



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

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

Dydd Mawrth 15 Gorffennaf 2003

Tuesday 15 July 2003

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Y Gwasanaeth Tân The Fire Service

Q1 Sandy Mewies: Would the First Minister make a statement on the National Assembly's relations with the fire service in Wales, and how this may change in the future? (OAQ26968)

C1 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ynghylch perthynas Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru â'r gwasanaeth tân yng Nghymru, ac ynghylch sut y gallai'r berthynas honno newid yn y dyfodol? (OAQ26968)

Q2 William Graham: Will the First Minister make a statement on the National Assembly's relations with the fire service in Wales? (OAQ26941)

C2 William Graham: A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ynghylch perthynas Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru â'r gwasanaeth tân yng Nghymru? (OAQ26941)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Thank you, Sandy, and congratulations on asking the first question in our final Plenary before the recess. The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration, Edwina Hart, made a statement to the Assembly last Tuesday, following the announcement by John Prescott, the United Kingdom Deputy Prime Minister in a White Paper published on 30 June, of the UK Government's intention to devolve full responsibility for the fire service to the National Assembly for Wales. That will end the spilt in funding responsibility between Assembly and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. There will be discussions over the summer between Edwina Hart, the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the three Welsh fire authorities on how devolution will be implemented in Wales. That implementation will, in principle, take place by 1 April 2004.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Diolch i chi, Sandy, a llongyfarchiadau ar ofyn y cwestiwn cyntaf yn ein Cyfarfod Llawn olaf cyn y toriad. Gwnaeth y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio, Edwina Hart, ddatganiad gerbron y Cynulliad ddydd Mawrth diwethaf, yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad gan John Prescott, Dirprwy Brif Weinidog y Deyrnas Unedig mewn Papur Gwyn a gyhoeddwyd ar 30 Mehefin, am fwriad Llywodraeth y DU i ddatganoli cyfrifoldeb llawn dros y gwasanaeth tân i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Bydd hynny'n rhoi pen ar y rhaniad yn y cyfrifoldeb dros gyllido rhwng y Cynulliad a Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog. Bydd trafodaethau dros yr haf rhwng Edwina Hart, Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r tri awdurdod tân yng Nghymru ynghylch y modd y rhoddir datganoli ar waith yng Nghymru. Bydd hynny'n digwydd, mewn egwyddor, erbyn 1 Ebrill 2004.

Sandy Mewies: As part of the move towards a modern fire service, and towards integrated risk management plans as a method for determining cover, what measures can we adopt to ensure that public safety remains the first priority of any fire cover planning, particularly in rural areas?

Sandy Mewies: Fel rhan o'r camau a gymerir tuag at sicrhau gwasanaeth tân modern, a thuag at gael cynlluniau rheoli risg integredig fel dull o bennu'r ddarpariaeth, pa gamau y gallwn eu cymryd i sicrhau y bydd diogelwch cyhoeddus yn parhau'n flaenoriaeth bennaf mewn unrhyw gynllunio ar gyfer y ddarpariaeth rhag tân, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig?

The First Minister: As I understand it, the purpose of risk management plans, which were at the heart of the UK Government's White Paper, was to establish a new statutory framework, placing responsibility on the fire service to plan risk, and to proportionately distribute appliances according to that risk. It should become clear in the consultation over the summer, if that does not work in rural areas. The three Welsh fire authorities will play a prominent role, with Edwina, in working out how to implement the White Paper's proposals in Wales from 1 April 2004, subject to all the usual parliamentary procedures.

William Graham: Do you agree that the fire service requires a modern, civilised pay review and arbitration system? Once this has been implemented, the fire service should relinquish the right to strike.

The First Minister: This is a complex issue. I remember that the same question was asked of Edwina Hart. She said that the right to strike was sacrosanct—I am not certain that my memory is accurate; she may have said that in another context. Pay issues will continue to be dealt with on a UK-wide basis. Even though power over the fire service is devolved to Scotland, negotiations, by and large, take place right across the United Kingdom. I imagine that that would survive the devolution of full funding and policy responsibility to the Assembly, if all goes well, on 1 April 2004.

Ann Jones: I hope that you agree that the White Paper entails a significant expansion of the responsibilities of the fire service, reflected in the new title, the fire and rescue service. That rightly reflects the role of the fire service in today's society. It now attends more special service calls and, more importantly, has a major role in community safety and fire prevention. However, the White Paper includes a proposal to close the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council, which is regrettable. Nevertheless, do you agree that we should embrace the transfer of responsibility over fire policy to the Assembly, and what assurances can you give that Wales will not lag behind in terms of equipment procurement, so that a first-class

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel yr wyf fi'n ei ddeall, diben cynlluniau rheoli risg, a oedd yn ganolog i Bapur Gwyn Llywodraeth y DU, oedd sefydlu fframwaith statudol newydd, a wnâi'r gwasanaeth tân yn gyfrifol am gynllunio rhag risg, a dosbarthu offer yn gymesur â'r risg hwnnw. Os nad yw hynny'n gweithio mewn ardaloedd gwledig, dylai hynny ddod i'r amlwg yn yr ymgynghori dros yr haf. Bydd y tri awdurdod tân yng Nghymru yn chwarae rôl flaenllaw, gydag Edwina, wrth ganfod sut i roi cynigion y Papur Gwyn ar waith yng Nghymru o 1 Ebrill 2004, yn amodol ar yr holl weithdrefnau seneddol arferol.

William Graham: A ydych yn cytuno bod ar y gwasanaeth tân angen system cyflafareddu ac adolygu tâl sy'n fodern ac yn wâr? Ar ôl rhoi hynny ar waith, dylai'r gwasanaeth tân ildio'r hawl i streicio.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hyn yn bwnc cymhleth. Cofiaf fod yr un cwestiwn wedi'i ofyn i Edwina Hart. Dywedodd hi fod yr hawl i streicio'n gysegredig—nid wyf yn sicr fy mod yn cofio'n iawn; efallai ei bod wedi dweud hynny mewn cyd-destun arall. Parheir i ddelio â materion tâl ar lefel y DU. Er bod pŵer dros y gwasanaeth tân wedi'i ddatganoli i'r Alban, mae negodiadau'n digwydd ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, gan mwyaf. Tybiaf y bydd hynny'n parhau ar ôl datganoli'r holl gyfrifoldeb dros gyllid a pholisi i'r Cynulliad, os aiff popeth yn iawn, ar 1 Ebrill 2004.

Ann Jones: Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn cytuno bod y Papur Gwyn yn golygu ehangu sylweddol ar gyfrifoldebau'r gwasanaeth tân, sydd wedi'i adlewyrchu yn y teitl newydd, y gwasanaeth tân ac achub. Mae hynny'n adlewyrchiad priodol o rôl y gwasanaeth tân yn y gymdeithas sydd ohoni. Mae bellach yn ymateb i ragor o alwadau gwasanaeth arbennig ac, yn bwysicach na hynny, mae iddo rôl bwysig mewn diogelwch cymunedol ac atal tân. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Papur Gwyn yn cynnwys cynnig i ddiddymu Cyngor Ymgynghorol Canolog y Brigadau Tân, ac mae hynny'n anffodus. Er hynny, a gytunwch y dylem groesawu trosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros bolisi tân i'r Cynulliad, a pha sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi na fydd Cymru ar ei hôl hi o

fire and rescue service is delivered in Wales?

The First Minister: Those are the key issues: quality of equipment and the central resource in terms of know-how. There is a strongly-worded possibility in the White Paper that fire authorities should undertake recruitment and training on a central basis, to provide an all-Wales pattern of recruitment and training facility so that fire fighters get up to speed as quickly as possible following their recruitment. You mentioned the fact that a much wider duty is now placed on fire authorities; that is why the name has been changed from the fire service to the fire and rescue service. You could almost have added 'community safety' to the title, as that is so important. That is the philosophy behind devolution: so many other community safety responsibilities lie with the Assembly that it makes sense to also transfer this responsibility. I will take up the point that you raised about the Central Fire Brigades Advisory Council with Edwina Hart.

Leanne Wood: First Minister, you have just stated that the terms and conditions of firefighters and control staff will not be devolved. Given this, will it be possible to change the service in Wales to take into consideration the concerns of the Fire Brigades Union regarding modernisation?

The First Minister: The negotiations will not be devolved. In Scotland, responsibility for funding already lies where it will lie in Wales from 1 April 2004. The Scottish Parliament has full policy and full funding responsibility. The pay negotiations are still done on a UK-wide basis. It is important that that central pay negotiation body remains. That is my understanding. There is no proposal to change that by devolving full funding and policy responsibility to this Assembly. Therefore, the proposed changes will integrate the fire and rescue service more closely with other community safety services.

Jenny Randerson: While I welcome the additional powers over the fire service, and the statements from the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration, who is also seeking powers over policing, do you agree with me that our powers are too complex? Would it

ran prynu offer, fel y darperir gwasanaeth tân ac achub o'r radd flaenaf yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyna'r materion allweddol: ansawdd offer a'r adnodd canolog o ran medrau. Mae awgrym pendant yn y Papur Gwyn y dylai awdurdodau tân ymgymryd â recriwtio a hyfforddi'n ganolog, fel y ceir patrwm o hwyluso recriwtio a hyfforddi ar gyfer Cymru gyfan fel bod diffoddwyr tân yn ymgyfarwyddo â'u gwaith mor fuan ag y bo modd ar ôl eu recriwtio. Cyfeiriasoch at y ffaith bod awdurdodau tân dan ddyletswydd lawer ehangach bellach; dyna pam y newidiwyd yr enw o'r gwasanaeth tân i'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub. Bron y gellid ychwanegu 'diogelwch cymunedol' at y teitl, gan bwysiced hynny. Dyna'r athroniaeth sy'n sail i ddatganoli: gan fod cynifer o gyfrifoldebau diogelwch cymunedol eraill gan y Cynulliad, peth synhwyrol yw trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb hwn hefyd. Codaf y pwynt a wnaethoch am Gyngor Ymgynghorol Canolog y Brigadau Tân gydag Edwina Hart.

Leanne Wood: Brif Weinidog, yr ydych newydd ddweud na ddatganolir telerau ac amodau diffoddwyr tân a staff rheoli. Gan hynny, a fydd modd newid y gwasanaeth yng Nghymru er mwyn ystyried pryderon Undeb y Brigadau Tân ynghylch moderneiddio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni ddatganolir y negodiadau. Yn yr Alban, mae'r cyfrifoldeb dros gyllido eisoes i'w gael lle y bydd yng Nghymru o 1 Ebrill 2004. Mae gan Senedd yr Alban gyfrifoldeb llawn dros bolisi a chyllid. Cynhelir y negodiadau ar dâl ar lefel y DU o hyd. Mae'n bwysig bod y corff negodi tâl canolog hwnnw'n parhau. Felly yr wyf fi'n deall hyn. Nid oes cynnig i newid hynny drwy ddatganoli cyfrifoldeb llawn dros gyllid a pholisi i'r Cynulliad hwn. Felly, bydd y newidiadau a gynigir yn integreiddio'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub yn fwy agos â gwasanaethau diogelwch cymunedol eraill.

Jenny Randerson: Er fy mod yn croesawu'r pwerau ychwanegol dros y gwasanaeth tân, a'r datganiadau gan y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio, sydd hefyd yn ceisio pwerau dros blismona, a ydych yn cytuno â mi fod ein pwerau'n rhy

not be better for you to come off the fence, even at this late stage, in evidence to the Richard commission, and ask for a root and branch reappraisal of our powers rather than a piecemeal approach?

The First Minister: I doubt whether there is ever, in the British way of government, a crystal clear line between what is done at different levels of government. However hard you tried, there would still be ragged edges. We cope well with those with a lot of goodwill. It is not the same as when the British and the Americans sent their top constitutional lawyers to Germany in 1947 to write a constitution. That constitution has worked well for Germany, but a constitution has not been drafted for Britain. We do not have a written constitution, therefore the ragged edges will always be there.

The split regarding the fire service: between us and the Home Office originally, then us and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, which is responsible for capital funding, while we are responsible for revenue funding, was clearly a ragged edge. I am glad that the proposals in John Prescott's White Paper will end that in nine months time, all being well.

gymhleth? Oni fyddai'n well ichi ddod i lawr o ben y clawdd, mor hwyr â hyn hyd yn oed, yn eich tystiolaeth i gomisiwn Richard, a gofyn am ailwerthuso ein pwerau o'r bôn i'r brig yn hytrach na gwneud hynny fesul tipyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n amheus gennyf a oes byth linell glir, yn y dull llywodraethu ym Mhrydain, rhwng yr hyn a wneir ar wahanol lefelau llywodraeth. Pa mor galed bynnag y ceisiech, byddai aneglurder o hyd. Yr ydym yn ymdopi'n dda â hynny gyda llawer o ewyllys da. Nid ydyw'r un fath â'r adeg yr anfonodd y Prydeinwyr a'r Americanwyr eu prif gyfreithyddion cyfansoddiadol i'r Almaen yn 1947 i ysgrifennu cyfansoddiad. Mae'r cyfansoddiad hwnnw wedi gwneud yn dda i'r Almaen, ond ni ddrafftwyd cyfansoddiad ar gyfer Prydain. Nid oes gennym gyfansoddiad ysgrifenedig, felly bydd aneglurder bob amser.

Mae'n amlwg bod aneglurder yn y rhaniad ynghylch y gwasanaeth tân, rhyngom ni a'r Swyddfa Gartref yn wreiddiol, ac wedyn rhwng Swyddfa'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, sy'n gyfrifol am gyllid cyfalaf, a ni, sy'n gyfrifol am gyllid refeniw. Yr wyf yn falch y bydd y cynigion ym Mhapur Gwyn John Prescott yn dod â hynny i ben ymhen naw mis, os aiff popeth yn iawn.

Blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth Government Priorities

Q3 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the First Minister set out his Government's priorities for the next 12 months? (OAQ26963)

The First Minister: These were set out in the debate on the state of the nation on 20 May and were in Labour's manifesto, which was approved by the people on 1 May. The following issues are before the Assembly this week: making full use of EU structural funds; the transfer of responsibility for tuition fees; taking forward the Wanless recommendations on delayed transfers of care and other problems in promoting health; individual learning accounts, which we will discuss later today; the programme contained in 'A Winning Wales'; the launch of the free swimming initiative in the school summer

C3 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru amlinellu blaenoriaethau ei Lywodraeth ar gyfer y 12 mis nesaf? (OAQ26963)

Y Prif Weinidog: Fe'u nodwyd yn y ddadl ar gyflwr y genedl ar 20 Mai ac yr oeddent ym manifesto Llafur, a gymeradwywyd gan y bobl ar 1 Mai. Daw'r materion a ganlyn gerbron y Cynulliad yr wythnos hon: gwneud defnydd llawn o gronfeydd strwythurol yr UE; trosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros ffioedd hyfforddi; bwrw ymlaen ag argymhellion Wanless ar oedi cyn trosglwyddo mewn gofal a phroblemau eraill a geir wrth hybu iechyd; cyfrifon dysgu unigol, a drafodwn yn ddiweddarach heddiw; y rhaglen a geir yn 'Cymru'n Ennill'; lansio'r fenter nofio am ddim yng ngwylliau ysgol yr haf; a chryfhau'r

holidays; and strengthening the community health councils. They are all part of our solid, meat-and-potatoes programme for the people of Wales, which we will be taking forward, and are taking forward this week.

Nick Bourne: Many substantive issues need to be addressed and the First Minister summarised some of them. In passing, I note that I am glad that it now appears that we will not debate the seating arrangements in the Assembly Chamber today, nor the censure motion. This is a chance to move forward and make a fresh start.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am not sure whether this arises as one of the Government's priorities for the next 12 months.

Nick Bourne: I think that it will. I am glad that the Government recognises that it should prioritise the substantive issues that we will be able to concentrate on. On health, when does the First Minister expect to bring forward proposals in relation to prescription charges—the total exemption that the manifesto talks about? To what extent does he share the view of an unattributed Labour MP who said that it would be far better to concentrate on reducing the cardiac waiting list for Wales?

The First Minister: I have not heard that view. I would be grateful if you would draw it to my attention so that I can take it up with my parliamentary colleagues. Clearly, you cannot put something in a manifesto and fight on that, and then say a couple of weeks later that you no longer hold that view. Ensuring that prescriptions are free in Wales will be taken forward in the next three-and-three-quarter years before the elections on 1 May 2007. We are consulting on it with the pharmaceutical and medical professions at the moment, and when we have completed the consultation we will announce to the Assembly how we will deliver that manifesto commitment.

2.10 p.m.

Nick Bourne: I would be happy to give the First Minister a copy of the quotation. I note

cynghorau iechyd cymunedol. Maent i gyd yn rhan o'n rhaglen sylweddol a buddiol ar gyfer pobl Cymru, y byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â hi, fel yr ydym yn gwneud yr wythnos hon.

Nick Bourne: Mae angen ymdrin â llawer o faterion o bwys a rhoddodd y Prif Weinidog grynoded o rai ohonynt. Wrth fynd heibio, nodaf fy mod yn falch ei bod bellach yn ymddangos na fyddwn yn trafod y trefniadau eistedd yn Siambr y Cynulliad heddiw, na'r cynnig o gerydd. Dyma gyfle i symud ymlaen a chychwyn o'r newydd.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn sicr a yw hyn yn codi fel un o flaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth ar gyfer y 12 mis nesaf.

Nick Bourne: Credaf y bydd. Yr wyf yn falch bod y Llywodraeth yn cydnabod y dylai roi blaenoriaeth i'r materion pwysig y byddwn yn gallu canolbwyntio arnynt. Ynghylch iechyd, pa bryd y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn disgwyl y bydd yn dwyn cynigion gerbron mewn cysylltiad â thaliadau presgripsiwn—yr eithrio llwyr y mae'r maniffesto'n sôn amdano? I ba raddau y mae'n rhannu barn AS Llafur anhysbys a ddywedodd y byddai'n well o lawer canolbwyntio ar leihau'r rhestrau aros ar gyfer triniaeth gardiaidd yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chlywais y farn honno. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe tynnech hynny i'm sylw fel y gallaf ei godi â'm cyd-aelodau yn y Senedd. Mae'n amlwg na ellir cynnwys rhywbeth mewn maniffesto ac ymladd ar sail hynny, a dweud ychydig wythnosau wedyn nad ydych yn arddel y farn honno bellach. Bwrir ymlaen i sicrhau presgripsiynau am ddim yng Nghymru yn y tair blynedd a thri chwarter nesaf cyn yr etholiadau ar 1 Mai 2007. Yr ydym yn ymgynghori ar hynny â'r fferyllwyr a'r meddygon ar hyn o bryd ac, wedi inni gwblhau'r ymgynghoriad, cyhoeddwn gerbron y Cynulliad sut y byddwn yn cyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwnnw sydd yn y maniffesto.

Nick Bourne: Byddwn yn falch o roi copi o'r dyfyniad i'r Prif Weinidog. Nodaf ein bod i

that we are due to have a statement on the programme of government when we return in September. Should that not be a debate, so that we can discuss the proposals in some detail? Having a statement means that only some Members will be able to contribute; the discussion will not be the thorough-going exercise that it could be, had we a proper debate.

The First Minister: Exactly how you ensure adequate debate on a range of subjects is not really a matter for me; I would prefer that such issues were dealt with in the Business Committee in the usual way. I am sure that that will happen. I am in favour of anything that helps us to promote how we will implement our manifesto. I welcome your solicitude in relation to how we can turn Labour's manifesto into reality as soon as possible.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Cafodd ymateb i adroddiad y tim prosiect ar iechyd lawer o gyhoeddusrwydd yr wythnos diwethaf. Gobeithiaf y bydd rhaglen waith y Llywodraeth ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod yn cynnwys pethau sy'n ystyried y feirniadaeth yn yr adroddiad o bolisi presennol y Llywodraeth ar iechyd. Yr wyf yn sicr bod y Prif Weinidog yn ymwybodol o'r feirniadaeth. Er enghraifft, mae'r adroddiad yn datgan bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru mewn gwaeth sefyllfa nag yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Gyfunol. Mae'r rhestrau aros hir yn annerbyniol; mae ansawdd y wybodaeth a roir gan y gwasanaeth yn anfoddhaol; ac nid yw Cymru yn cael budd dyledus o'r gwariant ar iechyd.

Yn ystod y pedair blynedd diwethaf, mae'r Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi dweud nad oes problem gyda'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn tanlinellu'r ffaith bod problem ddifrifol yn y gwasanaeth. A dderbyniwch, Brif Weinidog, wrth inni symud ymlaen i geisio cael atebion, fod problemau dybryd yn y gwasanaeth? Y cyfan a wna'r adroddiad hwn yw cynnig ffordd ymlaen.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn cofio dweud nad oes problem yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Sylwaf nad oedd gan

gael datganiad ar y rhaglen lywodraeth pan ddychwelwn ym mis Medi. Oni ddylem gael dadl yn lle hynny, fel y gallwn drafod y cynigion yn eithaf manwl? O gael datganiad, dim ond rhai Aelodau a fydd yn gallu cyfrannu; gallem gael trafodaeth drwyadl, pe caem ddadl iawn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid mater i mi yw dweud sut yn union y gellid sicrhau dadl ddigonol ar amrediad o bynciau; byddai'n well gennyf fi pe câi materion o'r fath eu trafod yn y Pwyllgor Busnes yn y modd arferol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y digwydd hynny. Yr wyf o blaid unrhyw beth a wnaiff ein helpu i hyrwyddo ein dull o gyflawni ein maniffesto. Croesawaf eich awydd i sicrhau y gallwn roi maniffesto Llafur ar waith cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): The response to the health project team's report was given a great deal of publicity last week. I hope that the Government's work programme for next year will include items that take account of the report's criticism of the Government's present health policy. I am sure that the First Minister is aware of the criticism. For example, the report states that the health service is in a worse state in Wales than in the rest of the United Kingdom. The long waiting lists are unacceptable; the quality of the information provided by the service is unsatisfactory; and Wales does not benefit as it should from expenditure on health.

Over the past four years, the First Minister and the Minister for Health and Social Services have said that there are no problems with the health service. This report underscores the fact that there is a serious problem in the service. Do you accept, First Minister, as we move forward in an attempt to find solutions, that there are serious problems in the service? All this report does is to offer a way forward.

The First Minister: I do not remember saying that there was not a problem in the health service in Wales. I notice that Ieuan

Ieuan ddyfyniadau i gadarnhau ei honiadau ynghylch yr hyn a ddywedais. Yr ydym yn derbyn, i raddau helaeth, rai o'r beirmiadaethau ynghylch perfformiad y GIG dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, mae pwyslais adroddiad Wanless yn mynd yn ôl dros chwarter canrif, a chredaf y byddai Ieuan yn derbyn hynny. Nid yw Wanless yn siarad am gyfnod byr o lywodraeth. Darllenwn yn y papurau bod gan Ffrainc a'r Almaen ddwywaith y nifer o feddygon y pen nag sydd gennym ym Mhrydain Fawr; nid yw'r sefyllfa honno wedi codi dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf—yn hytrach, cododd dros chwarter canrif. Mae diffyg adnoddau o ran nifer meddygon yn broblem tymor hir, nid tymor byr.

Gwnaeth Jane Hutt ddatganiad i'r Cynulliad ar yr adroddiad cyn gynted ag y bo modd ar ôl i Wanless gytuno ar grynodedeb o'r adroddiad, er mwyn i bawb gael syniad o gynnwys yr adroddiad, heb ei ddarllen i gyd. Credaf y bydd Jane yn cynnal trafodaeth ar yr adroddiad yn y Pwyllgor yfory. Nid wyf am guddio problemau; dyma'r siawns orau erioed i ddechrau ar y trywydd iawn o ran mynd i'r afael ag oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal a llawer o broblemau eraill sy'n nodweddu ein gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru a Phrydain Fawr.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am sure that you will agree that, if we were to trawl through the Record of Proceedings for the last four years, we would find plenty of examples of your trying to tell us that the health service's problems were never as bad as opposition parties claimed. This report confirms all that we have said over those four years. The report is strong on identifying the problems. However, the statement from the Minister was weak on solutions. The report clearly demonstrates that tinkering around at the edges will not solve the deep-seated problems in the health service in Wales; it calls for radical solutions. However, I am yet to see a radical solution or an original thought put forward to ensure that these problems are identified and acted upon. What radical, forward-thinking, independent solutions will you bring forward to ensure that the health service in Wales moves forward over the next four years, rather than staying in reverse, as it did over the last four?

did not substantiate his claims about what I said with quotations. We accept much of the criticisms of the NHS's performance over the past four years. However, the Wanless report looks back over a quarter of a century, and I think that Ieuan would accept that. Wanless is not talking about a brief period of government. We read in the papers that France and Germany have twice as many doctors per head as we have in Great Britain; that situation has not developed over the past four years—rather, it has developed over a quarter of a century. The lack of resources in terms of the number of doctors is a long-term, rather than a short-term, problem.

Jane Hutt made a statement to the Assembly on the report as soon as possible after Wanless had agreed on a summary of the report, to give everyone an idea of the contents of the report, without reading it all. I also believe that Jane is to discuss the report in Committee tomorrow. I do not want to hide problems; this is the best chance ever to go down the right road in terms of tackling delayed transfers of care and the other problems that are characteristic of our health service in Wales and Great Britain.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch, pe byddem yn bwrw golwg drwy Gofnod y Trafodion ar gyfer y pedair blynedd diwethaf, y deuem o hyd i ddigon o enghreifftiau o ymdrechion gennych chi i ddweud wrthym nad oedd problemau'r gwasanaeth iechyd byth cyn waethed ag yr honnai gwrthbleidiau. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn cadarnhau popeth a ddywedasom dros y pedair blynedd hynny. Mae'r adroddiad yn dda o ran nodi'r problemau. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd datganiad y Gweinidog yn dila o ran cynnig atebion. Mae'r adroddiad yn dangos yn glir na fydd tincro ar yr ymylon yn fodd i ddatrys y problemau sylfaenol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru; mae'n galw am atebion radical. Er hynny, nid wyf eto wedi gweld cyflwyno ateb radical neu syniad gwreiddiol i sicrhau y canfyddir y problemau hyn ac y cymerir camau i'w datrys. Pa atebion radical, blaengar, annibynnol a roddwch gerbron i sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru'n symud

ymlaen dros y pedair blynedd nesaf, yn hytrach na mynd yn ei ôl o hyd, fel y gwnaeth dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf?

The First Minister: You are now accepting that I never said that there are not problems in the national health service. The report is blisteringly honest and it describes how we have reached the current situation. You said that Jane had not come to any conclusions about what should be done, but that is also true of the Wanless report. The report is much stronger on analysis than on synthesising next steps and solutions. I think that you were on the verge of saying that, but you transferred the blame from the Wanless report to Jane Hutt. We all accept that the weakness is in knowing what we need to do now.

There are two particular problems: delayed transfers of care and the failure to bring health care and social services together so that people can move out into the community as early as possible, so that they are not blocking a bed; and the need for better management. Micro-management by the Minister for Health and Social Services is not the answer to ensuring that sessions do not get cancelled. We accept that the Welsh health service is stronger than the English health service in terms of accident and emergency and that it is weaker in terms of waiting lists. Those two aspects are strongly related. We have to be good at managing waiting lists without sacrificing the fact that we are ahead of England in terms of accident and emergency services, which is the bigger part of the hospital service.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Rhodri, I am interested in your programme for government. You listed your top 10 most pressing pledges in your manifesto and I am keen to know the details. On law and order, when do you plan to establish your £100 million crime-fighting fund?

The First Minister: We will discuss aspects of the detailed work programme that are based on the budget process in the autumn. Without being able to be specific today, I

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn derbyn bellach na ddywedais erioed nad oedd problemau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae'r adroddiad yn gignoeth o onest ac mae'n disgrifio sut y daethom i'r sefyllfa bresennol. Dywedasoeh nad oedd Jane wedi dod i unrhyw gasgliadau am yr hyn y dylid ei wneud, ond mae hynny'n wir hefyd am adroddiad Wanless. Mae'r adroddiad yn well o lawer o ran dadansoddi nag ydyw o ran cyfodod y camau a'r atebion nesaf. Credaf eich bod ar fin dweud hynny, ond eich bod wedi rhoi'r bai wedyn ar Jane Hutt yn hytrach nag ar adroddiad Wanless. Yr ydym oll yn derbyn mai gwybod yr hyn y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud yn awr yw'r man gwan.

Mae dwy broblem benodol: oedi cyn trosglwyddo mewn gofal a methu â dod â gofal iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol at ei gilydd fel y gall pobl symud allan ac i'r gymuned cyn gynted ag y bo modd, fel nad ydynt yn blocio gwelyau; a'r angen am well rheoli. Nid rheoli manwl gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yw'r ateb i sicrhau na ddiddymir sesiynau. Derbyniwn fod y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru'n gryfach na'r un yn Lloegr yng nghyd-destun damweiniau ac achosion brys a'i fod yn wannach yng nghyd-destun rhestrau aros. Mae cysylltiad cryf rhwng y ddwy agwedd hynny. Rhaid inni lwyddo i gadw trefn ar restrau aros heb golli'r fantais sydd gennym dros Loegr o ran gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys, sef y rhan helaethaf o'r gwasanaeth ysbytai.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Rhodri, ymddiddoraf yn eich rhaglen ar gyfer llywodraeth. Gwnaethoch restru'r 10 addewid bwysicaf yn eich manifesto ac yr wyf yn awyddus i wybod y manylion. Ar gyfraith a threfn, pa bryd y bwriadwch sefydlu'ch cronfa o £100 miliwn i ymladd troseddau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnawn drafod agweddau ar y rhaglen waith fanwl sy'n seiliedig ar broses y gyllideb yn yr hydref. Er na allaf roi manylion heddiw, credaf y bydd y gronfa o

believe that the £100 million crime-fighting fund is an early priority.

Michael German: In answering a written question on this matter, the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration said that all of the elements were in place. Therefore, I presume that there is no new budget and no new scheme. This looks like a recasting of existing budget proposals. Let us try another pledge. When will the Labour Assembly Government act to extend the 20 mph zones and the Safe Routes to School schemes? I asked that question of the Minister for Economic Development and Transport and he said that additional money was allocated to this precious Government scheme last year. Do you intend to spend more money on this scheme to make it a new scheme or are we relying on the expenditure of the previous Government?

The First Minister: There is no point trying to blow smoke into everybody's eyes. We are aware, and have never hidden the fact, that the budget for the remainder of this year and the early indications for next year's budget have already been published. They were published before the election. There will be some changes for the 2004-05 financial year and Sue Essex, the Finance Minister, will bring them forward in the autumn, in the usual way. These proposals will refer to specific allocations for specific programmes. I do not know whether the proposals will include an extension of the Safer Routes to School scheme, because this process, which has only just begun, will take place over the summer.

£100 miliwn i ymladd troseddu yn cael blaenoriaeth yn fuan.

Michael German: Wrth ateb cwestiwn ysgrifenedig ar y mater hwn, dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio fod yr holl elfennau wedi'u sefydlu. Gan hynny, cymeraf nad oes cyllideb newydd ac nad oes cynllun newydd. Ailwampio ar gynigion ar gyfer y gyllideb sy'n bod eisoes yw hyn, yn ôl pob golwg. Gadewch inni holi am addewid arall. Pa bryd y gwnaiff Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad gymryd camau i ymestyn y parthau 20 mya a'r cynlluniau Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol? Gofynnais y cwestiwn hwnnw i'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth a dywedodd fod arian ychwanegol wedi'i ddyrannu y llynedd ar gyfer y cynllun gwerthfawr hwn o eiddo'r Llywodraeth. A fwriadwch wario rhagor o arian ar y cynllun hwn i'w wneud yn gynllun newydd neu a ydym yn dibynnu ar wariant y Llywodraeth flaenorol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes diben mewn ceisio taflu llwch i lygaid neb. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol, ac nid ydym erioed wedi celu'r ffaith, fod y gyllideb ar gyfer gweddill y flwyddyn hon a dynodiadau cynnar ar gyfer cyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf wedi'u cyhoeddi eisoes. Fe'u cyhoeddwyd cyn yr etholiad. Bydd rhai newidiadau ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2004-05 a bydd Sue Essex, y Gweinidog Cyllid, yn eu dwyn gerbron yn yr hydref, yn ôl yr arfer. Bydd y cynigion hyn yn cyfeirio at ddyraniadau penodol ar gyfer rhaglenni penodol. Ni wn a fydd y cynigion yn cynnwys ymestyn cynllun Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol, gan y bydd y broses hon, nad yw ond newydd ddechrau, yn digwydd dros yr haf.

Polisiau Iechyd Health Policies

Q4 Jonathan Morgan: How does the Government intend measuring the success of its health policies during the course of the next four years? (OAQ26948)

The First Minister: Dr Ruth Hall, the Chief Medical Officer for Wales, issues an independent document to the whole Assembly—not just to the Government—on

C4 Jonathan Morgan: Sut y mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu mesur llwyddiant ei pholisiau iechyd yn ystod y pedair blynedd nesaf? (OAQ26948)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Dr Ruth Hall, Prif Swyddog Meddygol Cymru, yn rhoi dogfen annibynnol i'r Cynulliad cyfan—nid i'r Llywodraeth yn unig—ar iechyd y genedl

the health of the nation each year. Also, a further study, the Welsh health survey, will start in October. It will be undertaken on a continuous basis and run for two years in the first instance. We hope to have a sample of 30,000 adults and the survey will include questions on the use of the national health service, experiences of illnesses, general health and wellbeing and health-related behaviours. Therefore, there will not be a shortage of indicators as to what is wrong with people's health. We know that Wales is not a particularly healthy nation. Also, I was pleased by the health inequalities fund initiative, of which I took advantage, at the Ely festival on Saturday. Anybody attending the festival could have their blood pressure and pulse tested. You could not have imagined that happening at the Ely festival five or 10 years ago. The health inequalities staff concerned were over the moon about reaching people directly in the middle of a festival.

2.20 p.m.

Jonathan Morgan: A measure of the health service's success, and whether your policies make a difference, will be the waiting lists position. That is what the public sees: it is a more tangible means of marking your success in providing primary care treatment in hospitals. Given that 74,000 people are now waiting for their first out-patient appointment, what guarantee can you give to the people of Wales that the number of people waiting for an out-patient appointment will be reduced before the end of the second Assembly?

The First Minister: A reduction is to be expected but, as you are aware, it is not the only factor in terms of primary care or even secondary care. As I said in reply to Ieuan, there is a great mystery over whether England or Wales is better at running the hospital-based secondary care part of the health service. We appear to be achieving better results in terms of access to hospital services in accident and emergency departments—which I understand to be three-quarters of the total. However, we cannot insulate waiting list work from being crowded-out by the volume of emergency admissions. Emergency admission figures are

bob blwyddyn. Hefyd, bydd astudiaeth bellach, arolwg iechyd Cymru, yn dechrau ym mis Hydref. Caiff ei gyflawni'n ddi-dor a'i gynnal am ddwy flynedd yn y lle cyntaf. Gobeithiwn gael sampl o 30,000 o oedolion a bydd yr arolwg yn cynnwys cwestiynau ar y defnydd o'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, profiadau o anhwylderau, iechyd a lles cyffredinol ac ymddygiad sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd. Felly, ni fydd prinder dangosyddion ynghylch yr hyn sydd o'i le ar iechyd pobl. Gwyddom nad yw Cymru'n genedl arbennig o iach. Hefyd, yr oeddwn wrth fy modd â menter y gronfa anghydraddoldebau iechyd, y manteisiais i arni, yng ngŵyl Trelái ddydd Sadwrn. Yr oedd modd i unrhyw un a ddeuai i'r ŵyl gael mesur ei bwysau gwaed a churiad ei galon. Ni ddychmygech y gallai hynny ddigwydd yng ngŵyl Trelái bum neu 10 mlynedd yn ôl. Yr oedd y staff anghydraddoldebau iechyd dan sylw wrth eu bodd o gael cysylltu â phobl yn uniongyrchol ar ganol gŵyl.

Jonathan Morgan: Un mesur o lwyddiant y gwasanaeth iechyd, a'r gwahaniaeth a wnaiff eich polisiau, fydd y sefyllfa o ran y rhestrau aros. Dyna a wêl y cyhoedd: mae'n ddull mwy pendant o nodi'ch llwyddiant wrth ddarparu triniaeth gofal sylfaenol mewn ysbytai. Gan fod 74,000 o bobl bellach yn disgwyl am eu hapwyntiad cyntaf fel claf allanol, pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi i bobl Cymru y bydd gostyngiad yn y nifer sy'n disgwyl am apwyntiad fel claf allanol cyn diwedd yr ail Gynulliad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gostyngiad i'w ddisgwyl ond, fel y gwyddoch, nid hwnnw yw'r unig ffactor yng nghyd-destun gofal sylfaenol neu hyd yn oed ofal eilaidd. Fel y dywedais wrth ateb Ieuan, mae dirgelwch mawr ynghylch ai Lloegr ai Cymru sydd orau wrth redeg gofal eilaidd yn yr ysbyty yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Ymddengys ein bod yn sicrhau gwell canlyniadau o ran mynediad i wasanaethau ysbyty mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys—sef tri chwarter y cyfanswm, yr wyf yn deall. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn gadw gwaith y rhestrau aros rhag cael ei ddisodli gan y nifer mawr o achosion brys a dderbynnir. Mae'r ffigurau

climbing rapidly in Wales, which causes undue numbers of cancellations of the sessions of those on waiting lists. Consequently, the waiting list work remains undone. We must find a way around that without restricting accident and emergency access.

David Lloyd: Sut y bydd llwyddiant eich polisïau iechyd yn cael ei fesur yng nghydestun argymhellion adroddiad Wanless?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwelir y llwyddiant yn yr adroddiadau blynyddol a gyflwynir i'r Cynulliad gan Ruth Hall, y prif swyddog meddygol annibynnol. Mae'r egwyddor ei bod yn llunio adroddiadau annibynnol yn bwysig. Pe dywedai fod ein hiechyd yn gyffredinol yn gwella, dylai pawb fod yn falch, gan eich cynnwys chi fel meddyg teulu. Byddai'r boblogaeth yn falch pe byddai'n dweud hynny. Fodd bynnag, pe dywedai fod ein hiechyd yn dirywio o'i gymharu â gwledydd tebyg yn Ewrop a Phrydain Fawr, byddai pawb yn anhapus, gan ein cynnwys ni.

am dderbyniadau brys yn codi'n gyflym yng Nghymru, ac mae hynny'n peri diddymu gormod o sesiynau ar gyfer rhai ar restrau aros. O ganlyniad i hynny, ni wneir gwaith y rhestrau aros. Rhaid inni ddarganfod modd i osgoi hynny heb gyfyngu ar y mynediad i wasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys.

David Lloyd: How will the success of your health policies be measured in the context of the Wanless report's recommendations?

The First Minister: Our successes are outlined in the annual reports presented to the Assembly by Ruth Hall, the independent chief medical officer. The principle that she produces independent reports is important. If she were to state that our health is generally improving, everyone should be pleased, including you as a general practitioner. The people of Wales would be pleased were she to report that. However, were she to report that our health was deteriorating in comparison with similar countries in Europe and Great Britain, everyone would be displeased, including us.

Y Seilwaith Cyfathrebu a Datblygu Economaidd **The Communications Infrastructure and Economic Development**

Q5 Janice Gregory: Can the First Minister make a statement on the relationship between the communications infrastructure and economic development in the south Wales Valleys? (OAQ26932)

The First Minister: Providing access to a first-class telecommunications infrastructure is an important commitment in 'A Winning Wales', which we are delivering through the implementation of the £115 million Broadband Wales programme across Wales. There has been much progress recently. At the last count, 45 per cent of Wales's population had ADSL service coverage compared with only 31 per cent just six months ago. Matters are progressing quickly.

Janice Gregory: You obviously agree with me that broadband provision for the whole of the south Wales Valleys region is important to its economic development. However, is it not unfair and socially unjust that many Valleys areas continue to be excluded from residential broadband access?

C5 Janice Gregory: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch y cysylltiad rhwng y seilwaith cyfathrebu a datblygiad economaidd yng Nghymoedd y De? (OAQ26932)

Y Prif Weinidog: Y mae darparu mynediad i seilwaith telathrebu o'r radd flaenaf yn un o'r ymrwymadau pwysig yn 'Cymru'n Ennill', ac yr ydym yn cyflawni hynny drwy weithredu rhaglen Band Eang Cymru, sy'n werth £115 miliwn, ledled Cymru. Bu llawer o gynnydd yn ddiweddar. Ar y cyfrif diwethaf, yr oedd gwasanaeth ADSL ar gael i 45 y cant o boblogaeth Cymru o'i gymharu â dim ond 31 y cant ddim ond chwe mis yn ôl. Mae pethau'n datblygu'n gyflym.

Janice Gregory: Mae'n amlwg eich bod yn cytuno â mi bod darparu band eang ar gyfer y cyfan o ranbarth Cymoedd y De yn bwysig er mwyn ei ddatblygiad economaidd. Fodd bynnag, onid yw'n annheg ac yn gymdeithasol anghyfiawn nad yw band eang ar gael eto i gartrefi mewn llawer o ardaloedd

yn y Cymoedd?

The First Minister: It is interesting to note that coverage in some local authority areas in the south Wales Valleys is above the 45 per cent average. For example, the Bridgend County Borough Council area, within which your constituency lies, has 50 per cent coverage. Torfaen also has 50 per cent, while Rhondda Cynon Taf has 36 per cent and Merthyr Tydfil 33 per cent. Their figures are below the average but still much better than six months ago. I am not sure whether, within Torfaen and Bridgend, the upper half of the valleys share that 50 per cent coverage with the lower parts of the valleys, or whether the coverage is restricted to Bridgend town rather than the whole borough, and Cwmbran rather than the whole of Torfaen. That is not clear. I will check and write to you if figures are available below the local authority area.

Janet Davies: Are not infrastructure and the railways important to economic development? Will you draft a plan to establish a rail network in all the valleys, detailing any extra power that the Assembly may need to implement such a plan?

The First Minister: I remember from my third-form geography lessons that there are 19 valleys in industrial south Wales. I would not want to try to count how many now have railway services, but we have been pleased with the effects of the restored railway services to the Cynon and Llynfi valleys, which had been closed in the Beeching era. Services will also be restored to the Ebbw valley before long and work is now underway there. However, that is no more than approximately eight valleys and, therefore, a majority of the Valleys still do not have railway services. It would be a massive task to restore passenger rail services to the Rhondda Fach, all of the Gwent valleys, and to the west Glamorgan valleys. It may be pleasant to dream about that, but it is only a dream.

