fel y dywedasoch, beirniadwyd y strategaeth yn ystod ei blwyddyn gyntaf, ac yr oedd hynny i raddau yn ddealladwy. Fodd bynnag, mae'r her a'r manteision sydd i'w hennill o wneud hyn yn iawn yn fwy na'r beirniadaethau cychwynnol a gyflwynwyd yn adroddiad ESIS. Yr wyf yn awyddus i weld sut y gellir defnyddio'r sector busnes a chyflogwyr yn well i ddatblygu'r mathau hyn o gynlluniau. Yn eich datganiad, dywedasoch fod llawer o waith wedi'i wneud gyda TUC Cymru, a chroesawn hynny. Fodd bynnag, a allwch amlinellu sut y mae Ffederasiwn y Busnesau

Industry have been involved in designing some of this work, which links closely to their needs and aspirations as employers?

In terms of the scheme's effectiveness, will the Government consider—if necessary, after the evaluation in June—putting money directly into the system, perhaps through special grant reports? I believe that this has been successful on many occasions. It would enable headteachers and schools to utilise resources wherever possible to get this agenda moving. One successful example is providing money to employ classroom assistants. By employing individuals to assist with classroom duties, you can alleviate some of the current burdens on teachers, and utilise experience and resources to ensure that children get a good deal from those working within the school setting. I believe that employing classroom assistants is one way of doing this.

Will you also consider working with Education and Learning Wales to develop the role of education business partnerships? You and I know of the excellent work undertaken by the Mid Glamorgan Education Business Partnership, whose role in dealing, specifically with primary schools, has been through the well-established science week. There may be an argument for examining how we expand the role and capacity of education business partnerships to further develop that link between the business sector, the employment sector and secondary and primary schools, where EBPs do much good work.

Jane Davidson: I am grateful for your support and co-operation in this strategy. It is important to place on record that ESIS did not criticise our basic skills strategy. ESIS was concerned about the utilisation of key skills, particularly with training providers. It is important to emphasise that because Claus Moser, who wrote the original report that started developing the basic skills agenda in England, and many others have congratulated Wales on how we have taken this strategy forward and developed an all-age basic skills strategy. We are not just addressing the

Bach, neu hyd yn oed, efallai, Gydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain, wedi bod yn rhan o gynllunio peth o'r gwaith hwn, sydd â chysylltiad agos â'u hanghenion a'u gobeithion fel cyflogwyr?

O ran effeithiolrwydd y cynllun, a wnaiff y Llywodraeth ystyried—os oes angen, ar ôl y gwerthuso ym Mehefin—rhoi arian yn uniongyrchol i mewn i'r system, efallai drwy adroddiadau grant arbennig? Credaf fod hyn wedi bod yn llwyddiannus ar sawl achlysur. Byddai'n galluogi prifathrawon ac ysgolion i ddefnyddio adnoddau lle bynnag y bo modd i roi'r agenda hon ar waith. Un enghraifft lwyddiannus yw darparu arian i gyflogi cynorthwywyr ystafell ddsbarth. Drwy gyflogi unigolion i gynorthwyo gyda dyletswyddau'r ystafell ddsbarth, gallwch liniaru rhai o'r beichiau cyfredol ar athrawon, a defnyddio profiad ac adnoddau i sicrhau bod plant yn cael bargaen dda gan y rhai sy'n gweithio yn yr ysgol. Credaf fod cyflogi cynorthwywyr ystafell ddsbarth yn un ffordd o wneud hyn.

A wnewch chi ystyried hefyd weithio gyda Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru i ddatblygu rôl partneriaethau addysg a busnes? Gwyddom ein dau am y gwaith rhagorol a wneir gan Bartneriaeth Addysg a Busnes Morgannwg Ganol, a chwaraeodd ran bwysig gydag ysgolion cynradd, yn benodol, drwy gyfrwng yr wythnos wyddoniaeth sydd wedi hen ennill ei phlwyf. Efallai fod dadl dros archwilio sut yr ehangwn rôl a chynhwysedd partneriaethau addysg a busnes er mwyn datblygu ymhellach y cysylltiad hwnnw rhwng y sector busnes, y sector cyflogaeth ac ysgolion uwchradd a chynradd, lle gwna'r partneriaethau hyn lawer o waith da.

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich cefnogaeth a'ch cydweithrediad yn y strategaeth hon. Mae'n bwysig cofnodi na wnaeth ESIS feirniadu ein strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol. Yr oedd ESIS yn bryderus ynghylch defnyddio sgiliau allweddol, yn enwedig gyda darparwyr hyfforddiant. Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio hynny oherwydd mae Claus Moser, awdur yr adroddiad gwreiddiol a ddechreuodd ddatblygu agenda'r sgiliau sylfaenol yn Lloegr, a sawl un arall wedi llongyfarch Cymru ar sut yr ydym wedi symud y strategaeth hon ymlaen gan

deficit in the post-16 age group, but we are also examining ways of ensuring that there is no deficit when our children go into primary schools, and from there into secondary schools, and so on.

Secondly—and this refers back to Helen Mary's question on how the scheme sits alongside other main Assembly planning—the skills and employment action plan, which identifies whole areas of skills needs at basic and higher levels, is the core document in terms of the employer's involvement. The establishment of the new employers' forum, and the relationship between the employers and ELWa, will be able to feed into the whole of this agenda.

I am grateful that you used every opportunity to seek a way of directly funding schools, but, as we have said many times before, different schools have different basic skills needs, depending on the area, and the previous experience of the children. Local education authorities are strategically placed to determine where investment should be made in terms of raising the basic skills levels across the board. That is why our funding for this scheme is going through the local education authority. We have specific amounts of money, and the local education authorities are currently working up proposals to use grants of between £60,000 and £120,000 locally in the coming year on activity that strengthens the basic skills aspect of their education and strategic plan. Additional money has been awarded to all the local authorities in the family literacy and numeracy programmes, and they are all involved in developing the quality mark agendas.

On supporting the basic needs delivery, that will be a matter of dialogue between the schools and their local authority, and some schools are using classroom assistants for that purpose. We need that local dimension to find the best course of action. I am also particularly pleased to see that schools are using parents who have come through the family literacy programmes in the classroom. That creates a link and is an encouragement for better skills for the future.

ddatblygu strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol i bob oed. Nid ydym yn edrych yn unig at unioni'r diffyg yn y grŵp oedran ôl-16, ond yr ydym hefyd yn archwilio ffyrdd o sicrhau nad oes diffyg pan aiff ein plant i'r ysgol gynradd, ac oddi yno i'r ysgol uwchradd, ac ati.

Yn ail—ac mae hyn yn cyfeirio'n ôl at gwestiwn Helen Mary ar le'r cynllun ym mhrif feysydd cynllunio eraill y Cynulliad—y cynllun gweithredu ar sgiliau a chyflogaeth, sy'n nodi meysydd cyfan o anghenion sgiliau ar lefelau sylfaenol ac uwch, yw'r ddogfen greiddiol o ran cyfranogiad y cyflogwr. Bydd sefydlu'r fforwm cyflogwyr newydd, a'r berthynas rhwng y cyflogwyr ac ELWa, yn gallu cynorthwyo'r agenda hon yn gyfan.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar eich bod wedi defnyddio pob cyfle i geisio ffordd o ariannu ysgolion yn uniongyrchol, ond, fel y dywedasom sawl gwaith o'r blaen, mae gan wahanol ysgolion wahanol anghenion sgiliau sylfaenol, yn dibynnu ar yr ardal, a phrofiad blaenorol y plant. Mae awdurdodau addysg lleol mewn lle strategol i benderfynu ym mhle y dylid buddsoddi er mwyn codi'r lefelau sgiliau sylfaenol ar draws y bwrdd. Dyna pam mai'r awdurdod addysg lleol fydd yn gweinyddu'r cyllid ar gyfer y cynllun hwn. Mae gennym symiau penodol o arian, ac mae'r awdurdodau addysg lleol wrthi'n gweithio ar gynigion i ddefnyddio grantiau o rhwng £60,000 a £120,000 yn lleol yn y flwyddyn nesaf ar weithgaredd sy'n cryfhau'r agwedd sgiliau sylfaenol yn eu cynllun addysg a strategol. Dyfarnwyd arian ychwanegol i'r awdurdodau lleol i gyd yn y rhaglenni llythrennedd a rhifedd teulu, ac maent i gyd wrthi'n datblygu agendâu nod ansawdd.

O ran cefnogi'r modd y cyflwynir anghenion sylfaenol, bydd hynny'n fater o ddeialog rhwng yr ysgolion a'u hawdurdod lleol, ac mae rhai ysgolion yn defnyddio cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth i'r diben hwnnw. Mae arnom angen y dimensiwn lleol hwnnw er mwyn canfod y ffordd orau o weithredu. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch hefyd o weld bod ysgolion yn defnyddio rhieni sydd wedi dod drwy'r rhaglenni llythrennedd teulu yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Mae hynny'n creu dolen gyswllt ac yn anogaeth ar gyfer

sgiliau gwell i'r dyfodol.

I have always supported programmes such as the education business partnership, and Mid Glamorgan EBP is an exemplar, not only in Wales, but in the whole of the UK. There is scope for those relationships to develop, and the Basic Skills Agency, which carries out this work on our behalf, has ensured that it has kept in touch, through the steering group and its wider relationships, with all the sectors and interests in education and training in Wales.

Yr wyf wedi cefnogi rhaglenni fel y bartneriaeth addysg a busnes erioed, ac mae partneriaeth Morgannwg Ganol yn esiampl, nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond drwy'r DU gyfan. Mae lle i'r cysylltiadau hyn ddatblygu, ac mae'r Asiantaeth Sgiliau Sylfaenol, sy'n gwneud y gwaith hwn ar ein rhan, wedi sicrhau ei bod wedi cadw mewn cysylltiad, drwy'r grŵp llywio â'i chysylltiadau ehangach, â'r holl sectorau a buddiannau ym maes addysg a hyfforddiant yng Nghymru.

3:10 p.m.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome this update on the basic skills strategy. I particularly welcome it because I am aware of the critical nature of basic skills in order to break the poverty cycle. Many people who lack basic skills are trapped in a low-wage economy, where their numbers increase and the whole economy remains the same. This is important therefore in order to break that cycle. My first point is particularly relevant. In several replies today, Minister, you mentioned evaluation and the need to co-ordinate with other Assembly initiatives. When you present the first evaluation, will you give us evidence of how the basic skills strategy inter-relates with Communities First and ELWa? Some Members feel that we have a lot of strategies but that the key delivery is not being co-ordinated well enough to ensure that there is no duplication.

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n croesawu'r adroddiad diweddaraf hwn ar y strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol. Yr wyf fi'n ei groesawu'n arbennig gan fy mod yn ymwybodol bod sgiliau sylfaenol yn hollbwysig er mwyn torri'r cylch tloidi. Mae llawer o bobl sydd heb sgiliau sylfaenol wedi'u dal mewn economi cyflog isel, lle mae eu niferoedd yn cynyddu tra bod yr economi gyfan yn aros yr un fath. Mae hyn yn bwysig felly er mwyn torri'r cylch hwnnw. Mae fy mhwynt cyntaf yn arbennig o berthnasol. Mewn sawl ateb heddiw, Weinidog, bu ichi sôn am werthuso a'r angen i gydlynu â mentrau eraill y Cynulliad. Pan gyflwynwch y gwerthusiad cyntaf, a roddwch chi dystiolaeth inni o gydberthynas y strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol â Chymunedau'n Gyntaf ac ELWa? Teimla rhai Aelodau fod gennym lawer o strategaethau ond nad yw'r cyflwyniad allweddol yn cael ei gydlynu'n ddigon da i sicrhau nad oes dyblygu.

I am pleased that this is an all-encompassing, all-age strategy. Have you assessed the special need of Welsh-language delivery, particularly in rural areas where accessibility is still a problem? As you are well aware, we need to end the low-wage economy of rural areas. Can you outline what assessment has been made in order to ensure that resources are available in these particular settings? I am also interested in the statement's reference to key stage 4 disaffection. Only last week we heard evidence from pupils throughout Wales about certain problems with the delivery of Welsh as a second language. Since we wish to promote equal opportunities and bilingualism, would it be possible to target

Yr wyf yn falch fod hon yn strategaeth hollgynhwysol, i bob oed. A ydych wedi asesu'r angen arbennig i gyflwyno yn y Gymraeg, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig lle mae hygyrchedd yn broblem o hyd? Fel y gwyddoch yn dda, mae angen cael gwared ar economi cyflogau isel yr ardaloedd gwledig. A allwch amlinellu pa asesiad a wnaed i sicrhau bod adnoddau ar gael yn y lleoliadau arbennig hyn? Mae gennyf ddiddordeb hefyd yng nghyfeiriad y datganiad at ddadrithiad cyfnod allweddol 4. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf clywsom dystiolaeth gan ddisgyblion ledled Cymru ynghylch problemau arbennig gyda chyflwyniad y Gymraeg fel ail iaith. Gan ein

this basic skill through key stage 4?

Finally, there is sometimes a problem with accreditation of adult training providers. Is there an accreditation system in Wales that will ensure that all adult training providers are working to the right standards?

Jane Davidson: We will evaluate what we think has been a very successful marketing and promotion campaign. We know that it has been successful in terms of 'read with me', 'help me read', because these words seem to have entered common parlance in Wales. We have done something that we have never done before. We went for three strands, focusing on early years, teenagers and adults, along with a bilingual campaign. In a sense, we had six campaigns running at the same time. We have asked Market Research Wales to evaluate the effect of the campaign, and I have undertaken to report to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee on this. I hope that today's update shows that we are focused on delivery. We have built up the work over the first year, and initiatives such as the employers' pledge will come on stream in the autumn, as will the work with key stage 4 disaffection.

It is important that I say that all initiatives may focus on Welsh or English, or both. Wales is a bilingual country, and we have a bilingual strategy. Links have been established with the Welsh Language Board, the Welsh Books Council and Sgiliau, which are important for development. We know that, in terms of key skills, basic skills and education resources in general, there is a shortage of Welsh-language material. This message has been strongly conveyed to the Committee. We are looking at the capacity for generating new materials and translating existing materials, as well as looking at using ICT more effectively in future. We are just as focused on the Welsh language as we are on the English language in the basic skills area.

The issue of accreditation of adult training

bod yn dymuno hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal a dwyieithrwydd, a fyddai modd targedu'r sgil sylfaenol hwn drwy gyfnod allweddol 4?

Yn olaf, weithiau ceir problem gydag achredu darparwyr hyfforddiant i oedolion. A oes system achredu yng Nghymru a wnaiff sicrhau bod pob darparwr hyfforddiant i oedolion yn gweithio i'r safonau cywir?

Jane Davidson: Byddwn yn gwerthuso'r hyn y credwn iddo fod yn ymgyrch marchnata a hyrwyddo llwyddiannus dros ben. Gwyddom iddo fod yn llwyddiannus o ran 'darllenwch gyda mi', 'helpwch fi i ddarllen', oherwydd mae'n debyg fod y geiriau hyn bellach ar lafar gwlad yng Nghymru. Yr ydym wedi gwneud rhywbeth na wnaethom erioed o'r blaen. Aethom am dair cainc, gan ganolbwyntio ar y blynyddoedd cynnar, ardegau ac oedolion, ac yr oedd yr ymgyrch yn ddwyieithog. Ar un ystyr, yr oedd gennym chwe ymgyrch yn rhedeg ar yr un pryd. Yr ydym wedi gofyn i Ymchwil Marchnad Cymru werthuso effaith yr ymgyrch, ac yr wyf fi wedi ymrwmo i roi adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar hyn. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr adroddiad diweddaraf heddiw'n dangos ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar gyflwyniad. Yr ydym wedi adeiladu ar y gwaith i fyny dros y flwyddyn gyntaf, a daw mentrau fel addewid y cyflogwyr i redeg yn yr hydref, ynghyd â'r gwaith ar ddadrithiad cyfnod allweddol 4.

Mae'n bwysig imi ddweud y gall y mentrau i gyd ganolbwyntio ar Gymraeg neu Saesneg, neu'r ddwy. Mae Cymru'n wlad ddwyieithog, ac mae gennym strategaeth ddwyieithog. Sefydlwyd cysylltiadau gyda Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, Cyngor Llyfrau Cymru a Sgiliau, sy'n bwysig ar gyfer datblygu. Gwyddom, o ran sgiliau allweddol, sgiliau sylfaenol ac adnoddau addysg yn gyffredinol, fod prinder deunydd Cymraeg. Cyflëwyd y neges hon yn gryf i'r Pwyllgor. Yr ydym yn edrych ar y gallu i gynhyrchu deunyddiau newydd a chyfieithu deunyddiau sy'n bodoli, yn ogystal ag edrych ar ddefnyddio TGCh yn fwy effeithiol yn y dyfodol. Yr ydym yn edrych lawn cymaint ar y Gymraeg ag ar y Saesneg ym maes sgiliau sylfaenol.

Daeth cwestiwn achredu darparwyr

providers became very live after individual learning accounts were abandoned just before Christmas. I assure you that ensuring quality provision and proper accountability of public money for the future is a live issue for me.

Y Llywydd: Cyn imi alw ar David Davies, nodaf fod yr amser ar gyfer y datganiad hwn ar fin dod i ben.

David Davies: No one would dispute that we should do all that we can to raise educational standards. However, I also hope that no one would dispute that the money that we spend in doing so should be spent wisely. The campaign that featured widespread advertisements on reading, writing and numeracy has so far cost over £3 million. The advertisements are bilingual, but when I telephoned the helpline and spoke Welsh the operator hung up on me. When I tried again in English and asked to be put through to a Welsh speaker, the operator apologised and said that, as the call centre was in the Midlands, no Welsh speakers were available and someone would have to call me back. When I asked what—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a short question. I would be grateful if you could ask a question.

David Davies: Minister, do you agree that this is not a good use of money which could have been spent on school buildings, textbooks or teachers' salaries? If I want the telephone number of my nearest college, I can look it up in a telephone directory.

Jane Davidson: We are evaluating the success of the promotional campaign to tackle the deficit of 800,000 people who do not have basic skills. They do not have your ability to ring up their nearest college, neither do they know where to find it. We are tackling that in Wales. If the market research evaluation shows that that money has attracted people into gaining basic skills, it will have been worth it. It was an expensive campaign because we used television. However, that is what made it successful, particularly as our market research resulted in our using commercial television, because we

hyfforddiant i oedolion yn fyw iawn wedi i gyfrifon dysgu unigol gael eu gollwng ychydig cyn y Nadolig. Fe'ch sicrhaf fod sicrhau darpariaeth o ansawdd ac atebolrwydd priodol am arian cyhoeddus i'r dyfodol yn fater byw i mi.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call on David Davies, I note that the time allocated for this statement has almost come to an end.

David Davies: Ni fyddai neb yn gwadu y dylem wneud popeth a allwn i godi safonau addysgol. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf hefyd na fyddai neb yn gwadu y dylai'r arian a wariwn wrth wneud hynny gael ei wario'n ddoeth. Mae'r ymgyrch a gynhwysai hysbysebion lu ar ddarllen, ysgrifennu a rhifedd wedi costio dros £3 miliwn hyd yn hyn. Mae'r hysbysebion yn ddwyieithog, ond pan ffoniais y llinell gymorth a siarad Cymraeg rhoddodd y cysylltwr y ffôn i lawr arnaf. Pan geisiais eto a gofyn am gael sgwrsio â siaradwr Cymraeg, ymddiheurodd y cysylltwr a dywedodd, gan fod y ganolfan alwadau yng Nghanooldir Lloegr, nad oedd unrhyw siaradwyr Cymraeg ar gael ac y byddai'n rhaid i rywun fy ngalw'n ôl. Pan ofynnais beth—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid cwestiwn byr yw hwn. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ofyn cwestiwn.

David Davies: Weinidog, a gytunwch nad yw hyn yn ddefnydd da o arian y gallesid ei wario ar adeiladau ysgol, gwrslyfrau neu gyflogau athrawon? Os oes arnaf eisiau rhif ffôn fy ngholeg agosaf, gallaf edrych amdano yn y llyfr ffôn.

Jane Davidson: Yr ydym yn gwerthuso llwyddiant yr ymgyrch cyhoeddusrwydd i daclo'r sefyllfa fod 800,000 o bobl heb sgiliau sylfaenol. Nid oes ganddynt eich gallu chi i ffonio'u coleg agosaf, ac ni wyddant ble i ddod o hyd iddo ychwaith. Yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael â hynny yng Nghymru. Os dengys y gwerthusiad ymchwil marchnad fod yr arian hwnnw wedi denu pobl i geisio cael y sgiliau sylfaenol, bydd yn werth yr arian. Yr oedd yn ymgyrch drud oherwydd inni ddefnyddio'r teledu. Fodd bynnag, dyna a'i gwnaeth yn llwyddiant, yn enwedig gan i'n hymchwil marchnad ein harwain i

knew that our target groups would watch ITV more than they would watch BBC.

Please write to me on your point about Welsh speakers, and I will chase that up. We have funded this on the basis that it is a bilingual campaign. If it is not delivered as it should be, I want to ensure that we are aware of that. Please write to me formally about the times when you tried to reach a Welsh speaker, and I will take that matter up.

Brian Gibbons: I declare an interest. My question relates to the Wales union learning fund and, of the £500,000 that you have given under that fund in the last few weeks, my union has received £100,000. My question follows on from Jonathan Morgan's and Christine Chapman's comments. You will launch a further campaign in the autumn to engage the private sector in developing adult learning in the workplace. In our experience in the Neath Port Talbot area, the trade union movement has been at the fore in promoting these skills. In view of the difficulties that we have faced, what kind of scheme do you aim to launch to get the private sector more involved in promoting these basic skills? Can you also give us an update on individual learning accounts, as they are also important to trade unionists in my area?

Jane Davidson: We have a continuing good relationship with the Trades Union Congress in developing the Wales union learning fund, because of the importance of encouraging employees to develop skills in their workplace. That ranges from the basic skills level to higher level qualifications, and exciting projects exist throughout Wales. As I said in my reply to Jonathan, it is closely linked to our skills and employment action plan.

When I talk of a call to action in the autumn, our key focus will not be on the areas that we have already started to address, but on the development of, for example, programmes

ddefnyddio teledu masnachol, oherwydd y gwyddem y byddai'n grwpiau targed yn gwylio ITV fwy nag y byddent yn gwylio'r BBC.

A fydddech gystal ag ysgrifennu ataf ar eich pwynt ynghylch siaradwyr Cymraeg, ac af ar ôl hynny. Yr ydym wedi ariannu hyn ar y sail ei fod yn ymgyrch dwyieithog. Os nad yw'n cael ei gyflwyno fel y dylai, mae arnaf eisiau sicrhau ein bod yn ymwybodol o hynny. Ysgrifennwch nodyn ffurfiol ataf, os gwelwch yn dda, am y troeon y ceisioch gysylltu â siaradwr Cymraeg, ac mi godaf y mater hwnnw.

Brian Gibbons: Datganaf fuddiant. Mae a wnelo fy nghwestiwn â chronfa ddysgu undebau Cymru, ac, o'r £500,000 a roesoch dan y gronfa honno yn yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf, derbyniodd fy undeb i £100,000. Mae fy nghwestiwn yn dilyn ymlaen oddi ar sylwadau Jonathan Morgan a Christine Chapman. Byddwch yn lansio ymgyrch pellach yn yr hydref i gael y sector preifat i ddatblygu addysg i oedolion yn y gweithle. Yn ein profiad ni yn ardal Castell-nedd Port Talbot, bu'r mudiad undebau llafur yn flaengar wrth hyrwyddo'r sgiliau hyn. Yn wyneb yr anawsterau yr ydym wedi'u hwynebu, pa fath o gynllun yr ydych yn anelu at ei lansio er mwyn cael y sector preifat i ymwneud mwy â hyrwyddo'r sgiliau sylfaenol hyn? A allwch ddweud wrthym hefyd beth yw'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf gyda chyfrifon dysgu unigol, gan eu bod hwythau'n bwysig i undebwyr llafur yn fy ardal i?

Jane Davidson: Mae gennym berthynas dda bob amser gyda Chyngres yr Undebau Llafur wrth ddatblygu cronfa ddysgu undebau Cymru, oherwydd pwysigrwydd annog gweithwyr i ddatblygu sgiliau yn eu gweithle. Mae hynny'n amrywio o lefel sgiliau sylfaenol i gymwysterau lefel uwch, a cheir prosiectau cyffrous ledled Cymru. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i Jonathan, mae'n cysylltu'n agos â'n cynllun sgiliau a chyflogaeth.

Pan soniaf am alwad i weithredu yn yr hydref, ni fydd ein prif ffocws ar y meysydd yr ydym eisoes wedi dechrau rhoi sylw iddynt, ond ar ddatblygu, er enghraifft,

for trainees and volunteers, training programmes for secondary teachers—particularly in the basic skills agenda—and the support programme for disengaged young people. Those will be the focuses for our work in the autumn, so that we can push the whole basic skills agenda throughout the school system and ensure that, when our young people leave school, they have far better skills than they have now. All these aspects are part of a wider agenda. I have already indicated to Committee that I will indicate the timetable for a replacement programme for individual learning accounts as soon as it is possible to do so. I intend to replace the programme in a learner-focused way.

raglenni i hyfforddeion a gwirfoddolwyr, rhaglenni hyfforddi i athrawon uwchradd—yn enwedig yn agenda'r sgiliau sylfaenol—a'r rhaglen gefnogi i bobl ifanc sydd wedi ymddieithrio dadrithio. Ar hynny y byddwn yn canolbwyntio yn yr hydref, fel y gallwn wthio'r holl agenda sgiliau sylfaenol drwy'r system ysgol gyfan a sicrhau, pan fydd ein pobl ifanc yn gadael yr ysgol, y bydd ganddynt sgiliau llawer gwell nag sydd ganddynt yn awr. Mae'r agweddau hyn i gyd yn rhan o agenda ehangach. Yr wyf eisoes wedi dweud wrth y Pwyllgor y byddaf yn cyhoeddi'r amserlen ar gyfer rhaglen i gymryd lle'r cyfrifon dysgu unigol cyn gynted ag y bydd yn bosibl gwneud hynny. Bwriadaf sefydlu rhaglen newydd sy'n canolbwyntio ar y dysgwr.

3:20 p.m.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Minister for Rural Affairs and Assembly Business (Carwyn Jones): Members will wish to be aware that there are no changes to this week's scheduled business. However, Members will also wish to be aware that the Marshal of Silesia will make a short address to Plenary on Thursday morning, immediately prior to the short debate. A motion to suspend Plenary for the duration of the address will be proposed on Thursday morning. The Business Committee discussed this morning my draft business statement for the next three weeks, as shown on the Chamberweb under supporting documents. The Presiding Officer has determined under Standing Order No. 22.5 that the following item of legislation need not be referred to a Subject Committee, but for extended consideration, namely the Seeds (Fees) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2002.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes, ond mae gan Dai Lloyd rai sylwadau.

David Lloyd: The Minister for Rural Affairs and Assembly Business may be aware of the outrage in Swansea and the south-west about the recommendations of the Specialised

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig a Threfnydd y Cynulliad (Carwyn Jones): Bydd Aelodau'n dymuno gwybod nad oes dim newidiadau i'r busnes a drefnwyd ar gyfer yr wythnos hon. Fodd bynnag, bydd Aelodau'n dymuno gwybod hefyd y bydd Marsial Silesia'n rhoi anerchiad byr i'r Cyfarfod Llawn fore dydd Iau, yn union cyn y ddadl fer. Rhoddir cynnig ger bron i ohirio'r Cyfarfod Llawn am hyd yr anerchiad fore dydd Iau. Heddiw'r bore trafododd y Pwyllgor Busnes fy natganiad busnes drafft am y tair wythnos nesaf, fel a ddangosir ar We'r Siambr dan ddogfennau ategol. Mae'r Llywydd wedi penderfynu dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.5 nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitem ddeddfwriaeth ganlynol i Bwyllgor Pwnc, ond am ystyriaeth estynedig, sef Rheoliadau Hadau (Ffioedd) (Newidiad) (Cymru) 2002.

The Presiding Officer: There are no objections to the business statement, but Dai Lloyd wishes to comment.

David Lloyd: Efallai bod y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig a Threfnydd y Cynulliad yn ymwybodol o'r dicter yn Abertawe a'r de-orllewin ynghylch argymhellion y Comisiwn

Health Services Commission for Wales, which were published last Thursday. Among other things, it recommends moving some specialised children's services from Swansea to Cardiff. Out of the eight specialised children's services, only one will remain in Swansea. I request a statement by the Minister for Health and Social Services on this issue as a matter of urgency and in Government time. We could use our party's time to discuss the issue, but a matter as important as the future of specialised children's services for the whole of Wales should be discussed in Government time and in Plenary.

Peter Rogers: Carwyn, will you reconsider your refusal of my request for a statement on bovine tuberculosis in Wales in light of the news in today's papers that it can remain in grass samples for up to four months? There have long been worries about bovine TB being spread as a result of straw being moved across the country from areas where badgers are prevalent. I am sure you know that, on farms where TB cases have been confirmed, movement is a great problem. Cashflow is also a serious problem for these farms, because there are not enough veterinarians.

Carwyn Jones: To deal with Dai Lloyd's point, the recommendations that were made last week will go through a process of full consultation. This is therefore not the time to make a statement, because a statement would pre-empt full consultation. On Peter's point, the situation as regards bovine TB has not changed. On 29 May, we hope to publish a full strategy to deal with TB in Wales. That is being prepared at the moment with the State Veterinary Service. Members will be the first to know when that strategy is made available.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.*

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

The Minister for Rural Affairs and Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig a

Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol i Gymru, a gyhoeddwyd ddydd Iau diwethaf. Ymhlith pethau eraill, mae'n argymhell symud rhai gwasanaethau plant arbenigol o Abertawe i Gaerdydd. O'r wyth gwasanaeth plant arbenigol, dim ond un a fydd yn aros yn Abertawe. Gofynnaf am ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y mater hwn fel mater o frys ac yn amser y Llywodraeth. Galledddefnyddio amser ein plaid ni i drafod y mater, ond dylai mater mor bwysig â dyfodol gwasanaethau plant arbenigol i Gymru gyfan gael ei drafod yn amser y Llywodraeth ac mewn Cyfarfod Llawn.

Peter Rogers: Carwyn, a wnewch chi ailystyried eich penderfyniad i wrthod fy nghais am ddatganiad ar y diciâu mewn gwartheg yng Nghymru yn wyneb y newyddion ym mhapurau heddiw y gall yr haint aros mewn samplau glaswellt am hyd at bedwar mis? Bu pryderon ers tro fod TB gwartheg yn cael ei ledaenu wrth i wellt gael ei symud ar draws y wlad o ardaloedd lle mae'r mochyn daear yn gyffredin. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwyddoch fod symud yn broblem fawr ar ffermydd lle cadarnhawyd achosion o TB. Mae llif arian yn broblem ddifrifol i'r ffermydd hyn hefyd, am nad oes digon o filfeddygon.

Carwyn Jones: A delio â phwynt Dai Lloyd, bydd yr argymhellion a wnaethpwyd yr wythnos diwethaf yn mynd drwy broses o ymgynghori llawn. Nid dyma'r amser, felly, i wneud datganiad, oherwydd byddai datganiad yn achub y blaen ar ymgynghoriad llawn. Ar bwynt Peter, nid yw'r sefyllfa o ran y diciâu mewn gwartheg wedi newid. Ar 29 Mai, gobeithiwn gyhoeddi strategaeth lawn i ddelio â TB yng Nghymru. Mae honno'n cael ei pharatoi ar hyn o bryd mewn ymgynghoriad â'r Gwasanaeth Milfeddygol Gwladol. Yr Aelodau fydd y cyntaf i gael gwybod pan fydd y strategaeth ar gael.

