



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

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

**Dydd Mercher, 24 Mawrth 2004**

**Wednesday, 24 March 2004**

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

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

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

**Datganiad gan y Dirprwy Lywydd  
Statement by the Deputy Presiding Officer**

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** In the unavoidable absence of the Presiding Officer, I will chair the majority of today's meeting, but under Standing Order No. 1.10A, I may ask Christine Gwyther to act as temporary chair. Business is tight today, so I appeal for succinct questions and answers.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yn absenoldeb anochel y Llywydd, fi fydd yn cadeirio'r mwyafrif o gyfarfod heddiw, ond o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 1.10A, efallai y gofynnaf i Christine Gwyther weithredu fel cadeirydd dros dro. Mae llawer o faterion i'w trafod heddiw, felly erfyniaf am gwestiynau ac atebion cryno.

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

**Pobl Fyddar a Thrwm eu Clyw  
Deaf and Hard of Hearing People**

**Q1 Ann Jones:** Will the Minister make a statement about access to health services for deaf and hard of hearing people in Wales? (OAQ33359)

**C1 Ann Jones:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch y graddau y gall pobl fyddar a thrwm eu clyw gael gafael ar wasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru? (OAQ33359)

**Q5 Ann Jones:** What discussions has the Minister had with the Royal National Institute for Deaf People about access to health services for deaf and hard of hearing people in Wales? (OAQ33360)

**C5 Ann Jones:** Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cael gyda Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol Pobl Fyddar ynghylch y graddau y gall pobl fyddar a thrwm eu clyw gael gafael ar wasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru? (OAQ33360)

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** I recently met with colleagues of the Royal National Institute for Deaf People to discuss its recent report into deaf and hard of hearing people's experience of the NHS. I welcome the report, which clearly illustrates issues for people who are deaf or hard of hearing in accessing healthcare.

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Yn ddiweddar, cyfarfûm a swyddogion Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol Pobl Fyddar i drafod ei adroddiad diweddar ar brofiad pobl fyddar a thrwm eu clyw o'r GIG. Croesawaf yr adroddiad, sy'n egluro'r problemau mae pobl fyddar neu drwm eu clyw yn eu hwynebu wrth geisio gofal iechyd.

**Ann Jones:** A key finding of that report, 'A Simple Cure', was the difficulty that deaf and hard of hearing people face when they consult the medical profession; indeed, 35 per cent indicated that this difficulty was a barrier to them accessing healthcare services. I am sure that you agree with me that effective communication between medical professionals and deaf and hard of hearing people in our communities is vital. What

**Ann Jones:** Un o ganfyddiadau allweddol yr adroddiad hwnnw, 'A Simple Cure', oedd yr anhawster a wynebwr gan bobl fyddar a thrwm eu clyw pan ymgynghorant â'r proffesiwn meddygol; yn wir, nododd 35 y cant fod yr anhawster hwn yn rhwystr rhag cael gafael ar wasanaethau gofal iechyd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch â mi fod cyfathrebu effeithiol rhwng gweithwyr meddygol a phobl fyddar a thrwm eu clyw yn ein

plans do you have to make deaf awareness training mandatory in health professionals' training programmes?

**Jane Hutt:** The RNID report points the way to ensuring that we have improved access. Many local health boards are taking the lead on this. In north Wales, there is a service level agreement with the RNID to work with the local health boards and the trusts to ensure that issues such as induction, as well as awareness training, are part of the agenda. This is key to delivery.

**Ann Jones:** From October 2004, part 3 of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 will require the NHS in Wales to overcome barriers created by the physical features of its facilities. What instruction have you given to ensure that health services in Wales meet the requirement of the Act and give equal access to deaf and the hard of hearing to medical services?

**Jane Hutt:** The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 specifically recognises the needs of people with sensory impairment. We know that, unless significant changes in provision are made for deaf and hard of hearing patients, the NHS could be in breach of the Act. It comes into force fully in October 2004. By then all local health boards, trusts and secondary care groups must make reasonable adjustments to ensure that their services are fully accessible by disabled people.

**David Lloyd:** Specialised services, such as those for the deaf, are the first to suffer when there are nurse shortages. Is the Minister curtailing the number of nurse training places in Wales?

**Jane Hutt:** There are no cuts in the training budget for nurses, midwives or health visitors. There are many different types of nurse professionals, as you know, including community psychiatric nurses, for example. If we consider training places, 776 places were commissioned in 1996-97 and 1,337 places are commissioned now. Therefore, we

cymunedau yn hollbwysig. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i wneud hyfforddiant mewn ymwbyddiaeth o fyddardod yn orfodol mewn rhaglenni hyfforddi i weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae adroddiad yr RNID yn dangos y ffordd o sicrhau mynediad gwell. Mae llawer o fyrddau iechyd lleol yn arwain y blaen yn hyn o beth. Yn y Gogledd, mae cytundeb lefel gwasanaeth gyda'r RNID i weithio gyda byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau i sicrhau bod materion fel ymsefydlu, yn ogystal â hyfforddiant mewn ymwbyddiaeth, yn rhan o'r agenda. Dyma'r allwedd i gyflawni hyn.

**Ann Jones:** O fis Hydref 2004, bydd rhan 3 o'r Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar Sail Anabledd 1995 yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r GIG yng Nghymru oresgyn y rhwystrau a grëwyd gan nodweddion ffisegol ei gyfleusterau. Pa gyfarwyddyd a roddasoch i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru yn bodloni gofyniad y Ddeddf ac yn rhoi cyfle cyfartal i bobl fyddar a thrwm eu clyw gael gafael ar wasanaethau meddygol?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar Sail Anabledd 1995 yn cydnabod yn benodol anghenion pobl â nam ar y synhwyr. Gwyddom, oni wneir newidiadau sylweddol yn y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer cleifion byddar a thrwm eu clyw, y gallai'r GIG dorri'r Ddeddf. Daw i rym yn llawn ym mis Hydref 2004. Erbyn hynny rhaid i bob bwrdd iechyd lleol, ymddiriedolaeth a grŵp gofal eilaidd wneud addasiadau rhesymol i sicrhau bod eu gwasanaethau yn gwbl hygyrch i bobl anabl.

**David Lloyd:** Gwasanaethau arbenigol, megis y rhai ar gyfer y byddar, yw'r cyntaf i ddiodeff pan fydd prinder nyrsys. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cwtdgi ar nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi nyrsys yng Nghymru?

**Jane Hutt:** Nid oes unrhyw doriadau yn y gyllideb hyfforddi ar gyfer nyrsys, bydwagedd nac ymwelwyr iechyd. Mae sawl math o nyrs proffesiynol, fel y gwyddoch, gan gynnwys nyrsys seiciatrig cymunedol, er enghraifft. Os ystyriwn lleoedd hyfforddi, comisiynwyd 776 yn 1996-97 a chomisiynir 1,337 o leoedd yn awr. Felly, yr ydym bron

have nearly doubled the number of training places. We will have 950 nurses completing training this year, and 1,200 next year. There has been a 39 per cent increase in training places and the budget has doubled.

**David Davies:** You will rightly have cross-party support for any measures that help those who are deaf or hard of hearing. Can I ask you in particular to look at the use of sign language and what I refer to as 'bionic ears' for deaf people? All too often, the emphasis is on sign language. That is appropriate in many instances, but bionic ears, which are expensive, can also be highly appropriate and are not as widely available as perhaps they could be. Do you recognise the use of bionic ears and the immense improvements in quality of life that they can bring about for younger deaf people, and will you try to ensure that they become more widely available?

**Jane Hutt:** In terms of complying with the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, all health services will have to make adjustments to ensure that services are fully accessible. That includes the provision of British Sign Language interpreters, loop systems, of which I am sure you are aware, and other measures such as visual alert displays and video interpreting. I have not come across the bionic ear communication aid; I will look into it.

**Jenny Randerson:** The RNID report referred to suggests that, over 10 years, almost 3 million NHS appointments have been missed simply because people do not hear their name being called. On a pro-rata basis, that costs the NHS in Wales about £1 million a year. What guidance will you give to local health boards on the use of sign language interpreters? I am aware that you have put money into their budgets for that. What instructions will you give to them so that consultants and other medical staff ensure that appropriate sign language facilities are available to those who need them, and so that those patients do not have to wait even longer than others for their appointments?

**Jane Hutt:** The recommendations from

wedi dyblu nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi. Bydd gennym 950 o nyrsys yn cwblhau hyfforddiant eleni a 1,200 y flwyddyn nesaf. Bu cynnydd o 39 y cant mewn lleoedd hyfforddi ac mae'r gyllideb wedi dyblu.

**David Davies:** Cewch gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i unrhyw fesurau sy'n helpu'r rhai sy'n fyddar neu'n drwm eu clyw, a hynny'n briodol. A allaf ofyn i chi'n benodol edrych ar y defnydd o iaith arwyddion a'r hyn y cyfeiriaf ato fel 'clustiau bionig' i bobl fyddar? Yn amlach na pheidio, mae'r pwyslais ar iaith arwyddion. Mae hynny'n briodol mewn sawl achos, ond gall clustiau bionig, sy'n ddrud, fod yn briodol iawn hefyd ac nid oes cymaint ohonynt ar gael ag y gall fod. A gydnabyddwch y defnydd o glustiau bionig a'r gwelliannau enfawr a ddaw yn eu sgîl o ran ansawdd bywyd i bobl fyddar iau, ac a geisiwch sicrhau y bydd mwy ar gael i fwy o bobl?

**Jane Hutt:** O ran cydymffurfio â Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar Sail Anabledd 1995, bydd yn rhaid i'r holl wasanaethau iechyd wneud newidiadau i sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau yn gwbl hygyrch. Mae hynny'n cynnwys darparu dehonglwyr iaith Arwyddion Prydain, systemau dolenni clywed, yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol ohonynt, a mesurau eraill megis arddangosfeydd rhybuddion gweledol a dehongli ar fideo. Nid wyf wedi dod ar draws y cymorth cyfathrebu clust fionig; ymchwiliat i hynny.

**Jenny Randerson:** Awgryma adroddiad yr RNID y cyfeiriwyd ato fod bron 3 miliwn o apwyntiadau'r GIG, dros 10 mlynedd, wedi eu colli am nad yw pobl yn clywed eu henw yn cael ei alw. Ar sail pro-rata, mae hynny'n costio tua £1 filiwn y flwyddyn i'r GIG yng Nghymru. Pa arweiniad a roddwch i fyrdau iechyd lleol ar y defnydd o ddehonglwyr iaith arwyddion? Yr wyf yn ymwybodol eich bod wedi rhoi arian yn eu cyllidebau ar gyfer hynny. Pa gyfarwyddiadau a roddwch iddynt fel bod ymgynghorwyr a staff meddygol eraill yn sicrhau bod cyfleusterau iaith arwyddion priodol ar gael i'r rhai sydd eu hangen, ac nad oes rhaid i'r cleifion hynny aros hyd yn oed yn hwy nag eraill am eu hapwyntiadau?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'r argymhellion gan yr RNID

RNID are clear: deaf awareness training for all front-line staff, the use of communication support workers, including interpreters and note-takers, and implementation of the available technology. There are examples of good practice across Wales. For example, Cardiff Local Health Board has a policy for deaf and hard of hearing people available on its website, and it employs a full-time sign language interpreter. Swansea Local Health Board also has policy provision for BSL interpreters. We need to ensure that that is mainstreamed, and I am taking that forward.

yn glir: hyfforddiant mewn ymwybyddiaeth o fyddardod i'r holl staff rheng flaen, defnyddio gweithwyr cymorth cyfathrebu, gan gynnwys dehonglwyr a phobl i gymryd nodiadau, a defnyddio'r dechnoleg sydd ar gael. Ceir enghreifftiau o arferion da ledled Cymru. Er enghraifft, mae gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Caerdydd bolisi ar gyfer pobl fyddar a thrwm eu clyw sydd ar gael ar ei wefan, ac mae'n cyflogi dehonglydd iaith arwyddion llawn amser. Mae gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Abertawe ddarpariaeth polisi hefyd ar gyfer dehonglwyr iaith Arwyddion Prydain. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod hynny yn cael ei brif ffrydio, ac yr wyf yn gweithredu ar hynny.

### **Amseroedd Aros mewn Adrannau Damweiniau ac Argyfwng Waiting Times in Accident and Emergency Departments**

**Q2 Lorraine Barrett:** What action is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to cut waiting times in accident and emergency departments? (OAQ33355)

**C2 Lorraine Barrett:** Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i gwtogi amseroedd aros mewn adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng? (OAQ33355)

**Jane Hutt:** The Audit Commission reported in 2003 that 96 per cent of patients in Wales are admitted from accident and emergency departments within four hours. Innovative schemes are being adopted to implement the streaming of patients in accident and emergency departments to ensure that patients receive the correct care in a timely manner in the most appropriate location.

**Jane Hutt:** Mewn adroddiad gan y Comisiwn Archwilio yn 2003 nodwyd bod 96 y cant o gleifion yng Nghymru yn cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty o adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng o fewn pedair awr. Mabwysiedir cynlluniau arloesol i weithredu'r broses o ffrydio cleifion mewn adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng i sicrhau bod cleifion yn cael y gofal cywir yn amserol yn y lleoliad mwyaf priodol.

**Lorraine Barrett:** As you know, 12 per cent of all attendances at accident and emergency departments in Wales occur within the Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust area. A high percentage of those admissions are probably drink related and, in my view, self-inflicted. What assurance can you give that you are in consultation with that NHS trust to ensure that all practical measures are taken to cope with that demand, which impacts on the beds available for elective surgery?

**Lorraine Barrett:** Fel y gwyddoch, mae 12 y cant o'r holl ymweliadau ag adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng yng Nghymru yn digwydd yn ardal Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro. Mae canran uchel o'r derbyniadau hynny'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol siŵr o fod ac, yn fy marn i, wedi eu hachosi gan y bobl eu hunain. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi eich bod yn ymgynghori â'r ymddiriedolaeth GIG honno i sicrhau y cymerir pob cam ymarferol i ymdopi â'r galw hwnnw, sy'n effeithio ar y gwelyau sydd ar gael ar gyfer llawdriniaethau dewisol?

**Jane Hutt:** I recently spent an evening at the accident and emergency department at the University Hospital of Wales, and it is clear that it, and the Royal Gwent Hospital, have the most pressurised accident and emergency departments in Wales. Nearly 1 million

**Jane Hutt:** Yn ddiweddar, treuliais un min nos yn yr adran damweiniau ac argyfwng yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, ac mae'n amlwg bod gan yr ysbyty hwn, ac Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, yr adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng prysuraf yng Nghymru. Aeth bron i filiwn o

attended the accident and emergency departments last year. The Assembly gave the Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust an additional £850,000 to streamline and provide innovative routes for patients, including access to chest pain and minor injury services. I also met a GP who is now being allocated to accident and emergency work, according to our emergency pressures guidelines.

2.10 p.m.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** You will be aware that staff at the accident and emergency unit at the University Hospital of Wales said that the pressure on them was such that they feared for the kind of cover that they could offer to patients. Indeed, they said that patients' lives would be in danger. That is a different picture to the one that you are painting. We have also had similar reports from other accident and emergency departments. Would you agree that one problem that they face relates to nursing capacity? You reeled off a series of facts in reply to Dai Lloyd, but places on nurse training courses are to be cut by 10 per cent. The only response that you have given to date is that there will be no cuts in 2004-05. What is your cunning plan to increase the numbers of nurses by 6,000 by 2010, if you are cutting back on nurse training places?

**Jane Hutt:** We must take seriously the pressures that accident and emergency staff have been under over the past few months. I have visited the Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust to talk to staff about their experience of working at the front line. There have been 15,000 more accident and emergency attendances across Wales. We must recognise the pressure on staff. That is why the additional £850,000 that was made available to the Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust was so important. It is clear that you are refusing to listen to the facts: there are no training cuts in nurse education; there is an expansion in both nurse and medical education. There has been a doubling of training places since we came to power in 1997. Funding has more than doubled, from £30 million to £70 million, 4,300 nurses, midwives and health visitors are completing training this year, an additional 89 per cent of medical students

bobl i'r adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng y llynedd. Rhoddodd y Cynulliad £850,000 yn ychwanegol i Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro i symleiddio a darparu llwybrau arloesol i gleifion, gan gynnwys mynediad at wasanaethau poen yn y frest a mân anafiadau. Cyfarfûm hefyd â meddyg teulu sy'n cael ei neilltuo i waith damweiniau ac argyfwng, yn unol â'n canllawiau pwysau brys.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod staff yn yr uned damweiniau ac argyfwng yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru wedi dweud bod y pwysau arnynt yn golygu eu bod yn pryderu ynghylch y math o ofal y gallent ei gynnig i gleifion. Yn wir, dywedasant y byddai bywydau cleifion mewn perygl. Mae hynny'n ddarlun gwahanol i'r un a gyflëir gennych chi. Cawsom adroddiadau tebyg hefyd gan adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng eraill. A gytunech fod un broblem a wynebant yn ymwneud â chapasiti nyrsio? Bu ichi adrodd llu o ffeithiau mewn ymateb i Dai Lloyd, ond bwriedir cwtogi ar leoedd ar gyrsiau hyfforddi nyrsys 10 y cant. Yr unig ymateb a roesoch hyd yma yw na fydd unrhyw doriadau yn 2004-05. Beth yw eich cynllun cyfrwys i sicrhau cynnydd o 6,000 yn nifer y nyrsys erbyn 2010, os ydych yn cwtogi ar leoedd hyfforddi nyrsys?

**Jane Hutt:** Rhaid inni gymryd y pwysau y bu staff adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng oddi tanynt dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf o ddifrif. Ymwelais ag Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro i siarad â staff am eu profiad o weithio yn y rheng flaen. Bu 15,000 yn fwy o ymweliadau ag adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng ledled Cymru. Rhaid inni gydnabod y pwysau ar staff. Dyna pam yr oedd yr £850,000 ychwanegol a roddwyd i Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro mor bwysig. Mae'n amlwg eich bod yn gwrthod gwrandao ar y ffeithiau: nid oes unrhyw doriadau hyfforddi mewn addysg nyrsio; mae addysg nyrsio a meddygol yn ehangu. Dyblodd nifer y lleoedd hyfforddi ers inni ddod i rym yn 1997. Mae'r cyllid wedi mwy na dyblu, o £30 miliwn i £70 miliwn, mae 4,300 o nyrsys, bydragedd ac ymwelwyr iechyd yn cwblhau hyfforddiant eleni, 89 y cant ychwanegol o fyfyrwyr

will complete training as a result of the expansion of our medical education facilities in Swansea, and the clinical school will soon open in north Wales. Those are the facts that people want to hear, and staff want our support rather than political opportunism.

**William Graham:** Minister, you will know that accident and emergency waiting times are, unfortunately, often 12 hours at the Royal Gwent Hospital. Will you demonstrate a clear commitment to action rather than just throwing money at the problem?

**Jane Hutt:** The millions of pounds that we have invested at the medical assessment unit at the Royal Gwent Hospital—which I am sure that you have visited; it was a tremendous development—have resulted in a reduction in the number of admissions. Across Wales, in line with the Wanless agenda, we are reducing admission levels as a result of assessment units. Those units provide a speedy and timely diagnosis for patients, enabling them to be discharged with support or admitted to hospital. The Royal Gwent Hospital medical assessment unit is making a huge difference to the people of south east Wales.

**The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German):** We have heard today that Wales is to get its first private accident and emergency unit in Cardiff. Would this be the Minister's preferred way of cutting down on waiting lists?

**Jane Hutt:** The 72 per cent increase in national health service funding is how we, as a Labour Welsh Assembly Government, are taking forward our ambitions. There has also been an increase of 12,800 in front-line staff—doctors and nurses—since 1997, and there has also been investment in education and training. Over £200 million has been invested in education and training as part of the 72 per cent funding increase. We want to improve the capacity of our national health service in Wales, and that is what we are doing. We are providing funding, but are also introducing reform and innovation.

meddygol yn cwblhau hyfforddiant o ganlyniad i ehangu'r cyfleusterau addysg feddygol yn Abertawe, a bydd yr ysgol glinigol yn agor yn fuan yn y Gogledd. Dyna'r ffeithiau y mae pobl am eu clywed, ac mae staff am gael ein cefnogaeth yn hytrach na gweld pobl yn bachu ar gyfleoedd gwleidyddol.

**William Graham:** Weinidog, fe wyddoch fod amseroedd aros adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng yn aml yn 12 awr, yn anffodus, yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent. A ddangoswch ymrwymiad clir i weithredu yn hytrach na gwario arian yn ddi-gwestiwn ar hyn?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'r miliynau o bunnoedd a fuddsoddwyd gennym yn yr uned asesu meddygol yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent—yr wyf yn siŵr i chi ymweld â hi; yr oedd yn ddatblygiad aruthrol—wedi arwain at leihad yn nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty. Ledled Cymru, yn unol ag agenda Wanless, yr ydym yn lleihau nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu derbyn o ganlyniad i unedau asesu. Mae'r unedau hynny yn darparu diagnosis cyflym ac amserol i gleifion, ac yn eu galluogi i gael eu rhyddhau gyda chymorth neu gael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty. Mae uned asesu meddygol Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr i bobl y De-ddwyrain.

**Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German):** Clywsom heddiw y bydd Cymru'n cael ei huned damweiniau ac argyfwng breifat gyntaf yng Nghaerdydd. Ai hon yw'r ffordd y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei dewis o leihau rhestrau aros?

**Jane Hutt:** Y cynnydd o 72 y cant yng nghyllid y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yw ein ffordd ni, fel Llywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru, o gyflawni ein huchelgeisiau. Bu cynnydd hefyd o 12,800 mewn staff rheng flaen—meddygon a nyrsys—ers 1997, a bu buddsoddiad hefyd mewn addysg a hyfforddiant. Buddsoddwyd dros £200 miliwn mewn addysg a hyfforddiant fel rhan o'r cynnydd ariannu o 72 y cant. Yr ydym am wella capasiti ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru, a dyna beth yr ydym yn ei wneud. Yr ydym yn darparu cyllid, ond yr ydym hefyd yn cyflwyno diwygiadau ac arloesedd.



**Michael German:** I am grateful to you for ignoring my question, Minister: a simple 'yes' or 'no' answer would have done. Is this your preferred way of reducing waiting times in accident and emergency units? Yes or no.

**Michael German:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am anwybyddu fy nghwestiwn, Weinidog: byddai ateb syml 'ie' neu 'nage' wedi gwneud y tro. Ai hon yw'ch ffordd ffafriedig o leihau amseroedd aros mewn unedau damweiniau ac argyfwng? Ie neu nage.

**Jane Hutt:** No.

**Jane Hutt:** Nage.

### **Gwasanaethau Seibiant ym Mhreseli Sir Benfro Respite Services in Preseli Pembrokeshire**

**Q3 Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey:** Would the Minister report on the provision of respite services for children with physical or severe learning disabilities in Preseli Pembrokeshire? (OAQ33412)

**C3 Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog adrodd ar ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau seibiant ar gyfer plant gydag anableddau corfforol neu anableddau dysgu difrifol ym Mhreseli Sir Benfro? (OAQ33412)

**Jane Hutt:** The provision of such services is a matter for Pembrokeshire County Council and the local health board. The development of services for disabled children, including short break or respite services, is featured in our Children First programme and the children's national service framework.

**Jane Hutt:** Mater i Gyngor Sir Penfro a'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yw darparu gwasanaethau o'r fath. Caiff datblygiad gwasanaethau i blant anabl, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau egwyl byr neu seibiant, ei gynnwys yn ein rhaglen Rhoi Plant yn Gyntaf a'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol i blant.

**Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey:** I am sure that you would join me in praising the work of Portfields school in my constituency, which is the only residential accommodation available for children requiring respite care. My concern lies with the partnership working between the local authority and the healthcare providers for those children who require respite services, but who are predominantly cared for in the home. My concern centres on the need for care plans that are timely, deliverable and easily accessible to all professionals involved in their care. I would be grateful for your comments on that.

**Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey:** Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn ymuno â mi i ganmol gwaith ysgol Portfields yn fy etholaeth, sef yr unig lety preswyl sydd ar gael i blant y mae angen gofal seibiant arnynt. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig i mi yw'r gwaith partneriaeth rhwng yr awdurdod lleol a'r darparwyr gofal iechyd ar gyfer y plant hynny y mae angen gwasanaethau seibiant arnynt, ond y gofelir amdanynt yn bennaf yn y cartref. Fy mhrif bryder yw bod angen i gynlluniau gofal fod yn amserol, yn gyflawnadwy ac yn hygyrch i bob gweithiwr proffesiynol sy'n gysylltiedig â'u gofal. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar am eich sylwadau ar hynny.

**Jane Hutt:** That is a feature of our unified assessment of children's needs in terms of their care plans. That came through in the Health and Social Services Committee's helpful review of the special health needs of children. It will also be featured in our national service framework. I also wish to draw attention to the fact that Pembrokeshire has received a joint working special grant of £90,000 over the past three years as part of a multi-agency project for children and young

**Jane Hutt:** Mae hynny'n nodwedd ar ein hasesiad unedol o anghenion plant o ran eu cynlluniau gofal. Daeth hynny i'r amlwg yn adolygiad defnyddiol y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o anghenion iechyd arbennig plant. Caiff ei gynnwys hefyd yn ein fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol. Hoffwn dynnu sylw hefyd at y ffaith bod sir Benfro wedi derbyn grant cydweithio arbennig o £90,000 dros y tair blynedd diwethaf fel rhan o brosiect aml-

people with complex needs. That was funded by the Assembly to ensure joined-up, multi-disciplinary working, which, I am sure, is benefiting your constituency.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Given that some, or a small percentage, of those children may have mental health problems as well as physical disabilities, what are you doing to ensure that respite services for children in Pembrokeshire with mental health needs are addressed as a matter of urgency, in the light of the Commission for Health Improvement's concerning report on Pembrokeshire Derwen NHS Trust's respite services?

**Jane Hutt:** The action plan resulting from the CHI report will address the respite needs of all children, including those to whom Tamsin referred, not only those with mental health needs. The Holly House respite unit, which is currently being developed, will also partly meet that need.

**Lisa Francis:** It is entirely appropriate that you acknowledge the good work being undertaken in Pembrokeshire. Unfortunately, a purpose-built respite care centre in Penparcau was constructed last summer, but has not been used due to the difficulties—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Is Penparcau in Pembrokeshire or in Aberystwyth?

**Lisa Francis:** It is in mid-Wales.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Therefore it is not related to the original question.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Question 4 (OAQ33407) has been withdrawn.

asiantaeth i blant a phobl ifanc ag anghenion cymhleth. Ariannwyd hynny gan y Cynulliad i sicrhau gwaith cydgysylltiedig, amlddisgyblaethol, sydd, mae'n siŵr gennyf, yn fanteisiol i'ch etholaeth.

**Helen Mary Jones:** O gofio bod gan rai, neu ganran fach, o'r plant hynny broblemau iechyd meddwl efallai, yn ogystal ag anabledau corfforol, beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau yr eir i'r afael ar fyrder â gwasanaethau seibiant i blant yn sir Benfro sydd ag anghenion iechyd meddwl, yng ngoleuni adroddiad y Comisiwn Gwella Iechyd ar wasanaethau seibiant Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Sir Benfro a Derwen sy'n peri pryder?

**Jane Hutt:** Bydd y cynllun gweithredu sy'n deillio o adroddiad y Comisiwn Gwella Iechyd yn mynd i'r afael ag anghenion seibiant pob plentyn, gan gynnwys y rhai y cyfeiriodd Tamsin atynt, nid yn unig y rhai ag anghenion iechyd meddwl. Bydd uned seibiant Holly House, sydd wrthi'n cael ei datblygu, hefyd yn bodloni'r angen hwnnw yn rhannol.

**Lisa Francis:** Mae'n gwbl briodol eich bod yn cydnabod y gwaith da sy'n cael ei wneud yn sir Benfro. Yn anffodus, adeiladwyd canolfan gofal seibiant bwrpasol ym Mhenparcau yr haf diwethaf, ond ni chafodd ei defnyddio oherwydd yr anawsterau—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. A yw Penparcau yn sir Benfro ynteu yn Aberystwyth?