Brian Gibbons: A key element of

Y Prif Weinidog: Diddorol yw nodi bod y ddarpariaeth yn rhai ardaloedd awdurdod lleol yng Nghymoedd y De yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd o 45 y cant. Er enghraifft, mae darpariaeth o 50 y cant yn ardal Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, lle y mae'ch etholaeth. Ceir 50 y cant yn Nhorfaen hefyd, tra bo darpariaeth o 36 y cant yn Rhondda Cynon Taf a 33 y cant ym Merthyr Tudful. Mae eu ffigurau'n is na'r cyfartaledd ond, er hynny, maent yn well o lawer nag yr oeddent chwe mis yn ôl. Yn Nhorfaen a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr, nid wyf yn sicr a yw hanner uchaf y cymoedd yn rhannu'r ddarpariaeth honno o 50 y cant â rhannau isaf y cymoedd, neu a yw'r ddarpariaeth yn gyfyngedig i dref Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn hytrach na'r fwrdeistref gyfan, ac i Gwmbran yn hytrach na'r cyfan o Dorfaen. Nid yw hynny'n glir. Gwnaf holi ac ysgrifennaf atoch os oes ffigurau ar gael ar lefel is na'r ardal awdurdod lleol.

Janet Davies: Onid yw'r seilwaith a'r rheilffyrdd yn bwysig ar gyfer datblygu economaidd? A wnewch baratoi cynllun i sefydlu rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd yn yr holl gymoedd, gan nodi unrhyw bŵer ychwanegol y gallai fod ar y Cynulliad ei angen i roi cynllun o'r fath ar waith?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cofiaf o'm gwersi daearyddiaeth yn y trydydd dosbarth fod 19 o gymoedd yn y De diwydiannol. Ni charwn geisio cyfrif sawl un ohonynt sydd â gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd bellach, ond buom yn fodlon ar effeithiau'r gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd a adferwyd yng nghymoedd Cynon a Llynfi, a oedd wedi'u diddymu yng nghyfnod Beeching. Adferir gwasanaethau yng nghwm Ebwy hefyd cyn hir ac mae gwaith wedi dechrau yno erbyn hyn. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n fwy na rhyw wyth o gymoedd ac, felly, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r Cymoedd yn dal i fod heb wasanaethau rheilffyrdd. Tasg anferth fyddai adfer gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd ar gyfer teithwyr yn y Rhondda Fach, holl gymoedd Gwent, a chymoedd gorllewin Morgannwg. Gallai fod yn braf breuddwydio am hynny, ond nid yw ond yn freuddwyd.

Brian Gibbons: Un gwedd allweddol ar

communications for most communities is television reception. Are you concerned, and will you make representations to the BBC and to the other television companies, about the BBC's decision to de-encrypt its card, which will deprive many communities of the option of receiving digital television?

The First Minister: That is an interesting point. I read the same article as you but I am not sure that I read it with the same degree of understanding. I am only just getting used to BBC 2, Channel 4 and S4C. If somebody could explain de-encryption deprivation to me in the context of the Afan valley, or wherever you are referring to, I will be happy to take the matter up with the relevant regulatory bodies.

gyfathrebu ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o gymunedau yw'r gallu i dderbyn signalau teledu. A ydych yn bryderus, ac a wnewch gyflwyno sylwadau i'r BBC ac i gwmnïau teledu eraill, ynghylch penderfyniad y BBC i ddadseiffo ei gerdyn, a fydd yn amddifadu llawer o gymunedau o'r dewis i dderbyn teledu digidol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwnnw'n bwynt diddorol. Darllenais yr un erthygl ag a wnaethoch chi ond nid wyf yn sicr imi ei deall crystal. Nid wyf ond yn dechrau ymgyfarwyddo â BBC 2, Channel 4 ac S4C. Os gallai rhywun egluro i mi beth yw amddifadu drwy ddadseiffo yng nghydestun cwm Afan, neu ba bynnag le yr ydych yn cyfeirio ato, byddaf yn falch o godi'r mater gyda'r cyrff rheoleiddio perthnasol.

Arian Cyhoeddus Public Funding

Q6 Mark Isherwood: What is the Welsh Assembly Government's strategy to ensure that public funding is spent in delivery on the front line? (OAQ26967)

The First Minister: Our November budget included major new investment for front-line services, including schools, health and social care. That was intended to improve the quality of life in our communities. We will monitor that funding closely to ensure that improvements for patients and pupils result from it. As First Minister, one of my jobs is to travel around Wales, receiving feedback and ensuring that people on the front line are enjoying the benefits of investments. I was pleased to visit Glenboi Primary School in Cynon Valley last Friday, which is an example of the way in which a school can turn itself around. Half the school was burnt down some four years ago and I was amazed and pleased at the way parents, pupils, teachers, and the headteacher pulled together to make a success of the school after that disaster.

Mark Isherwood: I am a new Member, but I humbly ask the First Minister to explain how his comments can be reconciled with reality

C6 Mark Isherwood: Pa strategaeth sydd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod arian cyhoeddus yn cael ei wario ar ddarparu gwasanaethau rheng flaen? (OAQ26967)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd ein cyllideb ym mis Tachwedd yn cynnwys buddsoddi sylweddol newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheng flaen, gan gynnwys ysgolion, iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Bwriad hynny oedd gwella ansawdd bywyd yn ein cymunedau. Gwnawn gadw golwg manwl ar y cyllid hwnnw i sicrhau y ceir gwelliannau ohono ar gyfer cleifion a disgyblion. Fel y Prif Weinidog, un o'm tasgau yw teithio o amgylch Cymru, cael adborth a sicrhau bod y rhai yn y rheng flaen yn cael budd o'r buddsoddiadau. Yr oeddwn yn falch o gael ymweld ag Ysgol Gynradd Glenboi yng Nghwm Cynon ddydd Gwener diwethaf, gan fod honno'n esiampl o'r modd y gall ysgol ei gweddnewid ei hun. Llosgwyd hanner yr ysgol i'r llawr tua phedair blynedd yn ôl a syndod a phleser i mi oedd y modd yr oedd rhieni, disgyblion, athrawon a phennaeth yr ysgol wedi cyd-dynnu i wneud llwyddiant o'r ysgol ar ôl y drychineb honno.

Mark Isherwood: Aelod newydd ydwyf, ond gofynnaf yn ostyngedig i'r Prif Weinidog egluro sut y gellir cysoni ei sylwadau â realiti

as, according to Welsh business and business organisations, up to 85 per cent of the Welsh business support budget is consumed by this Government's business support bureaucracy, rather than going to meet the needs of business on the front line. Yesterday, teachers told me that over-regulation and the absence of transparent, needs-based funding is affecting morale and jeopardising delivery in the future. The Welsh voluntary sector is complaining that this Government's bureaucracy cannot be sustained because it is hindering the proper spending of public money. This Government has imposed the most bureaucratic health system in Europe on the NHS in Wales, spending Government millions and adding huge on-costs for front-line deliverers. That money would be better spent on patient care and on reducing what are the worst waiting lists and times, compared with England and with all of the industrialised nations of Europe.

The First Minister: I will try to find the question in the long-winded speech that you have read from a Conservative central office press release. You began on the world of business. It seems to have escaped your notice—or perhaps central office's notice as it did not include it in the press release—that figures produced by Invest UK, a UK-wide body, show that Wales greatly improved its share of inward investment decisions last year and that, despite the declining market, Wales held its own. Wales's market share has greatly increased and it is to the credit of everyone involved in the Welsh Development Agency and in the other agencies of Team Wales that more jobs have been created in a declining market, against difficult global circumstances. You should pat them on the back and revisit your speech or question.

2.30 p.m.

Christine Chapman: I welcome your visit last week to Glenboi Primary School in Cynon Valley. Do you agree that it is a superb illustration of how the Government is helping to improve schools' performances and make a difference to young people's life

oherwydd, yn ôl busnesau a chyrrff sy'n cynrychioli busnesau yng Nghymru, defnyddir hyd at 85 y cant o gyllideb cymorth busnes Cymru gan fiwrocratiaeth cymorth busnes y Llywodraeth hon, yn hytrach na'i ddefnyddio i ddiwallu anghenion busnes yn y rheng flaen. Ddoe, dywedodd athrawon wrthyf fod gor-reoleiddio a diffyg cyllid tryloyw, sy'n seiliedig ar anghenion, yn effeithio ar forâl ac yn peryglu'r gallu i gyflawni gwaith yn y dyfodol. Mae sector gwirfoddol Cymru yn cwyno na ellir cynnal biwrocratiaeth y Llywodraeth hon am ei bod yn llesteirio'r gallu i wario arian cyhoeddus yn briodol. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi gorfodi'r system iechyd fwyaf biwrocraidd yn Ewrop ar y GIG yng Nghymru, gan wario ei miliynau ac ychwanegu costau anferth ar gyfer darparwyr y rheng flaen. Gwell fyddai gwario'r arian hwnnw ar ofalu am gleifion a lleihau'r rhestrau ac amseroedd aros sy'n waeth na dim a geir yn Lloegr a holl wledydd diwydiannol Ewrop.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ceisiaf ddod o hyd i'r cwestiwn yn yr araith hirwyntog yr ydych newydd ei darllen o ddatganiad i'r wasg gan swyddfa ganolog y Ceidwadwyr. Dechreuasoch drwy sôn am fyd busnes. Ymddengys na sylwasoch chi—neu'r swyddfa ganolog, o bosibl, gan na chyfeiriodd at hynny yn y datganiad i'r wasg—fod ffigurau a gynhyrchwyd gan Invest UK, corff sy'n gweithredu ledled y DU, yn dangos bod y gyfran a gafodd Cymru o'r penderfyniadau i fewnfuddsoddi yn fwy o lawer y llynedd a bod Cymru wedi dal ei thir, er gwaethaf y dirywiad yn y farchnad. Mae cyfran Cymru o'r farchnad wedi cynyddu a chlod i bawb sy'n gysylltiedig yn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru ac yn asiantaethau eraill Tîm Cymru yw bod mwy o swyddi wedi'u creu mewn marchnad sy'n dirywio, yn wyneb amgylchiadau anodd drwy'r byd. Dylech eu canmol ac ailystyried eich araith neu'ch cwestiwn.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y ffaith ichi ymweld ag Ysgol Gynradd Glenboi yng Nghwm Cynon yr wythnos diwethaf. A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn esiampl ragorol o'r modd y mae'r Llywodraeth yn helpu i wella perfformiad ysgolion a gwneud

chances?

gwahaniaeth o ran cyfleoedd bywyd pobl ifanc?

The First Minister: I agree. We all remember reading the bad news about Glenboi Primary School four years ago, which almost stigmatised the school. Nevertheless, a determined effort in the public sector by communicating with the communities in Fernhill and the Glenboi council estate, and so on, has effected a remarkable turnaround. I believe that the school has gone from 0 per cent of pupils reaching reasonable standards of competence at key stage 2, to about 70 per cent doing so, in four years. That is an astonishing achievement, and shows what can be done if everybody commits to working together—the community, parents, teachers, the school, pupils, and the headteacher.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cytuno. Yr ydym oll yn cofio darllen y newyddion drwg am Ysgol Gynradd Glenboi bedair blynedd yn ôl, a fu bron â gwarthnodi'r ysgol. Er hynny, oherwydd ymdrech benderfynol yn y sector cyhoeddus drwy gyfathrebu â'r cymunedau yn Fernhill ac ystâd gyngor Glenboi, ac yn y blaen, cafwyd gweddnewidiad rhyfeddol. Credaf fod yr ysgol wedi newid o sefyllfa lle'r oedd 0 y cant o'r disgyblion yn cyrraedd safonau hyfedredd gweddol yng nghyfnod allweddol 2, i un lle y mae 70 y cant y gwneud hynny, o fewn pedair blynedd. Mae hynny'n gamp ryfeddol, a dengys beth y gellir ei wneud os yw pawb yn ymrwymo i gydweithio—y gymuned, rhieni, athrawon, yr ysgol, disgyblion, a phennaeth yr ysgol.

Addysg Uwch a Datblygu Economaidd Higher Education and Economic Development

Q7 John Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on the importance of higher education to economic development in Wales? (OAQ26936)

C7 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch pwysigrwydd addysg uwch i ddatblygiad economaidd yng Nghymru? (OAQ26936)

The First Minister: As highlighted in 'Wales for Innovation', the higher education sector has a pivotal role in the drive to develop the knowledge economy in Wales. That is one reason why I switched the Cabinet responsibilities for the knowledge exploitation fund from the education and lifelong learning portfolio to the economic development portfolio. That has meant a switch from Education and Learning Wales to the Welsh Development Agency, and the knowledge exploitation fund is being run jointly with the WDA's centres of excellence programme. The Technium roll-out programme, which is exceptionally successful, started in Swansea and is being rolled out elsewhere in Wales. That includes the optical Technium in St Asaph, and several other Techniums in south-west Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y pwysleisiwyd yn 'Cymru o Blaid Arloesi', mae rôl ganolog i'r sector addysg uwch yn yr ymgyrch i ddatblygu'r economi wybodaeth yng Nghymru. Dyna un rheswm imi newid y cyfrifoldeb yn y Cabinet dros y gronfa defnyddio gwybodaeth a'i roi yn y portffolio datblygu economaidd yn lle'r portffolio addysg a dysgu gydol oes. Golygodd hynny ei roi i Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn lle Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, ac mae'r gronfa defnyddio gwybodaeth yn cael ei rhedeg ar y cyd â rhaglen canolfannau rhagoriaeth y WDA. Yn Abertawe y cychwynnodd y rhaglen lledaenu Technium, sy'n dra llwyddiannus, ac fe'i lledaenir i fannau eraill yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n cynnwys y Technium optegol yn Llanellwylly, a sawl Technium arall yn y De-orllewin.

John Griffiths: The University of Wales College, Newport has exciting proposals to relocate to Newport city centre by the river front, with great potential educational and

John Griffiths: Mae gan Goleg Prifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd gynlluniau cyffrous i symud i lan yr afon yng nghanol dinas Casnewydd, a ddeuant â manteision addysgol

economic benefits. Among the proposals is a Technium for the creative industries. Will you join me in welcoming these proposals, and do you agree that UWCN has an impressive reputation for creative studies and that there is a strong case for this Technium to be included in its future development?

The First Minister: I am grateful for your points on the relocation plans—partially from the Caerleon campus, and from the Allt-yr-yn campus—to the city centre riverside. That would be a major part of redeveloping central Newport's riverside area. I cannot give a commitment to assist funding for that proposal today. The relocation plans were explained to me in detail on a recent visit to UWCN before the Assembly election. The vice chancellor, Professor Lusty, explained the programme to me, and its importance to the redevelopment of central Newport. On a creative industries Technium, UWCN is famous worldwide for its school of art, media and design. That school has been famous for half a century, and long may that continue. Therefore, there is a basis for a Technium, but that is not the same as saying that I commit myself to funding a Technium for the creative industries. However, it is a promising indicator.

David Davies: Last week, the body responsible for post-16 education in Wales, ELWa, took out a half-page advertisement in several newspapers stating what a wonderful job it is doing. Do you not agree that money that is allocated to higher education should be spent on higher education, and not on bolstering the pockets of several public relations consultants?

The First Minister: Could you write to me about that, David? I did not see the half-page advertisement. Since the Rawlings report, we tend to believe that ELWa concentrates mainly on further education rather than on higher education, unless you are referring to the Higher Education Funding Council part of ELWa. I am not sure whether you are referring to further education or to higher

ac economaidd mawr yn eu sgîl. Ymysg y cynlluniau mae un ar gyfer Technium i'r diwydiannau creadigol. A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu'r cynigion hyn, ac a ydych yn cytuno bod gan Goleg Prifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd enw rhagorol am astudiaethau creadigol a bod dadl gryf dros gynnwys y Technium hwn wrth ei ddatblygu ar gyfer y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich pwyntiau am y bwriad i ail-leoli—yn rhannol o gampws Caerllion, ac o gampws Allt-yr-ynn—i lan yr afon yng nghanol y ddinas. Byddai hynny'n rhan bwysig o'r gwaith o ailddatblygu ardal glan yr afon yng nghanol Casnewydd. Ni allaf ymrwymo i roi cymorth i gyllido'r cynllun hwnnw heddiw. Eglurwyd y cynlluniau ail-leoli imi'n fanwl ar ymweliad diweddar â Choleg Prifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd cyn etholiad y Cynulliad. Gwnaeth yr is-ganghellor, yr Athro Lusty, egluro'r rhaglen i mi, a'i phwysigrwydd i'r gwaith o ailddatblygu canol Casnewydd. Ynghylch Technium ar gyfer diwydiannau creadigol, mae'r coleg yn enwog drwy'r byd am ei ysgol celf, y cyfryngau a dylunio. Mae'r ysgol honno'n enwog ers hanner canrif, a hir y parhaed hynny. Felly, mae man cychwyn ar gyfer Technium, ond nid yw hynny'n gyfystyr â dweud fy mod yn ymrwymo i gyllido Technium ar gyfer y diwydiannau creadigol. Er hynny, mae'n arwydd addawol.

David Davies: Yr wythnos diwethaf, gwnaeth y corff sy'n gyfrifol am addysg ôl-16 yng Nghymru, ELWa, osod hysbyseb hanner tudalen mewn sawl papur newydd i ddatgan ei fod yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol. Onid ydych yn cytuno y dylai arian a ddyrennir i addysg uwch gael ei wario ar addysg uwch, ac nid cael ei ddefnyddio i lenwi pocedi nifer o ymgynghorwyr cysylltiadau cyhoeddus?

Y Prif Weinidog: A allech ysgrifennu ataf am hynny, David? Ni welais yr hysbyseb hanner tudalen. Ers adroddiad Rawlings, tueddwn i gredu bod ELWa yn canolbwyntio'n bennaf ar addysg bellach yn hytrach nag addysg uwch, oni bai eich bod yn cyfeirio at y rhan Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch o ELWa. Nid wyf yn sicr a ydych yn cyfeirio at addysg bellach neu at addysg

education, nor in which newspapers the advertisement appeared.

It is important that ELWa engages with the potential learner. Therefore, I am not opposed to it advertising its services to reach those who have not yet taken the plunge into learning. However, if that is being done in a way that represents poor value for money, then that is an issue for auditors and others. They would wish to analyse that and see how it affected results. That would include whether more people have been engaged, what the response has been, and does that kind of advertising lead to hundreds of hits on the internet site noting that people wish to sign up for courses? If so, the advertisement would be good value for money. However, if nobody reads it, and it is seen as public relations claptrap, it is a waste of money.

Helen Mary Jones: A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno bod pobl sydd wedi derbyn eu haddysg uwch drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn fwy tebygol o gyfrannu at yr economi yn y dyfodol drwy ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg, a bod hynny'n bwysig i ddyfodol yr iaith? Os ydyw, a yw'n rhannu fy mhryderon ynghylch y ffaith bod y Gweindog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi penderfynu peidio ag ariannu cynlluniau addysg uwch drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, a argmellwyd gan y gweithgor a sefydlwyd ganddi? A yw'n barod i ymyrryd—mae, efallai, yn deall yr angen yn well na hi—er mwyn gwyrddroi'r penderfyniad hwn, gan ei fod yn hollol hurt ac y bydd yn achosi niwed yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bu inni drafod lle mae'r cryfderoedd o ran darparu addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn y sector addysg uwch yng Nghymru. Mae llawer o gryfderau, yn enwedig yn Aberystwyth a Bangor, lle buont yn datblygu gwaith gwreiddiol a blaenllaw. Mae ganddynt gefnogaeth hefyd i fwrw ymlaen â'r cynlluniau hynny yn y dyfodol ac i'w datblygu. Ni wn at ba ddarpariaethau y cyfeiriwch y bu i Jane Davidson wrthod eu hariannu. Fodd bynnag, ysgrifennwch ataf gyda'r manylion. Mae'r egwyddor yn gywir, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu ein bod yn derbyn popeth y mae'r gweithgor yn ei argymhell.

uwch, nac ym mha bapurau newydd yr ymddangosodd yr hysbyseb.

Mae'n bwysig bod ELWa yn cysylltu â dysgwyr posibl. Gan hynny, nid wyf yn gwrthwynebu iddo hysbysebu ei wasanaethau er mwyn cyrraedd y rhai nad ydynt wedi rhoi cynnig ar ddysgu hyd yma. Fodd bynnag, os gwneir hynny mewn modd sy'n rhoi gwerth gwael am arian, mae hynny'n fater i archwilwyr ac eraill. Byddent yn dymuno dadansoddi hynny a gweld ei effaith ar gynlynadau. Byddai hynny'n cynnwys darganfod a ddenwyd rhagor o bobl, beth fu'r ymateb, ac a yw'r math hwnnw o hysbysebu yn peri i gannoedd droi at y safle ar y rhyngwyd i nodi eu bod yn dymuno dilyn cyrsiau. Os ydyw, byddai'r hysbyseb yn cynnig gwerth da am arian. Fodd bynnag, os nad oes neb yn ei darllen, ac os ystyrir hi'n falu awyr cysylltiadau cyhoeddus, mae'n wastraff arian.

Helen Mary Jones: Does the First Minister agree that people who have received their higher education through the medium of Welsh are more likely to contribute to the economy in the future through the medium of Welsh, and that that is important to the future of the language? If so, does he share my concern that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has decided not to fund Welsh-medium higher education schemes, as recommended by the working group that she established? Is he willing to intervene—he does, perhaps, understand the need better than she does—in order to overturn that decision, given that it is utterly absurd and will cause future damage?

The First Minister: We have discussed where the strengths lie in terms of providing education through the medium of Welsh in the higher education sector in Wales. There are many strengths, especially in Aberystwyth and Bangor, which have been developing original and innovative work. They also have support to move forward with those schemes in the future and to develop them. I am not aware of the provisions to which you refer that Jane Davidson has refused to fund. However, write to me with the details. The principle is correct, but that does not mean that we accept all of the working group's recommendations.

Polisïau Economaidd Economic Policies

Q8 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on the effect of his Government's economic policies on north Wales? (OAQ26962)

The First Minister: The Assembly Government's economic development strategy, 'A Winning Wales', is having a positive effect on the economy of the whole of Wales, including north Wales. The Minister for Economic Development and Transport presented a half-year progress report on 'A Winning Wales' to the Economic Development Committee on 31 October 2002. A full annual report will be published this summer.

Since 1999, the Government has allocated around 319 regional selective assistance and Assembly investment grants, with grant values of nearly £72 million, to companies operating in, or coming to, north Wales. I was pleased to read about the takeover of CP Pharmaceuticals Ltd by Wockhardt Ltd, which is an Indian company. There is every expectation that that will create additional jobs in the Wrexham area.

Janet Ryder: As you said, that policy aims to develop and retain jobs that already exist in north Wales. If the air tanker consortium, of which Airbus in Broughton is a major part, wins its current bid for a £13 billion Government contract, that would further sustain employment in Broughton, where Airbus currently employs over 5,000 people. What will you do to support that bid and ensure success for Airbus in Broughton?

The First Minister: I read some of the recent coverage about the ongoing battle to secure the air tanker contract, which, I recall, involves constructing A330 aeroplanes. Their wings would be made in Broughton, as all Airbus wings have been made there since 1968 and I do not think that that will change now after 35 years. We become involved in discussions on Ministry of Defence contracts if there is a Welsh interest, and this contract

C8 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch effaith polisïau economaidd ei Lywodraeth ar y Gogledd? (OAQ26962)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae strategaeth datblygu economaidd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, 'Cymru'n Ennill', yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar economi Cymru gyfan, gan gynnwys y Gogledd. Cyflwynodd y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth adroddiad hanner blwyddyn ar y cynnydd ar 'Cymru'n Ennill' i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd ar 31 Hydref 2002. Cyhoeddir adroddiad blynyddol llawn yr haf hwn.

Er 1999, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi dyrannu tua 319 o grantiau cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol a grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad, gwerth bron £72 miliwn, i gwmnïau sy'n gweithredu yn y Gogledd, neu'n symud i'r Gogledd. Yr oeddwn yn falch o ddarllen bod Wockhardt Cyf, sy'n gwmni o India, wedi cymryd drosodd CP Pharmaceuticals Cyf. Mae pob disgwyl y bydd hynny'n arwain at greu rhagor o swyddi yn ardal Wrecsam.

Janet Ryder: Fel y dywedasoeh, bwriad y polisi hwnnw yw datblygu a chadw swyddi sydd eisoes yn bod yn y Gogledd. Os bydd y consortiwm tanceri awyr, y mae Airbus ym Mrychdyn yn rhan bwysig ohono, yn ennill contract o £13 biliwn y mae'n ei geisio ar hyn o bryd gan y Llywodraeth, byddai hynny'n cynnal rhagor o gyflogaeth ym Mrychdyn, lle y mae Airbus yn cyflogi mwy na 5,000 ar hyn o bryd. Beth a wnewch i gynorthwyo'r cais hwnnw a sicrhau llwyddiant i Airbus ym Mrychdyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Darllenais beth o'r sylw diweddar yn y wasg am yr ymdrech sy'n mynd rhagddi i sicrhau'r contract tanceri awyr sydd, yr wyf yn cofio, yn golygu adeiladu awyrennau A330. Ym Mrychdyn y gwneid yr adenydd ar eu cyfer, gan fod holl adenydd Airbus wedi'u gwneud yno er 1968 ac ni chredaf y bydd hynny'n newid yn awr ar ôl 35 o flynyddoedd. Cymerwn ran mewn trafodaethau ar gontractau'r Weinyddiaeth

will be no exception.

Carl Sargeant: Airbus has recently been able to open its massive west factory, thanks to Labour and confidence in the Welsh Assembly Government. Over the past two years, the company has worked hard through turbulent times in the aviation industry to turn itself into the economic success that it is today. As a directly elected Member, do you agree that, although we need to work hard to achieve economic parity with the rest of the UK, we should not be afraid to express our support and continued confidence in the clear economic success currently being experienced in Wales?

The First Minister: The Airbus factory in Broughton is the jewel in the crown of the manufacturing industry in Wales and in the UK. It is the largest manufacturing employer based on one site, it has the largest number of apprentices in training on one site in the UK and, as you mentioned, it has the largest investment programme, totalling some £500 million. I had the great pleasure of opening the east factory a few months ago, and Tony Blair, the Prime Minister, had the honour of opening the west factory, which is even bigger, a few weeks ago. Those factories are enormous and beggar belief. I believe that the east factory is around the same size as four football pitches and the west factory is around the size of 12 football pitches. They underpin the growth in employment from 5,000 to 6,000 that Janet mentioned.

2.40 p.m.

Teithio ar Fysiau am Hanner Pris Half-price Bus Travel

Q9 Peter Black: Will the First Minister make a statement as to when proposals will be brought forward for a half-price bus travel scheme for 16 to 18-year-olds? (OAQ26938)

The First Minister: It is hoped that an initial report on this will be submitted to Andrew Davies, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, by the end of December this year. Since the election, we

Amddiffyn os oes gan Gymru fudd ynddynt, ac ni fydd y contract hwn yn wahanol.

Carl Sargeant: Mae Airbus wedi gallu agor ei ffatri orllewinol anferth yn ddiweddar, diolch i Lafur ac i hyder yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, mae'r cwmni wedi gweithio'n galed drwy gyfnod cythryblus yn y diwydiant awyrennau i'w droi ei hun yn llwyddiant economaidd fel y mae heddiw. Fel Aelod a etholwyd yn uniongyrchol, a gytunwch, er bod rhaid inni weithio'n galed i sicrhau cydraddoldeb economaidd â gweddill y DU, na ddylem ofni mynegi ein cefnogaeth a'n hyder parhaus yn y llwyddiant economaidd amlwg a brofir yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ffatri Airbus ym Mrychdyn yw pennaf gogoniant y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru ac yn y DU. Airbus yw'r gweithgynhyrchydd sy'n cyflogi'r nifer fwyaf ar un safle, a chanddo ef y mae'r nifer fwyaf o brentisiaid dan hyfforddiant ar un safle yn y DU ac, fel y dywedasoch, ganddo ef y mae'r rhaglen buddsoddi fwyaf, sy'n dod i gyfanswm o £500 miliwn. Cefais y pleser mawr o agor y ffatri ddwyreiniol ychydig fisoedd yn ôl, a chafodd Tony Blair, y Prif Weinidog, y fraint o agor y ffatri orllewinol, sy'n fwy byth, ychydig wythnosau'n ôl. Mae'r ffatrioedd hynny'n anhygoel o anferth. Credaf fod y ffatri ddwyreiniol tua'r un maint â phedwar cae pêl-droed a bod y ffatri orllewinol tua maint 12 o gaeau pêl-droed. Hwy yw'r sylfaen ar gyfer y twf mewn cyflogaeth o 5,000 i 6,000 y cyfeiriodd Janet ato.

C9 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch pryd y bydd y cynigion ar gyfer cynllun teithio ar fysiau am hanner pris i bobl ifanc 16 i 18 mlwydd oed yn cael eu cyflwyno? (OAQ26938)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gobeithir y bydd adroddiad cychwynnol ar hyn yn cael ei gyflwyno i Andrew Davies, y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, erbyn diwedd Rhagfyr eleni. Ers yr etholiad,

have established a working group comprised of representatives of relevant Assembly civil service divisions, including transport and youth policy, and external organisations, such as the Welsh Local Government Association, the bus industry and others. The group will identify the practical and financial issues that will need to be addressed to implement this policy efficiently.

Peter Black: I accept that you must consider the implications of the policy, but do you not agree that one reason why young people choose not to vote is that they see such promises made and then significant delays in implementing them? That, together with no proper programme for government, puts them off politics.

The First Minister: That is unfair, because 16 and 17-year-olds cannot vote. The proposals cover 18-year-olds, who can vote, but who only seem to do so in small numbers. I accept that, but it is a problem throughout the western world, although I am not complacent about it in Wales. We try to engage young people in politics as much as possible through exemplar programmes such as Funky Dragon, but it is not easy. In this case, the bulk of young people will be able to access free bus travel through other means, whether for attending school or further education colleges. It is important for young workers or apprentices to access some of the free or subsidised bus schemes that those in full-time education can.

Laura Anne Jones: Although I am sure that 16 to 18-year-olds will appreciate half-price bus travel, it seems to be another of the Government's gimmicky schemes. Instead of these ill-thought-out gimmicks, why does your Government not take steps to improve the overall standard of public transport? Perhaps that would encourage the people of Wales to use it, half price or not.

The First Minister: You will have a better

yr ydym wedi sefydlu gweithgor sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr adrannau perthnasol o wasanaeth sifil y Cynulliad, gan gynnwys trafndiaeth a pholisi ieuencid, a chyrrff allanol, fel Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, y diwydiant bysiau ac eraill. Bydd y gweithgor yn canfod y materion ymarferol ac ariannol y bydd yn rhaid ymdrin â hwy er mwyn rhoi'r polisi hwn ar waith yn effeithlon.

Peter Black: Derbyniaf fod rhaid ichi ystyried goblygiadau'r polisi, ond oni chytunwch mai un rheswm y dewisodd pobl ifanc beidio â phleidleisio yw y gwelant addewidion o'r fath yn cael eu gwneud ac oedi hir wedyn cyn eu cyflawni? Mae hynny, ynghyd â'r ffaith nad oes rhaglen iawn ar gyfer llywodraeth, yn peri iddynt golli diddordeb mewn gwleidyddiaeth.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n annheg, oherwydd ni all rhai 16 a 17 mlwydd oed bleidleisio. Mae'r cynlluniau'n cynnwys rhai 18 mlwydd oed, sy'n cael pleidleisio, er mai niferoedd bach ohonynt sy'n gwneud hynny, i bob golwg. Yr wyf yn derbyn hynny, ond mae'n broblem a geir ledled y byd gorllewinol, er nad wyf yn ddifater yn ei gylch yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn ceisio cynnwys pobl ifanc mewn gwleidyddiaeth gymaint ag y bo modd drwy raglenni rhagorol fel y Ddraig Ffyncci, ond nid yw'n hawdd. Yn yr achos hwn, bydd y mwyafrif helaeth o bobl ifanc yn cael teithio ar fysiau am ddim drwy ddulliau eraill, boed hynny er mwyn mynychu ysgolion neu golegau addysg bellach. Mae'n bwysig i weithwyr ifanc neu brentisiaid gael defnyddio rhai o'r cynlluniau bysiau am ddim neu fysiau â chymhorthdal sydd ar gael i rai mewn addysg lawn amser.

Laura Anne Jones: Er fy mod yn siŵr y bydd rhai 16 i 18 mlwydd oed yn falch o gael teithio ar fysiau am hanner pris, mae'r cynllun hwn yn ymddangos yn gimig arall gan y Llywodraeth. Yn lle'r gimigau byrbwyll hyn, pam na wnaiff eich Llywodraeth gymryd camau i wella safon gyffredinol trafndiaeth gyhoeddus? Efallai y byddai hynny'n cymell pobl Cymru i'w defnyddio, boed hynny am hanner y pris neu beidio.

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd gennych well cof am

recollection of this than I, Laura Anne, because you are younger than I am. Did you have the advantage of any free bus passes between the ages of 16 and 18? Those attending school should have. Further education colleges and local authorities can also provide bus passes for students. I cannot remember whether I did during my schooldays, but I am almost certain that I had a British Rail season ticket for travel between Radyr and Whitchurch stations when I was in the sixth form. Young workers or apprentices are only eligible for free travel when attending college, and not when attending a place of work. We are trying to bridge the gap for those in work or in a mixture of training and work.

hyn na mi, Laura Anne, gan eich bod yn iau na mi. A gawsoch fantais o unrhyw docynnau bws am ddim rhwng 16 a 18 oed? Dylai'r rhai sy'n mynychu ysgolion gael hynny. Mae colegau addysg bellach ac awdurdodau lleol hefyd yn gallu darparu tocynnau bws ar gyfer myfyrwyr. Ni allaf gofio a gefais hynny yn ystod fy nyddiau ysgol, ond yr wyf bron yn sicr bod gennyf docyn tymor y Rheilffyrdd Prydeinig i deithio rhwng gorsafoedd Radur a'r Eglwys Newydd pan oeddwn yn y chweched dosbarth. Nid yw gweithwyr ifanc neu brentisiaid ond yn gymwys i gael teithio am ddim pan ydynt yn mynychu coleg, nid pan ydynt yn mynychu lle gwaith. Yr ydym yn ceisio cau'r bwloch ar gyfer y rhai sydd mewn gwaith neu mewn cymysgedd o hyfforddiant a gwaith.

Diogelwch ar Drafnidiaeth Ysgol Safety on School Transport

Q10 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on the safety policy for school transport? (OAQ26950)

C10 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch y polisi diogelwch mewn perthynas â thrafnidiaeth ysgol? (OAQ26950)

The First Minister: The requirements for safety on school transport are the same as for all types of public transport. Where local education authorities let contracts for dedicated school transport, they must consider that pupils need to travel in reasonable comfort and safety. This subject was discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet sub-committee on children and young people yesterday, in agreeing its work programme for the coming months. Three of the main themes that it will pursue are children, young people and transport. The work of all the Assembly Government divisions and portfolios will be brought together in that matter thereby enhancing it.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r gofynion diogelwch ar gyfer trafndiaeth ysgol yr un peth â'r rhai ar gyfer pob math o drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus. Os yw awdurdodau addysg lleol yn gosod contractau ar gyfer trafndiaeth ysgol bwrpasol, rhaid iddynt ystyried yr angen i ddisgyblion deithio'n weddol gyfforddus a diogel. Trafodwyd y pwnc hwn mewn cyfarfod o is-bwyllgor y Cabinet ar blant a phobl ifanc ddoe, wrth gytuno ar ei raglen waith ar gyfer y misoedd i ddod. Tair o'r prif themâu y bydd yn eu dilyn yw plant, pobl ifanc a thrafnidiaeth. Cyfunir gwaith holl is-adrannau a phortffolios Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i drafod y mater hwnnw fel modd i'w hyrwyddo.

Brynle Williams: At present, it is not a requirement for buses on designated routes to have seatbelts fitted or to have the restriction of one person to a seat only. However, smaller companies, which traditionally do school runs, do need to fit seatbelts and have restrictions on the number of people to a seat. Do you agree that it is time for the Assembly to develop a policy that is fair to all companies tendering for school run contracts, and which emphasises safety for children?

Brynle Williams: Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'n ofynnol gosod gwregysau diogelwch neu wahardd mwy nag un rhag eistedd ar un sedd yn achos bysiau ar lwybrau swyddogol. Fodd bynnag, mae cwmnïau llai, sydd wedi arfer cludo plant i'r ysgol, yn gorfod gosod gwregysau diogelwch a chyfyngu ar y nifer a gaiff eistedd ar sedd. A gytunwch ei bod yn bryd i'r Cynulliad ddatblygu polisi sy'n deg â'r holl gwmnïau sy'n ymgeisio am gontractau i gludo plant i'r ysgol, ac sy'n rhoi

pwyslais ar ddiogelwch plant?

The First Minister: We will revisit this matter following the outcome of the coroner's inquest into the sad death of Stuart Cunningham-Jones at Ystradowen, near Cowbridge. We expect the report to be available in the autumn, and we will review the present position in light of its recommendations.

Some local authorities have already taken the bull by the horns—if that is the right phrase to use in this context. Wrexham County Borough Council is experimenting with an American-style yellow school bus. Its safety features include raised wheels, and its size makes it difficult to overtake. The buses have protected American schoolchildren from road accidents for years. Many of us have been impressed by the degree of respect shown for the American yellow school bus in America. They are still used, 25 years later, to plough routes through Peruvian jungles; they are almost indestructible vehicles. However, it is important that we watch the experiment in Wrexham, to see whether it is successful in raising standards in relation to the safety of schoolchildren on their way to and from school.

Jocelyn Davies: I am sure that you agree that ensuring the safety of children on school transport is vital. Will you commend the actions of local authorities such as Caerphilly County Borough Council, which has ensured that an adult escort travels on all school buses?

The First Minister: I was not commending Wrexham because of the political colour of its local authority, and neither did I fail to commend Caerphilly County Borough Council because of its political colour. It is simply that I was not aware of the scheme that you mentioned. However, I will investigate it. Misbehaviour, disorder, fighting and so on can be dangerous on buses, particularly on double-decker buses, and escorts must sometimes be provided in order to address that.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ailystyriwn y mater hwn ar ôl canlyniad cwest y crwner i farwolaeth drist Stuart Cunningham-Jones yn Ystradowen, ger y Bont-faen. Disgwyliwn y bydd yr adroddiad ar gael yn yr hydref, ac adolygwn y sefyllfa bresennol yng ngoleuni ei argymhellion.

Mae rhai awdurdodau lleol wedi cydio yn y danadl eisoes—os caf ei roi felly. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam yn arbrofi â bws ysgol melyn o fath Americanaidd. Un o'i nodweddion diogelwch yw olwynion uwch, ac mae'n anodd ei oddiweddyd oherwydd ei faint. Mae'r bysiau hyn yn amddiffyn plant ysgol yn America rhag damweiniau ffyrdd ers blynyddoedd. Mae llawer ohonom wedi rhyfeddu at y parch mawr sydd i'r bws ysgol melyn Americanaidd yn America. Defnyddir rhai 25 mlwydd oed i dorri llwybrau drwy goedwigoedd ym Mheriw; maent yn gerbydau solet dros ben. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cadw golwg ar yr arbrawf yn Wrecsam, i weld a yw'n llwyddo i godi safonau o ran diogelwch plant ysgol ar eu ffordd yn ôl ac ymlaen i'r ysgol.

Jocelyn Davies: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn hollbwysig sicrhau diogelwch plant mewn trafndiaeth ysgol. A wnewch ganmol y camau a gymerwyd gan awdurdodau lleol fel Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili, sydd wedi sicrhau bod hebryngwr mewn oed yn teithio ar bob bws ysgol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oeddwn yn canmol Wrecsam oherwydd lliw gwleidyddol ei awdurdod lleol, ac ni fethais â chanmol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili oherwydd ei liw gwleidyddol ychwaith. Ni wyddwn am y cynllun y cyfeiriasoch ato, dyna'r cwbl. Fodd bynnag, ymchwiliad iddo. Gall camymddwyn, anhrefn, ymladd ac yn y blaen fod yn beryglus ar fysiau, yn enwedig bysiau deulawr, a rhaid darparu hebryngwyr weithiau er mwyn ymdrin â hynny.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Janet Ryder: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 7.2, which relates to the use of discriminatory language by Members in the Chamber. All Assembly Members are directly elected. I ask for your guidance as to whether there is a difference between directly elected constituency Members and directly elected regional Members.

Janet Ryder: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf hyn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 7.2, sy'n ymwneud â defnyddio iaith sy'n camwahaniaethu gan Aelodau yn y Siambr. Etholir holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn uniongyrchol. Gofynnaf am gyfarwyddyd gennych ynghylch a oes gwahaniaeth rhwng Aelodau etholaeth a etholir yn uniongyrchol ac Aelodau rhanbarthol a etholir yn uniongyrchol.

The Presiding Officer: Order. We discussed this last week. It seems that this matter is being debated outside the Chamber, but I know nothing about that.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gwnaethom drafod hyn yr wythnos diwethaf. Ymddengys fod dadl ynghylch y mater hwn y tu allan i'r Siambr, ond ni wn ddim am hynny.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): With your agreement, Presiding Officer, immediately following this item I propose to move a procedural motion under Standing Order No. 34 to suspend Standing Order No. 6.12 and the second sentence of Standing Order No. 8.1. in order to bring forward the no named day motion to establish a Committee to decide on seating arrangements in the Assembly Chamber. I will also seek your agreement tomorrow to bring forward a no named day motion to elect members to the Committee.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Gyda'ch cydsyniad, Lywydd, yn union ar ôl yr eitem hon bwriadaf roi cynnig trefniadol gerbron o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 34 i atal Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.12 a'r ail frawddeg yn Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.1, er mwyn dwyn gerbron y cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod i sefydlu Pwyllgor i benderfynu ar drefniadau eistedd yn Siambr y Cynulliad. Ceisiaf gydsyniad gennych hefyd yfory i ddwyn cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod gerbron i ethol aelodau i'r Pwyllgor.

Today's debate on the sports strategy, 'Climbing Higher', has been postponed until 23 September. Depending on the outcome of today's motion to amend Standing Order No. 35, it may be necessary to move a motion under Standing Order No. 34 to suspend Standing Orders tomorrow in order to bring forward a no named day motion to elect a Planning Decision Committee.

Mae'r ddadl ar gyfer heddiw ar y strategaeth chwaraeon, 'Climbing Higher', wedi'i gohirio hyd 23 Medi. Yn ôl canlyniad y cynnig heddiw i ddiwygio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 35, gallai fod yn angenrheidiol rhoi cynnig gerbron o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 34 i atal Rheolau Sefydlog yfory er mwyn dwyn cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod gerbron i ethol Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio.

The next three weeks' business is as set out in the draft statement, which can be found on the Chamberweb under supporting documents. I have no determinations to report today.