Assembly Business (Carwyn Jones): Point of order. This refers to the language used by the leader of the Welsh Conservatives during last Thursday's Plenary. I have the transcript here. When intervening on the First Minister during the debate on the Wales European Centre, he said:

'You suggested previously that you had a similar conversation with Tom Middlehurst, you claimed that he knew about it. Yes you did. [*Interruption.*] I will not be lied about. You certainly gave no indication to me that you were planning to withdraw from WEC. I subsequently had discussions about the future of WEC with Sir Brian Smith. I would not have done that, had you given any indication of withdrawal. You simply did not. It is not true; it is a lie.'

Subsequently, Llywydd, when the leader of the Welsh Conservatives gave his speech during the debate, he said:

'In a sense, this is the most important debate that we have ever had, because it concerns the credibility of the First Minister. I object to the lies that have been told about my meeting with him'.

He then went on to say:

'This instance of lying today is one of the most serious instances that I have ever seen.'

Llywydd, I seek your determination under Standing Order No. 7.2 and article 8 of the Protocol on Conduct in the Chamber, on the use of the words 'lies' and 'lying'. You will recall that I raised this matter at the time. Is it in order for it to be suggested that another Member—regardless of who that Member is—is lying? That is not even permitted in Westminster, and we make great play here of the fact that our language is more muted than in Westminster. That is the first determination that I seek from you. I am not seeking a determination on the actual source of the dispute—that is beyond the competence of the Presiding Officer—but simply on the words used by the leader of the Welsh Conservatives.

Threfnydd y Cynulliad (Carwyn Jones): Pwynt o drefn. Mae a wnelo hyn â'r iaith a ddefnyddiwyd gan arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn ystod Cyfarfod Llawn dydd Iau diwethaf. Mae'r trawsgrifiad gennyf yma. Wrth ymyrryd yn araith y Prif Weinidog yn ystod y ddadl ar Ganolfan Ewropeaidd Cymru, dywedodd:

'Gwnaethoch awgrymu o'r blaen eich bod wedi cael sgwrs debyg â Tom Middlehurst; honasoch ei fod yn gwybod amdani. [*Torri ar draws.*] Do, fe wnaethoch. Ni chaiff neb ddweud celwydd amdanaf fi. Yn sicr, ni roesoch unrhyw awgrym i mi eich bod yn bwriadu tynnu allan o Ganolfan Ewropeaidd Cymru. Cefais drafodaethau wedyn am ddyfodol CEC gyda Syr Brian Smith. Ni fyddwn wedi gwneud hynny, pe byddech wedi rhoi unrhyw awgrym am dynnu allan. Ni wnaethoch. Nid yw'n wir; mae'n gelwydd.'

Wedyn, Lywydd, pan roddodd arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru ei araith yn ystod y ddadl, dywedodd:

'Ar un ystyr, hon yw'r ddadl bwysicaf a gawsom erioed, oherwydd ei bod yn ymwneud â hygredd Prif Weinidog Cymru. Gwrthodaf y celwyddau a ddywedwyd am fy nghyfarfod i ag ef'.

Yna aeth ymlaen i ddweud:

'Yr achos hwn o gelwydda heddiw yw un o'r achosion mwyaf difrifol a welais erioed.'

Lywydd, gofynnaf am ddyfarniad gennych dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 7.2 ac erthygl 8 y Protocol ar Ymddygiad yn y Siambr, ynghylch y defnydd o'r geiriau 'celwydd' a 'celwydda'. Fe gofiwch imi godi'r mater hwn ar y pryd. A ydyw mewn trefn i awgrymu bod Aelod arall—pwy bynnag fo'r Aelod hwnnw—yn dweud celwydd? Ni chaniateir hynny hyd yn oed yn San Steffan, a gwnawn ni yn fawr o'r ffaith bod ein hiaith yn fwy cymedrol nag yn San Steffan. Dyna'r dyfarniad cyntaf a geisiaf gennych. Nid wyf yn ceisio dyfarniad ar destun y gynnen ei hun—mae hynny y tu hwnt i allu'r Llywydd—ond yn syml ar y geiriau a ddefnyddiwyd gan arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru.

Article 8 of the Protocol on Conduct in the Chamber refers to the definition of the word 'offensive'. Standing Order No. 7.2 deals with conduct or language that is deemed to be 'disorderly, discriminatory or offensive'. In defining the word 'offensive', article 8 of the protocol states that it includes:

'personal allegations against Members or other persons, ... including allegations of uttering falsehoods ... and allegations of deliberate misrepresentation.'

It then explains the caveat that a Member can call upon. Nick Bourne did not call upon that caveat, as you said in the Chamber last week, Llywydd. Under article 8 of the protocol, I suggest to you that the language used was offensive. Will you therefore rule that the language was offensive? Also, dependent on the outcome of that ruling, will you call upon the leader of the Welsh Conservatives to take the honourable course and withdraw any allegations of lying that were made about the First Minister?

Nick Bourne: Further to that point of order, I thank you, Llywydd for informing me just before the beginning of Plenary that this matter would be raised. I was aware, when I used the word 'lying' that the former First Secretary, Alun Michael, had on occasion used that word, had been challenged, and that you had ruled that it was not out of order.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to the Minister for raising this point of order. Last week's debate on the Wales European Centre was heated. I sought to make a distinction in the debate in responding to the first instance that was raised by the Minister for Rural Affairs and Assembly Business. I have had an opportunity to read the Official Record and to reflect on the words that were used. I have also taken further advice. The words used were not appropriate in that they did not strictly comply with the Protocol on Conduct in the Chamber, from which the Minister has just quoted, and from which I quoted during the debate on WEC. I wish to ensure that we do not in future say or imply that any

Mae erthygl 8 yn y Protocol ar Ymddygiad yn y Siambwr yn cyfeirio at y diffiniad o'r gair 'tramgwyddus'. Ymdrinia Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.2 ag ymddygiad neu iaith y bernir eu bod 'yn groes i'r drefn, yn camwahaniaethu neu'n peri tramgwydd'. Wrth ddiffinio'r gair 'tramgwyddus', dywed erthygl 8 y protocol ei fod yn cynnwys:

'cyhuddiadau personol ynghylch Aelod neu unrhyw berson arall, ... gan gynnwys cyhuddiadau o ddweud celwydd ... a chyhuddiadau o gamgynrychioli bwriadol.'

Wedyn mae'n egluro'r cafeat y gall Aelod alw arno. Ni wnaeth Nick Bourne alw ar y cafeat hwnnw, fel y dywedasoch yn y Siambwr yr wythnos diwethaf, Lywydd. Dan erthygl 8 y protocol, awgrymaf i chi fod yr iaith a ddefnyddiwyd yn dramgwyddus. A wnewch chi ddyfarnu felly fod yr iaith yn dramgwyddus? Hefyd, gan ddibynnu ar ganlyniad y dyfarniad hwnnw, a wnewch chi alw ar arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru i fod yn anrhydeddus a thynnu'n ôl unrhyw honiadau o gelwydd a wnaethpwyd yn erbyn y Prif Weinidog?

Nick Bourne: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, diolchaf ichi, Lywydd, am fy hysbysu cyn dechrau'r Cyfarfod Llawn y câi'r mater hwn ei godi. Yr oeddwn yn ymwybodol, pan ddefnyddiais y gair 'celwydd', fod y cyn Brif Ysgrifennydd, Alun Michael, wedi defnyddio'r gair hwnnw ar ryw achlysur, y cafodd ei herio, a'ch bod chi wedi dyfarnu nad oedd yn groes i'r drefn.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am godi'r pwynt o drefn hwn. Yr oedd dadl yr wythnos diwethaf ar Ganolfan Ewropeaidd Cymru'n un boeth. Ceisiais wahaniaethu yn y ddadl wrth ymateb i'r enghraifft gyntaf a godwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig a Threfnydd y Cynulliad. Yr wyf wedi cael cyfle i ddarllen y Cofnod Swyddogol ac i fyfyrion ar y geiriau a ddefnyddiwyd. Yr wyf hefyd wedi cymryd cyngor pellach. Nid oedd y geiriau a ddefnyddiwyd yn briodol gan nad oeddent yn cydymffurfio'n union â'r Protocol ar Ymddygiad yn y Siambwr, y mae'r Gweinidog newydd ddyfynnu ohono, ac y dyfynnais innau ohono yn ystod y ddadl ar y ganolfan

Member has lied. I shall enforce this from the Chair. We all have a duty to use language that is appropriate and to show respect for each other.

Nick Bourne: In light of that, I will withdraw the comment and say instead that the First Minister failed to comply with the *actualité*, to use a phrase that Alan Clark used on a previous occasion.

The Presiding Officer: I was not aware that Alan Clark was a Member of this Chamber. I am grateful to the leader of the Welsh Conservatives for withdrawing the remarks as they appeared on the Record. However, for the future I emphasise the importance of adhering to the Protocol on Conduct in the Chamber. On reflection, I regret that I did not quote from that protocol at the start of the debate. In future I shall ensure that, whenever debates become contentious, I request Members to refer to that protocol, so that there is no question of us straying into discourtesy. I am grateful for the way that Members have responded today.

Cynog Dafis: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, sut fydddech chi'n delio â'r geiriau Cymraeg perthnasol? Efallai ei fod yn berthnasol i'r Saesneg hefyd. Y geiriau Cymraeg a ddefnyddir fel rheol i gyfateb i 'lying' yw 'dweud celwydd'. Mae geiriau eraill i gael, sef 'dweud anwiredd'—mae'n debyg mai'r hyn a fyddai'n cyfateb yn Saesneg fyddai 'untruth'. A ystyriwch fod defnyddio'r gair 'untruth' yn Saesneg, ac 'anwiredd' yn Gymraeg, yn dderbyniol yn ôl y Rheolau Sefydlog yr ydych wedi dyfynnu ohonynt?

Y Llywydd: Mae'n dda gennyf ddweud nad yw fy nehongliad i o'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn ddibynnol ar eiriau unigol. Yr wyf yn ceisio dehongli'r protocol, a'r Rheolau Sefydlog, fel y maent yn berthnasol i bob achos sy'n dod i sylw ac wrth ystyried y cyd-destun. Mae'r geiriau 'anwiredd' ac 'anwireddus' hefyd allan o drefn.

3:30 p.m.

Ewropeaidd. Hoffwn sicrhau na fyddwn yn dweud nac yn awgrymu yn y dyfodol fod unrhyw Aelod wedi dweud celwydd. Byddaf yn gorfodi hyn o'r Gadair. Mae gan bawb ohonom ddyletswydd i ddefnyddio iaith sy'n briodol ac i ddangos parch at ein gilydd.

Nick Bourne: Yn wyneb hynny, tynnaf y sylw'n ôl a dywedaf yn lle hynny fod y Prif Weinidog wedi methu cydymffurfio â'r *actualité*, a defnyddio ymadrodd a ddefnyddiodd Alan Clark ar achlysur blaenorol.

Y Llywydd: Nid oeddwn yn ymwybodol fod Alan Clark yn Aelod o'r Siambr hon. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru am dynnu'r sylwadau fel yr ymddangosasant yn y Cofnod yn ôl. Er hynny, ar gyfer y dyfodol, tanlinellaf bwysigrwydd glynu at y Protocol ar Ymddygiad yn y Siambr. O edrych yn ôl, yr wyf yn edifar na wneuthum ddyfynnu o'r protocol hwnnw ar ddechrau'r ddadl. Yn y dyfodol fe sicrhaf, bryd bynnag yr aiff dadl yn gynhennus, fy mod yn gofyn i Aelodau gyfeirio at y protocol hwnnw, fel na fydd cwestiwn ein bod yn crwydro i anghwrteisi. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y modd yr ymatebodd Aelodau heddiw.

Cynog Dafis: Further to that point of order, how would you deal with the relevant words in Welsh? It may also be relevant to English words. The Welsh words usually used to correspond to 'lying' are 'dweud celwydd'. There are also other words, namely 'dweud anwiredd'—the word that would probably correspond to that in English would be 'untruth'. Are you of the opinion that using the word 'untruth' in English, and 'anwiredd' in Welsh, is acceptable according to the Standing Orders that you have quoted?

The Presiding Officer: I am pleased to say that my interpretation of Standing Orders is not dependent on individual words. I endeavour to interpret the protocol, and Standing Orders, in relation to each case that arises, taking the context into account. The words 'anwiredd' and 'anwireddus' are also out of order.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf hyn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.28, ynglŷn â hyd cwestiynau ac atebion. Cyfeiriaf at gwestiwn 7 heddiw i'r Prif Weinidog ar hela â chŵn. Mae'n fater eithriadol o berthnasol a phwysig i fy etholaeth i, ond ni chefais gyfle i ofyn cwestiwn atodol oherwydd hyd y cwestiwn atodol a ofynnwyd gan Janice Gregory, a hyd ateb y Prif Weinidog. Deallaf y broblem sydd gennych, Lywydd, wrth geisio rheoli hyd cwestiynau ac atebion. Fodd bynnag, beth allwch ei wneud i ddiogelu hawliau Aelodau fel fi, i sicrhau bod gennym gyfle i fynegi barn ar faterion sydd o bwys i'n hetholaethau?

Mae'n bosibl ein bod wedi darganfod ffordd amgen o hela. Pe bai sgriniau teledu enfawr yn cael eu gosod drwy gefn gwlad i ailchwarae cwestiynau ac atebion, mae'n bosibl y byddai hynny yn anfon y llwynogod i gysgu, a byddai modd eu saethu wedyn heb fod angen defnyddio cŵn o gwbl.

Y Llywydd: Yr oedd yn mynd yn weddol nes y frawddeg olaf honno. Nid ydych yn brin o gyfle i fynegi eich barn yn y Cynulliad nac yn unman arall, Rhodri. Fodd bynnag, y pwynt i mi yw'r mater o ofyn cwestiynau atodol. Mae hwn yn ofid i mi, oherwydd mae'r amser ar gyfer pob cwestiwn yn gyfyngedig. Yr ydym ar hyn o bryd yn caniatáu tri munud ar gyfer pob cwestiwn, ond yr wyf yn ymwybodol mai'r unig cwestiwn atodol a ofynnir weithiau yw'r cwestiwn gan yr Aelod a gyflwynodd y cwestiwn gwreiddiol. Nid yw hynny'n dderbyniol. Gall yr un sefyllfa godi yn achos datganiadau, lle nad oes cyfle i Aelodau ofyn cwestiynau atodol ac eithrio'r cwestiynau a ofynnir gan brif lefaryddion y pleidiau. Felly, gofynnaf yn garedig i Weinidogion ac Aelodau ystyried hyd cwestiynau—yn enwedig rhai atodol—a hyd atebion.

Mae posibiliad arall. Gallem arbed amser drwy beidio â darllen y cwestiwn a gyflwynwyd fel y gwneir ar hyn o bryd. Efallai y byddai'n briodol inni ystyried hynny. Felly, gyda'ch caniatâd chi, gofynnaf i'r Pwyllgor Busnes ystyried sut yr ydym yn

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 6.28, regarding the length of questions and answers. I refer to today's question 7 to the First Minister on hunting with dogs. The issue is exceptionally important and relevant to my constituency, but I was not afforded an opportunity to ask a supplementary question because of the length of the supplementary question asked by Lorraine Barrett, and the length of the First Minister's reply. I understand your problem, Presiding Officer, in endeavouring to control the length of questions and answers. However, what can you do to safeguard the rights of Members such as myself, to ensure that we have an opportunity to express a view on matters of importance to our constituencies?

It is possible that we have found an alternative means to hunting. If huge television screens were to be placed throughout the countryside to replay questions and answers, that might send the foxes to sleep and they could be shot without the need for dogs to be used.

The Presiding Officer: It was going well until that last sentence. You are not short of opportunities to express your view in the Assembly or anywhere else, Rhodri. However, the point for me is the issue of asking supplementary questions. This does concern me, because the time for each question is limited. We currently allow three minutes for each question, but I am aware that sometimes the only supplementary question asked is that of the Member who tabled the question. That is not acceptable. The same situation can arise with statements, whereby Members do not have the opportunity to ask questions other than those asked by the parties' main spokespeople. Therefore, I kindly ask Ministers and Members to consider the length of questions—especially supplementaries—and the length of replies.

There is another possibility. We could save time by not reading the tabled question as we do at present. It may be appropriate for us to consider that. Therefore, with your permission, I will ask the Business Committee to consider how we deal with

delio â chwestiynau, ac a oes modd inni dynhau'r amser i ganiatáu mwy o amser i Aelodau ofyn cwestiynau.

Janice Gregory: Further to that point of order, I am glad that Rhodri Glyn Thomas was so engrossed in my question that it seems he thought that Lorraine Barrett had asked it, as well as the supplementary. For the record, I asked the question, not Lorraine.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Further to that point of order, I did not refer to Lorraine Barrett; I referred to Janice Gregory.

The Presiding Officer: Order. We are not going into another truth, untruth debate on this matter.

Lorraine Barrett: Further to that point of order—and it is me, not Janice, Llywydd—on your suggestion that tabled questions may not need to be read out, would they still be recorded in the Record of Proceedings?

The Presiding Officer: Yes, I assume that they would. This is a matter for consultation. I am sure that they would also appear in a form that members of the public could have at their disposal, as well as people watching our proceedings on television. However, this is a matter for consultation. There seems to be agreement that we should move towards considering the use of time during questions further.

Janet Davies: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 7.8 (ii), which refers to the obstruction of Assembly business. We are back to supplementaries again. I asked the First Minister a supplementary question earlier about the up-to-date recording of action on Assembly resolutions. He replied that the Cabinet web page on these actions was regularly updated. However, the last recorded action is for July 2001. Would the First Minister care to rethink his reply in case he made an inadvertent mistake, unless, of course, the Cabinet really has not done anything for 10

questions and whether it is possible for us to tighten up the time to allow more time for Members to ask questions.

Janice Gregory: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, yr wyf yn falch fod Rhodri Glyn Thomas wedi ymgolli cymaint yn fy nghwestiwn nes yr ymddengys iddo gredu mai Lorraine Barrett a'i gofynnodd, yn ogystal â'r cwestiwn atodol. Er mwyn y cofnod, fi a ofynnodd y cwestiwn, nid Lorraine.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, ni chyfeiriais at Lorraine Barrett; cyfeirio at Janice Gregory a wneuthum i.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid ydym am fynd i mewn i ddadl arall ar wirionedd ac anwiredd ar y mater hwn.

Lorraine Barrett: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw—a fi sy'n siarad, nid Janice, Lywydd—ynghlŷn â'ch awgrym efallai nad oes angen darllen cwestiynau a gyflwynir, a fyddent yn dal i gael eu cofnodi yn y Cofnod?

Y Llywydd: Byddent, tybiaf y byddent. Mater ar gyfer ymgynghori yw hyn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddent yn ymddangos hefyd ar ffurf a allai fod ar gael i aelodau'r cyhoedd, yn ogystal ag i bobl sy'n gwyltio'n trafodaethau ar y teledu. Fodd bynnag, mater ar gyfer ymgynghori yw hyn. Mae'n ymddangos fod cytundeb y dylem symud tuag at ystyried ymhellach y modd y defnyddir amser yn ystod sesiynau cwestiynau.

Janet Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf hwn dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 7.8 (ii), sy'n cyfeirio at rwystro busnes y Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn ôl gyda chwestiynau atodol eto. Gofynnais gwestiwn atodol i'r Prif Weinidog yn gynharach ynghylch cofnodi'r gweithredu ar benderfyniadau'r Cynulliad yn brydlon. Atebodd y câi tudalen gwe'r Cabinet ar y gweithredoedd hyn ei ddiweddarau'n rheolaidd. Ond Gorffennaf 2001 yw dyddiad y gweithredu olaf sydd wedi'i gofnodi. A hoffai'r Prif Weinidog ailystyried ei ateb rhag ofn iddo wneud camgymeriad drwy amryfusedd, oni bai, wrth gwrs, ei bod yn wir

months?

nad yw'r Cabinet wedi gwneud dim ers 10 mis?

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is not appropriate for you, Janet, or for other Members, to ask me questions, which are addressed indirectly to the First Minister. They must be addressed to the First Minister. It is not a matter for me—nor is whether or not the Cabinet updates its response to Assembly decisions—but it is a matter of great interest to the Cabinet.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'n briodol i chi, Janet, nac i Aelodau eraill, ofyn cwestiynau i mi sydd wedi'u cyfeirio'n anuniongyrchol at Brif Weinidog Cymru. Rhaid eu cyfeirio at y Prif Weinidog. Nid yw'n fater i mi—ac nid yw a ydyw'r Cabinet yn diweddarau ei ymateb i benderfyniadau'r Cynulliad yn fater i mi ychwaith—ond y mae'n fater o ddiddordeb mawr i'r Cabinet.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.34 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took to the Chair at 3.34 p.m.*

Cymeradwyo'r Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol i Gymru ar Dai i Bobl Dduon a Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig **Approval of the National Black, Minority Ethnic Housing Action Plan for Wales**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendments 2 and 4 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a gwelliannau 2 a 4 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

The Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities (Edwina Hart): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Edwina Hart): Cynigiad fod:

the National Assembly

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

1. endorses the national black, minority ethnic housing action plan for Wales that was e-mailed to Members on 29 April 2002;

1. yn cymeradwyo'r cynllun gweithredu cenedlaethol i Gymru ar dai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau ar 29 Ebrill 2002;

2. supports the actions set out in the plan to help eliminate the discrimination and disadvantage experienced by black, minority ethnic communities living in Wales; and

2. yn cefnogi'r camau a nodir yn y cynllun i helpu i oresgyn y gwahaniaethu a'r anfanteision a brofir gan gymunedau o bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n byw yng Nghymru; ac

3. recognises that delivering and developing the action plan will require all levels of government, sectors, organisations and individuals to work together. (NDM1041)

3. yn cydnabod y bydd gofyn i bob lefel o lywodraeth, pob sector, sefydliad ac unigolyn weithio gyda'i gilydd os am gyflwyno a datblygu'r cynllun gweithredu. (NDM1041)

The National Black, Minority Ethnic Housing Action Plan for Wales sets out the Assembly Government's final proposals for promoting race equality in Welsh housing. The plan is the result of an ambitious and wide-ranging process of policy development in Wales. It has been developed from the report from the

Mae'r Cynllun Gweithredu Cenedlaethol i Gymru ar Dai i Bobl Dduon a Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig yn amlinellu cynigion terfynol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol ym maes tai Cymru. Canlyniad proses uchelgeisiol ac eang o ddatblygu polisi yng Nghymru yw'r cynllun.

margins to the centre assessing the need for a black, minority ethnic housing strategy in Wales. Our plan sets out this aim clearly and unequivocally to ensure that clear directives and targets are set for social landlords and other housing providers to ensure that discrimination disadvantage is eliminated across Wales's black, minority ethnic communities. This vision is consistent with the wider vision in 'Better Homes for People in Wales'. The aim is as relevant to people from black, minority ethnic backgrounds as it is for everyone else in Wales. Black, minority ethnic groups often have different needs when it comes to housing provision and services. This means that the Assembly Government, local government and all other landlords must recognise and respond to the requirements of the black, minority ethnic communities in developing their strategies and services. That is why I will not support Jocelyn Davies's amendment 1. I am not prepared to be lukewarm about our action plan. To note instead of endorse undermines the commitment to improvement that is central to the plan.

A strong legal and regulatory framework is needed to implement the action plan. The UK Parliament provided the legal framework when it passed the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000, which places a duty on us and on a wide range of public authorities to promote race equality and to avoid race discrimination before it arises. These provisions added to the powers of the Race Relations Act 1976. To ensure that registered social landlords reach equally high standards of promoting race equality, I propose that the Assembly Government incorporates race issues in the regulatory framework for registered social landlords. That will bring about measurable improvements for black, minority ethnic people living in housing association homes.

A number of responses to our draft strategy called for action to deal with the problems faced by black, minority ethnic people living in private housing. That call was heard and understood and is reflected in the action plan.

Fe'i datblygwyd o'r adroddiad o'r ymylon i'r canol a asesodd yr angen am strategaeth dai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yng Nghymru. Mae ein cynllun yn amlinellu'r nod hwn yn glir a diamwys er mwyn sicrhau y pennir targedau a chyfarwyddiadau clir i landlordiaid cymdeithasol a darparwyr tai eraill i sicrhau y dilëir anfantais wahaniaethol ar draws cymunedau duon ac ethnig-leiafrifol Cymru. Mae'r weledigaeth hon yn gyson â'r weledigaeth ehangach yn 'Cartrefi Gwell i Bobl Cymru'. Mae'r nod mor berthnasol i bobl o gefndiroedd du a lleiafrifoedd ethnig ag i bawb arall yng Nghymru. Yn aml mae gan grwpiau duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig anghenion gwahanol o ran darpariaeth tai a gwasanaethau. Golyga hyn fod rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, llywodraeth leol a phob landlord arall gydnabod ac ymateb i anghenion y cymunedau duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig wrth ddatblygu'u strategaethau a'u gwasanaethau. Dyna pam na chefnogaf welliant 1 gan Jocelyn Davies. Nid wyf yn fodlon bod yn llugoer ynghylch ein cynllun gweithredu. Mae nodi yn lle cymeradwyo'n tansilio'r ymrwymiad i wella sy'n ganolog i'r cynllun.

Mae angen fframwaith cyfreithiol a rheoleiddiol cryf i weithredu'r cynllun gweithredu. Darparodd Llywodraeth y DU y fframwaith cyfreithiol pan basiodd Ddeddf Cysylltiadau Hiliol (Diwygio) 2000, sy'n gosod dyletswydd arnom ni ac ar amrediad eang o awdurdodau cyhoeddus i hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol ac i osgoi gwahaniaethu ar sail hil cyn iddo ddigwydd. Yr oedd y darpariaethau hyn yn ychwanegol at bwerau Deddf Cysylltiadau Hiliol 1976. Er mwyn sicrhau bod landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig yn cyrraedd safonau yr un mor uchel wrth hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol, cynigiau fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ymgorffori materion hil yn y fframwaith rheoleiddiol i landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Daw hynny â gwelliannau y gellir eu mesur i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n byw mewn cartrefi sy'n eiddo i gymdeithasau tai.

Galwodd nifer o ymatebion i'n strategaeth ddrafft am weithredu i ddelio â'r problemau a wynebwr gan bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n byw mewn tai preifat. Clywyd a deallwyd yr alwad honno ac fe'i

The Government will now ensure that the new private housing sector renewals arrangements will mean that local authorities can tailor or renew their policies to meet the needs of specific ethnic groups. They will also help authorities to monitor the impact of their policies on black, minority ethnic groups. We need to know more about the problems faced by black, minority ethnic people living in private housing, and we will be commissioning research on that.

We must ensure that race equality is central to the work of all local authorities and registered social landlords. That is why the Government proposes to help social landlords to put in place black, minority ethnic housing strategies by April 2004. Social landlords need to assess the housing requirements of the black, minority ethnic households living in their areas. In that way, they will be able to respond to the diverse cultural needs when developing or adapting properties. Local authority housing departments will be expected to be fair in making a choice of housing available to those communities. At the same time, we will encourage landlords to involve black, minority ethnic people as much as possible in tenant participation and community development and regeneration initiatives. The leaders, managers and staff of social housing organisations must reflect more closely the ethnic composition of the communities that they serve. In particular, we want to raise the commitment to race equality among all contractors and consultants who provide services through the social landlord sector. This approach explains my reasons for not supporting Jonathan Morgan's amendment 4, which calls for separate advice centres. The action plan will require landlords to promote their accommodation and services to black, minority ethnic communities through a wide range of information formats and channels of communication. All social landlords, leaders and staff will be required to undertake race equality training by the end of 2003.

hadlewyrchir yn y cynllun gweithredu. Bydd y Llywodraeth yn awr yn sicrhau y bydd y trefniadau adnewyddu newydd i'r sector tai preifat yn golygu y gall awdurdodau lleol deilwra neu adnewyddu eu polisiau i gwrdd ag anghenion grwpiau ethnig penodol. Byddant hefyd yn helpu awdurdodau i fonitro effaith eu polisiau ar grwpiau duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Mae angen inni wybod mwy am y problemau a wynebwr gan bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n byw mewn tai preifat, a byddwn yn comisiynu ymchwil ar hynny.

Rhaid inni sicrhau bod cydraddoldeb hil yn ganolog i waith pob awdurdod lleol a landlord cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Dyna pam y mae'r Llywodraeth yn cynnig helpu landlordiaid cymdeithasol i sefydlu strategaethau tai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig erbyn Ebrill 2004. Mae angen i landlordiaid cymdeithasol asesu gofynion tai y teuluoedd duon a'r lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n byw yn eu hardaloedd. Dyna sut y gallant ymateb i anghenion diwylliannol amrywiol wrth ddatblygu neu addasu eiddo. Bydd disgwyl i adrannau tai awdurdodau lleol fod yn deg wrth ddarparu dewis o dai i'r cymunedau hynny. Ar yr un pryd, byddwn yn annog landlordiaid i gynnwys pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig cymaint ag sy'n bosibl mewn cynlluniau cyfranogiad tenantiaid a chynlluniau datblygu ac adfywio cymunedol. Rhaid i arweinwyr, rheolwyr a staff cymdeithasau tai cymdeithasol adlewyrchu'n decach gyfansoddiad ethnig y cymunedau a wasanaethant. Yn enwedig, mae arnom eisiau codi'r ymrwymiad i gydraddoldeb hiliol ymysg pob contractwr ac ymgynghorydd sy'n darparu gwasanaethau drwy'r sector landlordiaid cymdeithasol. Mae'r agwedd hon yn egluro fy rhesymau dros beidio â chefnogi gwelliant 4 gan Jonathan Morgan, sy'n galw am ganolfannau cynghori ar wahân. Bydd y cynllun gweithredu'n mynnu bod landlordiaid yn hyrwyddo'u llety a'u gwasanaethau i gymunedau duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig, drwy ystod eang o fformatiau gwybodaeth a sianeli cyfathrebu. Bydd yn ofynnol i bob landlord cymdeithasol ac arweinydd, a phob aelod o'r staff, dderbyn hyfforddiant cydraddoldeb hiliol erbyn diwedd 2003.

3:40 p.m.

Turning to the other amendments, I will not support amendment 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. It assumes that significant extra resources will be needed to implement the plan. However, most of the actions in the plan are not new responsibilities but more effective ways of implementing what is already required through legislation and regulations or advocated through good practice guidance. The plan advises organisations to draw on the work that they carry out already and to build on it. We will support the action through further guidance, best practice and research evidence. We will also continue to provide a social housing management grant for innovative BME housing projects and training services to help organisations across Wales. In 2002-03, we will provide over £180,000 to support BME housing projects. I appreciate the drafting of amendment 2, but the action plan concentrates on eliminating discrimination and disadvantage experienced by BME people with regard to housing. It is not directly designed to tackle discrimination and disadvantage in other policy and service areas. Therefore, I will not support the amendment.

Finally, all social landlords will be required to take prompt action when racist incidents occur and be seen to do so. In the long term, we want to see fewer or no racist incidents in Wales. The Assembly Government will be looking for evidence of improved satisfaction levels among black, minority and ethnic tenants and residents and of their landlord's response to racist incidents.

I hope that you will join me in welcoming this plan. It not only presents a unique opportunity for landlords to improve housing for black and minority ethnic people, but also represents a significant step forward in promoting race equality.