**Lisa Francis:** Mae yn y Canolbarth.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Felly nid yw'n gysylltiedig â'r cwestiwn gwreiddiol.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 4 (OAQ33407) yn ôl.

### **Y Stragetaeth Gofal Lliniarol The Palliative Care Strategy**

**Q6 Brynle Williams:** Will the Minister make a statement on what progress has been made with palliative care following the publication of the palliative care strategy? (OAQ33338)

**C6 Brynle Williams:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch pa gynnydd sydd wedi ei wneud o safbwynt gofal lliniarol yn dilyn cyhoeddi'r strategaeth gofal lliniarol? (OAQ33338)

**Jane Hutt:** ‘A Strategic Direction for Palliative Care Services in Wales’ sets out our policy aims and objectives for the future development of these important services. As a major first step in implementing our policy at a national level, I have made £10 million available over three years to develop voluntary sector provision.

**Brynle Williams:** Recent information has confirmed that many people who are terminally ill wish to die at home. Are you concerned to hear that research conducted for a leading cancer charity has stated that the lack of funding for palliative care means that only 25 per cent of cancer patients are currently afforded such a request? What are your views on research conducted by a charity that states that to increase the figure to 50 per cent would cost the NHS £100 million a year, but would save £200 million in hospital resources?

**Jane Hutt:** I look forward to receiving that report. The overarching aim of our palliative care strategy is to develop a more integrated approach between voluntary sector, care in the community and hospice provision. We are taking this forward through the three cancer networks in Wales, working with our local health boards to develop commissioning arrangements to provide that integrated approach, which involves people being supported in their homes, in the community, as well as in hospital and in the hospice setting. The allocation of £10 million for voluntary hospices has been widely welcomed.

**Catherine Thomas:** Do you agree that the palliative care provided at Tŷ Bryngwyn Hospice in Dafen, Llanelli, which you visited in the latter part of 2003, is making an enormous and crucial difference to the lives of many people in my constituency, and that the hospice staff should be praised for their dedication and commitment? Do you also agree that continued support for that provision is essential?

2.20 p.m.

**Jane Hutt:** Tŷ Bryngwyn Hospice is an

**Jane Hutt:** Noda ‘Cyfeiriad Strategol ar gyfer Gwasanaethau Gofal Lliniarol yng Nghymru’ ein nodau a’n hamcanion polisi ar gyfer datblygiad y gwasanaethau pwysig hyn yn y dyfodol. Fel cam mawr cyntaf i weithredu ein polisi ar lefel genedlaethol, yr wyf wedi rhyddhau £10 miliwn dros dair blynedd i ddatblygu darpariaeth y sector gwirfoddol.

**Brynle Williams:** Mae gwybodaeth ddiweddar wedi cadarnhau bod llawer o bobl sy’n dioddef o afiechyd angheuol yn dymuno marw gartref. A ydych yn pryderu i glywed bod ymchwil a gynhaliwyd ar gyfer elusen canser flaenllaw wedi nodi bod y diffyg arian ar gyfer gofal lliniarol yn golygu mai dim ond i 25 y cant o gleifion canser y cynigir y fath beth? Beth yw eich barn ar ymchwil a gynhaliwyd gan elusen sy’n nodi y byddai cynyddu’r ffigur i 50 y cant yn costio £100 miliwn y flwyddyn i’r GIG, ond y byddai’n arbed £200 miliwn mewn adnoddau ysbyty?

**Jane Hutt:** Edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn yr adroddiad hwnnw. Nod cyffredin ein strategaeth gofal lliniarol yw datblygu ymagwedd fwy integredig rhwng y sector gwirfoddol, gofal yn y gymuned a darpariaeth hosbis. Yr ydym yn gweithredu ar hyn drwy’r tri rhwydwaith canser yng Nghymru, gan weithio gyda’n byrddau iechyd lleol i ddatblygu trefniadau comisiynu i ddarparu’r ymagwedd integredig honno, sy’n cynnwys cefnogi pobl yn eu cartrefi, yn y gymuned, yn ogystal ag yn yr ysbyty a’r hosbis. Croesawyd yn helaeth y £10 miliwn a ddyrannwyd i hosbisau gwirfoddol.

**Catherine Thomas:** A gytunwch fod y gofal lliniarol a ddarparwyd yn Hosbis Tŷ Bryngwyn yn Nafen, Llanelli, yr ymwelsoch â hi ar ddiwedd 2003, yn gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr a hollbwysig i fywydau llawer o bobl yn fy etholaeth, ac y dylid canmol staff yr hosbis am eu hymroddiad a’u hymrwymiad? A gytunwch hefyd fod cefnogaeth barhaol i’r ddarpariaeth honno yn hanfodol?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae Hosbis Tŷ Bryngwyn yn

example of partnership with the local community at all levels. The people of Llanelli support the hospice, which is in the grounds of Prince Phillip Hospital. It provides in-patient support as well as community and outreach support. That is as a result of the £10 million funding that the Assembly Government announced last year, and it is already proving its worth.

**Janet Ryder:** I am sure that you are aware that the north Wales cancer network is undertaking a review of palliative care in north Wales. As part of that provision, the beds provided by St David's Hospice, Llandudno, are vital to palliative care in north Wales. I am sure that you are also aware that the funding for the hospice is less than secure. Will you give us your assurance that the new bid being submitted by the hospice will be looked upon favourably?

**Jane Hutt:** I am delighted that Denise has invited me to visit St David's Hospice, and I will visit Llandudno on Thursday. The fact that it has already received £250,000 from the Welsh Assembly Government's voluntary hospice scheme highlights our support for its work, but I look forward to visiting the hospice with Denise and meeting the staff, patients and carers.

**Denise Idris Jones:** The Minister has already answered my question on how much funding St David's Hospice has received. She has already said that it is £250,000. Can I tell you how delighted I am—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. You cannot.

**Jane Hutt:** I am certainly delighted that I am visiting St David's Hospice with Denise Idris Jones on Thursday.

**Kirsty Williams:** Will the Minister tell us whether any progress has been made to ensure that those people suffering from life-limiting conditions, that do not include cancer, also have access to palliative care? Is the Minister confident that those patients, as well as cancer patients, are being treated in hospices across Wales?

enghraifft o bartneriaeth â'r gymuned leol ar bob lefel. Mae pobl Llanelli yn cefnogi'r hosbis, sydd ar dir Ysbyty Tywysog Phillip. Darpara gymorth i gleifion mewnol yn ogystal â chymorth cymunedol ac allgymorth. Mae hynny o ganlyniad i'r £10 miliwn a gyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad y llynedd, ac mae eisoes yn profi ei werth.

**Janet Ryder:** Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol bod rhwydwaith canser y Gogledd yn cynnal adolygiad o ofal lliniarol yn y Gogledd. Fel rhan o'r ddarpariaeth honno, mae'r gwelyau a ddarperir gan Hosbis St David's, Llandudno, yn hollbwysig i ofal lliniarol yn y Gogledd. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol hefyd bod y cyllid ar gyfer yr hosbis yn llai na sicr. A roddwch eich sicrwydd inni y caiff y cais newydd a gyflwynir gan yr hosbis ei ystyried yn ffafriol?

**Jane Hutt:** Yr wyf yn falch bod Denise wedi fy ngwahodd i ymweld â Hosbis St David's, a byddaf yn ymweld â Llandudno ddydd Iau. Mae'r ffaith ei bod eisoes wedi derbyn £250,000 o gynllun hosbisau gwirfoddol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn amlygu ein cefnogaeth i'w gwaith, ond edrychaf ymlaen at ymweld â'r hosbis gyda Denise a chwrdd â'r staff, y cleifion a'r gofalwyr.

**Denise Idris Jones:** Mae'r Gweinidog eisoes wedi ateb fy nghwestiwn ar faint o arian y mae Hosbis St David's wedi ei gael. Mae eisoes wedi dweud ei fod yn £250,000. A allaf ddweud wrthy ch pa mor falch ydwyf—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Na chewch.

**Jane Hutt:** Yn sicr yr wyf yn falch fy mod yn ymweld â Hosbis St David's gyda Denise Idris Jones ddydd Iau.

**Kirsty Williams:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym a wnaed unrhyw gynnydd i sicrhau bod y bobl hynny sy'n dioddef o gyflyrau sy'n cyfyngu ar fywyd, nad ydynt yn cynnwys canser, yn gallu manteisio ar ofal lliniarol hefyd? A yw'r Gweinidog yn hyderus bod y cleifion hynny, yn ogystal â chleifion canser, yn cael eu trin mewn hosbisau ledled Cymru?

**Jane Hutt:** That is an important part of palliative care, and we must ensure that those life-limiting conditions are recognised. They are certainly recognised in the children's hospice, Tŷ Hafan. I will ensure that that is acknowledged and recognised in the strategy.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae hynny'n rhan bwysig o ofal lliniarol, a rhaid inni sicrhau bod y cyflyrau hynny sy'n cyfyngu ar fywyd yn cael eu cydnabod. Yn sicr, fe'u cydnabyddir yn yr hosbis plant, Tŷ Hafan. Ceisiaf sicrhau bod hynny'n cael ei gydnabod yn y strategaeth.

### **Ymosodiadau ar Staff a Chleifion Attacks on Staff and Patients**

**Q7 William Graham:** Will the Minister make a statement concerning the number of attacks on staff and patients in Welsh hospitals? (OAQ33420)

**C7 William Graham:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch nifer yr ymosodiadau ar staff a chleifion mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru? (OAQ33420)

**Jane Hutt:** An NHS steering group on the management of violence and aggression has been set up. NHS trusts are responsible for keeping records of incidents, including attacks upon patients and staff. The problem of violence and aggression towards staff in the NHS must be managed and minimised by monitoring, the identification of areas of risk and through working together with staff and their representatives.

**Jane Hutt:** Sefydlwyd grŵp llywio'r GIG ar reoli trais ac ymddygiad ymosodol. Mae ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG yn gyfrifol am gadw cofnodion o ddigwyddiadau, gan gynnwys ymosodiadau ar gleifion a staff. Rhaid i broblem trais ac ymddygiad ymosodol tuag at staff yn y GIG gael ei rheoli a'i lleihau drwy fonitro, nodi meysydd lle mae risg a chydweithio â staff a'u cynrychiolwyr.

**William Graham:** You will know that in the Royal Gwent Hospital patients have found a replica gun, an axe and a machete, and that the police are called to that hospital, on average, four times a month. In Nevill Hall Hospital, porters have been trained to deal with security issues. Do you intend to extend that initiative to other hospitals in Wales?

**William Graham:** Fe wyddoch fod cleifion yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent wedi dod o hyd i wn esgus, bwyell a machete, ac y gelwir yr heddlu i'r ysbyty hwnnw, ar gyfartaledd, bedair gwaith y mis. Yn Ysbyty Nevill Hall, hyfforddwyd porthorion i ddelio â materion diogelwch. A fwriadwch ymestyn y fenter honno i ysbytai eraill yng Nghymru?

**Jane Hutt:** Those are horrific facts. The ambulance trust's recent 'No Excuse' campaign also identified those kinds of issues. We must follow the zero tolerance route. The Assembly has issued two circulars to trusts and hospitals, and it is also a primary care issue for GPs and community staff. There must be a zero tolerance approach to patients, relatives and members of the public who use violence and aggression. I am sure that all Assembly Members would back that approach.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'r ffeithiau hynny yn erchyll. Nododd ymgyrch ddiweddar yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans 'Dim Esgus' y mathau hynny o faterion hefyd. Rhaid inni fabwysiadu'r ymagwedd dim goddefgarwch. Dosbarthodd y Cynulliad ddau gylchlythyr i ymddiriedolaethau ac ysbytai, ac mae hefyd yn fater gofal sylfaenol i feddygon teulu a staff cymunedol. Rhaid cael ymagwedd dim goddefgarwch tuag at gleifion, perthnasau ac aelodau'r cyhoedd sy'n defnyddio trais ac ymddygiad ymosodol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pob Aelod o'r Cynulliad yn cefnogi'r ymagwedd honno.

**Owen John Thomas:** It is ironic, Minister, that on the day that we are greeted with the news that pubs are to be open 24 hours, we are discussing how to protect hospital staff

**Owen John Thomas:** Mae'n eironig, Weinidog, ein bod yn trafod sut i ddiogelu staff ysbyty rhag cleifion meddw, ar y diwrnod y clywn y newyddion y bydd

from drunken patients. Has the Westminster Government got it wrong with its unthinking decision to further extend drinking hours?

**Jane Hutt:** We will have to see what the impact of that will be. We know that there is more sensible drinking on the continent than in this country, where there is a tendency for binge drinking. Lorraine Barrett referred earlier to the violence and abuse that so many staff must face in accident and emergency departments. We are also working closely with our colleagues in the dental school and the accident and emergency departments to consider the impact of violence with regard to facial injuries, and the Assembly is looking at that with interest.

**Carl Sargeant:** Do you agree that there should be a zero tolerance policy in all NHS trusts, and that all those who attack vulnerable nurses and doctors should be prosecuted?

**Jane Hutt:** Yes, and that is why there must be vigilance in terms of recording and monitoring incidents and offering management support for staff at the sharp end. As Minister, I would support that; I am sure that the whole Assembly would agree with that.

tafarndai ar agor 24 awr y dydd. A yw Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi gwneud penderfyniad anghywir a difeddwl wrth ymestyn oriau yfed ymhellach?

**Jane Hutt:** Rhaid inni aros i weld beth fydd effaith hynny. Gwyddom fod pobl yn yfed yn fwy synhwyrol ar y cyfandir nag yn y wlad hon, lle mae tueddiad i oryfed. Cyfeiriodd Lorraine Barrett yn gynharach at y trais a'r gamdriniaeth a wynebwr gan gymaint o staff mewn adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng. Yr ydym yn cydweithio'n agos â gweithwyr yn yr ysgol ddeintyddol a'r adrannau damweiniau ac argyfwng i ystyried effaith trais o ran anafiadau i'r wyneb, ac mae'r Cynulliad yn ystyried hynny â diddordeb.

**Carl Sargeant:** A gytunwch y dylid cael polisi dim goddefgarwch ym mhob un o ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG, ac y dylai pawb sy'n ymosod ar nyrsys a meddygon diamddiffyn gael eu herlyn?

**Jane Hutt:** Ydw, a dyna pam mae'n rhaid bod yn wylriadwrus o ran cofnodi a monitro digwyddiadau a chynnig cymorth rheoli i staff yn y rheng flaen. Fel Gweinidog, byddwn yn cefnogi hynny; yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Cynulliad cyfan yn cytuno â hynny.

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

### **Brecwastau am Ddim yn yr Ysgol Free School Breakfasts**

**Q1 Glyn Davies:** When does the Minister intend to introduce free breakfasts for all schoolchildren in Wales? (OAQ33455)

**C1 Glyn Davies:** Pryd y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu cyflwyno brecwast am ddim i bob plentyn ysgol yng Nghymru? (OAQ33455)

**The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson):** The primary school free breakfast initiative will be introduced incrementally on a pilot basis starting with Communities First areas in a number of local authorities in September 2004. New schools will be added each term until, by the spring term of the 2007 academic year, the policy will be rolled out to all maintained primary schools that want to

**Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Caiff y fenter brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol ei chyflwyno'n raddol ar sail rhaglen beilot gan ddechrau gydag ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf mewn nifer o awdurdodau lleol ym mis Medi 2004. Ychwanegir ysgolion newydd bob tymor hyd nes y bydd y polisi wedi ei gyflwyno i bob ysgol gynradd a gynhelir sydd am gymryd rhan, erbyn tymor

participate.

**Glyn Davies:** I have heard nothing but opposition to this proposal by those who have approached me on the issue. That opposition is almost always based on cost. You have decided to extend this scheme to all schoolchildren by 2007, so you must have worked out what it will cost. It would be helpful if you could give people a definitive figure for the total cost of this scheme per annum from 2007.

**Jane Davidson:** We will have that definitive figure when we have completed the pilot scheme. There are a range of breakfast clubs in place at the moment, some of which provide child care. Food costs depend on the way in which food products are procured. An external contract to evaluate the pilot programme is in the process of being let. That will give us the information that you requested. I am interested to hear that people approach you to oppose the initiative; as a Government, we are inundated with responses from local authorities across Wales that want to participate in the pilot scheme.

**Jeff Cuthbert:** Do you agree that, apart from the obvious benefit of a nutritious meal at the start of the day, there are other important benefits to this scheme? One such benefit is the reduction of truancy. This will, hopefully, lead to a much better attitude towards learning, especially during the years of formal compulsory education.

**Jane Davidson:** It is true that breakfast clubs are expanding and are popular because they make a number of contributions. They contribute to health and concentration and to raising standards and attainment. They ensure that the increasing practice of skipping breakfast is stemmed at the earliest possible age and they are a factor in decreasing truancy rates. This is a good initiative and I am disappointed that opposition Assembly Members still do not support it, when their local authorities do.

**Janet Ryder:** Do you agree with your colleague, Carl Sergeant, that free education is now pie in the sky and that all services should be paid for? How do you equate that with your policy of free school breakfasts?

y gwanwyn yn y flwyddyn academaidd 2007.

**Glyn Davies:** Ni chlywais unrhyw beth ond gwrthwynebiadau i'r cynnig hwn gan y rhai sydd wedi cysylltu â mi ar y mater. Seilir y gwrthwynebiadau hynny bron bob amser ar gost. Yr ydych wedi penderfynu ymestyn y cynllun hwn i bob plentyn ysgol erbyn 2007, felly rhaid eich bod wedi cyfrifo'r gost. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe gallech roi ffigur pendant i bobl am gyfanswm cost y cynllun hwn y flwyddyn o 2007 ymlaen.

**Jane Davidson:** Bydd y ffigur pendant hwnnw gennym pan fyddwn wedi cwblhau'r cynllun peilot. Mae ystod o glybiau brecwast ar waith ar hyn o bryd, ac mae rhai ohonynt yn darparu gofal plant. Mae costau bwyd yn dibynnu ar y ffordd y caffaelir cynnyrch bwyd. Mae contract allanol i werthuso'r rhaglen beilot wrthi'n cael ei osod. Rhydd hynny'r wybodaeth y gofynasoch amdani. Mae diddordeb gennyf glywed bod pobl yn cysylltu â chi i wrthwynebu'r fenter; fel Llywodraeth, cawn lu o ymatebion gan awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru sydd am gymryd rhan yn y cynllun peilot.

**Jeff Cuthbert:** A gytunwch fod buddiannau pwysig eraill i'r cynllun hwn, ar wahân i fantais amlwg cael pryd o fwyd maethlon ar ddechrau'r dydd? Un budd o'r fath yw lleihau triwantiaeth. Gobeithio y bydd hyn yn arwain at agwedd well o lawer tuag at ddysgu, yn enwedig yn ystod blynyddoedd addysg orfodol ffurfiol.

**Jane Davidson:** Mae'n wir bod clybiau brecwast yn cynyddu ac yn boblogaidd gan y gwnânt nifer o gyfraniadau. Cyfrannant at iechyd a'r gallu i ganolbwyntio ac at godi safonau a chyrhaeddiad. Sicrhânt fod yr arfer cynyddol o beidio â chael brecwast yn cael ei atal ymhlith plant cyn gynted â phosibl ac maent yn ffactor wrth leihau cyfraddau triwantiaeth. Mae hon yn fenter dda ac yr wyf yn siomedig nad yw Aelodau Cynulliad y gwrthbleidiau yn ei chefnogi, er bod eu hawdurdodau lleol yn gwneud hynny.

**Janet Ryder:** A gytunwch â'ch cyd-Aelod, Carl Sergeant, mai breuddwyd gwraich yw addysg am ddim bellach ac y dylid talu am yr holl wasanaethau? Sut yr ydych yn cydraddoli hynny â'ch polisi o frechwastau

ysgol am ddim?

**Jane Davidson:** It is true that services must be paid for, and this Assembly Government is paying for them.

**Jane Davidson:** Mae'n wir bod yn rhaid talu am wasanaethau, ac mae'r Llywodraeth Cynulliad hon yn talu amdanynt.

**Catherine Thomas:** Do you agree that Glyn Davies must be speaking to teachers on another planet? The teachers whom I speak to welcome this initiative. Some schools are half way there and are already serving breakfasts and have fruit tuck shops. Do you think that Glyn should speak to some of the teachers whom I speak to?

**Catherine Thomas:** A gyfunwch fod yn rhaid bod Glyn Davies yn siarad ag athrawon ar blaned arall? Mae'r athrawon yr wyf fi yn siarad â hwy yn croesawu'r fenter hon. Mae rhai ysgolion hanner ffordd i gyflawni hyn ac eisoes yn cynnig brecwastau a siopau ffrwythau. A gredwch y dylai Glyn siarad â rhai o'r athrawon yr wyf fi yn siarad â hwy?

**Jane Davidson:** Since this was announced in our manifesto for last year's Assembly elections, there has been considerable support from the teaching and health professions in terms of taking this agenda forward. I would have thought that opposition Members would have noticed that there is increasing concern over children's health. This policy will contribute towards the development of healthy eating in early years, which then contributes to healthy eating throughout people's lives.

**Jane Davidson:** Ers i hyn gael ei gyhoeddi yn ein maniffesto ar gyfer etholiadau'r Cynulliad y llynedd, bu cryn gefnogaeth gan y proffesiwn addysgu a'r proffesiwn iechyd o ran datblygu'r agenda hon. Byddwn wedi meddwl y byddai Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau wedi sylwi bod pryder cynyddol ynglŷn ag iechyd plant. Bydd y polisi hwn yn cyfrannu at ddatblygiad bwyta'n iach mewn blynyddoedd cynnar, sydd wedyn yn cyfrannu at fwyta'n iach drwy gydol eich bywyd.

2.30 p.m.

### **Ffynhonnau Dŵr Yfed Drinking Water Fountains**

**Q2 Ann Jones:** Will the Minister make a statement on the provision of drinking water fountains to schools in Wales?(OAQ33368)

**C2 Ann Jones:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch darparu ffynhonnau dŵr yfed i ysgolion yng Nghymru? (OAQ33368)

**Jane Davidson:** Our programme for installing water coolers in all schools in Communities First areas in Wales is now well advanced and should be substantially completed, on schedule, by the end of the current financial year.

**Jane Davidson:** Mae ein rhaglen o osod peiriannau oeri dŵr ym mhob ysgol yn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yng Nghymru yn mynd rhagddi'n dda a dylid bod wedi ei chwblhau i raddau helaeth, yn ôl yr amserlen, erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol.

**Ann Jones:** This initiative has been well received by schools in Communities First areas, particularly in my constituency. It has been so well received that I have been approached by many other schools asking whether the scheme is to be extended. What evaluation will you carry out on the benefits and the effects of providing drinking water fountains in schools? Do you have a timetable for this evaluation to take place?

**Ann Jones:** Cafodd y fenter hon ei chroesawu'n frwd gan ysgolion yn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn fy etholaeth i. Cafodd gymaint o groeso fel y gofynnwyd imi gan lawer o ysgolion eraill a oes bwriad i ehangu'r cynllun. Pa werthusiad a gynhaliwch o fuddiannau ac effeithiau darparu ffynhonnau dŵr yfed mewn ysgolion? A oes gennych amserlen ar gyfer cynnal y gwerthusiad hwn?



**Jane Davidson:** A detailed evaluation is being undertaken that will examine the effect of this initiative on school policies and pupils' attitudes to drinking water. Many schools have asked for coolers to be installed during the summer term, and we have agreed to that. We have ensured that primary schools on split sites have received a cooler for each site. It is an important initiative because of the partnership between the Assembly and Glas Cymru, which is utilising the strength of the public and the private sector in Wales to ensure benefits for our children.

**Elin Jones:** A ydych yn ymwybodol bod cytundeb menter cyllid preifat gan rai ysgolion PFI, fel Ysgol Penweddig, sy'n gorfodi peiriant diodydd byrlymog ar yr ysgol? A ydych yn barod i ysgrifennu at y cwmnïau PFI hyn a gofyn iddynt i gytuno i gael gwared ar y peiriannau diodydd byrlymog a rhoi dŵr am ddim yn eu lle, os mai hynny yw dymuniad yr ysgol a'r disgyblion, a gwneud hynny heb gynyddu prisiau'r diodydd yn y ffreutur?

**Jane Davidson:** I am sure that every secondary school in Wales has a vending machine. It is interesting that, with the support of the Welsh Assembly Government, a school in Pembrokeshire, for example, has ensured that its vending machine now sells healthy products. I met the school council in Ysgol Penweddig a few weeks ago, and it talked about writing to that school in Pembrokeshire and then to its caterers to ask them to look at similar provision for Penweddig.

**William Graham:** Minister, it has long been recognised that few schoolchildren drink enough water, therefore the Think Water scheme is to be encouraged. Will you engage with the independent sector to further such schemes?

**Jane Davidson:** No.

**Mick Bates:** This is a welcome scheme and I would like to see it extended to staffrooms for teachers and others who work in schools. What consideration have you given to taking care of other aspects of health, such as the possibility of adding fluoride to the water?

**Jane Davidson:** Cynhelir gwerthusiad manwl a fydd yn archwilio effaith y fenter hon ar bolisiau ysgol ac agweddau disgyblion tuag at yfed dŵr. Mae llawer o ysgolion wedi gofyn i beiriannau oeri dŵr gael eu gosod yn ystod tymor yr haf, ac yr ydym wedi cytuno i hynny. Yr ydym wedi sicrhau bod ysgolion cynradd sydd ar ddau safle wedi cael peiriant oeri ar gyfer pob safle. Mae'n fenter bwysig oherwydd y bartneriaeth rhwng y Cynulliad a Glas Cymru, sy'n defnyddio cryfder y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat yng Nghymru i sicrhau buddiannau i'n plant.

**Elin Jones:** Are you aware that some private finance initiative schools, such as Penweddig School, have a PFI agreement that forces the school to install a fizzy drinks machine? Are you willing to write to these PFI companies to ask them to agree to get rid of these fizzy drinks machines and replace them with free water, if that is the wish of the school and the pupils, and to do so without increasing the price of drinks in the canteen?

**Jane Davidson:** Yr wyf yn siŵr bod gan bob ysgol uwchradd yng Nghymru beiriant gwerthu. Mae'n ddiddorol bod ysgol yn sir Benfro, er enghraifft, gyda chefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, wedi sicrhau bod ei pheiriant gwerthu yn gwerthu cynnyrch iach yn awr. Cyfarfûm â chynghor yr ysgol yn Ysgol Penweddig ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, a soniodd am ysgrifennu at yr ysgol honno yn sir Benfro ac yna at ei harlwywyr i ofyn iddynt ystyried darpariaeth debyg ar gyfer Penweddig.

**William Graham:** Weinidog, cydnabuwyd ers amser mai nifer fach o blant sy'n yfed digon o ddŵr, felly rhaid annog y cynllun Dewis Dŵr. A gysylltwch â'r sector annibynnol i hyrwyddo cynlluniau o'r fath?

**Jane Davidson:** Na wnaif.

**Mick Bates:** Mae hwn yn gynllun i'w groesawu a hoffwn ei weld yn cael ei ymestyn i ystafelloedd staff i athrawon ac eraill sy'n gweithio mewn ysgolion. Pa ystyriaeth a roddasoch i ofalu am bob agwedd arall ar iechyd, megis y posibilrwydd

o ychwanegu fflworiad i'r dŵr?

**Jane Davidson:** That is not a matter for me as Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning.

**Jane Davidson:** Nid mater i mi fel y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yw hynny.

### **Llwybrau Dysgu i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 oed Learning Pathways for 14 to 19-year-olds**

**Q3 Brian Gibbons:** Will the Minister provide a progress report on the development of learning pathways for 14 to 19-year-olds? (OAQ33372)

**C3 Brian Gibbons:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi adroddiad ar gynnydd o ran datblygu llwybrau dysgu i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 oed? (OAQ33372)

**Jane Davidson:** I provided a comprehensive report on the progress of learning pathways for 14 to 19-year-olds to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee on 25 February 2004. Notably, we have secured a total of £1.1 million in 2004-05 to support the development of local 14 to 19 networks, which are key to the success of learning pathways.