Mae busnes y tair wythnos nesaf fel y'i nodir yn y datganiad drafft, y gellir ei weld ar we'r Siambr dan ddogfennau ategol. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw benderfyniadau i'w hadrodd heddiw.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there are at least 10. I, therefore, call on

Y Llywydd: A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf fod 10 o leiaf. Gan hynny, galwaf ar y Trefnydd i gynnig y

the Business Minister to formally propose the business statement.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

The Presiding Officer: I call on one Member from each political group to respond to the proposal.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Business Minister, we do not oppose the business statement because of the no named day motion that you have tabled and which will be debated later. In fact, I welcome this outbreak of sanity. After a week of negative headlines for the Government and for this institution, it is important that we recognise that the way forward is for the matter to be handled by a Committee in which all shades of opinion in the Chamber will be represented. That will ensure that the deliberations on the seating arrangements take place where they always should have taken place—outside Plenary. I welcome the Business Minister's proposal wholeheartedly and assure her that, once she has proposed the no named day motion—and with the understanding that the institution's reputation must be uppermost in our minds—we will withdraw the censure motion against her. It must be recognised that all Members have a responsibility in this matter. I hope that this heralds a new era in the relationship between the parties in the Chamber. I never want to see such matters being brought to Plenary for discussion again. Such matters should be discussed by the parties in Business Committee or in a Committee such as that which the Business Minister proposes to establish today.

I have therefore made it clear where we stand in relation to the censure motion. We will oppose the business statement because the public has told us loudly and clearly that we should not be debating our seating arrangements, but the crisis in the health service in Wales. I acknowledge that the project team report on the health service will be discussed in tomorrow's meeting of the Health and Social Services Committee. However, it is crucial that every Member

datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar un Aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol i ymateb i'r cynnig.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Drefnydd, nid ydym yn gwrthwynebu'r datganiad busnes oherwydd y cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod yr ydych wedi'i gyflwyno ac a drafodir yn ddiweddarach. Mewn gwirionedd, yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi dod at eich coed. Ar ôl wythnos o benawdau negyddol am y Llywodraeth a'r sefydliad hwn, mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod mai'r ffordd ymlaen ydyw i'r mater hwn gael ei drafod gan Bwyllgor lle y cynrychiolir pob safbwynt yn y Siambr. Bydd hynny'n sicrhau bod y trafodaethau ar y trefniadau eistedd yn digwydd lle y dylent fod wedi digwydd—y tu allan i'r Cyfarfod Llawn. Croesawaf gynnis y Trefnydd yn galonnog ac yr wyf yn ei sicrhau, wedi iddi roi'r cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod gerbron—ac ar y ddealltwriaeth mai enw da'r sefydliad fydd yn flaenaf yn ein meddwl—y byddwn yn tynnu'n ôl y cynnig o gerydd yn ei herbyn. Rhaid cydnabod bod gan yr holl Aelodau gyfrifoldeb yn y mater hwn. Gobeithiaf fod hyn yn gychwyn ar gyfnod newydd yn y berthynas rhwng y pleidiau yn y Siambr. Nid wyf am weld materion o'r fath yn cael eu dwyn i'r Cyfarfod Llawn i'w trafod byth eto. Dylai materion o'r fath gael eu trafod gan y pleidiau yn y Pwyllgor Busnes neu mewn Pwyllgor fel yr un y mae'r Trefnydd yn cynnig ei sefydlu heddiw.

Felly, yr wyf wedi egluro ein safbwynt mewn cysylltiad â'r cynnig o gerydd. Gwnawn wrthwynebu'r datganiad busnes am fod y cyhoedd wedi dweud wrthym yn glir ac yn groyw nad dadl ar ein trefniadau eistedd y dylem ei chael, ond un ar yr argyfwng yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Derbyniaf y bydd adroddiad y tîm prosiect ar y gwasanaeth iechyd yn cael ei drafod yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yfory. Er

should have an opportunity to debate this important report in Plenary. We will not support the business statement because it does not seem that time has been allocated for a Plenary debate on the report. If you are prepared to reflect on that and give us an assurance that you will allocate time for such a debate within the period covered by the business statement, we will not push the matter to a vote. If not, we will do so.

2.50 p.m.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Business Minister for what is a marked improvement on earlier business statements. We recognise that you have seen sense on the debate on seating arrangements. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] It is entirely right that all of us learn a lesson from this. If we had not tabled the amendments, you would no doubt have put the matter to a vote. I am glad that this matter will be referred to a committee; it should not be the subject of a Plenary debate. The matter should be decided by either the Business Committee, the House Committee, or an ad hoc committee. This is a welcome move and we should all recognise that. We are pleased to withdraw the censure motion, which was triggered by the debate on seating arrangements in the Chamber. As I see it, one motion automatically falls with the other.

Having said that—and I have made this point to the First Minister—we should have a debate, rather than a statement, on the Government's work programme. Holding a debate would allow all Members to participate; having a half an hour statement means that party leaders will get the lion's share of the time, with perhaps one or two other Members able to contribute. If the Business Minister were willing to guarantee at least an hour's debate on the work programme—although I think that the debate should be an hour and a half—we would not oppose the business statement. Otherwise, I regret to say that we will not support the statement.

Michael German: I also welcome the fact that we have seen a bout of common sense.

hynny, mae'n hollbwysig bod pob Aelod yn cael cyfle i drafod yr adroddiad pwysig hwn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Ni chefnogwn y datganiad busnes am nad yw'n ymddangos bod amser wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer dadl ar yr adroddiad yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Os ydych yn barod i ystyried hynny a'n sicrhau y gwnewch neilltuo amser ar gyfer dadl o'r fath o fewn y cyfnod sydd dan sylw yn y datganiad busnes, ni wnawn fynnu pleidlais ar y mater. Os nad ydych, gwnawn hynny.

Nick Bourne: Diolchaf i'r Trefnydd am ddatganiad busnes sy'n well o lawer na rhai blaenorol. Cydnabyddwn eich bod wedi gweld synnwyr ynghylch y ddadl ar drefniadau eistedd. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Mae'n gwbl briodol bod pawb ohonom yn dysgu gwers o hyn. Pe na baem wedi cyflwyno'r gwelliannau, mae'n siŵr y byddech wedi rhoi'r mater i bleidlais. Yr wyf yn falch y caiff y mater hwn ei gyfeirio i bwyllgor; ni ddylai fod yn destun dadl mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Dylai'r mater gael ei benderfynu un ai gan y Pwyllgor Busnes, Pwyllgor y Tŷ, neu bwyllgor *ad hoc*. Mae hyn yn gam i'w groesawu a dylem oll gydnabod hynny. Yr ydym yn falch o dynnu'n ôl y cynnig o gerydd, a gyflwynwyd o ganlyniad i'r ddadl ar drefniadau eistedd yn y Siambr. Fel yr wyf fi'n ei gweld, mae'r cynnig hwnnw'n methu'n awtomatig gyda'r llall.

Wedi dweud hynny—ac yr wyf wedi cyfleu'r pwynt hwn i'r Prif Weinidog—dylem gael dadl, yn hytrach na datganiad, ar raglen waith y Llywodraeth. Drwy gynnal dadl, gallai'r holl Aelodau gymryd rhan; o gael datganiad hanner awr, arweinyddion y pleidiau a gaiff y rhan fwyaf o'r amser, a bydd un neu ddau o Aelodau eraill yn gallu cyfrannu, o bosibl. Pe bai'r Trefnydd yn barod i warantu o leiaf awr o ddadl ar y rhaglen waith—er fy mod i'n credu y dylai'r ddadl fod yn awr o hanner o hyd—ni fyddem yn gwrthwynebu'r datganiad busnes. Fel arall, mae'n ofid gennyf ddweud na wnawn gefnogi'r datganiad.

Michael German: Yr wyf finnu'n croesawu'r ffaith ein bod wedi gweld arfer

Looking at events this week, the people of Wales will ask themselves why this could not have happened earlier. Why did we have to go through such a painful process to reach this conclusion? Ieuan and Nick are right that one of the triggers was the censure motion. This is withdrawn now that we will have an appropriate discussion of the seating arrangements. There is a lesson for us all in this, including the Government. Over the past four years, sometimes in difficult circumstances, there has been consensus about finding solutions off-stage. It is important that we learn the lesson that we need to do that when dealing with matters relating to our existence in this building. No-one has come out of this with graciousness on their face. However, the lead on this must come from the Government.

I have written to the First Minister on the subject of holding a full debate on the Government's work programme. I posed just as exacting questions to him today about what I determined from the Labour Party website to be its 10 top priorities, which were put before the people of Wales. It is clear, from questions I have asked of all Ministers, that those 10 priorities are not quite as important as we thought they were. This matter needs to be probed in a debate, because the two issues I have raised today, along with the other eight raised in separate discussions, need to be clarified.

You are right to bring forward a programme, but if that programme does not provide clarity, then the people of Wales will rightly say that it is an election gimmick and without substance. The onus is on you to prove that it is not an election gimmick, and the only way to do so is to hold a proper debate on this matter. Another reason for holding a debate was suggested by Nick Bourne; it is difficult for backbench Members to question Ministers on statements as the questioning is dominated by frontbench Members.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I thank Ieuan for his comments. It has always been my wish to resolve the seating arrangements in another way. On your points on health, I will schedule a debate on the

ychedig o synnwyr cyffredin. Wrth weld yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yr wythnos hon, bydd pobl Cymru'n ymholi pam na allai hyn fod wedi digwydd ynghynt. Pam y bu'n rhaid inni fynd drwy broses mor boenus i ddod i'r casgliad hwn? Mae Ieuan a Nick yn iawn wrth ddweud mai un o'r pethau a gychwynnodd hyn oedd y cynnig o gerydd. Mae hwnnw wedi'i dynnu'n ôl gan y byddwn bellach yn cael trafodaeth briodol ar y trefniadau eistedd. Mae gwerau yn hyn i ni i gyd, gan gynnwys y Llywodraeth. Dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, mewn amgylchiadau anodd weithiau, bu consensws ynghylch dod o hyd i atebion o'r neilltu. Mae'n bwysig inni ddysgu bod rhaid inni wneud hynny pan ydym yn delio â materion sy'n ymwneud â'n bodolaeth yn yr adeilad hwn. Nid yw hyn wedi adlewyrchu'n dda ar unrhyw un. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i'r Llywodraeth gynnig arweiniad ar hyn.

Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Prif Weinidog ynghylch cynnal dadl lawn ar raglen waith y Llywodraeth. Gofynnais gwestiynau yr un mor fanwl iddo heddiw am yr hyn y canfûm o wefan y Blaid Lafur oedd ei 10 blaenoriaeth bennaf, a roddwyd gerbron pobl Cymru. Mae'n amlwg, o gwestiynau a ofynnais i'r holl Weinidogion, nad yw'r blaenoriaethau hynny lawn cyn bwysiced ag y credem eu bod. Rhaid ymchwilio i'r mater hwn mewn dadl, gan fod angen eglurhad ar y ddau fater a godais heddiw, ynghyd â'r wyth arall a godwyd mewn trafodaethau ar wahân.

Mae'n briodol ichi ddwyn rhaglen gerbron, ond os nad yw'r rhaglen honno'n eglur, bydd pobl Cymru'n iawn wrth ddweud mai gimig etholiadol disylwedd ydyw. Eich lle chi yw profi nad gimig etholiadol ydyw, a'r unig fodd i wneud hynny yw cynnal dadl iawn ar y mater hwn. Awgrymwyd rheswm arall dros gynnal dadl gan Nick Bourne; mae'n anodd i Aelodau'r meinciau cefn holi Gweinidogion ynghylch datganiadau gan mai Aelodau'r fainc flaen a wnaiff y rhan fwyaf o'r holi.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Diolchaf i Ieuan am ei sylwadau. Bu'n ddymuniad gennyf erioed ddatrys y trefniadau eistedd mewn modd arall. Ynghylch y pwyntiau a wnaethoch am ieched, gwnaf amserlennu

Wanless report at the earliest opportunity, and I will include it in the business statement after the recess.

dadl ar adroddiad Wanless cyn gynted ag y bo modd, ac fe'i cynhwysaf yn y datganiad busnes ar ôl y toriad.

On a debate on the Government's forward work programme, the First Minister will make a statement on the work programme on 24 September. It is not currently the Government's intention to table a motion to debate this item, but I will take that back for discussion.

Ynghylch blaenraglen waith y Llywodraeth, gwnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y rhaglen waith ar 24 Medi. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw'n fwriad gan y Llywodraeth gyflwyno cynnig i gael dadl ar yr eitem hon, ond af â hynny'n ôl i'w drafod.

Cynnig: O blaid 40, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 18.

Motion: For 40, Abstain 0, Against 18.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Mewies, Sandy
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Wood, Leanne

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Marek, John
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

the National Assembly, acting under Standing Order No. 34.4, agrees to suspend Standing Order No. 6.12 and the second sentence of Standing Order No. 8.1 to allow the no named motion (NNDM1607) tabled today, to be taken this afternoon in Plenary Tuesday 15 July 2003. (NDM1606)

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 34.4, yn cytuno i ohirio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.12 ac ail frawddeg Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 8.1 i ganiatáu i'r cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod (NNDM1607) a gyflwynwyd heddiw, gael ei drafod yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar ddydd Mawrth 15 Gorffennaf 2003. (NDM1606)

Y Llywydd: Gwelaf nad oes neb am siarad ar y cynnig hwn, felly symudwn at bleidlais. Bydd angen pleidlais o ddwy ran o dair o blaid i'r cynnig gael ei dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: I see that no-one wishes to speak to this motion, therefore we will move to a vote. A two-thirds majority vote in favour is needed for the motion to be accepted.

*Cynnig (NDM1606): O blaid 58, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1606): For 58, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Sefydlu Pwyllgor ar Drefniadau Seddi yn y Siambr
Establishment of a Committee on Seating Arrangements in the Chamber**

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

the National Assembly establishes a Committee under Standing Order No. 8.1 to decide on seating arrangements for the Chamber of the Assembly for the course of the second Assembly; that the Committee report no later than 21 October 2003; that the Committee cease to exist when it has reported; and that the Committee's decision shall constitute the arrangement for seating in the Chamber from 4 November 2003. (NNDM1607)

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn sefydlu Pwyllgor o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 8.1 i benderfynu ar drefniadau seddi yn Siambr y Cynulliad ar gyfert yr ail Gynulliad; bod y Pwyllgor yn cyflwyno adroddiad erbyn 21 Hydref 2003 fan bellaf; bod y Pwyllgor yn dod i ben wedi iddo gyflwyno'r adroddiad; a bod penderfyniad y Pwyllgor yn cyfrif fel trefniant ar gyfer seddi yn y Siambr o 4 Tachwedd 2003. (NNDM1607)

Y Llywydd: Gwelaf nad oes neb am siarad ar y cynnig hwn, felly symudwn at bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: I see that no-one wishes to speak to this motion, therefore we will move to a vote.

*Cynnig (NNDM1607): O blaid 58, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NNDM1607): For 58, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter

Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pwynt o drefn. **Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Point of order. I Awgrymais mewn ymateb i'r datganiad suggested in response to the business busnes y byddai'r cynnig o gerydd yn cael ei statement that the censure motion would be

dynnu yn ôl. A yw'n briodol i gadarnhau y bydd hynny'n digwydd yn awr?

Y Llywydd: Fe ellir ei gadarnhau, ond gofynnaf i chi dynnu'r cynnig yn ôl pan gyrhaeddwn y busnes hwnnw ar yr agenda. Nodwyd y bwriad i dynnu'r cynnig o gerydd yn ôl.

withdrawn. Is now an appropriate time to confirm that that will happen?

The Presiding Officer: It can be confirmed, but I ask you to withdraw the censure motion when we reach that business on the agenda. The intention to withdraw the censure motion has been noted.

3.00 p.m.

Datganiad ar Gyfrifon Dysgu Unigol Statement on Individual Learning Accounts

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): One of our manifesto commitments is to boost skills for adults with few or no qualifications and on low incomes through a new individual learning accounts scheme in Wales. I am pleased to keep that manifesto pledge and to make a statement today on the second phase of the new individual learning accounts Wales programme. When I launched the provider registration phase of the programme in February this year, I made a commitment to open the more robust and better-targeted ILA Wales to individual applications in time for the start of the academic year, and I am delighted to announce that ILA Wales will be open to the public from 21 July.

The core objectives for ILA Wales are to assist in widening participation in learning, to encourage take-up from those who face financial barriers to learning by offering a higher financial incentive for those on lower incomes, to encourage people to take ownership and responsibility for their learning by making a personal commitment, measured in time for some, and in financial terms for others, and to promote and support lifelong learning through repeated use of an ILA. ILA Wales will be focused on those who need the most help—people who, for whatever reason, missed out on learning earlier in their lives and now find it difficult financially to re-engage. ILA Wales will be available to those with low, or no, qualifications, whose highest prior learning is at national qualification framework level 2 or below, which is not higher than general certificate of secondary education level or

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Un o'r ymrwymadau yn ein maniffesto yw hybu sgiliau ar gyfer oedolion sydd ag ychydig neu ddim cymwysterau a'u hincwm yn isel drwy gynllun cyfrifon dysgu unigol newydd yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn falch o gadw'r addewid honno yn y maniffesto a gwneud datganiad heddiw ar ail ran y rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol newydd i Gymru. Pan gychwynnais y rhan o'r rhaglen ar gyfer cofrestru darparwyr ym mis Chwefror eleni, ymrwymais i sicrhau y byddai modd i unigolion gyflwyno ceisiadau i raglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru, a fyddai'n gadarnach ac yn sicrach ei chyrraedd, mewn pryd ar gyfer dechrau'r flwyddyn academaidd, ac yr wyf yn falch o gyhoeddi y bydd cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru ar gael i'r cyhoedd o 21 Gorffennaf.

Amcanion craidd rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru yw helpu i ehangu cyfranogiad mewn dysgu, denu'r rhai sy'n wynebu rhwystrau ariannol rhag dysgu drwy gynnig mwy o anogaeth ariannol i rai sydd ag incwm isel, annog pobl i ymgymryd â pherchnogaeth a chyfrifoldeb dros eu dysgu drwy wneud ymrwymiad personol, a fesurir mewn amser yn achos rhai, ac yn ariannol yn achos eraill, ac i hyrwyddo a chefnogi dysgu gydol oes drwy ddefnyddio cyfrif dysgu unigol dro ar ôl tro. Bydd rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru yn canolbwyntio ar y rhai y mae arnynt angen y cymorth mwyaf—pobl nad oeddent wedi dysgu, am ba bynnag reswm, yn gynharach yn eu hoes ac sydd bellach yn ei chael yn anodd ailymgymryd â dysgu am resymau ariannol. Bydd cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru ar gael i rai â chymwysterau isel, neu ddim cymwysterau o gwbl, y bu eu dysgu uchaf cyn hynny ar lefel 2 y

national vocational qualification level 2 or equivalent. Those least able to afford to pay for learning will be given the most help.

There are three levels of support. At level one, people in receipt of income support or income-based job seekers allowance will receive 100 per cent of their course costs, which is up to £200 a year. Why 100 per cent? It is because we want to concentrate resources on those who face the greatest financial barriers. Level two support will ensure that people on a low income, who are in receipt of income-related benefits such as working tax credits, council tax benefit or housing benefit, receive 80 per cent of their course costs, which amounts to a maximum of £160 a year. Level three support will ensure that any person who fits the eligibility criteria, where their highest prior learning is at, or below, level 2 will be able to apply for 50 per cent of course costs, which will be up to £100 per year. The ILA Wales budget is £2 million per year, and we hope to attract 10,000 individuals to the scheme during the first year. The National Council—ELWa will administer the programme and, following a detailed selection process, it has approved 115 learning providers to deliver ILA-Wales-supported learning. It has based its selection on the best quality education and training provision, while ensuring geographical coverage across Wales.

I am pleased that such a cross-section of both accredited and non-accredited courses are available, which range from hospitality and catering, to engineering and technology, up to national qualification framework level 3. There is a place for non-accredited learning alongside the more traditional accredited courses. The client group that we are aiming for may not have the self-belief to launch straight into a level 3 course, for example, but the confidence that they may gain from completing a non-accredited 'IT for the Terrified' type course may encourage them to further their learning. The marketing strategy

fframwaith cymwysterau cenedlaethol neu'n is, nad yw'n uwch na lefel tystysgrif gyffredinol addysg uwchradd neu gymhwyster galwedigaethol cenedlaethol ar lefel 2 neu'r hyn sy'n cyfateb iddo. Y rhai sydd â'r lleiaf o fodd i dalu am ddysgu a gaiff y cymorth mwyaf.

Mae tair lefel o gymorth. Ar lefel 1, bydd rhai sy'n derbyn cymhorthdal incwm neu lwfans ceisio gwaith yn seiliedig ar incwm yn derbyn 100 y cant o gostau eu cyrsiau, hyd at £200 y flwyddyn. Pam 100 y cant? Mae hynny am ein bod yn dymuno canolbwyntio adnoddau ar y rhai sy'n wynebu'r rhwystrau ariannol mwyaf. Bydd cymorth ar lefel 2 yn sicrhau bod rhai sydd ag incwm isel, sy'n derbyn budd-daliadau sy'n gysylltiedig ag incwm fel credydau treth i rai sy'n gweithio, budd-dal treth gyngor neu fudd-dal tai, yn cael 80 y cant o gostau eu cyrsiau, hyd at uchafswm o £160 y flwyddyn. Bydd cymorth ar lefel 3 yn sicrhau bod unrhyw rai sy'n bodloni'r meini prawf cymhwyster, y mae eu dysgu blaenorol uchaf ar lefel 2 neu'n is na hynny, yn gallu ymgeisio am 50 y cant o gostau ei gyrsiau, hyd at £100 y flwyddyn. Dwy filiwn o bunnoedd y flwyddyn yw cyllideb rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru, a gobeithiwn ddenu 10,000 o unigolion i'r cynllun yn ystod y flwyddyn gyntaf. Y Cyngor Cenedlaethol—ELWa fydd yn gweinyddu'r rhaglen ac, ar ôl proses ddethol fanwl, mae wedi cymeradwyo 115 o ddarparwyr dysgu i ddarparu dysgu gyda chymorth cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru. Mae wedi dethol ar sail y ddarpariaeth orau o addysg a hyfforddiant, gan sicrhau bod hynny ar gael ledled Cymru.

Yr wyf yn falch bod y fath drawstoriad o gyrsiau achrededig ac anachrededig ar gael, sy'n amrywio o letygarwch ac arlwyio, i beirianeg a thechnoleg, hyd at lefel 3 yn y fframwaith cymwysterau cenedlaethol. Mae lle i ddysgu anachrededig ochr yn ochr â chysiau achrededig mwy traddodiadol. Mae'n bosibl na fydd y grŵp cleientiaid yr ydym yn anelu ato yn meddu ar ddigon o hunanhyder i gychwyn yn syth ar gwrs ar lefel 3, er enghraifft, ond efallai y bydd yr hyder a gaent o gwblhau cwrs anachrededig o'r math 'TG ar gyfer yr Ofnus' yn eu symbylu i fynd ymhellach â'u dysgu. Mae'r

for the programme is important and is sharply focused at the low skilled and the economically inactive—a client group notoriously difficult to reach and influence. The television and radio advertisements feature real people who have re-engaged with learning. They talk directly to the camera, and directly to our target audience. The message is crucial—'Do you have low qualifications? Or maybe none at all? You could get up to £200 to learn a good living with ILA Wales'. This marketing activity complements the adverts placed on the sides and interiors of buses, all of which feature informative copy-style and attractive visuals. Poster sites will be cherry-picked according to their location: for example, Jobcentre Plus offices, social clubs, health centres and GP surgeries, or any other location that will have the most impact on our target client group.

We are committed to evaluating all of our policies and I have asked the National Council—ELWa to ensure that ILA Wales contains a robust evaluation process. The National Council will collect a range of management information and ensure regular feedback from individuals and registered learning providers. In addition, the National Council has commissioned external evaluators to assess ILA Wales's impact on widening participation in learning among those who otherwise would not have participated in it, its impact among the priority target groups, and its impact on promoting and supporting lifelong learning. This evaluation will take place over three years, with regular reports produced throughout that period. It will provide guidance on the ongoing development of the programme and make recommendations for improvements. We will use this evidence, together with the information collected by the National Council, to address any weaknesses and build on the programme's strengths, to ensure that ILA Wales achieves its objectives of engaging people in effective learning. ILA Wales is a good idea made better.

strategaeth farchnata ar gyfer y rhaglen yn bwysig ac mae'n canolbwyntio'n fanwl ar y rhai anhyfedr a'r economaidd anweithgar—grŵp cleientiaid y mae'n ddjarhebol o anodd ei gyrraedd a dylanwadu arno. Mae'r hysbysebion teledu a radio yn dangos pobl go-iawn sydd wedi ailymgymryd â dysgu. Siaradant yn uniongyrchol â'r camera, ac yn uniongyrchol â'n cynulleidfa darged. Mae'r neges yn hollbwysig—'A yw'r cymwysterau sydd gennych yn rhai isel? Neu efallai nad oes gennych ddim o gwbl? Gallech gael hyd at £200 i ddysgu sut i wneud bywoliaeth dda gyda chyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru'. Mae'r marchnata hwn yn cyd-fynd â'r hysbysebion a osodir ar ochrau bysiau ac oddi mewn iddynt, y mae pob un ohonynt yn cynnwys arddull copi lawn gwybodaeth a delweddau deniadol. Caiff safleoedd ar gyfer posteri eu dethol a'u dewis yn ôl eu lleoliad: er enghraifft, swyddfeydd Canolfan Byd Gwaith, clybiau cymdeithasol, canolfannau iechyd a meddygfeydd meddygon teulu, neu unrhyw leoliad arall a gaiff yr effaith fwyaf ar y grŵp cleientiaid yr ydym yn ei dargedu.

Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i werthuso ein holl bolisiau ac yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r Cyngor Cenedlaethol—ELWa sicrhau bod proses werthuso gadarn yn rhan o raglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru. Bydd y Cyngor Cenedlaethol yn casglu amrediad o wybodaeth reoli ac yn sicrhau y ceir adborth oddi wrth unigolion a darparwyr dysgu cofrestredig yn rheolaidd. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae'r Cyngor Cenedlaethol wedi comisiynu gwerthuswyr allanol i asesu effaith cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru o ran ehangu cyfranogiad mewn dysgu ymysg y rhai na fyddent wedi cymryd rhan ynddo fel arall, ei effaith ymysg y grwpiau targed blaenoriaethol, a'i effaith o ran hyrwyddo a chefnogi dysgu gydol oes. Bydd y gwerthuso hwn yn parhau dros dair blynedd, a chynhyrchir adroddiadau rheolaidd drwy gydol y cyfnod hwnnw. Bydd yn darparu canllawiau ar gyfer y gwaith parhaus o ddatblygu'r rhaglen ac yn gwneud argymhellion ar gyfer gwelliannau. Defnyddiwn y dystiolaeth hon, ynghyd â'r wybodaeth a gesglir gan y Cyngor Cenedlaethol, i ymdrin ag unrhyw wendidau ac adeiladu ar sail cryfderau'r rhaglen, i sicrhau bod rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol

Cymru yn cyflawni ei hamcanion o ddenu pobl i gymryd rhan mewn dysgu effeithiol. Mae rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru yn syniad da sy'n awr yn well byth.

We were the last country in the UK to suspend the original ILA programme and we are the first to re-introduce it. I am proud to say that this is a made-in-Wales policy, designed to suit and benefit the people of Wales. This is another step towards achieving the Assembly Government's ambition of making lifelong learning a reality in Wales and realising the vision of making Wales an internationally renowned learning country.

Helen Mary Jones: We broadly welcome the return of individual learning accounts. As we said when we discussed this in February, we also broadly support the targeting of resources towards those who need them most. I am glad that non-accredited courses will be covered in the programme because, as the Minister has said, these can be a vital way into further learning for those who have had bad experiences of formal education. However, I have some concerns that I would like the Minister to address in her response.

Who will administer the means test? The difficulty in targeting resources is that there must be a means test. Will that be the responsibility of the training providers or of ELWa? I am anxious that these tests be made as simple as possible, and ask the Minister to monitor the impact of any bureaucracy on take-up, particularly among the hardest-to-reach groups that she mentioned. Also, will you, Minister, reconsider level two in relation to means testing? It might be difficult for many families who are on work-based benefits to find even £40 per year for a member of the household to participate in a course. In the broad context of supporting your attempts to target resources, Minister, I ask that you consider, as a part of the monitoring process, whether level two in particular will be squeezed out. We might have a high uptake at levels one and three, but I am concerned that we might not receive many applications at level two.

Ni oedd y wlad ddiwethaf yn y DU i atal y rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol wreiddiol a ni yw'r gyntaf i'w hailgyflwyno. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud mai polisi a wnaed yng Nghymru yw hwn, a gynlluniwyd i fod yn addas ac yn llesol i bobl Cymru. Mae hwn yn gam arall tuag at gyflawni uchelgais Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o wireddu dysgu gydol oes yng Nghymru a chyflawni'r weledigaeth o wneud Cymru'n enwog drwy'r byd fel gwlad sy'n dysgu.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr ydym yn croesawu dychweliad cyfrifon dysgu unigol, at ei gilydd. Fel y dywedasom pan fuom yn trafod hyn yn Chwefror, yr ydym hefyd o blaid targedu adnoddau, yn gyffredinol, ar y rhai y mae arnynt eu hangen fwyaf. Yr wyf yn falch y bydd y rhaglen yn cynnwys cyrsiau anachrededig oherwydd, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, gallant fod yn fodd hollbwysig i gyrraedd dysgu pellach i'r rhai a gafodd brofiadau gwael mewn addysg ffurfiol. Er hynny, mae gennyf rai pryderon yr hoffwn i'r Gweinidog ymdrin â hwy yn ei hymateb.

Pwy fydd yn gweinyddu'r prawf moddion? Yr anhawster wrth dargedu adnoddau yw bod rhaid cael prawf moddion. Ai'r darparwyr hyfforddiant fydd yn gyfrifol am hynny, ynteu ELWa? Yr wyf yn awyddus i'r profion hyn fod mor syml ag y bo modd, a gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gadw golwg ar effaith unrhyw fiwrocratiaeth ar y derbyniad, yn enwedig ymysg y grwpiau mwyaf anodd eu cyrraedd y cyfeiriodd atynt. Hefyd, Weinidog, a wnewch ailystyried lefel dau mewn cysylltiad â'r prawf moddion? Gallai fod yn anodd i lawer o deuluoedd sy'n derbyn budd-daliadau sy'n seiliedig ar waith ddod o hyd i hyd yn oed £40 y flwyddyn i aelod o'r teulu gael dilyn cwrs. Yn y cyd-destun cyffredinol o gefnogi eich ymdrechion i dargedu adnoddau, Weinidog, gofynnaf ichi ystyried, fel rhan o'r broses monitro, a fydd lefel dau, yn benodol, yn cael ei gwthio o'r neilltu. Efallai y bydd llawer yn ymgymryd â'r cynllun ar lefelau un a thri, ond yr wyf yn pryderu na fyddwn yn cael llawer o geisiadau ar lefel dau.

Will you also monitor the mixture of accredited and non-accredited learning to see whether people are moving on from non-accredited to accredited courses? Will you confirm that people will be able to apply a second and a third time for individual learning accounts, if necessary? I took that as read in your reference to 'repeated use', but I think that it needs to be said. The grant is a small amount of money, and even the full £200 may not cover the cost of some courses that people may wish to follow .

My final point relates to ELWa's capacity to deliver and monitor this programme effectively. I acknowledge that ELWa did well last time; it certainly outperformed its counterparts across the border. However, the situation has changed. Given that ELWa has still not sorted out funding for work-based learning or for sixth-forms, and that redundancies will reduce its capacity further, how confident are you that ELWa will be able to cope with this important additional work and what systems do you have in place to monitor its effectiveness? You have detailed the systems that ELWa has in place to monitor the effectiveness of the learning providers, and I welcome that, but what systems do you have in place to monitor ELWa's effectiveness in delivering the individual learning account programme? There is concern about its ability to deal with its current workload and there would be serious questions about its ability to undertake additional work.

3.10 p.m.

Jane Davidson: I will have to write to you about who will administer the means test. I do not know at the moment whether it will be administered by ELWa or by the individual providers. Many of the other points that you have raised will be picked up in the evaluation. Clearly, we do not want a system that is too bureaucratic; our experience of the first individual learning account programme was that we managed to get the right system. We had tremendous take-up. To remind Members, the only reason that we closed

A wnewch hefyd gadw golwg ar y cymysgedd o ddysgu achrededig ac anachrededig i weld a yw pobl yn symud ymlaen o gyrsiau anachrededig i rai achrededig? A wnewch gadarnhau y bydd pobl yn gallu ymgeisio am yr ail a'r trydydd tro am gyfrifon dysgu unigol, os oes angen? Cymerais mai hynny yr oeddech yn ei olygu wrth gyfeirio at 'ddefnyddio dro ar ôl tro', ond credaf fod angen dweud hynny. Swm bach o arian yw'r grant, ac mae'n bosibl na fydd hyd yn oed y swm llawn o £200 yn ddigon i dalu cost rhai cyrsiau y mae pobl yn dymuno eu dilyn.

Mae'r pwynt olaf sydd gennyf yn ymwneud â gallu ELWa i gyflawni'r rhaglen a'i monitro'n effeithiol. Cydnabyddaf fod ELWa wedi gwneud yn dda y tro diwethaf; perfformiodd yn well na'i gymheiriaid dros y ffin, yn sicr. Fodd bynnag, mae'r sefyllfa wedi newid. Yng ngolwg y ffaith nad yw ELWa byth wedi rhoi trefn ar ei gyllido ar gyfer dysgu sy'n seiliedig ar waith nac ar gyfer cyfleusterau chweched dosbarth, ac y bydd diswyddiadau'n lleihau ei allu ymhellach, pa mor ffyddiog yr ydych y bydd ELWa yn gallu ymdopi â'r gwaith ychwanegol hwn a pha systemau yr ydych wedi'u rhoi ar waith i gadw golwg ar ei effeithiolrwydd? Yr ydych wedi nodi'r systemau y mae ELWa wedi'u rhoi ar waith i fonitro effeithiolrwydd y darparwyr dysgu, a chroesawaf hynny, ond pa systemau sydd ar waith gennych i fonitro effeithiolrwydd ELWa wrth weithredu'r rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol? Mae pryder ynghylch ei allu i ddelio â'i faich gwaith presennol a byddai cwestiynau difrifol ynghylch ei allu i ymgymryd â gwaith ychwanegol.

Jane Davidson: Bydd yn rhaid imi ysgrifennu atoch ynghylch pwy a fydd yn gweinyddu'r prawf moddion. Ni wn ar hyn o bryd a gaiff ei weinyddu gan ELWa ynteu gan y darparwyr unigol. Bydd llawer o'r pwyntiau eraill yr ydych wedi'u codi yn cael eu trafod yn y gwerthuso. Mae'n amlwg nad ydym am gael system orfiwrocraidd; ein profiad o'r rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol gyntaf oedd inni lwyddo i gael y system iawn. Yr oedd y nifer a ymgymrodd â'r rhaglen yn aruthrol. Er mwyn atgoffa

down the programme was that our principal accounting officer, Jon Shortridge, rightly felt that there was a loophole in the system in terms of fraudulent providers entering the programme. There were no fraudulent providers in Wales; the fact that ELWa delivered the programme saved us from the problems that were experienced across the border. I have absolute confidence in ELWa's competence and capacity to deliver. It delivered the first programme well, and ELWa has been working phenomenally hard with us to ensure a belt-and-braces approach in terms of the financial capability and the robustness of the systems before I came to you and announced the successor programme.

The points about the mixture of accredited and non-accredited learning are particularly important today because, yesterday, I launched the credit common accord of our credit transfer qualifications framework, of which Committee members have been extremely supportive. That is taking a longer-term look at accreditation of traditionally non-accredited learning. The evaluation of the mix of accredited and non-accredited learning will be important to us in developing other aspects of our agenda.

I reaffirm that, provided people stay in those categories, they can re-apply. However, if, as a result of using individual learning accounts, someone reaches national qualifications framework level 3, he or she would not be in those categories. This is because we are focusing on learners who we want to re-introduce into the learning system and who may not have much previous learning credit.

In terms of monitoring ELWa's effectiveness, I have announced on several occasions the arrangements that the sponsor departments have put in place. I assure Members that, as part of my quarterly meeting with the chair, I will receive regular updates on how the system is developing once it is properly introduced next week.

Jeff Cuthbert: I hope that the Assembly welcomes this announcement. In its first year,

Aelodau, yr unig reswm inni ddiddymu'r rhaglen oedd bod ein prif swyddog cyfrifo, Jon Shortridge, yn credu yn gywir bod bwllch yn y system o ran darparwyr twyllodrus yn ymuno â'r rhaglen. Nid oedd unrhyw ddarparwyr twyllodrus yng Nghymru; yr oedd y ffaith bod ELWa yn darparu'r rhaglen wedi ein hachub rhag y problemau a brofwyd dros y ffin. Yr wyf yn gwbl hyderus yng ngallu a chymhwysedd ELWa i ddarparu'r rhaglen. Darparodd y rhaglen gyntaf yn dda, a bu ELWa yn gweithio yn hynod o galed gyda ni i sicrhau dull gweithredu cwbl ddiogel o ran gallu ariannol a chadernid y systemau cyn imi ddod atoch a chyhoeddi'r rhaglen sydd i'w holynu.

Mae'r pwyntiau ynglŷn â'r cymysgedd o ddysgu achrededig ac anachrededig yn arbennig o bwysig heddiw oherwydd, ddoe, lansiais y cytundeb cyffredin ar gredydau ar gyfer ein fframwaith trosglwyddo credydau ar gyfer cymwysterau, y bu aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn dra chefnogol iddo. Mae hwnnw'n bwrw golwg tymor hwy ar achredu dysgu a fu'n anachrededig yn draddodiadol. Bydd gwerthuso y cymysgedd o ddysgu achrededig ac anachrededig yn bwysig inni wrth ddatblygu agweddau eraill ar ein agenda.

Yr wyf yn ailddatgan y caiff pobl ailymgeisio os arhosant yn y categorïau hynny. Fodd bynnag, os bydd rhywun yn cyrraedd lefel 3 yn y fframwaith cymwysterau cenedlaethol, o ganlyniad i ddefnyddio cyfrifon dysgu unigol, ni fyddai'r person hwnnw yn y categorïau hynny. Y rheswm am hynny yw ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar ddysgwyr yr ydym yn dymuno eu hailgyflwyno i'r system dysgu na fydd ganddynt lawer o gredydau dysgu blaenorol, o bosibl.

O ran monitro effeithiolrwydd ELWa, yr wyf wedi cyhoeddi ar sawl achlysur y trefniadau a roddwyd ar waith gan yr adrannau sy'n ei noddi. Yr wyf yn sicrhau Aelodau y byddaf, fel rhan o'm cyfarfod chwarterol â'r cadeirydd, yn cael fy hysbysu'n rheolaidd am y modd y mae'r system yn datblygu ar ôl iddi gael ei chyflwyno'n iawn yr wythnos nesaf.

Jeff Cuthbert: Gobeithiaf fod y Cynulliad yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad hwn. Yn ei

10,000 learners could benefit from participating in learning opportunities that suit their individual needs and give considerable flexibility in terms of where, when and how they learn. The mode of learning is important, as evidence shows that many are discouraged by a too prescriptive or formal course of study. Organisations such as learndirect can assist in finding suitable courses. It is right and proper that people not in the greatest financial need make a contribution to the study costs—mainly as this would release more money for those in the greatest need. This is not to suggest that those entitled to 100 per cent of the course costs, up to £200 per year, will be in any way casual about pursuing studies. It demonstrates the Welsh Assembly Government's determination to encourage those receiving income support or income-based jobseekers allowance to seriously consider enhancing their skills, knowledge and understanding so that they can better seek and secure paid employment.

I also welcome that ELWa will be required to closely monitor and evaluate the implementation of the scheme. As mentioned, individual learning accounts were suspended because of proven abuse of the programme in England by so-called training providers. About two years ago, when in London on behalf of my former employer, I was approached in the street by a young lady, which does not happen often, and asked to sign up on the spot to a course of study in computer technology. This Australian lady asked me for my address. I had to spell Penpedairheol for her and explain that it was not in or anywhere near London. That made no difference to her whatsoever. As long as she got my name, address and signature on that form, her employers would gain the credits awarded through the individual learning accounts in England. That is an abuse of the system, and that did not happen in Wales. Nevertheless, it was right to withdraw the scheme to introduce measures against such an eventuality. ELWa's involvement will help to secure the quality of this scheme, and I was pleased to hear Helen Mary Jones praise ELWa's previous work. It is a firm step towards achieving our

flwyddyn gyntaf, gallai 10,000 o ddysgwyr gael budd o gymryd rhan mewn cyfleoedd dysgu sy'n diwallu eu hanghenion unigol ac sy'n cynnig cryn hyblygrwydd o ran y man, y modd a'r adeg y dysgant. Mae'r dull o ddysgu'n bwysig, gan fod tystiolaeth yn dangos bod llawer yn cael eu digalonni gan gyrsgiau astudio sy'n rhy orchmynnol neu'n rhy ffurfiol. Mae cyrff megis learndirect yn gallu rhoi cymorth i ddod o hyd i gyrsgiau addas. Mae'n iawn ac yn briodol bod rhai nad ydynt ymysg y rhai sydd â'r angen mwyaf yn ariannol yn cyfrannu at y costau astudio—yn bennaf am y byddai hynny'n rhyddhau mwy o arian ar gyfer y rhai mwyaf anghenus. Nid yw hynny'n gyfystyr ag awgrymu y bydd y rhai sydd â hawl i gael 100 y cant o gostau cyrsiau, hyd at £200 y flwyddyn, yn ddiotal o gwbl wrth ddilyn eu hastudiaethau. Dengys benderfyniad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i annog y rhai sy'n derbyn cymhorthdal incwm neu lwfans ceisio gwaith yn seiliedig ar incwm i roi ystyriaeth ddifrifol i wella eu sgiliau, eu gwybodaeth a'u dealltwriaeth fel y cânt fwy o lwyddiant wrth geisio a sicrhau cyflogaeth â thâl.

Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r ffaith y bydd yn ofynnol i ELWa fonitro a gwerthuso gweithrediad y rhaglen yn fanwl. Fel y dywedwyd, ataliwyd cyfrifon dysgu unigol oherwydd profwyd bod y rhaglen yn cael ei chamddefnyddio yn Lloegr gan ddarparwyr hyfforddiant honedig. Tua dwy flynedd yn ôl, pan oeddwn yn Llundain ar ran fy nghyngyflogwr, daeth gwraig ifanc ataf ar y stryd, sy'n rhywbeth nad yw'n digwydd yn aml, a gofyn imi arwyddo yn y fan a'r lle i ddilyn cwrs astudio mewn technoleg gyfrifiadurol. Gofynnodd y fenyw hon o Awstralia imi am fy nghyfeiriad. Bu'n rhaid imi sillafu Penpedairheol iddi ac egluro nad oedd yn Llundain nac yn unman agos iddi. Nid oedd hynny o unrhyw wahaniaeth iddi o gwbl. Cyhyd â'i bod yn cael fy enw, fy nghyfeiriad a'm llofnod ar y ffurflen honno, byddai ei chyflogwyr yn cael y credydau a ddyfernid drwy'r cyfrifon dysgu unigol yn Lloegr. Camddefnydd ar y system yw hynny, ac ni ddigwyddodd hynny yng Nghymru. Er hynny, priodol oedd tynnu'r cynllun yn ôl er mwyn cyflwyno mesurau rhag digwyddiadau posibl o'r fath. Bydd y rhan a gymer ELWa yn gymorth i sicrhau ansawdd y cynllun hwn, ac yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed Helen Mary

objectives as published in 'The Learning Country'.

Jane Davidson: There will probably be a minimum of 10,000 participants in this scheme if everybody takes up the full individual learning account. However, between 10,000 and 20,000 people could potentially participate in this scheme. It is important that schemes allow individuals to determine the kind of learning that they want; that will be the most successful way of bringing people back into learning. As you say, it is not about learners being casual, it is about the commitment of the individual. The first individual learning account scheme was tremendously effective in encouraging people to take the first steps into learning. I am sure that that has contributed towards the large numbers of learners in Wales at present.

Your point about training providers is crucial. When I reported on individual learning accounts in February, we opened the registration of quality training providers. Training providers had to demonstrate what they would deliver and that their organisation was financially robust and stable enough to be included on the register. There are 115 training providers on the register, and they will provide a wide range of training. Therefore, we are confident that this is a quality delivery programme, which will be measured on quality and which will be properly evaluated to assist the development of our policy.

David Davies: I refer you to the sentence,

'Those least able to afford to pay for learning will be given the most help.'

You set out three levels of eligibility with varying amounts of money for each, but you have not said how much money will be available to help those people who do not fall into those three categories. For example, if I were to apply for an individual learning account, what help, if any, would I receive? I ask this in the interest of clarity. If no help is available for those who do not fall into those

Jones yn canmol gwaith blaenorol ELWa. Mae'n gam pendant ymlaen tuag at ddiwallu ein hamcanion fel y'u cyhoeddwyd yn 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu'.

Jane Davidson: Mae'n debyg y bydd o leiaf 10,000 yn cymryd rhan yn y cynllun hwn os bydd pawb yn cymryd y cyfrif dysgu unigol llawn. Fodd bynnag, gallai rhwng 10,000 a 20,000 o bobl gymryd rhan yn y cynllun hwn. Mae'n bwysig bod cynlluniau'n caniatáu i unigolion benderfynu ar y math o ddysgu y maent am ei gael; dyna fydd y modd mwyaf llwyddiannus o ddenu pobl yn ôl i ddysgu. Fel y dywedwch, nid yw'n golygu y bydd dysgwyr yn ddiotal, mae'n golygu ymrwymiad gan yr unigolyn. Bu'r cynllun cyfrifon dysgu unigol cyntaf yn dra effeithiol o ran cymell pobl i gymryd y camau cyntaf i ddechrau dysgu. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod hynny wedi cyfrannu at sicrhau'r niferoedd mawr o ddysgwyr a geir yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd.

Mae'r pwynt a wnaethoch am ddarparwyr hyfforddiant yn hollbwysig. Pan roddais adroddiad ar gyfrifon dysgu unigol ym mis Chwefror, dechreuasom gofrestru darparwyr hyfforddiant o ansawdd da. Bu'n rhaid i ddarparwyr hyfforddiant arddangos yr hyn y byddent yn ei ddarparu a bod eu trefniadaeth yn ariannol gadarn ac yn ddigon sefydlog i'w chynnwys yn y gofrestr. Mae 115 o ddarparwyr hyfforddiant ar y gofrestr, a byddant yn darparu amrywiaeth eang o hyfforddiant. Gan hynny, yr ydym yn ffyddiog bod hon yn rhaglen ddarparu o ansawdd da, a gaiff ei mesur yn ôl ei hansawdd ac a gaiff ei gwerthuso'n briodol i helpu yn y gwaith o ddatblygu ein polisi.

David Davies: Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at y frawddeg,

'Y rhai sydd â'r lleiaf o fodd i dalu am ddysgu a gaiff y cymorth mwyaf.'

Nodasoch dair lefel o gymhwyster a gwahanol symiau o arian ar gyfer pob un, ond ni ddywedasoch faint o arian a fydd ar gael i helpu'r rhai nad ydynt yn y categorïau hynny. Er enghraifft, pe byddwn yn ymgeisio am gyfrif dysgu unigol, pa gymorth a gawn, os cawn rywbeth o gwbl? Gofynnaf hyn er mwyn sicrhau eglurder. Os nad oes cymorth ar gael i'r rhai nad ydynt yn y tri chategori

three categories, you should state that only those least able to afford to pay for learning will be given help. You should not suggest that other people will be entitled to help that does not exist.

The budget is £2 million and you hope to attract 10,000 people, which could work out at £200 per person, and would allow 10,000 people in the level 1 category to apply. However, a certain amount of that £2 million will be spent on administration, but you have not set out figures to tell us how exactly how much. Given that there will be means testing, that ELWa will be involved, and that large numbers of advertisements will be taken out, I assume that that will not be an insignificant amount. Can you tell us how much will be spent on administration and whether that £2 million is a fixed sum for 12 months, or whether it is for a longer period?

Can you also tell us why you have this extraordinary belief in the ability of advertisements to attract people? I do not believe that they are effective. Have you evaluated the advertisements that were taken out a few years ago by another education organisation, learndirect, which cost a huge amount of money and generated few responses? If you rang the telephone number, you were connected to a call centre, based somewhere in the Midlands. Why can the information not be given out in job centres?

Finally, you have been complacent about the problems associated with ILAs in the past. The last scheme was a disaster and, although we could not prove that people were making fraudulent use of the system in Wales, my experiences in this regard were worrying. I am not suggesting that fraud was being committed, but I feel that some of those offering training courses should not have been doing so. The Government should have listened—its own adviser gave it plenty of warnings that problems were building up, but it took no notice. When it then pulled the plug, it cost thousands of jobs and destroyed businesses. This gives me a sense of déjà vu. It is vital that the new scheme operates stringent checks on all training providers and awards contracts in a professional fashion. It is with some trepidation that I note that the body responsible for organising the scheme is

hynny, dylech ddweud mai dim ond y rhai sydd â'r lleiaf o fodd i dalu am ddysgu a gaiff gymorth. Ni ddylech awgrymu y bydd gan eraill hawl i gael cymorth nad yw'n bodoli.

Mae £2 filiwn yn y gyllideb ac yr ydych yn gobeithio denu 10,000 o bobl, a allai olygu rhoi £200 i bob un, ac a ganiatâi i 10,000 o bobl ar lefel categori 1 ymgeisio. Fodd bynnag, gwerir rhywfaint o'r swm hwnnw o £2 filiwn ar weinyddu, ond nid ydych wedi rhoi ffigurau i ddweud wrthym faint yn union. Gan y bydd prawf moddion, a chan y bydd ELWa yn gysylltiedig â hyn, ac y bydd niferoedd mawr o hysbysebion yn cael eu gosod, cymeraf nad swm bach fydd hwnnw. A allwch ddweud wrthym pa faint a gaiff ei wario ar weinyddu ac a yw'r £2 filiwn yn swm penodol ar gyfer 12 mis, neu a ydyw ar gyfer cyfnod hwy?

A allwch ddweud wrthym hefyd pam y mae gennych y fath ffydd ryfeddol yng ngallu hysbysebion i ddenu pobl? Ni chredaf eu bod yn effeithiol. A ydych wedi gwerthuso'r hysbysebion a osodwyd ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl gan gorff addysg arall, learndirect, a gostiodd swm aruthrol o arian heb ddenu ond ychydig o ymatebion? Pe deialech y rhif ffôn, caech eich cysylltu â chanolfan alwadau rywle yng nghanolbarth Lloegr. Pam na ellir dosbarthu'r wybodaeth mewn canolfannau gwaith?

Yn olaf, buoch yn ddifater ynghylch y problemau a fu ynglŷn â chyfrifon dysgu unigol yn y gorffennol. Yr oedd y cynllun diwethaf yn drychineb ac, er na allem brofi bod pobl yn defnyddio'r system yn dwyllodrus yng Nghymru, yr oedd fy mhrofiadau i yn hyn o beth yn peri pryder. Nid wyf yn awgrymu bod twyll wedi'i gyflawni, ond teimlaf fod rhai a oedd yn cynnig cyrsiau hyfforddi na ddylent fod yn gwneud hynny. Dylai'r Llywodraeth fod wedi gwranddo—rhoddodd ei chynghorwr ei hun ddigon o rybuddion bod problemau'n datblygu, ond ni chymerodd sylw. Pan roddodd derfyn arno, bu hynny ar draul miloedd o swyddi a dinistriodd fusnesau. Mae hyn yn peri ymdeimlad o déjà vu i mi. Mae'n hollbwysig bod y cynllun newydd yn gwirio pob darparwr hyfforddiant yn drwyadl ac yn dyfarnu contractau mewn modd

ELWa. I have a feeling that we will be returning to this matter to examine ELWa's performance at some point in the future.

Jane Davidson: Level 3 support is available to anyone who fits the eligibility criteria, irrespective of income. Therefore, we have ensured that anyone whose highest prior learning is at or below level 2 will be able to apply for 50 per cent of course costs.

David Davies: What does that mean?

Jane Davidson: Presiding Officer, I seek your guidance.

The Presiding Officer: Are you seeking to intervene, David?

David Davies: Yes.

The Presiding Officer: You may not intervene, as the Minister is responding to your question. I did not call order on you immediately because I was temporarily engaged with other matters that have been perplexing me for the last few days.

3.20 p.m.

Jane Davidson: The eligibility criteria are explicit in my statement, namely where the highest prior learning is at or below level 2 of the national qualifications framework, which is equivalent to GCSE or NVQ level 2. Therefore, if you have a level of learning that is lower than that, you are eligible, whatever your income, to apply for 50 per cent of the course costs. However, the larger two elements of support are specifically related to people on very low and low incomes. That is why there are three different levels of support.

Secondly, the £2 million is for delivery, not for administration. That is how much money that is going out in the grant programme. The administration costs are absorbed in ELWa's running costs. On advertising in job centres, that is what we will do. Unlike you, David, I have faith in the power of advertisement.

proffesiynol. Teimlaf yn eithaf anesmwyth wrth nodi mai ELWa yw'r corff sy'n gyfrifol am drefnu'r cynllun. Mae gennyf deimlad y byddwn yn dod yn ôl at y mater hwn i ystyried perfformiad ELWa ar ryw adeg yn y dyfodol.

Jane Davidson: Mae cymorth lefel 3 ar gael i unrhyw un sy'n bodloni'r meini prawf cymhwyster, beth bynnag fo'i hincwm. Gan hynny, yr ydym wedi sicrhau y bydd unrhyw un y mae ei ddysgu blaenorol uchaf ar lefel 2 neu'n is na hynny yn gallu ymgeisio am 50 y cant o gostau cyrsiau.

David Davies: Beth y mae hynny'n ei olygu?

Jane Davidson: Lywydd, ceisiaf gyfarwyddyd gennych.

Y Llywydd: A ydych yn ceisio ymyrryd, David?

David Davies: Ydwyf.

Y Llywydd: Ni chewch ymyrryd, gan fod y Gweinidog yn ymateb i'ch cwestiwn. Ni elwais arnoch am drefn ar unwaith gan fy mod yn ymwneud ar y pryd â materion eraill sydd wedi peri penbleth imi dros y dyddiau diwethaf.

Jane Davidson: Mae'r meini prawf cymhwyster yn glir yn fy natganiad, sef lle y mae'r dysgu blaenorol uchaf ar lefel 2, neu'n is na hynny, yn y fframwaith cymwysterau cenedlaethol, sy'n cyfateb i TGAU neu NVQ lefel 2. Felly, os yw'ch lefel dysgu yn is na hynny, yr ydych yn gymwys, beth bynnag fo'ch incwm, i ymgeisio am 50 y cant o gostau'r cwrs. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ddwy elfen fwyaf o gymorth yn ymwneud yn benodol â phobl sydd ag incwm isel neu isel iawn. Dyna pam y mae tair lefel wahanol o gymorth.

Yn ail, mae'r £2 filiwn ar gyfer darparu, nid ar gyfer gweinyddu. Dyna faint o arian a ddosbarthir drwy'r rhaglen grantiau. Caiff y costau gweinyddu eu cynnwys yng nghostau rhedeg ELWa. Ynghylch hysbysebu mewn canolfannau gwaith, dyna'r hyn a wnawn. Yn wahanol i chi, David, mae gennyf ffydd ym

People must know that opportunities are available. We have previously addressed groups of people who are notoriously hard to reach; some of them may not be in employment. We will ensure that, through our partnerships with the unions and employers, people across Wales know about individual learning accounts. However, in terms of targeting those whom we most wish to attract into learning, we need to find mechanisms whereby they see advertisements. Television and radio advertisements, as well as advertisements in job centres and on the sides of buses, and so on, are immensely effective. That will be part of the evaluation. As the First Minister said during questions to him this afternoon, provided that we ensure that we target the group of people who we most want to benefit from this new initiative, we will consider that it is money well spent. However, it is important that that is part of the evaluation, so that we can all have confidence in the process.

Peter Black: I welcome today's statement. It is important that we are able to resume the individual learning account programme, as well as the agenda that was started before prior to its suspension. The guiding principle behind these accounts should be that no-one should be prevented from getting the education that they want or need due to financial worry and constraints. Will you give us an assurance on this issue, Minister, in relation to financial means testing being one criteria? How will you ensure that the costs of means testing are kept in proportion to the level of the grant? That is an important principle in any form of taxation or means testing.

Public and professional confidence in ELWa has been severely dented by recent events. There are concerns about its capacity to manage this process. ELWa is currently implementing its recovery plan, to ensure that it is able to get its systems back onto an even keel. This will be new activity. Can you give assurances, Minister, that ELWa has the systems in place to be able to administer ILAs effectively and quickly? Can you guarantee that they will be administered according to set targets and that their performance will be monitored? On the issue

mhŵer hysbysebu. Rhaid i bobl gael gwybod bod cyfleoedd ar gael. Yr ydym wedi ymwneud o'r blaen â grwpiau o bobl y mae'n ddarhebol o anodd eu cyrraedd; efallai na fydd rhai ohonynt mewn gwaith. Byddwn yn sicrhau, drwy ein partneriaethau gyda'r undebau a'r cyflogwyr, fod pobl ledled Cymru yn gwybod am gyfrifon dysgu unigol. Fodd bynnag, o ran targedu'r rhai y dymunwn eu denu i ddysgu fwyaf, rhaid inni ganfod modd iddynt weld hysbysebion. Mae hysbysebion ar y teledu a'r radio, yn ogystal â hysbysebion mewn canolfannau gwaith ac ar ochrau bysiau, ac yn y blaen, yn dra effeithiol. Bydd hynny'n rhan o'r gwerthusiad. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn ystod y cwestiynau iddo y prynhawn yma, ar yr amod y sicrhawn ein bod yn targedu'r grŵp o bobl yr ydym am iddynt gael budd o'r fenter newydd hon fwyaf, byddwn yn ystyried bod yr arian wedi'i wario'n ddoeth. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig bod hyn yn rhan o'r gwerthusiad, fel y gallwn oll fod â ffydd yn y broses.

Peter Black: Croesawaf y datganiad heddiw. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gallu ailgychwyn y rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol, yn ogystal â'r agenda a ddechreuwyd cyn ei hatal. Yr egwyddor sy'n sail i'r cyfrifon hyn yw na ddylai neb gael ei rwystro rhag cael yr addysg y mae arno'i hangen neu ei heisiau oherwydd trafferthion a chyfyngiadau ariannol. A wnewch ein sicrhau ar y mater hwn, Weinidog, ynghylch y ffaith y bydd prawf moddion yn un o'r meini prawf? Sut y gwnewch sicrhau bod costau'r prawf moddion yn gymesur â maint y grant? Mae hynny'n egwyddor bwysig mewn unrhyw fath o drethu neu brawf moddion.

Mae hyder y cyhoedd a gweithwyr proffesiynol yn ELWa wedi'i siglo'n fawr oherwydd digwyddiadau diweddar. Mae pryderon ynghylch ei allu i reoli'r broses hon. Mae ELWa yn rhoi ei gynllun adfer ar waith ar hyn o bryd, er mwyn gallu sefydlogi ei systemau. Bydd hwn yn weithgaredd newydd. A allwch roi sicrwydd, Weinidog, fod ELWa wedi rhoi systemau priodol ar waith fel y gall weinyddu cyfrifon dysgu unigol yn effeithiol ac yn gyflym? A allwch warantu y cânt eu gweinyddu yn unol â thargedau penodol ac y bydd eu perfformiad

of running costs being absorbed by ELWa, can you confirm that this is covered by its corporate plan, and that appropriate resources have been made available? What impact will this additional cost on ELWa's budget have on the provision of non-statutory provision in further education?

Jane Davidson: Ever since we had to close down ILA mark 1, a dedicated team in ELWa has been working on delivering ILA mark 2. I have absolute confidence in that team; it knew the first scheme, and it knows the second scheme. I would not be standing in front of you today had I not been given the absolute assurances that you and I required before we could put the scheme in process. We will monitor the level of take up to ensure that the budget is fully spent, and that we continue to consider ways of reaching down to ensure that the ILA scheme is targeted at those people who would most benefit from it, and that therefore people fully understand the new opportunities.

Brian Gibbons: I congratulate the Minister on bringing this scheme forward. It is welcome in the face of the learning skills deficit that exists in Wales, and the need for us to tackle this issue urgently. Could you clarify two points, Minister? Could you define what you mean by an adult? You said in your statement that the scheme is open to adults; when does one become an adult, as opposed to engaging in adult behaviour? Secondly, you refer to people who receive income support. You will be aware that many older people receive a minimum income guarantee. However, many older people, unfortunately, choose not to apply for that guarantee. Is it possible for people who do not receive those benefits, but who may be eligible, to benefit from this scheme?

You also mentioned course costs. Is it reasonable to draw a distinction between course costs and course fees? Many people on low incomes, and who have low educational achievement, will almost certainly not have access to private transport. The ability to pay transport costs is a barrier

yn cael ei fonitro? Ynghylch y mater o gynnwys y costau rhedeg gan ELWa, a allwch gadarnhau bod ei gynllun corfforaethol yn ymdrin â hynny, a bod adnoddau priodol wedi'u darparu? Pa effaith a gaiff y gost ychwanegol hon yng nghyllideb ELWa ar y ddarpariaeth anstatudol mewn addysg bellach?

Jane Davidson: Byth ers inni orfod rhoi pen ar y math cyntaf o gyfrifon dysgu unigol, bu tîm ymroddgar yn ELWa yn gweithio ar ddarparu'r ail fath o gyfrifon dysgu unigol. Mae gennyf bob ffydd yn y tîm hwnnw; yr oedd yn deall y cynllun cyntaf, ac mae'n deall yr ail gynllun. Ni fyddwn yn sefyll ger eich bron heddiw oni bai imi gael y sicrwydd llwyr yr oeddech chi a minnau'n ei geisio cyn y gallem roi'r cynllun ar waith. Gwnawn fonitro'r nifer sy'n ymgymryd ag ef er mwyn sicrhau y caiff yr holl gyllideb ei gwario, a'n bod yn parhau i ystyried dulliau o dargedu'r cynllun cyfrifon dysgu unigol ar gyfer y rhai a gâi'r budd mwyaf ohono, a bod pobl, drwy hynny, yn deall y cyfleoedd newydd yn llwyr.

Brian Gibbons: Llongyfarchaf y Gweinidog ar ddwyn y cynllun hwn ger ein bron. Mae i'w groesawu yng ngolwg y diffyg o ran dysgu sgiliau a geir yng Nghymru, a'r angen inni fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn ar frys. A allech egluro dau bwynt, Weinidog? A allech ddiffinio'r hyn a olygwch wrth oedolyn? Dywedasoeh yn eich datganiad fod y cynllun yn agored i oedolion; pa bryd y daw rhywun yn oedolyn, yn hytrach na dod i ymddwyn fel oedolyn? Yn ail, cyfeiriwch at y rhai sy'n derbyn cymhorthdal incwm. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod llawer o bobl hŷn yn derbyn gwarant isafswm incwm. Er hynny, mae llawer o bobl hŷn, gwaetha'r modd, yn dewis peidio ag ymgeisio am y warrant honno. A yw'n bosibl i'r rhai nad ydynt yn derbyn y budd-daliadau hynny, ond a allai fod yn gymwys i'w cael, yn gallu manteisio ar y cynllun hwn?

Cyfeiriasoch hefyd at gostau cyrsiau. A yw'n rhesymol gwahaniaethu rhwng costau cwrs a ffioedd cwrs? Mae bron yn sicr na fydd trafndiaeth breifat gan lawer o'r rhai sydd ag incwm isel, a chyraeddiadau addysgol isel. Mae'r gallu i dalu costau trafndiaeth yn rhwystr rhag ymgymryd â'r cyrsiau hyn. Os

to taking-up these courses. If course costs include transport costs, that would greatly facilitate the take-up of this excellent scheme.

Jane Davidson: I would assume that an adult, in this context, is a person who is over 18 years of age. However, I will write to you if that is not the case, and also provide a copy for the record.

I will consider the situation in terms of the minimum income guarantee. The benefit levels give examples of relevant income-related benefits. Therefore, I need to consider the full list of benefits that the levels cover.

ILA costs will not cover transport costs. However, the availability of a wide range of providers who can provide in many different ways—for example, through distance learning and learning on the doorstep—means that there is a wide range of learning methods available to individuals. I hope that the provision of distance learning opportunities, for example, will ensure that the transport costs do not prohibit people who want to take up this new opportunity.

Owen John Thomas: This is a laudable scheme, and I am glad that you recognise the importance of the marketing process in ensuring that the people that the scheme must reach benefit from it. If marketing the programme is successfully focused, it should reach many disaffected and socially excluded citizens. I welcome the radio and television campaign, and the poster campaign, which will be undertaken in social settings. However, what other steps are you taking to ensure that the marketing campaign for the scheme reaches those who need it most and that the literature is designed in such a way as to attract the attention of potential recipients and to ensure that they respond positively to it? I am concerned about the current arrangements because—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is a statement. A spokesperson from each party has spoken. No party can have more than one spokesperson.

yw costau cyrsiau'n cynnwys costau trafnidiaeth, rhoddai hynny hwb mawr i'r nifer sy'n cymryd rhan yn y cynllun rhagorol hwn.

Jane Davidson: Byddwn yn cymryd mai oedolyn, yn y cyd-destun hwn, yw rhywun dros 18 mlwydd oed. Fodd bynnag, ysgrifennaf atoch os nad felly y mae, a darparaf gopi hefyd fel bod cofnod o hyn.

Gwnaf ystyried y sefyllfa o ran y gwarant isafswm incwm. Mae'r lefelau budd-dal yn cynnig enghreifftiau o fudd-daliadau perthnasol sy'n gysylltiedig ag incwm. Gan hynny, rhaid imi ystyried y rhestr lawn o fudd-daliadau y mae'r lefelau yn eu cynnwys.

Ni fydd costau cyfrifon dysgu unigol yn cynnwys costau trafnidiaeth. Er hynny, mae'r ffaith bod amrywiaeth eang o ddarparwyr ar gael sy'n gallu darparu mewn llawer dull gwahanol—er enghraifft, drwy ddysgu o bell a dysgu ar garreg y drws—yn golygu bod amrywiaeth eang o ddulliau dysgu ar gael i unigolion. Gobeithiaf y bydd darparu cyfleoedd dysgu o bell, er enghraifft, yn sicrhau nad yw costau trafnidiaeth yn rhwystr i'r rhai sydd am gymryd y cyfle newydd hwn.

Owen John Thomas: Mae hwn yn gynllun canmoladwy, ac yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cydnabod bod marchnata'n bwysig er mwyn sicrhau bod y rhai y mae'r cynllun yn gorfod eu cyrraedd yn gallu cael budd ohono. Os llwyddir i gael y pwyslais cywir wrth farchnata'r rhaglen, dylai gyrraedd llawer o ddinasyddion sy'n anfoddog ac wedi'u hallgáu'n gymdeithasol. Croesawaf yr ymgyrch ar y teledu a'r radio, a'r ymgyrch bosteri, a gynhelir mewn lleoliadau cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, pa gamau eraill a gymerwch i sicrhau bod yr ymgyrch farchnata ar gyfer y cynllun yn cyrraedd y rhai y mae arnynt ei angen fwyaf a bod y deunydd hysbysebu wedi'i ddylunio yn y fath fodd fel ei fod yn tynnu sylw'r rhai a allai gymryd rhan ac yn sicrhau ymateb cadarnhaol ganddynt? Yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch y trefniadau presennol oherwydd—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Datganiad yw hwn. Mae llefarydd o bob plaid wedi siarad. Ni chaiff yr un blaid fwy nag un llefarydd.

Owen John Thomas: I have asked a question and am now moving to my next question.

The Presiding Officer: Nearly 29 minutes have passed; there is only one minute left for this statement.

Owen John Thomas: I am concerned about the current arrangements because I called the freephone line number twice—the calls were made a week apart—and I was put in touch with the scheme in England, which has not yet been reinstated. What steps is the Minister taking to ensure that the information on the ILA Wales website, which gives the freephone number for the scheme in England, is amended so as to include the ILA freephone number for those interested in learning in Wales? Do you not agree that in reaching out to potential ILA students, we should ensure that the first step is a step forward rather than an obstacle?

Jane Davidson: I agree, and that is why all the arrangements are in hand to ensure that the scheme is fully open for individual registration on 23 July.

Mark Isherwood: I will be extremely brief. Given the example set in England—you referred to an evaluation process, which I read as meaning evaluation of learning outcomes—have you implemented a robust risk map, and have systematic total quality control measures been put in place?

Jane Davidson: I will write to you on that. In terms of specific risk assessments, the principal accounting officer is fully satisfied that all the risks have been dealt with properly and that the scheme is robust. However, I will write to you in response to your specific proposal.

3.30 p.m.

Owen John Thomas: Yr wyf wedi gofyn cwestiwn ac yr wyf yn symud ymlaen yn awr at fy nghwestiwn nesaf.

Y Llywydd: Mae ymron i 29 munud wedi mynd heibio; dim ond un munud sydd ar ôl ar gyfer y datganiad hwn.

Owen John Thomas: Yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch y trefniadau presennol oherwydd gelwais rif y llinell rhadffon ddwywaith—yr oedd y galwadau wythnos oddi wrth ei gilydd—ac fe'm cysylltwyd â'r cynllun yn Lloegr, sydd heb ei ailsefydlu eto. Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth ar wefan rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol Cymru, sy'n rhoi'r rhif rhadffon ar gyfer y cynllun yn Lloegr, yn cael ei newid fel ei bod yn cynnwys rhif rhadffon y rhaglen cyfrifon dysgu unigol sydd ar gyfer y rhai sydd â diddordeb mewn dysgu yng Nghymru? Onid ydych yn cytuno y dylem sicrhau, wrth geisio cyrraedd myfyrwyr a allai ymgymryd â chyfrifon dysgu unigol, fod y cam cyntaf yn gam ymlaen yn hytrach na rhwystr?

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn cytuno, a dyna pam y mae'r holl drefniadau ar y gweill i sicrhau bod y cynllun yn gwbl barod i gofrestru unigolion ar 23 Gorffennaf.

Mark Isherwood: Byddaf yn fyr iawn. Yng ngolwg yr esiampl a osodwyd yn Lloegr—cyfeiriasoch at broses gwerthuso, y deallais ei bod yn golygu gwerthuso canlyniadau dysgu—a ydych wedi rhoi map risgiau dibynadwy ar waith, ac a sefydlwyd mesurau rheoli ansawdd systematig hollgynhwysol?

Jane Davidson: Ysgrifennaf atoch ynghylch hynny. O ran asesiadau risg penodol, mae'r prif swyddog cyfrifo yn gwbl fodlon bod yr holl risgiau wedi'u trafod yn briodol a bod y cynllun yn gadarn. Fodd bynnag, ysgrifennaf atoch mewn ymateb i'r awgrym penodol a wnaethoch.

Datganiad ar 'Cymru'n Ennill' **Statement on 'A Winning Wales'**

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): 'A Winning Wales', the Welsh Assembly Government's national economic development strategy, was published at the end of January 2002. It set out our priorities and actions to modernise the Welsh economy, to spread prosperity and to develop sustainability. It included a commitment to publish progress against the action plan in an annual report. I am publishing the first annual report on our 10-year strategy today.

The launch of 'A Winning Wales' coincided with a difficult period in the world economy, which saw a fall in consumer and business confidence. However, despite that, the UK economy has remained resilient and the UK and Wales have performed relatively well. Wales continues to show remarkably good health in our economy, particularly in the labour market. According to the latest figures, Wales tops the UK league for increases in the employment rate. From February to April 2003, employment was 69,000 above that in the same period last year, and around two thirds of that increase was in the private sector. It is also significant that west Wales and the Valleys, the Objective 1 area of Wales, accounted for 75 per cent of the overall 1,500 reduction in the claimant count for Wales between May 2002 and May 2003.

In west Wales and the Valleys, the Objective 1 programme is making real progress. Over £465 million has been committed to some 770 projects, representing £1.1 billion of investment. These projects have reported the creation of some 10,500 gross new jobs and the safeguarding of an additional 17,500 gross jobs. These are actual jobs based on payments made to projects across the Objective 1 area, where the programme is making a genuine difference in business growth, innovation, research and development, rural development, community regeneration and equal opportunities for all.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Cyhoeddwyd 'Cymru'n Ennill', strategaeth datblygu economaidd cenedlaethol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ddiwedd Ionawr 2002. Nododd ein blaenoriaethau a chymau gweithredu i foderneiddio economi Cymru, i ledaenu ffyniant a datblygu cynaliadwyedd. Yr oedd ymrwymiad ynddo i gyhoeddi'r cynnydd a wnaed yn unol â'r cynllun gweithredu mewn adroddiad blynyddol. Yr wyf yn cyhoeddi'r adroddiad blynyddol cyntaf ar ein strategaeth 10 mlynedd heddiw.

Lansiwyd 'Cymru'n Ennill' mewn cyfnod anodd yn economi'r byd, pan fu cwmp yn hyder defnyddwyr a busnes. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf hynny, mae economi'r DU wedi parhau i fod yn gadarn ac mae'r DU a Chymru wedi perfformio'n gymharol dda. Mae economi Cymru'n dal i ymddangos yn hynod o iach, yn enwedig yn y farchnad lafur. Yn ôl y ffigurau diweddaraf, Cymru sydd ar y brig yn y DU o ran cynnydd yn y gyfradd gyflogaeth. O Chwefror i Ebrill 2003, yr oedd cyflogaeth 69,000 yn uwch nag yr oedd yn yr un cyfnod y llynedd, a bu tua dwy ran o dair o'r cynnydd hwnnw yn y sector preifat. Mae hefyd yn arwyddocaol mai yn y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd, yr ardal Amcan 1 yng Nghymru, y bu 75 y cant o'r gostyngiad cyffredinol o 1,500 yn y nifer sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau yng Nghymru rhwng Mai 2002 a Mai 2003.

Yn y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd, mae rhaglen Amcan 1 yn gwneud cynnydd gwirioneddol. Neilltuwyd dros £465 miliwn ar gyfer tua 770 o brosiectau, sy'n cynrychioli buddsoddiad o £1.1 biliwn. Mae'r prosiectau hyn wedi adrodd bod tua 10,500 o swyddi newydd gros wedi'u creu a bod 17,500 o swyddi gros wedi'u diogelu ar ben hynny. Swyddi gwirioneddol yw'r rhain sy'n seiliedig ar daliadau i brosiectau ledled ardal Amcan 1, lle y mae'r rhaglen yn gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol yn nhwf busnes, arloesedd, ymchwil a datblygu, datblygu gwledig, adfywio cymunedol a chyfleoedd cyfartal i bawb.

Unemployment continues to fall and is now at levels not seen since the 1970s. The recent fall in the economic inactivity rate in Wales is also the largest in the UK. The most recent figures show that the Welsh economy continues to improve. For the three months to April 2003, the latest Labour Force Survey estimated that, over the year, employment in Wales rose by 3.6 per cent compared with the UK average of 0.2 per cent, and the rate of economic activity rose by 3.0 per cent against the UK average of 0.1 per cent. The final quarter of the year also saw significant improvement in the level of exports. The value of the exports of goods from Wales increased by 8.5 per cent on the corresponding quarter in 2001, compared with a fall of 4.3 per cent across the UK. That is excellent news for exporters in Wales.

Since its creation, WalesTrade International has identified opportunities in excess of £1 billion and has already assisted Welsh companies to convert more than £170 million into actual orders. In addition, the latest purchasing managers index, published yesterday, shows that business activity in Wales remains above the UK average for the ninth consecutive month—a higher rate than in any other UK region—and new orders rose for the third consecutive month.

Since its publication, there has been a good deal of interest in 'A Winning Wales' from across the UK and Europe. One notable example is that the Assembly Government's strong commitment to sustainability has been warmly welcomed. A recent report produced for WWF Scotland acknowledged that we have pioneered a coherent and integrated approach to sustainable development. The report goes on to say that our core commitment has translated itself into a far more pro-active approach to green economic development by the Assembly Government and its public-sector partners. In addition, Forum for the Future warmly endorsed 'A Winning Wales' for its commitment to sustainability when it was published, and we will continue to work with the forum in

Mae diweithdra yn dal i ostwng ac mae bellach ar lefelau nas gwelwyd ers y 1970au. Y gostyngiad diweddar yn y gyfradd anweithgarwch economaidd yng Nghymru yw'r un mwyaf yn y DU hefyd. Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf fod economi Cymru'n dal i wella. Ar gyfer y tri mis hyd Ebrill 2003, amcangyfrifodd yr Arolwg Gweithlu Llafur diweddaraf fod cyflogaeth yng Nghymru wedi codi, dros y flwyddyn, 3.6 y cant o'i chymharu â chyfartaledd y DU o 0.2 y cant, a chododd y gyfradd gweithgarwch economaidd 3.0 y cant o'i chymharu â chyfartaledd y DU o 0.1 y cant. Gwelwyd gwelliant sylweddol hefyd yn y lefel allforion yn chwarter olaf y flwyddyn. Mae gwerth y nwyddau a allforiwyd o Gymru wedi codi 8.5 y cant o'i gymharu â'r chwarter blwyddyn cyfatebol yn 2001, tra bu gostyngiad o 4.3 y cant ledled y DU. Mae hynny'n newyddion rhagorol i allforwyr yng Nghymru.

Ers ei greu, mae MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol wedi canfod cyfleoedd sy'n werth mwy nag £1 biliwn ac mae eisoes wedi helpu cwmnïau yng Nghymru i droi rhagor na £170 miliwn o hynny'n archebion. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae mynegrif diweddaraf y rheolwyr sy'n prynu, a gyhoeddwyd ddoe, yn dangos bod gweithgarwch busnes yng Nghymru'n dal i fod yn uwch na chyfartaledd y DU am y nawfed mis yn olynol—cyfradd uwch nag yn yr un rhanbarth arall yn y DU—a chododd nifer yr archebion newydd am y trydydd mis yn olynol.

Ers ei gyhoeddi, bu llawer iawn o ddi-ddordeb yn 'Cymru'n Ennill' ledled y DU ac Ewrop. Un enghraifft nodedig o hynny yw'r croeso cynnes i ymrwymiad cadarn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gynaliadwyedd. Mae adroddiad diweddar a gynhyrchwyd ar gyfer WWF Scotland yn cydnabod ein bod wedi arloesi dull cydlynol ac integredig o ymdrin â datblygu cynaliadwy. Dywed yr adroddiad hefyd fod ein hymrwymiad craidd wedi'i ddatblygu'n ddull llawer mwy rhagweithiol o ymdrin â datblygu economaidd gwyrdd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a'i phartneriaid yn y sector cyhoeddus. Yn ogystal â hynny, cafodd 'Cymru'n Ennill' ei gymeradwyo'n gynnes gan Forum for the Future pan y'i cyhoeddwyd oherwydd ei ymrwymiad i gynaliadwyedd, a pharhawn i weithio gyda'r

identifying best practice.

Although 'A Winning Wales' is a 10-year strategy, it identified a number of immediate actions as well as longer-term objectives. It is essentially an action plan for the Welsh economy, which we are now delivering. The annual report clearly demonstrates that the Assembly Government and its partners in Team Wales have worked together closely to make significant progress towards achieving the challenging goals that we set ourselves.

All 71 actions in the plan have either been achieved or are well underway and I will give a few examples. We have significantly advanced the 10 existing or planned Technium centres across Wales, with the £14.7 million OpTIC Technium launched in St Asaph and the digital Technium in Swansea due to open in September. We launched the Assembly investment grant in April 2002 and, during the year, 380 grant offers have been made, committing £12 million. These projects are expected to lever nearly £37 million of private sector investment and create or safeguard over 650 jobs. We have assisted more than 2,500 people and helped over 800 business start-ups through the Potentia programme, which is aimed at under-represented groups. This has generated over 1,500 jobs. Last July, I launched the £115 million Broadband Wales programme to bring the latest technology to 310,000 extra homes and 67,000 extra businesses. This is the largest single investment of its kind in the UK.

I believe that this dynamic and effective Team Wales approach is already transforming the Welsh economy. 'A Winning Wales' is intended to be dynamic and to respond flexibly and positively to changing circumstances. By working closely with people, communities and business across Wales we have made real progress during the first year of the strategy. In light of this, we will publish a refreshed, updated action plan in the autumn. We are only just into the second year of this 10-year strategy and we still have a considerable way to go to

fforwm i ddynodi'r arferion gorau.

Er mai strategaeth 10 mlynedd yw 'Cymru'n Ennill', nododd nifer o gamau i'w cymryd ar unwaith yn ogystal ag amcanion tymor hwy. Cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer economi Cymru ydyw yn y bôn, ac yr ydym yn ei gyflawni'n awr. Mae'r adroddiad blynyddol yn dangos yn eglur fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'i phartneriaid yn Nhîm Cymru wedi cydweithio'n agos i wneud cynnydd sylweddol tuag at gyflawni'r nodau ymestynnol a osodasom i ni ein hunain.

Mae pob un o'r 71 o gamau gweithredu sydd yn y cynllun naill ai wedi'u cyflawni neu'n mynd rhagddynt yn dda a rhoddaf rai enghreifftiau. Yr ydym wedi cymryd camau mawr ymlaen gyda'r 10 canolfan Technium a sefydlwyd neu y bwriedir eu sefydlu ledled Cymru, gyda'r Technium OpTIC gwerth £14.7 miliwn a lansiwyd yn Llanelwy a'r Technium digidol yn Abertawe sydd i agor ym mis Medi. Gwnaethom lansio grant buddsoddi'r Cynulliad yn Ebrill 2002 ac, yn ystod y flwyddyn, gwnaethpwyd 380 o gynigion grant, gan neilltuo £12 miliwn ar eu cyfer. Disgwylir y bydd y prosiectau hyn yn ysgogi ymron i £37 miliwn o fuddsoddiad gan y sector preifat ac yn creu neu'n diogelu dros 650 o swyddi. Yr ydym wedi cynorthwyo dros 2,500 o bobl ac wedi helpu dros 800 o fusnesau newydd drwy raglen Potentia, sydd wedi'i hanelu at grwpiau sydd wedi'u tangynrychioli. Mae hyn wedi creu mwy na 1,500 o swyddi. Fis Gorffennaf diwethaf, lansiais raglen Band Eang Cymru, sy'n werth £115 miliwn, i ddod â'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf i 310,000 o gartrefi ychwanegol a 67,000 o fusnesau ychwanegol. Dyma'r buddsoddiad unigol mwyaf o'i fath yn y DU.

Credaf fod y dull deinamig ac effeithiol hwn o weithredu drwy Dîm Cymru yn trawsnewid economi Cymru eisoes. Bwriedir i 'Cymru'n Ennill' fod yn ddeinamig ac iddo ymateb yn hyblyg ac yn gadarnhaol i amgylchiadau cyfnewidiol. Drwy gydweithio'n agos â phobl, cymunedau a busnes ledled Cymru, gwnaethom gynnydd gwirioneddol yn ystod blwyddyn gyntaf y strategaeth. O ystyried hyn, gwnawn gyhoeddi cynllun gweithredu, a fydd wedi'i adnewyddu a'i ddiweddarau, yn yr hydref. Nid ydym ond newydd ddechrau ail flwyddyn y strategaeth 10 mlynedd hon ac

achieve the targets that we set ourselves at the outset, but I believe that the report that I am publishing today shows that we have made an impressive start.

Elin Jones: Mae eich datganiad yn un hynod o optimistaidd, Weinidog, ond maddeuwch imi am dynnu sylw at realiti'r adroddiad, sydd ychydig yn wahanol i'r hyn a awgrymir yn eich datganiad. Mae 10 targed yn 'Cymru'n Ennill', a dengys yr adroddiad blynyddol mai dim ond ar un targed y ceid cynnydd. Mae'r sefyllfa wedi gwaethgu yn achos tri o'r 10 targed, ac nid oes ffigurau cyfredol ar gael ar gyfer y 6 tharged arall. Mae'r perfformiad yn erbyn y targedau yn ddychrynlyd o wan, felly. Mae'r cloc yn prysur dician tuag at 2010 ac ymddengys y targedau yr un mor bell, os nad ymhellach, nag erioed.

Mae fy nghwestiwn cyntaf yn ymwneud â band eang. Bu ichi gyhoeddi eich rhaglen band eang fis Gorffennaf y llynedd, a chyfeiriasoch ato yn eich datganiad. A ydych wedi derbyn cadarnhad ynghylch eich ceisiadau Amcan 1, er mwyn eich galluogi i ddechrau ar eich cynllun band eang, flwyddyn wedi cyhoeddi'r cynllun?

Bu cynnydd o 35,000 yn nifer y bobl sydd mewn cyflogaeth. Faint o'r swyddi a grëwyd sydd yn y sector preifat? Nodir yn un rhan o'r adroddiad bod mwyafrif y swyddi a grëwyd yn y sector preifat, ond mae ffigurau diweddaraf y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol yn dangos bod 30,000 o'r 55,000 o swyddi a grëwyd rhwng 2001 a 2003—sef 54 y cant—yn y sector cyhoeddus.