Janet Ryder: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: in point 1 delete 'endorses'

A throi at y gwelliannau eraill, ni chefnogaf welliant 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Mae'n rhagdybio y bydd angen adnoddau ychwanegol sylweddol i weithredu'r cynllun. Fodd bynnag, nid cyfrifoldebau newydd yw'r rhan fwyaf o ofynion gweithredu yn y cynllun, ond ffyrdd mwy effeithiol o weithredu'r hyn sydd eisoes yn ofynnol drwy ddeddfwriaeth a rheoliadau, neu sydd wedi'i argymhell drwy ganllawiau arfer da. Mae'r cynllun yn cynghori cyrff i dynnu ar y gwaith a wnânt yn barod ac i adeiladu arno. Byddwn yn cefnogi'r gweithredu drwy gynnig canllawiau pellach, arferion gorau a thystiolaeth ymchwil. Byddwn hefyd yn parhau i ddarparu grant rheoli tai cymdeithasol ar gyfer prosiectau tai dychmygus i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig a gwasanaethau hyfforddi i helpu sefydliadau ledled Cymru. Yn 2002-03, byddwn yn darparu dros £180,000 i gefnogi prosiectau tai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Gwerthfawrogaf y modd y drafftwyd gwelliant 2, ond mae'r cynllun gweithredu'n canolbwyntio ar ddileu gwahaniaethu ac anfantais a brofir gan bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig ym maes tai. Nid yw wedi'i gynllunio'n i fynd i'r afael yn uniongyrchol â gwahaniaethu ac anfantais mewn meysydd polisi a gwasanaeth eraill. Felly, ni chefnogaf y gwelliant.

Yn olaf, bydd yn ofynnol i bob landlord cymdeithasol weithredu'n syth pan welir digwyddiadau hiliol, a chael eu gweld yn gwneud hynny. Yn y tymor hir, mae arnom eisiau gweld llai o ddigwyddiadau hiliol, neu ddim o gwbl, yng Nghymru. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn edrych am dystiolaeth o lefelau bodlondeb gwell ymysg tenantiaid a thrigolion duon ac o leiafrifoedd ethnig, ynghyd â thystiolaeth o ymateb eu landlordiaid i ddigwyddiadau hiliol.

Gobeithiaf y gwnewch chi ymuno â mi i groesawu'r cynllun hwn. Mae nid yn unig yn cynnig cyfle unigryw i landlordiaid wella tai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig, ond mae hefyd yn gam arwyddocaol ymlaen o ran hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb hiliol.

Janet Ryder: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: ym mhwynt 1 dileu 'cymeradwyo'r' a rhoi

and replace with 'notes'

'nodi'r' yn ei le.

I propose amendment 3. Delete point 3 and replace with:

Cynigiau welliant 3. Dileu pwynt 3 a rhoi:

recognises that adequate access to training for all involved, and extra resources will be needed to enable all levels of government, sectors, organisations and individuals to work together to deliver and develop the action plan.

yn cydnabod y bydd angen rhoi cyfle digonol i bawb gael hyfforddiant, ynghyd ag adnoddau ychwanegol, er mwyn sicrhau y gall pob lefel o lywodraeth, pob sector, sefydliad ac unigolyn weithio gyda'i gilydd i ddarparu a datblygu'r cynllun gweithredu.

I declare an interest as a member of Ruthin Town Council. Work relating to black, minority ethnic groups regrettably remains underdeveloped in housing. These issues are not pertinent to one specific geographical area, they are relevant to all areas of Wales, from large towns and cities to small villages. How many housing associations and local authorities can say that they currently involve black, minority ethnic groups in developing their plans and provision? No-one would disagree that the National Assembly needs to take a strategic lead in identifying and providing for the needs of black, minority ethnic groups. The Assembly cannot achieve this on its own—partnership with local authorities, housing associations and private landlords is crucial.

Datganaf fuddiant fel aelod o Gyngor Tref Rhuthun. Mae gwaith ar gyfer grwpiau duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig, ysywaeth, yn dal heb ei ddatblygu'n ddigonol ym maes tai. Nid materion perthnasol i un ardal ddaearyddol benodol yw'r rhain; maent yn berthnasol i bob rhan o Gymru, o ddinasoedd a threfi mawr i bentrefi bychain. Sawl cymdeithas dai ac awdurdod lleol a all ddweud eu bod ar hyn o bryd yn cynnwys grwpiau duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig wrth ddatblygu'u cynlluniau a'u darpariaeth? Ni fyddai neb yn anghytuno bod angen i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol roi arweiniad strategol wrth nodi a darparu ar gyfer anghenion grwpiau duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Ni all y Cynulliad gyflawni hyn ar ei ben ei hun—mae partneriaeth gydag awdurdodau lleol, cymdeithasau tai a landlordiaid preifat yn hanfodol.

The Assembly Government has a noble mission to promote equality of opportunity and to achieve social inclusion for everyone in Wales. However, as the Minister said in her introduction to the strategy, social landlords will contribute the most to delivering this strategy. While the Assembly can develop strategies, it relies on others to deliver them.

Mae gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad genhadaeth aruchel i hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal ac i sicrhau cynhwysiant cymdeithasol i bawb yng Nghymru. Er hynny, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog yn ei chyflwyniad i'r strategaeth, landlordiaid cymdeithasol fydd yn cyfrannu fwyaf at weithredu'r strategaeth hon. Tra gall y Cynulliad ddatblygu strategaethau, mae'n dibynnu ar eraill i'w gweithredu.

It appears that we are asking local authorities and other bodies to respond to an increasing number of strategies. A few months ago, local authorities were being asked to develop and implement homelessness strategies. They are now being asked to develop their own black, minority ethnic strategies by 2003. They should have these strategies in place and should be developing the training to ensure that they are implemented. However, they have few officers to carry out the work. They may need to prioritise. Should they be

Mae'n ymddangos ein bod yn gofyn i awdurdodau lleol a chyrff eraill ymateb i nifer gynyddol o strategaethau. Ychydig fisoedd yn ôl, gofynnid i awdurdodau lleol ddatblygu a gweithredu strategaethau digartrefedd. Yn awr gofynnir iddynt ddatblygu'u strategaethau eu hunain ar gyfer pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig erbyn 2003. Dylent fod wedi sefydlu'r strategaethau hyn a dylent fod yn datblygu'r hyfforddiant i sicrhau y'u gweithredu. Fodd bynnag, ychydig o swyddogion sydd ganddynt i

developing homelessness strategies or black, minority ethnic strategies? Should they be finding the resources for the strategies from their own overstretched finances or should the National Assembly make extra resources available to enable them to tackle the work properly?

Plaid Cymru says that those groups cannot be expected to continue to develop an increasing number of strategies, to provide the training and the publicity and information material required, and then implement and deliver those strategies without extra resources being made available. That is why Plaid Cymru tabled amendment 3. We would wholeheartedly endorse this strategy if the resources needed to realise it were also identified. The requirement on local authorities and registered social landlords to identify the work required in their business plans is clear under section 3 of the strategy where it states that black, minority ethnic housing strategies, objectives and target outcomes should be mainstreamed in the operational and business plans of local authorities and registered landlords. Should the Assembly not be doing the same?

Specialist adaptations, new and extra publications, and communications and training require extra funding. Is the Assembly setting up the other groups to fail by not making the extra resources available? I am sure that the Minister remembers the visit by the Committee on Equality of Opportunity to the Irish equality authority unit. When the Committee met Irish gypsy travellers' representatives, they complained that despite all the strategies, partnerships and working groups that were in place and despite being fully involved in many development groups, their situation was not changing. Despite all the words that looked so good on paper, there were no developments. Plaid Cymru does not want that to happen with regard to this strategy. No-one doubts the Minister's commitment to equality, or the quality of the strategy. There are targets and target dates, and responsibilities are apportioned. A

wneud y gwaith. Efallai bod angen iddynt osod blaenoriaethau. A ddylent ddatblygu strategaethau digartrefedd ynteu strategaethau ar gyfer pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig? A ddylent ganfod yr adnoddau ar gyfer y strategaethau hyn o'u cyllid tenau eu hunain ynteu a ddylai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ddarparu adnoddau ychwanegol i'w galluogi i fynd i'r afael â'r gwaith yn iawn?

Dywed Plaid Cymru na ellir disgwyl i'r grwpiau hynny barhau i ddatblygu nifer gynyddol o strategaethau, i ddarparu'r hyfforddiant a'r cyhoeddusrwydd a'r deunydd gwybodaeth angenrheidiol, a gweithredu a chyflwyno'r strategaethau hynny wedyn heb adnoddau ychwanegol. Dyna pam y cyflwynodd Plaid Cymru welliant 3. Byddem yn cefnogi'r strategaeth hon yn frwdfrydig pe nodid yr adnoddau angenrheidiol i'w gweithredu hefyd. Mae'r gofyniad ar awdurdodau lleol a landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig i nodi'r gwaith angenrheidiol yn eu cynlluniau busnes yn glir dan adran 3 y strategaeth, lle dywedir y dylai strategaethau tai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig, eu hamcanion a'r canlyniadau yr anelir atynt, gael eu cynnwys ym mhrif ffrwd cynlluniau busnes a gweithredol awdurdodau lleol a landlordiaid cofrestredig. Oni ddylai'r Cynulliad fod yn gwneud yr un fath?

Mae addasiadau arbenigol, cyhoeddiadau newydd ac ychwanegol, a gofynion cyfathrebu a hyfforddi'n galw am gyllid ychwanegol. A ydyw'r Cynulliad yn gosod y grwpiau eraill ar y ffordd i fethiant drwy beidio â darparu'r adnoddau ychwanegol? Yr wyf yn siŵr y cofia'r Gweinidog ymweliad y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal ag uned awdurdod cydraddoldeb Iwerddon. Pan gyfarfu'r Pwyllgor â chynrychiolwyr sipsiwn crwydrol Iwerddon, eu cwyn oedd, er gwaethaf yr holl strategaethau, partneriaethau a gweithgorau a sefydlwyd ac er gwaethaf cael cyfranogi'n llawn yn nifer o grwpiau datblygu, nad oedd eu sefyllfa'n newid dim. Er gwaethaf yr holl eiriau a edrychai mor dda ar bapur, nid oedd dim datblygiadau. Nid yw Plaid Cymru am i hynny ddigwydd gyda'r strategaeth hon. Nid oes neb yn amau ymrwymiad y Gweinidog i gydraddoldeb, nac ansawdd y strategaeth hon. Ceir targedau a dyddiadau targed, a dosberthir cyfrifoldebau. Ymrwymiad i

commitment to making extra resources available is missing, and that is crucial. If the motion stands unamended, the Labour/Liberal Government makes no commitment to realise this strategy. If our amendment 3 is carried, Plaid Cymru will happily withdraw its amendment 1, but we want to see the Government make a financial commitment to this strategy.

The second element of our amendment 3 highlights the need for training. During consultation, training and race equality issues were highlighted as fundamental to the success of this strategy. Section 9 has a comprehensive package of training that, if implemented, should reach everyone, from senior management to front-line staff and elected members. However, training is expensive to offer and organise and no financial support is offered here.

One problem in implementing the new definitions in homelessness has been identified as a lack of training, especially for front-line staff. While this strategy clearly defines who should be trained and, in some cases, by when, monitoring those targeted as taking part could be stronger. We will not support Jonathan Morgan's amendment 2. We fully agree that discrimination is abhorrent and should not be tolerated in our society, but the amendment deletes the second bullet point which, together with adequate funding, will make this strategy a reality.

The strategy undoubtedly contains many noteworthy points, especially those pertaining to tackling discrimination in the owner-occupied private rented sector. I will be interested to see the outcome of the feasibility study into the establishment of a black and minority ethnic housing association, which is expected at the end of next year.

Without resources, this strategy will remain just fine words on paper.

William Graham: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Amendment 2: delete point 2 and replace with:

ddarparu adnoddau ychwanegol sydd ar goll, ac mae hynny'n allweddol. Os saif y cynnig heb ei wella, nid yw'r Llywodraeth Lafur/Ryddfrydol yn gwneud dim ymrwymiad i wireddu'r strategaeth hon. Os derbynnir gwelliant 3, bydd Plaid Cymru yn hapus i dynnu gwelliant 1 yn ôl, ond yr ydym am weld y Llywodraeth yn gwneud ymrwymiad ariannol i'r strategaeth hon.

Mae ail elfen gwelliant 3 yn amlygu'r angen am hyfforddiant. Yn ystod yr ymgynghori, tanlinellwyd materion hyfforddiant a chydraddoldeb hiliol fel rhai sylfaenol i lwyddiant y strategaeth hon. Mae gan adran 9 becyn cynhwysfawr o hyfforddiant a ddylai, o'i weithredu, gyrraedd pawb, o uwch reolwyr i staff rheng flaen ac aelodau etholedig. Fodd bynnag, mae hyfforddiant yn ddrud i'w gynnig a'i drefnu ac ni chynigir dim cefnogaeth ariannol yn y fan hon.

Nodwyd fod diffyg hyfforddi, yn enwedig i staff rheng flaen, yn un broblem wrth weithredu'r diffiniadau newydd ar gyfer digartrefedd. Tra bod y strategaeth hon yn diffinio'n glir pwy ddylai gael hyfforddiant ac, mewn rhai achosion, erbyn pa bryd, gellid cryfhau'r drefn ar gyfer monitro'r rhai a dargedir i gymryd rhan. Ni chefnogwn welliant 2 Jonathan Morgan. Cytunwn yn llwyr fod gwahaniaethu'n wrthun ac na ddylid ei oddef yn ein cymdeithas, ond mae'r gwelliant yn dileu'r ail bwynt bwled a fydd, ynghyd â chyllid digonol, yn gwneud y strategaeth hon yn realiti.

Mae'r strategaeth yn ddi-os yn cynnwys sawl pwynt sy'n werth ei nodi, yn enwedig yng nghyd-destun taelo gwahaniaethu yn y sector perchen-feddiant preifat ar rent. Bydd yn ddiddorol gweld canlyniad yr astudiaeth ymarferoldeb i sefydlu cymdeithas dai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig, a ddisgwylir erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn nesaf.

Heb adnoddau, dim ond geiriau da ar bapur fydd y strategaeth o hyd.

William Graham: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Gwelliant 2: dileu pwynt 2 a rhoi:

recognises that discrimination and intolerance are abhorrent to our society and agrees to promote a wider appreciation and understanding of all the cultures represented in Wales, in our schools, places of work and leisure, and in the government of our country.

I propose amendment 4. At the end of the motion add a new point:

ensures that adequate and relevant publicity material is available, together with advice centres that are able to respond to inquiries and initiate action when required.

The Welsh Conservative group welcomes this report and its aims. However, it simply seeks to add another layer of administration on the problem of combating discrimination. The report outlines the plight of young people from minority ethnic backgrounds living in overcrowded housing, without adequate space to study, who are therefore probably less likely to excel in school than their white counterparts. It also shows the example of how the physical and mental health of elderly black, minority ethnic people may be adversely affected where the provision of housing and related support services fails to account for their cultural needs and preferences.

It is right that attention is given to these details. However, if suitable and adequate housing is an answer to their problems, they may have to face discrimination or intolerance in their schools, their place of work or when they seek wider support or advice from local government agencies. We need policies that will address the problems of the teenager, the student, the worker, and women and children in the street.

It is a sad reflection of our society that more racist incidents occur in south-east Wales than in London. We are dismayed that this administration has once again failed to see the whole picture, and attempts to address housing in isolation. It is a reminder of the days when Labour councils throughout Wales passed their idle motions of intention that Wales should be nuclear-free. Those motions were swept aside by the winds that brought

yn cydnabod bod gwahaniaethu ac anoddefgarwch yn wrthun i'n cymdeithas ac yn cytuno i fynd ati i hyrwyddo mwy o werthfawrogiad a dealltwriaeth o'r holl ddiwylliannau sy'n cael eu cynrychioli yng Nghymru, yn ein hysgolion, ein gweithleoedd ac yn ein gweithgareddau hamdden, ac wrth lywodraethu ein gwlad.

Cynigiaf welliant 4. Ar ddiwedd y cynnig ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

yn sicrhau bod digon o ddeunydd cyhoeddusrwydd perthnasol ar gael, ynghyd â chanolfannau cynghori a all ateb cwestiynau a gweithredu pan fydd angen.

Mae grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru'n croesawu'r adroddiad hwn a'i amcanion. Fodd bynnag, nid yw ond yn mynd i ychwanegu haen arall o weinyddiaeth at y broblem o ymladd yn erbyn gwahaniaethu. Amlinella'r adroddiad dynged pobl ifanc o leiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n byw mewn tai gorboblog, heb le digonol i astudio, ac sydd felly'n llai tebygol o ddisgleirio yn yr ysgol na'u cymheiriaid gwyn. Mae hefyd yn dangos yr enghraifft o'r modd y gall iechyd corfforol a meddyliol pobl oeddrannus dduon ac o leiafrifoedd ethnig ddiodeff lle nad yw'r ddarpariaeth dai a gwasanaethau cymorth cysylltiedig yn ateb eu hanghenion a'u gofynion diwylliannol.

Mae'n iawn rhoi sylw i'r manylion hyn. Fodd bynnag, os yw tai addas a darpariaeth ddigonol yn ateb i'w problemau, gallant wynebu gwahaniaethu neu anoddefgarwch yn eu hysgolion, eu man gwaith neu pan geisiant gymorth neu gyngor pellach gan asiantaethau llywodraeth leol. Mae angen polisïau i ymdrin â phroblemau'r person ifanc, y myfyriwr, y gweithiwr, a gwragedd a phlant yn y stryd.

Mae'n adlewyrchiad trist ar ein cymdeithas fod mwy o ddigwyddiadau hiliol yn digwydd yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru nag yn Llundain. Siom yw fod y weinyddiaeth hon unwaith eto wedi methu gweld y darlun llawn, a'i bod yn ceisio ymdrin â thai yn unig. Mae'n ein hatgoffa o'r dyddiau pan dderbyniai cynghorau Llafur ledled Cymru eu cynigion diog o fwriad y dylai Cymru fod yn wlad ddi-niwclear. Ysgubwyd y cynigion hynny o'r

clouds of contamination from Chernobyl's nuclear disaster. We need policies that address these issues in partnership and in their entirety, not layer-by-layer in disjointed policy initiatives.

We want to encourage an environment where all people—regardless of racial origin or religious beliefs—can live, study, work and enjoy their leisure time free from harassment and discrimination. I hope that we all seek these values, and I ask you to vote for amendment 2. It is intended to show our understanding of all the cultures represented in Wales.

We must remind ourselves that discrimination is not always black and white. In Cardiff, 54 languages are spoken, half of those from mainland Europe. Perhaps there are ethnic minorities that we have failed to recognise, but we must ensure that they are not excluded. We need only look to France and the Netherlands for grim reminders of the penalty to be paid for failing to include these people and address intolerance in our society.

That requires everyone to speak out against intolerance of certain cultures and languages. How often have we heard voices referring to 'outsiders'? How do you qualify as an outsider? It is your place of birth? Is it the language that you speak? Is it the colour of your skin, or the religious faith that you uphold?

All parties in the Assembly must unite to condemn such discrimination. World events have promoted vicious attacks on minorities and we witness attacks on synagogues, which have been a precursor of violence in the past. If we condemn discrimination in other countries, particularly discrimination of Christian minorities, we must demonstrate that discrimination of this kind will be eliminated from our society. We must unite on this issue and ensure the dignity of our national culture.

Amendment 4 is an extension of amendment 2 in the name of Jonathan Morgan. It allows for adequate and relevant information to be

neilltu gan y gwyntoedd a ddaeth â chymylau llygredd o drychineb Chernobyl. Mae arnom angen polisiau sy'n mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn mewn partneriaeth ac yn eu cyfanwydd, nid fesul haen mewn mentrau polisi digyswllt.

Mae arnom eisiau annog amgylchedd lle gall pawb—ni waeth beth fo'u tarddiad hiliol na'u credoau crefyddol—fyw, astudio, gweithio a mwynhau eu hamser hamdden heb i neb aflonyddu arnynt na gwahaniaethu yn eu herbyn. Gobeithiaf ein bod i gyd yn ceisio'r gwerthoedd hyn, a gofynnaf ichi bleidleisio dros welliant 2. Ei fwriad yw dangos ein dealltwriaeth o'r holl ddiwylliannau a gynrychiolir yng Nghymru.

Rhaid inni atgoffa'n hunain nad yw gwahaniaethu bob amser yn ddu a gwyn. Yng Nghaerdydd, siaredir 54 o ieithoedd, gyda'u hanner yn dod o dir mawr Ewrop. Efallai y bu inni fethu â chydabod rhai lleiafrifoedd ethnig, ond rhaid inni sicrhau na chânt eu hallgáu. Nid oes ond angen edrych tua Ffrainc a'r Iseldiroedd am esiamplau annymunol o'r pris sydd i'w dalu am fethu â chynnwys y bobl hyn a mynd i'r afael ag anoddefgarwch yn ein cymdeithas.

Mae hynny'n gofyn i bawb siarad yn erbyn anoddefgarwch o rai diwylliannau ac ieithoedd. Pa mor aml y clywsom leisiau'n cyfeirio at 'ddieithriaid'? Beth yw ystyr 'dieithryn'? Ai'r lle y'ch ganwyd ydyw? Ai'r iaith a siaradwch? Ai lliw eich croen, neu'r ffydd grefyddol a arddelwch?

Rhaid i bob plaid yn y Cynulliad uno i gondemnio gwahaniaethu o'r fath. Mae digwyddiadau'r byd wedi arwain at ymosodiadau ciaidd ar leiafrifoedd a gwelwn ymosodiadau ar synagogau, a ragflaenodd drais yn y gorffennol. Os condemniwn wahaniaethu mewn gwledydd eraill, yn enwedig wahaniaethu yn erbyn lleiafrifoedd Cristnogol, rhaid inni ddangos y caiff gwahaniaethu o'r fath ei ddileu o'n cymdeithas ni. Rhaid inni uno ar y mater hwn a sicrhau urddas ein diwylliant cenedlaethol.

Mae gwelliant 4 yn estyniad ar welliant 2 yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Mae'n caniatáu i wybodaeth ddigonol a pherthnasol gael ei

made available to people and, most importantly for these bodies, to be able to initiate action on their behalf when required to do so. We need actions to defeat discrimination and intolerance, and, therefore, we need organisations that are able to take action.

3:50 p.m.

Eleanor Burnham: The Liberal Democrats welcome this action plan. It is an important component of the Assembly's commitment to equality of opportunity and social inclusion throughout Wales. It is through this action plan that race and equality issues will be mainstreamed in the Welsh Assembly Government's housing policies. Ethnic minorities deserve the same life chances as everyone else. Poor quality housing can have a detrimental effect on people's health and, as the report notes, young people from minority ethnic backgrounds living in overcrowded housing without adequate space to study are less likely to excel at school. The Assembly Government is committed to ensuring good quality housing for all and we are confident that this action plan will play its part in achieving this. Housing is integrally linked to other policy areas such as employment, education, health and crime, and it is important to address the problems and opportunities for ethnic minorities holistically.

We are pleased that we will be continually updated and that the action plan has been widely consulted upon. Partnership between the Assembly, local authorities and registered social landlords is key to implementing the plan. We endorse the plan's aim of ensuring that clear directives and targets are set for social landlords and other housing providers to ensure that discrimination and disadvantage is eliminated throughout black and minority ethnic communities living in Wales.

Helen Mary Jones: This action plan is welcome, though I share many of the concerns already expressed about the relevant organisations' capacity to deliver in terms of funding, information and awareness. I will confine my remarks specifically to section 14

darparu i bobl ac, yn fwyaf pwysig, er mwyn i'r cyrff hyn allu gweithredu ar eu rhan pan fo angen gwneud hynny. Mae angen gweithredu i drechu gwahaniaethu ac anoddefgarwch, ac, felly, mae angen sefydliadau sydd yn gallu gweithredu.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn croesawu'r cynllun gweithredu hwn. Mae'n rhan bwysig o ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i gyfle cyfartal a chynhwysiant cymdeithasol ledled Cymru. Drwy'r cynllun gweithredu hwn y deir â materion hil a chydardoldeb i brif ffrwd polisïau tai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn haeddu'r un cyfleoedd mewn bywyd â phawb arall. Gall tai o ansawdd gwael gael effaith andwyol ar iechyd pobl ac, fel y noda'r adroddiad, mae pobl ifanc o leiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n byw mewn tai gorboblog heb le digonol i astudio yn llai tebygol o ragori yn yr ysgol. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau tai o ansawdd da i bawb ac yr ydym yn hyderus y bydd y cynllun gweithredu hwn yn rhan o'r ymdrech i sicrhau hynny. Mae tai yn rhan annatod o feysydd polisi eraill fel cyflogaeth, addysg, iechyd a throseddau, ac mae'n bwysig rhoi sylw i broblemau a chyfleoedd lleiafrifoedd ethnig mewn ffordd holistaidd.

Yr ydym yn falch y cawn y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf yn barhaus ac yr ymgynghorwyd yn eang ar y cynllun gweithredu. Mae partneriaeth rhwng y Cynulliad, awdurdodau lleol a landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig yn allweddol i weithredu'r cynllun. Cymeradwywn nod y cynllun o sicrhau y gosodir targedau a chyfarwyddiadau clir i landlordiaid cymdeithasol a darparwyr tai eraill er mwyn sicrhau y dilëir gwahaniaethu ac anfantais ar draws cymunedau duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n byw yng Nghymru.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'r cynllun gweithredu hwn i'w groesawu, er y rhannaf lawer o'r pryderon a fynegwyd eisoes ynghylch gallu'r cyrff perthnasol i gyflawni yng ngyd-destun cyllid, gwybodaeth ac ymwbyddiaeth. Cyfyngaf fy sylwadau yn

on gypsies and travellers, and section 15 on asylum seekers.

Section 14's commitment to consult on and implement those recommendations in the Committee on Equality of Opportunity's review of gypsy and traveller population that relate to accommodation is welcome. Without wishing to anticipate the review's outcome, I believe that the Committee will make substantial and wide-ranging recommendations that will require considerable resources for implementation. As part of my volunteer placement with the Cardiff gypsy sites group, and in preparation for the Committee's review, I have visited some sites where the provision was shocking. They were certainly not conditions in which any family in twenty-first century Wales should be living. I know that other Members have had similar experiences. Many of the problems for which the settled community blames gypsies and travellers could be dealt with simply by the provision of a network of adequate sites with proper refuse and sanitation facilities. That would enable traveller families to move as they always have done without having to camp unlawfully. It is obviously true that, without proper accommodation, gypsy and traveller families will continue to have difficulty accessing proper health and education services.

The Minister is right to await the Committee review's outcome before putting detailed policy into this action plan. However, in the meantime, I ask her to stress to local authorities the importance of including gypsies and travellers in all their plans concerning minority ethnic communities; for example, in response to the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000. I also ask her to use her good office to ensure that local authorities and other public bodies co-operate fully with the Committee's review—and Committee members are under no illusion that it will not be controversial—to secure the fullest information available for the Committee to make its recommendations.

I welcome section 15 on asylum seekers, but remain profoundly concerned about the current situation. The Minister will forgive

benodol i adran 14 ar sipsiwn a theithwyr, ac adran 15 ar geiswyr lloches.

Croesewir ymrwymiad adran 14 i ymgynghori ar yr argymhellion hynny sy'n ymwneud â llety yn adolygiad y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal o'r boblogaeth sipsiwn a theithwyr, a gweithredu arnynt. Heb ddymuno proffwydo canlyniad yr adolygiad, credaf y gwnaiff y Pwyllgor argymhellion sylweddol ac eang eu hamrediad, a fydd yn gofyn am adnoddau sylweddol i'w gweithredu. Fel rhan o'm gwaith gwirfoddol gyda grŵp safleoedd sipsiwn Caerdydd, ac i baratoi ar gyfer adolygiad y Pwyllgor, yr wyf wedi ymweld â rhai safleoedd lle'r oedd y ddarpariaeth yn ddychrynlyd. Yn sicr, nid oeddent yn amodau y dylai unrhyw deulu fod yn byw ynddynt yng Nghymru'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Gwn fod Aelodau eraill wedi cael profiadau tebyg. Gellid delio â llawer o'r problemau y mae'r gymuned sefydlog yn beio sipsiwn a theithwyr amdanynt drwy ddarparu rhwydwaith o safleoedd digonol gyda chyfleusterau sbwriel a charthffosiaeth priodol. Byddai hynny'n caniatáu i deuluoedd teithiol symud o gwmpas fel y gwnaethant erioed, heb orfod gwersylla'n anghyfreithlon. Mae'n amlwg yn wir y bydd teuluoedd sipsiwn a theithwyr, os na chânt lety priodol, yn parhau i gael anhawster cael gwasanaethau iechyd ac addysg priodol.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn iawn i aros am ganlyniad adolygiad y Pwyllgor cyn cynnwys polisi manwl yn y cynllun gweithredu hwn. Fodd bynnag, yn y cyfamser, gofynnaf iddi bwysleisio i awdurdodau lleol mor bwysig yw cynnwys sipsiwn a theithwyr yn eu holl gynlluniau ar gyfer cymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig; er enghraifft, wrth ymateb i Ddeddf Cysylltiadau Hiliol (Diwygio) 2000. Gofynnaf hefyd iddi ddefnyddio'i pharchus swydd i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol a chyrff cyhoeddus eraill yn cydweithredu'n llawn ag adolygiad y Pwyllgor—ac nid yw aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn twyllo'u hunain o gwbl na fydd yn ddadleuol—i sicrhau'r wybodaeth lawnaif sydd ar gael er mwyn i'r Pwyllgor wneud ei argymhellion.

Croesawaf adran 15 ar geiswyr lloches, ond yr wyf yn dal i bryderu'n ddwys am y sefyllfa gyfredol. Gwn y gwnaiff y

me for pointing out that her colleagues at the Home Office seem utterly confused about future plans to accommodate asylum seekers in these countries. For example, is the system of compulsory dispersal—an odious term in itself—to continue or not? How will its continuation, if it does continue, impact on the provision of accommodation for asylum seekers in Wales? The Minister will be aware of the Welsh local authority consortium's concern on this matter. There is also deep concern throughout communities in Wales about the idea of accommodating asylum seekers in large, all-purpose centres. That idea is at best half-baked and at worst, downright dangerous. The Minister cannot speak for the Home Office, but I hope that she will assure us that she is doing all that she can to urge it to get its act together. It will be hard for providers to deliver on section 15 of this action plan while the Home Office continues to shift its ground, and while UK Ministers continue to use inflammatory language such as 'swamped' in the context of provision for asylum seeking families.

Black and ethnic minority citizens in Wales will, no doubt, welcome this action plan. They will also, no doubt, monitor its implementation closely. I commend the action plan, but express my concern about resources and its capacity to deliver. I urge fellow Members to support amendments 1 and 3, and then support the motion.

Janice Gregory: On the community development issues that arise out of the action plan, I am glad to see that it contains specific proposals on tenant participation, community development and tackling racial harassment. The case of racial harassment in the village of Caerau, in my constituency, is well known. It is not, however, an isolated case. Coverage of last week's local elections in England demonstrated how ethnic tensions have been heightened in areas such as Burnley, often due to the way in which housing policy has been misrepresented. This action plan acknowledges the need to take positive steps to ensure the involvement of black and ethnic minority tenants and

Gweinidog faddau imi am nodi bod ei chyd-Weinidogion yn y Swyddfa Gartref fel pe baent wedi drysu'n lân ynghylch cynlluniau i letya ceiswyr lloches yn y gwledydd hyn yn y dyfodol. Er enghraifft, a yw'r system o wasgaru gorfodol—term ffiائد ynddo'i hun—i barhau ai peidio? Os ydyw i barhau, sut y gwnaiff hynny effeithio ar ddarpariaeth llety i geiswyr lloches yng Nghymru? Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o bryder consortiwm awdurdodau lleol Cymru ar y mater hwn. Mae pryder dwys hefyd mewn cymunedau ledled Cymru ynghylch y syniad o letya ceiswyr lloches mewn canolfannau mawr, amlbwrpas. Mae'r syniad ar y gorau yn un sydd heb ei ystyried yn ddigonol, ac, ar y gwaethaf, yn ddim llai na pheryglus. Ni all y Gweinidog siarad ar ran y Swyddfa Gartref, ond gobeithiaf y rhydd hi sicrwydd inni ei bod yn gwneud popeth a all i annog y swyddfa honno i roi trefn ar ei phethau. Bydd yn anodd i ddarparwyr weithredu ar adran 15 y cynllun gweithredu hwn tra bo'r Swyddfa Gartref yn parhau'n ansicr ynglŷn â'i chynlluniau, a thra bo Gweinidogion y DU yn dal i ddefnyddio iaith ymfflamychol fel '*swamped*' yng nghyd-destun darpariaeth i deuluoedd sy'n ceisio lloches.