**Jane Davidson:** Darperais adroddiad cynhwysfawr ar gynnydd llwybrau dysgu i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 mlwydd oed i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar 25 Chwefror 2004. Yn arbennig, yr ydym wedi sicrhau cyfanswm o £1.1 miliwn yn 2004-05 i gefnogi datblygiad rhwydweithiau 14 i 19 lleol, sy'n allweddol i lwyddiant llwybrau dysgu.

**Brian Gibbons:** Do you agree that diversity and matching training to individual requirements is crucial to developing learning pathways for 14 to 19-year-olds? Schemes such as Soccer Skills, which I saw first hand at Afan Lido FC last week, is a good example of this type of imaginative thinking. More than 90 young people are provided with an opportunity to continue to engage with the learning process.

**Brian Gibbons:** A gytunwch fod amrywiaeth a chyfateb hyfforddiant â gofynion unigol yn hollbwysig i ddatblygu llwybrau dysgu i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 mlwydd oed? Mae cynlluniau megis Soccer Skills, a welais â'm llygaid fy hun yng Nghlwb Pêl-droed Afan Lido yr wythnos diwethaf, yn enghraifft dda o'r math hwn o feddylfryd creadigol. Rhoddir cyfle i fwy na 90 o bobl ifanc barhau i fod yn gysylltiedig â'r broses ddysgu.

**Jane Davidson:** I understand that Soccer Skills has been a success. It is an imaginative way of encouraging key skills development. The contracts of all those who are involved in work-based learning provision are currently out to tender. For the sake of continuity we have ensured that they will operate until 31 July 2004—we have extended their contracts from the end of March, when they were due to end—to ensure that they can enter the tendering process. The new tendered contracts will then start from 1 August.

**Jane Davidson:** Deallaf i Soccer Skills fod yn llwyddiant. Mae'n ffordd greadigol o annog datblygiad sgiliau allweddol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae contractau pawb sy'n gysylltiedig â darpariaeth dysgu seiliedig ar waith wedi eu gosod ar dendr. Er parhad yr ydym wedi sicrhau y byddant yn gweithredu tan 31 Gorffennaf 2004—yr ydym wedi ymestyn eu contractau o ddiwedd Mawrth, pan oedd disgwyl iddynt ddod i ben—er mwyn sicrhau y gallant ymuno â'r broses dendro. Bydd y contract newydd ar dendr yn dechrau o 1 Awst.

**Alun Cairns:** Will the Minister congratulate McDonald's on the support that it gives to Soccer Skills, because of the excellent tuition system that it provides to support so many

**Alun Cairns:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog longyfarch McDonald's am y gefnogaeth y mae'n ei rhoi i Soccer Skills, oherwydd y system hyfforddi ragorol a ddarpara i gefnogi

voluntary organisations? Will she recognise the importance of schools in delivering education up to the age of 19, and does she recognise that the cuts in funding will result in a reduction of the number of school sixth forms?

**Jane Davidson:** That is interesting because I am not sure what asking me to endorse McDonald's has to do with the question. I will only endorse those who provide healthy options to our schools. That is why we are deliberately providing a healthy breakfast to primary school pupils, a scheme that the Conservatives do not support. We know you do not support the health agenda.

On your comments about the national planning and funding system, I endorse the role that sixth forms play, as I endorse the role of work-based learning providers and the role played by colleges. We must have a range of provision according to the skills, abilities and ambitions of all of our post-16 learners. That is what we are introducing in Wales.

**Jeff Cuthbert:** Do you agree that giving a reasonable choice of learning opportunities to young people, including vocational options, will benefit many of them? Furthermore, and bearing in mind yesterday's written statement on learning opportunities for young offenders, do you agree that our programme is a means of raising young offenders' expectations by providing them with employment-related skills training?

**Jane Davidson:** Yes, I do. One of the most important debates prior to and following the Assembly's inception was on widening opportunities for vocational learning. We as a Government remain determined to continue to widen such opportunities, and current young offenders are not likely to receive further opportunities for training and employment, and must therefore remain a target group for us. That is why I am pleased that we are drawing down additional funding, particularly for the basic skills strategy, to ensure that young people have the best possible chance in life, whatever their background.

cymaint o sefydliadau gwirfoddol? A wnaiff gydnabod pwysigrwydd ysgolion o ran darparu addysg hyd at 19 oed, ac a yw'n cydnabod y bydd y toriadau mewn cyllid yn arwain at leihau nifer y dosbarthiadau chweched dosbarth?

**Jane Davidson:** Mae hynny'n ddiddorol oherwydd nid wyf yn siŵr beth sydd a wnelo gofyn imi gymeradwyo McDonald's â'r cwestiwn. Dim ond y rhai sy'n darparu opsiynau iach i'n hysgolion a gymeradwyaf. Dyna pam yr ydym yn fwrriadol yn darparu brechwast iach i ddisgyblion ysgolion cynradd, cynllun nad yw'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei gefnogi. Gwyddom nad ydych yn cefnogi'r agenda iechyd.

O ran eich sylwadau am y system cynllunio ac ariannu genedlaethol, cymeradwyaf y rhan a chwaraeir gan ddosbarthiadau chweched dosbarth, fel y cymeradwyaf y rhan a chwaraeir gan ddarparwyr dysgu seiliedig ar waith a'r rhan a chwaraeir gan golegau. Rhaid inni gael ystod o ddarpariaeth yn unol â sgiliau, galluoedd ac uchelgeisiau pob un o'n dysgwyr ôl-16. Dyna beth yr ydym yn ei gyflwyno yng Nghymru.

**Jeff Cuthbert:** A gytunwch y bydd llawer o bobl ifanc yn elwa ar gael dewis rhesymol o gyfleoedd dysgu i bobl ifanc, gan gynnwys opsiynau galwedigaethol? At hynny, a chan gofio datganiad ysgrifenedig ddoe ar gyfleoedd dysgu i droseddwr ifanc, a gytunwch fod ein rhaglen yn ffordd o godi disgwyliadau troseddwr ifanc drwy roi hyfforddiant sgiliau iddynt yn gysylltiedig â chyflogaeth?

**Jane Davidson:** Ydw. Un o'r dadleuon pwysicaf cyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad ac wedi hynny oedd ehangu cyfleoedd ar gyfer dysgu galwedigaethol. Yr ydym ni fel Llywodraeth yn benderfynol o barhau i ehangu cyfleoedd o'r fath, ac nid yw troseddwr ifanc presennol yn debygol o gael rhagor o gyfleoedd ar gyfer hyfforddiant a chyflogaeth, a rhaid iddynt felly barhau i fod yn grŵp targed inni. Dyna pam yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn defnyddio arian ychwanegol, yn arbennig ar gyfer y strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol, i sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yn cael y cyfle gorau posibl mewn bywyd beth bynnag fo'u cefndir.

**Owen John Thomas:** Mae ysgol uwchradd sy'n ceisio datblygu cwrs GNVQ—cwrs galwedigaethol Bwrdd Cenedlaethol Addysg Feithrin. Yr oedd 60 y cant o'r cwrs i fod drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, a gwnaed y paratodau i gyd gyda'r cylchoedd meithrin a'r ysgolion cynradd lleol. Serch hynny, gwrthododd ELWa ei ariannu. A ydych yn cytuno â datganiad Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg mewn cyfarfod diweddar o'r Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon nad oes gan ELWa ddigon o staff Cymraeg i ddatblygu addysg ddwyieithog? Sut mae modd datblygu llwybrau dysgu i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 oed heb ymrwymiad ELWa?

**Owen John Thomas:** There is a secondary school that is trying to develop a GNVQ course—a National Nursery Examination Board vocational course. Sixty per cent of the course was supposed to be delivered through the medium of Welsh, and all the preparations were made in conjunction with the local *cylchoedd meithrin* and primary schools. However, ELWa refused to fund the course. Do you agree with the Welsh Language Board's statement at a recent meeting of the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee that ELWa has an insufficient number of Welsh-speaking staff to develop bilingual education? How can learning pathways for 14 to 19-year-olds be developed without a commitment from ELWa?

**Jane Davidson:** ELWa has a real commitment, which is laid out in its remit letter. The fundamental problem, however, is that there are not enough Welsh-language staff to expand Welsh-medium education. That is why we must grow supply and demand together.

**Jane Davidson:** Mae gan ELWa ymrwymiad pendant, a nodir yn ei lythyr cylch gwaith. Y broblem sylfaenol, fodd bynnag, yw nad oes digon o staff Cymraeg eu hiaith i ehangu addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Dyna pam mae'n rhaid inni gynyddu cyflenwad a galw gyda'i gilydd.

### Profi am Gyffuriau mewn Ysgolion Drug Testing in Schools

**Q4 Peter Black:** Will the Minister make a statement on drug testing in schools? (OAQ33473)

**C4 Peter Black:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynghylch profi am gyffuriau mewn ysgolion? (OAQ33473)

**Jane Davidson:** The First Minister made it clear in his response to Mike German on 9 March that drugs pose a significant danger to school children, and we take these issues seriously. We are working closely with DrugScope to provide guidance that will assist schools in developing and implementing their own policies on this issue. We do not plan, specifically, to introduce random drugs testing in schools.

**Jane Davidson:** Eglurodd Prif Weinidog Cymru yn ei ymateb i Mike German ar 9 Mawrth fod cyffuriau yn beryglus iawn i blant ysgol, a chymerwn y materion hyn o ddifrif. Yr ydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda DrugScope i ddarparu canllawiau a fydd yn helpu ysgolion i ddatblygu a gweithredu eu polisiau eu hunain ar y mater hwn. Nid ydym yn bwriadu, yn benodol, gyflwyno system profi am gyffuriau ar hap mewn ysgolion.

**Peter Black:** I welcome your assertion that you do not propose to introduce such drug testing in Wales. That is important. Given the problems of substance abuse in Wales, however, how do you plan to mainstream education about drug and alcohol abuse in the curriculum?

**Peter Black:** Croesawaf eich honiad nad ydych yn bwriadu cyflwyno system profi cyffuriau o'r fath yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n bwysig. O gofio problemau camddefnyddio sylweddau yng Nghymru, fodd bynnag, sut y bwriadwch brif ffyrddio addysg ynghylch camddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol yn y cwricwlwm?

**Jane Davidson:** We have our own guidance on substance and alcohol misuse, which was launched a couple of years ago, and all schools are obliged to have a policy. Also, we made personal and social education statutory from September last year, the framework for which includes such issues. I am confident that we have the framework in place, and additional work is undertaken in Edwina Hart's portfolio to tackle these issues from a social justice perspective. We have also ensured that the highly successful Gwent Police programme is being delivered across Wales.

**Leighton Andrews:** Are you aware of the comments of a number of headteachers in my constituency that they have particular concerns, not just about substance misuse, but also about alcohol abuse? Also, are you aware that a number of those headteachers have said that, in the context of a proper drugs education programme, they do not necessarily object to the occasional presence of police sniffer dogs on their premises?

2.40 p.m.

**Jane Davidson:** We must remember that the press furore on this came about as a result of the Department for Education and Skills producing new substance misuse guidance for schools in England, which said that headteachers were entitled to use strategies such as urine testing or request police handlers or private companies with sniffer dogs to enter the school to detect illegal drug possession or use. The relationship between headteachers and the police already exists. If headteachers want to introduce sniffer dogs into schools, not only do they have the ability to do that, but, in parts of Wales, they have already done so. The key issue for me, as Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, is separating the role of the headteacher as an education provider and the role of other agencies. We must be clear about that.

**David Lloyd:** Croesawaf y ffaith na fydd y

**Jane Davidson:** Mae gennym ein canllawiau ein hunain ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau ac alcohol, a lanswyd ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, ac mae'n ofynnol i bob ysgol gael polisi. Hefyd, bu inni wneud addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol yn statudol o fis Medi y llynedd, y mae'r fframwaith ar ei chyfer yn cynnwys materion o'r fath. Yr wyf yn hyderus bod y fframwaith yn ei le gennym, ac ymgymerir â gwaith ychwanegol ym mhorthffolio Edwina Hart i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn o bersbectif cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Yr ydym hefyd wedi sicrhau bod rhaglen hynod lwyddiannus Heddlu Gwent yn cael ei chyflwyno ledled Cymru.

**Leighton Andrews:** A ydych yn ymwybodol o sylwadau nifer o benaethiaid yn fy etholaeth sy'n nodi bod ganddynt bryderon penodol ynglŷn â chamddefnyddio alcohol, yn ogystal â chamddefnyddio sylweddau? Hefyd, a ydych yn ymwybodol bod nifer o'r penaeithiaid hynny wedi dweud, yng nghydestun rhaglen addysg gyffuriau briodol, nad ydynt o reidrwydd yn gwrthwynebu cael cŵn synhwyro yr heddlu ar eu safle o bryd i'w gilydd?

**Jane Davidson:** Rhaid inni gofio i'r helynt yn y wasg ddeillio o'r ffaith i'r Adran Addysg a Sgiliau gynhyrchu canllawiau newydd ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau i ysgolion yn Lloegr, a ddywedodd fod gan benaethiaid yr hawl i ddefnyddio strategaethau megis profi wrin neu ofyn i hyfforddwyd cŵn yr heddlu neu gwmnïau preifat gyda cŵn synhwyro ddod i'r ysgol i ganfod cyffuriau anghyfreithlon a oedd ym meddiant plant neu ganfod plant a oedd yn defnyddio cyffuriau anghyfreithlon. Mae'r berthynas rhwng penaeithiaid a'r heddlu eisoes yn bodoli. Os yw penaeithiaid am gyflwyno cŵn synhwyro mewn ysgolion, mae ganddynt y gallu i wneud hynny ond hefyd, mewn rhannau o Gymru, maent eisoes wedi gwneud hynny. Y mater allweddol i mi, fel y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, yw gwahanu rôl y pennaeth fel darparwr addysg a rôl asiantaethau eraill. Rhaid inni fod yn glir ynghylch hynny.

**David Lloyd:** I welcome the fact that drug

profion cyffuriau yn dod i ysgolion yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, pwysaf arnoch ymhellach: pa fesurau yn benodol y byddwch yn eu cyflwyno ac yn eu datblygu i fynd i'r afael â phroblem cyffuriau mewn ysgolion?

**Jane Davidson:** As I described a few moments ago, in terms of the education system, the curriculum includes the statutory requirements of personal and social education, and teachers have a range of opportunities to use the statutory framework that is now in place to deal with issues around drugs education. Sniffer dogs have come into schools as part of that drugs education process, so that pupils can see their effect. In addition, the Gwent Police programme has been translated across Wales. All schools are required to have a policy tackling issues around drugs and substance misuse, and specific relationships are developed under the community safety agenda, which is the responsibility of my colleague, Edwina Hart.

**The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne):** I thank the Minister for taking this issue seriously. I endorse what Leighton Andrews said: this is a serious issue. It does not only relate to drugs; it also relates to alcohol. I listened carefully to what the Minister said, namely that she has no specific plans to allow random drug testing—I think that those were her words. Does that mean that schools, if they so wish, can allow drug testing as part of the policies that you are encouraging them to develop individually?

**Jane Davidson:** We would not encourage random drug testing. You have to remember that, to undertake something like that, you must have the permission of the parents of the pupils concerned. Therefore, we do not see that as a workable option, and neither does the Children's Commissioner for Wales. I am keen to ensure that the right relationship between schools and the police exists in terms of ensuring a no-tolerance policy on drugs in school. That is important.

**Nick Bourne:** I did not ask whether you would encourage drug testing; I asked if you would allow it, and it seems from your reply

testing will not be introduced in schools in Wales. However, I will press you further: what specific measures will you introduce and develop to deal with the problem of drugs in schools?

**Jane Davidson:** Fel y disgrifiais ychydig eiliadau yn ôl, o ran y system addysg, mae'r cwricwlwm yn cynnwys gofynion statudol addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol, ac mae gan athrawon ystod o gyfleoedd i ddefnyddio'r fframwaith statudol sydd ar waith bellach i ddelio â materion addysg cyffuriau. Defnyddir cŵn synhwyro mewn ysgolion fel rhan o'r broses addysg gyffuriau, fel y gall disgyblion weld yr effaith a gânt. Yn ogystal, cyflwynwyd rhaglen Heddlu Gwent ledled Cymru. Mae'n ofynnol i bob ysgol gael polisi sy'n mynd i'r afael â materion ynghylch camddefnyddio cyffuriau a sylweddau a datblygir cydberthnasau penodol o dan yr agenda diogelwch cymunedol, sef cyfrifoldeb fy nghyd-Weinidog, Edwina Hart.

**Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne):** Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am gymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif. Cymeradwyaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Leighton Andrews: mae hwn yn fater difrifol. Mae a wnelo nid yn unig â chyffuriau; mae a wnelo hefyd ag alcohol. Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog, sef nad oes ganddi unrhyw gynlluniau penodol i ganiatáu system profi cyffuriau ar hap—credaf mai dyna oedd ei geiriau. A yw hynny'n golygu y gall ysgolion, os dymunant, ganiatáu system profi cyffuriau fel rhan o'r polisiâu yr ydych yn eu hannog i'w datblygu'n unigol?

**Jane Davidson:** Ni fyddem yn annog system profi cyffuriau ar hap. Rhaid ichi gofio bod yn rhaid ichi gael caniatâd rhieni'r plant dan sylw, er mwyn ymgymryd â rhywbeth fel hynny. Felly, nid ystyriwn hynny yn opsiwn dichonadwy, ac nid yw Comisiynydd Plant Cymru yn ei ystyried ychwaith. Yr wyf yn awyddus i sicrhau bod y berthynas gywir rhwng ysgolion a'r heddlu yn bodoli o ran sicrhau polisi dim goddefgarwch ar gyffuriau mewn ysgolion. Mae hynny'n bwysig.

**Nick Bourne:** Ni ofynnais a fydddech yn annog system profi cyffuriau; gofynnais a fydddech yn ei chaniatáu, ac ymddengys o'ch

that it will be open to individual schools to allow it. That is why I listened carefully to your response. This is a serious issue, and parents and pupils who have had problems with drugs in parts of Wales are keen for schools to come under the spotlight. I encourage the Minister to develop a national framework, because, at present, it seems that this matter is being left, piecemeal, to individual schools. Are you having discussions with chief constables, or others in police forces, and headteachers, about this serious issue? It remains a serious problem in parts of Wales.

**Jane Davidson:** We have issued the national framework in our substance misuse and drugs policy guidance, which was published in either 2001 or 2002. That framework is in place. We carefully consider our partnership with local authorities in terms of delivering that framework, and I undertake to continue to do so.

ateb mai penderfyniad pob ysgol unigol fydd hyn. Dyna pam y gwrandewais yn ofalus ar eich ymateb. Mae hwn yn fater difrifol, ac mae rhieni a disgyblion sydd wedi cael problemau gyda chyffuriau mewn rhannau o Gymru yn awyddus inni dynnu sylw at yr ysgolion. Anogaf y Gweinidog i ddatblygu fframwaith cenedlaethol, oherwydd, ar hyn o bryd, ymddengys mai penderfyniad yr ysgolion yn unigol yw hyn ar hyn o bryd. A ydych yn trafod y mater difrifol hwn gyda phrif gwnstablaid, neu eraill mewn heddluoedd, a phenaethiaid ysgolion? Erys yn broblem ddifrifol mewn rhannau o Gymru.

**Jane Davidson:** Yr ydym wedi cyhoeddi'r fframwaith cenedlaethol yn ein canllawiau polisi ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau a chyffuriau, a gyhoeddwyd naill ai yn 2001 neu 2002. Mae'r fframwaith hwnnw yn ei le. Ystyriwn ein partneriaeth yn ofalus ag awdurdodau lleol o ran cyflawni'r fframwaith hwnnw, ac addawaf barhau i wneud hynny.

### **Cylch Gorchwyl Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru Education and Learning Wales's Terms of Reference**

**Q5 Jocelyn Davies:** Will the Minister make a statement on Education and Learning Wales's terms of reference? (OAQ33447)

**Jane Davidson:** The National Council—ELWa was established under the Learning and Skills Act 2000 for the purposes of planning, funding and securing the delivery and quality assurance of post-16 education and training. My annual remit letter sets out the Welsh Assembly Government's requirements for the council's corporate and operational plans. The remit letter, management statement and financial memorandum establish the framework within which the council undertakes its business.

**Jocelyn Davies:** We know that ELWa contracted with companies outside its remit by providing Saturday clubs for under-16s, when, as you just said, its remit is for post-16 education and training. I understand that ELWa does not have the legal powers to pay these contracts, and thousands of pounds remain unpaid. Can we therefore have trust and confidence in a body that fundamentally misunderstands its own legal remit?

**C5 Jocelyn Davies:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gylch gorchwyl Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru? (OAQ33447)

**Jane Davidson:** Sefydlwyd y Cyngor Cenedlaethol—ELWa o dan y Ddeddf Dysgu a Medrau 2000 at ddibenion cynllunio, ariannu a sicrhau cyflwyniad a sicrwydd ansawdd addysg a hyfforddiant ôl-16. Mae fy llythyr cylch gwaith blynyddol yn nodi gofynion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer cynlluniau corfforaethol a gweithredol y cyngor. Mae'r llythyr cylch gwaith, y datganiad rheoli a'r memorandwm ariannol yn sefydlu'r fframwaith y mae'r cyngor yn cynnal ei fusnes o'i fewn.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Gwyddom i ELWa roi gwaith ar gontract i gwmnïau y tu allan i'w gylch gwaith drwy ddarparu clybiau dydd Sadwrn ar gyfer plant o dan 16 oed, er mai ar gyfer addysg a hyfforddiant ôl-16 y mae ei gylch gwaith, fel yr ydych newydd ddweud. Deallaf nad oes gan ELWa unrhyw bwerau cyfreithiol i dalu am y contractau hyn, ac erys miloedd o bunnoedd heb eu talu. A allwn felly ymddiried mewn corff sydd, yn y bôn,

yn camddeall ei gylch gwaith cyfreithiol ei hun?

**Jane Davidson:** It is not the case that ELWa misunderstands its legal remit. Because Saturday clubs operate with children under the age of 16, we have transferred the responsibility for them, as part of education business links, to Careers Wales.

**Jane Davidson:** Nid yw'n wir bod ELWa yn camddeall ei gylch gwaith cyfreithiol. Gan fod clybiau dydd Sadwrn yn gweithredu gyda phlant o dan 16 oed, yr ydym wedi trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb drostynt, fel rhan o gysylltiadau busnes addysg, i Gyrfa Cymru.

**David Davies:** ELWa has embarked on a policy of cutting funding to school sixth forms across Wales. In some instances, that means that the courses on offer will be reduced, and in other cases that school sixth forms will close. Why can you not come clean and admit that this will happen? ELWa will cut funding to school sixth forms will it not, yes or no?

**David Davies:** Mae ELWa wedi cychwyn ar bolisi o gwtogi ar gyllid i ddsbarthiadau chweched dosbarth ledled Cymru. Mewn rhai achosion, golyga hynny y caiff y cyrsiau a gynigir eu lleihau, ac mewn achosion eraill y bydd dosbarthiadau chweched dosbarth yn cau. Pam na allwch gyfaddef y bydd hyn yn digwydd? Bydd ELWa yn cwtogi ar gyllid i ddsbarthiadau chweched dosbarth, bydd neu na fydd?

**Jane Davidson:** ELWa has not embarked on a policy of cutting funding to school sixth forms. The additional money to each local authority area in Wales for 2004-05 was, I believe, a 4.1 per cent addition in each local authority area. The increase was standard across Wales, and the fact that there is variation is related to variation that already exists in local authorities' funding of school sixth forms.

**Jane Davidson:** Nid yw ELWa wedi cychwyn ar bolisi o gwtogi ar gyllid i ddsbarthiadau chweched dosbarth. Yr oedd yr arian ychwanegol i bob ardal awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru ar gyfer 2004-05, fe gredaf, yn 4.1 y cant yn ychwanegol ym mhob ardal awdurdod lleol. Bu'r cynnydd yn un safonol ledled Cymru, ac mae'r ffaith bod amrywiad ar gael yn gysylltiedig ag amrywiad sydd eisoes yn bodoli yng nghyllid awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer dosbarthiadau chweched dosbarth.

**Michael German:** One way in which ELWa's operating terms will be altered is the proposed legislation, which we will debate soon, on ELWa's powers in restructuring 16 to 19 education. Under what circumstances would ELWa be able to override the wishes of a local education authority, which is democratically elected by the people of its community, and impose its own decision as to the structure of 16 to 19 education in that area?

**Michael German:** Un ffordd y caiff termau gweithredu ELWa eu newid yw'r ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig, y byddwn yn ei thrafod yn fuan, ar bwerau ELWa wrth ailstrwythuro addysg 16 i 19 oed. Ym mha amgylchiadau y byddai ELWa yn gallu diystyru dymuniadau awdurdodau addysg lleol, a etholir yn ddemocrataidd gan y bobl yn ei gymuned, a gosod ei benderfyniad ei hun o ran strwythur addysg 16 i 19 oed yn yr ardal honno?

**Jane Davidson:** The powers available to ELWa will not supersede the existing powers of LEAs and school governing bodies. Under the legislation, ELWa will be able to make proposals in response to the report of an area inspection by Estyn or to achieve improvements in educational achievement, participation, or the range of educational training opportunities available for those

**Jane Davidson:** Ni fydd y pwerau sydd ar gael i ELWa yn disodli pwerau presennol AALLau a chyrrff llywodraethu ysgolion. O dan y ddeddfwriaeth, bydd ELWa yn gallu gwneud cynigion mewn ymateb i adroddiad arolygiad ardal gan Estyn neu i sicrhau gwelliannau o ran cyflawniad addysgol, cyfranogiad, neu'r ystod o gyfleoedd hyfforddi addysgol sydd ar gael i bobl rhwng



aged 16 to 19. The agenda is about increasing and enhancing educational opportunities, which your party has previously always supported.

**Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar eich ateb i David Davies ynglŷn â chyllido chweched dosbarth. Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â phrifathrawon chweched dosbarth yn Ynys Môn, ac maent yn pryderu'n fawr ynglŷn â'r fformiwla newydd a faint o arian y byddant yn ei gael unwaith y bydd y fformiwla newydd yn dechrau. Maent hefyd yn bryderus ynglŷn â'r diffyg ymgynghori rhyngddynt hwy fel prifathrawon ar yr ynys a swyddogion ELWa. A fydddech yn fodlon annog swyddogion ELWa i gyfarfod prifathrawon yn fy etholaeth i drafod eu pryderon ynglŷn â'r fformiwla newydd?

**Jane Davidson:** ELWa has met officials all over Wales, as well as all the local authorities, to discuss the new formula. The new formula will not be implemented until 2005. All providers will need to assess the implications of the introduction of the national planning and funding systems, which the Assembly voted for back in 2000. The national planning and funding system will include a sparsity factor to reflect the higher costs incurred by providers, for example, small sixth forms that operate in areas of low population densities. It will include factors for Welsh-medium and bilingual learning, and will support the higher costs of working in socioeconomically deprived areas. ELWa is also considering how to underpin the pastoral and extra-curricular support and activities that benefit learners, offered by some providers such as sixth forms, and ways in which it can positively encourage collaboration by different sectors.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Gofynnais gwestiwn penodol i chi—a wnewch annog swyddogion ELWa i gyfarfod prifathrawon yn fy etholaeth? Af ymhellach. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i gadeirydd ELWa drefnu cyfarfod rhwng ei swyddogion a phrifathrawon fy etholaeth, ac mae wedi gwrthod. A wnewch annog ELWa i gynnal cyfarfodydd gyda phrifathrawon, yn fy etholaeth i yn benodol, a chyd

16 a 19 oed. Mae a wnelo'r agenda â chynnyddu a gwella cyfleoedd addysgol, sef rhywbeth y mae eich plaid wedi ei gefnogi bob tro yn y gorffennol.

**The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** I listened carefully to your answer to David Davies on the funding of sixth forms. I have met with sixth form headteachers in Anglesey, and they are extremely concerned about the new formula and how much funding they will receive once the new formula kicks in. They are also concerned about the lack of consultation between themselves as headteachers on the island and ELWa's officials. Would you be willing to encourage ELWa's officials to meet headteachers in my constituency to discuss their concerns about the new formula?