Dim ond ffigurau dethol y bu ichi eu cynnwys yn eich datganiad. Cyhoeddwyd tair set o ffigurau yn ymwneud ag ardal Amcan 1 yn ddiweddar. Yr oedd un set, a oedd yn dangos gostyngiad yn nifer y rhai sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau yn ardal Amcan 1, yn newyddion cadarnhaol i'r Llywodraeth, a bu ichi gyfeirio at y ffigurau hynny yn eich datganiad. Cyhoeddwyd dwy set arall o ffigurau—ar weithgaredd economaidd a chyflogaeth yn ardal Amcan 1—yn yr un adroddiad, ond nid oedd eich datganiad yn cyfeirio at y ffigurau hynny. Ni chyfeiriasoch

mae gennym gryn ffordd o'n blaen eto cyn cyrraedd y targedau a osodasom i ni ein hunain ar y cychwyn, ond credaf fod yr adroddiad a gyhoeddaf heddiw yn dangos ein bod wedi cael cychwyn rhagorol.

Elin Jones: Your statement is extremely upbeat, Minister, but forgive me for drawing attention to the reality of the report, which differs slightly from that suggested in your statement. 'A Winning Wales' contained 10 targets, and the annual report indicates that progress has only been made against one target. The situation has deteriorated in the case of three of the 10 targets, and no current figures are available for the remaining 6 targets. The targets are rather weak, therefore. The clock is ticking steadily towards 2010 and the targets seem as remote, if not more remote, than ever.

My first question relates to broadband. You launched your broadband programme last July, and you referred to it in your statement. Have you received confirmation as to your Objective 1 bids, which would enable you to make a start on your broadband scheme, a year after it was announced?

There has been an increase of 35,000 in the number of people in employment. How many of the jobs created are in the private sector? It is noted in one part of the report that the majority of jobs created are in the private sector, but the latest figures from the Office for National Statistics show that 30,000 of the 55,000 jobs created between 2001 and 2003—that is, 54 per cent—are in the public sector.

You have been selective with the figures in your statement. Three sets of figures relating to the Objective 1 region have been published recently. One set, which showed a fall in the claimant count in the Objective 1 region, was positive news for the Government, and you referred to those figures in your statement. Two other sets of figures—on economic activity and employment in the Objective 1 region—were published in the same report, but you did not refer to those figures in your statement. You did not refer to the fact that employment rates are increasing four times

at y ffaith bod cyfraddau cyflogaeth yn cynyddu bedair gwaith yn gyflymach yn y Dwyrain nag yn y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd. Nid oes cyfeiriad ychwaith at y ffaith bod cyfraddau anweithgaredd economaidd yn gostwng bum gwaith yn gyflymach yn y Dwyrain nag yn y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd. Ai polisi eich Llywodraeth yw dethol pa ystadegau i'w defnyddio, a gwneud hynny i'r fath raddau fel bod eich datganiad, mae'n ddrwg gennyf ddweud, yn gamarweiniol?

Un diffyg sylweddol yn strategaeth y Llywodraeth yw nad yw'n cynnwys targedau rhanbarthol ar gyfer cynyddu cyflogaeth. Heb dargedau rhanbarthol, nid oes dim i gymell y Llywodraeth i greu swyddi a chyfeirio buddsoddiad economaidd a diwydiant i'r ardaloedd hynny yn y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd sydd angen cefnogaeth fwyaf, fel y nododd Peter Law yn ystod yr ymgyrch etholiadol. Yn yr un modd, mae'n debyg mai rhai o'r ardaloedd mwyaf anghenus yn ardal Amcan 1, megis Ynys Môn, Merthyr Tudful a Thor-faen, sydd yn elwa leiaf o'r cynllun. Yr oedd Lynne Neagle yn iawn i dynnu sylw at hyn wythnos diwethaf yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, er na soniodd, am ryw reswm, mai Rhondda Cynon Taf sydd yn elwa fwyaf o brosiectau Amcan 1. A ydych yn cytuno nad yw eich strategaeth yn nodi sut y caiff cyfleoedd a chyfoeth eu hailddosbarthu drwy Gymru na sut yr ailflaenoriaethir ymyrraeth gyhoeddus yn ardaloedd tlotaf y wlad? Mae ystadegau cyflogaeth a gweithgarwch economaidd yn dangos bod yr ardaloedd tlotaf, o'u cymharu ag ardaloedd eraill, yn parhau i gwmpo ar ôl.

3.40 p.m.

A ydych hefyd yn cytuno nad yw'r adroddiad yn dangos bod y bwlch rhwng economi Cymru ac economi'r Deyrnas Gyfunol yn culhau? Nid oes dim yn yr adroddiad sy'n cadarnhau hynny.

Andrew Davies: I said in the Economic Development and Transport Committee last week that I did not expect any new tunes from the opposition parties. At that time I was accusing the Conservatives, but the forces of Conservatism on my left and right

faster in east Wales than in west Wales and the Valleys. Neither did you mention the fact that economic inactivity rates are falling five times faster in east Wales than in west Wales and the Valleys. Is it your Government's policy to be selective with the figures used, and to do so to such an extent as to make your statement, I am sorry to say, misleading?

One significant weakness in the Government's strategy is that it does not include regional targets for increasing employment. Without regional targets, there is no incentive for the Government to create jobs and direct economic investment and industry to those areas in west Wales and the Valleys where support is most needed, as Peter Law noted during the election campaign. Likewise, it appears that some of the poorest areas within the Objective 1 region, such as Anglesey, Merthyr Tydfil and Torfaen, are the ones that have seen the least benefit. Lynne Neagle was right to draw this to our attention at last week's meeting of the Economic Development and Transport Committee, even though she did not mention, for some reason, that Rhondda Cynon Taf has benefited the most from Objective 1 schemes. Do you agree that your strategy does not make reference to how opportunities and wealth will be redistributed throughout Wales or how public intervention will be reprioritised and targeted at the country's poorest areas? Employment and economic activity statistics indicate that those areas, compared with others, continue to fall further behind.

Do you also agree that the report does not indicate that the gap between the Welsh and UK economies is narrowing? The report fails to confirm that that is the case.

Andrew Davies: Dywedais yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yr wythnos diwethaf na ddisgwyliwn glywed dim byd newydd gan y gwrthbleidiau. Bryd hynny, yr oeddwn yn cyhuddo'r Ceidwadwyr, ond efallai y bydd grymoedd

may now wish to join forces. Elin Jones has taken a new tack in discussing our targets. Perhaps I missed something in translation, but she accused us of having weak targets. However, I thought that Plaid Cymru's line was that 'A Winning Wales' was too ambitious. This, logically, suggests a contradiction.

Elin Jones: I did not say that.

Andrew Davies: It must have been the translation, Elin.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I would prefer if Members would not refer to our services, which are, generally, of a high standard.

Andrew Davies: I accept your point, Presiding Officer, but I can only respond to the words I hear.

On GDP or relative wealth, I refute the idea that Wales's Objective 1 area is falling further behind. I have said that 75 per cent of the claimant count reduction in the last year has been in the Objective 1 area. The 3 per cent fall in economic activity, much of which was in the Objective 1 area, is by far the biggest in the UK. We do not have up-to-date GDP or gross value-added figures, but the revised figures, and those for 2000-01, will be published in August. I have not yet seen the figures, but they may show that the gap is closing. The paper published this week by a former special adviser to the Liberal Democrats makes the argument that as closing the employment gap between Wales and the rest of the UK is already being translated into economic growth, the GDP gap should also close. These were not my words, but those of an academic associated with another political party.

Elin also raised the hoary old chestnut of regional job targets. We have set these targets, which are known as the Objective 1 area and the non-Objective 1 area. I think that

Ceidwadaeth ar y chwith a'r dde imi yn dymuno dod at ei gilydd yn awr. Mae Elin Jones wedi dilyn trywydd newydd wrth drafod ein targedau. Efallai imi fethu rhywbeth yn y cyfieithiad, ond mae'n ein cyhuddo o fod wedi gosod targedau gwan. Fodd bynnag, tybiais mai safbwynt Plaid Cymru oedd bod 'Cymru'n Ennill' yn rhy uchelgeisiol. Yn rhesymegol, mae hynny'n ymddangos yn groesddywediad.

Elin Jones: Ni ddywedais hynny.

Andrew Davies: Rhaid mai'r cyfieithiad oedd yn gyfrifol am hynny, Elin.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Byddai'n well gennyf pe na fyddai Aelodau'n cyfeirio at ein gwasanaethau, sydd o safon uchel, yn gyffredinol.

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn derbyn y pwynt a wnaethoch, Lywydd, ond ni allaf ond ymateb i'r geiriau a glywaf.

Ynghylch cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth neu gyfoeth cymharol, gwrthbrofaf y syniad bod rhanbarth Amcan 1 Cymru yn syrthio'n ôl ymhellach. Dywedais fod 75 y cant o'r gostyngiad yn y nifer sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf yn rhanbarth Amcan 1. Y gostyngiad o 3 y cant mewn gweithgarwch economaidd, yr oedd llawer ohono yn rhanbarth Amcan 1, yw'r mwyaf o lawer yn y DU. Nid oes gennym ffigurau diweddar am CMC neu ffigurau am werth ychwanegol crynswth, ond cyhoeddir y ffigurau diwygiedig, a'r rhai ar gyfer 2000-01, ym mis Awst. Nid wyf wedi gweld y ffigurau eto, ond efallai y byddant yn dangos bod y bwlch yn cau. Mae'r papur a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos hon gan gyn-gynghorwr arbennig i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn dadlau bod y ffaith bod y bwlch cyflogaeth llai rhwng Cymru a gweddill y DU eisoes yn troi'n dwf economaidd, yn golygu y dylai'r bwlch o ran CMC gau hefyd. Nid fy ngeiriau i oedd y rhain, ond rhai gan academydd sy'n gysylltiedig â phlaid wleidyddol arall.

Cododd Elin hen fater targedau swyddi rhanbarthol hefyd. Yr ydym wedi gosod y targedau hyn, a elwir yn rhai rhanbarth Amcan 1 a rhai'r rhanbarth nad yw'n un

Plaid Cymru wants to scrutinise the process endlessly. However, as a Government, we are about delivering increased prosperity and helping more people into employment. We negotiated Objective 1 status for west Wales and the Valleys, which the opposition parties could not, or would not, do. We also secured additional funding to make this a reality, which the Conservatives would not deliver and Plaid Cymru could not deliver. Plaid Cymru wants the scrutiny of the process to be bureaucratic rather than to have increased prosperity, which is what this Government is all about. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Party spokespeople have the opportunity to ask a substantial number of questions. Whatever they may think of the Minister's response—which is not, thankfully, a matter for me—I do not expect them to mutter away, or whatever the appropriate phrase may be.

Andrew Davies: On broadband, although Wales started from a lower base, it has exceeded growth and development compared with the rest of the UK.

Forty per cent of schools in Wales have access to broadband along with 85 per cent of GP practices. On Objective 1 funding, as I reported to the Economic Development and Transport Committee last week, there are three projects to roll out broadband, which will take up around £20 million of the Objective 1 fund. That is using the once-in-a-lifetime opportunity provided by Objective 1 to full effect. As I said before, through Objective 1 and a range of other measures we are making Wales a more prosperous country and we are creating a knowledge economy.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the progress made in the Welsh economy, which is no more remarkable than in my constituency of Cynon Valley where unemployment has halved since 1999 as a result of Labour policies. The opposition parties often fail to see that. However, although unemployment has decreased dramatically, the challenge for all of us in the Valleys communities is tackling economic inactivity. What progress is being made to provide more childcare

Amcan 1. Credaf fod Plaid Cymru'n dymuno craffu ar y broses yn ddi-ddiwedd. Fodd bynnag, fel Llywodraeth, ein pwrpas yw dod â mwy o ffyniant a helpu mwy o bobl i gael gwaith. Gwnaethom negodi i sicrhau statws Amcan 1 ar gyfer y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd, sy'n rhywbeth nad oedd y gwrthbleidiau'n gallu neu'n dymuno ei wneud. Gwnaethom hefyd sicrhau cyllid ychwanegol i wireddu hyn, sy'n rhywbeth na wnâi'r Ceidiwadwyr ei gyflawni ac na allai Plaid Cymru ei gyflawni. Mae Plaid Cymru am gael craffu biwrocraidd ar y broses yn hytrach na mwy o ffyniant, sef holl bwrpas y Llywodraeth hon. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Caiff llefarwyr y pleidiau gyfle i ofyn nifer sylweddol o gwestiynau. Beth bynnag yw eu barn am ymateb y Gweinidog—nad yw'n fater i mi, diolch byth—nid wyf yn disgwyl iddynt fwmian yn ddi-baid, neu beth bynnag yw'r ymadrodd priodol.

Andrew Davies: Ynghylch y band eang, er bod Cymru yn dechrau o sylfaen is, mae wedi rhagori o ran twf a datblygu o'i chymharu â gweddill y DU.

Mae 40 y cant o ysgolion yng Nghymru'n gallu defnyddio'r band eang ynghyd â 85 y cant o bractisiau meddygon teulu. Ynghylch cyllid Amcan 1, fel yr adroddais i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yr wythnos diwethaf, mae tri phrosiect i ledaenu'r band eang, a gymer tua £20 miliwn o gronfa Amcan 1. Mae hynny'n fodd i fanteisio'n llawn ar y cyfle a geir unwaith mewn oes drwy Amcan 1. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, drwy Amcan 1 ac amryw o fesurau eraill, yr ydym yn gwneud Cymru'n wlad fwy ffyniannus ac yr ydym yn creu economi wybodaeth.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y cynnydd a gafwyd yn economi Cymru, sy'n fwy nodedig yn fy etholaeth i yng Nghwm Cynon nag yn unman arall gan fod diweithdra wedi haneru yno er 1999 o ganlyniad i bolisiau Llafur. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau'n aml yn methu â gweld hynny. Fodd bynnag, er y bu gostyngiad trawiadol mewn diweithdra, yr her i bob un ohonom yng nghymunedau'r Cymoedd yw mynd i'r afael ag anweithgarwch economaidd. Pa gynnydd a

places, improve local transport and change many employers' attitudes towards disability? Those are practical barriers, which, if addressed, will make a huge difference to my constituents' opportunities.

Andrew Davies: Most Members could report equally dramatic falls in unemployment and economic inactivity in their areas, which demonstrates the impact that our policies are having. There has not been much preparatory work on childcare. The Cabinet sub-committee on children and young people met yesterday. Furthermore, Jane Hutt and I initiated a study by Chwarae Teg on childcare provision some time ago. We will drive that forward, particularly through the use of Objective 1 funding in order to enhance childcare provision in the Objective 1 area. We bring to bear a new focus across a range of childcare issues, which from now on, will be about delivering better childcare across Wales, focusing in particular on the Objective 1 area.

On transport, we have a manifesto commitment to halve bus fares for 16-18 year olds. We are considering how we can improve transport provision, particularly through investment in rail in the Valleys by means of the Ebbw Vale railway. The Valleys railway to Mountain Ash, and many others, are helping more people out of their cars and giving them access to transport into work. We have a long way to go, but we are delivering on that agenda.

Alun Cairns: The Minister's statement is at best selective and his complacency angers me and, I am sure, frustrates every Member here. However, there are some positive reports because I do not want to criticise for the sake of criticising; I want to be balanced. The creation of some jobs is welcome, but we need to take a close look at that fact. The statement claims that two thirds of the jobs created are in the private sector. When you know that the private sector amounts to 75 per cent of the Welsh economy, it does not take a genius to tell you that jobs are being created in the public sector at a much quicker rate than in the private sector. However, it is

wneir i ddarparu rhagor o leoedd gofal plant, gwella trafndiaeth leol a newid agwedd llawer o gyflogwyr at anabled? Rhwystrau ymarferol yw'r rhain ac, os rhoddir sylw iddynt, gwnaiff hynny wahaniaeth aruthrol o ran y cyfleoedd a gaiff fy etholwyr.

Andrew Davies: Gallai'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau sôn am ostyngiadau yr un mor drawiadol mewn diweithdra ac anweithgarwch economaidd yn eu hardaloedd, ac mae hynny'n dangos effaith ein polisiau. Ni fu llawer o waith paratoi ar ofal plant. Cyfarfu is-bwyllgor y Cabinet ar blant a phobl ifanc ddoe. At hynny, gwnaeth Jane Hutt a minnau beri cynnal astudiaeth gan Chwarae Teg ar ddarpariaeth gofal plant gryn amser yn ôl. Byddwn yn hyrwyddo hynny, yn enwedig drwy ddefnyddio cyllid Amcan 1 er mwyn hybu darpariaeth gofal plant yn rhanbarth Amcan 1. Rhoddwn bwyslais o'r newydd ar amryw o faterion sy'n ymwneud â gofal plant a fydd yn ymwneud, o hyn allan, â darparu gwell gofal plant ledled Cymru, gan ganolbwyntio'n benodol ar ranbarth Amcan 1.

Ynghylch trafndiaeth, yr ydym yn ymrwymo yn ein maniffesto i haneru prisiau tocynnau bws ar gyfer rhai 16-18 mlwydd oed. Yr ydym yn ystyried sut y gallwn wella'r ddarpariaeth trafndiaeth, yn enwedig drwy fuddsoddi mewn rheilffyrdd yn y Cymoedd drwy reilffordd Glynebwy. Mae rheilffordd y Cymoedd i Aberpennar, a llawer un arall, yn helpu mwy o bobl i adael eu ceir ac yn darparu trafndiaeth i'w gwaith iddynt. Mae gennym lawer i'w wneud eto, ond yr ydym yn cyflawni'r agenda honno.

Alun Cairns: Mae datganiad y Gweinidog yn un detholus ar y gorau ac mae ei ddifaterwch yn fy nghythraddo ac yn peri rhwystredigaeth, yr wyf yn siŵr, i bob Aelod sydd yma. Er hynny, mae rhai adroddiadau cadarnhaol gan nad wyf yn dymuno beirmiadu er ei fwyn ei hun; yr wyf am fod yn gytbwys. Mae'r ffaith bod rhai swyddi wedi'u creu i'w chrosawu, ond rhaid inni edrych yn fanylach ar y ffaith honno. Mae'r datganiad yn honni bod dwy ran o dair o'r swyddi a grëwyd yn y sector preifat. O wybod mai'r sector preifat yw 75 y cant o economi Cymru, nid oes angen athrylith i ddweud wrthyhch fod swyddi'n cael eu creu yn y sector cyhoeddus

the private sector that first generates the wealth in order to create prosperity in the public sector. The target in 'Betterwales.com' was to create 34,000 jobs in west Wales and the Valleys by April 2003. The reality is that the Government of Wales has created only 10,000 jobs in that area, which indicates that it is creating jobs at a much slower rate in Wales's poorest areas than in Wales's most prosperous areas. It does not take a genius to calculate that the richer parts of Wales—south-east Wales, Cardiff and some parts of north-east Wales—are getting richer, while the Objective 1 parts and the poorest communities in the Valleys are getting even poorer.

The Minister claims in his statement that spending on research and development is increasing. Let us take a closer look at the figures. The reality is that the latest figures available indicate that spending on research and development fell by 36 per cent from £203 million to £136 million.

3.50 p.m.

Inactivity rates are falling, and I welcome that, but they are falling much more slowly in Objective 1 areas than in non-Objective 1 areas. So much for your regional strategy, which you claim differentiates between Objective 1 and non-Objective 1 areas. It clearly is not working, Minister.

You claim in your statement that export rates have risen by 0.25 per cent. However, if you consider the trend, they have fallen. You claim credit for practical policies, such as the Technium centres, but one is almost bankrupt and the other is way behind schedule. On several occasions, you have denied that the manufacturing industry is facing a recession, but output fell again during the last quarter. It fell last year, and it has fallen every year since 2000. The index in 2000 was 105.4, and the index after the first quarter in 2003 was 90.5. If that is not a recession in manufacturing, I do not know what is. Your own commissioned report, the mid-term evaluation of Objective 1, stated that you

yn llawer cyflymach nag y maent yn y sector preifat. Fodd bynnag, y sector preifat sy'n creu'r cyfoeth yn gyntaf er mwyn creu ffyniant yn y sector cyhoeddus. Y targed yn 'Gwellcymru.com' oedd creu 34,000 o swyddi yn y Gorllewin a'r Cymoedd erbyn Ebrill 2003. Y gwir amdani yw nad yw Llywodraeth Cymru ond wedi creu 10,000 o swyddi yn y rhanbarth honno, a dengys hynny ei bod yn creu swyddi'n llawer arafach yn ardaloedd tlotaf Cymru nag yn ardaloedd mwyaf ffyniannus Cymru. Nid oes angen athrylith i gyfrifo bod y rhannau cyfoethocaf o Gymru—y De-ddwyrain, Caerdydd a rhai rhannau o'r Gogledd-ddwyrain—yn mynd yn gyfoethocach, tra bo'r rhannau Amcan 1 a'r cymunedau tlotaf yn y Cymoedd yn mynd yn dlotach byth.

Mae'r Gweinidog yn honni yn ei ddatganiad fod y gwariant ar ymchwil a datblygu ar gynydd. Gadewch inni edrych yn fanylach ar y ffigurau. Y gwir amdani yw bod y ffigurau diweddaraf sydd ar gael yn dangos bod y gwariant ar ymchwil a datblygu wedi gostwng o 36 y cant, o £203 miliwn i £136 miliwn.

Mae cyfraddau anweithgarwch yn disgyn, ac yr wyf yn croesawu hynny, ond maent yn disgyn yn arafach o lawer mewn ardaloedd Amcan 1 nag mewn ardaloedd nad ydynt yn rhai Amcan 1. Dyna werth eich strategaeth ranbarthol, yr honnwch ei bod yn gwahaniaethu rhwng ardaloedd Amcan 1 ac ardaloedd nad ydynt yn rhai Amcan 1.

Honnwch yn eich datganiad fod cyfraddau allforio wedi codi o 0.25 y cant. Fodd bynnag, os ystyriwch y tuedd, maent wedi disgyn. Hawliwch glod am bolisiau ymarferol, fel y canolfannau Technium, ond mae un ohonynt bron â mynd yn fethdalwr ac mae'r llall ymhell ar ôl yr amserlen. Ar sawl achlysur, yr ydych wedi gwadu bod y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu yn wynebu dirwasgiad, ond bu gostyngiad eto yn y cynnyrch yn ystod y chwarter diwethaf. Gostyngodd y llynedd, ac mae wedi gostwng bob blwyddyn er 2000. Y mynegrif yn 2000 oedd 105.4, a'r mynegrif ar ôl y chwarter cyntaf yn 2003 oedd 90.5. Dirwasgiad mewn gweithgynhyrchu yw hwnnw, heb os nac oni

needed to revisit the job-creation target and the GDP per capita targets. The success of Objective 1 is critical to the success of 'A Winning Wales'. If Objective 1 will not create the jobs and develop GDP per capita, then 'A Winning Wales' will not work. We knew that anyway, because to succeed and achieve the overriding target of 90 per cent of average UK GDP per capita by 2010, some communities in Wales, as you know, will need double digit growth figures. You know that that will not be achieved. You have not achieved it since 'A Winning Wales' was put in place, and you will not achieve it as long as the sun is in the sky.

Andrew Davies: I note that Alun said that it does not take a genius to work it out, which is just as well in his case. He says that I am being selective, but he is being equally selective. He said that only 10,500 jobs have been created in the Objective 1 area, but those are the jobs created through the Objective 1 process. Other jobs have been created through company investment, regional selective assistance or Assembly investment grants. That has resulted in a significant fall in unemployment in the Objective 1 area. This Government negotiated the Objective 1 status for Wales, and we are making the most of this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. You may not take my word for it, but Dominic Swords, co-director of Henley Management College's innovation research centre said that,

'The Welsh economy has weathered the global downturn well, and is poised for positive growth'.

In addition, Richard Hawes of Grant Thornton said,

'I believe that Wales will continue to see a pattern of development and slow and steady growth'.

This is at a time when the world economy is experiencing the biggest bear market since the depression and the stock market fall of 1929. The Welsh economy has performed extremely creditably. Alun quoted some

bai. Yr oedd yr adroddiad y gwnaethoch chi'ch hun ei gomisiynu, y gwerthusiad canol tymor o Amcan 1, yn datgan bod angen ichi ailystyried y targed creu swyddi a'r targedau ar gyfer y CMC y pen. Mae llwyddiant Amcan 1 yn hollbwysig i lwyddiant 'Cymru'n Ennill'. Os na wnaiff Amcan 1 greu swyddi a chynyddu'r CMC y pen, ni fydd 'Cymru'n Ennill' yn llwyddo. Gwyddem hynny, beth bynnag, oherwydd, er mwyn llwyddo a chyrraedd y targed pwysicaf o 90 y cant o'r CMC cyfartalog y pen yn y DU erbyn 2010, bydd yn rhaid wrth ffigurau twf dau ddigid mewn rhai cymunedau yng Nghymru, fel y gwyddoch. Gwyddoch na chyflawnir hynny. Nid ydych wedi'i gyflawni ers rhoi 'Cymru'n Ennill' ar waith, ac ni chyflawnwch hynny tra bo haul yn y nen.

Andrew Davies: Sylwaf fod Alun wedi dweud nad oes angen athrylith i gyfrifo hynny, ac mae'n dda ei bod felly yn ei achos ef. Dywed fy mod yn ddetholus, ond mae ef yr un mor ddetholus. Dywedodd mai dim ond 10,500 o swyddi a grëwyd yn rhanbarth Amcan 1, ond dyna'r swyddi a grëwyd drwy broses Amcan 1. Crëwyd swydd eraill drwy fuddsoddi gan gwmnïau, cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol neu grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad. Mae hynny wedi arwain at ostyngiad sylweddol mewn diweithdra yn rhanbarth Amcan 1. Y Llywodraeth hon a negododd statws Amcan 1 ar gyfer Cymru, ac yr ydym yn gwneud y gorau o'r cyfle unwaith mewn oes hwn. Efallai na dderbyniwch fy ngair i am hynny, ond mae Dominic Swords, cydgyfarwyddwr canolfan ymchwil arloesedd Coleg Rheolwyr Henley wedi dweud bod,

economi Cymru wedi dod drwy'r dirywiad byd-eang yn dda, ac mae mewn lle i sicrhau twf cadarnhaol.

Yn ogystal â hynny, dywedodd Richard Hawes o Grant Thornton,

Credaf y bydd Cymru'n dal i weld patrwm o ddatblygu a thwf araf a chyson.

Mae hynny ar adeg pan yw economi'r byd yn profi'r gostyngiad mwyaf yn y farchnad ers y dirwasgiad a chwymp y farchnad stoc yn 1929. Mae economi Cymru wedi perfformio mewn modd cymeradwy dros ben.

figures in relation to the manufacturing sector, but I will quote figures for the finance and business services sector, which is one of our key sectors. The number of jobs in the sector increased by nearly 10 per cent in Wales between 1998 and 2002. Between 1999 and 2001, the number of businesses in the finance and business sector in Wales increased by 11,000, compared to an increase of 7 per cent in businesses across all sectors in Wales. The Welsh economy is now much more diverse than it was 20 or 30 years ago. I know that you do not like to hear this, Alun, but when Geoffrey Howe was Chancellor of the Exchequer—[*Laughter.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Even I am almost too young to remember when Geoffrey Howe was Chancellor of the Exchequer. [*Laughter.*]

Andrew Davies: In that case, Presiding Officer, I will refresh your memory. Between 1979 to 1983, there was a net loss of 89,000 jobs in the manufacturing sector—22,000 jobs a year. The Labour Government since 1997, and the Assembly Government since 1999 has had to deal with the wreckage that was inflicted on the Welsh economy and on the manufacturing sector in particular. The coal industry had been decimated and virtually closed down, and the steel industry had suffered huge job losses, as had the petrochemical industries and heavy engineering. I do not need a lecture from the Conservatives about job losses in manufacturing.

Jenny Randerson: I welcome the progress that has been made towards achieving many of the targets in 'A Winning Wales', but there are still areas with problems and always will be. As has been mentioned, there are problems in manufacturing industries, particularly in heavy industry, and there are problems in the electronics industry because of the threat of the transfer of jobs to eastern Europe, as illustrated by the LG fiasco. There are even threats in the call-centre sector. One would expect it to be unstable, but there is also the threat of the transfer of jobs to the Indian sub-continent. It is important that we bear in mind that the economy, although it is

Dyfynnodd Alun rai ffigurau mewn cysylltiad â'r sector gweithgynhyrchu, ond gwnaf fi ddyfynnu ffigurau ar gyfer y sector gwasanaethau cyllid a busnes, sef un o'n sectorau allweddol. Bu cynnydd o ymron i 10 y cant yn nifer y swyddi yn y sector hwnnw yng Nghymru rhwng 1998 a 2002. Rhwng 1999 a 2001, bu cynnydd o 11,000 yn nifer y busnesau yn y sector cyllid a busnes yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu â chynnydd o 7 y cant mewn busnesau yn yr holl sectorau yng Nghymru. Mae economi Cymru'n fwy amrywiol yn awr nag ydoedd 20 neu 30 mlynedd yn ôl. Gwn nad ydych yn hoffi clywed hyn, Alun, ond pan oedd Geoffrey Howe yn Ganghellor y Trysorlys—[*Chwerthin.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf fi hyd yn oed yn rhy ifanc bron i gofio Geoffrey Howe yn Ganghellor y Trysorlys. [*Chwerthin.*]

Andrew Davies: Os felly, Lywydd, gwnaf eich atgoffa. Rhwng 1979 a 1983, bu colled net o 89,000 o swyddi yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu—22,000 o swyddi'r flwyddyn. Mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur er 1997, a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad er 1999 wedi gorfod delio â'r distryw a achoswyd i economi Cymru ac i'r sector gweithgynhyrchu'n benodol. Yr oedd y diwydiant glo wedi'i ddistrywio a'i gau bron, a chollwyd nifer enfawr o swyddi yn y diwydiant dur, ac mewn diwydiannau petrocemegol a pheirianneg drwm yn yr un modd. Nid oes arnaf angen pregeth gan y Ceidwadwyr am golli swyddi gweithgynhyrchu.

Jenny Randerson: Croesawaf y cynnydd a wnaed tuag at gyrraedd llawer o'r targedau yn 'Cymru'n Ennill', ond mae ardaloedd lle y ceir problemau o hyd fel y bydd bob amser. Fel y dywedwyd, mae problemau mewn diwydiannau gweithgynhyrchu, yn enwedig mewn diwydiant trwm, ac mae problemau yn y diwydiant electroneg oherwydd y bygythiad i drosglwyddo swyddi i ddwyrain Ewrop, fel y gwelwyd drwy ffasgo LG. Mae bygythiadau i'r sector canolfannau galwadau hyd yn oed. Byddai rhywun yn disgwyl iddo fod yn ansefydlog, ond mae bygythiad hefyd i drosglwyddo swyddi i isgyfandur India. Mae'n bwysig inni gofio, er bod yr

making progress, does face significant challenges.

Much of the progress made can be seen as an endorsement of the process of devolution. We are able to provide a fast and sensitive response to problems, which was not possible before devolution. In the past, the response was occasionally fast and reckless rather than fast and sensitive, as in the case of the financing of LG. We should welcome the fact that that could not happen now. I also welcome the recent expert analysis to which you referred—the work of Professor Steve Hill and Nick Bennett—that suggested that we might be narrowing the GDP gap, which it is so important to do. I await those figures with interest.

To make real progress we must be truly entrepreneurial and encourage the development of small and medium-sized enterprises. Minister, do you share my concern that the take-up of Assembly investment grants, although enthusiastic overall, is patchy throughout Wales? Can you explain why take-up is high in Neath and low in Merthyr? Will you agree to review this to see what the problems are in some parts of Wales? Also, given that Assembly investment grants are oversubscribed, will you make a commitment to raise the amount of money allocated to the scheme next year beyond the £12 million provided for the last financial year?

Finance Wales is an important cog in the machine and we welcome the progress it has made, but there are ways in which its performance could be improved. Do you believe that a review of how it functions, with a view to improving its performance, is needed?

The key to much of our future development lies in skills development. ELWa's recent problems will have had an adverse impact on that. Minister, will you comment on the problems that training providers are reporting about continuity of funding and about payment dates? Such problems not only deter

economi'n gwneud cynnydd, ei bod yn wynebu heriau sylweddol.

Gellir ystyried llawer o'r cynnydd a wnaed yn gymeradwyaeth i'r broses ddatganoli. Gallwn ymateb yn gyflym ac yn sensitif i broblemau, ac nid oedd hynny'n bosibl cyn datganoli. Yn y gorffennol, bu'r ymateb yn un cyflym a diofal weithiau yn hytrach nag un cyflym a sensitif, fel y digwyddodd yn achos cyllido LG. Dylem groesawu'r ffaith na allai hynny ddigwydd yn awr. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r dadansoddi arbenigol diweddar y cyfeiriasoch ato—gwaith yr Athro Steve Hill a Nick Bennett—sy'n awgrymu ei bod yn bosibl ein bod yn cau'r bwlch o ran CMC, sy'n rhywbeth y mae'n bwysig dros ben inni ei wneud. Disgwyliaf y ffigurau hynny gyda diddordeb.

Er mwyn gwneud cynnydd go-iawn, rhaid inni fod yn wirioneddol entrepreneuriaidd a hybu'r gwaith o ddatblygu busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Weinidog, a ydych yn rhannu fy mhryder ynghylch y ffaith bod y derbyniad i grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad, er ei fod yn frwdfrydig at ei gilydd, yn anwastad ledled Cymru? A allwch egluro pam y mae'r nifer sy'n eu derbyn yn uchel yng Nghastell-nedd ac yn isel ym Merthyr Tudful? A wnewch gytuno i adolygu hyn i ganfod beth yw'r problemau mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru? Hefyd, gan fod y galw am grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad yn fwy na'r nifer sydd ar gael, a wnewch ymrwymo i gynyddu'r swm o arian a ddyrennir ar gyfer y cynllun y flwyddyn nesaf fel ei fod yn fwy na'r £12 miliwn a ddarparwyd ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf?

Mae Cyllid Cymru yn rhan bwysig o'r peirianwaith a chroesawn y cynnydd a wnaeth, ond mae modd gwella ei berfformiad. A gredwch fod angen adolygiad o'i weithrediad, gyda golwg ar wella ei berfformiad?

Datblygu sgiliau yw'r allwedd i lawer o'r datblygiad yn y dyfodol. Bydd y problemau a gafodd ELWa yn ddiweddar yn amharu ar hynny. Weinidog, a wnewch sylw am y problemau y mae darparwyr hyfforddiant yn rhoi gwybod amdanynt ynghylch parhad cyllid a dyddiadau talu? Mae problemau o'r

providers from coming into the market; they also deter people from undertaking training. You mentioned in your statement that several schemes are dependent on Objective 1 funding. The recent review revealed significant weakness: for example, an over-dependence on the creation of public sector jobs. Will you comment on the danger that the job-creation bubble might burst when spending comes to an end? I do not subscribe to Alun Cairns's view that public sector jobs are not important, but there is a danger that we will be unable to sustain that level of employment.

Minister, can you explain why the target for Wales Tourist Board spending, which is to increase by 6 per cent a year, was not met? In fact, spending by the Wales Tourist Board decreased by 7 per cent last year. It is important for many of the more remote parts of Wales that our tourism industry is developed.

Finally, transport is key to the economic development of Wales but, in practice, the UK Government's dithering and failure to provide the rail investment that we need has undermined our hopes for future transport development in Wales. I am particularly concerned about the target for the transfer of freight from road to rail. Although this may have been satisfactory until now, it will not now be sustainable given the Strategic Rail Authority's recent position on funding in Wales. I am also concerned by Royal Mail's announcement that it is transferring mail distribution from rail to road. Are you confident, Minister, of achieving your targets on diverting freight from road to rail in the light of recent UK Government backtracking on transport issues in Britain?

4.00 p.m.

Andrew Davies: I too believe that the achievements made are largely due to devolution and the new Team Wales focus that we can bring to the challenges of

fath yn atal darparwyr rhag dod i'r farchnad, ac maent hefyd yn atal pobl rhag ymgymryd â hyfforddiant. Dywedasoeh yn eich datganiad fod sawl cynllun yn dibynnu ar gyllid Amcan 1. Amlygwyd gwendidau sylweddol yn yr adolygiad diweddar: er enghraifft, gorddibyniaeth ar greu swyddi yn y sector cyhoeddus. A wnewch sylw am y perygl y gallai'r chwysigen creu swyddi dorri pan ddaw'r gwario i ben? Ni chytunaf â barn Alun Cairns nad yw swyddi yn y sector cyhoeddus yn bwysig, ond mae perygl na fyddwn yn gallu cynnal cyflogaeth ar y lefel honno.

Weinidog, a allwch egluro pam na chyrhaeddwyd y targed ar gyfer gwariant Bwrdd Croeso Cymru, sydd i fod i godi o 6 y cant y flwyddyn? Mewn gwirionedd, bu gostyngiad o 7 y cant y llynedd yng ngwariant Bwrdd Croeso Cymru. Mae'n bwysig i lawer o'r rhannau mwyaf anghysbell o Gymru fod ein diwydiant twristiaeth yn cael ei ddatblygu.

Yn olaf, mae trafndiaeth yn hollbwysig i ddatblygu economaidd yng Nghymru ond, yn ymarferol, mae'r petruso gan Lywodraeth y DU a'i methiant i ddarparu'r buddsoddiad mewn rheilffyrdd y mae arnom ei angen wedi tansilio ein gobeithion am ddatblygu trafndiaeth yn y dyfodol yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn arbennig o bryderus ynghylch y targed ar gyfer trosglwyddo cludiant nwyddau o'r ffyrdd i'r rheilffyrdd. Er iddo fod yn foddhaol hyd yma, o bosibl, ni fydd modd parhau â hynny bellach yng ngolwg safbwynt diweddar yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol ar gyllido yng Nghymru. Yr wyf hefyd yn bryderus ynghylch cyhoeddiad y Post Brenhinol am ei fwriad i drosglwyddo dosbarthu'r post o'r rheilffyrdd i'r ffyrdd. A ydych yn ffyddiog, Weinidog, y gellir cyraedd eich targedau ar gyfer cludo nwyddau ar reilffyrdd yn hytrach na ffyrdd yng ngolwg y ffaith bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi ailfeddwl ynghylch materion trafndiaeth ym Mhrydain yn ddiweddar?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf finnau'n credu bod y cyflawniadau a gafwyd yn ganlyniad yn bennaf i ddatganoli a'r modd y gallwn ganolbwyntio o'r newydd drwy Dîm Cymru

economic development and transport. On manufacturing jobs, many are lost because companies such as Dewhirst relocate to parts of the world where labour costs are significantly lower than in the UK. We should not try to match those lower wage costs. The challenge before us is to climb the value chain and create jobs and companies that add value to products. The economy is going through a major structural change.

On GDP, we must wait for the figures. As I said to Elin Jones, I do not know what those figures will show. Our aim over the 10 years of 'A Winning Wales' is to narrow the prosperity gap. However, there may be ups and downs during that process: 2001 was not a particularly good year for the UK economy—the Welsh economy in particular. If Steve Hill and Nick Bennett's calculation is correct, then the narrowing of the employment gap may well mean an improvement in GDP per capita. We must wait for those figures.

On Assembly investment grants, as I said to the Committee last week, I do not know why some areas perform better than others. It may be because the local Business Connect is more active or proactive in developing Assembly investment grants. I have asked officials to look into this issue with the WDA to find an explanation for the difference in performance. Finance Wales has been a success story. However, we are never complacent. There always ways in which we can improve performance, and the WDA and Finance Wales are also looking at improvements. I have raised the issue of skills development with my colleague, Jane Davidson. Many Members have received e-mails on the issue of funding, but I am assured that that has been resolved. On job creation, we have to plan on the basis that Objective 1 will end in Wales in 2006. The spending programme will finish in 2009. We must therefore create a sustainable economy. Jobs in education and health are vital to improve the service bequeathed to us in 1997. We need to have an exit strategy, so that we can create that more sustainable knowledge economy after 2006 and 2009.

ar ateb heriau datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth. Ynghylch swyddi gweithgynhyrchu, collir llawer am fod cwmnïau fel Dewhirst yn ail-leoli mewn rhannau o'r byd lle y mae costau llafur yn is o lawer nag yn y DU. Ni ddylem geisio cystadlu â chostau cyflog is o'r fath. Yr her sy'n ein hwynebu yw dringo'r ysgol gwerth a chreu swyddi a chwmnïau sy'n ychwanegu gwerth at gynhyrchion. Mae'r economi'n profi newid mawr yn ei strwythur.

Ynghylch CMC, rhaid inni ddisgwyl am y ffigurau. Fel y dywedais wrth Elin Jones, ni wn beth a ddengys y ffigurau hynny. Ein nod dros y 10 mlynedd o 'Cymru'n Ennill' yw cau'r bwlch o ran ffyniant. Fodd bynnag, efallai y bydd dringo a disgyn yn ystod y broses honno: nid oedd 2001 yn flwyddyn arbennig o dda i economi'r DU—ac economi Cymru yn enwedig. Os yw Steve Hill a Nick Bennett yn iawn yn eu cyfrifo, mae'n bosibl y bydd cau'r bwlch cyflogaeth yn golygu y ceir gwelliant yn y CMC y pen. Rhaid inni ddisgwyl am y ffigurau hynny.

Ynghylch grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad, fel y dywedais wrth y Pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf, ni wn pam y mae rhai ardaloedd yn perfformio'n well nag eraill. Efallai mai'r rheswm am hynny yw bod y Cyswllt Busnes lleol yn fwy gweithgar neu ragweithiol wrth ddatblygu grantiau buddsoddi'r Cynulliad. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion ymchwilio i'r mater hwn gyda'r WDA i ganfod eglurhad am y gwahaniaeth mewn perfformiad. Bu Cyllid Cymru yn llwyddiant. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym byth yn ddifater. Mae modd i ni wella'r perfformiad bob amser, ac mae'r WDA a Cyllid Cymru yn ystyried gwelliannau hefyd. Yr wyf wedi codi mater datblygu sgiliau gyda'm cyd-Weinidog, Jane Davidson. Mae llawer o Aelodau wedi cael negeseuon e-bost ar fater cyllido, ond fe'm sicrhawyd bod hynny wedi'i ddatrys. Ynghylch creu swyddi, rhaid inni gynllunio gan gymryd y bydd Amcan 1 yn dod i ben yng Nghymru yn 2006. Daw'r rhaglen wariant i ben yn 2009. Gan hynny, rhaid inni greu economi gynaliadwy. Mae swyddi mewn iechyd ac addysg yn hollbwysig i wella'r gwasanaeth a adawyd inni yn 1997. Rhaid inni gael strategaeth ymadael, fel y gallwn greu'r economi wybodaeth fwy cynaliadwy y mae arnom ei hangen ar ôl

2006 a 2009.