Bydd dinasyddion duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yng Nghymru, mae'n siŵr, yn croesawu'r cynllun gweithredu hwn. Byddant hefyd, mae'n siŵr, yn cadw llygad barcud ar y modd y'i gweithredu. Cymeradwyaf y cynllun gweithredu, ond mynegaf fy mhryder ynglŷn ag adnoddau a'i allu i gyflawni. Anogaf gyd-Aelodau i gefnogi gwelliannau 1 a 3, ac wedyn i gefnogi'r cynnig.

Janice Gregory: Ar y materion datblygu cymunedol a ddaw o'r cynllun gweithredu, mae'n dda gennyf weld ei fod yn cynnwys cynigion penodol ar gyfranogiad tenantiaid, datblygu cymunedol a thaclo aflonyddu hiliol. Mae'r achos o aflonyddu hiliol ym mhentref Caerau, yn fy etholaeth i, yn hysbys i bawb. Nid dyna'r unig achos, serch hynny. Dangosodd eitemau newyddion ar yr etholiadau lleol yn Lloegr yr wythnos diwethaf sut y mae tensiynau hiliol wedi gwaethygu mewn ardaloedd fel Burnley, yn aml oherwydd y ffordd y mae polisi tai wedi'i gamliwio. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu hwn yn cydnabod yr angen i weithredu'n gadarnhaol i sicrhau cyfranogiad tenantiaid a

residents in their local communities. I welcome the commitment to explore with the black and ethnic minority communities how they can fully engage with the Communities First programme. Measures to break down the barriers within communities, to promote participation and empowerment, and to tackle racial harassment and race hate crime must form a crucial part of any housing strategy. I know that the Minister is committed to tackling these issues head-on. I conclude by asking that this action be monitored as stringently as possible in partnership with the police, local authorities and local communities.

David Davies: We live in dangerous times, and I am sure that it concerns us all that extremist groups in Britain and France are garnering support. However, at the same time, those with moderate views, but who nevertheless question aspects of policy such as the one before us today, are all too often demonised by political opponents in a language that can stoke up violence. These two facts are not unrelated. The shocking murder of Pim Fortuyn yesterday was a graphic reminder that we not only have a duty to express our opinions on race in a responsible fashion, but that we should also voice our criticisms of one another in a similarly measured fashion.

I start on the basis that racial discrimination of any form, whether directed at blacks, whites, Asians or any other group, is utterly wrong. I therefore broadly support today's proposals. However, I do so on the understanding that they will lead to a level playing field and not positive or reverse discrimination of any ethnic groups.

I draw attention to a couple of specific points that concern me. There are references throughout the document to the need for conferences and training. A previous speaker has pointed out that that would be expensive. I am prejudiced against the plethora of publicly funded conferences that seem to be a part of life in local government. I would rather see public servants getting on with delivering services than sitting in a hall drinking coffee and eating biscuits. I suspect

thrifolion duon ac o leiafrifoedd ethnig yn eu cymunedau lleol. Croesawaf yr ymrwymiad i ymchwilio gyda'r cymunedau du a lleiafrifoedd ethnig sut y gallant gymryd rhan lawn yn y rhaglen Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf. Rhaid i fesurau i chwalu'r gwahanfuriau o fewn cymunedau, i hyrwyddo cyfranogiad a nerthu pobl, ac i daclo aflonyddu hiliol a throseddau hilgasineb, ffurfio rhan hanfodol o unrhyw strategaeth dai. Gwn fod y Gweinidog wedi ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn benben. I gloi, gofynnaf am i'r gweithredu hwn gael ei fonitro mor gaeth ag sy'n bosibl mewn partneriaeth â'r heddlu, awdurdodau lleol a chymunedau lleol.

David Davies: Yr ydym yn byw mewn oes beryglus, ac yr wyf yn siŵr ei fod yn destun pryder inni i gyd fod cefnogaeth grwpiau eithafol ym Mhrydain a Ffrainc yn tyfu. Er hynny, ar yr un pryd, caiff rhai sydd o farn gymedrol, ond sydd eto'n cwestiynu agweddau ar bolisiau fel yr un sydd ger ein bron heddiw, eu demoneiddio'n rhy aml gan wrthwynebwyr gwleidyddol sy'n defnyddio geiriau a all danio trais. Nid yw'r ddwy ffaith yma yn ddigyswllt. Yr oedd llofruddiaeth frawychus Pim Fortuyn ddoe yn fodd i'n hatgoffa mewn modd graffig nid yn unig fod gennym ddyletswydd i fynegi'n barn ar faterion hil mewn modd cyfrifol, ond y dylem hefyd leisio'n beirniadaeth o'n gilydd mewn modd yr un mor gymedrol.

Dechreuaf ar y sail fod gwahaniaethu hiliol o unrhyw fath, boed hynny yn erbyn duon, gwynion, Asiaid neu unrhyw grŵp arall, yn gwbl anghyfiawn. Felly cefnogaf gynigion heddiw yn fras. Fodd bynnag, gwnaf hynny ar yr amod yr arweiniant at gae chwarae gwastad ac nid gwahaniaethu cadarnhaol na gwahaniaethu o blaid unrhyw grwpiau ethnig.

Tynnaf sylw at ambell bwynt penodol sy'n fy mhoeni. Ceir cyfeiriadau drwy gydol y ddogfen at yr angen am gynadleddau a hyfforddiant. Nododd siaradwr blaenorol y byddai hynny'n ddrud. Mae gennyf fi ragfarn yn erbyn y lliaws o gynadleddau y telir amdanynt gan arian cyhoeddus sydd fel pe baent yn rhan o fywyd mewn llywodraeth leol. Byddai'n well gennyf fi weld gweision cyhoeddus yn bwrw ati i gyflwyno gwasanaethau yn hytrach nag yn eistedd

that the majority of taxpayers, black or white, would agree with that.

I warmly welcome the strategy to encourage registered social landlords and other landlords to deal swiftly with anyone who racially abuses his or her neighbours. I ask Members—and I hope that this is not necessary—to remember that white people are also the victims of racial abuse. I also point out that abuse and harassment take many forms. Old people, of whatever colour, are often victims of harassment. Those responsible should be treated no less leniently just because an incident cannot be specifically categorised as being racist.

On Helen Mary's comments about travellers, what she calls the 'settled community', by which I believe her to mean people who live in houses, has occasionally good reason to complain about the actions of travellers. It is wrong to generalise, but I am afraid that I speak from experience when I say that. In Monmouthshire, the actions of some members of the travelling community have not been good. They would receive a far more sympathetic hearing if they remembered that. Many of the other recommendations are more generally worded than I would like. However, as a passionate believer in creating a society in which merit rather than colour determine one's place in it, I am prepared to give them the benefit of the doubt.

4:00 p.m.

Lorraine Barrett: I welcome this action plan and the Minister's comments on addressing discrimination across the board whether based on race, disability, sexual orientation or anything else. This strategy deals with the housing needs of the black and minority ethnic communities. It is not just about the basic needs of a family having a house or flat in which to live, it is about being able to live in a pleasant environment free from the fear of abuse and discrimination. The only way to appreciate the needs and experiences of black and minority ethnic people is to work with

mewn neuadd yn yfed coffi a bwyta bisgedi. Yr wyf yn amau y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o drethdalwyr, yn ddu neu'n wyn, yn cytuno â hynny.

Croesawaf yn wresog y strategaeth i annog landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig a landlordiaid eraill i ddelio'n gyflym ag unrhyw denant sy'n difrio'i gymdogion, neu ei chymdogion, yn hiliol. Gofynnaf i Aelodau—a gobeithiaf nad yw hyn yn angenrheidiol—gofio bod pobl wyn yn dioddef difrio hiliol hefyd. Nodaf hefyd y gall difrio ac aflonyddu ddigwydd mewn sawl ffurf. Mae hen bobl, o ba liw bynnag, yn aml yn dioddef aflonyddwch. Ni ddylai'r rhai sy'n gyfrifol am eu plagio gael eu trin yn ddim llai caredig dim ond oherwydd na ellir diffinio digwyddiad yn benodol fel digwyddiad hiliol.

Ynghylch sylwadau Helen Mary ar deithwyr, mae gan y 'gymuned sefydlog', chwedl hi, gan olygu pobl sy'n byw mewn tai, mi gredaf, reswm da weithiau dros gwyno am weithredoedd teithwyr. Peth drwg yw cyffredinoli, ond mae gennyf ofn fy mod yn siarad o brofiad pan ddywedaf hynny. Yn Sir Fynwy, mae gweithredoedd rhai aelodau o'r gymuned deithiol heb fod yn dda. Caent wrandawriad llawer mwy cydymdeimladol pe cofient hynny. Mae llawer o'r argymhellion eraill yn fwy cyffredinol eu geiriad nag a hoffwn i. Er hynny, fel un sy'n credu'n angerddol mewn creu cymdeithas lle y dylai teilyngdod yn hytrach na lliw croen benderfynu lle rhywun ynddi, yr wyf yn barod i adael iddynt fynd.

Lorraine Barrett: Croesawaf y cynllun gweithredu hwn a sylwadau'r Gweinidog ar fynd i'r afael â phob agwedd ar wahaniaethu boed ar sail hil, anabledd, tueddfryd rhywiol neu unrhyw beth arall. Delia'r strategaeth hon ag anghenion tai'r cymunedau du a lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Nid mater yn unig ydyw o angen sylfaenol teulu i gael tŷ neu fflat i fyw ynddo, mae a wnelo hyn â gallu byw mewn amgylchedd braf heb ofni sarhad a gwahaniaethu. Yr unig ffordd i werthfawrogi anghenion a phroblemau pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yw gweithio gyda hwy,

them, to listen and involve them in all discussions, which is why this action plan is so welcome because it does just that.

I will highlight one important point in the plan under the heading of an appropriate approach, which states that race equality should not be seen as less important in different parts of Wales. Whether a black, minority ethnic family is the only one in a street—which can be an isolating experience—or whether there is a higher proportion of black, minority ethnic households in a particular community, they all have the same rights as everyone else. It is dangerous to think that because there may be only a few black, minority ethnic families in an area, there is no need to address such issues or their needs—there is probably more reason to do so.

On the section that addresses the private rented sector, it promotes one that is committed to race equality. It reminded me of an exercise undertaken a few years ago in Cardiff, when a non-black friend of mine looked at various flats to rent in the city, after another black friend, was told that the flats had already been taken. They went to a few properties across the city and guess who got the flat each time? Yes, my non-black friend. I hope that this strategy will help to remove that sort of in-built racism.

I agree with the sentiments of Jonathan Morgan's amendment 2, which are timely because that amendment goes some way to negate the thoughtless, racist and totally unacceptable comment-in-the-guise-of-a-joke made by the former conservative shadow minister, Ann Winterton. I am glad that the Conservatives took swift action because all political parties should do so. That type of comment shows how much we need this type of action plan to ensure that black, minority ethnic people can live without fear of abuse and discrimination because of their race—

David Davies *rose*—

Lorraine Barrett: I have just paid tribute to

gwrando arnynt a'u cynnwys ym mhob trafodaeth. Dyna pam y croesewir y cynllun gweithredu hwn am ei fod yn gwneud yr union beth hwnnw.

Tanlinellaf un pwynt pwysig yn y cynllun dan bennawd ymagwedd briodol, sy'n dweud na ddylid ystyried cydraddoldeb hil yn llai pwysig mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru. Boed teulu du, o leiafrif ethnig, yr unig un yn y stryd—a all fod yn brofiad ynysol—neu boed cyfran uwch o gartrefi du, lleiafrifoedd ethnig mewn cymuned arbennig, mae ganddynt oll yr un hawliau â phawb arall. Mae'n beryglus meddwl oherwydd nad oes ond ychydig o deuluoedd duon o leiafrifoedd ethnig mewn ardal, nad oes angen mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn na'u hanghenion—mae'n debyg fod mwy o reswm dros wneud hynny.

Ar yr adran sy'n ymdrin â'r sector rhentu preifat, mae'n hyrwyddo sector sydd ag ymrwymiad i gydraddoldeb hiliol. Fe'm hatgoffodd o ymarfer a gynhaliwyd ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl yng Nghaerdydd, pan aeth cyfaill i mi, nad yw'n ddu, i edrych ar amryfal fflatiau i'w rhentu yn y ddinas, ar ôl i gyfaill arall du gael gwybod eu bod wedi'u cymryd yn barod. Aethant i sawl eiddo ar draws y ddinas a phwy feddyliwch chi a gafodd y fflat bob tro? Ie, fy nghyfaill nad yw'n ddu. Gobeithiaf y gwnaiff y strategaeth hon helpu i ddileu'r math hwnnw o hiliaeth gynhenid.

Cytunaf â theimladau gwelliant 2 Jonathan Morgan, sydd yn amserol oherwydd aiff y gwelliant hwnnw beth ffordd i negyddu'r sylw-dan-gochl-jôc difeddwl, hiliol a chwbl annerbyniol a wnaed gan gyn weinidog yr wrthblaid geidwadol, Ann Winterton. Yr wyf yn falch fod y Ceidwadwyr wedi gweithredu'n gyflym oherwydd dylai pob plaid wleidyddol wneud hynny. Mae'r math hwnnw o sylw'n dangos gymaint y mae angen y math hwn o gynllun gweithredu arnom i sicrhau y gall pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig fyw heb ofni sarhad a gwahaniaethu oherwydd eu hil—

David Davies *a gododd*—

Lorraine Barrett: Yr wyf newydd dalu

your party, David, and have now finished speaking.

Pauline Jarman: I declare an interest as a member of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council.

The action plan considers liaising about a possible inclusion of housing awards for black, minority ethnic housing design in a diversity award scheme and states that the Royal Society of Architects in Wales housing design award should include a category for black, minority ethnic housing. I respectfully remind you that the former Welsh Office was fond of awarding architects such awards in the 1960s and 1970s. Most of those estates have now been demolished or partly demolished. They may have had some architectural merit or have been an architect's dream, but they were never people-friendly. Most councils would be horrified at the thought of winning such an award—it was a symbol of failure. We do not need gimmicks to promote housing development for black, minority ethnic groups. I am more in favour of the application of the lifetime homes design criteria for all new social housing provided by registered social landlords through the social housing grant to increase choice. The action plan further states that there are resource implications for many of the actions, but that they should not be 'overstated'. However, the cost and additional burdens placed on local authorities and other partners in the development of a strategic framework, proper training and monitoring must be funded; quality must be assured.

Local government will expect a commitment to that effect, in light of recent experiences. All housing providers must ensure open access to housing service provision for those in need, irrespective of religion, ethnic background or other discriminatory criteria. A clear objective of local government throughout Wales has been to develop strategies to address the needs of specific groups, including black and minority ethnic groups and asylum seekers while complying to Home Office and Commission for Racial Equality criteria. The Minister will be aware

teyrnged i'ch plaid, David, ac yn awr yr wyf wedi gorffen siarad.

Pauline Jarman: Datganaf fuddiant fel aelod o Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf.

Mae'r cynllun gweithredu'n ystyried cydgysylltu ynghylch y posibilrwydd o gynnwys gwobrau tai am ddyluniad tai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig mewn cynllun gwobrau amrywiaeth, a dywedir y dylai gwobr dylunio tai Cymdeithas Frenhinol y Penseiri yng Nghymru gynnwys categori ar gyfer tai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Fe'ch atgoffaf gyda pharch fod yr hen Swyddfa Gymreig yn hoff o gyflwyno gwobrau o'r fath i benseiri yn y 1960au a'r 1970au. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r stadau hynny bellach wedi'u chwalu'n gyfan gwbl neu'n rhannol. Efallai bod rhyw werth pensaernïol iddynt neu eu bod yn freuddwyd i bensaer, ond nid oeddent byth yn braf i fyw ynddynt. Byddai'r rhan fwyaf o gynghorau'n arswydo wrth feddwl am ennill gwobr o'r fath—arwydd o fethiant ydoedd. Nid oes arnom angen gimics i hyrwyddo datblygu tai i grwpiau duon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Yr wyf yn fwy o blaid cymhwyso'r meini prawf dylunio cartrefi am oes i bob datblygiad tai cymdeithasol a ddarperir gan landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig drwy'r grant tai cymdeithasol i gynyddu dewis. Dywed y cynllun gweithredu ymhellach fod goblygiadau adnoddau i lawer o'r pwyntiau gweithredu, ond na ddylid eu 'gorbwysleisio'. Fodd bynnag, rhaid ariannu'r gost a'r beichiau ychwanegol a osodir ar awdurdodau lleol a phartneriaid eraill wrth ddatblygu fframwaith strategol, hyfforddiant priodol a monitro; rhaid sicrhau ansawdd.

Bydd llywodraeth leol yn disgwyl ymrwymiad i'r perwyl hwnnw, yn sgîl profiadau diweddar. Rhaid i ddarparwyr tai sicrhau mynediad agored at ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau tai i rai sydd mewn angen, beth bynnag fo'u crefydd, eu cefndir ethnig neu feini prawf gwahaniaethol eraill. Un amcan clir gan lywodraeth leol drwy Gymru gyfan fu datblygu strategaethau i ateb anghenion grwpiau penodol, gan gynnwys grwpiau du a lleiafrifoedd ethnig a cheiswyr lloches, tra'n cydymffurfio â meini prawf y Swyddfa Gartref a'r Comisiwn Cydraddoldeb Hiliol.

that a consortium of 21 authorities in Wales was established to negotiate a contract to provide around 700 units of accommodation for asylum seekers across Wales under the dispersal process. However, it has all come to nothing, other than a local government bill of £175,000 for developing those contract proposals. Local government is disappointed. At this stage, the work appears to have come to an end. These costs must be borne equally by those 21 authorities. Specialist staff were seconded to the consortium to develop this specialist area of work. They feel let down and disgruntled.

None of these costs were at the consortium's instigation, but were in response to pressure from the national asylum support service in London, to which Helen Mary Jones referred, to make additional provision for asylum seekers in Wales—a commitment with which local government was pleased to engage. The reimbursement of the £175,000 could be used to assist the development of the part of the action plan relating to local government responsibilities, and the money would be invested wisely by most authorities as they are committed to the elimination of discrimination and disadvantage endured by black and minority ethnic communities living in Wales. Any support that the Minister could give to influence the reimbursement of these costs would be welcome, as every penny will be precious in the delivery of this action plan.

John Griffiths: As other speakers have mentioned, we come to these matters against a background of racial tension and problems across Europe—in the north of England, for example. Those of us who represent constituencies with substantial ethnic minority populations are aware that we in Wales are not immune to those tensions and problems. Against that background, I welcome this action plan. I thank the Minister and officials for their hard work. I also thank the black and minority ethnic groups and housing organisations, as they have participated in this valuable and much-needed work.

Housing is crucial to many areas of life,

Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol y sefydlwyd consortiwm o 21 awdurdod yng Nghymru i negodi contract i ddarparu rhyw 700 o unedau llety i geiswyr lloches ledled Cymru dan y broses wasgaru. Fodd bynnag, ni ddaeth dim ohono, ac eithrio bil i lywodraeth leol o £175,000 am ddatblygu'r cynigion contract hynny. Mae llywodraeth leol wedi siomi. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n ymddangos fod y gwaith wedi dod i ben. Rhaid rhannu'r costau hyn yn gyfartal rhwng y 21 awdurdod hynny. Secondiwyd staff arbenigol i'r consortiwm i ddatblygu'r maes gwaith arbenigol hwn. Teimlant hwy'n siomedig ac yn flin.

Ni ysgogodd y consortiwm ddim o'r costau hyn, ond daethant mewn ymateb i bwysau gan y gwasanaeth cefnogi lloches cenedlaethol yn Llundain, y cyfeiriodd Helen Mary Jones ato, i wneud darpariaeth ychwanegol ar gyfer ceiswyr lloches yng Nghymru—ymrwymiad yr oedd llywodraeth leol yn falch i'w wneud. Gellid defnyddio addaliad y £175,000 i gynorthwyo datblygiad y rhan o'r cynllun gweithredu sy'n ymwneud â chyfrifoldebau llywodraeth leol, a chât'r arian ei fuddsoddi'n ddoeth gan y rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau gan eu bod wedi ymrwymo i ddileu gwahaniaethu ac anfantais a ddiodefir gan gymunedau du a lleiafrifoedd ethnig sy'n byw yng Nghymru. Croesewid unrhyw gefnogaeth y gallai'r Gweinidog ei rhoi i ddylanwadu ar ad-dalu'r costau hyn, gan y bydd pob ceiniog yn werthfawr wrth weithredu'r cynllun gweithredu hwn.

John Griffiths: Fel y soniodd siaradwyr eraill, deawn at y materion hyn yn erbyn cefndir o densiwn a phroblemau hiliol ar draws Ewrop—yng ngogledd Lloegr, er enghraifft. Mae'r rheini ohonom sy'n cynrychioli etholaethau a phoblogaethau sylweddol o gefndir ethnig lleiafrifol yn ymwybodol nad ydym ni yng Nghymru yn rhydd o'r tensiynau a'r problemau hynny. Yn erbyn y cefndir hwnnw, croesawaf y cynllun gweithredu hwn. Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog a'r swyddogion am eu gwaith caled. Diolchaf hefyd i'r grwpiau a chymdeithasau tai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig, gan eu bod hwythau wedi cyfranogi yn y gwaith gwerthfawr a mawr ei angen hwn.

Mae tai'n hanfodol i sawl agwedd ar fywyd,

including health and education. Therefore, this action plan will be beneficial in ensuring that the prejudice and discrimination faced by black and ethnic minority communities are addressed. We are all aware that they face real problems. I am not concerned about whether or not people call these policies positive discrimination or positive action. There are problems that need to be effectively addressed by Assembly strategies. These people are in a minority and, as a result, they could suffer prejudice and discrimination. They need Government help to ensure that that does not happen.

In Newport East, many of the ethnic minority population live in private sector housing. Many are owner-occupiers and quite a few are tenants. I welcome the commitment in the foreword to the report by Edwina that the Welsh Assembly Government will give due consideration to these issues when we develop or review our private sector housing policy. That is a prime area on which we should concentrate, certainly in Newport East, if we are to be effective.

It is welcome, as others have mentioned, that gypsies and travellers are mentioned in this action plan. Many of us are aware that, for a long time, provision for these groups has not been anything like what it should be. They have largely been ignored. That is indefensible, and we must ensure that it does not continue. Therefore, I also welcome their inclusion. We must ensure that all of this fits into our wider strategies. In Newport East, the Communities First communities of interest programme will complement this strategy. However, we must ensure that that and all other areas add more to the sum of the parts than they would in isolation. To that end, we must monitor the action plans carefully and ensure that they are implemented effectively. We will all want to play a role in our own localities, especially those of us who represent communities with high ethnic minority populations. We will want to be especially vigilant that this plan is effectively implemented.

yn cynnwys iechyd ac addysg. Felly, bydd y cynllun gweithredu hwn yn fuddiol o ran sicrhau y gwneir rhywbeth am y rhagfarn a'r gwahaniaethu yn erbyn cymunedau du a lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol eu bod yn wynebu problemau gwirioneddol. Nid wyf yn poeni ynghylch a ydyw pobl yn galw'r polisïau hyn yn wahaniaethu cadarnhaol neu'n weithredu cadarnhaol ai peidio. Mae problemau y mae angen i strategaethau'r Cynulliad ddelio â hwy'n effeithiol. Mae'r bobl hyn yn y lleiafrif ac, o ganlyniad, gallent ddiodesd rhagfarn a gwahaniaethu. Mae angen cymorth y Llywodraeth arnynt i sicrhau na ddigwydd hynny.

Yn Nwyrain Casnewydd, mae llawer o'r boblogaeth ethnig leiafrifol yn byw mewn tai sector preifat. Mae llawer yn berchenfeddianwyr ac mae nifer go dda'n denantiaid. Croesawaf yr ymrwymiad yn y rhagair i'r adroddiad gan Edwina y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn rhoi ystyriaeth ddyledus i'r materion hyn pan fyddwn yn datblygu neu'n adolygu'n polisi ar dai'r sector preifat. Dyna faes pwysig y dylem ganolbwyntio arno, yn sicr yn Nwyrain Casnewydd, os ydym am fod yn effeithiol.

Da o beth, fel y soniodd eraill, yw y crybwyllir sipsiwn a theithwyr yn y cynllun gweithredu hwn. Mae llawer ohonom yn ymwybodol nad yw'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer y grwpiau hyn unrhyw beth tebyg i'r hyn a ddylai fod, a hynny ers talwm. Cawsant eu hanwybyddu i raddau helaeth. Ni ellir amddiffyn hynny, a rhaid inni sicrhau nad yw'n parhau. Felly, croesawaf y ffaith eu bod wedi'u cynnwys hefyd. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod hyn i gyd yn ffitio i mewn i'n strategaethau ehangach. Yn Nwyrain Casnewydd, bydd y rhaglen cymunedau o ddiddordeb dan gynllun Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf yn ategu'r strategaeth hon. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni sicrhau bod hynny a phob maes arall yn werth mwy gyda'i gilydd na fyddent ar eu pen eu hunain. I'r perwyl hwnnw, rhaid inni fonitro'r cynlluniau gweithredu'n ofalus a sicrhau y cânt eu gweithredu'n effeithiol. Bydd ar bawb ohonom eisïau chwarae rôl yn ein hardaloedd ein hunain, yn enwedig y rheini ohonom sy'n cynrychioli cymunedau â phoblogaethau lleiafrif ethnig mawr. Bydd arnom eisïau bod

yn arbennig o wyladwrus y caiff y cynllun hwn ei weithredu'n effeithiol.

4:10 p.m.

The Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities (Edwina Hart): I concur with John Griffiths's comments about the excellent assistance that we have received with Welsh expertise and knowledge from black, minority ethnic groups and housing organisations across Wales, which have helped us to get an open and inclusive approach to policy development in this area. Lorraine Barrett's comments reflected her experience of being an Assembly Member for a multicultural constituency. They were in stark contrast to David Davies's comments. The only part of his contribution with which I agreed, was when he stated that we live in dangerous times. I say to David that language is important when discussing this matter. The whole point of having conferences is to build up understanding of the issues surrounding this agenda. Your comments are in marked contrast to William Graham's, which were in line with the consensus that has developed across the Assembly in terms of the housing agenda. I have already indicated to William why I cannot support the amendment in the name of Jonathan Morgan, but it was good to know that there is a feeling of consensus on the housing issue across the Assembly. In that spirit, I also welcome Eleanor Burnham's comments.

Janet Ryder spoke about strategies, which are important. However, do not plead for more financial assistance for local government—it can do a good enough job on its own. In many ways, I considered Janet's contribution to be negative because there was little understanding of local authorities' current responsibilities. She did not reveal the depth of understanding of these issues that I would have expected.

Pauline Jarman made some good comments as leader of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council, but I was concerned that she mentioned our problems with the consortium on the issue of asylum and the relationship with the national asylum support service. I will deal with those comments

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Edwina Hart): Cytunaf â sylwadau John Griffiths ynghylch y cymorth ardderchog a gawsom gydag arbenigedd a gwybodaeth Gymreig gan grwpiau a chymdeithasau tai pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig ledled Cymru, sydd wedi'n helpu ni i fynd ati mewn modd agored a chynhwysol i ddatblygu polisi yn y maes hwn. Adlewyrchodd sylwadau Lorraine Barrett ei phrofiad o fod yn Aelod Cynulliad dros etholaeth amlddiwylliant. Yr oedd y cyferbyniad llwyr rhyngddynt â sylwadau David Davies. Yr unig ran o'i gyfraniad ef y cytunais ag ef oedd pan ddywedodd ein bod yn byw mewn oes beryglus. Dywedaf wrth David fod iaith yn bwysig pan drafodwn y mater hwn. Holl bwynt cael cynadleddau yw adeiladu dealltwriaeth o'r materion ynglŷn â'r agenda hon. Mae'ch sylwadau'n wahanol iawn i rai William Graham, a oedd yn unol â'r consensws sydd wedi datblygu ar draws y Siambr o ran yr agenda dai. Yr wyf eisoes wedi dweud wrth William pam na allaf gefnogi'r gwelliant yn enw Jonathan Morgan, ond yr oedd yn dda gwybod bod teimlad o gonsensws ar fater tai ar draws y Cynulliad. Yn yr ysbryd hwnnw, croesawaf sylwadau Eleanor Burnham hefyd.

Soniodd Janet Ryder am strategaethau, sydd yn bwysig. Fodd bynnag, peidiwch â phledio am fwy o gymorth ariannol i lywodraeth leol—gall wneud gwaith digon da ar ei phen ei hun. Mewn sawl ffordd, teimlais fod cyfraniad Janet yn negyddol oherwydd nid oedd fawr o ddealltwriaeth o gyfrifoldebau cyfredol awdurdodau lleol. Ni ddangosodd y dyfnder dealltwriaeth o'r materion hyn y buaswn wedi'i ddisgwyl.

Gwnaeth Pauline Jarman rai sylwadau da fel arweinydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, ond yr oeddwn yn bryderus am iddi grybwyll ein problemau gyda'r consortiwm ar fater lloches a'r berthynas gyda'r gwasanaeth cefnogi lloches cenedlaethol. Ymdriniaf â'r sylwadau

directly in my answers to Helen Mary Jones, who raised the issue of asylum seekers in Wales. It is clear that there are many concerns about the policy. I put it on record that we consider asylum seekers to be the most vulnerable people in Wales. We are committed to the successful integration of asylum seekers and the creation of an inclusive and tolerant society. We have confirmed that integration is our preferred method of dispersal and that accommodation centres are inappropriate for Wales under the current circumstances. I should stress that this is not a devolved matter. However, as with NASS, I have made strong representations on behalf of the consortium of 21 local authorities. I will continue to liaise closely on the costs that have been incurred by local government in what has been a fruitless system in terms of delivery. I am mindful of taking those issues forward.

On gypsies and travellers, I stress that that policy needs to be developed in Committee. I assure Helen that I will use my influence with local government and others to see how we can bring some policies to fruition before the Committee's inquiry begins. Janice also referred to a highly publicised matter in Caerau, in her constituency. However, I take on board her views on tenant participation and racial harassment. I am happy to give her the commitment that she requested in response to the issues that she raised.

This was a good subject for us to discuss today. We live in a mainly inclusive and tolerant society in Wales. However, we have been warned by events in France, across the whole of Europe and in the English local government elections: we must all, as democratic politicians, recognise that what we say and do must always be held to scrutiny. We should always maintain the highest standards and recognise that we must lead by example if we are to have a civilised society in Wales. I commend the report to you. It will be subject to extensive monitoring and further discussion. If resource implications arise in the future, I will consider them, and I am sure that the Local Government and Housing Committee

hynny'n uniongyrchol yn fy atebion i Helen Mary Jones, a gododd gwestiwn ceiswyr lloches yng Nghymru. Mae'n glir bod llawer o amheuan am y polisi. Hoffwn gofnodi ein bod yn ystyried mai ceiswyr lloches yw'r bobl fwyaf bregus yng Nghymru. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i integreiddio ceiswyr lloches yn llwyddiannus a chreu cymdeithas gynhwysol a goddefgar. Yr ydym wedi cadarnhau mai integreiddio yw'r dull o wasgaru a ddewisem a bod canolfannau cadw'n amhriodol i Gymru dan yr amgylchiadau cyfredol. Dylwn bwysleisio nad mater datganoledig yw hwn. Fodd bynnag, fel gyda'r Gwasanaeth Cynnal Cenedlaethol i Geiswyr Lloches, yr wyf wedi pwyo'n gryf ar ran consortiwm y 21 awdurdod lleol. Byddaf yn parhau i gydweithio'n agos ar y costau a ddaeth i ran llywodraeth leol mewn system a fu'n ddiffwrwyth o ran gweithredu. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod angen mynd â'r materion hynny ymlaen.