**Jane Davidson:** Mae ELWa wedi cyfarfod â swyddogion ledled Cymru, yn ogystal â'r holl awdurdodau lleol, i drafod y fformiwla newydd. Ni chaiff y fformiwla newydd ei gweithredu tan 2005. Bydd angen i bob darparwr asesu goblygiadau cyflwyno'r systemau cynllunio ac ariannu cenedlaethol, y pleidleisiodd y Cynulliad drostynt yn 2000. Bydd y system gynllunio ac ariannu genedlaethol yn cynnwys ffactor ardaloedd tenau eu poblogaeth i adlewyrchu'r costau uwch y mae'n rhaid i'r darparwyr eu talu, er enghraifft, dosbarthiadau chweched dosbarth bach sy'n gweithredu mewn ardaloedd tenau eu poblogaeth. Bydd yn cynnwys ffactorau ar gyfer dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg a dysgu dwyieithog, mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig yn economaidd-gymdeithasol. Mae ELWa hefyd yn ystyried sut i ategu'r cymorth a'r gweithgareddau bugeiliol ac allgyrsiol y mae dysgwyr yn elwa arnynt, a gynigir gan rai darparwyr megis chweched dosbarth, a ffyrdd y gall annog cydweithio cadarnhaol gan sectorau gwahanol.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** I asked you a specific question—will you encourage ELWa's officials to meet headteachers in my constituency? I will go further. I have asked the chair of ELWa to arrange a meeting between her officials and headteachers in my constituency, and she refused. Will you encourage ELWa to arrange meetings with headteachers, in my constituency specifically,

phrifathrawon mewn ardaloedd eraill, oherwydd nid ydynt yn hapus y bydd y ffactorau yr ydych wedi eu hamlinellu yn ddigonol, o gofio pwysigrwydd darparu addysg chweched dosbarth mewn ardaloedd gwledig a thrwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg? Os oes gennych ddigon o hyder yn ELWa i gyflawni, a wnewch ddweud wrtho am gyfarfod y prifathrawon?

2.50 p.m.

**Jane Davidson:** I know that ELWa has a programme of meeting with teachers and LEA officials across Wales. It will make an announcement in August on how the new funding proposals will impact on schools so that they have an opportunity to hold discussions prior to the introduction of the system in 2005. Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales believes that it was right to bring the funding streams and management together, and it supports the concept of one body to shape the provision of post-16 education. I hope that you will stand by that.

and with headteachers in other areas, as they are unconvinced that the factors that you have outlined will be sufficient, bearing in mind the importance of providing sixth form education in rural areas and through the medium of Welsh? If you have enough confidence in ELWa to deliver, will you instruct it to meet the headteachers?

**Jane Davidson:** Gwn fod gan ELWa raglen o gyfarfodydd gydag athrawon a swyddogion AALLau ledled Cymru. Bydd yn gwneud cyhoeddiad ym mis Awst ar sut y bydd y cynigion ariannu newydd yn effeithio ar ysgolion fel y cânt gyfle i gynnal trafodaethau cyn cyflwyno'r system yn 2005. Cred Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales ei bod yn iawn dod â'r ffrydiau ariannu a rheoli at ei gilydd, a chefnoga'r cysyniad o un corff i lunio darpariaeth addysg ôl-16. Gobeithiaf y glynwch wrth hynny.

### Gweithgarwch Corfforol mewn Ysgolion Physical Activity in Schools

**Q6 Laura Anne Jones:** Will the Minister make a statement on physical activity levels in schools across Wales? (OAQ33433)

**Jane Davidson:** Physical education and school sport play an important role in helping young people to improve their physical and life skills and to develop a positive approach to health and fitness. That is why physical education is an integral part of the national curriculum for all young people at all four key stages. The chief inspector's recent annual report confirmed that the standards achieved by pupils in PE in 98 per cent of primary and 93 per cent of secondary school classes were satisfactory or better.

**Laura Anne Jones:** During a recent visit to secondary schools in west Wales, it came to my attention that only 50 minutes a week were set aside for physical education and sport. If you include the time needed to change in and out of sport kits, the time

**C6 Laura Anne Jones:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol mewn ysgolion ledled Cymru? (OAQ33433)

**Jane Davidson:** Mae addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ysgol yn chwarae rhan bwysig wrth helpu pobl ifanc i wella eu sgiliau corfforol a sgiliau bywyd ac i ddatblygu ymagwedd gadarnhaol tuag at iechyd a ffitrwydd. Dyna pam mae addysg gorfforol yn rhan annatod o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol i bob person ifanc yn ystod y pedwar cyfnod allweddol. Cadarnhaodd adroddiad blynyddol diweddar y prif arolygydd fod y safonau a gyraeddir gan ddisgyblion mewn addysg gorfforol mewn 98 y cant o ddosbarthiadau cynradd a 93 y cant o ddosbarthiadau uwchradd yn foddhaol neu'n well.

**Laura Anne Jones:** Yn ystod ymweliad diweddar ag ysgolion uwchradd yn y Gorllewin, daeth i'm sylw mai dim ond 50 munud yr wythnos a neilltuir ar gyfer addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon. Os cynhwyswch yr amser sydd ei angen i newid i wisg

allocated will be less than 30 minutes. Do you agree that allocating less than half an hour a week for PE and sport at a secondary school level is not acceptable at a time when child obesity in Wales is such a problem? Do you also agree that pupils should have a secure time slot of at least two hours a week set aside in order to participate in physical exercise?

**Jane Davidson:** I am glad that you are interested in child obesity and healthy diet planning, even if the rest of your party is not. On PE and school sport, the Assembly Government has no powers to prescribe set times for any subject. Teachers and schools are best placed to determine how the curriculum should be delivered. However, we strongly encourage schools to work towards securing two hours of quality curriculum for PE and school sport for all pupils each week. I am sure that you will be aware of the range of PE and school sport development centres across Wales, which are enhancing opportunities. A recent Estyn report indicated that those pilot centres are providing significantly more curricular and extra-curricular time for PE, which I am sure we would all welcome.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** O ran chwaraeon cystadleuol mewn ysgolion, a dderbyniwch mai dim ond y plant hynny sy'n cyrraedd y timau cyntaf sy'n cael cyfle i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon mewn sawl ysgol uwchradd? A dderbyniwch hefyd fod hynny'n tanseilio'n llwyr yr hyn y mae eich cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, yn ceisio ei wneud i hybu'r angen i gymryd rhan mewn ymarfer corff ymysg plant, pobl ifanc ac oedolion? Beth ydych am ei wneud ynglŷn â hyn?

**Jane Davidson:** That was not the case when I was a PE teacher, and that is not the case now.

**Eleanor Burnham:** As someone who tried

chwaraeon a newid yn ôl i wisg ysgol, bydd yr amser a neilltuir yn llai na 30 munud. A gytunwch fod neilltuo llai na hanner awr yr wythnos ar gyfer addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ar lefel ysgol uwchradd yn annerbyniol ar adeg pan fo gordewdra ymhlith plant yng Nghymru yn gymaint o broblem? A gytunwch hefyd y dylai disgyblion gael cyfnod sicr o ddwy awr yr wythnos o leiaf er mwyn gwneud ymarfer corff?

**Jane Davidson:** Yr wyf yn falch bod gennych ddiddordeb mewn gordewdra ymhlith plant a chynllunio deiet iach, hyd yn oed os nad oes gan weddill eich plaid ddiddordeb. O ran addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ysgol, nid oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad bwerau i bennu amserau penodedig ar gyfer unrhyw bwnc. Athrawon ac ysgolion a wŷr orau am benderfynu sut y dylid cyflawni'r cwricwlwm. Fodd bynnag, anogwn ysgolion yn daer i weithio tuag at sicrhau dwy awr o gwricwlwm o ansawdd ar gyfer addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ysgol i bob disgybl bob wythnos. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r ystod o ganolfannau datblygu addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ysgol ledled Cymru, sy'n gwella cyfleoedd. Nododd adroddiad diweddar gan Estyn fod y canolfannau peilot hynny yn darparu mwy o amser cwricwlaidd ac allgyrsiol o lawer ar gyfer addysg gorfforol, y byddai pob un ohonom, mae'n siŵr, yn ei groesawu.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** In relation to competitive sport in schools, do you accept that in many secondary schools only those children who reach the first teams are given the opportunity to participate in sport? Do you also accept that that completely undermines what your Ministerial colleague, the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, is trying to do to highlight the importance of participation in physical activity among children, young people and adults? What do you intend to do about this?

**Jane Davidson:** Nid oedd hynny'n wir pan oeddwn i yn athrawes addysg gorfforol, ac nid yw hynny'n wir yn awr.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Fel rhywun a wnaeth ei

their best to partake in physical activities during school hours, I welcome the aims of 'Climbing Higher'. It is all very well to say that schools should have two hours of curriculum-based physical activity, but what about those pupils who cannot participate because they do not have access to transport to take them home after school? Have you considered that, as the funding issue is huge?

**Jane Davidson:** Local authorities have a range of imaginative initiatives to ensure that pupils can participate in extra-curricular school sport. The PE and school sport development centres enhance this; we want to have two in place in every local authority area by March 2005. I am grateful for your support for 'Climbing Higher'. One of the most popular initiatives delivered by the Labour Welsh Assembly Government is free swimming for children outside school hours. That has been tremendously popular and contributes to the health and wellbeing of those children.

gorau glas i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau corfforol yn ystod oriau ysgol, croesawaf nodau 'Dringo'n Uwch'. Mae'n iawn dweud y dylai ysgolion gael dwy awr o weithgarwch corfforol ar sail y cwricwlwm, ond beth am y disgyblion hynny na allant gyfranogi am nad oes ganddynt gludiant i fynd â hwy adref? A ydych wedi ystyried hynny, gan fod y mater ariannu mor enfawr?

**Jane Davidson:** Mae gan awdurdodau lleol ystod o fentrau creadigol i sicrhau y gall disgyblion gyfranogi mewn chwaraeon ysgol allgyrsiol. Mae canolfannau datblygu addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon ysgol yn hyrwyddo hyn; yr ydym am sicrhau bod dwy ar waith ym mhob ardal awdurdod lleol erbyn Mawrth 2005. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich cefnogaeth i 'Dringo'n Uwch'. Un o'r mentrau mwyaf poblogaidd a gyflwynir gan Lywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru yw nofio am ddim i blant y tu allan i oriau ysgol. Bu hyn yn eithriadol o boblogaidd a chyfranna at iechyd a lles y plant hynny.

### **Datganiad ar Golli Swyddi yn yr Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn, Sain Tathan**

#### **Statement on Job Losses at the Defence Aviation Repair Agency, St Athan**

**The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies):** Most Members will be aware that, at 9 a.m. today, the Ministry of Defence announced the loss of some 550 jobs at the Defence Aviation Repair Agency facility at St Athan in the Vale of Glamorgan. Many of these job losses were not unexpected. That DARA would need to make efficiencies to become even more competitive in a tough market is a recognised fact, but this does not make the announcement any more welcome or any less of a blow to those directly affected. Although final confirmation of the job losses will not be available until the consultation process with the unions is complete, Team Wales stands ready to assist.

There are two main components to the job losses. Some 360 of the losses announced by the MOD today relate to the repositioning of DARA following its establishment as a

**Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies):** Gŵyr y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn gyhoeddi, am 9 a.m. heddiw, y bydd tua 550 o swyddi yn cael eu colli yng nghyfleuster Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn yn Sain Tathan ym Mro Morgannwg. Nid oedd llawer o'r colledion hyn yn annisgwyl. Mae'n ffaith gydnabyddedig y byddai angen i DARA wneud arbedion effeithlonrwydd er mwyn dod hyd yn oed yn fwy cystadleuol mewn marchnad anodd, ond nid yw hyn yn golygu bod mwy o groeso i'r cyhoeddiad neu ei fod yn llai o ergyd i'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt yn uniongyrchol. Er na fydd cadarnhad terfynol o'r swyddi a gollir ar gael nes i'r broses ymgynghori gyda'r undebau gael ei chwblhau, mae Tîm Cymru wrth law i helpu.

Mae dwy brif elfen i'r swyddi a gollir. Mae tua 360 o'r swyddi a gollir a gyhoeddwyd gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn heddiw yn ymwneud ag ad-drefnu DARA yn dilyn ei

trading fund on 1 April 2001. These form part of project Red Dragon, to which I will return. The losses were largely expected as a consequence of DARA being required to operate on a more commercial basis and of the efficiency gains from the more rational layout inherent in the Red Dragon single hangar building. A further 190 jobs at DARA, St Athan have been lost as a result of the decision by the MOD that maintenance work on Harrier jets be carried out in future at RAF Cottesmore. This decision forms part of the end-to-end review of logistics being undertaken by the MOD to provide defence logistics support from industry to the front line, taking account of the Royal Air Force's need for servicemen and servicewomen to have direct experience of repair work, while DARA has a mostly civilian workforce.

The decision on the Harrier maintenance support work was taken earlier than expected for RAF operational reasons. The appraisal of the future location of this Harrier-related work forms part of a wider review of locations for maintenance being undertaken by the MOD. We will keep in touch with the Ministry of Defence on this.

The First Minister discussed this announcement yesterday with Adam Ingram, the Minister of State for the Armed Forces in the MOD, and with Archie Hughes, DARA's chief executive, earlier today. The First Minister has been assured that the MOD and DARA remain totally committed to project Red Dragon, which I will discuss in a minute. Losing the Harrier upgrade work is not an indicator regarding workstreams such as Tornado, Jaguar, DC10s and so on.

My immediate concerns, and those of Members, I am sure, are with those directly affected by this announcement. The Welsh Development Agency, which leads on project Red Dragon, will be leading the Team Wales

sefydlu fel cronfa fasnachu ar 1 Ebrill 2001. Mae'r rhain yn rhan o brosiect Draig Goch, y byddaf yn ei drafod yn y man. Yr oedd y colledion i'w disgwyl i raddau helaeth o ganlyniad i'r ffaith bod gofyn i DARA weithredu ar sail fwy masnachol ac oherwydd yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd yn deillio o'r cynllun mwy rhesymol sy'n gynhenid i un awyrendy Draig Goch. Collwyd 190 o swyddi eraill yn DARA, Sain Tathan o ganlyniad i benderfyniad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn y dylid ymgymryd â gwaith cynnal a chadw ar awyrennau jet Harrier yn RAF Cottesmore yn y dyfodol. Mae'r penderfyniad hwn yn rhan o'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o logisteg a gynhelir gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn er mwyn rhoi cymorth i logisteg amddiffyn o'r diwydiant i'r rheng flaen, gan ystyried bod angen i ddyinion a menywod sy'n gwasanaethu yn yr Awyrlu Brenhinol gael profiad uniongyrchol o waith atgyweirio, ac mai gweithlu sifil sydd gan DARA yn bennaf.

Gwnaed y penderfyniad ynglŷn â'r gwaith cymorth cynnal a chadw ar awyrennau Harrier yn gynharach na'r disgwyl am resymau gweithredol yr awyrlu. Mae gwerthusiad o leoliad y gwaith hwn ar awyrennau Harrier yn y dyfodol yn rhan o adolygiad ehangach o leoliadau gwaith cynnal a chadw a gynhelir gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn. Byddwn yn cadw mewn cysylltiad â'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn hyn o beth.

Trafododd y Prif Weinidog y cyhoeddiad hwn ddoe gydag Adam Ingram, y Gweinidog Gwladol dros y Lluoedd Arfog yn y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, a chydag Archie Hughes, prif weithredwr DARA, yn gynharach heddiw. Rhoddwyd sicrwydd i'r Prif Weinidog y bydd y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a DARA yn parhau yn gwbl ymrwymedig i brosiect Draig Goch, y byddaf yn ei drafod mewn munud. Nid yw colli'r gwaith o ddiweddarau awyrennau Harrier yn ddangosydd o ran ffrydiau gwaith fel Tornado, Jaguar, DC10 ac ati.

Y bobl yr effeithir arnynt yn uniongyrchol gan y cyhoeddiad hwn yw'r hyn yr wyf fi, ac Aelodau eraill yr wyf yn siŵr, yn pryderu yn ei gylch ar hyn o bryd. Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, sy'n arwain prosiect Draig Goch,

response. My officials met yesterday with the main players, including the WDA, ELWa, Job Centre Plus and Skills Wales. These organisations will be liaising with DARA management and unions to do all that they can to ameliorate the consequences of the losses.

Project Red Dragon was established to consider issues concerning outdated facilities and site infrastructure at St Athan. The project has three principal elements: first, a rationalisation of the MOD's continued requirements for the site; secondly, the building of a state-of-the-art aircraft maintenance facility for DARA; and thirdly, the creation of a world-class aviation business park by the WDA.

The projects are independent but mutually supportive, with DARA's new build a cornerstone upon which the WDA's aerospace centre of excellence will be constructed. A key element of DARA's commitment to the facility is the construction of a modern and efficient maintenance facility to accommodate forecast future market requirements. The building will provide 20,000 sq m of support workshops and office facilities, and 45,000 sq m of hangar accommodation. With a roof span of 66 metres and a working height of 14 metres, the hangars have been designed to allow for flexibility and can accommodate up to 48 Tornado-size aircraft bays. This leading-edge facility will incorporate the latest technology from a design to facilitate the attainment of the very highest standards of quality and productivity.

The WDA completed the acquisition of a 125-year lease of RAF St Athan on 14 August 2003. It is looking to submit planning applications shortly to redevelop the site as a commercial and military aerospace park, with total public sector investment in the order of £50 million. The development at St Athan is seen as crucial to maintaining the existing south and south-east Wales aerospace cluster. If successful, it would create 5,000 additional high-quality jobs over the next 10 years. A strong commercial partnership is developing between the WDA and DARA, which is the key to the future of DARA and the success of the aerospace park.

fydd yn llywio ymateb Tîm Cymru. Cyfarfu fy swyddogion â'r prif chwaraewyr ddoe, gan gynnwys y WDA, ELWa, Canolfan Byd Gwaith a Sgiliau Cymru. Bydd y sefydliadau hyn yn cyd-drafod â rheolwyr DARA a'r undebau i wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i leddfu canlyniadau'r colledion.

Sefydlwyd prosiect Draig Goch i ystyried materion yn ymwneud â chyfleusterau hen ffasiwn a seilwaith y safle yn Sain Tathan. Mae tair prif elfen i'r prosiect: yn gyntaf, rhesymoli gofynion parhaus y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ar gyfer y safle; yn ail, adeiladu cyfleuster cynnal a chadw awyrennau modern ar gyfer DARA; ac yn drydydd, creu parc busnes awyrennau o'r radd flaenaf gan y WDA.

Mae'r prosiectau'n annibynnol ond yn ategu ei gilydd, ac mae adeilad newydd DARA yn gonglfaen y bydd canolfan ragoriaeth awyrofod newydd y WDA yn cael ei hadeiladu arni. Un o brif elfennau ymrwymiad DARA i'r cyfleuster yw adeiladu cyfleuster cynnal a chadw modern ac effeithlon i ddiwallu gofynion y farchnad a ragwelir yn y dyfodol. Bydd yr adeilad yn darparu 20,000 metr sgwâr o weithdai cymorth a chyfleusterau swyddfa, a 45,000 metr sgwâr ar gyfer awyrendy. Gyda lled to o 66 metr ac uchder gweithio o 14 metr, cynlluniwyd yr awyrendai i ganiatáu ar gyfer hyblygrwydd a gallant gynnwys hyd at 48 o gilfachau awyrennau o faint Tornado. Bydd y cyfleuster blaengar hwn yn ymgorffori'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf o gynllun i sicrhau y cyflawnir y safonau uchaf o ran ansawdd a chynhyrchiant.

Cwblhaodd y WDA y broses o gaffael prydles 125 mlynedd RAF Sain Tathan ar 14 Awst 2003. Mae'n bwriadu cyflwyno ceisiadau cynllunio yn fuan i ailddatblygu'r safle fel parc awyrofod masnachol a milwrol, gyda chyfanswm buddsoddiad gan y sector cyhoeddus o tua £50 miliwn. Ystyrir bod y datblygiad yn Sain Tathan yn allweddol i gynnal clwstwr awyrofod presennol de a ddwyrain Cymru. Os bydd yn llwyddiannus, byddai'n creu 5,000 o swyddi ychwanegol o ansawdd dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf. Mae partneriaeth fasnachol gref yn datblygu rhwng y WDA a DARA, a dyma yw'r allwedd i ddyfodol DARA a llwyddiant y

parc awyrofod.

More generally, Wales is well placed to capitalise on growth in the aerospace industry, with around 10 per cent of the maintenance, repair and overhaul sector in the UK currently located in Wales. The same is true of six of the world's top 20 aerospace companies, including Airbus, BAE Systems, General Dynamics, General Electric, Raytheon, Thales and, of course, British Airways.

To conclude, I fully understand and recognise that today's announcement by the MOD will be unwelcome for all in the Chamber. Our sympathies are with those directly affected at St Athan, and I assure Members that the Welsh Assembly Government and its agencies will do all that is possible to help those being put out of work. We will continue to work with the WDA, MOD and DARA to ensure the long-term success of the aerospace sector in south-east Wales.

3.00 p.m.

**Alun Cairns:** I am grateful to the Minister for this statement. I too wish to share my concern for those who have lost their jobs today because behind this statement and the political debate that will, doubtless, follow, there are 550 who now find themselves out of work and they must be at the forefront of our thoughts.

In his statement, the Minister said that

'many of these job losses were not unexpected.'

It is obvious that he has not spoken to anyone who works at DARA. It is also obvious that after the defence Minister, Adam Ingram's statement last July and September, there were up-beat messages for DARA. Conflicting rumours first circulated last July, but Adam Ingram, rejected them out of hand and stated that the future for DARA and this contract was quite secure. Therefore, I do not understand how the Minister can say that the job losses were not unexpected. It is obvious that he has not spoken to any DARA staff.

Yn fwy cyffredinol, mae Cymru mewn sefyllfa dda i fanteisio ar dwf yn y diwydiant awyrofod, gan fod tua 10 y cant o'r sector cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio a thrwsio yn y DU wedi'i leoli yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r un peth yn wir am yr 20 o brif gwmnïau awyrofod y byd, gan gynnwys Airbus, BAE Systems, General Dynamics, General Electric, Raytheon, Thales ac, wrth gwrs, British Airways.

I gloi, deallaf a chydabyddaf yn llwyr na fydd unrhyw un yn y Siambr yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad a wnaeth y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn heddiw. Cydymdeimlwn â'r rhai yr effeithir yn uniongyrchol arnynt yn Sain Tathan, a sicrhaf Aelodau y gwnaiff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'i hasiantaethau bopeth o fewn eu gallu i helpu'r rhai a fydd yn colli eu swyddi. Byddwn yn parhau i weithio gyda'r WDA, y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a DARA i sicrhau llwyddiant hirdymor y sector awyrofod yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru.

**Alun Cairns:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am y datganiad hwn. Hoffwn innau hefyd rannu fy mhryder â'r rhai sydd wedi colli eu swyddi heddiw oherwydd y tu ôl i'r datganiad hwn a'r ddatl wleidyddol a fydd, yn ddi-os, yn ei ddilyn, mae 550 sydd bellach yn ddi-waith a rhaid iddynt fod yn flaenaf yn ein meddyliau.

Yn ei ddatganiad, dywedodd y Gweinidog

'nid oedd llawer o'r colledion hyn yn annisgwyl.'

Mae'n amlwg nad yw wedi siarad ag unrhyw un sy'n gweithio yn DARA. Mae hefyd yn amlwg y bu negeseuon cadarnhaol ar gyfer DARA yn dilyn datganiad y Gweinidog amddiffyn, Adam Ingram, fis Gorffennaf a mis Medi diwethaf. Dechreuodd sibrydion gwrthgyferbyniol fis Gorffennaf diwethaf, ond gwrthododd Adam Ingram hwy yn gyfan gwbl gan ddatgan bod dyfodol DARA a'r contract hwn yn ddigon diogel. Felly, ni ddeallaf sut y gall y Gweinidog ddweud nad oedd y colledion yn annisgwyl. Mae'n amlwg

nad yw wedi siarad ag unrhyw un o staff DARA.

Is it not the case that the MOD has conducted an end-to-end review, or a strategic review, the outcome of which meant that it would not renew the contract with DARA, but place it elsewhere with the RAF? The strategic review means that the MOD has found some benefits, as you say in your statement, in providing the contract to the RAF, as it gives direct experience of repair work to RAF servicemen and servicewomen. Therefore, is it not the case that every other contract, according to that strategy, will also be shifted away from DARA? As Jack Dromey said:

‘Our concern this morning is that we are facing the prospect of death of DARA by a thousand cuts.’

Those are the words of a union official from the Transport and General Workers Union and are not in the Minister’s statement. Therefore, why should we have confidence in the Minister’s statement, and the one that he claims the MOD is making, that he remains totally committed to this project if he has already reneged on a previous project? It is obvious that the fire will never rage in project Red Dragon because without the hub of DARA, there is no attraction or catalyst to encourage other organisations to create the dynamism that you need from a cluster. If DARA is doomed, as Jack Dromey believes, the cluster is doomed and £50 million of public money, in addition to the £77 million of MOD money, has gone down the pan. That hangar will be yet another white elephant in the Welsh economy.

**Andrew Davies:** I understand that this is a pre-election period for Alun, but that was grossly over the top. It has been acknowledged for some time that DARA would have to reduce its cost base. Inevitably, given its staffing levels, that would mean redundancies. I do not welcome that, but it has been acknowledged. What we did not know was the scale of any possible redundancies. Saying that project Red

Onid yw'n wir i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn gynnal adolygiad cynhwysfawr, neu adolygiad strategol, ac mai'r canlyniad oedd na fyddai'n adnewyddu'r contract gyda DARA, ond yn hytrach yn ei roi ar safle arall gyda'r awyrlu? Mae'r adolygiad strategol yn golygu bod y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn wedi canfod bod rhai manteision, fel y dywedwch yn eich datganiad, i roi'r contract i'r awyrlu, gan ei fod yn rhoi profiad uniongyrchol o waith atgyweirio i ddynion a menywod sy'n gwasanaethu yn yr awyrlu. Felly, onid yw'n wir y bydd DARA yn colli pob contract arall, yn ôl y strategaeth honno? Fel y dywedodd Jack Dromey:

Ein pryder y bore yma yw ein bod yn wynebu'r posibilrwydd o dranc DARA yn sgîl mil o doriadau.

Dyna eiriau swyddog undeb o Undeb y Gweithwyr Trafnidiaeth a Chyffredinol ac nid ydynt yn natganiad y Gweinidog. Felly, pam y dylem ymddiried yn natganiad y Gweinidog, a'r un y mae'n honni bod y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn ei wneud, ei fod yn parhau i fod yn gwbl ymrwymedig i'r prosiect hwn os yw eisoes wedi torri ei air ar brosiect blaenorol? Mae'n amlwg na fydd y tân byth yn danchwa ym mhrosiect Draig Goch oherwydd heb weithgaredd DARA, nid oes atyniad na chatalydd i annog sefydliadau eraill i greu'r ddynamiaeth sydd ei angen arnoch o glwstwr. Os yw DARA yn wynebu ei thranc, fel y cred Jack Dromey, mae'r clwstwr yn wynebu ei dranc ac mae £50 miliwn o arian cyhoeddus, yn ogystal â £77 miliwn o arian y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, wedi mynd yn wastraff. Bydd yr awyrendy hwnnw yn eliffant gwyn arall yn economi Cymru.

**Andrew Davies:** Deallaf fod hwn yn gyfnod cyn etholiad i Alun, ond yr oedd hynny dros ben llestri yn llwyr. Cydnabuwyd ers tro y byddai'n rhaid i DARA leihau ei chostau. Yn anochel, o gofio ei lefelau staffio, byddai hynny'n golygu diswyddiadau. Ni chroesawaf hynny, ond fe'i cydnabuwyd. Yr hyn nad oeddem yn ei wybod oedd maint unrhyw ddiswyddiadau posibl. Mae dweud bod y prosiect Draig Goch yn wynebu ei dranc yn



Dragon is doomed is quite erroneous and is scaremongering of the worst kind.