There may be a misunderstanding on the matter of tourism spend. The figure represents spending by visitors to and within Wales as opposed to expenditure by the Wales Tourist Board. In fact, the Wales Tourist Board's expenditure has increased. The decline in tourist spending is largely due to world events that have impacted on the tourist industry, such as 11 September, the Afghanistan war and the war in Iraq. Such factors have cut the numbers of overseas visitors to Wales, as has foot and mouth disease and other factors. On transport, it is essential that economic development and transport are closely linked. That is why the First Minister has given me responsibility for tourism. The Assembly Government is committed to supporting the railway system in Wales and we expect to hear an announcement on the Wales and borders franchise at the end of this month. We believe that that is on target. We are also investing, as you know, substantial amounts of money in the Vale of Glamorgan line, the Ebbw valley line, and the Valleys lines in general, and in improving the service on those lines. That demonstrates our commitment. I regret the Royal Mail's decision to take its trade away from the railways onto roads, but it was a commercial decision, over which I have no control.

Efallai fod camddealltwriaeth ynghylch mater y gwariant ar dwristiaeth. Mae'r ffigur yn dangos y gwariant gan ymwelwyr yng Nghymru yn hytrach na gwariant gan Fwrdd Croeso Cymru. Mewn gwirionedd, mae gwariant Bwrdd Croeso Cymru wedi cynyddu. Mae'r dirywiad yn y gwariant gan ymwelwyr yn ganlyniad yn bennaf i ddigwyddiadau yn y byd sydd wedi effeithio ar y diwydiant ymwelwyr, fel y digwyddiad ar 11 Medi, y rhyfel yn Affganistan a'r rhyfel yn Irac. Mae ffactorau o'r fath wedi peri gostyngiad yn nifer y rhai sy'n ymweld â Chymru o wledydd tramor, fel y gwnaeth clwy'r traed a'r genau a ffactorau eraill. Ynghylch trafndiaeth, mae'n hollbwysig cael cysylltiad agos rhwng datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwmo i hybu'r system reilffyrdd yng Nghymru a disgwylw'n glywed cyhoeddiad ar fasnachfrait Cymru a'r gororau ddiwedd y mis hwn. Credwn y daw hynny'n brydlon. Fel y gwyddoch, yr ydym hefyd yn buddsoddi symiau sylweddol o arian yn rheilffordd Bro Morgannwg, rheilffordd glyn Ebwy, a rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd yn gyffredinol, ac mewn gwella'r gwasanaeth ar y rheilffyrdd hynny. Mae hynny'n dangos ein hymrwymiad. Mae'n ofid imi fod y Post Brenhinol wedi penderfynu mynd â'i fusnes oddi ar y rheilffyrdd ac i'r ffyrdd, ond penderfyniad masnachol ydoedd, ac nid oes gennyf unrhyw reolaeth ar hynny.

Datganiad ar Gynnig Huw Lewis o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29 Statement on Huw Lewis's Proposal under Standing Order No. 29

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): On 4 June, I responded to the debate on a motion proposed by Huw Lewis, which instructed me, under the Local Education Authority (Payment of School Expenses) Regulations 1999, to bring forward draft subordinate legislation setting out the minimum standards for financial support to be provided by local education authorities for the cost of school uniforms when children move into secondary school.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Ar 4 Mehefin, ymatebais i'r ddadl ar gynnig a gynigiwyd gan Huw Lewis, a'm cyfarwyddodd, o dan Reoliadau Awdurdodau Addysg Lleol (Talu Treuliau Ysgol) 1999, i ddwyn is-ddeddfwriaeth ddrafft gerbron i nodi safonau sylfaenol ar gyfer cymorth ariannol sydd i'w ddarparu gan awdurdodau addysg lleol tuag at gost gwisgoedd ysgol ar gyfer plant sy'n mynd ymlaen i'r ysgol uwchradd.

I fully endorse the objective that Huw seeks

Llwyr gefnogaf yr amcan y mae Huw yn ei

to achieve. The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to tackling poverty and hardship across the board for the people of Wales. I therefore fully supported the principle of the motion but, as I explained at the time, it is not possible for the Assembly to make such legislation. The primary legislation under which the existing 1999 regulations are made—section 518 of the Education Act 1996—provide local authorities with discretionary powers only. It cannot therefore be used to place a duty on LEAs to comply with minimum standards in providing school uniform grants. Standing Order No. 29 requires me to prepare a draft Order within three months from the date of the Assembly resolution, or to provide the Assembly with an explanation as to when the draft Order will be ready. I cannot prepare an Order in accordance with the motion. Were I to do so, the Legislation Committee would judge it to be ultra vires, and I would risk bringing the Assembly into disrepute.

The Assembly Government aspires to a minimum standard of support for those parents who are required to purchase school uniforms for their children and face financial hardship in doing so. That support should not be affected by where in Wales the parents live. Setting out those values is Huw's and my starting point. Next, we must set in train the first steps to achieving the principle of the motion. That is what I am doing today. I must have regard to several key issues along the way, not least the legislative vehicle for a grant scheme and the funding.

For an all-Wales minimum standard scheme to work effectively, the Assembly Government needs the support and co-operation of local authorities. I want to work in genuine partnership with LEAs to achieve our goals, as we do across the education and lifelong learning portfolio. The first step that I propose to take is to consult widely on a grant scheme, using a consultation on draft school uniform guidance, which is planned for issue this autumn. I will seek views on what sorts of support with the costs of school uniforms are, or would be, most beneficial for parents, what requirements should be placed on local authorities with regard to the

geisio. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael â thlodi a chyni'n gyffredinol er mwyn pobl Cymru. Gan hynny, llwyr gefnogais egwyddor y cynnig ond, fel yr eglurais ar y pryd, nid oes modd i'r Cynulliad wneud deddfwriaeth o'r fath. Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol y gwnaed y rheoliadau presennol odani yn 1999—adran 518 Deddf Addysg 1996—yn rhoi pwerau dewisol yn unig i awdurdodau lleol. Felly, ni ellir ei defnyddio i roi AALl dan ddyletswydd i gydymffurfio â safonau sylfaenol wrth ddarparu grantiau am wisgoed ysgol. Mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 29 yn mynnu fy mod yn paratoi Gorchymyn drafft o fewn tri mis wedi dyddiad y penderfyniad gan y Cynulliad, neu'n egluro i'r Cynulliad pa bryd y bydd y Gorchymyn drafft yn barod. Ni allaf baratoi Gorchymyn yn unol â'r cynnig. Pe byddwn yn gwneud hynny, byddai'r Pwyllgor Deddfau yn barnu ei fod y tu hwnt i'm galluedd, a byddwn yn mentro dwyn anfri ar y Cynulliad.

Uchelgais Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw sicrhau safon sylfaenol o gymorth ar gyfer y rhieni hynny y mae'n ofynnol iddynt brynu gwisgoed ysgol ar gyfer eu plant ac sy'n wynebu cyni ariannol wrth wneud hynny. Ni ddylai'r cymorth hwnnw amrywio yn ôl y man yng Nghymru y mae'r rhieni'n byw. Nodi'r gwerthoedd hynny yw'r man cychwyn i Huw a minnau. Yn nesaf, rhaid inni gychwyn y camau cyntaf tuag at gyflawni egwyddor y cynnig. Dyna a wnaif heddiw. Rhaid imi ystyried sawl mater allweddol ar y ffordd, yn anad dim y cyfrwng deddfwriaethol ar gyfer cynllun grant a'r cyllid.

I gynllun safonau sylfaenol i Gymru gyfan weithio'n effeithiol, mae ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad angen cefnogaeth a chydweithrediad awdurdodau lleol. Dymunaf weithio mewn gwir bartneriaeth ag AALl i gyrraedd ein nodau, fel y gwnawn ym mhob agwedd ar y portffolio addysg a dysgu gydol oes. Y cam cyntaf y bwriadaf ei gymryd yw ymgynghori'n eang ar gynllun grant, gan ddefnyddio ymgynghoriad ar ganllawiau drafft ar wisgoed ysgol, y bwriedir eu cyhoeddi yr hydref hwn. Ceisiaf farn am y math o gymorth tuag at gostau gwisgoed ysgol sydd, neu a fyddai'n fwyaf manteisiol i rieni, pa ofynion y dylid eu gosod ar

minimum levels of assistance that they should provide, and whether LEAs would be agreeable to administering an Assembly grant scheme.

Members will recall that, when I spoke in response to the motion on 4 June, I advised that the Welsh Assembly Government could explore using section 123 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000 as a way of directing local authorities to provide youth support services, which include provision for grants, loans and other kinds of financial assistance to young persons aged 11 to 26. An alternative approach, which is in keeping with the spirit of partnership, would be to use section 14 of the Education Act 2002, which enables the National Assembly to give financial assistance for purposes related to education. There is no power to direct local authorities to provide grants under section 14, but section 17 authorises the National Assembly to make arrangements for assistance to be given by bodies other than the Assembly and, subject to their agreement, an Assembly grant could be administered by LEAs.

4.10 p.m.

Either way, new responsibilities on local authorities, whether through an agreed Assembly scheme or through a direction, must be funded. If a school uniform grant were based on eligibility to receive free school meals, with pupils receiving one grant of £100 during their time in secondary school and one grant during their time in primary school, the total annual cost to the Assembly would be around £1.5 million. That would mean £9,255,700 or £3,562,900 in the secondary sector, and £5,692,800 in the primary sector, spread over seven primary year groups and five secondary year groups. Initial costs would be higher if there were a wish to help the parents of pupils already in primary and secondary schools as well as parents of new entrants. In developing a grant scheme we will need to take into account views expressed during the consultation if we are to provide support in the way it is most needed.

To sum up, I intend to take forward the

awdurdodau lleol gyda golwg ar y lefelau sylfaenol o gymorth y dylent eu darparu, ac a fyddai AALI yn barod i weinyddu cynllun grant o eiddo'r Cynulliad.

Bydd Aelodau'n cofio fy mod wedi rhoi gwybod, wrth siarad mewn ymateb i'r cynnig ar 4 Mehefin, y gallai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ymchwilio i'r posibilrwydd o ddefnyddio adran 123 Deddf Dysgu a Sgiliau 2000 yn fodd i gyfarwyddo awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu gwasanaethau cymorth ieuenctid, sy'n cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer grantiau, benthyciadau a mathau eraill o gymorth ariannol i bobl ifanc rhwng 11 a 26 oed. Dull arall, sy'n gydnaws ag ysbryd partneriaeth, yw defnyddio adran 14 Deddf Addysg 2002, sy'n galluogi'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i roi cymorth ariannol i ddibenion sy'n gysylltiedig ag addysg. Nid oes pŵer i gyfarwyddo awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu grantiau o dan adran 14, ond mae adran 17 yn awdurdodi'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i wneud trefniadau ar gyfer rhoi cymorth gan gyrrff heblaw'r Cynulliad a, phe byddent yn cytuno, gallai AALI weinyddu grant o eiddo'r Cynulliad.

Y naill ffordd neu'r llall, os bydd cyfrifoldebau newydd gan awdurdodau lleol, boed hynny drwy gynllun a gytunir â'r Cynulliad neu drwy gyfarwyddyd, bydd yn rhaid eu cyllido. Os câi grant gwisg ysgol ei seilio ar y cymhwyster i gael prydau ysgol am ddim, a'r disgyblion yn derbyn un grant o £100 yn ystod eu hamser mewn ysgol uwchradd ac un grant yn ystod eu hamser mewn ysgol gynradd, cyfanswm y gost i'r Cynulliad bob blwyddyn fyddai tua £1.5 miliwn. Golygai hynny £9,255,700 neu £3,562,900 yn y sector uwchradd, a £5,692,800 yn y sector cynradd, wedi'i rannu dros saith grŵp blwyddyn cynradd a phum grŵp blwyddyn uwchradd. Byddai'r costau cychwynnol yn uwch pe dymunid helpu rhieni i blant sydd mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd eisoes yn ogystal â rhieni i ddisgyblion newydd. Wrth ddatblygu cynllun grant, bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried y farn a fynegir yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad os ydym i ddarparu cymorth yn ôl yr angen mwyaf.

I grynhoi, bwriadaf fwrw ymlaen â'r cynnig o

Standing Order No. 29 motion by consulting in the autumn on ways to develop the principle supported by the Assembly vote. Between now and the end of the consultation period, I will explore in greater detail the use of the grant-making power contained in section 14 of the Education Act 2002 to establish an Assembly grant, or the power of direction in section 123 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000, to require LEAs to make minimum grants for the purchase of uniform for secondary school pupils. In the light of consultation responses, I will consider putting in place a minimum standard grant scheme for the whole of Wales.

Huw Lewis: I welcome the Minister's endorsement of the objectives of my Standing Order No. 29 proposal. I accept that she is entirely sincere in trying to find an alternative way of implementing this policy, in spirit and substance. I have said from the beginning that the procedure is irrelevant if the outcome can be secured. I am content with the statement.

Jane Davidson: I am grateful for that, Huw. When we voted on this issue, every Assembly Member wanted to endorse the principle that a similar set of circumstances should operate across Wales. I seem to remember that Ann Jones, in particular, mentioned a school in her constituency where children from neighbouring local authorities were treated differently in terms of assistance. It is important that we are able to have consistency across Wales. I have done everything that I can to try to find an alternative way of bringing forward today's statement. In terms of the motion, as set in Standing Orders, what I can offer you today is a way of delivering the objectives agreed by the Assembly, but not framed in the same terms as the original motion.

Helen Mary Jones: The Welsh public will be surprised to discover, as were some Assembly Members, that the National Assembly does not have the power to make secondary legislation in what appears to be a fairly simple regard, over a matter that appears to be within our powers. This illustrates once again how the current devolution settlement ties the Assembly's

dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29 drwy ymgynghori yn yr hydref ar ddulliau o ddatblygu'r egwyddor a gefnogwyd drwy bleidlais y Cynulliad. O hyn tan ddiwedd y cyfnod ymgynghori, gwnaf ymchwilio'n fanylach i'r defnydd o'r pŵer i wneud grant a geir yn adran 14 Deddf Addysg 2002 i sefydlu grant Cynulliad, neu'r pŵer cyfarwyddo yn adran 123 Deddf Dysgu a Sgiliau 2000, i fynnu bod AALI yn gwneud grantiau sylfaenol tuag at brynu gwisgoedd ysgol ar gyfer disgyblion ysgol uwchradd. Yng ngoleuni'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad, gwnaf ystyried sefydlu cynllun grant safonol sylfaenol ar gyfer Cymru gyfan.

Huw Lewis: Croesawaf gefnogaeth y Gweinidog i amcanion fy nghynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29. Derbyniaf ei bod yn gwbl ddiwyll yn ei hymgais i ganfod dull arall o weithredu'r polisi hwn, o ran ysbryd a sylwedd. Yr wyf wedi dweud ers y cychwyn fod y weithdrefn yn amherthnasol os gellir sicrhau'r canlyniad. Yr wyf yn fodlon ar y datganiad.

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny, Huw. Pan fu inni bleidleisio ar y mater hwn, yr oedd pob Aelod o'r Cynulliad yn dymuno cefnogi'r egwyddor y dylid cael set debyg o amgylchiadau ledled Cymru. Mae gennyf ryw gof bod Ann Jones, yn benodol, wedi sôn am ysgol yn ei hetholaeth lle'r oedd plant o awdurdodau lleol cyfagos yn cael eu trin yn wahanol o ran y cymorth a gaent. Mae'n bwysig inni allu cael cysondeb ledled Cymru. Gwneuthum bopeth a allwn i geisio canfod dull arall o ddwyn y datganiad hwn gerbron heddiw. Yng nghyd-destun y cynnig, fel y nodir mewn Rheolau Sefydlog, yr hyn y gallaf ei gynnig ichi heddiw yw modd i gyflawni'r amcanion a gytunwyd gan y Cynulliad, ond heb ei fynegi yn yr un geiriau â'r cynnig gwreiddiol.

Helen Mary Jones: Bydd y cyhoedd yng Nghymru'n synnu o ddarganfod, fel y gwnaeth rhai Aelodau o'r Cynulliad, nad yw'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn meddu ar y pŵer i wneud is-ddeddfwriaeth mewn modd eithaf syml i bob golwg, ar fater yr ymddengys ei fod o fewn ein pwerau. Mae hyn yn dangos unwaith eto y modd y mae'r ardrefniant datganoli presennol yn clymu

hands in its attempts to deliver on the social justice agenda, which we all broadly support.

I am surprised that we find ourselves in this situation. Whether it is a question of Huw Lewis being badly advised, or whatever, the original debate made us look rather silly. I am sure that that was nobody's fault, but it illustrates that this confusion of powers is damaging to the National Assembly. However, I am glad that the Minister proposes to move this issue forward. I concur with Huw Lewis that, in a sense, it is the outcome, not the mechanism that is important. This is in sharp contrast to the Government's decision to attempt to overturn the Assembly's will regarding free prescriptions for people with long-term chronic illness.

I believe that there is broad support for school uniforms. Glyn Davies, Kirsty Williams and I, among others, met with young people in Powys on Friday. I expected questions about the merit of school uniforms but, interestingly, most of the young people said that uniforms were a leveller. However, that is not the case if the poorest young people are in uniforms that are obviously second-hand or of a poorer quality.

We broadly welcome the Minister's approach. However, I ask her to address some specific issues. Will she concentrate in the consultation on what sort of support will be most beneficial to children? She mentioned parents in her statement, and 99 times out of 100 or more, what is beneficial to parents is beneficial to children. However, we should focus on the outcomes for children in this regard. On the cost—and I realise that the costs in the Minister's statement are only notional at this early stage—£100 to cover a young person's time in secondary school does not seem to be a great deal of money. That is £20 per year over five years. Will the Minister consider checking, as the consultation process proceeds, the financial projections against the costs of school uniforms? Will she consider working with LEAs and schools to try to ensure that school

dwyllo'r Cynulliad wrth iddo ymdrechu i gyflawni'r agenda cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, yr ydym oll yn ei chefnogi'n gyffredinol.

Synnaf ein bod yn ein cael ein hunain yn y sefyllfa hon. Pa un a gafodd Huw Lewis gyngor gwael, neu beth bynnag, yr oedd y ddadl wreiddiol yn peri inni ymddangos braidd yn wirion. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad oedd neb ar fai am hynny, ond dengys bod y dryswch hwn o ran pwerau yn gwneud drwg i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Er hynny, yr wyf yn falch bod y Gweinidog yn bwriadu bwrw ymlaen â'r mater hwn. Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â Huw Lewis sef mai'r canlyniad, ar un ystyr, sy'n bwysig, ac nid y dull o'i sicrhau. Mae hyn yn gwrthgyferbynnu'n llwyr â phenderfyniad y Llywodraeth i geisio mynd yn groes i ewyllys y Cynulliad mewn cysylltiad â phresgripsiynau am ddim i rai â salwch cronig tymor hir.

Credaf fod cefnogaeth gyffredinol i wisgoedd ysgol. Cyfarfu Glyn Davies, Kirsty Williams a minnau, ymysg eraill, â phobl ifanc ym Mhowys ddydd Gwener. Yr oeddwn yn disgwyl cael cwestiynau am werth gwisgoedd ysgol ond, yn ddiddorol, yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r bobl ifanc yn dweud bod gwisgoedd ysgol yn gwastatáu gwahaniaethau. Fodd bynnag, ni ddigwydd hynny os yw'r bobl ifanc dlotaf mewn gwisgoedd sy'n amlwg yn rhai ail-law neu o ansawdd salach.

Croesawn ddull gweithredu'r Gweinidog, at ei gilydd. Er hynny, gofynnaf iddi ymdrin â rhai materion penodol. A wnaiff ganolbwyntio yn yr ymgynghoriad ar y math o gymorth a fydd yn fwyaf llesol i blant? Cyfeiriodd at rieni yn ei datganiad, ac ym mron bob achos, mae'r hyn sy'n llesol i rieni'n llesol i blant. Er hynny, dylem ganolbwyntio ar y canlyniadau i blant yn hyn o beth. Ynghylch y gost—a sylweddolaf nad yw'r costau yn natganiad y Gweinidog ond yn rhai tybiannol yn y cyfnod cynnar hwn—nid yw £100 ar gyfer y cyfnod y mae person ifanc mewn ysgol uwchradd yn ymddangos yn swm mawr. Ugain punt y flwyddyn dros bum mlynedd yw hynny. Wrth i'r broses ymgynghori fynd rhagddi, a wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried gwirio'r rhagamcaniadau ariannol yn erbyn costau gwisgoedd ysgol? A wnaiff ystyried gweithio gydag AAL1 ac

uniform costs are kept to a minimum that is consistent with the costs of buying uniforms that are of a decent quality? Young people raised that issue with Kirsty Williams, Glyn Davies and I. There is a huge variation in cost—some uniforms are straightforward while others are much more complicated. That will need to be taken into account when setting any grant. Do the Minister's projections take into account the percentage of the overall cost already being met by some local authorities through grants? Will the Minister commit today to meeting any extra costs incurred by LEAs as a result of any grant scheme established as a result of this worthy initiative? Local education authorities will not be able to find the money from the miserable proposed increase of 2.4 per cent in the rate support grant for the next financial year. I am sure that the Minister will agree that, if we are asking more of local government, we need to give it more to enable it to deliver.

Jane Davidson: I see that you wanted to use your contribution to state that the settlement was somehow at fault. I hope that I made it clear that there are mechanisms that the Assembly can use, but that I am responding specifically to a request made under Standing Order No. 29. I have discussed with Huw, who proposed the motion—a good motion, which is appropriate for us to consider given our commitment to social justice—the other legislative means by which we can achieve our goal. Therefore, the motion is not in any way connected to issues regarding the settlement.

When young people came to the Assembly for the Funky Dragon event, we held discussions about uniforms. I explained our commitment to considering this issue, which was welcomed. I agree that the outcomes must benefit children and parents. That ties in with the consultation on school uniforms, which I mentioned previously, which is considering issues of gender equality and religious equality. We must ensure that schools that have been increasing the cost of uniforms, by placing a logo on all items of clothing, for example, achieve a proper

ysgolion i geisio sicrhau y cedwir costau gwisgoedd ysgol ar y lefel isaf posibl sy'n gyson â chost prynu gwisgoedd sydd o ansawdd derbyniol? Gwnaeth pobl ifanc godi'r mater hwnnw gyda Kirsty Williams, Glyn Davies a minnau. Mae'r gost yn amrywio'n aruthrol—mae rhai gwisgoedd yn syml tra bo eraill yn fwy cymhleth o lawer. Bydd angen ystyried hynny wrth bennu unrhyw grant. A yw rhagamcaniadau'r Gweinidog yn ystyried canran y gost gyffredinol y mae rhai awdurdodau lleol yn ei thalu eisoes drwy grantiau? A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymrwymo heddiw i dalu unrhyw gostau ychwanegol y bydd awdurdodau addysg lleol yn eu hwynebu o ganlyniad i sefydlu unrhyw gynllun grant yn sgîl y fenter deilwng hon? Ni fydd awdurdodau addysg lleol yn gallu dod o hyd i'r arian o'r cynnydd truenus o 2.4 y cant a gynigir yng ngrant cynnal y trethi ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd y Gweinidog yn cytuno, os gofynnwn fwy gan lywodraeth leol, fod angen inni roi rhagor iddi fel y gall fynd â'r maen i'r wal.

Jane Davidson: Sylwaf eich bod yn dymuno defnyddio'ch cyfraniad i ddweud bod y setliad yn ddiffygiol mewn rhyw fodd. Gobeithiaf fy mod wedi egluro bod dulliau y gall y Cynulliad eu defnyddio, ond fy mod yn ymateb yn benodol i gais a wnaed o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29. Yr wyf wedi trafod gyda Huw, a roddodd y cynnig gerbron—a chynnig da ydyw, y mae'n briodol inni ei ystyried o gofio ein hymrwymiad i gyfiawnder cymdeithasol—y dulliau deddfwriaethol eraill y gallwn eu defnyddio i gyrraedd ein nod. Felly, nid oes unrhyw gysylltiad rhwng y cynnig a materion sy'n ymwneud â'r setliad.

Pan ddaeth pobl ifanc i'r Cynulliad ar gyfer digwyddiad y Ddraig Ffynici, gwnaethom gynnal trafodaethau am wisgoedd ysgol. Eglurais ein bod wedi ymrwymo i ystyried y mater hwn, a chroesawyd hynny. Cytunaf fod rhaid i'r canlyniadau fod yn llesol i blant a rhieni. Mae hynny'n berthnasol i'r ymgynghori ar wisgoedd ysgol, a grybwyllais o'r blaen, sy'n ystyried materion sy'n ymwneud â chydarddoldeb rhwng y rhywiau a chydarddoldeb o ran crefydd. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod ysgolion a fu'n cynyddu cost gwisgoedd ysgol, drwy roi logo ar bob eitem

financial balance for their pupils. Uniforms should be a minimum additional expense for parents. Like you, I support the use of school uniforms, and there are many arguments in favour of that—many young people have conveyed that message to me. Uniforms are important in terms of identity and safety: seeing people not wearing a uniform on school premises can influence how safe young people feel.

On costs, I gave you an illustrative example of how much it would cost the Assembly if we were to set a round figure of £100. As we discussed in the debate on this issue, Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council is the highest contributor in the UK with grants of £140. We are conscious that even that does not cover the full uniform costs. However, it gives an illustrative example of the additional pressures on local government, which the Assembly would have to meet if we were to actively take this forward. Therefore, taking this initiative forward would have to be considered in future budget rounds. The consultation is about working with local authorities and schools to reach an agreement on the circumstances under which this grant scheme would operate and on the general delivery of the uniform agenda across Wales. In calculating costs, I have not taken into account what local authorities are currently contributing voluntarily, because we need to treat all authorities fairly with regards to the number of children who would qualify under the scheme. That would be an issue in any grant scheme for the future.

4.20 p.m.

David Davies: Minister, to many people, this will seem nothing more than an outrageous attempt to delay taking the action that we called for. When Huw Lewis came before the Assembly, he had a perfectly reasonable suggestion—to assist children from poor backgrounds in buying school uniforms—and you bullied him into quashing it. You said that it would not be possible. Why, then, did

o ddillad, er enghraifft, yn sicrhau cydbwysedd ariannol priodol ar gyfer eu disgyblion. Dylai gwisgoedd ysgol olygu'r draul ychwanegol leiaf posibl i rieni. Fel chithau, yr wyf yn cefnogi'r defnydd o wisgoedd ysgol, ac mae llawer o ddadleuon o blaid hynny—mae llawer o bobl ifanc wedi cyfleu'r neges honno i mi. Mae gwisgoedd ysgol yn bwysig yng nghyd-destun hunaniaeth a diogelwch: mae gweld rhai nad ydynt mewn gwisg ysgol ar dir ysgol yn gallu dylanwadu ar yr ymdeimlad o ddiogelwch sydd gan bobl ifanc.

Ynghylch costau, rhoddais enghraifft i ddangos faint a gostiai i'r Cynulliad pe byddem yn pennu ffigur crwn o £100. Fel y gwnaethom sôn yn y ddaidl ar y mater hwn, Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Merthyr Tudful, â'i grantiau o £140, sy'n cyfrannu'r mwyaf yn y DU. Gwyddom nad yw hynny hyd yn oed yn ddigon i dalu holl gostau gwisgoedd ysgol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n enghraifft sy'n dangos y pwysau ychwanegol a fyddai ar lywodraeth leol, y byddai'r Cynulliad yn gorfod eu dwyn pe byddem yn gweithredu ar hyn yn y dyfodol. Gan hynny, byddai'n rhaid ystyried y bwriad i hyrwyddo'r fenter hon mewn cylchoedd cyllideb yn y dyfodol. Pwrpas yr ymgynghoriad yw gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion i ddod i gytundeb ar yr amgylchiadau y byddai'r cynllun grant hwn yn gweithredu odanynt ac ar y dull cyffredinol o gyflawni'r agenda ar wisgoedd ysgol ledled Cymru. Wrth gyfrifo costau, ni fu imi ystyried yr hyn y mae awdurdodau lleol yn ei gyfrannu o'u gwirfodd ar hyn o bryd, oherwydd rhaid inni drin yr holl awdurdodau'n deg mewn cysylltiad â nifer y plant a fyddai'n gymwys o dan y cynllun. Byddai'n rhaid ystyried hynny mewn unrhyw gynllun grant ar gyfer y dyfodol.

David Davies: Weinidog, yng ngolwg llawer o bobl, ni fydd hyn yn ymddangos yn ddim amgen nag ymgais warthus i ohirio cymryd y camau y gwnaethom alw amdanynt. Pan ddaeth Huw Lewis gerbron y Cynulliad, yr oedd ganddo awgrym cwbl resymol—helpu plant o gefndiroedd tlawd i brynu gwisgoedd ysgol—a gwnaethoch ei orfodi i roi'r gorau iddo. Dywedasoeh na fyddai'n bosibl. Pam

you allow the matter to be debated? Do you expect us to believe that you had not discussed it with Huw Lewis beforehand, or did you plan to allow the debate to go ahead, get some good publicity from it and then quietly forget about it?

You now say that you cannot bring forward the motion because of legal problems but, regardless of whether or not it is possible with Huw Lewis's motion, is it not the case that you could help those children? You could get the Assembly to top up the money needed for school uniforms without involving local education authorities. Instead, you intend to 'consult', 'consider' and 'explore'. Those children do not want a consultation exercise; they want school uniforms, and we voted in favour of that. We intend to revisit this matter and I hope that Huw Lewis will not be put off by you and your talk of consultations. I hope that he stands firm with Conservative Members in calling for immediate action to be taken to give those youngsters the uniforms that they deserve.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a debate; it is a statement. I see two Members on their feet. I kindly ask Huw Lewis to sit down and David Davies to complete his long list of questions.

David Davies: I have only one thing to add, Presiding Officer. The Minister may argue that she has no legal obligation to bring forward that motion, but she has a moral obligation to do so.

The Presiding Officer: Order. That was not a question. You could have said 'Does the Minister agree that...?'.
David Davies: I am happy to agree with you, Presiding Officer.

Jane Davidson: I find your rant extraordinary, David. The only outrageous act that has taken place so far, in terms of Huw's Order, has been your attempt to hijack an Order that cannot be delivered in law. The Conservative Party here is happy to say that it wants to operate legally but does not want

felly, y gwnaethoch ganiatáu dadl ar y pwnc? A ydych yn disgwyl inni goelio nad oeddech wedi'i drafod gyda Huw Lewis ymlaen llaw, neu a oeddech yn bwriadu gadael i'r ddadl fynd rhagddi, cael rhywfaint o gyhoeddusrwydd da ohoni ac wedyn anghofio amdani'n ddistaw bach?

Dywedwch yn awr na allwch ddwyn y cynnig gerbron oherwydd problemau cyfreithiol ond, pa un a yw'n bosibl gwneud hynny â chynnig Huw Lewis ai peidio, onid yw'n wir y gallech helpu'r plant hynny? Gallech beri i'r Cynulliad roi'r arian ychwanegol y mae ei angen ar gyfer gwisgoedd ysgol heb gynnwys awdurdodau addysg lleol. Yn lle hynny, bwriadwch 'ymgyngori', 'ystyried' ac 'ymchwilio'. Nid ymgyngoriad y mae ar y plant hynny ei angen; mae arnynt angen gwisgoedd ysgol, a gwnaethom bleidleisio o blaid hynny. Bwriadwn godi'r mater hwn eto a gobeithiaf na chaiff Huw Lewis ei arwain oddi ar y trywydd gennych chi a'ch sôn am ymgyngoriadau. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn sefyll yn gadarn gydag Aelodau Ceidwadol wrth alw am gymryd camau ar unwaith i roi i'r bobl ifanc hyn y gwisgoedd ysgol y maent yn eu haeddu.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid dadl yw hon; datganiad ydyw. Gwelaf ddau Aelod ar eu traed. Gofynnaf yn garedig i Huw Lewis eistedd ac i David Davies orffen ei restr hir o gwestiynau.

David Davies: Nid oes gennyf ond un peth i'w ychwanegu, Lywydd. Caiff y Gweinidog ddadlau nad oes gorfodaeth gyfreithiol arni i roi'r cynnig hwnnw gerbron, ond mae dan orfodaeth foisol i wneud hynny.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid cwestiwn oedd hwnnw. Gallasech ddweud 'A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod...?'.
David Davies: Yr wyf yn falch o gytuno â chi, Lywydd.

Jane Davidson: Ystyriaf hynny'n druth rhyfeddol, David. Yr unig weithred warthus a gafwyd hyd yma, mewn cysylltiad â Gorchymyn Huw, fu'r ymgais ar eich rhan chi i herwgipio Gorchymyn na ellir ei gyflawni yn ôl y gyfraith. Mae'r Blaid Geidwadol yma'n falch o ddweud ei bod yn

additional powers for the Assembly, yet when we want to operate fully within the law—as the Assembly Government always does—we suddenly hear cries of ‘Shameful’ and ‘This is outrageous’. It was your attempt to hijack Huw Lewis’s debate that was outrageous. Never in a million years would you have proposed any motion that contributed towards social justice.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have a clear recollection of those events and my observation was that no hijacking took place. Everything was in order. I now ask the Conservatives to remain in order by letting the Minister respond to these questions, so that we may proceed.

Jane Davidson: I am grateful for that, Presiding Officer, as it proves the point. The Conservative contribution was technically in order but, in fact, hijacked another Member’s proposal. I also want the Assembly to take that proposal forward, but I must, and always will, operate within the law in so doing. Even though, at that time, I had given an undertaking to the Assembly on how the proposal should be taken forward, the Conservatives were happy to propose a motion in the full knowledge that it could not be taken forward via an Order. Your contribution was hypocritical—yet it was not, because the Conservatives have never supported the social justice agenda. It is the party that does not want me to consider deprivation as a factor in determining schools’ budgets. It is the party that does not care about the poor people of Wales. You are wrong, and I am taking this forward within the legal requirements binding the Assembly. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Although Members are demanding that a comment be withdrawn, I have not yet heard anything disorderly.

Peter Black: I welcome this imaginative response to Huw Lewis’s motion. I also welcome David Davies’s conversion to the view that the devolution settlement is inadequate. He has recognised, as have

dymunu gweithredu’n gyfreithlon ond nad yw am gael pwerau ychwanegol i’r Cynulliad, ac eto pan ddymunwn ni weithredu’n gwbl gyfreithlon—fel y gwnaiff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad bob amser—yn sydyn reit, clywn weiddi ‘Cywilyddus’ ac ‘Mae hyn yn warthus’. Eich ymgais chi i herwgipio dadl Huw Lewis a oedd yn warthus. Ni fyddech byth bythoedd wedi rhoi unrhyw gynnig gerbron a gyfrannai at gyfiawnder cymdeithasol.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae gennyf gof byw am y digwyddiadau hynny ac, o’r hyn a sylwais i, ni fu unrhyw herwgipio. Yr oedd popeth mewn trefn. Gofynnaf yn awr i’r Ceidwadwyr aros mewn trefn drwy adael i’r Gweinidog ymateb i’r cwestiynau hyn, fel y gallwn symud ymlaen.

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny, Lywydd, gan ei fod yn profi’r pwynt. Yr oedd cyfraniad y Ceidwadwyr mewn trefn yn dechnegol ond, mewn gwirionedd, yr oedd yn ymgais i herwgipio cynnig gan Aelod arall. Yr wyf finnau am i’r Cynulliad fwrw ymlaen â’r cynnig hwnnw, ond rhaid imi weithredu yn ôl y gyfraith wrth wneud hynny, fel y gwnaf bob amser. Er fy mod wedi rhoi ymrwymiad i’r Cynulliad, ar y pryd, ynghylch y modd y dylid bwrw ymlaen â’r cynnig, yr oedd y Ceidwadwyr yn fodlon rhoi cynnig gerbron gan wybod yn iawn na ellid ei hyrwyddo drwy Orchymyn. Yr oedd eich cyfraniad yn un rhagrithiol—ac eto, nid ydoedd, oherwydd nid yw’r Ceidwadwyr erioed wedi cefnogi’r agenda cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Hon yw’r blaid nad ydyw am imi ystyried amddifadedd yn ffactor wrth bennu cyllidebau ysgolion. Hon yw’r blaid nad yw’n poeni am dlodion Cymru. Yr ydych yn anghywir, ac yr wyf yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn yn unol â’r gofynion cyfreithiol sy’n rhwymo’r Cynulliad. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Er bod Aelodau’n mynnu y caiff sylw ei dynnu’n ôl, ni chlywais ddim eto nad yw mewn trefn.

Peter Black: Croesawaf yr ymateb dyfeisgar hwn i gynnig Huw Lewis. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu tröedigaeth David Davies i’r farn bod yr ardrefniant datganoli’n annigonol. Cydnabu, fel y gwnaeth eraill, nad yw’r

others, that the Assembly does not have the powers to do everything that it wishes. That must be addressed. Like Helen Mary Jones, I note that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning's prompt response to this motion under Standing Order No. 29 is in contrast to the Minister for Health and Social Services's inadequate response to the motion proposed by Kirsty Williams under the same Standing Order.

My question relates to the motion as it was originally worded by Huw Lewis. That is important: he asked the Assembly to place a duty on local authorities in terms of school uniforms. The Assembly's current powers do not allow that, although a way around it has now been found. Does the Minister agree that she could cite the fact that the Assembly does not have the power to act on the motion as originally worded by Huw Lewis as an example to the Richard commission of the need for the Assembly to be given primary law-making powers?

Jane Davidson: The point is that I do not have the power to direct local authorities under the piece of legislation used to propose the motion under Standing Order No. 29. As I have detailed, there are other pieces of legislation—the Learning and Skills Act 2000 and sections 14 and 17 of the Education Act 2002—that were not referred to in the motion and therefore could not be used in taking forward the original motion, but can be used to take the matter forward in the way that I have proposed today. My response to you is the same as that which I gave to Helen Mary Jones: the Assembly has powers to tackle this issue, but not the powers mentioned in the original motion. That is why I have explained today how we can take this forward in line with all Members' wishes, and establish the right kind of scheme across Wales so that parents and children are aware of their entitlements. It will take time to achieve this, using mechanisms different to those originally proposed by Huw Lewis.

Mark Isherwood: Thank you very much, thank you very much indeed. [AN ASSEMBLY MEMBER: 'You are not on the stage.'] Darlings, we welcome initiatives that extend

Cynulliad yn meddu ar y pwerau i wneud popeth y mae'n ei ddymuno. Rhaid ymdrin â hynny. Fel Helen Mary Jones, sylwaf ar y cyferbyniad rhwng ymateb prydlon y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i'r cynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29 ac ymateb annigonol y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i'r cynnig a roddodd Kirsty Williams gerbron o dan yr un Rheol Sefydlog.

Mae'r cwestiwn sydd gennyf yn ymwneud â'r cynnig fel y'i geiriwyd yn wreiddiol gan Huw Lewis. Mae hynny'n bwysig: gofynnodd i'r Cynulliad roi awdurdodau lleol dan ddyletswydd yng nghyd-destun gwisgoedd ysgol. Nid yw pwerau presennol y Cynulliad yn caniatáu hynny, er y cafwyd hyd i fodd i ddatrys hynny bellach. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno y gallai grybwyll y ffaith nad yw'r Cynulliad yn meddu ar y pŵer i weithredu ar sail y cynnig fel y'i geiriwyd yn wreiddiol gan Huw Lewis fel enghraifft i gomisiwn Richard o'r angen i'r Cynulliad gael pwerau deddfu sylfaenol?

Jane Davidson: Y pwynt yw nad ydwyf yn meddu ar y pŵer i gyfarwyddo awdurdodau lleol o dan yr eitem o ddeddfwriaeth a ddefnyddiwyd i roi'r cynnig gerbron o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29. Fel y nodais, mae deddfau eraill—Deddf Dysgu a Sgiliau 2000 ac adrannau 14 a 17 Deddf Addysg 2002—na chyfeiriwyd atynt yn y cynnig ac na ellid eu defnyddio, o'r herwydd, wrth weithredu ar sail y cynnig gwreiddiol, ond y gellir eu defnyddio i fynd â'r mater ymhellach yn y modd a gynigiais heddiw. Yr un yw fy ymateb i chi â'r un a roddais i Helen Mary Jones: mae'r Cynulliad yn meddu ar bwerau i allu mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn, ond nid y pwerau a grybwyllwyd yn y cynnig gwreiddiol. Dyna pam yr eglurais heddiw sut y gallwn fwrw ymlaen â hyn yn unol â dymuniadau'r holl Aelodau, a sefydlu'r math iawn o gynllun ledled Cymru fel bod rhieni a phlant yn ymwybodol o'u hawliau. Cymer amser i gyflawni hyn, drwy ddefnyddio dulliau sy'n wahanol i'r rhai a gynigiwyd yn wreiddiol gan Huw Lewis.

Mark Isherwood: Diolch yn fawr i chi, diolch yn fawr iawn. [AELOD O'R CYNULLIAD: 'Nid ar y llwyfan yr ydych.'] Hybarch gynulleidfa, yr ydym yn croesawu

the availability of school uniforms to all school children in Wales. Providing free uniforms is a wonderful way of breaking down barriers and a positive means of generating social inclusion early in a child's life, so that they grow up with such inclusion. I sympathise with David's frustration. This Government's Ministers have the gift of compressing the largest number of words into the smallest amount of delivery, perhaps more so than Ministers in any other Government. Although the Minister concentrated on legal aspects, we may have seen an element of frustration creep in today.

I want to raise two points. First, as a parent, I want to point out that the greatest cost is not that of the basic school uniform but that of the sports equipment that parents are required to buy for their children. Perhaps the Minister can consult with manufacturers and practitioners with the aim of driving down those costs as a priority, along with addressing the other priorities. Secondly, a large number of children in Wales do not qualify for free school meals and do not eat free school meals because they cannot afford them due to their domestic circumstances. Perhaps we could engage in some form of bottom-up consultation to ensure that delivery is based on needs and is not overly circumscribed by existing means-testing.

Jane Davidson: I fail to see how I can respond to a request for legislation other than by ensuring that Members are brought up to speed on all the legal aspects. I will continue to operate in that manner. Issues involving sports equipment, if individuals are required to buy them, can be included as part of the consultation during the autumn. I did not understand your point about free school meals being too expensive for those who do not take advantage of the provision because, by definition, a free school meal is free.

4.30 p.m.