Ar sipsiwn a theithwyr, pwysleisiaf fod angen datblygu'r polisi yn y Pwyllgor. Sicrhaf Helen y defnyddiaf fy nylanwad gyda llywodraeth leol ac eraill i weld sut y gallwn ddod â rhai polisiâu i fodolaeth cyn i ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor ddechrau. Cyfeiriodd Janice hefyd at fater a gafodd gyhoeddusrwydd mawr yng Nghaerau, yn ei hetholaeth hi. Fodd bynnag, derbyniaf ei sylwadau ar gyfranogiad tenantiaid ac aflonyddu hiliol. Yr wyf yn hapus i roi'r ymrwymiad y gofynnodd amdano mewn ymateb i'r materion a gododd.

Yr oedd hwn yn bwnc da inni ei drafod heddiw. Yr ydym yn byw mewn cymdeithas sydd ar y cyfan yn gynhwysol a goddefol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, cawsom rybudd gan y digwyddiadau yn Ffrainc, ledled cyfandir Ewrop i gyd ac yn etholiadau llywodraeth leol Lloegr: rhaid inni i gyd, fel gwleidyddion democrataidd, gydnabod fod yn rhaid i'r hyn a ddywedwn ac a wnawn bob amser fod ar gael i'w archwilio. Dylem bob amser gynnal y safonau uchaf a chydabod fod yn rhaid inni arwain drwy esiampl os am gael cymdeithas wâr yng Nghymru. Cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad ichi. Bydd yn destun monitro helaeth a thrafodaeth bellach. Os cyfyd goblygiadau adnoddau yn y dyfodol, fe'u hystyriaif, ac yr

will consider them in the budget planning round.

wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai eu hystyried yng nghylch cynllunio'r gyllideb.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Graham, William
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 8, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 46.
Amendment 2: For 8, Abstain 0, Against 46.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Rogers, Peter

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth

German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Gwelliant 3: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Graham, William
 Hancock, Brian
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Phil

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Middlehurst, Tom

Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 9, Ymatal 15, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 4: For 9, Abstain 15, Against 30.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Halford, Alison
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Rogers, Peter

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig: O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 54, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

**Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid Cymru)
Minority Party Debate (Plaid Cymru)**

**Fformiwla Ariannu Decach i Gymru
A Fairer Funding Formula for Wales**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Janet Ryder: I propose that

Janet Ryder: Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly calls on the Government to:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i:

1. open discussions with the UK Government on a fairer funding formula for the Assembly based on need;

1. agor trafodaethau gyda Llywodraeth y DU mewn perthynas â fformiwla ariannu decach ar gyfer y Cynulliad, a honno wedi ei seilio ar angen;

2. ensure that the 'consequentials' of the increase in health spending announced in the recent budget are in the same proportion in Wales as the increases in England, recognising that the present Barnett formula would prevent the National Assembly delivering the same improvements in the NHS in Wales without seriously reducing the budget for other Assembly priorities;

2. sicrhau bod cyfran y symiau sy'n ganlyniad i'r cynnydd yn y gwariant ar iechyd, a gyhoeddwyd yn y gyllideb ddiweddar, yn gyfrannol yr un peth yng Nghymru â'r cynnydd yn Lloegr, gan gydnabod y byddai fformiwla bresennol Barnett yn atal y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol rhag cyflawni'r un gwelliannau yn y GIG yng Nghymru heb leihau'n ddifrifol y gyllideb ar gyfer blaenoriaethau eraill y Cynulliad;

3. press the case for an increase in the funding 'on top of Barnett' to cover the large increase in the level of European funding and public sector match funding, necessary after 2003 if we are to avoid decommitment. (NDM1043)

3. pwysu am gynnydd yn y cyllid 'uwchlaw Barnett' er mwyn talu am y cynnydd mawr yn lefelau'r arian Ewropeaidd ac arian cyfatebol y sector cyhoeddus, fydd ei angen ar ôl 2003 os ydym am osgoi dadneilltuo. (NDM1043)

Joel Barnett, who was responsible for the original formula, said in an article in the *New Economy* in September 2000:

Dywedodd Joel Barnett, a oedd yn gyfrifol am y fformiwla wreiddiol, mewn erthygl yn y *New Economy* ym Medi 2000:

'It did not occur to me at the outset, that the formula carrying my name would become a formula, or that it would last so long. I had assumed its use would be temporary until a more sophisticated method that took account of needs could be devised'.

That formula was introduced 22 years ago in 1980 as a temporary measure to calculate the annual block grant for Wales. It had been operational since 1978 in Scotland. The initial allocation of money was to be negotiated between the Treasury and

Cyflwynwyd y fformiwla honno 22 o flynyddoedd yn ôl yn 1980 fel mesur drosdro i gyfrifo'r grant bloc blynyddol i Gymru. Yr oedd yn weithredol ers 1978 yn yr Alban. Yr oedd y dyraniad cyntaf o arian i gael ei negodi rhwng y Trysorlys a'r adrannau

appropriate departments administering those expenditures in England. Annual changes would be made by totalling the different expenditure of departments in England, against which the increase would be determined. A full needs assessment had been carried out in 1979 and, initially, the formula was based on firm, contemporary evidence. It did, at that time, take such things as the age distribution of the population, road lengths and the number of substandard houses into account. The gross domestic product per head in Wales was about 88 per cent of the UK average. All that justified an allocation of a block grant per capita for the comparable programmes that was 9 per cent higher in Wales than the UK average. It is impractical to expect the Government to carry out a thorough needs assessment every year, but once every 10 years would be reasonable. In that context, the Barnett formula would have proved to be a simple mechanism for determining year-on-year changes, and bridging the gap between successive assessments. It was not until 1992 that the formula was based on the actual population. However, it is of greater concern that a formula based on a needs assessment was never adjusted to allow for changing needs. Undoubtedly, a new needs assessment would have significantly changed the budget allocation this year in a way that would be favourable to Wales; no such assessment was made. Plaid Cymru calls on the Assembly Government to open overdue discussions with the UK Government on a fairer funding formula for the Assembly based on need.

4:20 p.m.

One of the original factors used to determine the Barnett formula was the age profile of the population, which has changed dramatically. The population of pensionable age in Wales is 15 per cent higher than could be predicted from the population under pensionable age. That is the equivalent of an extra 75,000 retired people. The formula has not changed and therefore does not allow the Assembly to develop services adequately and appropriately to meet the needs of this population. Official figures show that health costs per capita rise rapidly with age, and to adequately meet the health needs of an ageing population, Wales needs an estimated

priodol a weinyddai'r gwariannau hynny yn Lloegr. Gwneid newidiadau blynyddol drwy gyfrif cyfanswm gwariant y gwahanol adrannau yn Lloegr, a phenderfynu ar y cynnydd yn erbyn hynny. Yr oedd asesiad anghenion llawn wedi'i wneud yn 1979, ac, ar y dechrau, yr oedd y fformiwla'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth gyfoes gadarn. Bryd hynny, fe gymerodd i ystyriaeth bethau fel dosbarthiad oedran y boblogaeth, hyd ffyrdd a nifer y tai is-safonol. Yr oedd y cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y pen yng Nghymru oddeutu 88 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU. Yr oedd hynny oll yn cyfiawnhau dyrannu grant bloc y pen ar gyfer y rhaglenni cymharol a oedd 9 y cant yn uwch yng Nghymru na chyfartaledd y DU. Mae'n anymarferol disgwyl i'r Llywodraeth wneud asesiad anghenion trwyadl bob blwyddyn, ond byddai un bob 10 mlynedd yn rhesymol. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, byddai fformiwla Barnett wedi profi'n fecanwaith syml i benderfynu newidiadau o flwyddyn i flwyddyn, a phontio'r bwlch rhwng un asesiad a'r nesaf. Nid tan 1992 y seiliwyd y fformiwla ar y boblogaeth wirioneddol. Fodd bynnag, testun mwy o bryder yw na chafodd fformiwla a oedd yn seiliedig ar asesiad anghenion fyth ei haddasu i ganiatáu am newid yn yr anghenion. Heb os, byddai asesiad anghenion newydd wedi newid y dyraniad cyllideb yn arwyddocaol eleni mewn modd a fuasai'n ffafriol i Gymru; ni wnaethpwyd asesiad o'r fath. Mae Plaid Cymru'n galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i agor trafodaethau y mae'n hen bryd eu hagor gyda Llywodraeth y DU ar fformiwla ariannu decach i'r Cynulliad yn seiliedig ar angen.

Un o'r ffactorau gwreiddiol a ddefnyddiwyd i benderfynu fformiwla Barnett oedd proffil oedran y boblogaeth, sydd wedi newid yn ddramatig. Mae'r boblogaeth oed pensiwn yng Nghymru 15 y cant yn uwch nag y gellid ei ragweld ar sail y boblogaeth dan oed pensiwn. Mae hynny'n gyfwerth â 75,000 ychwanegol o bobl wedi ymddeol. Nid yw'r fformiwla wedi newid ac felly nid yw'n caniatáu i'r Cynulliad ddatblygu gwasanaethau yn ddigonol ac yn briodol i ateb anghenion y boblogaeth hon. Dengys ffigurau swyddogol fod y costau iechyd y pen yn codi'n gyflym gydag oed, ac i ddelio'n ddigonol ag anghenion iechyd poblogaeth

extra £180 million. There are also obvious implications for social services budgets.

If we believe that every citizen has the right to the same treatment wherever they live, these statistics form a strong argument for basing the funding formula on a regularly reviewed needs assessment. Local authorities face major challenges as they try to meet the growing demands on budgets, which are not keeping pace with the growth in need. They rightly ask the Assembly for an increase in their budgets. If the Assembly's budget is not raised to keep pace with this increase, there will be major problems. Without a major change in the formula, we will not be able to meet this need.

I know that a considerable increase in funding was announced recently in the Chancellor's budget, which should manifest itself in the health budget. However, unless the Barnett formula is modified to provide the same proportional increase, even less recognition will be given to the growing needs of our elderly population, and Wales will not receive an adequate increase to keep pace with the changes planned for England.

Brian Gibbons: One way in which the Barnett formula works is, the more public expenditure we get in Wales, the greater the convergence. Therefore, as the Government spends more public money in Wales, your argument would seem more logical. When we get an unprecedented increase in health service expenditure of 7 or 8 per cent, convergence will be greater. However, according to your argument, the more public expenditure we get, the worse we will be.

Janet Ryder: You confuse even yourself, Brian. Unfortunately, you contradicted what the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities said about the Secretary of State for Wales's statement last week. There seem to be conflicting accounts about how much money will be spent on health. You must sort your own party out first. You must support the motion because a change is needed.

sy'n heneiddio, mae ar Gymru angen £180 miliwn yn fwy, ar amcangyfrif. Mae goblygiadau amlwg hefyd i gyllidebau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Os y credwn fod gan bob dinesydd yr hawl i'r un driniaeth ble bynnag y bo'n byw, mae'r ystadegau hyn yn ffurfio dadl gref dros seilio'r fformiwla ariannu ar asesiad anghenion a adolygir yn rheolaidd. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn wynebu heriau mawr wrth geisio cwrdd â'r galwadau cynyddol ar gyllidebau, nad ydynt yn tyfu gymaint â'r twf mewn anghenion. Mae'n iawn iddynt ofyn i'r Cynulliad am gynnydd yn eu cyllidebau. Os na chodir cyllideb y Cynulliad i ddilyn y cynnydd hwn, ceir problemau mawr. Heb newid sylweddol yn y fformiwla, ni fyddwn yn gallu ateb yr angen hwn.

Gwn y cyhoeddwyd cynnydd sylweddol yn y cyllid yn ddiweddar yng nghyllideb y Canghellor, a ddylai ddangos ei hun yn y gyllideb iechyd. Er hynny, onid addesir fformiwla Barnett i roi'r un cynnydd cyfrannol, rhoddir llai fyth o gydnabyddiaeth i anghenion cynyddol ein poblogaeth oedrannus, ac ni fydd Cymru'n cael cynnydd digonol i gadw ochr yn ochr â'r newidiadau sydd ar y gweill i Loegr.

Brian Gibbons: Un ffordd y mae fformiwla Barnett yn gweithio yw, po fwyaf o wariant cyhoeddus a gawn ni yng Nghymru, mwyaf yw'r cydgyfeiriant. Felly, wrth i'r Llywodraeth wario mwy o arian cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, byddai'ch dadl yn ymddangos yn fwy rhesymegol. Pan gawn gynnydd digynsail yng ngwariant y gwasanaeth iechyd o 7 neu 8 y cant, bydd y cydgyfeiriant yn fwy. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl eich dadl chi, po fwyaf o wariant cyhoeddus a gawn, gwaethaf fydd ein sefyllfa.

Janet Ryder: Yr ydych yn eich drysu'ch hun hyd yn oed, Brian. Yn anffodus, bu ichi wrth-ddweud yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau am ddatganiad Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'n ymddangos fod anghytundeb ynghylch faint o arian a werir ar iechyd. Rhaid ichi roi'ch plaid eich hun mewn trefn yn gyntaf. Rhaid ichi gefnogi'r cynnig oherwydd mae angen newid.

Since 1980 the GDP per capita in Wales has fallen from 88 per cent to 80 per cent of the UK average. Together with the change in the age profile, that gives two quantifiable examples of why we need a new assessment of the formula.

I do not doubt that the other parties in the Chamber—it has already happened—will accuse Plaid Cymru of wanting a special case to be made for Wales. Why not? Is that not why we are here? Such an assessment would lead to a fairer allocation of resources, which would treat every individual equally, without any special consideration for Wales as such. Another charge often levelled against us is that Plaid Cymru wants more than Wales's fair share from the rest of the UK. If it is accepted that citizens in equal positions should be treated equally, wherever they live, it stands to reason that areas with a high proportion of retired people, or a low employment rate, require a higher level of spending on health and social security. It is therefore expected that identifiable Government spending will be highest in those regions with the lowest GDP per capita.

If you consider the pattern of taxing and spending across the United Kingdom, you will see that, for eight of the 12 regions of the UK, the anticipated relationship between average GDP and public spending per capita is followed closely. However, comparison of the data available for 1997-98 with corresponding data for the late 1960s shows that London and the south-east of England were increasingly becoming dominant within Britain, despite having the highest GDP per capita in the UK. It also shows that transfers within Britain have not grown, though regional differences in prosperity have increased. It even shows that transfers from London and south-east England have declined, in spite of substantial improvements in relative prosperity.

It is sometimes warned that a revision of the Barnett formula would disadvantage Wales in order to compensate the north-east of England or Yorkshire and Humberside. In fact, all these regions would benefit from a

Ers 1980 mae'r CMC y pen yng Nghymru wedi gostwng o 88 y cant i 80 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU. Ynghyd â'r newid yn y proffil oedran, dyna ddwy enghraifft fesuradwy o pam y mae arnom angen asesiad newydd o'r fformiwla.

Nid wyf yn amau na fydd y pleidiau eraill yn y Siambr—y mae eisoes wedi digwydd—yn cyhuddo Plaid Cymru o fod eisiau gwneud achos arbennig dros Gymru. Pam lai? Onid dyna pam yr ydym yma? Byddai asesiad o'r fath yn arwain at ddyrannu adnoddau'n decach, gan drin pob unigolyn yn gydradd, heb unrhyw ystyriaeth arbennig i Gymru fel y cyfryw. Cyhuddiad arall a wneir yn ein herbyn yn aml yw fod ar Blaid Cymru eisiau mwy na chyfran deg Cymru oddi wrth weddill y DU. Os derbynnir y dylai dinasyddion mewn sefyllfaoedd cydradd gael eu trin yn gydradd, ble bynnag y bôn yn byw, mae'n sefyll i reswm bod ardaloedd â chyfran uchel o bobl wedi ymddeol, neu â chyfradd gyflogaeth isel, angen lefel uwch o wariant ar iechyd a nawdd cymdeithasol. Disgwylir felly y bydd gwariant adnabyddadwy gan y Llywodraeth ar ei uchaf yn y rhanbarthau hynny sydd â'r CMC isaf y pen.

Os ystyriwch batrwm trethu a gwario ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig, fe welwch, am wyth o 12 rhanbarth y DU, fod y berthynas a ragwelir rhwng y cyfartaledd CMC a gwariant cyhoeddus y pen yn cael ei dilyn yn agos. Fodd bynnag, o gymharu'r data sydd ar gael am 1997-98 â data cyfatebol am y 1960au hwyr gwelir fod Llundain a de-ddwyrain Lloegr yn mynd yn fwyfwy dominyddol o fewn Prydain, er bod ganddynt y CMC uchaf y pen yn y DU. Gwelir hefyd nad yw trosglwyddiadau o fewn Prydain wedi tyfu, er bod gwahaniaethau rhanbarthol yn lefelau cyfoeth wedi cynyddu. Gwelir hyd yn oed fod trosglwyddiadau o Lundain a de-ddwyrain Lloegr wedi lleihau, er gwaethaf gwelliannau sylweddol mewn cyfoeth cymharol.

Rhybuddir weithiau y byddai adolygu fformiwla Barnett yn rhoi Cymru dan anfantais er mwyn digolledu gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr neu Swydd Efrog a Humberside. Mewn gwirionedd, byddai'r

fair allocation of Government spending, following a thorough needs assessment. A quick assessment made by Professor Phil Williams shows that Wales would benefit by as much as £800 million a year. What could be achieved in Wales with that money? However, at present, we do not even have a Government that is willing to open discussions for change. When the Assembly was established, many people believed that, at last, there would be an elected body that would stand up and shout for Wales and for the needs of Wales. It is the responsibility of the Labour and Liberal coalition that leads the Assembly to do just that, and to carry the argument through to Westminster and to Europe. To date, it has failed to do so. Instead of leading the call, it has left it to Plaid Cymru to bring forward this motion in a minority party debate. Perhaps it is too much in awe of its big brother in London who, with the other UK-wide parties, will always pull the strings.

The people of Wales expect the Assembly to lead the argument and to start the discussions with Westminster, to ensure that the needs of the people of Wales are met adequately.

David Melding: Has your party had discussions with your sister party in Scotland, which would be massively disadvantaged by any revaluation of the Barnett formula?

Janet Ryder: It is for the Scottish National Party to sort out its own problems. We are here to represent the needs of Wales and only Wales.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Do you share my bemusement that David Melding, speaking on behalf of the Welsh Conservatives, is more interested in what is happening in Scotland than what is happening in Wales?

Janet Ryder: We are not asking for more than our fair share. We are asking for equality in the quality of life of all of Wales's citizens, whatever their age and wherever they live. This can only be achieved by a formula that is based on a regularly reviewed needs assessment. How can a settlement that was based on a needs assessment carried out

rhanbarthau hyn i gyd ar eu hennill o gael dyraniad teg o wariant y Llywodraeth, yn dilyn asesiad anghenion trwyadl. Dengys asesiad sydyn a wnaed gan yr Athro Phil Williams y byddai Cymru'n elwa o gymaint ag £800 miliwn y flwyddyn. Beth y gellid ei gyflawni yng Nghymru gyda'r arian hwnnw? Er hynny, ar hyn o bryd nid oes gennym hyd yn oed Lywodraeth sy'n fodlon agor trafodaethau dros newid. Pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad, credai llawer o bobl y caem, o'r diwedd, gorff etholedig a fyddai'n sefyll ac yn gweiddi dros Gymru a thros anghenion Cymru. Cyfrifoldeb y glymblaid Lafur a Rhyddfrydol sy'n arwain y Cynulliad yw gwneud yn union hynny, a chario'r ddadl drwodd i San Steffan ac i Ewrop. Hyd yma, mae wedi methu gwneud hynny. Yn lle arwain yr alwad, mae wedi gadael i Blaid Cymru ddod â'r cynnig hwn ger bron mewn dadl plaid leiafrifol. Efallai ei bod yn rhy ofnus o'i brawd mawr yn Llundain a fydd, gyda'r pleidiau Prydeinig eraill, yn tynnu'r llinynnau o hyd.

Mae pobl Cymru'n disgwyl i'r Cynulliad arwain y ddadl a chychwyn y trafodaethau gyda San Steffan, i sicrhau y caiff anghenion pobl Cymru eu hateb yn ddigonol.

David Melding: A ydyw eich plaid wedi cael trafodaethau gyda'ch chwaer blaid yn yr Alban, a fyddai'n dioddef anfantais enfawr yn sgil unrhyw ailbrisiad o fformiwla Barnett?

Janet Ryder: Mater i Blaid Genedlaethol yr Alban yw datrys ei phroblemau ei hun. Yr ydym ni yma i gynrychioli anghenion Cymru a Chymru'n unig.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ydych yn rhannu fy syndod fod David Melding, wrth siarad ar ran Ceidwadwyr Cymru, yn dangos mwy o ddiddordeb yn yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn yr Alban na'r hyn sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru?

Janet Ryder: Nid ydym yn gofyn am fwy na'n cyfran deg. Gofyn yr ydym am gydraddoldeb yn ansawdd bywyd holl ddinasyddion Cymru, beth bynnag fo'u hoed a ble bynnag y maent yn byw. Dim ond trwy fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar asesiad anghenion a adolygir yn rheolaidd y gellir cyflawni hyn. Sut y gellir cyfiawnhau cytundeb sy'n

over 20 years ago be justified? How can it possibly meet the needs of Wales today? It clearly does not and it cannot, and the situation should not be allowed to continue. The National Assembly for Wales should be demanding a reassessment now. I urge Members to support this motion.

Peter Black: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams: delete points 2 and 3.

In proposing this amendment, I confirm that the Welsh Liberal Democrats remain committed to reforming the Barnett formula. With this amendment we are seeking to remove the parts of the motion that we cannot support, so as to reaffirm the Assembly's position, as declared in November 1999, that the current system of funding is inadequate and will not cope with the federal Britain that we are slowly moving towards.

As Janet Ryder said, Wales has a higher than average number of elderly people with greater health needs. It suffers generally from poor health and has large areas of poverty and deprivation. It also has specific needs arising from sustaining large rural areas, as well as substantial infrastructure problems. Without a mechanism such as that proposed by the Liberal Democrats in our last general election manifesto of a finance commission for the nations and regions to agree and review a needs-based formula, Wales will continue to lose out. Along with the issue of more powers for the National Assembly, we consider this to be a major priority in correcting the current constitutional settlement.

The second part of this motion is more problematic for two reasons. First, we must deal with the possible and the realistic. If the consequentials of the budget spending increases in Wales were in proportion to those in England, the additional money would have been distributed outside the constraints of the Barnett formula, which is the intention of the motion in the first instance. That is desirable, but it will not happen, nor is there a framework in place to enable it to happen. No chancellor will do

seiliedig ar asesiad anghenion a wnaed dros 20 mlynedd yn ôl? Sut yn y byd y gall ateb anghenion Cymru heddiw? Yn amlwg nid ydyw ac ni all, ac ni ddylid caniatáu i'r sefyllfa barhau. Dylai Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru fynnu ailasesiad yn awr. Anogaf Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

Peter Black: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams: dileu pwyntiau 2 a 3.

Wrth gynnig y gwelliant hwn, cadarnhaf fod Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n parhau yn ymrwymedig i ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett. Gyda'r gwelliant hwn yr ydym yn ceisio dileu'r rhannau o'r cynnig na allwn eu cefnogi, er mwyn ailgadarnhau safiad y Cynulliad, fel y'i datganwyd yn Nhachwedd 1999, fod y system ariannu bresennol yn annigonol ac na wnaiff ymdopi â'r Brydain ffederal yr ydym yn araf symud tuag ati.

Fel y dywedodd Janet Ryder, mae gan Gymru nifer uwch na'r cyfartaledd o bobl oedranus gydag anghenion iechyd mwy. Mae'n dioddef yn gyffredinol o iechyd gwael ac mae ganddi ardaloedd mawr o dlodi ac amddifadedd. Mae ganddi hefyd anghenion penodol sy'n codi o gynnal ardaloedd gwledig eang, yn ogystal â phroblemau isadeiledd sylweddol. Heb fecanwaith fel hwnnw a gynigiwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ein maniffesto ar gyfer yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf, sef comisiwn cyllid i'r cenhedloedd a'r rhanbarthau i gytuno ac adolygu fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion, bydd Cymru'n dal i golli allan. Yr ydym o'r farn fod hwn, ynghyd â chwestiwn cael mwy o bwerau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn flaenoriaeth fawr er mwyn cywiro'r cytundeb cyfansoddiadol cyfredol.

Mae ail ran y cynnig hwn yn fwy o broblem am ddau reswm. Yn gyntaf, rhaid inni ddelio â'r posibl a'r realistig. Pe byddai canlyniadau codiadau gwariant y gyllideb yng Nghymru mewn cyfrannedd â'r rheini yn Lloegr, buasai'r arian ychwanegol wedi'i ddsbarthu y tu allan i gyfyngiadau fformiwla Barnett, sef bwriad y cynnig yn y lle cyntaf. Mae hynny i'w ddymuno, ond ni wnaiff ddigwydd, ac nid oes fframwaith ychwaith i alluogi iddo ddigwydd. Ni wnaiff unrhyw ganghellor wneud hyn ar sail *ad hoc* y tu

this on an *ad hoc* basis outside of a major comprehensive review, and I am sure that Plaid Cymru knows that. This is gesture politics.

4:30 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: What will you say to the voters of Wales in May 2003? You will have to go to their doorsteps and tell them that you voted against a motion that would have delivered more expenditure on health than you are prepared to accommodate here. Will you tell them that you want the health spending increases between now and 2007 to be less in Wales than in England?

Peter Black: I will tell them that I am not indulging in megaphone politics. Your motion's being carried will not deliver extra money for Wales—far from it. We are dealing with the reality of the situation in Wales in dealing with the Chancellor and trying to persuade him that we have a case for that money through the comprehensive spending review. That is what we are pressing for. We want more money for Wales and we will do that.

Peter Law *rose*—

Peter Black: I want to get on, Peter. [*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Peter Black: Plaid Cymru has pressed us constantly to commit the extra money straightaway, when we do not have access to it until April 2003. A comprehensive spending review must be negotiated before then, as well as a budget process. As in previous years, Committees and the Assembly's partners will be consulted on the budget before it is finalised. It would not be appropriate to short-circuit that process. We support the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities in her statement that the extra money will be devoted to health gain, and in resisting having the Assembly's priorities dictated to it by what happens in England.

It is ironic that, after decades of elections and

allan i adolygiad cynhwysfawr mawr, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gŵyr Plaid Cymru hynny. Gwleidyddiaeth er mwyn sioe yw hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Beth ddywedwch chi wrth bleidleiswyr Cymru ym Mai 2003? Bydd yn rhaid ichi fynd at eu drysau a dweud wrthynt eich bod wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn cynnig a fuasai wedi sicrhau mwy o wariant ar ieched nag yr ydych yn barod i'w ganiatáu yma. A wnewch chi ddweud wrthynt fod arnoch eisiau i'r codiadau mewn gwariant ar ieched rhwng yn awr a 2007 fod yn llai yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr?

Peter Black: Dywedaf wrthynt nad wyf yn chwarae gwleidyddiaeth corn siarad. Ni fydd derbyn eich cynnig chi'n sicrhau arian ychwanegol i Gymru—dim byd tebyg. Yr ydym ni'n delio â realiti'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru wrth ddelio â'r Canghellor a cheisio'i berswadio bod gennym achos da dros gael yr arian hwnnw drwy'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant. Dyna beth yr ydym ni'n pwysu amdano. Mae arnom eisiau mwy o arian i Gymru ac fe wnawn hynny.

Peter Law *a gododd*—

Peter Black: Yr wyf am symud ymlaen, Peter. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Peter Black: Mae Plaid Cymru wedi pwysu arnom yn gyson i ymrwymo'r arian ychwanegol yn syth, a ninnau heb hawl iddo tan Ebrill 2003. Rhaid negodi adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant cyn hynny, yn ogystal â phroses cyllideb. Fel mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, ymgynghorir â Phwyllgorau a phartneriaid y Cynulliad ar y gyllideb cyn ei phennu'n derfynol. Ni fyddai'n briodol torri drwy'r broses honno. Cefnogwn y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn ei datganiad y rhoddir yr arian ychwanegol tuag at wella ieched, gan wrthod gadael i'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr reoli blaenoriaethau'r Cynulliad.

Mae'n eironig bod Plaid Cymru, ar ôl

literature in which Plaid Cymru has consistently branded other parties as London-based or English-centric—as Janet Ryder did a few minutes ago—it is now demanding that we follow the English agenda. The two parties that formed the partnership Government are seeking to meet the needs and priorities of Wales in how we allocate spending. It is the nationalists who fail to understand devolution, not us.

The third part of this motion is already a commitment of the partnership Government, as contained in the partnership agreement, ‘Putting Wales First’. The relevant passage states that:

‘The Partnership Government affirms its belief that the benefits of Structural Funds receipts must not be delivered at the cost of existing core budgets financed from the Welsh block. We will continue, therefore, to press the UK Government to ensure that adequate Public Expenditure Cover and match funding is in place for the second half of the structural funding programme, which follows the expiry of the UK Government’s current spending plans in 2003.’

Alun Cairns: How do you reconcile your comments on point 3 of the motion with the attitude and viewpoint taken before the last comprehensive spending review? I seem to recall that the Liberal Democrats supported the motion of no confidence against Alun Michael.

Peter Black: Alun, the last comprehensive spending review delivered money over and above Barnett. We are seeking to have that again in the next comprehensive spending review, which is exactly what the partnership Government says. We have made a commitment to press for that, and we will do so.

Peter Law: Is this an example of loyalty by the bunch of opportunist hokey-cokey artists who are the Liberal Democrats, and is this how you approach this partnership Government? You crow about all the benefits of the best comprehensive spending review that Labour has ever provided and people like Blaster Bates talk of ‘our Government, our

degawdau o etholiadau a llenyddiaeth lle bu’n galw’r pleidiau eraill yn rhai Llundain-ganolog neu Loegr-ganolog—fel y gwnaeth Janet Ryder ychydig funudau’n ôl—yn awr yn galw am inni ddilyn agenda Lloegr. Mae’r ddwy blaid a ffurfiodd y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth yn ceisio ymdrin ag anghenion a blaenoriaethau Cymru yn y modd y dyrannwn wariant. Y cenedlaetholwyr sy’n methu deall datganoli, nid ni.

Mae trydedd ran y cynnig hwn eisoes yn ymrwymiad gan y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth, fel y mae wedi’i gynnwys yn y cytundeb partneriaeth, ‘Rhoi Cymru’n Gyntaf’. Dywed y darn perthnasol:

‘Mae’r Llywodraeth Bartneriaeth yn cadarnhau ei chred na ddylid gwireddu manteision derbyniadau o’r Cronfeydd Strwythurol ar draul cyllidebau craidd presennol a gyllidir o floc Cymru. Byddwn yn parhau, felly, i bwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU i sicrhau bod Darpariaeth Gwariant Cyhoeddus ddigonol a chyllid cyfatebol ar gael yn ail ran y rhaglen gyllido strwythurol, a fydd yn dilyn ar ôl i gynlluniau gwariant cyfredol Llywodraeth y DU ddod i ben yn 2003.’