We are committed to the aerospace sector, and believe that project Red Dragon will very much be a foundation for the future success of the aerospace sector in Wales, particularly in the area of maintenance, repair and overhaul. When we hosted, together with the WDA, the international maintenance, repair and overhaul conference in Cardiff last year, it was recognised that the sector was of huge importance. As I said in my statement, 10 per cent of the UK maintenance, repair and overhaul market is in Wales, and we are home to some leading companies, as I mentioned earlier. Clearly, the news is disappointing, particularly to those who are affected by these redundancies. You made a valid point about needing front-line experience for the RAF, but that is the point: even if DARA had won the Harrier contract, there would have been redundancies because of the need for RAF servicemen and servicewomen to experience working on the Harrier contract. There would still have been civilian redundancies. Your rhetoric, as usual, Alun, is completely misplaced and overblown. As a Government, we are committed to project Red Dragon, as Adam Ingram confirmed when the First Minister spoke to him yesterday. His commitment is longstanding. Our investment, collectively with the WDA and DARA, is substantial, and we all stand by our commitment to project Red Dragon, which we believe will be a huge success.

**Janet Davies:** First, and most importantly, it must be said how much we all regret the loss of these jobs for the individuals concerned. Many of them live locally, but a number also live in the Bridgend area and in the valleys north of Bridgend, where the economies will feel the loss of well-paid jobs particularly keenly. I will not rant about this issue, but we must be concerned about the fact that the MOD made strong commitments last July and September to DARA and to project Red Dragon. There is no hint in your statement that project Red Dragon may be endangered, but nevertheless, Members should be greatly concerned about that. The Welsh Assembly Government and the WDA have invested a

gamgymeriad mawr ac yn codi bwganod o'r math gwaethaf.

Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i'r sector awyrofod, a chredwn y bydd prosiect Draig Goch yn sail ar gyfer llwyddiant y sector awyrofod yn y dyfodol yng Nghymru, yn arbennig yn y maes cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio a thrwsio. Pan gynaliasom y gynhadledd cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio a thrwsio ryngwladol yng Nghaerdydd y llynedd, ar y cyd â'r WDA, cydnabuwyd bod y sector yn hynod bwysig. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, mae 10 y cant o farchnad cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio a thrwsio y DU yng Nghymru, ac yr ydym yn gartref i rai cwmnïau blaenllaw, fel y soniais yn gynharach. Yn amlwg, mae'r newyddion yn siomedig, yn arbennig i'r rhai y mae'r diswyddiadau hyn yn effeithio arnynt. Gwnaethoch bwynt dilys ynghylch yr angen i roi profiad rheng flaen i'r awyrlu, ond dyna'r pwynt: hyd yn oed pe bai DARA wedi ennill contract Harrier, byddai diswyddiadau oherwydd yr angen i ddynion a menywod gael profiad o weithio ar y contract Harrier. Byddai diswyddiadau wedi bod o ran staff sifil beth bynnag. Mae eich rhethreg, fel arfer, Alun, yn gwbl gyfeiliornus ac wedi'i orliwio. Fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i'r prosiect Draig Goch, fel y cadarnhaodd Adam Ingram pan siaradodd y Prif Weinidog ag ef ddoe. Mae ei ymrwymiad yn hirsefydlog. Mae ein buddsoddiad, ar y cyd â'r WDA a DARA, yn sylweddol, ac yr ydym oll yn glynu wrth ein hymrwymiad i'r prosiect Draig Goch, y credwn y bydd yn llwyddiant mawr.

**Janet Davies:** Yn gyntaf, ac yn anad dim, rhaid dweud cymaint yr ydym oll yn gresynu i'r unigolion dan sylw golli'r swyddi hyn. Mae nifer ohonynt yn byw yn lleol, ond mae nifer hefyd yn byw yn ardal Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr ac yn y cymoedd i'r gogledd o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr, lle y bydd colli swyddi da yn cael cryn effaith ar yr economi. Nid wyf am bregethu am hyn, ond rhaid inni fod yn bryderus ynghylch y ffaith i'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn wneud ymrwymadau cryf fis Gorffennaf a fis Medi diwethaf i DARA ac i brosiect Draig Goch. Nid oes unrhyw awgrym yn eich datganiad y gallai'r prosiect Draig Goch fod o dan fygythiad, ond serch hynny, dylai Aelodau bryderu'n fawr am

great deal of money into the project at St Athan and we have received assurances that that was money well spent. We must know exactly how much Welsh funding has been invested—there are figures in your statement, I know—and how much of that is likely to prove abortive. How ever much is abortive, will you ask for a refund from the MOD for the money that has been spent out of our block grant to provide employment for people in Wales, when some of those jobs may now disappear?

You said in your statement that the aerospace industry in the south and south east of Wales relies greatly on the project at St Athan. Is it realistic to continue to invest heavily to redevelop St Athan as a commercial military aerospace park, or will there be future job losses that will affect the funding and the local communities again? What risk assessment is being carried out? Will you publish the results and the conclusions of that assessment, and tell the Assembly what you believe the risks to be? This news demonstrates Wales's vulnerability in depending on defence spending. Money must be spent on far more indigenous, locally produced industry. I know that the jobs at St Athan are highly skilled and well-paid jobs, but if they only exist for a short time, they will not be much help to the economy.

3.10 p.m.

**Andrew Davies:** I will write to you on the funding issue. I reinforce the point that project Red Dragon is important for the future of the aerospace sector, but the strength of the sector is not wholly dependent on the success of that project. Companies such as British Airways, Thales, General Dynamics and many others are not necessarily connected with the MOD, or any of the current contracts. Having visited the three British Airways facilities in the maintenance, repair and overhaul sector in south Wales, I know that they are not dependent on the defence industry—most of that sector in Wales is focused on the civilian market. We have many major global

hynny. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r WDA wedi buddsoddi cryn dipyn o arian yn y prosiect yn Sain Tathan ac yr ydym wedi cael sicrwydd i'r arian hwnnw gael ei wario'n ddoeth. Rhaid inni wybod yn union faint o arian Cymru sydd wedi'i fuddsoddi—mae ffigurau yn eich datganiad, fe wn—a faint o hwnnw sy'n debygol o fod yn ofer. Faint bynnag sy'n ofer, a ofynnwch am addaliad gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ar gyfer yr arian a wariwyd allan o'n grant bloc i ddarparu cyflogaeth i bobl Cymru, pan fydd rhai o'r swyddi hynny yn diflannu yn awr, o bosibl?

Dywedasoch yn eich datganiad fod y diwydiant awyrofod yn ne a de-ddwyrain Cymru yn dibynnu'n fawr ar brosiect Sain Tathan. A yw'n realistig parhau i fuddsoddi'n drwm i ailddatblygu Sain Tathan fel parc awyrofod milwrol masnachol, neu a fydd swyddi'n cael eu colli yn y dyfodol a fydd yn effeithio ar gyllido a'r cymunedau lleol unwaith eto? Pa asesiad risg sy'n cael ei wneud? A fyddwch yn cyhoeddi canlyniadau a chasgliadau'r asesiad hwnnw, ac yn dweud wrth y Cynulliad beth yw'r risgiau yn eich barn chi? Mae'r newyddion hwn yn dangos sefyllfa ddi-amddiffyn Cymru o ran dibynnu ar wariant amddiffyn. Rhaid gwario arian ar ddiwydiannau mwy cynhenid, lleol. Gwn fod y swyddi yn Sain Tathan yn gofyn am sgiliau hyfedr a'u bod yn swyddi â chyflogau da, ond os mai dim ond am gyfnod byr y maent yn bodoli, ni fyddant fawr o gymorth i'r economi.

**Andrew Davies:** Ysgrifennaf atoch ynglŷn â chyllido. Ailbwysleisaf y pwynt fod prosiect Draig Goch yn bwysig i ddyfodol y sector awyrofod, ond nid yw cryfder y sector yn gwbl ddibynnol ar lwyddiant y prosiect hwnnw. Nid oes gan gwmnïau fel British Airways, Thales, General Dynamics a nifer o rai eraill gysylltiad â'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, nac ag unrhyw un o'r contractau cyfredol, o anghenraid. Wedi ymweld â thri chyfleuster British Airways yn y sector cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio a thrwsio yn ne Cymru, gwn nad ydynt yn ddibynnol ar y diwydiant amddiffyn—mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r sector hwnnw yng Nghymru yn canolbwyntio ar y farchnad sifil. Mae gennym nifer o

companies that are part of the supply chain, and many companies that are based in Wales—which I am sure that most of us have come across in our work—are feeding into that chain and benefiting from being part of a dynamic sector. Project Red Dragon is a long-term project. We are talking about potentially creating up to 5,000 jobs over 10 years, and it may well be more. Red Dragon is obviously important, but the future health of the sector does not depend on Red Dragon itself.

**Jenny Randerson:** I join with others in expressing sympathy for the workers affected by these redundancies, and their families. It is important to remember that this will affect a wide area because the workforce is drawn from a large area.

However, Minister, I am surprised by your lack of surprise, especially considering the reassurances that we were given last summer when this issue first arose. There was almost an element of scorn poured on the notion that jobs could be at risk at St Athan. I am also surprised at these redundancies given the Welsh Development Agency's current £50 million investment in St Athan. As always, your statement was upbeat: you manage to be extremely optimistic in the face of repeated announcements of job losses in this sector and the manufacturing sector in general. However, this announcement is a particular blow to you because of the emphasis that has been placed on developing the aerospace sector, for which there has been a great deal of cross-party support.

There is an in-built contradiction in this package of announcements. How can it logically be the case that DARA is making efficiency cuts of 360 jobs, which we are told are necessary, when, at the same time, 140 jobs are to be lost because the RAF is reclaiming jobs that it lost five years ago, specifically because those jobs could be done more efficiently by civilians? I do not doubt the technical expertise of the RAF, but I do doubt its value for money.

Minister, precisely when were you given

gwmnïau byd-eang mawr sy'n rhan o'r gadwyn gyflenwi, ac mae nifer o gwmnïau sydd wedi eu lleoli yng Nghymru—yr wyf yn siŵr bod y rhan fwyaf ohonom wedi dod ar eu traws yn ein gwaith—yn bwydo i'r gadwyn honno ac yn elwa ar fod yn rhan o sector deinamig. Mae prosiect Draig Goch yn brosiect hirdymor. Yr ydym yn sôn am greu hyd at 5,000 o swyddi dros 10 mlynedd, a gallai fod yn fwy na hynny. Mae Draig Goch yn amlwg yn bwysig, ond nid yw sefyllfa iach y sector yn y dyfodol yn dibynnu ar Draig Goch ei hun.

**Jenny Randerson:** Ymunaf ag eraill i fynegi fy nghydymdeimlad i'r gweithwyr y mae'r diswyddiadau hyn yn effeithio arnynt, a'u teuluoedd. Mae'n bwysig cofio y bydd hyn yn effeithio ar ardal eang gan y daw'r gweithlu o ardal eang.

Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, synnaf at eich diffyg syndod, yn arbennig o ystyried y sicrwydd a roddwyd inni'r haf diwethaf pan gododd y mater hwn gyntaf. Bron y gellid dweud i'r syniad y gallai swyddi fod mewn perygl yn Sain Tathan gael ei ddilorni. Yr wyf innau hefyd yn synnu clywed am y diswyddiadau hyn o gofio buddsoddiad presennol Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru o £50 miliwn yn Sain Tathan. Yn ôl yr arfer, yr oedd eich datganiad yn gadarnhaol: bu ichi lwyddo i fod yn hynod optimistaidd yn wyneb cyhoeddiadau di-baid am golli swyddi yn y sector hwn a'r sector gweithgynhyrchu yn gyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn yn ergyd arbennig ichi oherwydd y pwyslais a roddwyd ar ddatblygu'r sector awyrofod, y cafwyd cryn dipyn o gefnogaeth iddo gan bob plaid.

Mae gwrthddywediad yn rhan o'r pecyn hwn o gyhoeddiadau. Sut y gellid dweud yn rhesymegol bod DARA yn gwneud toriadau effeithlonrwydd o 360 o swyddi, sy'n angenrheidiol meddid, tra, ar yr un pryd, y caiff 140 o swyddi eu colli gan fod yr awyrlu yn adennill swyddi y bu iddo eu colli bum mlynedd yn ôl, yn benodol am fod gweithwyr sifil yn gallu cyflawni'r swyddi hynny yn fwy effeithlon? Nid amheuauf arbenigedd technegol yr awyrlu, ond amheuauf ei werth am arian.

Weinidog, pryd yn union y cawsoch eich

notice of the RAF job losses? How long have you known about this, and have you known about it since last summer? What steps have you taken to fight St Athan's corner since you first came to know that there was a serious risk to jobs? It was implied in the statement that other job cuts are likely to be in the pipeline—can you be specific about those? Your statement says that the RAF took the decision earlier than expected, therefore, will you provide us with information on when you expected the RAF to make that decision? You also said that the MOD is undertaking a wider review of maintenance locations. How many other jobs could be at risk as a result of that review, and when do you expect it to be completed? In the light of these announcements, what review is the WDA undertaking of its investment plan for the RAF St Athan site?

**Andrew Davies:** In my response to Alun Cairns, I said that the surprise was at the number of redundancies that were announced, not at the fact that redundancies would result from DARA's need to reduce its headcount and to improve efficiency. The MOD informed us about this yesterday. The First Minister spoke to Adam Ingram yesterday afternoon and to the new chief executive of DARA, Archie Hughes, this morning. On the MOD review, its decision and project Red Dragon, the First Minister and I have been pressing the case strongly in conversations with MOD Ministers, and my officials have also continued to do so. The Wales Office and the Secretary of State for Wales have worked on this issue for many months.

In terms of the announcement, however, as I said, we knew about that yesterday. We will continue to fight the case for DARA at St Athan, and we will continue to make the case for a strong aerospace sector, as I highlighted in my response to Janet Davies. We recognise that the future success of project Red Dragon is important to the sector, and the total public sector investment of around £50 million demonstrates our commitment to the project's success. We are confident that,

hysbysu am y swyddi a gaiff eu colli yn yr awyrlu? Ers pryd yr ydych wedi gwybod am hyn, ac a ydych wedi gwybod am hyn ers yr haf diwethaf? Pa gamau yr ydych wedi eu cymryd i achub cam Sain Tathan ers ichi ddod i wybod bod swyddi o dan fygythiad difrifol? Awgrymwyd yn y datganiad bod toriadau swyddi eraill yn debygol o fod ar y gweill—a allwch fod yn benodol ynghylch y rheini? Dywed eich datganiad i'r awyrlu wneud y penderfyniad yn gynt na'r disgwyl, felly, a roddwch wybodaeth inni ynglŷn â pha bryd yr oeddech yn disgwyl i'r awyrlu wneud y penderfyniad hwnnw? Dywedasoeh hefyd fod y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn cynnal adolygiad ehangach o'r lleoliadau cynnal a chadw. Faint o swyddi eraill allai fod o dan fygythiad o ganlyniad i'r adolygiad hwnnw, a pha bryd y disgwyliwch iddo gael ei gwblhau? Yng ngoleuni'r cyhoeddiadau hyn, pa adolygiad y mae'r WDA yn ei gynnal o'i gynllun buddsoddi ar gyfer safle RAF Sain Tathan?

**Andrew Davies:** Yn fy ymateb i Alun Cairns, dywedais mai'r syndod oedd nifer y diswyddiadau a gyhoeddwyd, nid y ffaith y byddai diswyddiadau yn deillio o angen DARA i leihau nifer ei gweithwyr a gwella effeithlonrwydd. Cawsom ein hysbysu am hyn gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn ddoe. Siaradodd y Prif Weinidog ag Adam Ingram brynhawn ddoe ac â phrif weithredwr newydd DARA, Archie Hughes, y bore yma. O ran adolygiad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, ei benderfyniad a phrosiect Draig Goch, yr wyf fi a'r Prif Weinidog wedi bod yn pledio'r achos yn gryf mewn sgysiau gyda Gweinidogion y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, ac mae fy swyddogion wedi parhau i wneud hynny hefyd. Mae Swyddfa Cymru ac Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru wedi gweithio ar y mater hwn ers misoedd lawer.

O ran y cyhoeddiad, fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais, yr oeddem yn gwybod am hynny ddoe. Byddwn yn parhau i ymladd achos DARA yn Sain Tathan, a byddwn yn parhau i bledio'r achos dros sector awyrofod cryf, fel yr amlygais yn fy ymateb i Janet Davies. Cydnabyddwn fod llwyddiant prosiect Draig Goch yn y dyfodol yn bwysig i'r sector, ac mae cyfanswm buddsoddiad y sector cyhoeddus o tua £50 miliwn yn dangos ein hymrwymiad i lwyddiant y prosiect. Yr ydym

given the highly transferable, valuable skills of the excellent workforce at DARA, we will be able to help those affected into other employment, possibly in the same sector. We are committed to the future success of project Red Dragon and will continue to make the case for it.

**Carl Sargeant:** I endorse your comments on this devastating blow to the workers at St Athan. Last week, I was fortunate enough to attend a seminar on the future of aviation in Europe. Project Red Dragon is key to that. As DARA also has a presence in my constituency, Alyn and Deeside, could you give assurances to the Sealand workforce that this news will not affect them?

**Andrew Davies:** As far as we are aware, the MOD's decision, announced by Adam Ingram, has no impact on the DARA facility at Sealand. The announcement is specifically about the DARA facility at St Athan.

**David Melding:** Minister, does it not disturb you that, for project Red Dragon, which is supposed to create 5,000 jobs over the next 10 years—and I hope that it does—DARA's first step is to sack 360 people? That is hardly a good start to an ambitious project, and does not exactly inspire confidence. Has the Welsh Assembly Government sought assurances from the Ministry of Defence that the 190 jobs that will be lost at DARA at St Athan because they are being transferred to RAF Cottesmore, are being transferred because the RAF needs personnel that can be deployed abroad on active service? That is the only possible reason for overriding the right of the taxpayer to have value for money in DARA, as has been Government policy for the past four to five years.

**Andrew Davies:** I share the view of everyone here that this is disappointing news, and one of my first remarks was that this announcement is disappointing, particularly for those affected by it. It would be difficult to make any statements or commitments on jobs at present. From the First Minister's

yn hyderus, o gofio sgiliau gwerthfawr, hynod drosglwyddadwy'r gweithlu rhagorol yn DARA, y byddwn yn gallu helpu'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt i gael swyddi eraill, yn yr un sector o bosibl. Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i lwyddiant prosiect Draig Goch yn y dyfodol a byddaf yn parhau i bledio ei achos.

**Carl Sargeant:** Cymeradwyaf eich sylwadau ynghylch yr ergyd ddinistriol hon i'r gweithwyr yn Sain Tathan. Yr wythnos diwethaf, bûm yn ddigon ffodus i fynychu seminar ar ddyfodol y diwydiant awyrennau yn Ewrop. Mae prosiect Draig Goch yn allweddol i hynny. Gan fod DARA hefyd yn gweithredu yn fy etholaeth i, Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy, a allech roi sicrwydd i weithlu Sealand na fydd y newyddion hwn yn effeithio arnynt hwy?

**Andrew Davies:** Cyhyd ag y gwyddom, ni chaiff penderfyniad y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, a gyhoeddwyd gan Adam Ingram, unrhyw effaith ar gyfleuster DARA yn Sealand. Mae'r cyhoeddiad yn ymwneud yn benodol â chyfleuster DARA yn Sain Tathan.

**David Melding:** Weinidog, onid yw'n peri gofid ichi, o ran prosiect Draig Goch, sydd i fod i greu 5,000 o swyddi dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf—a gobeithiaf y bydd yn gwneud hynny—mai cam cyntaf DARA yw diswyddo 360 o bobl? Prin bod hynny'n ddechrau da i brosiect uchelgeisiol, ac nid yw'n ennyn hyder o bell ffordd. A yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gofyn am sicrwydd gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn y caiff y 190 o swyddi a gollir yn DARA yn Sain Tathan am eu bod yn cael eu trosglwyddo i RAF Cottesmore, eu trosglwyddo yno am fod angen personél ar yr awyrlu y gellir eu defnyddio dramor ar wasanaeth milwrol? Dyna'r unig reswm posibl dros fynd yn groes i hawl y trethdalwr i gael gwerth am arian yn DARA, yn unol â pholisi'r Llywodraeth dros y pedair neu'r pum mlynedd diwethaf.

**Andrew Davies:** Rhannaf farn pawb yma fod hyn yn newyddion siomedig, ac un o'm sylwadau cyntaf oedd bod y cyhoeddiad hwn yn siomedig, yn arbennig i'r rhai y mae'n effeithio arno. Byddai'n anodd gwneud unrhyw ddatganiadau neu ymrwymadau o ran swyddi ar hyn o bryd. O'r sgysiau a

conversations—and this has subsequently been confirmed in the letter—we know that the MOD will discuss with the relevant trade unions any redeployment, and the needs of DARA and the MOD. At this moment, we cannot give any concrete answers to your questions, because the MOD and the Minister have made it clear that they will discuss the matter with the trade unions. Obviously, we will be fully involved in those decisions and, once those negotiations and discussions have taken place, we will then be able to make an announcement.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** It is right that we concentrate on the impact of the job losses on the St Athan project and, in particular, on the families affected by them, but like Carl Sargeant, we have other constituency interests. The part of the statement that may cause alarm bells to ring all over Wales is that which refers to the fact that the maintenance work on the Harrier jets, which is currently carried out by highly skilled local people, will be transferred to RAF Cottesmore. Recently, a contract was re-let at RAF Valley to undertake maintenance work on Hawks, and, like Carl Sargeant, I would like assurance that today's announcement will have no impact on RAF Valley.

**Andrew Davies:** We have not received any information that would lead us to believe that any facility other than RAF St Athan is affected by this announcement. I accept your point about the service contract at RAF Valley, but the issue there was that one contractor lost the contract and another took it over. Some redundancies were involved, but the vast majority of jobs were retained in Anglesey, and we were delighted about that. Adam Ingram's announcement today affects DARA at St Athan and does not have any further implications other than for those who may be providing services to DARA at St Athan. We are not aware of any implications for other facilities in Wales.

gafodd y Prif Weinidog—a chadarnhawyd hyn yn dilyn hynny yn y llythyr—gwyddom y bydd y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn trafod unrhyw adleoli, ac anghenion DARA a'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, gyda'r undebau llafur perthnasol. Ar hyn o bryd, ni allwn roi atebion pendant i'ch cwestiynau, gan fod y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a'r Gweinidog wedi dweud yn bendant y byddant yn trafod y mater gyda'r undebau llafur. Yn amlwg, byddwn yn cymryd rhan lawn yn y penderfyniadau hynny ac, wedi i'r negodiadau a'r trafodaethau hynny gael eu cynnal, yna byddwn yn gallu gwneud cyhoeddiad.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Mae'n iawn inni ganolbwyntio ar effaith colli swyddi ar brosiect Sain Tathan ac, yn arbennig, ar y teuluoedd yr effeithir arnynt, ond fel Carl Sargeant, mae gennym fuddiannau eraill yn ein hetholaethau. Y rhan o'r datganiad a allai achosi braw ledled Cymru yw hwnnw sy'n cyfeirio at y ffaith y caiff y gwaith cynnal a chadw ar awyrennau jet harrier, a wneir gan bobl leol hyfedr ar hyn o bryd, ei drosglwyddo i RAF Cottesmore. Yn ddiweddar, ailddyfarnwyd contract yn RAF Fali i ymgymryd â gwaith cynnal a chadw ar Hawks, ac, fel Carl Sargeant, hoffwn gael sicrwydd na chaiff y cyhoeddiad heddiw unrhyw effaith ar RAF Fali.

**Andrew Davies:** Nid ydym wedi derbyn unrhyw wybodaeth a fyddai'n ein harwain i gredu yr effeithir ar unrhyw gyfleuster ac eithrio RAF Sain Tathan yn sgîl y cyhoeddiad hwn. Derbyniaf eich pwynt am y contract gwasanaeth yn RAF Fali, ond y broblem yno oedd i un contractwr golli'r contract ac i gontractwr arall ei gymryd drosodd. Collwyd rhai swyddi, ond cadwyd y mwyafrif llethol yn Ynys Môn, ac yr oeddem yn falch iawn o hynny. Mae cyhoeddiad Adam Ingram heddiw yn effeithio ar DARA yn Sain Tathan ac nid oes goblygiadau pellach ac eithrio i'r rhai a allai fod yn darparu gwasanaethau i DARA yn Sain Tathan. Nid ydym yn ymwybodol o unrhyw oblygiadau i gyfleusterau eraill yng Nghymru.

## Datganiad ar Lanweithdra mewn Ysbytai Statement on Cleanliness in Hospitals

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** Since we first learned to walk and talk, most of us will have been taught by our parents that dirt and germs go hand in hand. Television advertisements bombard us with information about bleaches that kill ‘99 per cent of household germs’, so when we are ill and need hospital care, it is hardly surprising that we expect the environment to be clean. There is nothing new in that: clean hospitals featured in our 10-year plan, ‘Improving Health in Wales—a plan for the NHS with its partners’, in which we said that:

‘The people of Wales, and the health professionals who care for them, have the right to expect that health care will be delivered in a modern, clean, well-maintained environment’.

Last summer, the Auditor General for Wales published a helpful report highlighting issues around the management and delivery of hospital cleaning services. The Audit Committee considered the report and made several recommendations. I welcome the Audit Committee’s findings, and the Assembly Government’s response to that was laid before the Assembly on 27 January. Action is being taken to implement the recommendations.

3.20 p.m.

‘National Standards of Cleanliness for NHS Trusts in Wales’ was issued in July 2003. This provides the standards that will apply in all hospitals. The standards will be monitored in several ways, including by way of annual figures, which trusts must make publicly available. Regional offices have been given the responsibility of monitoring implementation, and the first returns were received this February. Significant progress towards meeting the standards has been made, and this progress will be checked and monitored. As I am determined to increase the involvement of patients in this whole agenda, community health councils have been given a role in auditing performance

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Ers inni ddysgu cerdded a siarad gyntaf, bydd y rhan fwyaf ohonom wedi cael ein dysgu gan ein rhieni bod baw a germau yn mynd law yn llaw. Mae hysbysebion teledu yn ein bombardio â gwybodaeth am ganyddion sy’n lladd 99 y cant o germau cartref, felly pan fyddwn yn sâl a bydd angen gofal ysbyty arnom, nid yw’n syndod ein bod yn disgwyl i’r amgylchedd fod yn lân. Nid oes dim byd newydd yn hynny: soniwyd am ysbytai glân yn ein cynllun 10 mlynedd, ‘Gwella Iechyd yng Nghymru—cynllun i’r GIG ynghyd â’i bartneriaid’, lle y dywedasom:

‘Mae gan bobl Cymru a’r gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol sy’n gofalu amdanynt hawl i ddisgwyl i ofal iechyd gael ei gyflwyno mewn amgylchedd modern, glân a thaclus’.

Yr haf diwethaf, cyhoeddodd Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru adroddiad defnyddiol yn amlygu materion o ran rheoli a darparu gwasanaethau glanhau ysbytai. Ystyriodd y Pwyllgor Archwilio yr adroddiad a gwnaeth nifer o argymhellion. Croesawaf ganfyddiadau’r Pwyllgor Archwilio, a gosodwyd ymateb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i hynny gerbron y Cynulliad ar 27 Ionawr. Cymerir camau i weithredu’r argymhellion.

Cyhoeddwyd ‘Safonau Glendid Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru’ ym mis Gorffennaf 2003. Darpara hyn y safonau a fydd yn gymwys ym mhob ysbyty. Caiff y safonau eu monitro mewn sawl ffordd, gan gynnwys drwy gyfrwng ffigurau blynyddol, y mae’n rhaid i ymddiriedolaethau eu cyhoeddi. Rhoddwyd y cyfrifoldeb o fonitro’r broses weithredu i swyddfeydd rhanbarthol, a derbyniwyd y canlyniadau cyntaf ym mis Chwefror. Gwnaed cynnydd sylweddol tuag at gyrraedd y safonau, a chaiff y cynnydd hwn ei wirio a’i fonitro. Gan fy mod yn benderfynol o gynyddu’r rhan a gaiff cleifion yn yr agenda hon, cafodd y cynghorau iechyd cymuned ran

against the standards that we have laid down.