Peter Law: Minister, do you agree that, sometimes, we feel that we need to call for

mentrau sy'n peri bod gwisgoedd ysgol ar gael i bob plentyn ysgol yng Nghymru. Mae darparu gwisgoedd ysgol am ddim yn fodd gwych i chwalu rhwystrau ac yn gyfrwng cadarnhaol i greu cynhwysiant cymdeithasol yn gynnar yn oes y plentyn, fel y bydd yn ymwybodol o gynhwysiant o'r fath wrth iddo dyfu. Cydymdeimlaf â rhwystredigaeth David. Mae'r gallu gan Weinidogion y Llywodraeth i ddefnyddio'r nifer mwyaf posibl o eiriau i sôn am y lleiaf posibl o weithredu, yn fwy felly, o bosibl, na Gweinidogion yr un Llywodraeth arall. Er bod y Gweinidog wedi canolbwyntio ar agweddau cyfreithiol, efallai inni weld rhyw elfen o rwystredigaeth yn codi heddiw.

Dymunaf godi dau bwynt. Yn gyntaf, fel rhiant, dymunaf dynnu sylw at y ffaith nad y wisg ysgol sylfaenol sy'n golygu'r gost fwyaf, ond yr offer chwaraeon y mae'n ofynnol i rieni eu prynu ar gyfer eu plant. Efallai y gall y Gweinidog ymgynghori â gwneuthurwyr ac ymarferwyr gyda'r bwriad o leihau'r costau hynny fel blaenoriaeth, wrth ymdrin â'r blaenoriaethau eraill. Yn ail, mae nifer fawr o blant nad ydynt yn gymwys i gael prydau ysgol am ddim ac nad ydynt yn bwyta prydau ysgol sydd am ddim am na allant eu fforddio oherwydd eu hamgylchiadau domestig. Efallai y gallem gymryd rhan mewn rhyw fath o ymgynghori o'r gwaelod i fyny er mwyn sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth yn seiliedig ar anghenion ac nad yw'n cael ei chyfyngu'n ormodol drwy'r prawf moddion presennol.

Jane Davidson: Ni allaf weld sut y gallaf ymateb i gais am ddeddfwriaeth heblaw drwy sicrhau bod Aelodau'n cael gwybod am yr holl agweddau cyfreithiol. Daliaf i weithredu felly. Gellir cynnwys materion sy'n ymwneud ag offer chwaraeon, os yw'n ofynnol i unigolion eu prynu, fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad yn ystod yr hydref. Ni ddeëllais y pwynt a wnaethoch wrth ddweud bod prydau ysgol am ddim yn rhy ddrud i'r rhai nad ydynt yn manteisio ar y ddarpariaeth oherwydd, drwy ddiffiniad, mae pryd ysgol am ddim ar gael am ddim.

Peter Law: Weinidog, a ydych yn cytuno ein bod yn teimlo, weithiau, fod rhaid inni alw

the sick bucket when we listen to the bunch of political charlatans in the Tory group? During its last 18 years in office, the Conservative Party was responsible for abolishing free school milk and other schemes that wreaked mayhem and devastation on communities like mine and many others throughout Wales. Having to listen to this today makes you feel that you—
[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. It would be helpful if you were to ask a question.

Peter Law: As we had some time to spare this afternoon, I thought that I would liven up proceedings, Llywydd.

Minister, is it not true to say that your statement this afternoon is an example of the best integrity? You listened to the useful contribution made by my friend, Huw Lewis, and I know that you will consult and act to help poor people in socially excluded areas. I also know that you will recommend a course of action from which those people will benefit.

Jane Davidson: Thank you, Peter. Many years ago, when I worked with the National Local Government Forum Against Poverty, the first citizens advice bureaux report on school uniform was published. It has been always been a long dear-held wish of mine to be able to set national standards that contribute to our social inclusion agenda in Wales. Ensuring national standards across all local authorities in Wales to determine qualification will be an important start. However, if we are to deliver, we must work in partnership, as you accept. We know that some local authorities in Wales deliver schemes while others do not. There is huge variation in current provision. If we want to see people treated fairly and similarly, we must start the process properly today.

am bwced i gyfogi ynndi pan glywn y criw o siarlataniaid yn y grŵp Torïaidd? Yn ystod ei 18 mlynedd diwethaf mewn grym, bu'r Blaid Geidwadol yn gyfrifol am ddiddymu llaeth am ddim mewn ysgolion a chynlluniau eraill gan beri anhrefn a distryw mewn cymunedau fel fy un i a llawer o rai eraill ledled Cymru. Mae gorfod gwrandao ar hyn heddiw yn peri ichi deimlo—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Byddai o gymorth pe byddech yn gofyn cwestiwn.

Peter Law: Gan fod gennym beth amser yn sbâr y prynhawn yma, tybiais y byddai'n beth da imi fywiogi'r trafodion, Lywydd.

Weinidog, onid yw'n wir bod eich datganiad y prynhawn yma'n enghraifft ragorol o uniondeb? Gwrandawasoch ar y cyfraniad buddiol gan fy ffrind, Huw Lewis, a gwn y byddwch yn ymgynghori ac yn gweithredu i helpu pobl dlawd mewn ardaloedd sydd wedi'u hallgáu'n gymdeithasol. Gwn hefyd y byddwch yn argymhell dull o weithredu y caiff y bobl hynny fudd ohono.

Jane Davidson: Diolch i chi, Peter. Lawer blwyddyn ôl, pan oeddwn yn gweithio gyda Fforwm Cenedlaethol Llywodraeth Leol yn erbyn Tlodi, cyhoeddwyd adroddiad cyntaf y canolfannau cyngor ar bopeth ar wisgoedd ysgolion. Mae'n ddymuniad taer gennyf ers tro allu pennu safonau cenedlaethol sy'n cyfrannu at ein hagenda cynhwysiant cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Cam cyntaf pwysig fydd sicrhau safonau cenedlaethol yn yr holl awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru i bennu cymhwyster. Fodd bynnag, os ydym i fynd â'r maen i'r wal, rhaid inni weithio mewn partneriaeth, fel yr ydych yn derbyn. Gwyddom fod cynlluniau ar waith gan rai awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ond nid gan eraill. Mae'r ddarpariaeth bresennol yn amrywio'n fawr iawn. Os ydym am weld pobl yn cael eu trin yn deg ac yn debyg, rhaid inni gychwyn y broses yn iawn heddiw.

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

Kirsty Williams: I raise this point of order under Standing Order No. 29.3. Over the last

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn codi'r pwynt o drefn hwn dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29.3. Dros

few weeks, I have asked you to advise me on whether the Minister for Health and Social Services is in breach of Standing Orders by failing to either bring forward a draft Order, as she was instructed to do on 4 February, or make a statement in Plenary on why she is unable or unwilling to do so. While the Business Minister stated last week that the Minister for Health and Social Services has no intention of bringing forward such an Order, the Minister has not afforded myself, or the Assembly, the courtesy of making a statement on the reasons for this decision. That is regrettable. Given that we have just seen the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning respond within a matter of weeks to an instruction under Standing Order No. 29 proposed by a Labour Member, it is also insulting. I hope that whether or not a Member is afforded an explanation by a Minister does not depend on his or her political party and whether or not Standing Orders apply to a Minister, which, in the case of the Minister for Health and Social Services, it seems that they do not.

I appreciate that it must be tedious for colleagues to have to listen to such points of order week after week. However, I feel culpable for those people whose expectations were raised on 4 February that they would receive free prescriptions almost immediately, not in four years' time when the Labour Party might, or might not, get around to it. I seek your ruling again on whether the Minister is in breach of Standing Orders, and whether she and her 19 Labour colleagues who voted in favour of the motion on 4 February are due an explanation.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I think that we need some lessons in politics and history as far as this subject is concerned. You will recall, Kirsty, that, on 4 February, I agreed to support the motion to enable a person suffering from a chronic lifelong condition that requires medication to be exempt from prescription charges. As you will remember,

yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf, yr wyf wedi gofyn ichi roi gwybod imi ba un ai a yw'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn torri'r Rheolau Sefydlog drwy fethu ag un ai gyflwyno Gorchymyn drafft, fel y dywedwyd wrthi am wneud ar 4 Chwefror, neu wneud datganiad mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ynghylch pam ei bod yn methu â, neu'n amharod i wneud hynny. Er i'r Trefnydd ddweud yr wythnos diwethaf nad oes gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol unrhyw fwrriad i gyflwyno Gorchymyn o'r fath, nid yw'r Gweinidog wedi bod yn ddigon cwrtais wrthyf fi, nac wrth y Cynulliad, i wneud datganiad am y rhesymau dros y penderfyniad hwn. Mae hynny'n resyn. O gofio ein bod newydd weld y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn ymateb cyn pen ychydig o wythnosau i gyfarwyddyd dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29 a gynigiwyd gan Aelod Llafur, mae hefyd yn sarhaus. Yr wyf yn gobeithio nad yw'r ffaith fod Aelod yn cael esboniad gan Weinidog ai peidio yn dibynnu ar ei blaid wleidyddol ef neu hi a pha un ai a yw'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn berthnasol i Weinidog ai peidio; yn wir, yn achos y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, mae'n ymddangos nad ydynt yn berthnasol iddi.

Yr wyf yn sylweddoli ei bod yn sicr o fod yn ddiflas i gyd-Aelodau orfod gwrandao ar bwyntiau o drefn o'r fath wythnos ar ôl wythnos. Fodd bynnag, teimlaf yn euog dros y bobl hynny y codwyd eu disgwyliadau ar 4 Chwefror y byddent yn cael presgripsiwn am ddim ar unwaith bron, nid mewn pedair blynedd pan fydd y Blaid Llafur o bosibl, neu ddim, yn dod at hynny. Ceisiaf eich dyfarniad unwaith eto ar ba un ai a yw'r Gweinidog yn torri'r Rheolau Sefydlog, ac a oes angen esboniad arni hi a'i 19 o gyd-Aelodau Llafur a bleidleisiodd o blaid y cynnig ar 4 Chwefror.

Y Gweinidog dros iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Credaf fod arnom angen rhai gwersi mewn gwleidyddiaeth a hanes cyn belled â bod y pwnc hwn yn y cwestiwn. Byddwch yn cofio, Kirsty, ar 4 Chwefror, fy mod wedi cytuno i gefnogi'r cynnig i alluogi i berson sy'n dioddef o gyflwr gydol oes cronig sy'n gorfod cael meddyginiaeth gael ei eithrio

we debated at length that this would not be straightforward. I announced on 4 February that I would establish a review group

‘to develop an appropriate definition of a chronic lifelong condition and to review the rationale for the current arrangements that relate to prescription charges, exemptions and remissions’.

Those were my words on the day in question. You were content that I had accepted in principle the motion you brought forward under Standing Order No. 29.

You said

‘I am glad that the Minister will announce a review of these procedures.’

That is what we agreed on 4 February. We set up a review group and established terms and conditions. At the beginning of April—

David Davies: Will you give way?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a statement or a debate, the Minister is commenting on a point of order. I will hear her comment without interruption and then I will respond to the point of order. This will not become a debate.

Jane Hutt: All parties drew up their manifestos, the election proceeded and the Welsh Labour Party came up with the most radical option to ensure that all would be exempt from prescription charges—not some, but all. It was always going to be difficult to define chronic lifelong conditions. Our policy supersedes the proposal that you brought forward under Standing Order No. 29. I know that you are glad, Kirsty, that we are taking the spirit of your motion further. As the Business Minister said last week, the Government will bring forward a motion on 30 September to rescind the motion passed under Standing Order No. 29 in relation to prescriptions to allow me to present our plans to abolish prescription charges for all people in Wales. That is not only in the spirit of your motion, but goes much further, is more radical and will ensure that all people will be exempt from prescription charges—

rhag taliadau presgripsiwn. Fel y cofiwch, bu inni ddadlau'n hir na fyddai hyn yn gwbl ddiraffferth. Cyhoeddais ar 4 Chwefror y buaswn yn sefydlu grŵp adolygu

‘i ddatblygu diffiniad priodol o anhwylder cronig gydol-oes ac adolygu'r sail resymegol i'r trefniadau presennol sy'n ymwneud â thaliadau presgripsiwn, eithriadau a dileadau’.

Dyna oedd fy ngeiriau ar y diwrnod dan sylw. Yr oeddech yn fodlon fy mod wedi derbyn, mewn egwyddor, y cynnig a gyflwynasoch dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29.

Dywedasoch chi

‘Yr wyf yn falch y bydd y Gweinidog yn cyhoeddi adolygiad o'r gweithdrefnau hyn.’

Dyma beth y cytunwyd arno ar 4 Chwefror. Bu inni sefydlu grŵp adolygu a sefydlu telerau ac amodau. Ar ddechrau Ebrill—

David Davies: A wnewch ildio?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid datganiad na dadl yw hyn, mae'r Gweinidog yn rhoi sylw ar fater o drefn. Gwrandawaf ar ei sylwadau heb unrhyw dorri ar draws ac yna ymatebaf i'r pwynt o drefn. Ni fydd hyn yn troi'n ddadl.

Jane Hutt: Lluniodd pob plaid ei manifesto, aeth yr etholiad rhagddi a tharodd Plaid Lafur Cymru ar yr opsiwn mwyaf radical i sicrhau y byddai pawb yn eithriedig rhag prisiau presgripsiwn—nid rhai, ond pawb. Yr oedd wastad yn mynd i fod yn anodd diffinio cyflyrau gydol oes cronig. Mae ein polisi yn disodli'r cynnig a gyflwynasoch dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29. Gwn eich bod yn falch, Kirsty, ein bod yn bwrw naws eich cynnig ymhellach. Fel y dywedodd y Trefnydd yr wythnos diwethaf, bydd y Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno cynnig ar 30 Medi i ddiddymu'r cynnig a basiwyd dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29 mewn perthynas â phresgripsiynau er mwyn fy ngalluogi i gyflwyno ein cynlluniau i ddileu prisiau presgripsiynau i bawb yng Nghymru. Mae hynny nid yn unig yn naws eich cynnig, ond mae'n mynd yn llawer pellach, mae'n fwy radical a bydd yn sicrhau y bydd pawb yn eithriedig rhag prisiau

[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot take further remarks on this point of order. Kirsty Williams kindly gave me advance notice of this point of order. I have previously responded on this and the point that I made at that time still stands. The Assembly's decision made under Standing Order No. 29 is an instruction to the Minister. I appreciate that the Minister accepted that instruction in the spirit in which she has indicated, in terms of reviewing how it would be implemented. However, the instruction still stands. It can only cease to stand when it is formally rescinded and replaced by another policy. The Minister used the word 'superseded', but nothing can supersede an instruction issued by the Assembly except another instruction or policy decision adopted by the Assembly in Plenary. Without wanting to prolong discussion on this matter, I am not entirely satisfied that it has been handled in the best possible way.

We have seen an exemplary response to a similar situation today from the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning. She made a clear statement to the Assembly, which the Assembly has accepted in the spirit in which it was set out. The Assembly in Plenary has to be the supreme body in all the activities of the Assembly, and unless and until it is rescinded, the instruction made in February remains as an instruction to the Minister. I do not know of any other way in which to operate in terms of our Standing Orders. However, I know that this matter in general will be discussed in the Business Committee in September, given the number of occasions on which it has been raised. As always, I look forward to the outcome of that discussion.

Kirsty Williams: Further to that point of order, I am grateful for your clarification. The Minister has provided an explanation today, but she is required, under Standing Orders, to make a statement. What she has done today does not allow me or any other Member of this Assembly to question her on her stance. That is not appropriate.

presgripsiynau—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf dderbyn rhagor o sylwadau ar y pwynt o drefn hwn. Bu Kirsty Williams yn ddigon caredig i roi rhybudd imi ymlaen llaw ynghylch y mater o drefn hwn. Yr wyf wedi ateb yn flaenorol ynghylch hyn ac mae'r pwynt a wneuthum bryd hynny yn dal i sefyll. Mae penderfyniad y Cynulliad a wnaed dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29 yn gyfarwyddyd i'r Gweinidog. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod y Gweinidog wedi derbyn y cyfarwyddyd hwnnw yn y naws a ddynodwyd wrthi, o safbwynt adolygu sut y byddai'n cael ei weithredu. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cyfarwyddyd yn dal i sefyll. Ni all ond peidio â sefyll pan y'i diddymir yn ffurfiol a'i ddisodli gan bolisi arall. Defnyddiodd y Gweinidog y gair 'disodli', ond ni all unrhyw beth ddisodli cyfarwyddwyd a roddodd y Cynulliad heblaw am gyfarwyddyd arall neu benderfyniad polisi a fabwysiadir gan y Cynulliad mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Nid wyf eisiau hwyhau'r drafodaeth ar y mater hwn, ond nid wyf yn gwbl fodlon y deliwyd â'r mater yn y ffordd orau bosibl.

Gwelsom batrwm o ymateb i sefyllfa debyg heddiw oddi wrth y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Gwnaeth hi ddatganiad clir gerbron y Cynulliad, a derbyniodd y Cynulliad hwnnw yn y naws y'i cyflwynwyd ynddo. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad mewn Cyfarfod Llawn fod y corff eithaf yn holl weithgareddau'r Cynulliad, ac oni bai a nes y caiff ei ddiddymu, erys y cyfarwyddyd a wnaed ym mis Chwefror yn gyfarwyddyd i'r Gweinidog. Ni wn am unrhyw ffordd arall o weithredu o safbwynt ein Rheolau Sefydlog. Fodd bynnag, gwn y caiff y mater hwn yn gyffredinol ei drafod yn y Pwyllgor Busnes ym Medi, o ystyried sawl gwaith y cafodd y mater ei godi. Fel arfer, edrychaf ymlaen at ganlyniad y drafodaeth honno.

Kirsty Williams: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich esboniad. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi darparu esboniad heddiw, ond mae'n ofynnol iddi wneud datganiad o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog. Nid yw'r hyn a wnaeth hi heddiw yn caniatáu imi nac unrhyw Aelod arall o'r Cynulliad hwn ei holi am ei safiad. Nid yw hynny'n briodol.

The Presiding Officer: Order. As I have made clear, what the Minister did was to comment, in a helpful way, on your point of order, not to make a statement. I am sure that the Minister will want to return to this matter when she has completed her review and wishes to make a statement. The timing of that statement is a matter for her. However, the position under Standing Orders is as you sought of me last week, or the week before. I confirm that that is the position. Once this Plenary has made a decision, that is the policy of the Assembly regardless of the fact that there was an election in the meantime. The instruction to the Minister stands until it is rescinded.

Glyn Davies: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 11.5. One role of the Legislation Committee is to ensure that the legislation-making process is carried out properly. Standing Order No. 11.5(v) states that the Committee should invite the Assembly to pay special attention to a proposed Assembly Order or other subordinate legislation

‘if its drafting appears to be defective or the instrument fails to fulfil statutory or other legal requirements’.

4.40 p.m.

I have raised the issue of regulatory appraisals several times in this Chamber, as has the previous Chair of the Legislation Committee. Many Members have discussed the issue, and it was also raised in the Assembly Review of Procedure Committee. However, it has, in effect, been kicked into the long grass. I know that the matter has been referred to the Business Committee, but we have now reached the end of the first term of the second Assembly. Presiding Officer, when will this be resolved, and when will the Legislation Committee be able to do what most of us want it to do, namely to ensure that legislation is properly dealt with by being able to consider the regulatory appraisals to ensure that they are carried out properly?

David Lloyd: Further to that point of order, I

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Fel yr esboniais, yr hyn a wnaeth y Gweinidog oedd rhoi sylwadau a oedd o gymorth ar eich pwynt o drefn chi, ac nid gwneud datganiad. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd ar y Gweinidog eisiau dychwelyd at y mater hwn ar ôl iddi gwblhau ei hadolygiad a phan fydd yn dymuno gwneud datganiad. Mater iddi hi yw amseriad y datganiad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae'r sefyllfa dan Reolau Sefydlog yr un fath â phan ofynasoch imi yr wythnos diwethaf, neu'r wythnos gynt. Cadarnhaf mai dyna yw'r sefyllfa. Unwaith y bydd y Cyfarfod Llawn wedi gwneud penderfyniad, dyna yw polisi'r Cynulliad er gwaethaf y ffaith y cynhaliwyd etholiad yn y cyfamser. Saif y cyfarwyddyd i'r Gweinidog hyd oni chaiff ei ddiddymu.

Glyn Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf y mater hwn dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5. Un o rolau'r Pwyllgor Deddfau yw sicrhau y caiff y broses gwneud deddfau ei chyflawni'n briodol. Dynoda Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5(v) y dylai'r Pwyllgor wahodd y Cynulliad i roi sylw arbennig i Orchymyn neu is-ddeddfwriaeth arall a gynigir gan y Cynulliad

‘os yw'n ymddangos bod y drafftio'n ddiffygiol neu fod yr offeryn yn methu â bodloni'r gofynion statudol neu ofynion cyfreithiol eraill’.

Yr wyf wedi codi'r mater o arfarniadau rheoliadol sawl gwaith yn y Siambr hon, fel ag y gwnaeth cyn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deddfau. Mae nifer o Aelodau wedi trafod y mater, ac fe'i codwyd hefyd yn y Pwyllgor Adolygu Gweithdrefn y Cynulliad. I bob pwrpas, fodd bynnag, cafodd ei roi o'r neilltu. Gwn i'r mater gael ei gyfeirio at y Pwyllgor Busnes, ond yr ydym bellach wedi cyrraedd diwedd tymor cyntaf yr ail Gynulliad. Lywydd, pa bryd y caiff hyn ei ddatrys, a pha bryd y bydd y Pwyllgor Deddfau yn gallu gwneud yr hyn y mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonom eisiau iddo ei wneud, sef sicrhau yr ymdrinnir â deddfwriaeth yn briodol drwy allu ystyried yr arfarniadau rheoliadol i sicrhau y cânt eu cyflawni'n briodol?

David Lloyd: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn

am also a member of the Legislation Committee, and I endorse Glyn Davies's comments. The scrutiny undertaken by the Legislation Committee is vital to the proper functioning of this Assembly. At times, the Committee does not receive the recognition that it deserves for its valuable work. However, we can always improve on the Legislation Committee's scrutiny. Such an improvement would be facilitated by regulatory appraisals coming before the Legislation Committee. I wholeheartedly endorse Glyn Davies's comments, and seek your ruling on this matter, Llywydd.

Mick Bates: Further to that point of order, I am grateful to the Chair for raising this issue, as I have done on many occasions. Two of the pieces of legislation for approval today are not accompanied by regulatory appraisals. We cannot fulfil our duty to scrutinise unless we are provided with the information contained in a regulatory appraisal. It is high time that we considered the establishment of an independent body to undertake regulatory appraisals so that we can evaluate the effectiveness of legislation. Hitherto, no such independent body has been established in Britain. The task is currently undertaken by lawyers in the Office of the Counsel General. The Assembly must consider this matter in detail. We need a full report on the reasons why regulatory appraisals are not undertaken, and on how we should proceed to make this process an informative one that enables us to fulfil our legal duty as the legislative body in Wales.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to the Members who have supported this point of order raised by the Chair of the Legislation Committee. Members will recollect the Assembly Review of Procedure, and that issue was discussed robustly when witnesses gave evidence. One of the review's recommendations, in paragraph 8.10, was that the Legislation Committee should report

'to plenary if it believes that any statutory requirements, including procedural requirements in standing orders, have not been complied with.'

Clearly, the view taken at the time was that

hwnnw, yr wyf innau hefyd yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Deddfau, a chefnogaf sylwadau Glyn Davies. Mae'r gwaith craffu a wna'r Pwyllgor Deddfau yn hanfodol i weithrediad priodol y Cynulliad hwn. Ar adegau, nid yw'r Pwyllgor yn cael y gydnabyddiaeth y mae'n ei haeddu am ei waith gwerthfawr. Fodd bynnag, gallwn wastad wella ar waith craffu'r Pwyllgor Deddfau. Byddai cyflwyno arfarniadau rheoliadol gerbron y Pwyllgor Deddfau yn hwyluso gwelliant o'r fath. Yr wyf yn llwyr gefnogi sylwadau Glyn Davies, a gofynnaf am eich dyfarniad chi ar y mater hwn, Lywydd.

Mick Bates: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Cadeirydd am godi'r mater hwn, fel ag y gwneuthum innau sawl tro. Mae dau o'r darnau deddfwriaeth sydd i'w cymeradwyo heddiw wedi'u cyflwyno heb arfarniadau rheoliadol gyda hwy. Ni allwn gyflawni ein dyletswydd i graffu oni bai y rhoddir inni'r wybodaeth a geir mewn arfarniad rheoliadol. Mae'n hen bryd inni ystyried sefydlu corff annibynnol i gynnal arfarniadau rheoliadol fel y gallwn werthuso effeithiolrwydd deddfwriaeth. Hyd yma, ni sefydlwyd corff annibynnol o'r fath ym Mhrydain. Ar hyn o bryd, cyfreithwyr yn Swyddfa'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol sy'n gwneud y dasg. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad rhoi sylw manwl i'r mater hwn. Mae arnom angen adroddiad cyflawn ar y rhesymau pam na chynhelir arfarniadau rheoliadol, ac ar sut y dylem fwrw ymlaen i wneud y broses hon yn un oleuedig sy'n ein galluogi i gyflawni ein dyletswydd gyfreithiol fel y corff deddfwriaethol yng Nghymru.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelodau sydd wedi cefnogi'r pwynt o drefn hwn a gododd Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deddfau. Bydd yr Aelodau'n cofio Adolygu Gweithdrefn y Cynulliad, a thrafodwyd hynny'n rymus pan roddodd y tystion eu tystiolaeth. Un o argymhellion yr adolygiad, ym mharagraff 8.10, oedd y dylai'r Pwyllgor Deddfau gyflwyno adroddiad

'i'r cyfarfod llawn os yw'n credu na chydymffurfiwyd ag unrhyw ofynion statudol, gan gynnwys gofynion gweithdrefniadol yn y rheolau sefydlog.'

Mae'n amlwg mai'r safbwynt a gymerwyd ar

there should be an appropriate interpretation of the Government of Wales Act 1998, and a wide interpretation of our Standing Orders, to enable the Legislation Committee to function as effectively as possible.

My understanding is that this matter is still before the Business Committee and that further legal advice has been sought. I believe, although I do not know for sure and, indeed, do not wish to know—nobody should repeat what is said in Business Committee—that this matter was before the Business Committee as recently as this morning. There will be further progress therefore. In the meantime, I counsel the new Chair of the Legislation Committee to carve out a role for himself in this regard. It is vital that this Assembly is well served by the Legislation Committee, in ensuring that our activities are properly scrutinised, in a way that cannot possibly be done in Plenary, with regard to all the legislation that is produced here.

Glyn Davies: Point of order. I assure you that this is not about carving out a role for myself. However, I wish to raise three points of order today relating to legislation. The second one relates to the agenda for tomorrow. A Legislation Committee report is mentioned, which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to a matter in relation to a draft Order, the Feeding Stuffs, the Feeding Stuffs (Sampling and Analysis) and the Feeding Stuffs (Enforcement) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003.

The motion says that the Assembly should consider

‘the report of the Legislation Committee, which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to any matter under Standing Order No. 11.5’.

In fact, the Committee did seek to draw the Assembly’s attention to a matter. Therefore, what is written down is contrary to the facts. This issue has been raised several times before. We have reached the end of term and it is time for us to deal with these issues. The Committee makes its changes to legislation proposals and they are presented as a memorandum of corrections, to which the motions refer. The Committee seeks to draw

y pryd oedd y dylid bod dehongliad priodol o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, a dehongliad eang o’n Rheolau Sefydlog, er mwyn galluogi i’r Pwyllgor Deddfau weithredu mor effeithiol â phosibl.

Fy nealltwriaeth i yw bod y mater hwn yn dal gerbron y Pwyllgor Busnes ac y ceisiwyd cyngor cyfreithiol pellach. Credaf, er na wn yn sicr ac, yn wir, ni ddymunaf wybod—ni ddylai unrhyw un ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedir mewn Pwyllgor Busnes—fod y mater hwn gerbron y Pwyllgor Busnes mor ddiweddar â’r bore hwn. Sicrhawyd cynnydd pellach felly. Yn y cyfamser, cynghoraf Gadeirydd newydd y Pwyllgor Deddfau i ffurfio rôl iddo ef ei hun i’r perwyl hwn. Mae’n hanfodol bod y Pwyllgor Deddfau yn gwasanaethu’r Cynulliad yn effeithiol, i sicrhau y creffir yn briodol ar ein gweithgareddau, mewn modd na ellir ei wneud mewn Cyfarfod Llawn, o safbwynt yr holl ddeddfwriaeth a gynhyrchir yma.

Glyn Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau nad ymwneud â ffurfio rôl imi fy hun y mae hyn. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn godi tri phwynt o drefn yn ymwneud â deddfwriaeth heddiw. Mae’r ail un yn ymwneud â’r agenda ar gyfer yfory. Crybwyllir adroddiad Pwyllgor Deddfau, nad yw’n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at fater yn ymwneud â Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Porthiant (Samplu a Dadansoddi) a Phorthiant (Gorfodi) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003.

Dywed y cynnig y dylai’r Cynulliad ystyried

‘adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, nad yw’n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at unrhyw fater o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5’.

Yn wir, ceisiodd y Pwyllgor dynnu sylw’r Cynulliad at un mater. Felly, mae’r hyn a ysgrifennwyd yn groes i’r ffeithiau. Codwyd y mater hwn sawl tro o’r blaen. Yr ydym wedi cyrraedd diwedd tymor ac mae’n bryd inni ddelio gyda’r materion hyn. Mae’r Pwyllgor yn gwneud ei newidiadau i gynigion deddfwriaethol ac fe’u cynrychiolir fel memorandwm cywiriadau, a chyfeirir at hwn yn y cynigion. Mae’r Pwyllgor yn ceisio

the special attention of the Assembly to such matters and that should be reported as such.

The Presiding Officer: I understand that that point refers to a motion that is on the agenda for tomorrow. I give you an undertaking, Glyn, that I will investigate this matter fully and report back tomorrow at an appropriate time, before this motion comes before the Assembly.

Glyn Davies: Point of order. This third point is probably the most important and the one that concerns me the most. The Counsel General was invited to attend a recent Legislation Committee meeting to explain the position on legal advice to the Committee and independent legal advice to Members. I would like to read one or two extracts from the agreed minutes of the meeting before I seek your view. Is that in order?

The Presiding Officer: I would prefer it if you did not quote extensively when raising a point of order. Perhaps you could summarise.

Glyn Davies: I will summarise. The Counsel General was clearly of the opinion that all persons offering legal advice to Members or to the Presiding Officer were answerable to him. That may well be the position, but I am concerned that the Presiding Office and individual Members should have recourse to independent advice. The Counsel General feels that his advice is completely independent and that, as such, everyone should report to him. However, that is not my understanding of the position. I am concerned about independent advice to Members across the board. Presiding Officer, will you make a statement today on your view as to the accuracy of the Counsel General's position, or make a longer, more considered statement at another time, or attend a meeting of the Legislation Committee so that we can discuss this? In the Legislation Committee we could consider all sides of the debate. All of us want to achieve the objective of everybody having recourse to independent legal advice—the Committee, the Presiding Office and all Members.

The Presiding Officer: Of the options that you have generously offered me, Chair of the Legislation Committee, I will accept your

tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at faterion o'r fath a dylid adrodd am hynny'n briodol.

Y Llywydd: Deallaf fod y pwynt hwnnw'n cyfeirio at gynnig sydd ar yr agenda ar gyfer yfory. Rhoddaf addewid ichi, Glyn, y byddaf yn ymchwilio'n llawn i'r mater hwn ac yn adrodd yn ôl yfory ar adeg addas, cyn i'r cynnig hwn ddod gerbron y Cynulliad.

Glyn Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Y trydydd pwynt hwn, o bosibl, yw'r pwysicaf a'r un sy'n peri'r pryder mwyaf imi. Gwahoddiwyd y Cwnsler Cyffredinol i esbonio'r sefyllfa ynghylch cyngor cyfreithiol i'r Pwyllgor Deddfau a chyngor cyfreithiol annibynnol i Aelodau. Hoffwn ddarllen detholiad neu ddau o'r cofnodion y cytunwyd arnynt o'r cyfarfod cyn imi ofyn am eich barn. A yw hynny mewn trefn?

Y Llywydd: Byddai'n well gennyf pe na byddech yn dyfynnu'n helaeth wrth godi pwynt o drefn. Efallai y gallech grynhoi.

Glyn Davies: Crynhoaf. Yr oedd y Cwnsler Cyffredinol yn amlwg o'r farn bod pawb a gynigiai gyngor cyfreithiol i Aelodau neu i'r Llywydd yn atebol iddo ef. Mae'n bosibl iawn mai dyna yw'r sefyllfa, ond yr wyf yn pryderu y gall y Llywydd ac Aelodau unigol fynd ar ofyn cyngor annibynnol. Teimla'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol fod ei gyngor yn gwbl annibynnol ac y dylai pawb, o'r herwydd, adrodd wrtho ef. Fodd bynnag, nid felly yr wyf fi'n gweld y sefyllfa. Yr wyf yn pryderu am gyngor annibynnol i'r Aelodau yn gyffredinol. Lywydd, a wnewch roi datganiad heddiw am eich barn chi ynghylch cywirdeb sefyllfa'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol, neu a wnewch ddatganiad hwy, mwy ystyriol ryw bryd eto, neu fynychu cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Deddfau fel y gallwn drafod hyn? Yn y Pwyllgor Deddfau gallem ystyried pob ochr y ddadl. Yr ydym oll eisiau sicrhau'r amcan o fod pawb yn gallu mynd ar ofyn cyngor cyfreithiol annibynnol—y Pwyllgor, y Llywydd a'r holl Aelodau.

Y Llywydd: O'r opsiynau y buoch mor hael â'u cynnig imi, Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deddfau, derbyniaf eich gwahoddiad i gwrdd

invitation to meet the Legislation Committee at an appropriate time to discuss these important constitutional and legal issues, upon which I have commented in the past. The position of legal advice in the Assembly is a matter of concern to all Members and I am happy to be involved in furthering the discussion of this matter by reflecting upon the events of the first four and a half years of the National Assembly.

â'r Pwyllgor Deddfau ar adeg addas i drafod y materion cyfreithiol a chyfansoddiadol pwysig hyn, y rhoddais sylwadau arnynt yn y gorffennol. Mae'r sefyllfa ynghylch cyngor cyfreithiol yn y Cynulliad yn fater o bryder i'r holl Aelodau ac yr wyf yn hapus i fod yn gysylltiedig â bwrw'r drafodaeth hon ymlaen drwy fyfyrion ar ddigwyddiadau pedair blynedd a hanner cyntaf y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.48 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.48 p.m.*

Cynnig o Gerydd Censure Motion

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I understand that this motion is not now being proposed. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'It has been withdrawn.'] Well, it was on the agenda until about 3.15 p.m., therefore there is room for doubt about whether it has become the property of Plenary, or whether Members can withdraw it. At any rate, I have given Members the opportunity to propose the motion and nobody has.

Michael German: Point of order. I have an e-mail here from the Table Office that says that the motion has been withdrawn.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There is doubt about the proper procedure—

Alun Pugh: Get on with it.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There is no use shouting 'get on with it'; there are important matters of procedure to follow, and Ministers should behave themselves. I have given Members the opportunity to propose the motion and nobody has done so, therefore, we will move on.

4.50 p.m.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Deallaf nad yw'r cynnig hwn yn cael ei gyflwyno yn awr. [AELODAU CYNULLIAD: 'Fe'i tynnwyd yn ôl.'] Wel, yr oedd ar yr agenda tan oddeutu 3.15 p.m., felly mae lle i amau ynghylch a yw bellach yn eiddo i'r Cyfarfod Llawn, neu a gaiff yr Aelodau ei dynnu yn ôl. Pa un bynnag, rhoddais gyfle i'r Aelodau gyflwyno'r cynnig ac ni wnaeth unrhyw un hynny.

Michael German: Pwynt o drefn. Mae gennyf e-bost yma oddi wrth y Swyddfa Gyflwyno sy'n dweud bod y cynnig wedi'i dynnu'n ôl.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae amheuaeth ynghylch y weithdrefn briodol—

Alun Pugh: Ewch ymlaen â phethau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid oes unrhyw bwynt gweiddi 'ewch ymlaen â phethau'; mae materion gweithdrefnau pwysig i'w dilyn, a dylai'r Gweinidogion ymddwyn yn briodol. Yr wyf wedi rhoi cyfle i'r Aelodau gyflwyno'r cynnig ac ni wnaeth unrhyw un hynny, felly, symudwn ymlaen.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (Gwin) (Cymru)
(Diwygio) 2003**
**Approval of the Common Agricultural Policy (Wine) (Wales) (Amendment)
Regulations 2003**

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Common Agricultural Policy (Wine) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 24 June 2003. (NDM1567)

I propose that

the National Assembly:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to any matter under Standing Order No. 11.5, in relation to the draft Order, the Common Agricultural Policy (Wine) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 1 July 2003; and

2. approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 24 June 2003. (NDM1568)

Brynle Williams: In light of the Assembly's alleged commitment to openness and transparency, it is in order that more regular checks be undertaken in relation to the Common Agricultural Policy (Wine) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2003. No-one in the Chamber would disagree with the need for more exact guidance. The amended regulations will allow for more structured advice to help to provide for the enforcement of European Community regulations concerned with the production and marketing of wine and related products. We must ensure that, when authorised officers inspect any wine product, they have the authority to prohibit the movement of that product if they have reason to believe that there are problems. I ask Members to support this motion, which will allow the quantities being held in respect to harvest, production, treatment, and marketing declarations to be

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau'r Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (Gwin) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2003 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Mehefin 2003. (NDM1567)

Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, nad yw'n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at unrhyw fater o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau'r Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (Gwin) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 1 Gorffennaf 2003; ac

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Mehefin 2003. (NDM1568)

Brynle Williams: Yng ngoleuni ymrwymiad honedig y Cynulliad i fod yn agored ac yn dryloyw, mae mewn trefn y dylid cynnal archwiliadau mwy rheolaidd ynghylch Rheoliadau'r Polisi Amaethyddol Cyffredin (Gwin) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2003. Ni fyddai unrhyw un yn y Siambr yn anghytuno gyda'r angen am ganllawiau mwy union. Bydd y rheoliadau diwygiedig yn caniatáu ar gyfer cyngor mwy strwythuredig i helpu i ddarparu ar gyfer gorfodi rheoliadau'r Gymuned Ewropeaidd sy'n ymwneud â chynhyrchu a marchnata gwin a chynnyrch cysylltiedig. Rhaid inni sicrhau, pan fydd swyddogion awdurdodedig yn archwilio unrhyw gynnyrch gwin, fod ganddynt yr awdurdod i wahardd symud y cynnyrch hwnnw os oes ganddynt reswm i gredu bod problemau. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r cynnig hwn, a fydd yn caniatáu i'r sympiau a ddelir yng nghyswllt datganiadau cynaeafu, cynhyrchu, trin, a

assessed biannually, as opposed to annually.

marchnata gael eu hasesu ddwywaith y flwyddyn, yn hytrach nac yn flynyddol.

Mick Bates: We welcome the Minister's promoting wine—as I am sure he does on occasion. However, Deputy Presiding Officer, I seek your advice on the points of order that Glyn Davies raised as Chair of the Legislation Committee. There is no regulatory appraisal accompanying this piece of legislation. What, therefore, is the legal status of a vote on this item? This has not complied with issues raised before.

Mick Bates: Croesawn y Gweinidog yn hyrwyddo gwin—fel a wna ambell dro yr wyf yn sicr. Fodd bynnag, Ddirprwy Lywydd, ceisiaf eich cyngor ynghylch y pwyntiau o drefn a gododd Glyn Davies fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deddfau. Nid oes unrhyw arfarniad rheoliadol yn cyd-fynd â'r ddeddfwriaeth hon. Beth, felly, yw statws cyfreithiol pleidlais ar yr eitem hon? Nid yw hyn wedi cydymffurfio â materion a godwyd eisoes.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I am not aware of any legal problems.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw broblemau cyfreithiol.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Members will have heard the Minister. We now proceed to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Bydd yr Aelodau wedi clywed y Gweinidog. Yn awr, awn ymlaen i bleidleisio.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I request that the division bell be rung.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Galwaf am i'r gloch bleidleisio gael ei chanu.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 6.21, at least three Members must request that the bell be rung. Do three Members support the request? I see that they do. Clerk, please ring the bell.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21, rhaid i o leiaf dri Aelod alw am i'r gloch gael ei chanu. A oes tri Aelod yn cefnogi'r cais? Gwelaf fod. Glerc, canwch y gloch os gwelwch yn dda.

*Cynnig (NDM1567): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1567): For 55, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael

Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1568): O blaid 56, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1568): For 56, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William

Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Diogelwch Bwyd (Llongau ac Awyrennau) (Cymru)
 2003**

Approval of the Food Safety (Ships and Aircraft) (Wales) Order 2003

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Food Safety (Ships and Aircraft) (Wales) Order 2003, laid in the Table Office on 24 June 2003. (NDM1569)

I propose that

the National Assembly:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to any matter under Standing Order No.11.5, in relation to the draft Order, the Food Safety (Ships and

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Diogelwch Bwyd (Llongau ac Awyrennau) (Cymru) 2003 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Mehefin 2003. (NDM1569)

Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, nad yw'n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at unrhyw fater o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Diogelwch Bwyd (Llongau ac

Aircraft) (Wales) Order 2003, laid in the Table Office on 1 July 2003; and

2. *approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 24 June 2003, the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 24 June 2003 and the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on the 1 July 2003. (NDM1570)*

Brynle Williams: I propose an amendment to these regulations. I am sure that Members would agree that it is imperative that guidance outlining the importance of health and safety is issued to the relevant personnel in relation to food safety in ships and aircraft in Wales. It is imperative that correct temperatures are complied with to prevent problems occurring in relation to public safety. It is also important that the most stringent hygiene regulations are adhered to at all times to ensure that the public is protected. I hope that Members will support this amendment, which deals with the importance of safety and hygiene regulations.

Kirsty Williams: Not only is this Order necessary with regard to human health, but it is also important to animal health. It has been widely speculated that the foot and mouth disease outbreak was caused by contaminated food entering the UK in an aeroplane and being subsequently used as pig swill on a farm in England. It is important to ensure that any meat on aircraft coming in from foreign countries is of the highest possible standard and is disposed of correctly.

5.00 p.m.