Alun Cairns: Sut yr ydych yn cysoni’ch sylwadau ar bwynt 3 y cynnig â’r agwedd a’r safbwynt a gymerwyd cyn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr diwethaf o wariant? Credaf fy mod yn cofio i’r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol gefnogi’r cynnig o ddiffyg hyder yn erbyn Alun Michael.

Peter Black: Alun, rhoddodd yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr diwethaf o wariant arian uwchlaw a thros ben Barnett. Yr ydym yn ceisio cael hynny eto yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr nesaf o wariant, sef yn union beth a ddywed y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth. Yr ydym wedi gwneud ymrwymiad i bwysu am hynny, a gwnawn hynny.

Peter Law: Ai enghraifft arall yw hyn o deyrngarwch gan y giwed wamal sy’n chwarae’r ffon ddwybig a elwir y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ac ai dyma sut yr ewch ati gyda’r Llywodraeth bartneriaeth hon? Yr ydych yn clochdar am holl fanteision yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant gorau a ddarparodd Llafur erioed ac mae pobl fel

policies' and so forth. It is wonderful when it is good, yet you walk away from the partnership Government on this issue today. Is that your definition of loyalty to Rhodri Morgan?

Peter Black: I suggest, Peter, that I have a better record of voting with the Government than you do.

To wind up, we do not see the need to restate what is already in the partnership agreement. Therefore, we cannot support that path. I hope that Assembly Members will support our amendment in order to better focus this motion onto the need for reform. We are happy to vote for the motion if it is amended. However, if it is not, we will vote against the motion for the reasons that I outlined.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Before I call the next speaker, I appeal for short speeches if possible. There will not be time for all the Members who wish to speak to do so.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynhelir y ddadl hon ar adeg bwysig yng nghalendr y Cynulliad, sef ychydig wythnosau cyn datganiad Gordon Brown ar yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant. Yr ydym eisoes wedi gweld y gyllideb ac felly mae gennym syniad eithaf da am yr arian ychwanegol a fydd ar gael i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng ngwledydd Prydain. Mae'r ffigur ar gyfer Lloegr eisoes yn hysbys, sef cynnydd o £37 biliwn yn ystod y pum mlynedd hyd at 2007-08. Mae hynny'n gynydd o 7.5 y cant bob blwyddyn.

Mae Alan Milburn felly yn gallu dweud wrth y gwasanaeth iechyd yn Lloegr, 'Dyma'r cynnydd. Cynlluniwch ar ei gyfer.' Ceisiodd Paul Murphy ddweud yr un peth am Gymru. Yn yr Uwch Bwyllgor Cymreig, dywedodd:

'Next year £128 million extra will go to the NHS ... and in the final year £1.8 billion more will be spent than now.'

Ni wn sut y medrai Paul Murphy ddweud hynny, ond dyna a ddywedodd a chan ei fod ar ddu a gwyn, ni all ei wadu. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed pe byddai'r cyfan yn cael ei wario

Blaster Bates yn siarad am 'ein Llywodraeth, ein polisiau' ac ati. Mae'n wych pan yw'n dda, eto yr ydych yn cerdded i ffwrdd oddi wrth y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth ar y mater hwn heddiw. Ai dyna'ch diffiniad o deyrngarwch i Rhodri Morgan?

Peter Black: Awgrymaf, Peter, fod gennyf well record o bleidleisio gyda'r Llywodraeth nag sydd gennych chi.

A dirwyn i ben, ni welwn fod angen ailddatgan yr hyn sydd eisoes yn y cytundeb partneriaeth. Felly, ni allwn gefnogi'r llwybr hwnnw. Gobeithiaf y gwnaiff Aelodau'r Cynulliad gefnogi ein gwelliant er mwyn canolbwyntio'r cynnig hwn yn well ar yr angen am ddiwygio. Yr ydym yn hapus i bleidleisio dros y cynnig os caiff ei ddiwygio. Fodd bynnag, os na chaiff, fe bleidleisiwn yn erbyn y cynnig am y rhesymau a amlinellais.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cyn galw'r siaradwr nesaf, apelïaf am areithiau byr os oes modd. Ni fydd amser i'r holl Aelodau sydd eisïau siarad wneud hynny.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: This debate is being held at an important point in the Assembly's calendar, a few weeks before Gordon Brown's statement on the comprehensive spending review. We have already seen the budget and therefore have a fairly good idea of the additional money that will be available to the health service in the British nations. The figure for England is already known: an increase of £37 billion during the next five years up to 2007-08. That represents an increase of 7.5 per cent every year.

Alan Milburn can therefore say to the health service in England, 'That's the increase. Make your plans accordingly.' Paul Murphy tried to say the same for Wales. In the Welsh Grand Committee, he said:

'Y flwyddyn nesaf bydd £128 miliwn yn ychwanegol yn mynd i'r GIG ... ac yn y flwyddyn olaf caiff £1.8 biliwn yn fwy ei wario nag a werir yn awr.'

I do not know how Paul Murphy could say that, but that is what he said and, as it is there in black and white, he cannot deny it. However, even if that entire amount were

ar y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, byddai'r cynnydd yn llai nag yn Lloegr. Yn ôl y ffigurau y bu Paul Murphy yn eu cyhoeddi, byddai cyrraedd £1.8 biliwn erbyn 2007-08 yn gynydd o 6.8 y cant y flwyddyn.

I will put this as clearly as I can. Even if the Government of Wales were to spend every penny of the £1.8 billion allocated by Gordon Brown on the health service, it would fall short of the level of increase in England over the next five years: 6.8 per cent compared to 7.5 per cent. If we wanted to match the increase in England, we would have to find another £180 million over that period. On average, therefore, that is £35 million per year for every year of the next comprehensive spending review period or, to put it another way, almost £1 million per constituency in Wales between now and 2007. If we wanted to match the English increase, from where would the difference come? Paul Murphy, again, was good enough to tell us. In the Welsh Grand Committee meeting, he said, bluntly:

'If Wales wanted to match the percentage growth of the United Kingdom, it would find extra from the block.'

That is because the Barnett formula operates as a squeeze on health spending. If we want to spend that £180 million, we can only do so if we pinch it from education or local government. Those are the only areas where there are large enough sums to siphon off.

There we have it; Barnett lets Wales down again. What a choice to be left with: spending extra on education or social services, or pinching their cash to spend the full amount on health. Labour is in a fix and it does not know which way to jump. Fancy telling the voters, as Peter Black will have to in 2003, that we cannot spend as much on health in Wales as England is doing, because Gordon will not give us the cash, or that we cannot spend as much on schools or community care because the money is needed for health. Gordon has put you in a lose-lose situation. However, they will not suffer, but the ill, the disabled and the schoolchildren of Wales

spent on the health service in Wales, the increase would be less than in England. According to the figures announced by Paul Murphy, reaching £1.8 billion by 2007-08 would represent an increase of 6.8 per cent per annum.

Rhodaf hyn mor eglur ag y gallaf. Hyd yn oed pe bai Llywodraeth Cymru'n gwario pob ceiniog o'r £1.8 biliwn a ddyrannwyd gan Gordon Brown ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, byddai'n llai na lefel y cynnydd yn Lloegr dros y pum mlynedd nesaf: 6.8 y cant o gymharu â 7.5 y cant. Pe baem eisiau cynnydd cyfatebol i'r cynnydd yn Lloegr, byddai'n rhaid inni ddod o hyd i £180 miliwn arall dros y cyfnod hwnnw. Ar gyfartaledd, felly, dyna £35 miliwn y flwyddyn am bob blwyddyn o gyfnod nesaf yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant, neu, a'i roi mewn ffordd arall, bron £1 filiwn i bob etholaeth yng Nghymru rhwng yn awr a 2007. Pe bai arnom eisiau cynnydd cyfatebol i Loegr, o ble y deuai'r gwahaniaeth? Yr oedd Paul Murphy, eto, yn ddigon da i ddweud wrthym. Yng nghyfarfod yr Uwch-Bwyllgor Cymreig, dywedodd, yn blwmp ac yn blaen:

'Pe byddai Cymru eisiau' r un twf canrannol â'r Deyrnas Unedig, byddai'r arian ychwanegol ar gael yn y bloc.'

Mae hynny oherwydd bod fformiwla Barnett yn gweithio fel gwasgfa ar wariant iechyd. Os oes arnom eisiau gwario'r £180 miliwn hynny, ni allwn ond gwneud drwy ei dynnu oddi wrth addysg neu lywodraeth leol. Dyna'r unig feysydd lle mae symiau digon mawr i'w tynnu allan.

Dyna ni; Barnett yn gadael Cymru i lawr eto. Am ddewis: gwario mwy ar addysg neu wasanaethau cymdeithasol, neu ddwyn eu harian i wario'r swm llawn ar iechyd. Mae Llafur mewn twll ac nid yw'n gwybod pa ffordd i neidio. Meddylwch am ddweud wrth y pleidleiswyr, fel y bydd yn rhaid i Peter Black yn 2003, na allwn wario cymaint ar iechyd yng Nghymru ag a wneir yn Lloegr, oherwydd na wnaiff Gordon roi'r pres inni, neu na allwn wario cymaint ar ysgolion neu ofal yn y gymuned oherwydd bod angen yr arian ar gyfer iechyd. Mae Gordon wedi'ch rhoi chi mewn sefyllfa gollu-colli. Fodd bynnag, nid hwy fydd yn dioddef, ond bydd

will.

There is no guarantee that even the extra £1.8 billion will be spent as Paul Murphy promised. The Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities was upset last week when we told her what Paul Murphy said. She told us that the budget is a matter for her and the National Assembly. Three times she refused to say that the money would be spent on the national health service in Wales. However, the First Minister was more specific on 30 April. He said categorically that the £1.8 billion would not be spent on the health service, but on what he called 'health'. He defined that as the health field, which is much wider than the NHS. Then he went on a rant, as is his wont these days.

The increase in NHS spending in Wales will be lower than that in England every year between now and 2007. We will not even be spending what Paul Murphy said that we would be spending a fortnight ago. The Government is selling Wales short to the tune of hundreds of millions of pounds. However, the First Minister still defends the Barnett formula. He should be thoroughly ashamed of himself.

4:40 p.m.

Nick Bourne: The Welsh Conservative group will be voting against the amendment and the motion. My group would not vote against anything that is in the best interests of Wales. There is little or no evidence that a review of the Barnett formula would deliver extra resources for Wales. Plaid Cymru is seeking to open a Pandora's box without knowing what will fly out of it. It may be that deprivation in north-east England, Yorkshire, Cornwall and elsewhere will mean less, not more, money for Wales.

Phil Williams: Have you studied the conclusions of Professor Ross MacKay, who did a full analysis of the formula? He makes it clear that, when you consider all the information available, a revised and fair Barnett formula would bring substantially

pobl sâl, yr anabl a phlant ysgol Cymru yn dioddef.

Nid oes dim gwarant y caiff hyd yn oed yr £1.8 biliwn ychwanegol ei wario fel yr addawodd Paul Murphy. Siomwyd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yr wythnos diwethaf pan ddywedasom wrthi beth a ddywedodd Paul Murphy. Dywedodd hi wrthym mai mater iddi hi a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yw'r gyllideb. Dair gwaith fe wrthododd ddweud y câi'r arian ei wario ar y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd Prif Weinidog Cymru'n fwy penodol ar 30 Ebrill. Dywedodd yn benodol na châi'r £1.8 biliwn ei wario ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, ond ar yr hyn a alwai'n 'iechyd'. Diffiniodd hynny fel maes iechyd, sydd yn llawer ehangach na'r GIG. Wedyn aeth i ddechrau baldorddi, fel y tuedda i wneud y dyddiau hyn.

Bydd y cynnydd yng ngwariant y GIG yng Nghymru yn is nag yn Lloegr bob blwyddyn rhwng yn awr a 2007. Ni fyddwn hyd yn oed yn gwario yr hyn y dywedodd Paul Murphy y byddem yn ei wario bythefnos yn ôl. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gadael Cymru'n brin o gannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd. Er hynny, mae'r Prif Weinidog yn dal i amddiffyn fformiwla Barnett. Dylai fod ganddo gywilydd ohono'i hun.

Nick Bourne: Bydd grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru'n pleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant a'r cynnig. Ni fyddai fy ngrŵp yn pleidleisio yn erbyn dim byd sydd er lles gorau Cymru. Nid oes nemor ddim tystiolaeth y byddai adolygu fformiwla Barnett yn golygu adnoddau ychwanegol i Gymru. Mae Plaid Cymru'n ceisio agor blwch Pandora heb wybod beth ddaw allan ohono. Fe allai fod amddifadedd yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, Swydd Efrog, Cernyw a lleoedd eraill yn golygu llai, nid mwy, o arian i Gymru.

Phil Williams: A ydych wedi astudio casgliadau'r Athro Ross MacKay, a wnaeth ddadansoddiad llawn o'r fformiwla? Mae'n dweud yn glir y byddai fformiwla Barnett ddiwygiedig a theg, pan ystyriwch yr holl wybodaeth sydd ar gael, yn dod ag arian

more money to regions such as north-east England, Wales, Yorkshire and South Humberside.

Nick Bourne: I listened carefully to Janet Ryder's speech. When she spoke of a noted academic who lent support to her argument, I thought that we would hear about a great independent academic. However, we did not; we heard about you and that you had suggested that the formula would deliver £800 million more for Wales. Had we heard about detailed findings from independent researchers, we would consider them. However, Janet did not mention any.

I have some sympathy with you on the third point of the motion. I cannot understand why the Liberal Democrat group, having taken part in a vote to ensure that Wales received full match funding and having made the importance of receiving it a central issue, felt it necessary to strike out this part of the motion in its amendment. Peter Black tried to justify that in an outbreak of fraternal strife with the independently-minded Labour Assembly Member, Peter Law, who is more loyal to the Labour Party. Peter Black was falling over himself to express his loyalty. If he wants to be represented as a bovine party hack in favour of the Labour Party, that is his choice.

Peter Black: We are already carrying out what is stated in the motion and there is no need to reassert that. Plaid Cymru is trying to take credit for what we are already doing.

Nick Bourne: It does not behove you to talk about people trying to take credit for what is being done by others. There is no full match funding. Trying to pretend otherwise is flying in the face of what is happening throughout west Wales and the Valleys. I am surprised that you say otherwise, particularly given the constituency that you represent.

I could take Plaid Cymru more seriously if it did not exhibit this extraordinary chutzpah of wanting more money from Westminster while also wanting full national status within Europe. We know, because the European

ychwanegol sylweddol i ranbarthau fel gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, Cymru, Swydd Efrog a De Humberside.

Nick Bourne: Gwrandewais yn astud ar araith Janet Ryder. Pan siaradodd am academydd nodedig a gefnogai ei dadl, yr oeddwn yn meddwl y caem glywed am academydd annibynnol mawr. Fodd bynnag, ni wnaethom, clywsom amdanoch chi ac ichi awgrymu y byddai'r fformiwla'n sicrhau £800 miliwn mwy i Gymru. Pe baem wedi clywed am ganfyddiadau manwl gan ymchwilyr annibynnol, buasem yn eu hystyried. Fodd bynnag, ni soniodd Janet am ddim.

Mae gennyf rywfaint o gydymdeimlad â chi ar drydydd pwynt y cynnig. Ni allaf ddeall pam y teimlodd grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ar ôl cymryd rhan mewn pleidlais i sicrhau y câi Cymru arian cyfatebol llawn ac wedi gwneud pwynt canolog o bwysigrwydd ei gael, fod angen dileu'r rhan hon o'r cynnig yn ei welliant. Ceisiodd Peter Black gyfiawnhau'r peth mewn ffræ frawdol â'r Aelod Cynulliad Llafur annibynnol ei feddwl, Peter Law, ynghylch pwy sydd yn fwy teyrngar i'r Plaid Lafur. Yr oedd Peter Black yn baglu drosto'i hun i fynegi ei deyrngarwch. Os oes arno eisiau cael ei weld fel hac pleidiol dof o blaid y Plaid Lafur, dyna'i ddewis ef.

Peter Black: Yr ydym eisoes yn gwneud yr hyn a ddywedir yn y cynnig ac nid oes angen ail-ddweud hynny. Mae Plaid Cymru'n ceisio cymryd y clod am yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud eisoes.

Nick Bourne: Nid yw'n gweddu i chi siarad am bobl eraill yn ceisio cymryd y clod am yr hyn a wneir gan eraill. Nid oes arian cyfatebol llawn. Mae ceisio cymryd arnoch fel arall yn mynd yn groes i'r hyn sy'n digwydd ar draws y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd. Yr wyf yn synnu eich bod yn dweud fel arall, yn enwedig o gofio'r etholaeth a gynrychiolwch.

Gallwn gymryd Plaid Cymru yn fwy o ddifrif pe na bai'n dangos yr hyfdra anghyffredin yma o fod eisiau mwy o arian o San Steffan tra'n gofyn hefyd am statws cenedlaethol llawn o fewn Ewrop. Gwyddom, am fod y

Commission has told us so, that that means independence. What will happen then to the needs-based formula? Will it mean increasing taxes by 10 or 30 per cent and watching all the businesses moving to the other side of the Severn bridge? You are standing on your heads on this issue. You want more money, but you do not want anything to do with Westminster.

Cynog Dafis: Plaid Cymru is referring to present realities; namely that Wales is suffering a serious injustice in the unitary state of which it is a part. Does Nick agree that his party and the Labour Party in Wales have in common the fact that their position is decided according to what is convenient for their parties at Westminster? The Conservative Party in Westminster does not want to review the Barnett formula and neither does Labour. Therefore, the two parties in the Assembly, disgracefully, follow the London party line.

Nick Bourne: That is not the case. There is some pressure from Westminster suggesting that a review of Barnett would mean that Wales would receive less money. In my discussions with Michael Howard—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *rose*—

Nick Bourne: I will not give way. Plaid Cymru asked the question, although you might not like the answer.

In my discussions with Michael Howard I have convinced him that it is a fair formula for Wales. That is not the answer that Plaid Cymru wanted, I can understand that.

I welcome the words 'present realities', it is encouraging that Plaid Cymru—or the part that is leaving at least—is beginning to grasp constitutional realities. Perhaps, when you are able to say that you do not want full national status in Europe, we will listen to you more seriously.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *rose*—

Nick Bourne: I am not giving way to anybody else. I have given way often enough and I only have a few seconds left. Now that that side of the party is becoming more

Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi dweud wrthym, fod hynny'n golygu annibyniaeth. Beth fydd yn digwydd wedyn i'r fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion? A fydd yn golygu codi trethi 10 neu 30 y cant a gwyllo'r holl fusnesau'n symud i ochr arall Pont Hafren? Yr ydych yn sefyll ar eich pennau ar y mater hwn. Mae arnoch eisiau rhagor o arian, ond nid oes arnoch eisiau dim i'w wneud â San Steffan.

Cynog Dafis: Mae Plaid Cymru'n cyfeirio at y gwir sydd ohoni, sef bod Cymru'n cael cam difrifol yn y wladwriaeth unedol y mae'n rhan ohoni. A ydyw Nick yn cytuno bod ei blaid ef a'r Blaid Lafur yng Nghymru yn debyg o ran y ffaith y penderfynir ar eu safle yn ôl yr hyn sy'n gyfleus i'w pleidiau yn San Steffan? Nid oes ar y Blaid Geidwadol yn San Steffan, na Llafur ychwaith, eisiau adolygu fformiwla Barnett. Felly, mae'r ddwy blaid yn y Cynulliad, er cywilydd iddynt, yn dilyn polisïau pleidiau Llundain.

Nick Bourne: Nid yw hynny'n wir. Mae rhywfaint o bwysau o San Steffan yn awgrymu y byddai adolygu Barnett yn golygu y câi Cymru lai o arian. Yn fy nhrafodaethau i â Michael Howard—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *a gododd*—

Nick Bourne: Ni wnaf ildio. Plaid Cymru a ofynnodd y cwestiwn, er na fyddwch efallai'n hoffi'r ateb.

Yn fy nhrafodaethau i â Michael Howard yr wyf wedi'i ddarbwyllio ei bod yn fformiwla deg i Gymru. Nid dyna'r ateb yr oedd ar Blaid Cymru ei eisiau, gallaf ddeall hynny.

Croesawaf y geiriau 'y gwir sydd ohoni', mae'n galonogol bod Plaid Cymru—neu'r rhan sy'n gadael, o leiaf—yn dechrau amgyffred y gwir cyfansoddiadol. Efallai, pan fyddwch yn gallu dweud nad oes arnoch eisiau statws cenedlaethol llawn yn Ewrop, y gwrandawn arnoch yn fwy o ddifrif.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *a gododd*—

Nick Bourne: Nid wyf yn ildio i neb arall. Yr wyf wedi ildio'n ddigon aml a dim ond ychydig o eiliadau sydd gennyf ar ôl. Yn awr bod yr ochr honno i'r blaid yn mynd yn fwy

constitutional, perhaps we will listen to you more seriously.

We recognise that there are areas of spending where the Barnett formula is not fair. We are on record as saying this many times, so it is nothing new, and I do not believe that I have heard anything new from anybody in this debate. It may be appropriate to consider those particular areas independently of the Barnett formula.

There are some parties which have had constitutional responsibilities in Westminster and which may take a different view of this. You must consider that seriously, and perhaps discuss it, as was mentioned, with your sister party in Scotland. You must realise that it is no good going down this road unless you are certain that it will deliver more for Wales. I am not convinced of that; if I were, my group would be taking a different view.

Elin Jones: Cyfeiriaf fy sylwadau at bwynt 3 yn y cynnig. Mae'n debyg mai cyflwyno lefel newydd o dryloywder a *scrutiny* i ariannu Ewropeaidd a fformiwla Barnett fydd un o binaclau tymor cyntaf y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Fe'i cydnabyddir felly eisoes gan sylwebwyr annibynnol.

Mae sawl agwedd ar fformiwla Barnett yn ddiffygiol, ac yr ydym wedi clywed cyfeiriadau at rai ohonynt eisoes y prynhawn yma. Mae bwydo arian cronfeydd strwythurol drwy Barnett yn arwain at senarios rhyfedd ac anamddiffynadwy. Er enghraifft, pe byddai'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn clustnodi'r mwyafrif o'r cronfeydd strwythurol ar gyfer ardaloedd yn Lloegr, byddai cynnydd yng ngwariant adrannau Llywodraeth Lloegr, a byddai'n arwain, drwy Barnett, at gynnydd yn y bloc Cymreig. Byddai Cymru, yn ogystal â Lloegr, felly, yn elwa, er nad hynny oedd bwriad yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Fodd bynnag, y gwrthwyneb sy'n wir ar hyn o bryd, gan fod canran uchel o'r cronfeydd strwythurol wedi eu dynodi ar gyfer Cymru—ar gyfer 65 y cant o boblogaeth Cymru.

Mae'r cronfeydd strwythurol yn cynyddu gwariant adrannau Llywodraeth Lloegr, ac

cyfansoddiadol, efallai y gwrandawn arnoch yn fwy o ddifrif.

Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod rhai meysydd gwariant lle nad yw fformiwla Barnett yn deg. Yr ydym ar gofnod yn dweud hynny lawer gwaith, felly nid yw'n ddim byd newydd, ac ni chredaf fy mod wedi clywed dim byd newydd gan neb yn y ddadl hon. Efallai y byddai'n briodol ystyried y meysydd arbennig hyn yn annibynnol ar fformiwla Barnett.

Mae rhai pleidiau a fu ganddynt gyfrifoldebau cyfansoddiadol yn San Steffan a all edrych yn wahanol ar hyn. Rhaid ichi ystyried hynny o ddifrif, ac efallai ei drafod, fel a grybwyllwyd, â'ch chwaer blaid yn yr Alban. Rhaid ichi sylweddoli nad oes dim diben mynd ar hyd y ffordd hon oni bai eich bod yn sicr y gwnaiff sicrhau mwy i Gymru. Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi o hynny; pe bawn, byddai fy ngrŵp yn mynegi barn wahanol.

Elin Jones: My comments involve point 3 of the motion. It seems that raising European funding and the Barnett formula to a new level of transparency and scrutiny will be one of the pinnacles of the first term of the National Assembly. Independent observers already regard it as such.

Several aspects of the Barnett formula are deficient, and we have heard reference to some of them this afternoon. Feeding structural fund money through Barnett leads to bizarre and indefensible scenarios. For example, if the European Union were to earmark the majority of the structural funds for regions in England, there would be an increase in the English Government's departmental expenditure, which would lead, via Barnett, to an increase in the Welsh block. Therefore, Wales as well as England would benefit, even though that was not the European Union's intention. However, the opposite is true at present, as a high percentage of the structural funds have been allocated to Wales—for 65 per cent of Wales's population.

The structural funds increase the English Government's departmental expenditure, and

mae Cymru yn derbyn ei chyfran o hyn drwy fformiwla Barnett, ond heb fod yn agos at y swm a fwriadwyd gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Fodd bynnag, gan fod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn awr yn bodoli, cydnabuwyd yr anghyfiawnder hwn, ac, am y tro cyntaf, rhoddwyd arian y tu allan i fformiwla Barnett i Gymru yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant yn 2000, a rhoddwyd yr arian Ewropeaidd i Gymru.

Er bod Cymru, am y tro cyntaf, felly, wedi gweld y mwyafrif o'i chyfran cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop, parhaodd y Trysorlys i wrthod darparu'r cyllid cyfatebol domestig yn 2000. Felly, mae'r cyllid cyfatebol yn parhau i ddod oddi wrth ffynonellau mewnol cyllideb y Cynulliad, sef addysg, iechyd ac yn y blaen. Mae'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, felly, yn ariannu polisi o ail-ddosbarthu adnoddau yn rhanbarthol, ond mae Trysorlys y Deyrnas Gyfunol yn gwrthod rhoi ceiniog i'r perwyl hwn.

Yr ydym ar fin cyrraedd hanner ffordd drwy gynllun Amcan 1, ac mae'r proffil gwariant bron ar ei fwyaf. Hefyd, mae'r Canghellor ar fin cyhoeddi ei adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant ar gyfer 2003 i 2006. Nid oes amheuaeth bod angen hwb mawr ar Amcan 1 os ydym am gyflawni unrhyw welliant o ddifrif i'r economi, ac mae arnom angen yr holl adnoddau sydd ar gael er mwyn gwneud hyn.

Mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn i Lywodraeth Cymru: a yw'n credu y dylai'r Canghellor gyhoeddi y bydd yn trosglwyddo'r holl arian Ewropeaidd i Gymru, yn ychwanegol i Barnett, ar gyfer 2003 i 2006? Yn ail, a yw'n credu y dylai'r Trysorlys ryddhau cyllid cyfatebol digonol i'r Cynulliad fel nad oes rhaid inni ddargyfeirio cyllid o addysg ac iechyd i ariannu rhaglenni Amcan 1, 2 a 3 yn llawn?

Os yw'r Llywodraeth Lafur a Democrataidd Ryddfrydol hon o ddifrif am roi Cymru'n gyntaf, 'ie' ddylai'r ateb i'r ddau gwestiwn fod. Heb hynny, byddwn yn parhau—a defnyddiaf ymadrodd o'r Saesneg—i ddwyn oddi ar Pedr er mwyn talu i Paul; hynny yw, byddwn yn dwyn oddi ar Jane a Jane er mwyn talu i Andrew. Mewn termau plaen, byddwn yn dwyn gwelyau GIG er mwyn talu

Wales gets its share of this via the Barnett formula, but does not receive anything like the sum intended by the European Union. However, thanks to the existence of the National Assembly, this injustice has now been recognised, and, in 2000, the comprehensive spending review allocated money to Wales outside the Barnett formula for the first time, and the European money was given to Wales.

Although Wales, for the first time, therefore, has seen the lion's share of its European structural funds, the Treasury continued to refuse to provide the domestic match funding in 2000. Therefore, the match funding continues to come from sources within the Assembly's budget, namely education, health and so on. Therefore, the European Union is funding a policy of regional redistribution of resources, but the United Kingdom Treasury refuses to give a penny to that end.

We are almost halfway through the Objective 1 programme, and the spending profile is almost at its peak. The Chancellor's statement on the comprehensive spending review for 2003 to 2006 is also imminent. There is no doubt that Objective 1 needs a huge boost if we are to achieve any significant improvement in the economy, and we need all of the available resources to do this.

I have two questions for the Government of Wales: does it believe that the Chancellor should announce the transfer of all the European money to Wales, additional to Barnett, for 2003 to 2006? Secondly, does it believe that the Treasury should release sufficient match funding to the Assembly so that we are not forced to redirect money from education and health in order to fund the Objective 1, 2 and 3 programmes in full?

If this Labour and Liberal Democrat Government is serious about putting Wales first the answer to both questions should be 'yes'. Otherwise, we will continue to rob Peter to pay Paul; in other words, we will continue to rob Jane and Jane to pay Andrew. In simple terms, we will be robbing NHS beds to pay for Objective 1 workshops. The challenge for the Government in the next

am weithdai Amcan 1. Yr her i'r Llywodraeth yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant nesaf yw rhoi inni'r arian Ewropeaidd a'r cyllid cyfatebol yn ychwanegol i Barnett—hynny yw, rhoi inni'r ewro a'r bunt. Dylai pob plaid yn y Cynulliad ofyn yn unfrydol i Lywodraeth San Steffan am yr hyn sy'n rhesymol i gymunedau Cymru, fel y gallwn alluogi ein cymunedau i godi eu hunain o dlodi, ac nid eu plymio'n ddyfnach i mewn iddo.

4:50 p.m.

Ron Davies: I think that we should have a review of the Barnett formula, although I am not satisfied that this motion points the way. We need an informed debate. The Barnett formula, as it currently operates, is an anachronism that needs to be updated. Any new allocation should be based on the principle of need. Let us consider how the National Assembly spends its money. About a third of it goes on the national health service, and we now have a new, complicated formula devised by Professor Townsend to ensure that that expenditure is based on the principle of need. We also have a new formula for local government expenditure—which also represents a third of our expenditure—which is based on a complex index of multiple deprivation where the money is allocated on a needs basis. Therefore, two-thirds of our expenditure is allocated on a needs basis. Yet, we receive our expenditure, not on the basis of our needs in Wales, but on the basis of a per capita allocation from the UK as a whole. As a matter of principle it seems indefensible.

There are two objections. I listened with great interest to Nick's comments. I do not think that he has ever had detailed negotiations. His approach seems to be that we should not be prepared to countenance any review of Barnett until we can be satisfied as to the outcome. That is not a tenable position. You can never enter into any negotiations with a degree of certainty as to the outcome. The assumption behind that is that it is not an iterative process. It is not a process whereby there is full disclosure of all the facts and figures. There is a debate about the principles involved, offers and suggestions are made,

comprehensive spending review is to give us the European funding and the match funding in addition to Barnett—that is, to give us the euro and the pound. All parties in the Assembly should make an unanimous plea to the Westminster Government for what is reasonable for the communities of Wales, so that we can enable our communities to lift themselves out of poverty, rather than push them deeper into it.

Ron Davies: Yr wyf yn meddwl y dylai fod adolygiad o fformiwla Barnett, er nad wyf wedi f'argyhoeddi bod y cynnig hwn yn dangos y ffordd. Mae angen dadl wybodus. Mae fformiwla Barnett, fel y mae'n gweithio ar hyn o bryd, yn anacroniaeth sydd angen ei diweddar. Dylai unrhyw ddyraniad newydd gael ei seilio ar egwyddor angen. Gadewch inni ystyried sut y gwaria'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ei arian. Aiff tua thraean ohono i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, ac yn awr y mae gennym fformiwla newydd, gymhleth a ddyfeisiwyd gan yr Athro Townsend i sicrhau bod y gwariant hwnnw'n seiliedig ar egwyddor angen. Mae gennym fformiwla newydd hefyd ar gyfer gwariant llywodraeth leol—sydd hefyd yn draean o'n gwariant—sy'n seiliedig ar fynegai cymhleth o amddifadedd lluosog lle dyrennir yr arian ar sail angen. Felly, dyrennir dwy ran o dair o'n gwariant ar sail angen. Er hyn, derbyniwn ein gwariant, nid ar sail ein hanghenion yng Nghymru, ond ar sail dyraniad y pen gan y DU yn ei chyfanrwydd. Fel mater o egwyddor mae'n ymddangos yn anamddiffynadwy.