Community health councils will help us to focus on how patients experience the hospital environment, in terms of not only the cleaning, but also the signage, the state of the decoration, the suitability of the furniture and how patients view the level of privacy and dignity provided within a hospital. CHCs have already undertaken work in 18 of our major hospitals in Wales, and I received their constructive, useful and informative report in February. The CHCs will now work with trusts to ensure that the actions identified are completed. In order to support this work, to ensure standards are regularly reviewed and updated, and to assist in spreading good practice, I have set up a facilities forum, the first meeting of which will take place in June.

On the relationship between hospital cleanliness and infection control, it is important to be clear at the outset that scientific and professional advice warns us against making simplistic assumptions in this regard. Rather than being a product of the general environment, infection is much more likely to follow a breakdown in staff hygiene practices: principally a breakdown in hand hygiene. The evidence in this regard is overwhelming. Study after study has confirmed the importance of hand hygiene in controlling infection.

What are we doing about this? Wales has one of the first pilot sites for the National Patient Safety Agency's 'clean your hands' campaign, which will be launched later in the year. Hand hygiene will also feature more prominently in the new hospital infection control strategy, which recently completed professional consultation. The strategy makes the link to the 'National Standards of Cleanliness for NHS Trusts in Wales'. Individual responsibilities in this regard must be backed up by improvements in the infrastructure that supports staff. Through the national standards, surveillance for healthcare-associated infection is now embedded in the service, and three mandatory surveillance programmes are

yn y gwaith o archwilio perfformiad yn erbyn y safonau a osodwyd gennym.

Bydd cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn ein helpu i ganolbwyntio ar brofiad cleifion o amgylchedd ysbyty, nid yn unig o ran y gwaith glanhau, ond o ran arwyddion, cyflwr yr addurno, addasrwydd y dodrefn a barn y cleifion am y preifatrwydd a'r parch a ddarperir mewn ysbyty. Mae cynghorau iechyd cymuned eisoes wedi ymgymryd â gwaith mewn 18 o'n prif ysbytai yng Nghymru, a derbyniais eu hadroddiad adeiladol, defnyddiol a llawn gwybodaeth ym mis Chwefror. Bydd y cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn gweithio yn awr gydag ymddiriedolaethau i sicrhau y cwblheir y camau a nodwyd. Er mwyn ategu'r gwaith hwn, sicrhau bod safonau yn cael eu hadolygu a'u diweddarau'n rheolaidd, a helpu i ledaenu arferion da, yr wyf wedi sefydlu fforwm cyfleusterau, a chynhelir y cyfarfod cyntaf ym mis Mehefin.

O ran y berthynas rhwng glanweithdra mewn ysbytai a rheoli heintiau, mae'n bwysig bod yn glir o'r cychwyn bod cyngor gwyddonol a phroffesiynol yn ein rhybuddio rhag gwneud tybiaethau rhy syml yn hyn o beth. Yn hytrach na bod yn gynnyrch yr amgylchedd cyffredinol, mae haint yn llawer mwy tebygol o ddilyn methiant mewn arferion hylendid staff: methiant o ran hylendid dwylo yn bennaf. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn hyn o beth yn ddiwrthdro. Mae un astudiaeth ar ôl y llall wedi cadarnhau pwysigrwydd hylendid dwylo wrth reoli heintiau.

Beth a wnawn ynglŷn â hyn? Mae gan Gymru un o'r safleoedd peilot cyntaf ar gyfer ymgyrch 'glanhau eich dwylo' yr Asiantaeth Genedlaethol dros Ddiogelwech Cleifion a gaiff ei lansio'n ddiweddarach eleni. Bydd hylendid dwylo yn rhan amlycach hefyd o'r strategaeth newydd ar gyfer rheoli heintiau mewn ysbytai, a gwblhaodd broses ymgynghori broffesiynol yn ddiweddar. Mae'r strategaeth yn cysylltu â 'Safonau Glendid Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Ymddiriedolaethau GIG yng Nghymru'. Rhaid i gyfrifoldebau unigol yn hyn o beth gael eu hategu gan welliannau yn y seilwaith sy'n cefnogi'r staff. Drwy'r safonau cenedlaethol, ymgorfforir system arolygu heintiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd yn y



currently ongoing. Trusts have been required to nominate locally relevant programmes, with targets that aim to reduce the incidence of healthcare-associated infections.

Getting meaningful results will take time. This is a whole new area, and few places in the world have experience upon which to draw. However, we are in the forefront in this respect. I am sure that we will find initiatives that demonstrably work and others that do not, and our aim will then be to share these results as widely as possible to help bring about improvement.

I will now turn to the issue of methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus, and attempt to distinguish the facts from the fears. MRSA is an important healthcare-associated infection. We have previously considered it a hospital organism, but it is increasingly recognised in other healthcare settings, particularly where patients are moving between the community and the hospital. MRSA needs to be taken seriously as it causes a range of infections, which are sometimes fatal, and is resistant to a number of antibiotics. However, it is only one of several serious healthcare-associated infections, and even the normal staphylococcus aureus, despite being sensitive to more antibiotics, can cause severe infection as frequently as MRSA. Therefore, our approach to infection has been to emphasise all aspects of healthcare-associated infections, rather than focus on a single organism.

Although no current surveillance system can guarantee complete data, we know that the numbers of deaths per year that are due to antibiotic-sensitive strains or MRSA are small compared with those from other organisms such as those that cause pneumonia. This is the rationale for introducing pneumococcal vaccination into the vaccination programme for the elderly.

Cleanliness in our hospitals is important to us all, as patients and as staff. I have outlined the steps that we are taking in relation to general cleanliness and infection control.

gwasanaeth bellach, ac mae tair rhaglen arolygu orfodol yn mynd rhagddynt ar hyn o bryd. Bu'n ofynnol i ymddiriedolaethau enwebu rhaglenni perthnasol lleol, gyda thargedau sy'n anelu at leihau nifer yr achosion o heintiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd.

Bydd sicrhau canlyniadau ystyrion yn cymryd amser. Mae hwn yn faes hollol newydd, a phrin yw'r lleoedd yn y byd sydd â phrofiad y gellir elwa arno. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym ar y blaen yn hyn o beth. Yr wyf yn siŵr y deawn o hyd i fentrau a fydd yn gweithio'n amlwg ac eraill na fyddant yn gweithio, a'n nod wedyn fydd rhannu'r canlyniadau hyn mor eang â phosibl er mwyn helpu i sicrhau gwelliant.

Trof yn awr at fater awreŵs staffylococws sydd ag ymwrthedd i fethisilin, a'r ymgais i wahanu'r ffeithiau oddi wrth yr ofnau. Mae MRSA yn haint pwysig sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd. Yr ydym wedi ei ystyried o'r blaen yn organeb ysbyty, ond fe'i gwelir yn gynyddol mewn lleoliadau gofal iechyd eraill, yn arbennig lle mae cleifion yn symud rhwng y gymuned a'r ysbyty. Mae angen cymryd MRSA o ddifrif gan ei fod yn achosi ystod o heintiau, sydd weithiau yn angheuol, ac am ei fod ag ymwrthedd i nifer o wrthfotigau. Fodd bynnag, dim ond un o sawl haint difrifol sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd ydyw, a gall hyd yn oed yr awreŵs staffylococws cyffredin, er ei fod yn sensitif i fwy o wrthfotigau, achosi haint difrifol mor aml â MRSA. Felly, bu inni ymdrin â heintiau drwy bwysleisio pob agwedd ar heintiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd, yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar un organeb.

Er na all unrhyw system arolygu bresennol warantu data cyflawn, gwyddom mai cymharol fach yw nifer y marwolaethau y flwyddyn a achosir gan hilion sy'n sensitif i wrthfotigau neu MRSA o'u cymharu â'r rhai a achosir gan organebau eraill megis y rhai sy'n achosi niwmonia. Dyna'r rhesymeg sy'n sail i gyflwyno brechiad niwmococol yn y rhaglen frechu ar gyfer yr henoed.

Mae glanweithdra yn ein hysbytai yn bwysig i bob un ohonom, fel cleifion ac fel staff. Yr wyf wedi amlinellu'r camau a gymerwn mewn perthynas â glanweithdra cyffredinol a

These matters are receiving close attention in policy and in practice across Wales. A proper platform has been established and performance is improving. If we continue to work together on this matter, the prospects for further improvement will remain promising.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Diolch am y datganiad hwn, Weinidog. Cydnabyddaf, fel y gwnaethoch chi, fod llawer o bethau da yn digwydd o ran ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn. Fodd bynnag, o wrando'n ofalus ar yr hyn a ddywedasoch, ac o darllen y datganiad, fe'm gadewir â'r teimlad eich bod yn ceisio dweud wrthym nad oes problem. Sut, felly, yr ymatebwch i'r ymchwil a gyflawnwyd gan ysbyty San Siôr yn Llundain, ynghyd â'r Asiantaeth Diogelu Iechyd, sydd yn nodi bod niferoedd yr achosion wedi codi yn ddifrifol, a bod problem arbennig ynglŷn â'r hyn sy'n digwydd o ran plant? Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn nodi bod perygl y gall heintiau megis MRSA hefyd effeithio ar driniaeth antibiotig i blant, ac yn golygu nad yw'r driniaeth honno'n effeithiol. Oni theimlwch, ar sail hynny, fod yn rhaid gweithredu ar fyrder? Soniasoch am faterion elfennol megis yr angen i sicrhau bod staff ac ymwelwyr ag ysbytai yn golchi eu dwylo er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'r heintiau hyn yn ymledu. A oes ymgais i greu strategaeth i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd?

Dywedwch nad oes gennym unrhyw wybodaeth arbenigol ynghylch hyn ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, tybiaf y byddech yn derbyn bod Dr Georgia Duckworth yn arbenigwraig yn y maes hwn. Dywed fod yn rhaid inni gymryd camau ar fyrder i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'r heintiau hyn, ac MRSA yn benodol, yn datblygu ymysg plant i'r lefelau y maent yn bodoli ymysg oedolion. Tybiaf hefyd y byddech yn derbyn bod Dr Lyall o ysbyty St Mary hefyd yn arbenigwraig yn y maes hwn. Dywed os yw'r problemau hyn yn datblygu yn y gymuned i'r graddau y maent wedi datblygu mewn ysbytai, bydd gennym broblem enfawr y bydd yn anodd mynd i'r afael ag ef.

3.30 p.m.

rheoli heintiau. Rhoddir sylw manwl i'r materion hyn wrth lunio polisiau ac mewn arferion ledled Cymru. Sefydlwyd llwyfan priodol ac mae perfformiad yn gwella. Os parhawn i weithio gyda'n gilydd ar y mater hwn, bydd y rhagolygon ar gyfer gwella ymhellach yn parhau'n addawol.

**Rhodri Glyn Thomas:** Thank you for this statement, Minister. I recognise, as you did, that many positive things are happening in terms of trying to tackle these problems. However, from listening carefully to what you said, and from reading the statement, one is left with the impression that you are trying to tell us that there is no problem. How, therefore, do you respond to the research undertaken by St George's Hospital in London, together with the Health Protection Agency, which notes that the number of cases have increased dramatically, and that there is a particular problem among children? The report also notes that there is a danger that infections such as MRSA could also affect antibiotic treatment for children, rendering the treatment ineffective. On that basis, do you not feel that we must act urgently? You have talked about basic steps such as the need to ensure that staff and hospital visitors wash their hands, so that these infections are not spread. Is any effort being made to create a strategy to ensure that this happens?

You say that we do not currently have any expert information on this issue. However, I assume that you would accept that Dr Georgia Duckworth is an expert in this field. She says that we must take urgent steps to tackle this problem to ensure that these infections, and MRSA in particular, do not develop among children to the degree that they exist among adults. I also assume that you would accept that Dr Lyall from St Mary's Hospital is also an expert in this field. She says that if these problems develop in the community to the extent that they have developed in hospitals, we will have a huge problem, which will be difficult to tackle.

Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd fel Gweinidog i sicrhau nad yw'r heintiau hyn yn ymledu i'r gymuned? Pam mae'r heintiau hyn yn datblygu mewn sefydliadau iechyd yn unig? A oes unrhyw berygl y byddant yn datblygu mewn sefydliadau cymunedol, megis ysgolion? A yw'r Gweinidog yn cymryd camau ymarferol i fynd i'r afael â hynny?

Dywedasoeh yn eich datganiad, os clywais yn iawn, fod pob dim yn ei le i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon yng Nghymru. Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r Gweinidog Gwladol dros Iechyd yn San Steffan, John Hutton, yn cytuno oherwydd dywed fod angen gwneud mynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn yn flaenoriaeth uchel iawn ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd. A oes anghysondeb rhwng eich polisi yng Nghymru a pholisi y Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan?

**Jane Hutt:** My statement is about the fundamental issues that we face and are tackling in terms of healthcare associated infections. This issue is high on the agenda, not only for me as Minister, but for our chief medical officer and the health and social services department. It is a feature within the prevention element of the review of health and social care, the Wanless initiative. Our concern in Wales goes back to 2001 when we established the framework for the control of communicable diseases in Wales and a committee for the control of such diseases, chaired by our chief medical officer. We also established a Welsh healthcare associated infection sub group, chaired by Dr Tony Howard, to lead on the healthcare associated infection agenda.

I have already described how we have taken this forward with the national standards of cleanliness that I published, and indicated that, by February 2004, all trusts in Wales had submitted detailed returns on the implementation of those standards. Further progress against the national standards and the Audit Committee's recommendations will be monitored to ensure continuous improvement. The areas for improvement highlighted in the report to the Audit Committee are helpful and are a positive step in identifying where we can improve working

What steps are you taking as Minister to ensure that these infections do not spread into the community? Why do these infections only develop in health institutions? Is there any danger that they will develop in community institutions, such as schools? Is the Minister taking any practical steps to tackle that?

You said in your statement, if I heard correctly, that everything is in place to tackle this problem in Wales. It is evident that the Minister of State for Health in Westminster, John Hutton, does not agree because he says that addressing these problems should be an urgent priority for the NHS. Is there inconsistency between your policy in Wales and that of the Labour Government in Westminster?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae a wnelo fy natganiad â'r materion sylfaenol a wynebwn ac yr awn i'r afael â hwy o ran heintiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd. Mae'r mater hwn yn uchel ar yr agenda, nid yn unig i mi fel Gweinidog, ond i'n prif swyddog meddygol a'r adran iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae'n nodwedd o fewn elfen atal yr adolygiad o iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, sef menter Wanless. Mae ein hymwneud â hyn yng Nghymru yn dyddio'n ôl i 2001 pan sefydlasom y fframwaith ar gyfer rheoli clefydau trosglwyddadwy yng Nghymru a phwyllgor i reoli clefydau o'r fath, wedi ei gadeirio gan ein prif swyddog meddygol. Sefydlasom is-grŵp heintiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd Cymru hefyd, wedi ei gadeirio gan Dr Tony Howard, i arwain yr agenda heintiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gofal iechyd.

Yr wyf eisoes wedi disgrifio sut yr ydym wedi gweithredu ar hyn gyda'r safonau glendid cenedlaethol a gyhoeddais, a nodais fod pob ymddiriedolaeth yng Nghymru, erbyn Chwefror 2004, wedi cyflwyno canlyniadau manwl o ran gweithredu'r safonau hynny. Bydd cynnydd pellach mewn perthynas â'r safonau cenedlaethol ac argymhellion y Pwyllgor Archwilio yn cael ei fonitro i sicrhau gwelliannau parhaus. Mae'r meysydd lle mae angen gwella a amlygwyd yn yr adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor Archwilio yn ddefnyddiol ac yn gam cadarnhaol tuag at

practices. My statement is based on hospital cleanliness, as was requested. The trust facilities forum includes membership from health and social care regional Assembly offices and Welsh health estates. Wales has taken a leading role through our public health laboratory service. It is interesting that all health departments are on a similar course, but that there are variations. For example, the three Celtic countries have a mandatory surgical site for infection surveillance, but England does not. The combined data from the three countries was made public at a recent conference in Belfast, and I will ensure that you have a copy of that, Rhodri Glyn. It shows that we are at the forefront of tackling this issue.

We must recognise that infection prevention and control is the personal responsibility of all NHS employees. However, we must have the right management infrastructure in place. As I said, we recognise that some infections come from the community into hospitals and recognise the interface with our care sector and the community. That will be part of taking forward the monitoring and understanding of the standards as we review their implementation.

**Christine Chapman:** I welcome this statement. I know that people tend to associate MRSA with hospital cleanliness, and many of my constituents have contacted me regarding this issue. They are concerned about what they hear in the media and I am not convinced that the information is always scientifically accurate. Do you agree, given the concerns around this issue, that it is vital that we ensure that the recording and reporting process relating to the MRSA infection is transparent? Given the fears about the infection, do you also agree that we should provide clear information about MRSA in Wales?

**Jane Hutt:** Understandably, this is a matter of public concern and it is often reflected in the media and in the surgeries that we conduct in our constituencies. That is why we must be open about the recording of the infection and ensure that research is backed and carried through by learning from other parts of the world as well as the UK. We

nodi lle y gallwn wella arferion gwaith. Seilir fy natganiad ar lanweithdra mewn ysbytai, fel y gofynnwyd. Mae'r fforwm cyfleusterau ymddiriedolaethau yn cynnwys aelodau o swyddfeydd iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol rhanbarthol y Cynulliad ac ystadau iechyd Cymru. Mae Cymru wedi mabwysiadu rôl flaenllaw drwy ein gwasanaeth labordai iechyd y cyhoedd. Mae'n ddiddorol nodi bod pob adran iechyd ar drywydd tebyg, ond ceir amrywiadau. Er enghraifft, mae gan y tair gwlad Geltaidd safle llawfeddygol gorfodol ar gyfer arolygu heintiau, ond nid oes un gan Loegr. Cyhoeddwyd y data cyfunol o'r tair gwlad mewn cynhadledd ddiweddar yn Belfast, a byddaf yn sicrhau bod gennyh gopi o hwnnw, Rhodri Glyn. Dengys ein bod ar y blaen wrth fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn.

Rhaid inni gydnabod mai cyfrifoldeb personol pob un o gyflogion y GIG yw atal a rheoli heintiau. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni sicrhau bod y seilwaith rheoli cywir ar waith. Fel y dywedais, cydnabyddwn fod rhai heintiau yn dod o'r gymuned i mewn i ysbytai a chydnabyddwn y rhyngberthynas â'n sector gofal a'r gymuned. Bydd hynny'n rhan o'r broses o ddatblygu'r gwaith o fonitro a deall y safonau wrth inni adolygu'r broses o'u gweithredu.

**Christine Chapman:** Croesawaf y datganiad hwn. Gwn fod pobl yn dueddol o gysylltu MRSA â glanweithdra mewn ysbytai, ac mae llawer o'm hetholwyr wedi cysylltu â mi o ran y mater hwn. Maent yn gofidio am yr hyn a glywant yn y cyfryngau ac nid wyf yn argyhoeddedig bod y wybodaeth bob amser yn wyddonol gywir. A gytunwch, o gofio'r pryderon ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, ei bod yn hollbwysig ein bod yn sicrhau bod y broses cofnodi a chyflwyno adroddiadau sy'n ymwneud â haint MRSA yn dryloyw? O gofio'r pryderon ynglŷn â'r haint, a gytunwch hefyd y dylem ddarparu gwybodaeth glir am MRSA yng Nghymru?

**Jane Hutt:** Yn ddealladwy, mae hwn yn fater sy'n achosi pryder ymhlith y cyhoedd, ac yn aml fe'i hadlewyrchir yn y cyfryngau ac yn y cyngorfeydd a gynhaliwn yn ein hetholaethau. Dyna pam y mae'n rhaid inni fod yn agored ynglŷn â chofnodi'r haint a sicrhau bod ymchwil yn cael ei hategu a'i chyflawni drwy ddysgu oddi wrth rannau

must also recognise the input of professionals like the National Public Health Service Wales, which has taken a lead on developing surveillance methods. This is also about ensuring that we convey the basic message about hand hygiene, in which community health councils have a role. We have given these councils the task of monitoring the patient environment and talking to patients about their experience. They have played an important role by producing a report on their work in 18 major hospitals in Wales. We must ensure that this forms part of a public awareness campaign in order to reassure people that we are addressing the problem at a scientific level, that it is being monitored, that it is out in the open and that it is at the top of our agenda in terms of safeguarding health and wellbeing.

eraill o'r byd yn ogystal â'r DU. Rhaid inni gydnabod hefyd gyfraniad cyrff proffesiynol fel Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cenedlaethol Cymru, sydd wedi arwain y gwaith o ddatblygu dulliau arolygu. Mae a wnelo hyn hefyd â sicrhau ein bod yn cyfleu'r neges sylfaenol ynghylch hylendid dwylo, lle mae gan gynghorau iechyd cymuned ran i'w chwarae. Yr ydym wedi rhoi'r dasg o fonitro amgylchedd y claf a siarad â chleifion am eu profiad i'r cynghorau hyn. Maent wedi chwarae rhan bwysig drwy gynhyrchu adroddiad ar eu gwaith mewn 18 o brif ysbytai Cymru. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod hyn yn rhan o ymgyrch ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd er mwyn tawelu meddyliau pobl ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem ar lefel wyddonol, ei bod yn cael ei monitro, ei bod yn dod i olau dydd a'i bod ar frig ein hagenda o ran diogelu iechyd a lles.

### **Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion** **Composite Motion: Approval of Orders**

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

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

**The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair):** I propose that

**Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair):** Cynigiau fod

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

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

*1.a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office, on 16 March 2004 on the draft Order, the Litter and Dog Fouling (Fixed Penalty) (Wales) Order 2004;*

*1.a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mawrth 2004, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchmyn drafft, Gorchmyn Sbwriel a Baeddu gan Gŵn (Cosb Benodedig) (Cymru) 2004; ac*

*b) approves that the Litter and Dog Fouling (Fixed Penalty) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with:*

*b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchmyn Sbwriel a Baeddu gan Gŵn (Cosb Benodedig) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r:*

*i) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2004; and*

*i) Gorchmyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2004: a'r*

*ii) regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2004.*

*ii) arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2004.*

*2.a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office, on 16 March 2004 on the draft regulations, the*

*2.a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mawrth 2004, mewn perthynas â'r*

- Dairy Produce Quotas (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004; and*
- Rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cwotâu Llaeth (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004; ac*
- b) approves that the Dairy Produce Quotas (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:*
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cwotâu Llaeth (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:*
- i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2004; and*
- i) Rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2004; a'r*
- ii) regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2004.*
- ii) arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2004.*
- 3.a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office, on 9 March 2004 on the draft Regulations, the Community Health Councils Regulations 2004 and*
- 3.a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mawrth 2004, mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned 2004 ac*
- b) approves that The Community Health Councils Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:*
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:*
- i) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 27 February 2004;*
- i) Rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Chwefror 2004;*
- ii) regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 25 February 2004; and*
- ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Chwefror 2004; a'r*
- iii) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office on 15 March 2004;*
- iii) memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 15 Mawrth 2004.*
- 4.a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office, on 16 March 2004 on the draft Order, the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 4 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2004; and*
- 4.a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mawrth 2004, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 4 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2004; ac*
- b) approves that the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 4 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 10 March 2004.*
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 4 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Mawrth 2004.*
- 5.a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office, on 9 March 2004 on the draft Order, the Welsh Development Agency (Derelict Land) Order 2004; and*
- 5.a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mawrth 2004, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru (Tir Diffaith) 2004; ac*
- b) approves that the Welsh Development Agency (Derelict Land) Order 2004 is made in accordance with:*
- b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru (Tir Diffaith) 2004 yn unol â'r:*

- i) *the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 25 February 2004; and*      i) *Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Chwefror 2004; a'r*
- ii) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 25 February 2004. (NDM1892)*      ii) *arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Chwefror 2004. (NDM1892)*

*Cynnig (NDM1892): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1892): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Bourne, Nick  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Cuthbert, Jeff  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin  
Essex, Sue  
Francis, Lisa  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gibbons, Brian  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Idris Jones, Denise  
James, Irene  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Neagle, Lynne  
Randerson, Jenny  
Ryder, Janet  
Sargeant, Carl  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Catherine  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty  
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Cynigion Trefniadaeth Ysgolion) (Cymru)  
(Diwygio) 2004  
Approval of the Education (School Organisation Proposals) (Wales)  
(Amendment) Regulations 2004**

**The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson):** I propose that **Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Education (School Organisation Proposals) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2004. (NDM1888)* *Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Cynigion Trefniadaeth Ysgolion) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2004. (NDM1888)*

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly for Wales:*

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:*

*1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 16 March 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Education (School Organisation Proposals) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004; and* *1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mawrth 2004, mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Cynigion Trefniadaeth Ysgolion) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004; ac*

*2. approves that the Education (School Organisation Proposals) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:* *2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Addysg (Cynigion Trefniadaeth Ysgolion) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r:*

*a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2004;* *i) heoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2004;*

*b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2004; and* *ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2004; a'r*

*c) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office on 16 March 2004. (NDM1889)* *iii) memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mawrth 2004. (NDM1889)*

I am pleased to bring these regulations before the Assembly. They serve two important purposes, which makes efficient use of legislative time. First, the regulations bring nursery schools into line with other schools in relation to reorganisation proposals. In future, when local authorities intend to either open a nursery, close a nursery or make substantial changes to a nursery, they will have to follow statutory procedures. This means that there must be local consultation on the proposal, followed by the publication of a statutory notice and the opportunity for

Yr wyf yn falch o gyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn gerbron y Cynulliad. Mae dau ddiben pwysig iddynt, sy'n gwneud defnydd effeithlon o amser deddfwriaethol. Yn gyntaf, mae'r rheoliadau yn sicrhau bod meithrinfeydd yn unol ag ysgolion eraill mewn perthynas â chynigion ad-drefnu. Yn y dyfodol, pan fo awdurdodau lleol yn bwriadu agor meithrinfa, cau meithrinfa neu wneud newidiadau sylweddol i feithrinfa, bydd yn rhaid iddynt ddilyn gweithdrefnau statudol. Golyga hyn fod yn rhaid ymgynghori'n lleol ar y cynnig, a chyhoeddi hysbysiad statudol



objections to be registered. These measures give the public a greater say in decisions affecting the provision of early-years education. Previous changes to nursery provision required statutory procedures if a nursery school was attached to a primary school, but for a free-standing nursery school only closure triggered the need for formal proposals. The Education Act 2002 amended the School Standards and Framework Act 1998 to bring nursery schools into line with other schools. These regulations implement this change as far as Wales is concerned.

Secondly, the regulations will facilitate the establishment of pilot projects that will provide opportunities for primary school pupils to study Welsh intensively for a set period. This will enable us to fulfil one of the important commitments of Iaith Pawb. Without these regulations, there is a risk that where pilot projects involved intensive language teaching from the beginning of key stage 2 onwards, local education authorities would have to undertake statutory procedures in order to meet the requirements of the 1999 regulations on school organisation proposals. That would be unnecessarily burdensome and time consuming. The pilot projects will be completely voluntary, and they will only be established where the LEA, the school, and parents are in favour. Projects also require approval from the Assembly via the steering group set up for the purpose. The steering group is chaired by a Welsh Assembly Government official and consists of representatives from the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales, Estyn, the Welsh Language Board and individual experts in the field of language acquisition.

Outcomes from the pilots will vary according to the model being used and the location. I am looking for a range of outcomes. For pupils who start in year 3, we will be looking for them to move into the Welsh-medium sector or study more subjects through the medium of Welsh than would otherwise have been the case. For others, starting in year 6, the outcome would be a wider opportunity to study subjects through the medium of Welsh

ar ôl hynny a rhoi cyfle i gofrestru gwrthwynebiadau. Rhydd y mesurau hyn fwy o lais i'r cyhoedd mewn penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar ddarparu addysg blynyddoedd cynnar. Yr oedd newidiadau blaenorol i ddarpariaeth meithrinfeydd yn gofyn am ddilyn gweithdrefnau statudol os oedd meithrinfa yn rhan o ysgol gynradd, ond yn achos meithrinfa annibynnol dim ond penderfyniadau i gau oedd yn ysgogi'r angen am gynigion ffurfiol. Diwygiodd Deddf Addysg 2002 Deddf Safonau a Fframwaith Ysgolion 1998 er mwyn sicrhau bod meithrinfeydd yn unol ag ysgolion eraill. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn gweithredu'r newid hwn o ran Cymru.