Lisa Francis: The main reason for the extension of the statutory basis in this Order is to allow food hygiene inspections on board ships and aircraft. I support the motion and will focus on the problem of the personal illegal importation of meat. We often hear stories of customs officials being alerted to the personal illegal importation of bush meat after passengers on flights have noticed blood leaking from fellow passengers' travel bags and hand luggage. That is a great cause for

Awyrennau) (Cymru) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 1 Gorffennaf 2003; ac

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Mehefin 2003; yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Mehefin 2003 a'r memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 1 Gorffennaf 2003. (NDM1570)*

Brynle Williams: Cynigiau welliant i'r rheoliadau hyn. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yr Aelodau yn cytuno ei bod yn hollbwysig y cyflwynir canllawiau yn amlinellu pwysigrwydd iechyd a diogelwch i'r personél perthnasol mewn perthynas â diogelwch bwyd mewn llongau ac awyrennau yng Nghymru. Mae'n holl bwysig y cydymffurfir â'r tymheredd cywir er mwyn rhwystro problemau rhag digwydd o ran diogelwch y cyhoedd. Mae hefyd yn bwysig y glynir wrth y rheoliadau hylendid caethaf bob amser er mwyn sicrhau y gwarchodir y cyhoedd. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr Aelodau'n cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn, sy'n delio â phwysigrwydd rheoliadau diogelwch a hylendid.

Kirsty Williams: Nid yn unig yw'r Gorchymyn hwn yn angenrheidiol o safbwynt iechyd pobl, ond mae hefyd yn bwysig i iechyd anifeiliaid. Bu damcaniaethu helaeth y cafodd clwy'r traed a'r genau ei achosi gan fwyd halogedig yn dod i mewn i'r DU mewn awyren ac yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel bwyd moch ar fferm yn Lloegr. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau bod unrhyw gig a ddaw i mewn o wledydd tramor mewn awyren o'r safon orau bosibl ac y caiff ei waredu'n gywir.

Lisa Francis: Y prif reswm dros ymestyn sail statudol y Gorchymyn hwn yw er mwyn caniatáu ar gyfer archwiliadau hylendid bwyd ar longau ac awyrennau. Cefnogaf y cynnig a chanolbwyntiaf ar y broblem o unigolion yn mewnforio cig yn anghyfreithlon. Yn aml, clywn straeon am swyddogion y tollau yn cael eu hysbysu fod pobl yn mewnforio cig y gwylltir ar ôl i deithwyr ar awyrennau sylwi ar waed yn gollwng o fagiau teithio a bagiau llaw eu cyd-deithwyr. Mae hynny'n achosi

concern, especially from the point of view of cross-contamination, as food is often served on airliners and ferries.

We know from video evidence provided by the National Pig Association that the personal illegal importation of bush meat originating in certain countries is not new. Regulations concerning meat imports must be more rigorously enforced, and visitors to the UK must be informed of the consequences of illegally importing meat. When seized, such meat must be destroyed.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): Brynle, Lisa and Kirsty have expressed concerns about imports, and that is why we need this Order. We cannot accept an amendment at this late stage, Brynle. This Order will implement the remainder of the directive on the temperature control of food. It also provides, as Lisa said, the statutory basis for local authority enforcement officers to carry out their food hygiene inspections. Therefore I commend the Order, unamended, to the Assembly.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: No amendment has been selected to this motion.

Jane Hutt: I thought not.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: It is for Members to decide whether that is good news or bad.

pryder mawr, yn enwedig o safbwynt croeshalugi, oherwydd bod bwyd yn aml yn cael ei weini ar awyrennau a llongau.

Gwyddom o dystiolaeth fideo a gafwyd gan y Gymdeithas Foch Genedlaethol nad peth newydd yw gweld pobl yn mewnfario cig y gwylltir o wledydd penodol. Rhaid gorfodi rheoliadau ar fewnfario cig yn llawer caethach, a rhaid rhoi gwybod i bobl sy'n ymweld â'r DU o ganlyniadau mewnfario cig yn anghyfreithlon. Ar ôl ei ddarganfod, rhaid dinistrio cig o'r fath.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Mynegodd Brynle, Lisa a Kirsty bryderon am fewnforion, a dyna pam y mae arnom angen y Gorchymyn hwn. Ni allwn dderbyn gwelliant mor hwyr â hyn yn y dydd, Brynle. Bydd y Gorchymyn hwn yn gweithredu gweddill y gyfarwyddeb ar reoli tymheredd bwyd. Mae hefyd yn rhoi, fel y dywedodd Lisa, y sail statudol i swyddogion gorfodi awdurdodau lleol gyflawni eu harchwiliadau hylendid bwyd. Cymeradwyaf y Gorchymyn, heb ei ddiwygio, felly i'r Cynulliad.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ni ddetholwyd unrhyw welliant i'r cynnig hwn.

Jane Hutt: Credwn nad oedd.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mater i'r Aelodau yw penderfynu ai newyddion da neu ddrwg yw hynny.

*Cynnig (NDM1569): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1569): For 55, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM1570): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM1570): For 55, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet

Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyr) (Mân Dreuliau)
 (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003**

**Approval of The Education (Assisted Places) (Incidental Expenses)
 (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan to NDM1571.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan i NDM1571.

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Education (Assisted Places) (Incidental Expenses) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 26 June 2003. (NDM1571)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyr) (Mân Dreuliau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Mehefin 2003. (NDM1571)

I propose that

the National Assembly:

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to any matter under Standing Order No. 11.5, in relation to the draft Order, the Education (Assisted Places) (Incidental Expenses) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003, laid in the Table Office on 1 July 2003; and*

2. *approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 26 June 2003. (NDM1572)*

David Davies: I propose the following amendment in the name of Jonathan Morgan to NDM1571. After '26 June 2003' insert:

, and regrets that the assisted places scheme is no longer available.

It is widely recognised that the greatest problem we face in education at present is the huge gap between the best and the worst state schools. All too often, that gap affects those who are most vulnerable, namely those who come from the poorest, and often dysfunctional, families. The assisted places scheme was established to directly help those people, to reach out to those who were not receiving the appropriate standard of education in their local state school and to afford them the opportunity of attending a high-quality independent school. It was an excellent scheme and if there was a problem with it, it was that it did not go far enough or reach enough people. I would prefer if the motion before us proposed reinstating and extending the scheme.

I will support the measures proposed today, but I do so with a heavy heart. I hope that the Government will one day re-examine its hatred of, and negative attitude towards, the independent education sector.

Helen Mary Jones: I will speak briefly to oppose the amendment. There is little evidence that the assisted places scheme brought private education within the reach of

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, nad yw'n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at unrhyw fater o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyir) (Mân Dreuliau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 1 Gorffennaf 2003; ac*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Mehefin 2003. (NDM1572)*

David Davies: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan i NDM1571. Ar ôl '26 Mehefin 2003' rhoi:

, ac yn gresynu nad yw'r cynllun lleoedd a gynorthwyir bellach ar gael.

Cydnabyddir yn eang mai'r broblem fwyaf a wynebwn ym myd addysg ar hyn o bryd yw'r bwlch anferth rhwng yr ysgolion gwladol gorau a'r gwaethaf. Yn rhy aml, mae'r bwlch hwn yn effeithio ar y rhai sydd fwyaf agored i niwed, sef y rhai a ddaw o'r teuluoedd tlotaf, teuluoedd sy'n aml yn gamweithredol. Sefydlwyd y cynllun lleoedd a gynorthwyir i helpu'r bobl hyn yn uniongyrchol, gan estyn allan at y rhai nad oeddynt yn cael addysg o'r safon iawn yn eu hysgol wladol leol a rhoi cynnig iddynt fynychu ysgol annibynnol o safon dda. Yr oedd yn gynllun rhagorol ac os oedd problem gydag ef, y broblem honno oedd nad âi'n ddigon pell ac na chyrhaeddai ddigon o bobl. Byddai'n well gennyf pe byddai'r cynnig ger ein bron yn cynnig ailsefydlu ac ymestyn y cynllun.

Byddaf yn cefnogi'r mesurau a gynigir heddiw, ond gwnaf hynny â chalon drom. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Llywodraeth rhyw ddydd yn ail-archwilio ei chasineb at y sector addysg annibynnol, a'i hagwedd negyddol tuag ato.

Helen Mary Jones: Siaradaf yn fyr i wrthwynebu'r gwelliant. Ychydig o dystiolaeth sydd bod y cynllun lleoedd a gynorthwyir yn dod ag addysg breifat o fewn

poor or underprivileged children. It frequently operated as a scholarship system by the backdoor, enabling many of those people who would have entered private education anyway to do so while the state paid for it.

Private education is not only about high educational standards—although I accept that it often provides good examination results, which is not the same as a good all-round education—it is also about buying into, and perpetuating, a system of class privilege, which depends on exclusivity for its success. I agree that the Government should prioritise—

David Davies *rose*—

Helen Mary Jones: I will happily give way, David.

David Davies: I thank Helen Mary for giving way. She is a good sport in that regard, unlike some Labour Members. Do you not see, Helen Mary, that if the assisted places scheme had been extended, the problem that you raise that it perpetuates a class system, which is a slightly out-dated way to refer to social problems, would have disappeared? You could have got all sorts of people into independent schools who cannot afford to go there at present. That is the whole point of the scheme.

Helen Mary Jones: That is a fundamental misunderstanding of the function that private education has performed for at least 200 years in these nations. As somebody who has experienced private education, grammar school education, and comprehensive school education, I received a better education in a comprehensive school. More importantly, I learned more about the world around me, and the other young people with whom I would have to grow up. Therefore, I am extremely grateful, not for the privilege of the private education that I received up to the age of 11, but for the privilege of being educated with people in my community between the ages of 14 and 18.

I agree with the Government for prioritising resources on improving education for

cyrraedd plant tlawd neu ddifreintiedig. Gweithredai'n aml fel system ysgoloriaeth drwy'r drws cefn, gan alluogi i'r bobl hynny a fyddai wedi mynd i addysg breifat pa un bynnag wneud hynny tra bod y wladwriaeth yn talu am yr addysg honno.

Mae addysg breifat yn ymwneud â llawer mwy na safonau addysgol da—er fy mod yn derbyn ei bod yn aml yn sicrhau canlyniadau arholiadau da, rhywbeth sy'n wahanol i addysg gyffredinol dda—mae a wnelo hefyd â phrynu i mewn i system o fraint ar sail dosbarth a'i thragwyddoli, system sy'n dibynnu ar ddetholusrwydd am ei llwyddiant. Yr wyf yn cytuno y dylai'r Llywodraeth flaenoriaethu—

David Davies *a gododd*—

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn fodlon ildio, David.

David Davies: Diolchaf i Helen Mary am ildio. Mae hi'n deg iawn yn hyn o beth, yn wahanol i rai Aelodau Llafur. Oni welwch, Helen Mary, pe ymestynnwyd y cynllun lleoedd a gynorthwyir, byddai'r broblem a godwch ei fod yn tragwyddoli system ddosbarth, sy'n ffordd braidd yn hen ffasiwn o gyfeirio at broblemau cymdeithasol, wedi diflannu? Gallech fod wedi cael pob math o bobl i ysgolion annibynnol, pobl na allant fforddio mynd yno ar hyn o bryd. Dyna holl bwynt y cynllun.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae hynny yn gamddealltwriaeth sylfaenol o'r swyddogaeth y bu addysg breifat yn ei pherfformio am o leiaf 200 mlynedd yn y gwledydd hyn. Fel rhywun sydd wedi profi addysg breifat, addysg ysgol ramadeg, ac addysg ysgol gyfun, cefais well addysg mewn ysgol gyfun. Yn bwysicach, dysgais ragor am y byd o'm cwmpas, a'r bobl ifanc eraill y byddai'n rhaid imi dyfu gyda hwy. Felly, yr wyf yn hynod ddiolchgar, nid am fraint yr addysg breifat a gefais hyd at 11 oed, ond am y fraint o gael fy addysgu gyda phobl yn fy nghymuned rhwng 14 a 18 mlwydd oed.

Cytunaf â'r Llywodraeth yn blaenoriaethu adnoddau ar wella addysg i bawb, nid yn

everybody, not perpetuating privilege for a few, and making the appropriate transitional arrangements, which these regulations do. I urge Assembly Members to oppose this divisive and elitist amendment.

Peter Black: The Welsh Liberal Democrats also oppose amendment 1. There is no point in the Conservatives trying to turn back the clock to 1997—the die has been cast. The assisted places scheme has been abolished, and good riddance to it. It was an elitist scheme, which spent a great deal of money on a few children. We want good schools for all pupils. The Assembly spent about £1.9 million on 260 pupils in 2002-03 as part of the assisted places scheme, and it is forecast to spend £1.5 million on just 190 pupils in 2003-04. There is no value for money and no justice in that. The assisted places scheme may have made private schools more diverse and helped salve the consciences of some of the rich and privileged. However, it did nothing for the education of the vast majority of pupils in this country, nor to improve the education system as a whole. It drained away money to spend in the private sector. Therefore, we also oppose amendment 1.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I am grateful that, once again, we can reaffirm that three parties in the Assembly believe in comprehensive education in Wales. We believe in local schools for local children. We are grateful that the quality of education being delivered is rising year on year, as the chief inspector's report identifies. We are not prepared to have elitist schemes that are bad value for money. I reaffirm my original position, and I am glad that three parties see sense in education in Wales and will oppose amendment 1.

tragwyddoli braint i ychydig, ac yn gwneud y trefniadau trosiannol priodol fel a wna'r rheoliadau hyn. Anogaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad i wrthwynebu'r gwelliant rhwygol ac elitaidd hwn.

Peter Black: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru hefyd yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 1. Nid oes pwynt i'r Ceidwadwyr geisio troi'r cloc yn ei ôl i 1997—taflwyd y deis. Diddymwyd y cynllun lleoedd a gynorthwyr, a gwynt teg ar ei ôl. Cynllun elitaidd ydoedd, cynllun a wariodd lawer iawn o arian ar ychydig o blant. Mae arnom eisiau ysgolion da i bob disgybl. Gwariodd y Cynulliad oddeutu £1.9 miliwn ar 260 o ddisgyblion yn 2002-03 fel rhan o'r cynllun lleoedd a gynorthwyr, a rhagwelir y bydd yn gwario £1.5 miliwn ar 190 o ddisgyblion yn unig yn 2003-04. Nid oes gwerth am arian na chyfiawnder yn hynny. Mae'n bosibl bod y cynllun lleoedd a gynorthwyr wedi gwneud ysgolion preifat yn fwy amrywiol ac wedi helpu i leddfu cydwybod rhai o'r cyfoethog a'r breintiedig. Fodd bynnag, ni wnaeth unrhyw beth i addysg mwyafrif helaeth disgyblion y wlad, nac i wella'r system addysg yn ei chyfanrwydd. Yr oedd yn amsugno arian i'w wario yn y sector preifat. O'r herwydd, yr ydym ninnau yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 1.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar y gallwn, unwaith eto, gadarnhau bod tair plaid yn y Cynulliad yn credu mewn addysg gyfun yng Nghymru. Credwn mewn ysgolion lleol i blant lleol. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar bod ansawdd yr addysg a gyflwynir yn codi flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, fel y noda adroddiad y prif arolygydd. Nid ydym yn barod i gael cynlluniau elitaidd sy'n cynnig gwerth gwael am arian. Cadarnhaf fy safiad gwreiddiol, ac yr wyf yn falch bod tair plaid yn gweld synnwyr o ran addysg yng Nghymru gan wrthwynebu gwelliant 1.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 11, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 40.

Amendment 1: For 11, Abstain 0, Against 40.

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick

Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.*

*Cynnig (NDM1571): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1571): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa

German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1572): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1572): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice

Griffiths, John
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cynhyrchion Diogelu Planhigion (Diwygio) 2003 Approval of the Plant Protection Products (Amendment) Regulations 2003

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 22.25, this motion is not subject to debate. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.25, nid yw'r cynnig hwn yn destun dadl.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that **Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair):** Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly, acting under Standing Order No. 22.25, No. 23.10 and No. 23.11, approves the draft Plant Protection Products (Amendment) Regulations 2003, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 2 July 2003 and the explanatory memorandum laid in Table Office on 2 July 2003. (NDM1573)

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 22.25, Rhif 23.10 a Rhif 23.11, yn cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cynhyrchion Diogelu Planhigion (Diwygio) 2003 drafft, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Gorffennaf 2003 a'r memorandwm esboniadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Gorffennaf 2003. (NDM1573)

*Cynnig (NDM1573): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
 Motion (NDM1573): For 54, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

5.10 p.m.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Trin Dŵr Gwastraff Trefol (Cymru a Lloegr)
(Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003
Approval of the Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales)
(Amendment) Regulations 2003**

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

the National Assembly, acting under Standing Order No. 23.10, approves the draft Order, the Urban Waste Water Treatment (England and Wales) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2003, a copy of which was laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 8 July 2003. (NDM1574)

Janet Ryder: This is an amendment to regulations that require the periodic review of waters identified as sensitive or less sensitive. It also establishes the advertising facilities that the Assembly can use with regard to those regulations. Where a notice relates to Wales, regulation 2(a)(iii) requires that that notice be published in at least one daily newspaper circulated throughout the part of Wales to which the notice relates. It would be easy for the Assembly to rely only on advertising in newspapers such as the *Daily Post* and *The Western Mail*. However, people are more likely to read local papers, such as the *Flintshire Chronicle* series, the *Wrexham Evening Leader*, the *North Wales Weekly News*, or the *Cambrian News*. People tend to read their local paper. However, most of those papers, apart from the *Wrexham Evening Leader*, are weekly papers and, therefore, notices are not published in them. I ask the Minister to consider these regulations again and ensure that we reach a wider readership by publishing notices in weekly newspapers as well as in daily and evening newspapers.

Glyn Davies: I intended to speak on several points, but it will be difficult for me to do so in the time that you have allowed me. However, I will refer to one small point, which relates to the point made by Janet Ryder, namely making information

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

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 23.10, yn cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Trin Dŵr Gwastraff Trefol (Cymru a Lloegr) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2003 drafft, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a gafodd eu hanfon drwy e-bost at Aelodau ar 8 Gorffennaf 2003. (NDM1574)

Janet Ryder: Mae hwn yn welliant i reoliadau sy'n mynnu bod dŵr a ddynodir yn ddŵr sensitif neu lai sensitif yn cael ei adolygu'n gyfnodol. Mae hefyd yn sefydlu'r cyfleusterau hysbysebu y gall y Cynulliad eu defnyddio gyda'r rheoliadau hynny. Os bydd hysbysiad yn ymwneud â Chymru, mae rheoliad 2(a)(iii) yn mynnu y cyhoeddir yr hysbysiad mewn o leiaf un papur newydd dyddiol a ddsberthir ledled y rhan o Gymru y mae'r hysbysiad yn gysylltiedig â hi. Byddai'n hawdd i'r Cynulliad ddibynnu ar hysbysebu mewn papurau newydd megis y *Daily Post* a *The Western Mail*. Fodd bynnag, mae pobl yn fwy tebygol o ddarllen papurau newydd lleol, megis cyfres y *Flintshire Chronicle*, y *Wrexham Evening Leader*, y *North Wales Weekly News*, neu'r *Cambrian News*. Mae pobl yn dueddol o ddarllen eu papur lleol. Fodd bynnag, papurau wythnosol yw'r rhan fwyaf o'r papurau hynny, heblaw am y *Wrexham Evening Leader*, ac, felly, ni chyhoeddir hysbysiadau ynddynt. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ystyried y rheoliadau hyn eto a sicrhau ein bod yn cyrraedd rhagor o ddarllenwyr drwy gyhoeddi hysbysiadau mewn papurau newydd wythnosol yn ogystal ag mewn papurau newydd dyddiol a phapurau hwyrol.

Glyn Davies: Yr oeddwn wedi bwriadu siarad ar sawl pwynt, ond bydd yn anodd imi wneud hynny yn yr amser a ganiatawyd imi. Fodd bynnag, cyfeiriaf at un pwynt bychan, sy'n ymwneud â'r pwynt a wnaeth Janet Ryder, sef sicrhau bod gwybodaeth o fewn

accessible. With regard to these regulations, and others, we should make more use of public libraries. Regulations and Orders are often placed in the central offices of bodies involved in forming them. We should ensure that they are available to the general public in public libraries so that they do not have to search for them.

Mick Bates: I support the comments made by the two previous speakers. This is another piece of legislation that has no regulatory appraisal. However, if an appraisal had been undertaken, concerns about advertising and accessibility would have emerged from consultation with stakeholders.

Owen John Thomas: Does the Minister agree that publishing the notices in only one Welsh newspaper, while fulfilling the Assembly's legal requirements, does not fulfil its moral obligation to inform people in communities throughout Wales? Will you undertake, in the interest of inclusivity, to publish future notices in regional newspapers, such as the *South Wales Echo*, which is published in my constituency?

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I note the points raised by Members.

cyrraedd. O safbwynt y rheoliadau hyn, a rhai eraill, dylem ddefnyddio rhagor ar lyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus. Yn aml rhoddir Rheoliadau a Gorchmynion yn swyddfeydd canolog cyrff sy'n gysylltiedig â'u ffurfio. Dylem sicrhau eu bod ar gael i'r cyhoedd mewn llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus fel nad oes yn rhaid iddynt chwilio amdanynt.

Mick Bates: Cefnogaf y sylwadau a wnaed gan y ddau siaradwr blaenorol. Mae hon yn ddarn o ddeddfwriaeth arall nad oes ganddi arfarniad rheoliadol. Fodd bynnag, pe gwnaed arfarniad, byddai pryderon ynghylch hysbysebu a hygyrchedd wedi dod i'r amlwg wrth ymgynghori â'r rhanddeiliaid.

Owen John Thomas: A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod cyhoeddi hysbysiadau mewn un papur newydd Cymreig yn unig, tra'n bodloni gofynion cyfreithiol y Cynulliad, yn diystyru ei rwymedigaeth foisol i hysbysu pobl mewn cymunedau ledled Cymru? A wnewch chi addo, er mwyn cynhwysiant, gyhoeddi hysbysiadau i'r dyfodol mewn papurau newydd rhanbarthol, megis y *South Wales Echo*, a gyhoeddir yn fy etholaeth i?

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Nodaf y pwyntiau a godwyd gan yr Aelodau.

*Cynnig (NDM1574): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1574): For 54, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William

Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau Gorchymyn Cymunedau Ewrop (Dynodiad) (Rhif 2)
 2003**

**Delegation of Functions of the European Communities (Designation) (No. 2)
 Order 2003**

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

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

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, resolves to delegate to the First Minister all the functions of the National Assembly (save those which by law cannot be so delegated) contained in or under regulations made by:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu dan adran 62(1)(b) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu dirprwyo i Brif Weinidog Cymru holl swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol (ac eithrio'r rhai na ellir yn ôl y gyfraith eu dirprwyo) a gynhwysir yn neu o dan reoliadau a wnaed gan:

(a) the National Assembly (whether made by the National Assembly alone or together with a UK Minister, UK Government Department or the Scottish or Northern Ireland Executives) under section 2(2) of the

a) y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol (boed wedi'u gwneud gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn unig neu ar y cyd ag un o Weinidogion y DU, un o Adrannau Llywodraeth y DU neu Weithrediaeth yr Alban neu Ogledd

European Communities Act 1972 pursuant to the functions conferred on the Assembly by the European Communities (Designation) (No. 2) Order 2003 (SI 2003, No 1246) (available on the HMSO website at: <http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2003/20031246.htm>); or

Iwerddon) o dan adran 2(2) Deddf Cymunedau Ewrop 1972 yn unol â'r swyddogaethau a roddwyd i'r Cynulliad gan Orchymyn Cymunedau Ewrop (Dynodiad) (Rhif 2) 2003 (OS 2003, Rhif 1246) (sydd ar gael ar wefan Llyfrfa Ei Mawrhydi yn: <http://www.legislation.hmso.gov.uk/si/si2003/20031246.htm>) ; neu

(b) a UK Minister under his or her concurrent powers, under the said section 2(2) in relation to any of the measures in respect of which functions were conferred on the National Assembly in the designation Order.

(b) un o Weinidogion y DU o dan ei bwerau/phwerau cyfatebol, o dan yr adran 2(2) y cyfeirir ati uchod, mewn perthynas ag unrhyw un o'r mesurau y rhoddwyd eu swyddogaethau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn y Gorchymyn Dynodi.

Nothing in this motion will have the effect of reducing the pre-eminence of the authority of the full Assembly or reducing the role of Assembly Committees in the exercise of the above functions. (NDM1575)

Ni fydd unrhyw beth yn y cynnig hwn yn golygu y caiff goruchafiaeth awdurdod y Cynulliad llawn na rôl Pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad o ran gweithredu'r swyddogaethau uchod ei leihau. (NDM1575)

The Deputy Presiding Officer: There are no other speakers, therefore we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid oes unrhyw siaradwyr eraill, felly symudwn ymlaen i bleidlais.

*Cynnig (NDM1575): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1575): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Newidiadau i Reol Sefydlog Rhif 35 Approval of Changes to Standing Order No. 35

Jenny Randerson: I propose that

the National Assembly, acting under section 46(6) of the Government of Wales Act 1998 and Standing Order No. 34:

1. considers the report of the Business Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 8 July 2003; and

2. approves the revisions to annex A to Standing Order No. 35 outlined in the report. (NDM1566)

The Business Committee has reported to Plenary. The proposed changes to Standing Order No. 35 were considered and unanimously agreed upon by the Committee on 1 July. They provide for the membership of the Planning Decision Committees to reflect the new party balance in the Assembly. Three cases are currently pending, which cannot be dealt with until the proposed changes are adopted. The Business Committee therefore recommends that the Assembly approve the amendments.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan adran 46(6) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru, a Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 34:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ar 8 Gorffennaf 2003; ac

2. yn cymeradwyo'r newidiadau i Atodiad A i Reol Sefydlog 35 a amlinellir yn yr adroddiad (NDM1566)

Mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes wedi adrodd gerbron y Cyfarfod Llawn. Ystyriwyd y newidiadau arfaethedig i Reol Sefydlog Rhif 35 a chytunodd y Pwyllgor yn unfrydol ar hynny ar 1 Gorffennaf. Maent yn caniatáu i aelodau'r Pwyllgorau Penderfyniadau Cynllunio adlewyrchu'r cydbwysedd pleidiol newydd yn y Cynulliad. Mae tri achos yn yr arfaeth ar hyn o bryd, ac ni ellir delio gyda'r rhai hyn nes y mabwysiadir y newidiadau arfaethedig. Mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes, felly, yn argymhell bod y Cynulliad yn cymeradwyo'r

gwelliannau.

Glyn Davies: Again, I will set aside the five-minute speech that I had prepared and, with the intention of being helpful to the Assembly, will just refer to one point relating to eligibility to serve on the Committee. It can sometimes be difficult to find Members to sit on the Committee, as an application might relate to our constituency or region. I suggest that we consider allowing those Members who have 'passed the exam', or have been through the training but no longer serve on the Committee, to remain eligible, so that we can expand the pool from which the Committee can draw its Members. That would reduce delays in dealing with issues.

Jenny Randerson: I do not intend to reply as Chair of the Business Committee, as I am perfectly content with the recommendations.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I remind Members that this is a motion to amend Standing Orders, and that a two-thirds majority vote in favour is required to carry it.

Glyn Davies: Unwaith eto, rhoddaf yr araith bum munud a baratois o'r neilltu a, chyda'r bwriad o fod o gymorth i'r Cynulliad, cyfeiriaf ond at un pwynt sy'n ymwneud â bod yn gymwys i wasanaethu ar y Pwyllgor. Ambell dro, gall fod yn anodd dod o hyd i Aelodau i eistedd ar y Pwyllgor, oherwydd y gallai cais ymwneud ag ein hetholaeth neu ein rhanbarth. Awgrymaf ein bod yn ystyried caniatáu i'r Aelodau hynny sydd wedi 'llwyddo yn yr arholiad', neu sydd wedi bod drwy'r hyfforddiant ond na wasanaethant ar y Pwyllgor mwyach, aros yn gymwys, fel y gallwn ymestyn y gronfa y gall y Pwyllgor dynnu ei Aelodau ohoni. Byddai hyn yn lleihau'r oedi cyn delio gyda materion.

Jenny Randerson: Nid wyf yn bwriadu ymateb fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Busnes, oherwydd fy mod yn berffaith fodlon gyda'r argymhellion.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Atgoffaf yr Aelodau mai cynnig i ddiwygio Rheolau Sefydlog yw hwn, a bod yn rhaid cael mwyafrif o ddwy ran o dair o blaid er mwyn ei dderbyn.

*Cynnig (NDM1566): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1566): For 54, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine

Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 5.17 p.m.
 The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 5.17 p.m.*

Cymeradwyo Cyllideb Swyddfa'r Llywydd Approval of the Presiding Office Budget

The Deputy Presiding Officer (John Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek):
Marek): I propose that Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly, acting under Standing Order No. 19.00, adopts the budget for the Presiding Office for 2004-05 and indicative allocations for the subsequent two years, as set out in the table entitled 'Presiding Office Budget for 2004-05 and Indicative Budget for 2005-06 and 2006-07', laid in the Table Office on 7 July 2003. (NDM1565)

Mark Isherwood: I will speak briefly, as I am conscious that time is short. I am a little intrigued, and perhaps someone can enlighten me, as I am a new Assembly Member. I have examined the figures and, over the last few years, we have had four draft budgets and indicative budgets. In 2001-02, we had the figure of £23,390,000 but, in the final budget

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 19.00, yn mabwysiadu cyllideb Swyddfa'r Llywydd ar gyfer 2004-2005 a'r dyraniadau dynodol ar gyfer y ddwy flynedd ddilynol fel y'u nodir yn y tabl o'r teitl 'Presiding Office Budget for 2004-05 and Indicative Budget for 2005-06 and 2006-07' a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Gorffennaf 2003. (NDM1565)

Mark Isherwood: Siaradaf yn gryno, oherwydd fy mod yn ymwybodol bod yr amser yn brin. Yr wyf braidd yn chwilfrydig, ac efallai y gall rhywun fwrw goleuni ar y mater imi, gan fy mod yn Aelod Cynulliad newydd. Yr wyf wedi archwilio'r ffigurau a, thros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, cawsom bedair cyllideb ddrafft a dynodol. Yn 2001-

proposal, it was £22,305,000. In 2002-03, £24,122,000 rose by £410,000 by the July 2002 revised draft budget. In 2003-04, we went from £25.5 million to £26.8 million, a rise of £1.3 million. In 2004-05, it has gone up by £1.1 million from the original draft budgets in 2001 and 2002. Now, we have a further increase projected for 2005-06, which does not rise. Perhaps you can enlighten me as to why the retail prices index is not included. Maybe it is because of how budgets are allocated here. However, these indicative budgets clearly have little bearing on the final figure. Therefore, what is their purpose and, instead, should we consider it in direct comparison to the real costs accrued over the budget period?

Eleanor Burnham: For the benefit of those listening to this debate, I note that this is at no additional cost to the Assembly.

5.20 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Eleanor, I think that you are talking about the next item. [*Laughter.*] We will get there with a little luck.

Mark, the figures before us have increased with inflation; there is nothing more to it. It is true that the figures for previous years have varied. For example, quite a sizeable sum of money was transferred for the purchase of the Pierhead building. That is one explanation as to why the figures do not appear to increase gently in line with inflation. There is nothing secret about these figures, and I do not want to take up Members' time discussing them. However, you are welcome to come to study the detailed breakdown of the figures at any time, Mark.

*Cynnig (NDM1565): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM1565): For 54, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

02, yr oedd gennym ffigur o £23,390,000 ond, yng nghynigion y gyllideb derfynol, yr oedd yn £22,305,000. Yn 2002-03, bu cynnydd o £410,000 ar y ffigur o £24,122,000 erbyn cyllideb ddrafft ddiwygiedig Gorffennaf 2002. Yn 2003-04, aethom o £25.5 miliwn i £26.8 miliwn, cynnydd o £1.3 miliwn. Yn 2004-05, mae wedi cynyddu £1.1 miliwn o'r cyllidebau drafft gwreiddiol yn 2001 a 2002. Yn awr mae gennym gynnydd rhagddisgwyliedig pellach ar gyfer 2005-06, nad yw'n cynyddu. Efallai y gallech fwrw goleuni ar pam na chynhwysir y mynegrif prisiau adwerthol. Efallai mai'r rheswm yw oherwydd sut y caiff cyllidebau eu dyrannu yma. Serch hynny, mae'n amlwg mai ychydig o gysylltiad sydd rhwng y cyllidebau dynodol a'r ffigur terfynol. Felly, beth yw eu diben ac, yn hytrach, oni ddylem ei ystyried mewn cymhariaeth uniongyrchol â'r gwir gostau a gafwyd dros gyfnod y gyllideb?

Eleanor Burnham: Er mwyn y rhai sy'n gwrandao ar y ddadl hon, nodaf nad yw hyn yn golygu unrhyw gost ychwanegol i'r Cynulliad.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Eleanor, yr wyf yn credu eich bod yn siarad am yr eitem nesaf. [*Chwerthin.*] Fe gyrhaeddwn, gydag ychydig o lwc.

Mark, mae'r ffigurau ger ein bron wedi cynyddu gyda chwyddiant; dyna'r oll. Mae'n wir bod y ffigurau ar gyfer blynyddoedd blaenorol wedi amrywio. Er enghraifft, trosglwyddwyd swm cymharol fawr o arian er mwyn prynu adeilad Pierhead. Dyna un esboniad pam nad yw'r ffigurau yn ymddangos fel eu bod yn cynyddu'n raddol yn unol â chwyddiant. Nid oes unrhyw beth yn gyfrinachol am y ffigurau hyn, ac nid wyf am fynd ag amser yr Aelodau yn eu trafod. Fodd bynnag, mae croeso ichi ddod i astudio dadansoddiad manwl o'r ffigurau unrhyw adeg, Mark.

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Diwygio Rheolau Cynllun Pensiwn Aelodau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Amendment of the National Assembly for Wales Members' Pension Scheme
Rules**

The Deputy Presiding Officer (John Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek):

Marek): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under section 18(1) of the Government of Wales Act 1998 and Standing Order No. 3.1, determines that National Assembly for Wales Members' pension scheme rules approved by the Assembly on 22 January 2003 should be amended as follows:

1. Rule D2 shall be amended with effect from 1 April 2003 to incorporate a new Rule D2(5) to read as follows:

'D2 (5) A participating Member who immediately prior to the election was also a participating office holder and who is re-appointed to the same qualifying office or another qualifying office at the same salary shall in respect of the interim period between the date of the election returning him or her to the Assembly and the subsequent date of re-appointment into a qualifying office, be required to contribute an amount equal to the aggregate of his/her contribution rate and the Assembly on-going contribution rate as advised by the Actuary from time to time, calculated on the amount of his/her office holder's salary. This contribution shall be deducted from the participating Member's salary in addition to the contribution payable by him/her under Rule D1 above.

D2 (5) (a) Any contributions paid by a participating Member under Rule D2(5) above shall be refunded by the Trustees to him or her within such reasonable period as the Trustees may determine if the member fails to be re-appointed to the same qualifying office (or another qualifying office at the same salary) following the election.'

2. Rule F4 shall be amended with effect from 1 April 2003 by the following:

(i) inserting before the word 'and' at the end of Rule F4(2)(a) the words 'except for this purpose that part of contributions under Rule D2(5) which represents the Assembly ongoing contribution shall be disregarded';

(ii) inserting at the beginning of Rule F4(4) the words 'Subject to Rule (4A)'; and

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan adran 18(1) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 a Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 3.1, yn penderfynu y dylai Rheolau Cynllun Pensiwn Aelodau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad ar 22 Ionawr 2003, gael eu diwygio fel a ganlyn:

1. Bydd Rheol CH2 yn cael ei diwygio, gan ddod i rym ar 1 Ebrill 2003, i gynnwys Rheol newydd CH2(5) fel a ganlyn:

'CH2 (5) Bydd yn ofynnol i Aelod cyfranogol a oedd hefyd yn union cyn yr etholiad yn ddeiliad swydd cyfranogol ac a gaiff ei ailethol i'r un swydd gymwys neu swydd gymwys arall ar yr un cyflog, o ran y cyfnod interim rhwng dyddiad yr etholiad a'i dychwelodd ef neu hi i'r Cynulliad a dyddiad canlynol ei ailethol ef neu hi i swydd gymwys, gyfrannu swm sy'n hafal i gyfanswm cyfradd gyfrannu'r Aelod a chyfradd gyfrannu barhaus y Cynulliad fel yr argymhellir hi gan yr Actiwari o bryd i'w gilydd, ac a gyfrifir ar sail swm ei gyflog/ei chyflog fel deiliad swydd. Didynnir y cyfraniad hwn o gyflog yr Aelod cyfranogol yn ychwanegol at y cyfraniad sy'n daladwy ganddo/ganddi o dan Reol CH1 uchod.

CH2 (5) (a) Bydd unrhyw gyfraniadau a dalwyd gan Aelod cyfranogol o dan Reol CH2(5) uchod yn cael eu had-dalu iddo neu iddi gan yr Ymddiriedolwyr o fewn cyfnod y bernir ei fod yn rhesymol gan yr Ymddiriedolwyr os bydd yr Aelod yn methu â chael ei ailethol i'r un swydd gymwys (neu swydd gymwys arall ar yr un cyflog) ar ôl yr etholiad.'

2. Bydd Rheol DD4 yn cael ei diwygio, gan ddod i rym ar 1 Ebrill 2003, fel a ganlyn:

(i) ychwanegu cyn y gair 'a' ar ddiwedd Rheol DD4(2)(a) y geiriau 'ac eithrio at y diben hwn y bydd rhan o'r cyfraniadau o dan Reol CH2 (5) sy'n cynrychioli cyfraniad parhaus y Cynulliad yn cael ei ddiystyru';

(ii) ychwanegu ar ddechrau Rheol DD4(4) y geiriau 'Yn amodol ar Reol (4A)'; a

(iii) inserting the following new Rule F4 (4A) at the end of sub-Rule F4(4):

'(4A) 'Where a participating Member has paid additional contributions under Rule D2(5), the 'relevant terminal salary' shall be determined at the end of the period of reckonable service as an office-holder immediately following the interim period in respect of which the additional contributions were due.' (NDM1564)

Eleanor Burnham: I beg your indulgence, Presiding Officer, with regard to my mistake earlier; I am not feeling quite myself today.

The Presiding Officer: I think that the same applies to many of us.

Eleanor Burnham: The Assembly will not incur additional costs as a result of this change.

Alun Cairns: The Welsh Conservatives will support this amendment to the pension scheme. As there was some inaccurate reporting in the media this morning, I draw attention to the fact that the amendment refers to office holders. I ask our colleagues in the media to review the way in which some pension issues have been reported lately, particularly in light of inaccurate reporting on the situation during the recent recess, when the employer's contribution to the pension scheme had to be increased by a sum not dissimilar to that in some major outlets in Wales.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I would not seek to exercise editorial control over any of our colleagues in the media.

Peter Law: I am pleased to support the motion. The amendment is required, and it makes a difference for those who are office holders in terms of the small amount of time in question, as they can make contributions and as this provides continuity for them. It is a matter of common sense, and I am pleased to support the Deputy Presiding Officer on this.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (John

(iii) ychwanegu ar ddiwedd is-Reol DD4(4) y rheol newydd DD4(4A) fel a ganlyn:

(4A) 'Lle bo Aelod cyfranogol wedi talu cyfraniadau ychwanegol o dan Reol CH2(5), penderfynir ar y 'cyflog terfynol perthnasol' ar ddiwedd y cyfnod o wasanaeth cyfrifiadwy fel deiliad swydd yn union ar ôl y cyfnod interim yr oedd y cyfraniadau ychwanegol yn daladwy ar ei gyfer.' (NDM1564)

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Lywydd, am fy nghamgymeriad yn gynharach; nid wyf yn teimlo'n 100 y cant heddiw.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn credu bod hynny'n wir am lawer ohonom.

Eleanor Burnham: Ni fydd y Cynulliad yn wynebu unrhyw gostau ychwanegol o ganlyniad i'r newid hwn.

Alun Cairns: Bydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cefnogi'r newid hwn i'r cynllun pensiwn. Oherwydd bod rhai adroddiadau anghywir yn y cyfryngau'r bore yma, tynnaf eich sylw at y ffaith bod y newid yn cyfeirio at ddeiliaid swyddi. Gofynnaf i'n cydweithwyr yn y cyfryngau adolygu'r modd yr adroddwyd ar rai materion pensiwn yn ddiweddar, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni adroddiadau anghywir ar y sefyllfa yn ystod y toriad diweddar, pan fu'n rhaid cynyddu cyfraniad y cyflogwr i'r cynllun pensiwn; nid oedd swm y cynnydd hwn yn annhebyg i'r hyn ydoedd mewn rhai cwmnïau mawr yng Nghymru.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni fyddwn yn ceisio cael rheolaeth olygyddol dros unrhyw rai o'n cydweithwyr yn y cyfryngau.

Peter Law: Mae'n bleser gennyf gefnogi'r cynnig. Mae'r newid yn ofynnol, a gwna wahaniaeth i'r rhai hynny sy'n ddeiliaid swyddi o safbwynt y cyfnod byr o amser sydd dan sylw, oherwydd y gallant wneud cyfraniadau ac oherwydd bod hyn yn sicrhau dilyniant iddynt. Mater o synnwyr cyffredin ydyw, ac yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi'r Dirprwy Lywydd ar hyn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek):

Marek): I will address one substantial point. Office holders will be expected to contribute for the six or 10 days during which they were not office holders not just the 6 per cent that is normal for Members to contribute, but also the other 23.5 per cent that is normally contributed by the National Assembly for Wales. In fact, actuarially, we can reduce that by 2 per cent because the 2 per cent additional contribution is to address past under-contribution by the National Assembly for Wales. Therefore, there will be a contribution of about 27 per cent for pension purposes by office holders. That being said, Eleanor is quite right that no charge will fall upon the National Assembly as a result of this.

Rhoddaf sylw i un pwynt pwysig. Disgwylir i ddeiliaid swyddi gyfrannu am y chwech neu 10 diwrnod pan nad oeddent yn ddeiliaid swyddi nid dim ond y 6 y cant sy'n arferol i Aelodau ei gyfrannu, ond hefyd y 23.5 y cant y mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ei gyfrannu fel arfer. Yn wir, yn actiwaraid, gallwn ostwng hynny 2 y cant oherwydd bod y cyfraniad ychwanegol o 2 y cant yn sgîl tan-gyfraniad yn y gorffennol gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Felly, bydd deiliaid swyddi yn cyfrannu oddeutu 27 y cant at ddibenion pensiwn. Wedi dweud hynny, mae Eleanor yn gwbl gywir na fydd unrhyw gost yn syrthio ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol o ganlyniad i hyn.

Cynnig (NDM1564): O blaid 53, Ymatal 2, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM1564): For 53, Abstain 2, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gibbons, Brian
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Catherine

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Y Llywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.
The Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.24 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.24 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)

Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Law, Peter (Llafur – Labour)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)