Mae dau wrthwynebiad. Gwrandewais â diddordeb mawr ar sylwadau Nick. Nid wyf yn meddwl ei fod erioed wedi cymryd rhan mewn negodi manwl. Mae'n ymddangos mai ei farn ef yw na ddylem fod yn barod i ystyried unrhyw adolygiad o Barnett hyd nes gallwn fod yn fodlon ynglŷn â'r canlyniad. Nid yw hynny'n sefyllfa y gellir ei dal. Ni allwch fyth fynd i mewn i unrhyw negodi gyda gradd o sicrwydd ynglŷn â'r canlyniad. Y dybiaeth y tu ôl i hynny yw nad proses ailadroddus mohoni. Nid yw'n broses lle ceir datgelu'r holl ffeithiau a ffigurau'n llawn. Ceir dadl ynglŷn â'r egwyddorion dan sylw,

and the debate moves forward. It is not a question of some sort of big bang. It is not a question of the Treasury suddenly waking up one day and saying, 'yes, there will be a review, this is the outcome, that is what you are going to get, and that's it'. It does not operate like that. There must be discussion. However, we must start somewhere. We now need an act of political courage. We must say that the formula that determines how much we currently receive is outdated and must be brought up to date, not least because of the change in political circumstances. The days of Joel Barnett as Chief Secretary to the Treasury sitting in a Cabinet in London when the rules of collective Cabinet responsibility applied are long gone. We now have a new political settlement in this country and we need a new way of allocating financial resources which reflects that new political situation.

The other argument being used is, 'what about Scotland, Northern Ireland and the regions of England?' That is fine. We are talking about Wales, and there are sound arguments that apply to Wales. It is an interesting idea that exactly the same circumstances should apply to Scotland and Wales. That was not an argument of which I heard much when I was in the Cabinet. While we were trying to get a new constitutional arrangement for Wales, I was asking why we could not have the same as Scotland. I was told that Scotland was a different case. If it was a different case when we were arguing those constitutional niceties, it is arguably a different case now when we are discussing the financial settlement. I firmly believe in regional government for England, and the regionalisation of the Barnett formula may be an inevitable consequence of the development of regional government for England. That is fine. What is so terrible about a debate that says that we will reflect the differing needs of Scotland, Wales and the regions of England in our financial resources? It is exactly what we do in Wales in terms of—

David Melding *rose*—

Ron Davies: We must have this debate

gwneir cynigion ac awgrymiadau, a symuda'r ddadl yn ei blaen. Nid mater o ryw fath o glec fawr ydyw. Nid mater ydyw fod y Trysorlys yn deffro'n sydyn un dydd ac yn dweud, 'bydd, mi fydd adolygiad, dyma'r canlyniad, dyma beth yr ydych yn mynd i'w gael, a dyna ni'. Nid felly y mae'n gweithio. Rhaid trafod. Fodd bynnag, rhaid dechrau yn rhywle. Mae arnom angen gweithred o ddewrder gwleidyddol yn awr. Rhaid inni ddweud bod y fformiwla sy'n penderfynu faint o arian a gawn ar hyn o bryd wedi dyddio a bod yn rhaid ei diweddarau, nid yn lleiaf oherwydd y newid mewn amgylchiadau gwleidyddol. Mae dyddiau Joel Barnett yn eistedd mewn Cabinet yn Llundain pan oedd rheolau cyfrifoldeb torfol y Cabinet yn berthnasol wedi hen fynd. Yn awr mae gennym gytundeb gwleidyddol yn y wlad hon ac mae arnom angen ffordd newydd o ddyrannu adnoddau ariannol sy'n adlewyrchu'r sefyllfa wleidyddol newydd honno.

Y ddadl arall a ddefnyddir yw, 'beth am yr Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon a rhanbarthau Lloegr?' Mae hynny'n iawn. Sôn am Gymru yr ydym ni, ac mae dadleuon cadarn sy'n berthnasol i Gymru. Mae'n syniad diddorol y dylai'r un amgylchiadau yn union fodoli i'r Alban a Chymru. Nid oedd honno'n ddadl y clywais lawer ohoni pan oeddwn i yn y Cabinet. Tra oeddem ni'n ceisio cael trefniant cyfansoddiadol newydd i Gymru, yr oeddwn yn gofyn pam na allem gael yr un drefn â'r Alban. Dywedwyd wrthyf fod yr Alban yn achos gwahanol. Os oedd yn achos gwahanol pan oeddem yn dadlau am y manylion cyfansoddiadol hyn, gellir dadlau ei fod yn achos gwahanol yn awr a ninnau'n trafod y setliad ariannol. Credaf yn gryf mewn llywodraeth ranbarthol i Loegr, a gall rhanbartholi fformiwla Barnett fod yn ganlyniad anochel datblygu llywodraeth ranbarthol i Loegr. Mae hynny'n iawn. Beth sydd mor ofnadwy ynghylch dadl sy'n dweud y gwnawn adlewyrchu gwahanol anghenion yr Alban, Cymru a rhanbarthau Lloegr yn ein hadnoddau ariannol? Dyna'n union beth a wnawn yng Nghymru yn nhermau—

David Melding *a gododd*—

Ron Davies: Rhaid inni gael y ddadl hon yn

somewhere else, David, as time is pressing and I want to move on.

It seems perfectly sensible to me that how we distribute our money should reflect the different economic and social needs of different parts of the United Kingdom.

There are two elements at the heart of the argument. First, Welsh prosperity over the last 20 years has collapsed and has put enormous pressure on our economic and social spend. Secondly, the vexed question of health expenditure. We received a substantial increase in the tremendous budget that we have just had from the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer. However, we have a problem in Wales, because for every £100 that we receive from the Treasury we must find an extra £14 from our own resources to meet the historical imbalance between our spend and that of England. The consequence of that is that if we have £1.7 billion over the next five years, as we have had from the Treasury for health expenditure, we must find £270 million over that same period of time to maintain the differential in terms of health expenditure between Wales and England. That will place—and it is not a matter for party political knockabout—a huge burden on our public services in Wales, not least economic development and education. The paradox is that the less money we spend on economic development, local government and education, the greater the pressure on the health service.

Finally, if you consider the percentage increases, the UK as a whole gives a percentage increase of 7.2 per cent. The percentage increase in health expenditure for us in Wales is 0.8 per cent less than that—6.4 per cent. Our task is to find that difference, which, if you take the First Minister's figure of a £5 billion increase over the next five years, is around £0.75 billion to get up to the UK average. We must then find this 15 per cent. In the present circumstances, we cannot do that. We must show some sense of responsibility and political leadership to the people of Wales. This is a manifest injustice and it must be corrected.

rhywle arall, David, gan fod amser yn brin ac yr wyf am symud ymlaen.

Mae'n ymddangos yn berffaith synhwyrol i mi y dylai'r modd y dosbarthwn ein harian adlewyrchu gwahanol anghenion economaidd a chymdeithasol gwahanol rannau o'r Deyrnas Unedig.

Mae dwy elfen wrth galon y ddadl. Yn gyntaf, mae ffyniant Cymru dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf wedi chwalu ac wedi rhoi pwysau anferth ar ein gwariant economaidd a chymdeithasol. Yn ail, cwestiwn dyrys gwariant iechyd. Cawsom gynnydd sylweddol yn y gyllideb wych yr ydym newydd ei chael gan Ganghellor y Trysorlys Llafur. Er hynny, mae gennym broblem yng Nghymru, oherwydd am bob £100 a gawn oddi wrth y Trysorlys mae'n rhaid i ni ddod o hyd i £14 o'n hadnoddau ein hunain i wneud iawn am yr anghydbwysedd hanesyddol rhwng ein gwariant ni a gwariant Lloegr. Canlyniad hynny yw os cawn £1.7 biliwn dros y pum mlynedd nesaf, fel y cawsom oddi wrth y Trysorlys ar gyfer gwariant iechyd, rhaid i ni ddod o hyd i £270 miliwn dros yr un cyfnod i gynnal y gwahaniaeth yn nhermau gwariant iechyd rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. Bydd hynny'n gosod—ac nid yw'n fater a ddylai fod yn destun cecru rhwng y pleidiau gwleidyddol—baich enfawr ar ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, nid yn lleiaf ddatblygu economaidd ac addysg. Y paradocs yw mai po leiaf o arian a wariwn ar ddatblygu economaidd, llywodraeth leol ac addysg, mwyaf fydd y pwysau ar y gwasanaeth iechyd.

Yn olaf, os ystyriwch y codiadau canrannol, mae'r DU yn ei chyfanrwydd yn rhoi cynnydd canrannol o 7.2 y cant. Mae'r cynnydd canrannol mewn gwariant iechyd i ni yng Nghymru 0.8 y cant yn llai na hynny—6.4 y cant. Ein gorchwyl ni yw dod o hyd i'r gwahaniaeth hwnnw, sydd, os cymerwch ffigur y Prif Weinidog o gynnydd o £5 biliwn dros y pum mlynedd nesaf, oddeutu £0.75 biliwn er mwyn codi i fyny at gyfartaledd y DU. Rhaid inni wedyn ddod o hyd i'r 15 y cant hwn. Yn yr amgylchiadau presennol, ni allwn wneud hynny. Rhaid inni ddangos rhyw ymdeimlad o gyfrifoldeb ac arweiniad gwleidyddol i bobl Cymru. Mae hyn yn anghyfiawnder amlwg a rhaid ei

gywiro.

Phil Williams: I want to demolish two misconceptions. The first widespread misconception is that all Government spending in Wales is controlled by the Barnett formula. Barnett covers less than half the total. The second misconception is that Government spending per head is substantially higher in Wales than in the rest of the UK. Total Government spending per head in Wales is close to the UK average. Government spending in Wales comes in three categories. The block grant is determined mainly by Barnett and provides the Assembly budget. In 2000-01, our total budget amounted to around £8 billion. The previous speakers have already demonstrated that this allocation no longer reflects the changing needs of Wales or the needs of the rest of the UK. Almost exactly the same total, around £8 billion, is spent in Wales by London departments. This total includes pensions, social security, New Deal, Learn Direct and the Home Office contribution to policing. We have an exact figure for the amount spent on each of these items, which are called identifiables. Most of these expenditures are automatically driven by need and, to that extent, they are a fair distribution. However, we must consider the third item—the so-called non-identifiables. No wonder the Government refuses to publish regional expenditure for the £40 to £50 billion a year spent on these so-called non-identifiables because that is where there is a huge deficit in spending per head in Wales.

Around half of this budget goes to the Ministry of Defence. Although the Government refuses to publish the total regional expenditure by the MoD, it admits that only 1 per cent of contracts go to Wales. Spending on civilian employment by the MoD is well below the 5 per cent share that we might expect on a per capita basis—

David Davies: You may be interested to know that, while that is true, more people per

Phil Williams: Mae arnaf eisiau chwalu dwy gamdybiaeth. Y gamdybiaeth gyffredin gyntaf yw bod holl wariant y Llywodraeth yng Nghymru wedi'i reoli gan fformiwla Barnett. Mae Barnett yn cyfrif am lai na hanner y cyfanswm. Yr ail gamdybiaeth yw fod gwariant-y-pen y Llywodraeth yn sylweddol uwch yng Nghymru nag yng ngweddill y DU. Mae cyfanswm gwariant-y-pen y Llywodraeth yng Nghymru yn agos at gyfartaledd y DU. Daw gwariant y Llywodraeth yng Nghymru o fewn tri chategori. Pennir y grant bloc yn bennaf gan Barnett a hwnnw sy'n darparu cyllideb y Cynulliad. Yn 2000-01, yr oedd cyfanswm ein cyllideb oddeutu £8 biliwn. Mae'r siaradwyr blaenorol eisoes wedi dangos nad yw'r dyraniad hwn mwyach yn adlewyrchu anghenion newidiol Cymru nac anghenion gweddill y DU. Caiff bron yn union yr un cyfanswm, oddeutu £8 biliwn, ei wario yng Nghymru gan adrannau Llundain. Mae'r cyfanswm hwn yn cynnwys pensiynau, nawdd cymdeithasol, y Fargen Newydd, Cyswllt Dysgu a chyfraniad y Swyddfa Gartref at wasanaeth yr heddlu. Mae gennym ffigur union ar gyfer y swm a werir ar bob un o'r eitemau hyn, a elwir yn eitemau adnabyddadwy. Caiff y rhan fwyaf o'r gwariannau hyn eu gyrru'n awtomatig gan angen ac, yn hynny o beth, maent yn ddosbarthiad teg. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ystyried y drydedd eitem—yr hyn a elwir yn eitemau adnabyddadwy. Nid oes ryfedd fod y Llywodraeth yn gwrthod cyhoeddi ffigurau gwariant rhanbarthol ar gyfer y £40 i £50 biliwn y flwyddyn a werir ar yr eitemau adnabyddadwy bondigrybwyll hyn oherwydd dyna lle y ceir diffyg anferth mewn gwariant y pen yng Nghymru.

Aiff tua hanner y gyllideb hon i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn. Er bod y Llywodraeth yn gwrthod cyhoeddi cyfanswm gwariant rhanbarthol y weinyddiaeth, mae'n cyfaddef mai dim ond 1 y cant o gontractau sy'n mynd i Gymru. Mae gwariant ar gyflogaeth sifiliaid gan y weinyddiaeth gryn dipyn yn is na'r gyfran 5 y cant y gallem ei disgwyl ar sail y pen—

David Davies: Efallai y bydd gennych ddiddordeb mewn gwybod, er bod hynny'n

head are employed in the armed forces in Wales than in other parts of the United Kingdom. That should also be taken into account.

Phil Williams: I am discussing the total spend and, I assure you, the top brass is not in Wales. We receive a total of around £350 million a year rather than our notional share of £950 million. The same applies to the cost of Government itself. In the 1970s, there was a deliberate policy of dispersing offices and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency, the Statistics Office, the Patent Office and Companies House came to Wales. However, in total, these bring far less than 5 per cent of the total costs of central Government administration to Wales. Government research—my favourite topic—receives 2.1 per cent, which is a shortfall of £60 million a year. The usual answer from those with hard noses and custard brains is that these expenditures are on our behalf that the civil servants in London, the officers in Aldershot, the research scientists in Didcot or the spies in Cheltenham are actually working hard for us. Perhaps they are, but do they drive to Newport on a Friday night to do their weekly shopping? Do they buy their electronic goods and carpets and furniture from a shop in the Valleys? Do they come to Pontcanna for a meal? Government expenditure on staff has a huge multiplying effect and we are losing out. By including all forms of Government expenditure I can claim—and I am willing for people to dispute it with the correct figures—that total Government spending per head in Wales is close to the UK average or even below it.

5:00 p.m.

Peter Black: I am curious to know how all of this direct Government expenditure fits into your vision of a self-determining Wales?

Phil Williams: The present situation means that we are getting a raw deal. The basic fact is that, in 1999-2000—the last year for which I have full figures—we would have met the Maastricht criteria on raising £14.5 billion in

wir, y cyflogir mwy o bobl yn y lluoedd arfog yng Nghymru nag mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Dylid cymryd hynny i ystyriaeth hefyd.

Phil Williams: Yr wyf yn trafod y cyfanswm gwariant, a gallaf eich sicrhau chi nad yng Nghymru y mae'r swyddi uchaf. Derbyniwn gyfanswm o ryw £350 miliwn y flwyddyn yn hytrach na'n cyfran dybiannol o £950 miliwn. Mae'r un peth yn wir am gost y Llywodraeth ei hun. Yn y 1970au, cafwyd polisi bwriadol o wasgaru swyddfeydd, a daeth yr Asiantaeth Drwyddedu Gyrwyr a Cherbydau, y Swyddfa Ystadegau, y Swyddfa Batent a Thŷ'r Cwmnïau i Gymru. Fodd bynnag, o ran cyfanswm, daw'r rhain â llawer llai na 5 y cant o gyfanswm costau gweinyddiad y Llywodraeth ganolog i Gymru. Mae ymchwil y Llywodraeth—fy hoff bwnc—yn derbyn 2.1 y cant, sy'n ddiffyg o £60 miliwn y flwyddyn. Yr ateb arferol gan y rheini ag wynebâu caled ac ymennydd cwstard yw fod y gwariannau hyn yn digwydd ar ein rhan ni, a bod y gweision sifil yn Llundain, y swyddogion yn Aldershot, y gwyddonwyr ymchwil yn Didcot neu'r ysbiwyr yn Cheltenham mewn gwirionedd yn gweithio'n galed drosom ni. Efallai eu bod, ond a yrrant i Gasnewydd ar nos Wener i wneud eu siopa wythnosol? A brynant eu nwyddau trydanol a'u carpedi a'u dodrefn o siop yn y Cymoedd? A ddeuant i Bontcanna am bryd o fwyd? Mae gan wariant y Llywodraeth ar staff effaith luosogol anferth ac yr ydym yn colli allan. Trwy gynnwys pob ffurf ar wariant y Llywodraeth gallaf hawlio—ac yr wyf yn fodlon i bobl herio hynny gyda'r ffigurau cywir—fod cyfanswm gwariant y Llywodraeth fesul pen yng Nghymru yn agos at gyfartaledd y DU neu hyd yn oed oddi tano.

Peter Black: Yr wyf yn chwilfrydig i wybod sut y mae'r holl wariant uniongyrchol hwn gan y Llywodraeth yn cydorwedd â'ch gweledigaeth o Gymru hunan-lywodraethol?

Phil Williams: Golyga'r sefyllfa bresennol ein bod yn cael cam. Y ffaith sylfaenol yw, yn 1999-2000—sef y flwyddyn olaf y mae gennyf ffigurau llawn ar ei chyfer—y buasem wedi cwrdd â meini prawf Maastricht ar godi

taxes and spending £14.9 billion. If we are in the system, we must have a better deal. In fact, we must look to a better deal such as the one Ireland has.

David Davies: I have a brief point—

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

Phil Williams: You and I know that the Government has the figures, so why does it not publish them? To omit the so-called non-identifiables in the settlement for Wales is dishonest and indefensible. I call on our Government to insist that all the books are opened so that we can have a full, fair and genuine debate on the settlement for Wales.

Alun Cairns: Many people will think that losing Phil Williams will be a great loss to the Assembly and, as an individual, he will be lost. Although I have the greatest respect for him as an individual, his contribution in terms of policy development might not be a great loss if that was an example of the argument he seeks to propose. Plaid Cymru wants additional money from Westminster on one hand, but, on the other, it does not want anything to do with Westminster. You cannot have it both ways. I am perplexed by Plaid Cymru's attitude towards this. It is obviously happy to give up a guaranteed formula, which is a guarantee of funding, so that we can have what it calls 'independence' in terms of spending and setting our own priorities in the National Assembly. Before we give up that guarantee, we must look at the alternatives. The reality of the alternatives is that we would end up with a horse-trading situation during every budget or comprehensive spending review.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: To return to the reality of the Barnett formula, it was set at a time when Wales's GDP per capita was 88 per cent of the UK average—it is now 80 per cent. Does that not suggest that we are now losing out as a result of the guaranteed formula to which you referred?

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to Rhodri Glyn Thomas for raising that point because I will come to it later. Phil Williams clearly

£14.5 biliwn mewn trethi a gwario £14.9 biliwn. Os ydym yn y system, rhaid inni gael bargaen well. Yn wir, rhaid inni edrych am fargaen well megis honno sydd gan Iwerddon.

David Davies: Mae gennyf bwynt byr—

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

Phil Williams: Gwyddoch chi a mi fod y ffigurau ym meddiant y Llywodraeth, felly pam na wnaiff eu cyhoeddi? Mae peidio â chynnwys yr eitemau anadnabyddadwy, fel y'u gelwir, yn y cytundeb i Gymru yn anonest ac yn amhosibl ei amddiffyn. Galwaf ar ein Llywodraeth i fynnu yr agorir y llyfrau i gyd fel y gallwn gael dadl lawn, deg a gonest ar y cytundeb i Gymru.

Alun Cairns: Bydd llawer o bobl yn meddwl y bydd colli Phil Williams yn golled fawr i'r Cynulliad ac, fel unigolyn, gwelir ei golli. Er bod gennyf y parch mwyaf tuag ato fel unigolyn, efallai na fyddai ei gyfraniad yn nhermau datblygu polisi yn golled fawr os oedd honno'n enghraifft o'r ddadl y mae'n ceisio'i chynnig. Mae ar Blaid Cymru eisiau arian ychwanegol o San Steffan ar y naill law, ond, ar y llaw arall, nid oes arni eisiau cael dim i'w wneud â San Steffan. Ni allwch ei chael y ddwy ffordd. Yr wyf wedi fy nrysu gan agwedd Plaid Cymru tuag at hyn. Mae'n amlwg yn hapus i ildio fformiwla warantedig, sydd yn warrant o gyllid, fel y gallwn gael yr hyn a eilw'n 'annibyniaeth' yn nhermau gwario a gosod ein blaenoriaethau ein hunain yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Cyn ildio'r warrant honno, rhaid inni edrych ar y dewisiadau eraill. Realiti'r dewisiadau eraill yw y byddem yn y pen draw mewn sefyllfa o ffeirio ceffylau yn ystod pob cyllideb neu adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A dychwelyd at realiti fformiwla Barnett, fe'i pennwyd ar adeg pan oedd GDP y pen Cymru yn 88 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU—erbyn hyn mae'n 80 y cant. Onid yw hynny'n awgrymu ein bod yn awr ar ein colled o ganlyniad i'r fformiwla warantedig y cyfeiriasoch ati?

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Rhodri Glyn Thomas am godi'r pwnt hwnnw oherwydd fe ddeuaf ato yn ddiweddarach.

highlighted it as non-identifiable. This is what we are talking about in terms of the formula's guarantee and non-identifiability.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *rose*—

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

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I want to help him out.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I do not think that he needs your help at the moment, Rhodri.

Alun Cairns: I assure Rhodri Glyn Thomas that I will return to the point he raised, and I will give due consideration to any request he makes to intervene at that time.

The reality would be a situation of horse trading, with the Secretary of State for Wales in the Cabinet—if, in future, there is a Secretary of State for Wales; who knows what plans this administration has—fighting for the Welsh corner against English spending plans. With people like Stephen Byers calling for extra funding for transport to make up for the mess he might make, it would be just as easy to cut the Welsh budget to bail out the railways in England. That is one alternative.

Another alternative would be a different party in control in Westminster to the party in control in the Assembly. It would be a constitutional deadlock. That is why the Barnett formula, with its guarantee of funding, ensures our independence to spend our money according to our priorities. Imagine a situation where you have a Conservative Government at Westminster and, potentially, a coalition as it is now at the Assembly—though I do not think that that will last. In that situation it would be easy for parties at the Assembly to say that it was the Westminster Government's fault and that it does not give us enough money. However, this formula gives us a guarantee that takes—or should take—the party-political battle out of the settlement.

Tanlinellodd Phil Williams ef yn glir fel eitem anadnabyddadwy. Dyma beth yr ydym yn sôn amdano o ran gwarant y fformiwla ac eitemau anadnabyddadwy.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *a gododd*—

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

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Eisiau rhoi cymorth iddo sydd arnaf.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid wyf yn meddwl bod arno angen eich cymorth ar hyn o bryd, Rhodri.

Alun Cairns: Sicrhaf Rhodri Glyn Thomas y deuaif yn ôl at y pwynt a gododd, a rhoddaf ystyriaeth ddyledus i unrhyw gais a wna i dorri i mewn bryd hynny.

Sefyllfa o ffeirio fyddai'r realiti, gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn y Cabinet—os, yn y dyfodol, y bydd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Gymru; pwy a wŷr pa gynlluniau sydd gan y weinyddiaeth hon—yn ymladd dros y gornel Gymreig yn erbyn cynlluniau gwariant Lloegr. Gyda phobl fel Stephen Byers yn galw am gyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer trafndiaeth i wneud iawn am y llanastr y gallai ei wneud, byddai yr un mor hawdd cwtogi cyllideb Cymru i achub y rheilffyrdd yn Lloegr. Dyna un posibilrwydd.

Posibilrwydd arall fyddai fod y blaidd sy'n rheoli yn San Steffan yn wahanol i'r blaidd sy'n rheoli yn y Cynulliad. Byddai'n sefyllfa gyfansoddiadol ddiddatrys. Dyna pam y mae fformiwla Barnett, gyda'i gwarant o arian, yn sicrhau'n hannibyniaeth i wario'n harian yn ôl ein blaenoriaethau ni. Dychmygwch sefyllfa lle mae gennych Lywodraeth Geidwadol yn San Steffan ac, o bosibl, lywodraeth glymblaidd fel sydd gennym yn awr yn y Cynulliad—er nad wyf yn meddwl y gwnaiff honno bara. Yn y sefyllfa honno byddai'n hawdd i'r pleidiau yn y Cynulliad roi'r bai ar Lywodraeth San Steffan a dweud nad yw'n rhoi digon o arian inni. Fodd bynnag, mae'r fformiwla hon yn rhoi gwarant inni sy'n tynnu—neu a ddylai dynnu—y frwydr rhwng pleidiau gwleidyddol allan o'r cytundeb.

Phil Williams: As the Barnett formula was clearly based on a needs assessment in 1979, why should it not now also be based on a needs assessment? If we do not need it, we will not get anything; but if we have needs, and we can identify them, a proper formula would give us a fair settlement.

Alun Cairns: You partly answered that point earlier when you said 'non-identifiable'. That is exactly the point, they are non-identifiables. Let us consider where needs-based formulas have been introduced, even within the Assembly. The local government settlement is awarded on a needs-based formula. If that formula were correct, then local authorities in Neath Port Talbot, Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and even Rhondda Cynon Taff would be happy with their settlements. It was sold as a panacea to answer all the problems of local government with regard to disparities and deprivation. The reality, however, is that Rhondda Cynon Taff is still calling for extra money from the administration. That is the example that we have of a needs-based formula and I am sure that people in Neath Port Talbot, in my region, would be happy to have a population-based settlement with an effective local authority spending that money in the most efficient way. That is the crux of the matter

I appreciate that time is getting on, Dirprwy Lywydd. Briefly, I have sympathy with point 3 of the motion. It clearly highlights—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *rose*—

Alun Cairns: I am not giving way as I do not have time.

I have sympathy with point 3 of the motion. However, I am even more perplexed with the Liberal Democrat's position than I am with Plaid Cymru for nominating today's debate. This is completely different to the argument that they spouted before the last comprehensive spending review when they were happy to support the motion of no

Phil Williams: Gan y seiliwyd fformiwla Barnett yn amlwg ar asesiad anghenion yn 1979, pam na ddylai fod yn seiliedig ar asesiad anghenion yn awr hefyd? Os nad oes angen arnom, ni chawn ddim; ond os oes gennym anghenion, ac os gallwn eu nodi, byddai fformiwla briodol yn rhoi cytundeb teg inni.

Alun Cairns: Fe atebasoch y pwynt hwnnw yn rhannol yn gynharach pan ddywedasoch 'anadnabyddadwy'. Dyna'r pwynt yn union, eitemau anadnabyddadwy ydynt. Gadewch inni ystyried lle y cyflwynwyd fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion, hyd yn oed o fewn y Cynulliad. Mae'r cytundeb llywodraeth leol wedi'i ddyfarnu yn ôl fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion. Pe bai'r fformiwla honno'n gywir, yna byddai awdurdodau lleol yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot, Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tudful a hyd yn oed Rhondda Cynon Taf yn hapus gyda'u cytundebau. Fe'i gwerthwyd fel meddyginiaeth i ateb holl broblemau llywodraeth leol o safbwynt anghyfartaledd ac amddifadedd. Y realiti, fodd bynnag, yw fod Rhondda Cynon Taf yn dal i alw am arian ychwanegol gan y weinyddiaeth. Dyna'r esiampl sydd gennym o fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pobl yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot, yn fy rhanbarth i, yn falch o gael cytundeb seiliedig ar boblogaeth gydag awdurdod lleol effeithiol yn gwario'r arian hwnnw yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithlon. Dyna graidd y mater.

Sylweddolaf fod amser yn mynd heibio, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Yn fyr, mae gennyf gydymdeimlad â phwynt 3 y cynnig. Mae'n tanlinellu'n amlwg—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *a gododd*—

Alun Cairns: Nid wyf yn ildio gan nad oes gennyf amser.

Mae gennyf gydymdeimlad â phwynt 3 y cynnig. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi drysu hyd yn oed yn fwy gyda safbwynt y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol nag yr ydwyf gyda Phlaid Cymru am enwebu dadl heddiw. Mae hyn yn hollol wahanol i'r safbwynt a arddelent cyn yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr diwethaf pryd yr oeddent yn hapus i gefnogi'r cynnig o

confidence in Alun Michael. They stood here preaching exactly the same things that we now preach: the need for match funding in addition to the Barnett formula and the European element. I cannot believe that they are happy to delete that from their policy because of two places in the Cabinet—*[Interruption.]*

Sorry, Dirprwy Lywydd, I should correct myself: it has only one place in the Cabinet at present. We wait with interest to see what may transpire.

There was no additional money to Barnett last time. All that we had was part of the European element, which was taken for granted in the first place. For the Liberal Democrats to stand here and delete that from today's motion demonstrates abject disregard to all their previous arguments.

Brian Gibbons: If we are to meet the needs of the people of Wales, or the needs of people in other socially and economically deprived areas across the United Kingdom, the first thing that we need is more public expenditure. Thank heavens that we have a Government at Westminster that is delivering more public expenditure, particularly in the health service, where record expenditure levels will rapidly take us beyond the European average. We are in a situation whereby it is not our situation compared with the rest of the United Kingdom that is important, but rather what is making an absolute difference to people in Wales. We have a Government that is delivering this.

Ironically, because of the way in which the Barnett formula works, the more we increase public expenditure in Wales, in comparative terms there will be a convergence. You could say that we would improve the comparative position of Wales vis-à-vis England by not increasing public expenditure. However, I am sure that no-one in the Chamber would suggest that we should not increase public expenditure, even if the comparative position, because of the vagaries of the Barnett formula, seemed to be producing an apparent convergence.

ddiffyg hyder yn Alun Michael. Safasant yma'n pregethu'r un pethau yn union ag yr ydym ni'n eu pregethu'n awr: yr angen am arian cyfatebol yn ogystal â fformiwla Barnett a'r elfen Ewropeaidd. Ni allaf gredu eu bod yn hapus i ddileu hynny o'u polisi oherwydd dwy sedd yn y Cabinet—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Ddirprwy Lywydd, dylwn fy nghywiro fy hun: dim ond un sedd sydd ganddi yn y Cabinet ar hyn o bryd. Disgwyliwn â diddordeb i weld beth a ddaw.

Nid oedd dim arian ychwanegol i Barnett y tro diwethaf. Y cwbl a oedd gennym oedd rhan o'r elfen Ewropeaidd, a gymerwyd yn ganiataol yn y lle cyntaf. Mae i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sefyll yma a dileu hynny o gynnig heddiw'n dangos difrawder truenus tuag at eu holl ddadleuon blaenorol.