Yn ail, bydd y rheoliadau yn hwyluso'r broses o sefydlu prosiectau peilot a fydd yn rhoi cyfleoedd i ddisgyblion ysgol gynradd astudio Cymraeg yn ddwys am gyfnod penodedig. Bydd hyn yn ein galluogi i gyflawni un o ymrwymadau pwysig Iaith Pawb. Heb y rheoliadau hyn, lle bynnag y byddai prosiectau peilot sy'n cynnwys addysgu iaith yn ddwys o ddechrau cyfnod allweddol 2 ymlaen, mae perygl y byddai awdurdodau addysg lleol yn gorfod ymgymryd â gweithdrefnau statudol er mwyn bodloni gofynion rheoliadau 1999 ar gyngion trefniadaeth ysgolion. Byddai hynny'n broses feichus a llafurus heb fod angen. Bydd y prosiectau peilot yn gwbl wirfoddol, a dim ond lle mae'r AALL, yr ysgol, a'r rhieni o'u plaid, y cânt eu sefydlu. Bydd yn rhaid i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo'r prosiectau hefyd drwy gyfrwng grŵp llywio a sefydlir i'r diben. Cadeirir y grŵp llywio gan swyddog o Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac mae'n cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o'r Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru, Estyn, Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ac arbenigwyr unigol ym maes dysgu ieithoedd.

Bydd canlyniadau'r cynlluniau peilot yn amrywio yn ôl y model a ddefnyddir a'r lleoliad. Yr wyf yn disgwyl nifer o ganlyniadau gwahanol. Ar gyfer disgyblion sy'n cychwyn ym mlwyddyn 3, byddwn yn disgwyl iddynt symud i'r sector cyfrwng Cymraeg neu astudio mwy o bynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg nag y byddent fel arall. Ar gyfer disgyblion eraill, sy'n cychwyn ym mlwyddyn 6, byddai'r canlyniad yn rhoi

in secondary school.

cyfle ehangach i astudio pynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg mewn ysgol uwchradd.

3.40 p.m.

**Janet Ryder:** The pilot schemes are important. I speak as a parent who moved to Wales with English-speaking children, who went straight into a Welsh-medium school and who have benefited from bilingual education. It has opened up a new world to them. We now have three fluent Welsh-speakers in our family, disregarding my husband and myself, who I would not yet consider fluent.

**Janet Ryder:** Mae'r cynlluniau peilot yn bwysig. Siaradaf fel rhiant a symudodd i Gymru gyda phlant a siaradai Saesneg, a aeth yn syth i ysgol Gymraeg ac sydd wedi elwa o gael addysg ddwyieithog. Agorodd fyd newydd iddynt. Bellach mae tri siaradwr Cymraeg rhugl yn ein teulu, ac eithrio fy ngŵr a minnau, gan na fyddwn yn ein hystyried yn siaradwyr rhugl eto.

Some children need extra support and there is a growing demand, particularly in more English-speaking areas, for Welsh-medium education to help children make that transition from an English-speaking background to a Welsh-medium school. Many of those children need extra support. Ideally, we should look at the provision of a completely bilingual education. Perhaps, we have a great advantage in Wales in that we already have a bilingual society. Educational research shows that a bilingual child achieves much more in science and music, for some reason. The advantages of being bilingual at an early age, in whatever language, and of then going on to learn a second or third language are immense. Children soak up those other languages like sponges. We should take the golden opportunity of being a bilingual nation and provide the hub of language specialists for the UK because, as a whole, England and Wales do not score well when it comes to foreign-language specialists. We should build on and develop the great advantages that a bilingual education and the Welsh language offer because you cannot underestimate the value to a child of being bilingual from an early age. Therefore, these pilots, particularly in more anglicised areas of Wales, will be useful.

Mae angen cymorth ychwanegol ar rai plant ac mae galw cynyddol, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd mwy Seisnig, am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg i helpu plant i bontio o gefndir Saesneg i ysgol Gymraeg. Mae angen cymorth ychwanegol ar lawer o'r plant hynny. Yn ddelfrydol, dylem edrych ar ddarparu addysg gwbl ddwyieithog. Efallai fod gennym fantais fawr yng Nghymru gan fod cymdeithas ddwyieithog gennym eisoes. Dengys ymchwil addysgol fod plentyn dwyieithog yn cyflawni'n llawer gwell mewn gwyddoniaeth a cherddoriaeth, am ryw reswm. Mae'r fantais o fod yn ddwyieithog yn ifanc iawn, ym mha iaith bynnag, ac wedyn fynd ymlaen i ddysgu ail neu drydedd iaith, yn aruthrol. Mae plant yn amsugno'r ieithoedd eraill hynny yn rhwydd. Dylem fanteisio ar y cyfle euraid sydd gennym fel cenedl ddwyieithog a bod yn ganolbwynt y DU ar gyfer arbenigwyr iaith oherwydd, ar y cyfan, nid yw Cymru a Lloegr yn perfformio'n dda o ran arbenigwyr ieithoedd tramor. Dylem ddatblygu ac adeiladu ar y manteision niferus y gall addysg ddwyieithog a'r iaith Gymraeg eu cynnig oherwydd ni allwch danbriso'r gwerth o fod yn blentyn dwyieithog yn ifanc iawn. Felly, bydd y cynlluniau peilot hyn, yn enwedig yn rhannau fwy Seisnig Cymru, yn ddefnyddiol.

The regulations also address the transition between primary and secondary schools. That too, is a crucial time for a child and a closer working relationship between primary and secondary schools needs to be developed. Confidence needs to be built up between secondary schools and their feeders. Schools have moved in that direction during the past

Mae'r rheoliadau hefyd yn ymdrin â'r cyfnod pontio rhwng ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd. Mae hynny hefyd yn gyfnod allweddol i'r plentyn ac mae angen datblygu perthynas waith agosach rhwng ysgolion cynradd ac ysgolion uwchradd. Mae angen ennyn hyder rhwng ysgolion a'r ysgolion sy'n eu bwydo. Mae ysgolion wedi symud i'r cyfeiriad

few years, but much more work needs to be done on that.

**David Davies:** Speaking as someone whose interest in nursery education is becoming rather more than just academic and political, I welcome these regulations. However, when the Minister talks about the need for consultation, I hope that she will heed the results of those consultation exercises before changes are made to nursery schools. All too often in the past when local education authorities have embarked on consultation exercises, they have been given clear answers by the public, with whom they have consulted on the preferred course of action, and have then overridden parents' views, only to continue with what they wanted to do, often, I am afraid, with the Minister's support. Therefore, if a consultation exercise is to mean anything, let us consult with people, listen to what parents and taxpayers have to say and heed their advice instead of riding roughshod over it.

On language, and you may again deduce that I have a more than passing interest in this, I welcome the support given to the Welsh language by all political parties in Wales. That support was initiated by the Conservative Party, which did more than its fair share. Nevertheless, we should remember that we live in an increasingly small world. There will be a growing number of parents whose first language will not be English or Welsh, who may want their children to be brought up bilingually—speaking English and another language. It may be asking a lot of their children to have to take on a third language at the same time. Therefore, I say yes to biligualism and to children learning as many languages as possible at as young an age as possible, but let us also bear in mind that parental choice must feature in any future deliberations.

**Peter Black:** In response to what David has just said, my biggest regret is that I am not bilingual. If I had been at an earlier age, I would have had the skills to be able to adapt to other languages. The whole point of bilingualism is that if you can learn Welsh,

hwnnw yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, ond mae angen gwneud llawer mwy o waith ar hynny.

**David Davies:** Gan siarad fel rhywun sy'n cymryd mwy na diddordeb academiaidd neu wleidyddol mewn addysg feithrin erbyn hyn, croesawaf y rheoliadau. Fodd bynnag, pan fo'r Gweinidog yn sôn bod angen ymgynghori, gobeithiaf y bydd yn ystyried canlyniadau'r ymgynghoriadau hynny cyn y gwneir newidiadau i ysgolion meithrin. Yn amlach na pheidio, yn y gorffennol, pan fo awdurdodau addysg lleol wedi cynnal ymgynghoriadau, maent wedi cael atebion eglur gan y cyhoedd ar ôl ymgynghori â hwy ar ba gamau i'w cymryd, ond wedyn maent wedi diystyru barn rhieni er mwyn parhau i wneud fel y mynnent, yn aml, mae arnaf ofn, gyda chefnogaeth y Gweinidog. Felly, er mwyn i ymgynghoriadau fod yn ystyrlon, gadewch inni ymgynghori â phobl, gwrandao ar yr hyn sydd gan rieni a threthdalwyr i'w ddweud ac ystyried eu cyngor yn hytrach na'i ddisystyru'n llwyr.

O ran iaith, ac unwaith eto gallech ddweud bod gennyf gryn ddiddordeb yn hyn, croesawaf y gefnogaeth a roddir i'r iaith Gymraeg gan bob plaid wleidyddol yng Nghymru. Dechreuwyd y gefnogaeth honno gan y Blaid Geidwadol, a wnaeth fwy na'i siâr. Er hynny, dylem gofio ein bod yn byw mewn byd sy'n lleihau'n gynyddol. Gallai fod nifer cynyddol o rieni na fydd yn siarad Cymraeg na Saesneg fel iaith gyntaf a fydd am fagu eu plant yn ddwyieithog—i siarad Saesneg ac iaith arall. Efallai ei bod yn gofyn gormod o'u plant i ddysgu trydedd iaith ar yr un pryd. Felly, yr wyf yn cefnogi dwyieithrwydd a'r syniad o blant yn dysgu cymaint o ieithoedd â phosibl mor ifanc â phosibl, ond gadewch inni gofio y dylai dewis rhieni gael ei ystyried mewn unrhyw drafodaethau yn y dyfodol.

**Peter Black:** Mewn ymateb i'r hyn a ddywedodd David, mae'n dristwch mawr i mi nad wyf yn ddwyieithog. Pe bawn wedi bod yn ddwyieithog yn iau, byddwn wedi meddu ar y sgiliau a fyddai'n gwneud dysgu ieithoedd eraill yn haws. Un o brif fanteision

for example, you can pick up further languages. Those skills are transferable and that is an important point, which relates to this legislation.

The part of the legislation that I welcome the most is that which refers to the pilots that will be established for Welsh-language projects. The fact that they will provide that second entry point into Welsh-medium education, which was a commitment in 'Iaith Pawb', is important. If young children have more entry points to learn different languages, and the Welsh language in particular, they will have a better chance of learning other languages as they get older. It will also assist greatly in ensuring the survival of the Welsh language as a living language in this country.

**Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich cefnogaeth i'r cynnig hwn. Yr wyf yn cytuno'n arbennig gyda Janet Ryder am bwysigrwydd y cynlluniau peilot yn yr ardaloedd di-Gymraeg. Y bwriad yw annog mwy o blant i ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg, ac yr wyf yn falch o glywed cefnogaeth Plaid Cymru i'r cynlluniau peilot. Yr wyf hefyd yn cytuno bod mantais enfawr o gael cymdeithas ddwyieithog, a chytunaf gydag adroddiad Nuffield fod cymdeithas ddwyieithog, a'r gallu i siarad mwy nag un iaith, o gymorth enfawr i bobl ddysgu trydedd a phedwaredd iaith ac yn y blaen.

Yr wyf ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried y materion trosglwyddo yn ofalus. Yn Neddf Addysg 2002, datblygwyd materion trosglwyddo gan ddefnyddio pwerau Cymru'n unig. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad felly yn arwain y ffordd ar y materion hynny. David, rhaid i awdurdodau addysg lleol ymgynghori gyda phobl pan fo ysgolion yn cynnig newidiadau, ond rhaid i'r awdurdodau gymryd cyfrifoldeb hefyd—

**David Davies:** Gwyddom fod yn rhaid i awdurdodau addysg lleol ymgynghori, ond nid ydynt yn gwrandao ar yr hyn y mae pobl yn dweud wrthynt.

**Jane Davidson:** Anghytunaf. Yn gyfreithiol,

bod yn ddwyieithog yw os gallwch ddysgu Cymraeg, er enghraifft, gallwch ddysgu ieithoedd eraill. Mae'r sgiliau hynny'n drosglwyddadwy ac mae hwnnw'n bwynt pwysig, sy'n ymwneud â'r ddeddfwriaeth hon.

Y rhan o'r ddeddfwriaeth a groesawaf fwyaf yw'r rhan sy'n cyfeirio at y cynlluniau peilot a sefydlir ar gyfer prosiectau iaith Gymraeg. Mae'r ffaith y byddant yn darparu'r ail fynediad hwnnw i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, a oedd yn ymrwymiad yn 'Iaith Pawb', yn bwysig. Os bydd gan blant ifanc fwy o fynedfeydd i ddysgu ieithoedd gwahanol, a'r Gymraeg yn benodol, bydd yn haws iddynt ddysgu ieithoedd eraill wrth iddynt fynd yn hŷn. Bydd hefyd o gymorth mawr i sicrhau bod y Gymraeg yn goroesi fel iaith fyw yn y wlad hon.

**The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson):** I am pleased to hear your support for this motion. I agree in particular with Janet Ryder on the importance of the pilot schemes in the anglicised areas. The intention is to encourage more children to use the Welsh language, and I was pleased to hear Plaid Cymru's support for these pilot schemes. I also agree that there are great advantages in having a bilingual society, and I also agree with the Nuffield report that a bilingual society, and the ability to speak more than one language, assists people in learning a third and fourth language and so on.

I am currently considering the transition issues carefully. In the Education Act 2002, transition issues were developed using Wales-only powers. The Assembly Government is therefore leading the way on those issues. David, local education authorities must consult with people when schools propose changes, but the authorities must take responsibility also—

**David Davies:** We know that local education authorities must consult, but they do not listen to what people tell them.

**Jane Davidson:** I disagree. By law, local

rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ymgynghori ar yr agweddau hynny y mae ganddynt gyfrifoldeb drostynt. Nid yw'n ddigon da i ddweud nad ydynt yn hoffi'r cynnig. Rhaid iddynt ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad ar newidiadau i wella'r sefyllfa mewn awdurdodau lleol. Peter, cytunaf fod yr agenda ddwyieithog—

**Owen John Thomas:** Yr ydych wedi addo sawl gwaith eich bod am drafod gydag awdurdodau lleol y posibilrwydd o ddsbarthu holiaduron i rieni er mwyn asesu faint ohonynt sy'n gefnogol i addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Soniasoch am ddanfon yr holiaduron at rieni sydd â phlant o dan dair blwydd oed. Pryd yr ydych am wneud hynny?

**Jane Davidson:** Byddaf yn ymgynghori ar y cynlluniau hynny yn ystod tymor yr haf.

I gloi, mae'n bwysig i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddatblygu agenda 'Iaith Pawb' sydd â'r nod o greu gwlad ddwyieithog. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, nid oes ail fynediad i'r iaith Gymraeg i blant yn ein hysgolion. O ganlyniad i'r rheoliadau hyn, gallwn sicrhau hynny.

authorities must consult on those issues for which they have responsibility. It is not good enough to say that they do not like what is being proposed. They must respond to the consultation on the proposed changes to improve the situation in local authorities. Peter, I agree that the bilingual agenda—

**Owen John Thomas:** You have promised several times to discuss with local authorities the possibility of distributing questionnaires to parents to assess how many of them support Welsh-medium education. You mentioned sending these questionnaires to parents with children under three years old. When will you do that?

**Jane Davidson:** I will consult on those arrangements during the summer term.

In conclusion, it is important that the Assembly Government takes forward the 'Iaith Pawb' agenda, which aims to create a bilingual country. However, at present, children in our schools do not have a second entry point to the Welsh language. These regulations will mean that we can secure that.

*Cynnig (NDM1888): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1888): For 49, 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  
Chapman, Christine  
Cuthbert, Jeff  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
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  
James, Irene  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Ryder, Janet  
Sargeant, Carl  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Catherine  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty  
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1889): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1889): For 49, 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  
Chapman, Christine  
Cuthbert, Jeff  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
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  
James, Irene  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Law, Peter

Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Melding, David  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sargeant, Carl  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Catherine  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty  
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion carried.*

3.50 p.m.

**Gorchymyn Deddf Dŵr 2003 (Cychwyn) (Cymru) 2004  
 The Water Act 2003 (Commencement) (Wales) Order 2004**

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I have selected amendment 1 to NDM1890 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM1890 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

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

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

*the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Water Act 2003 (Commencement) (Wales) Order 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2004. (NDM1890)*

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Dŵr 2003 (Cychwyn) (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2004. (NDM1890)*

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

*the National Assembly for Wales:*

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:*

*1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 16 March 2004 in relation to the draft Order, the Water Act 2003 (Commencement) (Wales) Order 2004; and*

*1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mawrth 2004, mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Deddf Dŵr 2003 (Cychwyn) (Cymru) 2004; ac*

*2. approves that the Water Act 2003 (Commencement) (Wales) Order 2004 is made in accordance with the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 4 March 2004. (NDM1891)*

*2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Dŵr 2003 (Cychwyn) (Cymru) 2004 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Mawrth 2004. (NDM1891)*

**Helen Mary Jones:** I support these regulations but I will comment on their

**Helen Mary Jones:** Cefnogaf y rheoliadau hyn ond gwnaf sylwadau ar eu gweithredu

possible implementation. We support amendment 1, tabled in the name of Jonathan Morgan, because the cross-border issues are serious. Since my father and my sister live in the upper Vyrnwy valley, the upper Severn valley, I have a particular interest in this, although it is not a financial one.

I ask the Minister to ensure that when the new committees are set up, that the local knowledge, which has often been useful, is maintained, and that there is a spread of that knowledge in those committees. The Minister will know that there has been concern during consultation that that local knowledge may be lost and I seek his assurance that it will not be, because we know that local knowledge can make a huge difference when it is used with scientific knowledge. Will the Minister ensure that the regional flood defence committees look again, with the Environment Agency, at the trigger levels for severe flood warnings? Many communities in rural Wales have less than 100 houses, which is a serious problem, as was proved earlier this year in Merionethshire where communities with less than 100 houses did not receive warnings because they were not large enough to trigger them.

Finally, a separate set of regulations will be brought forward under this Act with regard to fluoridation. I would like the Minister's assurance that those regulations will be brought to the Assembly for a full debate.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I now call Glyn Davies to propose amendment 1; I apologise, Glyn, as I should have called you before Helen Mary Jones.

**Glyn Davies:** I propose amendment 1 to NDM1890 in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Add a new point:

*ensures that the interests of the upper Severn valley in relation to cross-border issues is fully recognised in any flood defence arrangements.*

We support the regulations; they need to be introduced. Jonathan has tabled the

posibl. Cefnogwn welliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jonathan Morgan, gan fod y materion trawsffiniol yn rhai difrifol. Gan fod fy nhad a'm chwaer yn byw ym mlaenau dyffryn Fyrnwy, blaenau dyffryn Hafren, mae gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig yn hyn, er nad yw'n un ariannol.

Pan sefydlir y pwyllgorau newydd, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog sicrhau y caiff y wybodaeth leol, a fu'n ddefnyddiol yn aml, ei chadw, a bod pobl sy'n meddu ar y wybodaeth honno yn aelodau o'r pwyllgorau hynny. Gŵyr y Gweinidog am y pryder a fynegwyd yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad y gallai gwybodaeth leol gael ei cholli a cheisias sicrwydd ganddo na fydd hyn yn digwydd, oherwydd gwyddom y gall gwybodaeth leol wneud gwahaniaeth enfawr pan gaiff ei defnyddio ar y cyd â gwybodaeth wyddonol. A wnaiff y Gweinidog sicrhau bod y pwyllgorau rhanbarthol atal llifogydd yn edrych eto, ar y cyd ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, ar y cyrhaeddnod ar gyfer rhybuddion llifogydd difrifol? Mewn llawer o gymunedau yng nghefn gwlad Cymru mae llai na 100 o dai, sy'n broblem ddifrifol, fel y profwyd yn gynharach eleni yn sir Feirionnydd lle na wnaeth cymunedau â llai na 100 o dai gael rhybuddion gan nad oeddent yn ddigon mawr i'w hysgogi.

Yn olaf, caiff cyfres ar wahân o reoliadau eu cyflwyno o dan y Ddeddf hon yng nghydestun fflworideiddio. Hoffwn dderbyn sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog y caiff y rheoliadau hynny eu cyflwyno gerbron y Cynulliad ar gyfer dadl lawn.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Galwaf yn awr ar Glyn Davies i gynnig gwelliant 1; ymddiheuraf, Glyn, dylwn fod wedi galw arnoch cyn Helen Mary Jones.

**Glyn Davies:** Cynigias welliant 1 i NDM1890 yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

*yn sicrhau bod buddiannau blaenau dyffryn Hafren o ran materion trawsffiniol yn cael eu cydnabod yn llawn mewn unrhyw drefniadau i atal llifogydd.*

Cefnogwn y rheoliadau; mae angen eu cyflwyno. Cyflwynodd Jonathan y gwelliant



amendment in relation to section 67 of the Act. I am concerned by the way that section 67 will impact on the current arrangements in the upper Severn valley. I accept that there may well be a need to streamline the current arrangements, but the Minister must take on board the fact that we do not want to throw everything out, and dispense with all arrangements even where they currently work well, just to put in place a uniform arrangement across Wales. This particular area is part of the Severn water basin and there has been much success there. The system works well and we do not want to spoil that. We have no problem with section 69 and section 75.

**Mick Bates:** The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome this commencement Order and section 67 in particular, which will enable the Assembly to alter the composition of flood defence committees. Will the Minister clarify whether we will have one committee for Wales or will our preference be for three? We support amendment 1 and, equally, have concerns about the management of reservoirs in Montgomeryshire—Clywedog and Vyrnwy.

We hope that, if we have the streamlined structure recommended in section 67, we will see better flood control along the Vyrnwy and the Severn. On many occasions, I have mentioned that the management agreement does not retain sufficient capacity in either of those places to retain the deluges that we now have as a result of climate change.

**The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones):** I remind Members that this legislation is merely enabling legislation and, when the final decisions are taken on flood defence arrangements, they will be brought back to Plenary for Members to debate.

I recommend rejection of the amendment simply because it is premature. I remind Members that all that this legislation does is to give us the power to determine the future shape of flood defence arrangements, and the points that have been made would be more properly made at a later time.

mewn perthynas ag adran 67 y Ddeddf. Yr wyf yn bryderus am y modd y bydd adran 67 yn effeithio ar y trefniadau cyfredol ym mlaenau dyffryn Hafren. Derbynïaf fod angen symleiddio'r trefniadau cyfredol o bosibl, ond rhaid i'r Gweinidog ystyried y ffaith nad ydym am gael gwared ar bopeth, a chael gwared ar yr holl drefniadau hyd yn oed lle maent yn gweithio'n dda ar hyn o bryd, dim ond er mwyn rhoi trefn unffurf ar waith ledled Cymru. Mae'r ardal arbennig hon yn rhan o fasn afon Hafren a chafwyd llawer o lwyddiant yno. Mae'r system yn gweithio'n dda ac nid ydym am ddifetha hynny. Nid oes problem gennym gydag adran 69 ac adran 75.

**Mick Bates:** Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn croesawu'r Gorchymyn cychwyn hwn, ac adran 67 yn arbennig, a fydd yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i newid cyfansoddiad pwyllgorau atal llifogydd. A wnaiff y Gweinidog egluro ai un pwyllgor fydd gennym ar gyfer Cymru, neu a fyddai'n well gennym gael tri ohonynt? Cefnogwn welliant 1, ac, yn yr un modd, mae gennym bryderon am y modd y caiff cronfeydd dŵr eu rheoli yn sir Drefaldwyn—Clywedog a Fyrnwy.

Os dilynwn yr argymhelliad yn adran 67 a rhoi'r drefn wedi ei symleiddio yn ei lle, gobethiwn y byddwn yn gweld gwell rheolaeth ar lifogydd ar hyd afon Fyrnwy ac afon Hafren. Ar sawl achlysur, soniais nad oes gan y cytundeb rheoli ddigon o gapasiti yn y naill le na'r llall i ddelio â'r llifogydd mawr a wynebwn yn awr o ganlyniad i newid yn yr hinsawdd.

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones):** Atgoffaf Aelodau mai deddfwriaeth alluogi yw'r deddfwriaeth hon yn unig, a, phan wneir y penderfyniadau terfynol ar drefniadau atal llifogydd, byddant yn dod yn ôl i'r Cyfarfod Llawn i Aelodau eu trafod.

Argymhellaf fod Aelodau yn gwrthod y gwelliant oherwydd ei fod yn gynamserol. Atgoffaf Aelodau mai'r cyfan a wna'r deddfwriaeth hon yw rhoi'r pŵer inni benderfynu ar ffurf trefniadau atal llifogydd yn y dyfodol, a byddai'n fwy priodol pe bai'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd heddiw yn cael eu

gwneud yn ddiweddarach.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 21, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.  
Amendment 1: For 21, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Bourne, Nick  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Francis, Lisa  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Randerson, Jenny  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty  
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton  
Barrett, Lorraine  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Cuthbert, Jeff  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin  
Essex, Sue  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Idris Jones, Denise  
James, Irene  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Sargeant, Carl  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Catherine  
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM1890): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1890): For 51, 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  
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  
James, Irene  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Ryder, Janet  
Sargeant, Carl  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Catherine  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Brynle  
Williams, Kirsty  
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM1891): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion (NDM1891): For 50, 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  
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  
 James, Irene  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Laura Anne  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, David  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Melding, David  
 Morgan, Rhodri  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sargeant, Carl  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Catherine  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
 Williams, Kirsty  
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion carried.*

### **Y Gyllideb Atodol The Supplementary Budget**

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Before I call the Minister, I remind Members that it is nearly 4 p.m. and that, after this important debate, we have the minority party debate. I understand that the Business Minister will propose a motion before 5 p.m. to ensure that the minority party debate will have its full allocation of 45 minutes.

**The Finance Minister (Sue Essex):** I propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 19.4, adopts the supplementary budget for the financial years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07, laid in the Table Office on Tuesday 16 March. (NDM1887)*

This revised budget sets out some further changes to the figures for the next three financial years since the final budget was agreed on 2 December last year. I circulated tables and explanatory notes to Assembly Members detailing these changes over a week

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Cyn imi alw ar y Gweinidog, hoffwn atgoffa Aelodau ei bod bron yn 4 p.m. ac, ar ôl y ddadl bwysig hon, fod gennym ddadl plaid leiafrifol. Deallaf y bydd y Trefnydd yn cynnig cynnig cyn 5 p.m. i sicrhau y caiff y ddadl plaid leiafrifol y 45 munud a ddyrannwyd ar ei chyfer.

**Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex):** Cynigiad fod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.4, yn mabwysiadu'r gyllideb atodol ar gyfer y blynyddoedd ariannol 2004-05, 2005-06 a 2006-07, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ddydd Mawrth 16 Mawrth. (NDM1887)*

Mae'r gyllideb ddiwygiedig hon yn nodi rhai newidiadau pellach i'r ffigurau ar gyfer y tair blynedd ariannol nesaf ers inni gytuno ar y gyllideb derfynol ar 2 Rhagfyr y llynedd. Dosberthais dablau a nodiadau esboniadol i Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn rhoi manylion am y

ago. Normally, the changes announced in the March supplementary budget are only technical in nature, but circumstances are different this year because the budget agreed last December flat-lined the spending figures agreed for 2005-06 and 2006-07 in line with those for the 2004-05 financial year. This leaves a total unallocated resource of £882 million, to allow sufficient resource flexibility for the spending review that I had commissioned. I explained in last October's draft budget debate that I would use this supplementary budget to provide indications of resources for 2005-06 only where forward financial planning is required. The spending review is currently evaluating spending programmes in the context of our manifesto and 'Wales: A Better Country'. This review will be completed later this year, and it will underpin the draft budgets for 2005-06 through to 2007-08. The results of the spending review will assist Assembly Committee discussions of the draft budget in the autumn.

newidiadau hyn dros wythnos yn ôl. Fel arfer, dim ond newidiadau technegol a gyhoeddir yng nghyllideb atodol mis Mawrth, ond mae'r amgylchiadau yn wahanol eleni gan fod y gyllideb y cytunwyd arni ym mis Rhagfyr y llynedd wedi gwastatau'r ffigurau gwariant y cytunwyd arnynt ar gyfer 2005-06 a 2006-07 yn unol â'r ffigurau ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol 2004-05. O ganlyniad, mae cyfanswm o £882 miliwn heb ei ddyrannu, er mwyn rhoi digon o hyblygrwydd o ran adnoddau ar gyfer yr adolygiad o wariant a gomisiynwyd gennyf. Esboniais yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft fis Hydref diwethaf y byddwn yn defnyddio'r gyllideb atodol hon i nodi dyraniadau adnoddau ar gyfer 2005-06 dim ond lle y bo angen blaengynllunio ariannol. Mae'r adolygiad o wariant wrthi'n gwerthuso rhaglenni gwariant yng nghyd-destun ein maniffesto a 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'. Caiff yr adolygiad hwn ei gwblhau'n ddiweddarach eleni, a bydd yn sail i'r cyllidebau drafft ar gyfer 2005-06 hyd at 2007-08. Bydd canlyniadau'r adolygiad o wariant yn cynorthwyo trafodaethau Pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad ar y gyllideb ddrafft yn yr hydref.