Brian Gibbons: Os ydym am gwrdd ag anghenion pobl Cymru, neu anghenion pobl mewn ardaloedd cymdeithasol ac economaidd ddifreintiedig eraill ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, y peth cyntaf sydd arnom ei angen yw mwy o wario cyhoeddus. Diolch i'r nefoedd fod gennym Lywodraeth yn San Steffan sy'n darparu mwy o wariant cyhoeddus, yn enwedig yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, lle bydd y lefelau gwario mwyaf erioed yn ein codi uwch ben y cyfartaledd Ewropeaidd yn gyflym. Yr ydym mewn sefyllfa lle nad ein sefyllfa ni ochr yn ochr â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig sydd yn bwysig, ond yn hytrach beth sydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth absoliwt i bobl yng Nghymru. Mae gennym Lywodraeth sy'n gweithredu hyn.

Yn eironig, oherwydd y ffordd y mae fformiwla Barnett yn gweithio, po fwyaf y cynyddwn wariant cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, mewn termau cymharol ceir cydgyfeiriant. Gallech ddweud y byddem yn gwella sefyllfa gymharol Cymru, o gymharu â Lloegr, drwy beidio â chynyddu gwariant cyhoeddus. Er hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr na fyddai neb yn y Siambr yn awgrymu na ddylem gynyddu gwariant cyhoeddus, hyd yn oed pe ymddangosai fod y sefyllfa gymharol, oherwydd mympwyon fformiwla Barnett, yn cynhyrchu cydgyfeiriant ymddangosiadol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Are you trying to tell us that, because of the Barnett formula, the more we spend on public services, the more we will lose out in Wales?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ydych yn ceisio dweud wrthym fod fformiwla Barnett yn golygu, po fwyaf y gwariwn ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus, mwyaf y byddwn ar ein colled yng Nghymru?

5:10 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: No. The more that we spend on public services, which is what the Labour Government is doing, the more money we will have in Wales. That is the most important thing. The vagaries of the Barnett formula seem to produce convergence in comparative terms. In terms of resources, increasing our public expenditure is dramatically and unquestionably improving services in Wales. That is what people want to see—more public expenditure on education and on the health service—and that is what the Labour Party is delivering.

Brian Gibbons: Na. Po fwyaf y gwariwn ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus, sef yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn ei wneud, mwyaf o arian fydd gennym yng Nghymru. Dyna'r peth pwysicaf. Mae mympwyon fformiwla Barnett fel pe baent yn cynhyrchu cydgyfeiriant mewn termau cymharol. Yn nhermau adnoddau, mae cynyddu'n gwariant cyhoeddus yn gwella gwasanaethau yng Nghymru yn ddramatig ac yn ddiamau. Dyna beth y mae ar bobl eisiau ei weld—mwy o wariant cyhoeddus ar addysg ac ar y gwasanaeth iechyd—a dyna beth y mae'r Blaid Lafur yn ei wneud.

Helen Mary Jones: Thank you for giving way; it is difficult for you to see me in this Chamber with two pillars between us, Brian. However, that is not all that is between us. You used to be a passionate advocate of needs-based formulas in local government, and you have remained so in terms of health. Will you explain to your constituents why you do not want a needs-based formula to allocate money to the whole of Wales? I am at a loss to understand that position, given your previous commitment to needs-based formulas for everything under the sun.

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch am ildio; mae'n anodd ichi fy ngweld i yn y Siambr hon gyda dau biler rhyngom, Brian. Fodd bynnag, nid dyna'r cyfan sydd rhyngom. Yr oeddech chi'n arfer dadlau'n angerddol dros fformiwlâu seiliedig ar anghenion mewn llywodraeth leol, ac yr ydych wedi cadw'r un safbwynt yn nhermau iechyd. A wnewch chi esbonio i'ch etholwyr pam nad oes arnoch eisiau fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion i ddyrannu arian i Gymru gyfan? Ni allaf yn fy myw ddeall y safbwynt hwnnw, o gofio'ch ymrwymiad blaenorol i fformiwlâu seiliedig ar anghenion ar gyfer popeth dan yr haul.

Brian Gibbons: I was just coming to that point. Having heard the contributions so far, you would be surprised to realise that public expenditure is comparatively higher in Wales than in England. For example, public expenditure in England, compared to the UK average, is at around 96 per cent, whereas in Wales, it is at around 113 per cent.

Brian Gibbons: Yr oeddwn yn dod at y pwynt hwnnw. Wedi clywed y cyfraniadau hyd yma, byddech yn synnu o sylweddoli bod gwariant cyhoeddus yn gymharol uwch yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr. Er enghraifft, mae gwariant cyhoeddus yn Lloegr, o gymharu â chyfartaledd y DU, o gwmpas 96 y cant, ond yng Nghymru, mae o gwmpas 113 y cant.

Phil Williams *rose*—

Phil Williams *a gododd*—

Brian Gibbons: Let me finish my point first. In considering a needs-based formula, we must learn lessons from what has been happening in Wales. We have seen that the needs-based formula for local government

Brian Gibbons: Gadewch imi orffen fy mhwynt yn gyntaf. Wrth ystyried fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion, rhaid inni ddysgu gwersi oddi wrth yr hyn sydd wedi bod yn digwydd yng Nghymru. Yr ydym wedi gweld

does not always pick up on need. There is a question over whether a needs-based formula which applies to the whole of the United Kingdom, in all its diversity, will deliver the type of changes that we need in Wales.

A good example has been the formula to address economic deprivation in general practice, which has been based on the UK as a whole. That formula was so off-the-wall that when it was introduced in Wales, it had to be scrapped. There is no guarantee that a needs-based formula will identify the type of needs that we have in Wales. We run the risk of repeating what is happening to Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, and what happened to GPs working in socially and economically deprived areas in Wales.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Are you giving way or have you finished, Brian?

Brian Gibbons: I am giving way.

Phil Williams: Will you clarify whether those figures of 113 per cent and 96 per cent refer to Barnett expenditure, identifiable expenditure or total government expenditure?

Brian Gibbons: They refer to identifiable expenditure.

Even if the needs-based element of the formula is correct—and we cannot be certain of that—the application problem still remains. There are confidence intervals around which the application and the formula may vary. Unless we were absolutely sure that the amount that we would gain would be greater than the variation of the confidence intervals, we could end up being worse off in Wales. Ron Davies said that we should have courage: courage, yes, but we should not be foolhardy in fighting for Wales. Let us not get a deal that leaves us worse off.

The Minister for Finance, Local

nad yw'r fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion i lywodraeth leol bob amser yn canfod yr angen. Mae cwestiwn ynghylch a fydd fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion sydd wedi'i chymhwyso i'r cyfan o'r Deyrnas Unedig, yn ei holl amrywiaeth, yn sicrhau'r math o newidiadau y mae arnom ni eu hangen yng Nghymru.

Enghraifft dda fu'r fformiwla i fynd i'r afael ag amddifadedd economaidd mewn ymarfer cyffredinol, a seiliwyd ar y DU yn ei chyfanrwydd. Yr oedd y fformiwla honno mor bell allan ohoni nes pan gafodd ei chyflwyno yng Nghymru, y bu'n rhaid ei diddymu. Nid oes unrhyw warant y bydd fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion yn canfod y math o anghenion sydd gennym yng Nghymru. Mae perygl inni ailadrodd yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot, ac ailadrodd yr hyn a ddigwyddodd i feddygon teulu sy'n gweithio mewn ardaloedd sy'n ddifreintiedig yn gymdeithasol ac yn economaidd yng Nghymru.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A ydych yn ildio ynteu a ydych wedi gorffen, Brian?

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf yn ildio.

Phil Williams: A wnewch chi egluro a ydyw'r ffigurau hynny o 113 y cant a 96 y cant yn cyfeirio at wariant Barnett, gwariant adnabyddadwy ynteu cyfanswm gwariant y llywodraeth?

Brian Gibbons: Maent yn cyfeirio at wariant adnabyddadwy.

Hyd yn oed os ydyw'r elfen seiliedig ar anghenion yn y fformiwla yn gywir—ac ni allwn fod yn sicr o hynny—mae'r broblem o gymhwyso'n dal yma. Mae bylchau hyder y gall y cais a'r fformiwla amrywio o'u cwmpas. Oni fyddem yn berffaith siŵr fod y swm a enillem yn fwy nag amrywiaeth y bylchau hyder, gallem fod yn waeth ein byd yng Nghymru. Dywedodd Ron Davies y dylem fod yn ddewr: dewr, ie, ond ni ddylem fod yn rhyfygus wrth ymladd dros Gymru. Peidiwch â gadael inni gael bargaen sy'n ein gadael yn waeth ein byd.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth

Government and Communities (Edwina Hart): This debate and the whole issue of the Barnett formula requires a calm and measured response. It is easy to have emotional banter about hospital beds and how Wales has been deprived. We must consider logically how Barnett has benefited us over several years. The Barnett formula arrangement has been in place since 1980. However, one of the factors responsible for its standing the test of time is its simplicity. Alun Cairns alluded to the fact that complex formulas create as many problems as they solve. We need only consider the distribution formula for local government and the resource allocation formula for the national health service. Both have recently been overhauled yet still cause further debate across local government and health.

A review of the Barnett formula to embrace the thorough needs assessment would be complex. Such a review would take time. Moreover, we would need to secure the support of the other devolved administrations, and it would be unwise to ignore the potential impact of the forthcoming White Paper on regional governance in England, and how those proposals might be funded. I am not yet clear what the paper will propose. We must recognise that, inevitably, there will be discussions about how Wales will compare with north-east and north-west England. What about the redistribution of the south-east, and the impact on Scotland and the north of Ireland?

Michael German: I agree that the review of regional government in England will drive this proposal forward. What is the current attitude of Northern Ireland's administration to the Barnett formula? How did the recent budget affect it? Does it have similar views to those expressed here?

Edwina Hart: The Northern Ireland administration issued a press release expressing its concerns about Barnett. However, other issues concern them. They also had money in earlier years for the peace dividend. Sometimes, you must take the rough with the smooth.

Leol a Chymunedau (Edwina Hart): Mae'r ddatl hon a holl gwestiwn fformiwla Barnett yn gofyn am ymateb tawel a phwyllog. Mae'n hawdd cega'n emosiynol am welyau ysbyty a sut yr amddifadwyd Cymru. Rhaid inni ystyried yn rhesymegol sut y mae Barnett wedi bod yn fanteisiol inni dros nifer o flynyddoedd. Mae trefniant fformiwla Barnett yn ei le ers 1980. Fodd bynnag, un o'r ffactorau sydd wedi bod yn gyfrifol am ei llwyddiant yn erbyn prawf amser yw ei symlrwydd. Cyfeiriodd Alun Cairns at y ffaith bod fformiwlâu cymhleth yn creu cymaint o broblemau ag y maent yn eu datrys. Nid oes ond angen inni ystyried y fformiwla ddisbarthu ar gyfer llywodraeth leol a'r fformiwla dyrannu adnoddau i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Cafodd y ddwy eu hailwampio'n ddiweddar, eto maent yn dal i achosi dadl bellach ar draws llywodraeth leol a iechyd.

Byddai adolygu fformiwla Barnett i goleddu'r asesiad anghenion trwyadl yn gymhleth. Byddai adolygiad o'r fath yn cymryd amser. Ar ben hynny, byddai angen inni sicrhau cefnogaeth y gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill, a byddai'n annoeth pe anwybyddem effaith botensial y Papur Gwyn sydd i ddod ar lywodraeth ranbarthol yn Lloegr, a sut y gellid ariannu'r cynigion hynny. Nid wyf yn glir eto beth a gynigir gan y papur. Rhaid inni gydnabod y bydd trafodaethau, yn anochel, ynghylch sut y bydd Cymru'n cymharu â gogledd-ddwyrain a gogledd-orllewin Lloegr. Beth am aiddosbarthiad de-ddwyrain Lloegr, a'r effaith ar yr Alban a gogledd Iwerddon?

Michael German: Cytunaf y bydd yr adolygiad o lywodraeth ranbarthol yn Lloegr yn gyrru'r cynnig hwn yn ei flaen. Beth yw agwedd gyfredol gweinyddiaeth Gogledd Iwerddon tuag at fformiwla Barnett? Sut yr effeithiodd y gyllideb ddiweddar arni? A oes ganddi farn debyg i honno a fynegir yma?

Edwina Hart: Rhyddhaodd gweinyddiaeth Gogledd Iwerddon ddatganiad i'r wasg yn mynegi ei phryderon ynglŷn â Barnett. Fodd bynnag, mae materion eraill yn eu poeni. Cawsant arian hefyd mewn blynyddoedd cynharach ar gyfer y didfend heddwch. Weithiau, rhaid cymryd y garw gyda'r

esmwyth.

When all this is finished, can I guarantee that Wales will be better off? The evidence is uncertain. However, having embarked upon a review, I would have to live with the results.

Pan fydd hyn i gyd ar ben, a allaf warantu y bydd Cymru'n well arni? Mae'r dystiolaeth yn ansicr. Fodd bynnag, wedi cychwyn adolygiad, byddai'n rhaid imi fyw gyda'r canlyniadau.

Ron spoke about political courage: neither the administration nor I lack courage, but I must be pragmatic. I must ensure that this will benefit Wales. When the time is right, we will need to consider certain issues. I am not sure that the time is right now, and the time was not right when you were Secretary of State for Wales, Ron, because you were well aware of the issues surrounding Barnett and other emerging issues. In real terms—

Siaradodd Ron am ddewrder gwleidyddol: nid yw'r weinyddiaeth na mi'n ddiffygiol o ran dewrder, ond rhaid imi fod yn bragmataidd. Rhaid imi sicrhau y bydd hyn o fudd i Gymru. Pan fydd yr amser yn iawn, bydd angen inni ystyried materion penodol. Nid wyf yn siŵr a ydyw'r amser yn iawn ar hyn o bryd, ac nid oedd yr amser yn iawn pan oeddech chi'n Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, Ron, oherwydd yr oeddech chi'n gwybod yn iawn am y materion o amgylch Barnett a chwestiynau eraill a oedd yn codi. Yn nhermau real—

Ron Davies: Since Edwina referred to me directly, I can assure her that the time was right when I was Secretary of State for Wales. I was continually negotiating a reform of the Barnett system with the Treasury.

Ron Davies: Gan i Edwina gyfeirio ataf fi'n uniongyrchol, gallaf ei sicrhau bod yr amser yn iawn pan oeddwn i'n Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Yr oeddwn yn negodi'n barhaus am ddiwygio'r system Barnett gyda'r Trysorlys.

Since the Minister has indicated that she has no objection in principle to the review, can she explain the process by which she would decide that the time was right?

Gan fod y Gweinidog wedi awgrymu nad oes ganddi ddim gwrthwynebiad o ran egwyddor i'r adolygiad, a all egluro'r broses a ddilynai i benderfynu fod yr amser yn iawn?

Edwina Hart: I want to see what issues arise from the White Paper on regional governance in England before giving a considered approach to that. I also want to hold further discussions with the other devolved administrations. As Ron is well aware, there is a political reality in some of these discussions of the Whitehall Government's view. We must approach these matters sensitively and sensibly.

Edwina Hart: Mae arnaf eisiau gweld pa faterion sy'n codi o'r Papur Gwyn ar lywodraethu rhanbarthol yn Lloegr cyn mynd ati i ystyried hynny'n bwyllog. Mae hefyd arnaf eisiau cynnal trafodaethau pellach gyda'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill. Fel y gŵyr Ron yn dda, mae realiti gwleidyddol yn rhai o'r trafodaethau hyn ar safbwynt Llywodraeth Whitehall. Rhaid inni ddynesu at y materion hyn yn sensitif a synhwyrol.

On health spending, it has been announced that the Assembly will receive Barnett consequential adjustments amounting to some £1.84 billion over five years. As I have emphasised on several occasions, it is for the Assembly to decide how it should be allocated, and we have a process for doing so. We have stated that health is our top priority, but that does not automatically mean the

Ar wariant iechyd, cyhoeddwyd y bydd y Cynulliad yn cael addasiadau ôl-ddilynol o ryw £1.84 biliwn fel cyfanswm dros bum mlynedd. Fel y pwysleisiais ar sawl achlysur, mater i'r Cynulliad yw penderfynu sut y dylid ei ddyrannu, ac mae gennym broses ar gyfer gwneud hynny. Yr ydym wedi datgan mai iechyd yw ein prif flaenoriaeth, ond nid yw hynny o reidrwydd yn golygu'r

national health service. We want to examine the broader health agenda during this year's budget planning round. It is not simply a matter of matching growth in the national health service in Wales with that in England. It is about transforming delivery, so that we achieve a health service rather than a sickness service, and proactive rather than reactive social services. This has a far wider agenda than looking over our shoulders at the national health service spend in England.

The position on structural funds is well known. I repeat the mantra. The outcome of the comprehensive spending review in 2000 demonstrates that by working in partnership with the UK Government, we were able to deliver the resources necessary to meet the unprecedented levels of grant made available to Wales by the European Commission. I have held several discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales about the need for the comprehensive spending review 2002 settlement to continue to provide resources over and above the Barnett formula to meet the forecast levels of grant expenditure over the spending review period. I am confident that the settlement will deliver the necessary resources.

As for match funding, I have made it clear that no UK Government department receives match funding provision from the Treasury. However, where those departments have budgets that can be used for match funding, we had a Barnett consequential. In any case, this is also an issue about project sponsors who should ensure that match funding is in place. We have identified specific match funding budgets as pots of last resort to help out when required. There is no evidence to suggest the lack of a match funding system; indeed several of the match funding budgets underspent last year.

We must guard against political naïveté and rhetoric on the Barnett formula issue. Unusually, I find myself agreeing with the leader of the Welsh Conservatives, perhaps stemming from the fact that both Labour and the Conservatives have governed nationally.

gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae arnom eisiau ystyried yr agenda iechyd ehangach yn ystod cylch cynllunio cyllideb eleni. Nid yw'n fater mor syml â sicrhau'r un twf yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru ag yn Lloegr. Mae'n ymwneud â gweddwid y cyflwyniad, fel y cawn wasanaeth iechyd ac nid gwasanaeth salwch, a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol rhagweithiol, nid adweithiol. Mae gan hyn agenda lawer ehangach nag edrych dros ein hysgwyddau ar wariant y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn Lloegr.

Mae'r sefyllfa gydag arian strwythurol yn hysbys iawn. Ailadroddaf y mantra. Mae canlyniad yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant yn 2000 yn dangos inni allu, drwy weithio mewn partneriaeth â Llywodraeth y DU, sicrhau'r adnoddau angenrheidiol i gyfateb i'r lefelau digymar o grant a ddarparwyd i Gymru gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Yr wyf wedi cynnal sawl trafodaeth gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch yr angen am i gytundeb adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr 2002 barhau i ddarparu adnoddau uwchlaw a thros ben fformiwla Barnett i gwrdd â'r lefelau a ragwelir o wariant grant dros gyfnod yr adolygiad gwariant. Yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd y cytundeb yn sicrhau'r adnoddau angenrheidiol.

O ran arian cyfatebol, yr wyf wedi datgan yn glir nad yw unrhyw adran o Lywodraeth y DU yn derbyn darpariaeth arian cyfatebol oddi wrth y Trysorlys. Fodd bynnag, lle mae gan yr adrannau hynny gyllidebau y gellir eu defnyddio ar gyfer arian cyfatebol, yr oedd gennym ni ôl-ddilyniad Barnett. Fodd bynnag, mae hwn yn fater ynghylch noddwyr prosiectau hefyd, y dylent sicrhau bod angen yr arian cyfatebol yn ei le. Yr ydym wedi nodi cyllidebau arian cyfatebol penodol fel potiau gobaith olaf i roi help llaw pan fo gofyn. Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth i awgrymu diffyg system arian cyfatebol; yn wir, tanwariodd sawl cyllideb arian cyfatebol y llynedd.

Rhaid inni ochel rhag naïfrwydd a rhyngwladol ar fater fformiwla Barnett. Yn anarferol, caf fy hun yn cytuno gydag arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru, efallai'n deillio o'r ffaith fod Llafur a'r Ceidwadwyr ill dau wedi llywodraethu'n genedlaethol.

Others have not governed in a 100 years, or indeed, at all. A quick banter about politics outside the Chamber may give you some advantage, but responsible government is about sustainability and making the right decisions. Those are sometimes hard to make, particularly when hysteria is whipped up about the Barnett formula and how poor Wales is losing out. I was privileged last week to—

3:32 p.m

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Edwina, will you give way to Rhodri?

Edwina Hart: No, I do not have the time.

I was privileged last week to attend the Wales TUC conference with my old comrades. We know the art of negotiating. It is clear today that some of you could do with a few lessons in trade unionism and the art of negotiation and discussion in the Chamber.

Dafydd Wigley: Fy nghyfrifoldeb y prynhawn yma yw ateb y ddadl, a gresynaf at y ffaith nad oedd Rhodri Morgan yn gallu bod yn y Siambr am y rhan fwyaf o'r drafodaeth ar y mater pwysig hwn. Serch hynny, y mae pob plaid wedi cefnogi'r egwyddor y dylai'r bloc Cymreig adlewyrchu anghenion Cymru. Credaf hefyd y gallem gytuno bod amgylchiadau economaidd Cymru wedi dirywio'n sylweddol ers 1980 a bod y newid wedi lleihau gallu Cymru i gynnal gwasanaethau tra'n cynyddu'r galw amdanynt. Felly, os oedd fformiwla Barnett yn iawn yn 1980, mae'n rhesymegol casglu ei bod allan ohoni erbyn heddiw. Dylai ddarparu cyllid ychwanegol sylweddol i Gymru. Gwyr pob un ohonom am yr anghenion dybryd i wario mwy ar wasanaethau fel ysbytai, tai ac ysgolion yn ein hetholaethau.

Mae angen £180 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer iechyd yn unig, fel y clywsom yn gynt. Mae angen adnoddau ychwanegol i ateb y gofynion hyn. Gwyddom hefyd beth oedd goblygiadau fformiwla Barnett o safbwynt

Mae eraill sydd heb lywodraethu mewn can mlynedd, neu'n wir, o gwbl. Gall cega am wleidyddiaeth y tu allan i'r Siambr roi rhyw fantais ichi, ond mae a wnelo llywodraethu cyfrifol â chynaliadwyedd a gwneud y penderfyniadau iawn. Weithiau mae'r rheini'n anodd i'w gwneud, yn enwedig pan gorddir hysteria ynghylch fformiwla Barnett a'r modd y mae Cymru druan ar ei cholled. Cefais y fraint yr wythnos diwethaf o—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Edwina, a wnewch chi ildio i Rhodri?

Edwina Hart: Na, nid oes gennyf mo'r amser.

Cefais y fraint yr wythnos diwethaf o fynychu cynhadledd TUC Cymru gyda fy hen gymrodorion. Yr ydym yn gyfarwydd â'r grefft o negodi. Mae'n amlwg heddiw y gallai rhai ohonoch elwa ar wers neu ddwy mewn undebaeth lafur a'r grefft o negodi a thrafod yn y Siambr.

Dafydd Wigley: My responsibility this afternoon is to reply to the debate and I deplore the fact that Rhodri Morgan chose not to be in the Chamber for most of the discussion on this important matter. Nevertheless, every party has supported the principle that the Welsh block should reflect the needs of Wales. I also believe that we can agree that there has been a significant deterioration in Wales's economic situation since 1980, and that this has corroded Wales's ability to provide services, while increasing the need for them. Therefore, if the Barnett formula was right in 1980, it is reasonable to conclude that it is now a long way out. It should provide substantial additional funding for Wales. We are all aware of the urgent need to spend more on services such as hospitals, housing and schools in our constituencies.

We need an additional £180 million for health alone, as we heard earlier. We need additional resources to meet these needs. We also know what the implications of the Barnett formula were in terms of funding the

cyllido'r rhaglenni Ewropeaidd, sef Amcan 1 ac ati. Os nad oes cynnydd sylweddol yn yr elfen ychwanegol at Barnett yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant nesaf, ac os ydym am osgoi'r perygl o orfod torri yn ôl ar wariant ar wasanaethau eraill er mwyn darparu arian cyfatebol yn y cronfeydd strwythurol, bydd yn rhaid cael arian ychwanegol sylweddol.

Mae'n rhaid ymdopi â'r mater hwn cyn i'r gagendor rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, o safbwynt gwariant y pen, waethygu'n sylweddol. Nid oes rhesymeg mewn cadw at fformiwla a luniwyd yn y saithdegau. Mae pob Aelod yn gwybod hynny'n iawn. Mae'n bryd i'r Llywodraeth wynebu'r broblem a dadlau achos Cymru gyda'r Trysorlys yn lle rhedeg i ffwrdd oherwydd ei diffyg hunan hyder i allu ennill y ddadl.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ar y pwynt hwnnw, cyfeiriaf at adroddiad 'Mind the Gap: inequalities continue to widen under New Labour' a gyhoeddwyd gan y Townsend Centre. Mae'n datgan bod y gwahaniaeth rhwng y tlodion a'r cyfoethogion dan y Llywodraeth Lafur wedi cynyddu. Mae'n cyfeirio'n benodol at ieched yng Nghymoedd de Cymru, ac yn dweud eu bod wedi dioddef o dan Lywodraeth Lafur. Onid yw'n gyfrifoldeb ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ymladd dros y bobl hynny sydd yn dioddef oherwydd tlodi a diffyg gwasanaethau?

Dafydd Wigley: Pan soniwn am arian, soniwn am ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer y bobl fwyaf anghenus yn ein cymdeithas. O beidio â darparu'r arian hwnnw, yr union bobl hynny sydd yn dioddef.

On Brian Gibbons's contribution, he was right to say that the greater the increase in public spending, the greater the convergence in spending per head between Wales and England. However, the problem is that the needs do not converge. Our need for greater spending on healthcare for good and valid reasons is evident, which is why we tabled this debate.

We welcome Ron Davies's rational contribution. I wish that the Government of Wales showed the same confidence in the merits of Wales's case. I note in particular his recognition that the increase in health

European programmes, such as Objective 1. If there is no substantial increase in the funding additional to Barnett in the next comprehensive spending review, and if we are to avoid making cut-backs on spending on other services to provide match funding in the structural funds, there will have to be substantial additional funding.

We must deal with this matter before the gulf between England and Wales, in terms of per capita expenditure, widens significantly. There is no logic in adhering to a formula that was drawn up in the seventies. Every Member knows that. It is time for the Government to address the problem and argue Wales's corner with the Treasury rather than run away because it lacks confidence in its ability to win the argument.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: On that point, I refer to the 'Mind the Gap: inequalities continue to widen under New Labour' report, published by the Townsend Centre. It states that the gap between the rich and the poor has widened under the Labour Government. It refers specifically to health in the south Wales Valleys, and says that they have suffered under the Labour Government. Is it not the responsibility of the Labour Government in this Assembly to fight for those people who are suffering because of poverty and lack of services?

Dafydd Wigley: When we talk about money, we talk about providing services for the most needy people in our society. When we fail to provide that money, it is exactly those people who suffer.

Ar gyfraniad Brian Gibbons, yr oedd yn iawn pan ddywedodd po fwyaf y cynnydd mewn gwariant cyhoeddus, mwyaf yw'r cydgyfeiriant mewn gwariant y pen rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, y broblem yw nad ydyw'r anghenion yn cydgyfeirio. Mae ein hangen ni am fwy o wariant ar ofal ieched am resymau da a dilys yn amlwg, a dyna pam y cyflwynasom y ddadl hon.

Croesawn gyfraniad rhesymol Ron Davies. Hoffwn pe bai Llywodraeth Cymru'n dangos yr un hyder yn nheilyngdod achos Cymru. Nodaf yn arbennig ei gydnabyddiaeth y bydd y cynnydd mewn gwariant ieched yng

spending in Wales will, as a result of Barnett, be 0.8 per cent lower than in England unless we secure additional money as a consequence. If we do not, we will have to raid other budgets, such as education and local government.

I am afraid that Alun Cairns needs a crash course in public finances and the meaning of non-identifiable elements. The trouble is that he has never understood the concept of needs. I note his warning that a Tory Government at Westminster would sell us short. I am sure that that will serve as a warning to all the voters of Wales.

5:20 p.m.

Peter Black claims to support a revision of the Barnett formula. However, he then goes on to reject the second point in the motion because there is no mechanism in place. The whole point of our motion is to press for a new mechanism—that is, a needs-based mechanism to replace the Barnett formula. Nick Bourne argued that we should stick with the present formula because he has not done his homework and read the work of Professor Ross MacKay. We are happy to have a formula that helps north-east England, south Yorkshire or Merseyside. If their needs are equally great, they should also be helped. That is no reason to soft pedal in arguing the case for Wales. If Michael Howard is Nick's answer, goodness knows what the question was.

In responding for the Executive, Edwina said that the merit of Barnett is simplicity. Yes; it is simply wrong. It will take time to renegotiate the formula, but let us start now if we are to get there. Let us start by undertaking the research studies in order to argue the case. I welcome the fact that Edwina is prepared to give more thought to this, and I hope that that happens soon.

I call on all Members to stand up for the genuine needs of Wales. I call on you to vote in favour of the motion so that we can have a needs-based formula that delivers the

Nghymru, o ganlyniad i Barnett, yn 0.8 y cant yn is nag yn Lloegr oni allwn sicrhau arian ychwanegol fel canlyniad. Os na allwn, bydd yn rhaid inni dynnu arian allan o gyllidebau eraill, fel addysg a llywodraeth leol.

Mae arnaf ofn fod ar Alun Cairns angen cwrs carlam mewn cyllid cyhoeddus ac ystyr elfennau anadnabyddadwy. Y trwbl ydyw nad ydyw erioed wedi deall cysyniad anghenion. Nodaf ei rybudd y byddai Llywodraeth Doriaidd yn San Steffan yn gwneud cyfiawnder â ni. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny'n gwasanaethu fel rhybudd i holl bleidleiswyr Cymru.

Mae Peter Black yn honni cefnogi diwygio fformiwla Barnett. Fodd bynnag, aiff ymlaen wedyn i wrthod yr ail bwynt yn y cynnig oherwydd nad oes mecanwaith wedi'i sefydlu. Holl bwynt ein cynnig yw pwysu am fecanwaith newydd—hynny yw, mecanwaith seiliedig ar anghenion i gymryd lle fformiwla Barnett. Dadleuodd Nick Bourne y dylem aros gyda'r fformiwla bresennol oherwydd nad yw wedi gwneud ei waith cartref a darllen gwaith yr Athro Ross MacKay. Yr ydym yn hapus i gael fformiwla sy'n helpu de-ddwyrain Lloegr, de Swydd Efrog neu Lannau Mersi. Os yw eu hanghenion hwy yr un mor fawr, dylid rhoi cymorth iddynt hwythau. Nid oes rheswm dros laesu dwylo wrth ddadlau achos Cymru. Os mai Michael Howard yw ateb Nick, Duw a ŵyr beth oedd y cwestiwn.

Wrth ymateb dros y Weithrediaeth, dywedodd Edwina mai ei symlrwydd yw prif rinwedd Barnett. Ie; yn syml, mae'n anghywir. Fe gymer amser i ailnegodi'r fformiwla, ond gadewch inni ddechrau yn awr os ydym am gyrraedd yno. Gadewch inni ddechrau drwy ymgymryd â'r astudiaethau ymchwil er mwyn dadlau'r achos. Croesawaf y ffaith fod Edwina'n barod i roi mwy o feddwl i hyn, a gobeithiaf y digwydd hynny'n fuan.

Galwaf ar yr Aelodau i gyd i sefyll dros wir anghenion Cymru. Galwaf arnoch i bleidleisio o blaid y cynnig fel y gallwn gael fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion i ddarparu'r

services that our people need.

gwasanaethau y mae eu hangen ar ein pobl.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 6, Ymatal 24, Yn erbyn 24.
Amendment 1: For 6, Abstain 24, Against 24.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant
Amendment defeated.*

Cynnig: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 38.

Motion: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 38.

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

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

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
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
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion defeated.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y sesiwn i ben am 5.26 p.m.
The session ended at 5.26 p.m.*