*Daeth Christine Gwyther i'r Gadair am 3.57 p.m.  
Christine Gwyther took the Chair at 3.57 p.m.*

Early considerations from the spending review allow me to provide spending indications for 2005-06 on major investment programmes to allow forward planning. These include an extra £32 million for improvement and new buildings for capital programmes on schools, meeting our commitment to improve school buildings. They also include an extra £12 million for capital works for health facilities and an extra £29 million for transport and road programmes, including public transport, road safety and extending concessionary travel.

Mae ystyriaethau cynnar o'r adolygiad o wariant yn ei gwneud yn bosibl imi nodi gwariant ar gyfer 2005-06 ar raglenni buddsoddi mawr er mwyn rhoi cyfle i flaengynllunio. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys £32 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer gwella adeiladau a chodi adeiladau newydd ar gyfer rhaglenni cyfalaf ar ysgolion, gan gyflawni ein hymrwymiad i wella adeiladau ysgolion. Maent hefyd yn cynnwys £12 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer gwaith cyfalaf ar gyfleusterau iechyd a £29 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer rhaglenni trafndiaeth a ffyrdd, gan gynnwys trafndiaeth gyhoeddus, diogelwch ar y ffyrdd ac ymestyn cynlluniau teithio mantais.

In addition, our manifesto included several radical programmes in public services, which will be fully implemented by May 2007. In order to develop and implement these commitments, I am setting out our spending figures for 2005-06 and 2006-07. The supplementary budget, therefore, provides for

Yn ogystal, yr oedd ein maniffesto yn cynnwys sawl rhaglen arloesol yn y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, a chânt eu gweithredu'n llawn erbyn Mai 2007. Er mwyn datblygu a gwireddu'r ymrwymadau hyn, nodaf ein ffigurau gwariant ar gyfer 2005-06 a 2006-07. Felly, mae'r gyllideb

a cut from £5 to £4 in prescription charges from 1 April 2005, at a cost of £5.4 million, an extra £1.6 million for our programmes on drug and alcohol abuse, and £2 million to begin a pilot scheme on extending the use of school facilities, both of which contribute to the crime-fighting fund. It also provides £3.5 million to extend the provision of free school breakfasts, which will start this year, £3 million for the establishment of the knowledge bank and £7.5 million for the abolition of home-care charges for disabled people on 1 September 2005. I have also taken the opportunity to ensure that the capacity grant provided to local authorities to support elderly people in their own homes and communities, which was introduced for 2004-05, following Gordon Brown's pre-budget statement, continues for the following year. In due course, this grant will be absorbed into the revenue support grant.

A technical adjustment has been made to the provisional allocations for 2005-06 and 2006-07 for the Presiding Office, arising from changes to the methodology for valuing civil servants' pensions. The Presiding Office is content for this element to be included in this supplementary budget, but the Business Committee will consider amendments to Standing Order No. 19.4 in respect of future adjustments.

People in Wales trust the Assembly Government to deliver on its promises and to do so with the effective management of our budgets, delivering on our manifesto pledges in the Government's lifetime. They recognised that our manifesto was a programme for Government action, not for slogans.

4.00 p.m.

Through our spending review, we are developing a full framework of resource allocations to meet our strategic priorities: better health, more and better jobs, and stronger and safer communities. It is a framework based on the strong growth in resources resulting from Gordon Brown's management of the UK economy, which will add a further £99 million in 2006-07 and

atodol yn cynnwys cynlluniau i ostwng taliadau presgripsiwn o £5 i £4 o 1 Ebrill 2005, ar gost o £5.4 miliwn, ynghyd â £1.6 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer ein rhaglenni ar gamddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol, a £2 filiwn i ddechrau cynllun peilot ar estyn y defnydd o gyfleusterau ysgolion. Mae'r ddau ddyraniad olaf yn cyfrannu at y gronfa ymladd troseddu. Mae hefyd yn darparu £3.5 miliwn i estyn y ddarpariaeth o frecwest am ddim mewn ysgolion, a fydd yn dechrau eleni, £3 miliwn ar gyfer sefydlu cronfa wybodaeth a £7.5 miliwn ar gyfer diddymu taliadau am ofal cartref i bobl anabl o 1 Medi 2005. Yr wyf hefyd wedi achub ar y cyfle i sicrhau y bydd y grant capasiti a roddir i awdurdodau lleol i gefnogi pobl oedranus yn eu cartrefi ac yn eu cymunedau eu hunain, a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer 2004-05, yn sgîl datganiad rhag-gyllidebol Gordon Brown, yn parhau yn y flwyddyn ddilynol. Bydd y grant hwn yn dod yn rhan o'r grant cynnal refeniw maes o law.

Gwnaed addasiad technegol i'r dyraniadau dros dro ar gyfer 2005-06 a 2006-07 ar gyfer Swyddfa'r Llywydd sy'n deillio o newidiadau i'r fethodoleg ar gyfer prisio pensiynau gweision sifil. Mae Swyddfa'r Llywydd yn fodlon i'r elfen hon gael ei chynnwys yn y gyllideb atodol hon, ond bydd y Pwyllgor Busnes yn ystyried diwygiadau i Reol Sefydlog Rhif 19.4 o ran addasiadau yn y dyfodol.

Mae pobl yng Nghymru yn ymddiried yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gadw ei haddewidion ac i wneud hynny drwy reoli ein cyllidebau'n effeithiol, gan gadw addewidion ein maniffesto yn ystod oes y Llywodraeth. Yr oeddent yn cydnabod bod ein maniffesto yn rhaglen waith i'r Llywodraeth, nid rhaglen o sloganau.

Drwy ein hadolygiad o wariant, yr ydym yn datblygu fframwaith llawn o ddyrannu o adnoddau i fodloni ein blaenoriaethau strategol: iechyd gwell, mwy o swyddi a swyddi gwell, a chymunedau cryfach a mwy diogel. Mae hwn yn fframwaith sy'n seiliedig ar y cynnydd cadarn mewn adnoddau a ddaeth o ganlyniad i'r ffordd y mae Gordon Brown yn rheoli economi'r DU, a fydd yn

£219 million in 2007-08. I commend this motion to the Assembly.

**David Lloyd:** We are asked to approve the Welsh Assembly Government's supplementary budget today, but what, in all honesty, is going on? This supplementary budget is just a paper exercise, a technicality, by which the Welsh Assembly Government indicates possible spending proposals for the following year. However, it does not mean much, as the Government does not have to stick to the figures announced today when it publishes its final budget in the autumn. Despite that, we go through this annual charade. The Welsh Assembly Government announces proposals in the supplementary budget in the spring, sweet-talks the electorate, holds an election in May or June, and then, hey presto, the proposals and funding disappear by the time of the final budget in the autumn.

Some might think that this is a cynical ploy by the Labour Government to make people think that more money is being earmarked for Wales. The proposals earmarked today are not final or binding, and there is no new money. We remember last year's supplementary budget announcement. Between that announcement and the final budget last autumn, the student access fund had been chopped by £16.5 million, teacher restructuring had lost £7 million, the rural development plan had been cut by £6 million, Tir Gofal funding had decreased by £4.4 million, and £300,000 had been cut from Pathway to Prosperity. What was the point of last year's supplementary budget?

**Owen John Thomas:** You must not forget the £15 million that was cut from the culture budget for this year and next year, as a result of the election promises that the Government made on 31 March last year.

**David Lloyd:** Therefore, what was the point of last year's supplementary budget? It was surely not to influence students, teachers, farmers, environmentalists and businesses on how to vote in last May's elections. Once voted back in, Labour changed the figures,

ychwanegu £99 miliwn arall yn 2006-07 a £219 miliwn yn 2007-08. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig hwn i'r Cynulliad.

**David Lloyd:** Gofynnir inni gymeradwyo cyllideb atodol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru heddiw, ond, beth, a bod yn onest, sy'n digwydd? Enghraifft o ddefnyddio papur yw'r gyllideb atodol hon, ac mae'n rhyw fodd i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru nodi cynigion posibl ar wariant ar gyfer y flwyddyn ddilynol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n golygu ryw lawer, gan nad oes rhaid i'r Llywodraeth gadw at y ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd heddiw pan fydd yn cyhoeddi ei chyllideb derfynol yn yr hydref. Er gwaethaf hynny, yr ydym yn mynd drwy'r ffars flynyddol hon. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cyhoeddi cynigion yn y gyllideb atodol yn y gwanwyn, yn dwyn perswâd ar yr etholwyr, yn cynnal etholiad ym mis Mai neu fis Mehefin, ac yna, mewn chwinciad, mae'r cynigion a'r arian yn diflannu erbyn y gyllideb derfynol yn yr hydref.

Efallai fod rhai yn meddwl bod hon yn ystryw sinigaidd ar ran y Llywodraeth Lafur i wneud i bobl feddwl bod mwy o arian yn cael ei glustnodi ar gyfer Cymru. Nid yw'r cynigion a glustnodwyd heddiw yn rhai terfynol na chyfrwymol, ac nid oes unrhyw arian newydd. Cofiw'n gyhoeddiad cyllideb atodol y llynedd. Rhwng y cyhoeddiad hwnnw a'r gyllideb derfynol hydref y llynedd, tynnwyd £16.5 miliwn o gronfa mynediad myfyrwyr, collwyd £7 miliwn o gyllid ailstrwythuro athrawon, tynnwyd £6 miliwn o'r cynllun datblygu gwledig, gostyngodd arian Tir Gofal £4.4 miliwn, a thynnwyd £300,000 o Ffordd i Ffyniant. Beth oedd diben cyllideb atodol y llynedd?

**Owen John Thomas:** Peidiwch ag anghofio bod £15 miliwn wedi'i dynnu o gyllideb diwylliant eleni a'r flwyddyn nesaf, a hynny o ganlyniad i'r addewidion a wnaed gan y Llywodraeth ar 31 Mawrth cyn etholiad y llynedd.

**David Lloyd:** Felly, beth oedd diben cyllideb atodol y llynedd? Yn sicr, nid dylanwadu ar fyfyrwyr, athrawon, ffermwyr, amgylcheddwyr a busnesau o ran sut i bleidleisio yn etholiadau mis Mai diwethaf oedd y nod. Ar ôl cael ei hailethol, newidiodd

and reneged on its pre-election promises. Here we go again, there are local elections and European elections in June, so we have another supplementary budget and another platform to announce—

**Brian Gibbons:** Will you give way?

**David Lloyd:** The Minister has plenty of time, Brian, to answer this. I will not perpetuate the futility. It is another platform on which to announce and reannounce policies and moneys but with no guarantee of delivery. We have been here before with Labour's manifesto promises at last May's election. Where are they now? We all saw *The Western Mail* last week, which was entertaining. People expected free prescriptions from May last year; they are still paying for them. Where is the £100 million crime-fighting fund? Are free breakfasts provided anywhere? When will home-care charges for the disabled be scrapped? I could go on. We have policy announcements and funding announcements, but no delivery. The people of Wales deserve far better. Plaid Cymru will vote against this supplementary budget. It is futile. Minister, stand up for Wales and deliver for Wales. You cannot blame the Tories forever. Do not recycle the same old gimmicks. Start delivering for the people of Wales.

**Denise Idris Jones:** I do not remember last year's supplementary budget, Dai, so I shall concentrate on this budget, which is a good one for the people of Wales. It is about more than just percentage increases—it is about meeting the real needs and priorities of people in all our communities. These budget increases will make a real difference on the issues that matter to the people of Wales, and on which Labour was elected in May 2003. The large increases to improve the NHS and our schools, and the welcome announcement of further new money to help make local communities safer and to tackle drug abuse, all show that this Labour-led Welsh Assembly Government is focused on putting public services first and making Wales a healthier, wealthier place.

y Blaid Lafur y ffigurau a thorrodd yr addewidion a wnaeth cyn yr etholiad. A dyma ni unwaith eto—cynhelir etholiadau lleol ac etholiadau Ewrop ym mis Mehefin, felly cawn gyllideb atodol arall a chyfle arall i gyhoeddi—

**Brian Gibbons:** A ildiwch?

**David Lloyd:** Bydd gan y Gweinidog ddigon o amser i ateb hyn, Brian. Ni pharhaf â'r ddadl ofer hon. Mae'n gyfle arall i gyhoeddi ac ailgyhoeddi polisïau a symiau o arian, ond heb roi sicrwydd y cânt eu gwireddu. Yr ydym wedi bod yn y sefyllfa hon o'r blaen o ganlyniad i addewidion maniffesto Llafur adeg etholiad mis Mai diwethaf. Ble y maent yn awr? Gwelodd pob un ohonom *The Western Mail* yr wythnos diwethaf, a oedd yn ddifyr. Disgwylodd pobl gael presgripsiynau am ddim o fis Mai y llynedd; maent yn dal i dalu amdanynt. Ble mae £100 miliwn y gronfa ymladd troseddu? A ddarperir brecwast am ddim mewn unrhyw ysgol? Pryd y caiff taliadau am ofal cartref i bobl anabl eu diddymu? Gallwn roi rhagor o enghreifftiau. Gwneir cyhoeddiadau ynglŷn â pholisïau a chyhoeddiadau am arian, ond ni chyflawnir dim. Mae pobl Cymru yn haeddu llawer gwell. Bydd Plaid Cymru yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y gyllideb atodol hon. Ofer ydyw. Weinidog, sefwch o blaid Cymru a chyflawnwch dros Gymru. Ni allwch feio'r Toriaid am byth. Peidiwch ag ailddefnyddio'r un hen gimigau. Dechreuwch gyflawni dros bobl Cymru.

**Denise Idris Jones:** Ni chofiaf gyllideb atodol y llynedd, Dai, felly canolbwyntiaf ar y gyllideb hon, sy'n un dda i bobl Cymru. Mae'n gwneud mwy na nodi codiadau mewn canrannau—mae'n ymwneud â diwallu anghenion gwirioneddol a bodloni blaenoriaethau gwirioneddol pobl yn ein holl gymunedau. Bydd y codiadau hyn yn y gyllideb yn gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol o ran y materion sydd o bwys i bobl Cymru, y materion a arweiniodd at ethol Llafur ym mis Mai 2003. Mae'r codiadau mawr i wella'r GIG a'n hysgolion, a'r cyhoeddiad, sydd i'w groesawu, ynglŷn â rhoi rhagor o arian newydd i helpu i wneud cymunedau lleol yn fwy diogel ac i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau, oll yn dangos bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o



dan arweiniad Llafur yn canolbwyntio ar roi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn gyntaf a sicrhau bod Cymru yn wlad iachach a mwy cyfoethog.

It shows that the Labour Welsh Assembly Government is committed to long-term investment and reform in these services, so that we have communities, schools and hospitals of which we can be proud. These substantial increases have only been made possible because of the close partnership between Labour in the Assembly and our Labour Government in the UK, which has ensured that Wales now has its biggest ever budget—almost £4.5 billion more than the spending plans inherited by the Assembly in 1999. We have a radical policy programme to make Wales a fairer, healthier and more prosperous place in which to live. We are delivering on our promises and repaying the trust that the people of Wales placed in us at last May's election.

**Nick Bourne:** In reply to the Member who has just spoken, her speech was obviously dusted down from one given last year—she talked about a Labour-led administration. I remind you that all the mistakes that are currently being made are being made by Labour on its own—it does not need any assistance.

I will pull up the Minister on the peroration of her budget speech, and thank her for presenting the figures. It unfortunately turned into a party political broadcast at the end, talking about manifesto pledges and how Labour always delivers on them. I remind her of a point that I took up with her last week on the Labour pledge that there would be no top-up fees and that it would legislate against them. It seems that that manifesto pledge was pretty swiftly put in the dustbin of history. I also remind her of a specific—

**Jane Davidson:** Oh.

**Nick Bourne:** I am just coming to your pledge, Minister, but if you want to intervene you can always get up in the customary way to intervene on the speaker as everyone else does. I remind the Minister, since she is keen to be reminded about pledges made by the

Dengys fod Llywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru yn ymrwymedig i ddiwygio a buddsoddi yn y gwasanaethau hyn yn yr hirdymor, er mwyn sicrhau y bydd gennym gymunedau, ysgolion ac ysbytai y gallwn ymfalchïo ynddynt. Bu'r cynnydd sylweddol hwn ddim ond yn bosibl oherwydd y bartneriaeth agos rhwng Llafur yn y Cynulliad a'n Llywodraeth Lafur yn y DU, sydd wedi sicrhau bod gan Gymru bellach ei chyllideb fwyaf erioed—bron £4.5 biliwn yn fwy na'r cynlluniau gwariant a etifeddiwyd gan y Cynulliad yn 1999. Mae gennym raglen bolisi radical i wneud Cymru yn lle tecach, iachach a mwy llewyrchus i fyw ynddo. Yr ydym yn cadw ein haddewidion ac yn addalu ymddiriedaeth pobl Cymru ynom yn etholiad mis Mai diwethaf.

**Nick Bourne:** Mewn ymateb i'r Aelod sydd newydd siarad, mae'n amlwg iddi seilio ei haraith ar un a roddwyd y llynedd—soniodd am weinyddiaeth o dan arweiniad Llafur. Fe'ch atgoffaf fod pob camgymeriad a wneir ar hyn o bryd yn cael ei wneud gan y Blaid Lafur ar ei phen ei hun—nid oes angen unrhyw gymorth arni.

Yr wyf am herio'r Gweinidog ar ddiwedd glo ei haraith ar y gyllideb, a diolchaf iddi am gyflwyno'r ffigurau. Yn anffodus, aeth yn ddarllediad gwleidyddol tua'r diwedd wrth i hithau sôn am addewidion maniffesto a sut y mae Llafur bob amser yn eu cadw. Fe'i hatgoffaf am bwynt a godais gyda hi yr wythnos diwethaf ynglŷn ag addewid Llafur na châi ffioedd ychwanegol eu cyflwyno ac y byddai'n deddfu yn eu herbyn. Ymddengys bod Llafur wedi cefnu ar yr addewid maniffesto honno yn go gyflym. Fe'i hatgoffa hefyd o—

**Jane Davidson:** O.

**Nick Bourne:** Yr wyf ar fin sôn am eich addewid chi, Weinidog, ond os hoffech ymyrryd, fe allwch, os dymunwch, godi ar eich traed yn y ffordd arferol i dorri ar draws araith y siaradwr, fel y gwna pawb arall. Hoffwn atgoffa'r Gweinidog, a hithau'n

Labour Assembly Government, that it said that it would eliminate the 18-month waiting list. It now stands at 14,000 people—far more than it ever did when Labour came to power. That was a specific pledge.

I have some questions for the Finance Minister on the supplementary budget. First, there is a decrease of £4.25 million in this year's capital budget for the health service. That is serious when there is a backlog of repairs and refurbishment and when there is a building programme to be tackled. We would also have welcomed increases in the public health budget on vaccines and more money for the children's commissioner, who sorely needs that in his budget. I wonder whether the Minister could take that up. Some £1.3 million has been wasted under the local government budget on past service awards. While we are in the business of roasting the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, she said that she had no figures on how much free breakfasts would cost. That is surprising because the Finance Minister has just given us those figures. Perhaps if they talked about it and discussed issues in Government we would get some answers. We now know that millions of pounds are being wasted on providing free school breakfasts.

4.10 p.m.

**The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson):** The amount of money made available by the Finance Minister has been announced to you on several occasions. Apparently, you have not been able to recognise it. There is an additional £1.5 million in the education budget for this coming year for the introduction of free school breakfasts, and a further £3.5 million has been identified by the Finance Minister for the following year to meet our manifesto commitment.

**Nick Bourne:** It is all the more surprising, therefore, that you did not seem to know about that when you were asked specific questions on this issue. Perhaps you did not want to remind us of the outrageous cost of

awyddus i gael ei hatgoffa o addewidion a wnaed gan Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad, fod y Llywodraeth wedi dweud y byddai'n cael gwared ar y rhestr aros 18 mis. Bellach mae 14,000 o bobl ar y rhestr—sy'n llawer mwy nag a oedd ar y rhestr pan ddaeth Llafur i rym. Yr oedd honno'n addewid benodol.

Mae gennyf rai cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid ar y gyllideb atodol. Yn gyntaf, mae gostyngiad o £4.25 miliwn yng nghyllideb gyfalaf y gwasanaeth iechyd eleni. Mae hynny'n beth difrifol pan fo ôl-groniad o waith trwsio ac adnewyddu a phan fo rhaglen adeiladu i'w rhoi ar waith. Byddem hefyd wedi croesawu cynnydd yn y gyllideb iechyd cyhoeddus ar frechlynnau a mwy o arian ar gyfer y comisiynydd plant, y mae ei angen yn ddybryd arno yn ei gyllideb. Tybed a allai'r Gweinidog fynd ar drywydd hynny. Gwastraffwyd tua £1.3 miliwn o dan gyllideb llywodraeth leol ar ddyfarndaliadau am wasanaeth a roddwyd. Tra ydym yn rhoi'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes drwy'r felin, dywedodd nad oedd ganddi ffigurau ynghylch faint y byddai'r cynllun brechwast am ddim yn ei gostio. Mae hynny'n syndod oherwydd mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid newydd roi'r ffigurau hynny inni. Pe baent yn siarad â'i gilydd ynglŷn â hyn ac yn trafod materion yn y Llywodraeth efallai y byddem yn cael atebion. Gwyddom bellach fod miliynau o bunnoedd yn cael eu gwastraffu ar ddarparu brechwast am ddim mewn ysgolion.

**Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson):** Mae'r swm a ddarparwyd gan y Gweinidog Cyllid wedi cael ei roi ichi sawl gwaith. Nid oeddech yn gallu ei adnabod, fe ymddengys. Mae £1.5 miliwn ychwanegol yn y gyllideb addysg ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod ar gyfer cyflwyno brechwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, a nodwyd £3.5 miliwn arall gan y Gweinidog Cyllid ar gyfer y flwyddyn ddilynol i gyflawni ymrwymiad ein maniffesto.

**Nick Bourne:** Mae'n fwy o syndod fyth, felly, nad oeddech fel pe baech yn gwybod y manylion pan ofynnwyd cwestiynau penodol ar y mater hwnnw ichi. Efallai nad oeddech am ein hatgoffa o gost gywilyddus yr

that particular manifesto pledge.

I welcome the money found for tackling substance misuse in the social justice budget—some aspects of the budget are valuable and we clearly recognise that as such. We are disappointed that there is not additional money for Tir Gofal. Money for that went backwards in the last budget, and we are now presented with a standstill budget for the next three years. We are always told that this is because of lack of demand. It certainly is not. There is a long waiting list of people wanting to take up Tir Gofal.

On the economic development budget, I am concerned that there is a transfer of £350,000 from broadband telecommunications to staff costs to support the operation of the Broadband Wales taskforce. Why is that money not going directly into broadband development and why has it been transferred into staff costs? There may be a reason for that, but I would be grateful for an explanation.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.12 p.m.  
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.12 p.m.*

I have already raised the issue of free school breakfasts. We are disappointed that that is costing so much, particularly when we know that student support, for example, needs additional money. It has a standstill budget and more money is needed for that. There have been record bankruptcies; the Minister gave the figures to me in a candid written answer recently. It is a shame that more money could not have been found for that.

Those are my specific questions for the Minister. I would be grateful if she would take up those points in her response.

**Jenny Randerson:** In the supplementary budget, there is a movement of 5 per cent gross of the total budget agreed only three months ago. The supplementary budget does not reflect the UK national budget, because it was published before that budget was

addewid benodol honno yn eich maniffesto.

Croesawaf y ffaith bod arian i'w gael ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau yn y gyllideb cyfiawnder cymdeithasol—mae rhai agweddau ar y gyllideb yn werthfawr ac yr ydym yn amlwg yn cydnabod hynny felly. Yr ydym yn siomedig nad oes arian ychwanegol ar gyfer Tir Gofal. Cwtogwyd cyllid y cynllun yn y gyllideb ddiwethaf, ac yn awr cyflwynir cyllideb lle na fydd unrhyw gynnydd ar gyfer y tair blynedd nesaf. Dywedir wrthym bob tro mai diffyg galw yw'r rheswm dros hyn. Nid yw hynny'n wir o gwbl. Mae rhestr aros hir o bobl sydd am ymuno â Tir Gofal.

O ran y gyllideb datblygu economaidd, pryderaf fod £350,000 yn cael ei drosglwyddo o delathrebu band eang i gostau staff i dalu am weithredu tasglu Band Eang Cymru. Pam nad yw'r arian hwnnw yn mynd yn uniongyrchol i ddatblygu band eang a pham y'i trosglwyddwyd i gostau staff? Efallai fod rheswm dros hynny, ond byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn rhoi esboniad.

Yr wyf eisoes wedi codi'r cynllun i roi brechwast am ddim mewn ysgolion. Yr ydym yn siomedig bod y cynllun hwnnw yn costio cymaint, a ninnau'n gwybod bod angen arian ychwanegol ar gyfer cymorth i fyfyrwyr, er enghraifft. Mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer hynny yn aros yn ddigyfnewid ac mae angen mwy o arian ar ei gyfer. Mae nifer y methdalwyr yn uwch nag erioed; rhoddodd y Gweinidog y ffigurau imi mewn ateb ysgrifenedig gonest yn ddiweddar. Mae'n drueni na ellid bod wedi dod o hyd i ragor o arian ar gyfer hynny.

Dyna fy nghwestiynau penodol i'r Gweinidog. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai'n eu trafod yn ei hateb.

**Jenny Randerson:** Yn y gyllideb atodol, symudir 5 y cant crynswth o gyfanswm y gyllideb y cytunwyd arni dim ond tri mis yn ôl. Nid yw'r gyllideb atodol yn adlewyrchu cyllideb genedlaethol y DU, gan iddi gael ei chyhoeddi cyn cyhoeddi'r gyllideb honno.

announced. Most of the technical changes from outside would have been known when the final budget was announced in December. Therefore, that leads one to wonder what the changes in this budget are designed to do. They can either be ascribed to sloppy budget drafting last December, or they could be cuts that need explaining. This budget is meant to reflect changes since December arising from UK budget changes or technicalities. However, few, if any, of the changes would not have been known at the time of the announcement of the final budget last December. The cuts in local government funding, for example, would have been known and would have been enough to wipe out council tax increases this year. In England, the Government is capping local government in order to reduce huge council tax increases. However, in Wales, the Government is taking money from local government and, therefore, adding to the problems that it faces in relation to the council tax. The local government budget is now some £40 million less than it was in the final budget. The notes suggest that this is due to transfers of responsibility to UK Government departments. However, many, if not all, of these would have been known in December. Therefore, why were they not included then?

If we consider these changes, together with the previous reduction of £58 million that occurred between the draft budget and the final budget, we have a total reduction of nearly £100 million. That is £100 million less than local authorities expected to receive last October. One suspects that the original draft budget was packaged in order to suggest to local authorities in Wales that they would receive more than they will get in the end.

The other budget changes that I wish to highlight relate to economic development. A reduction of £4 million is bad news in an already stretched budget. There is a relatively small change in terms of percentage, but there is a huge change in terms of the details of this budget. This budget is in a mess. The

Byddai'r rhan fwyaf o'r newidiadau technegol o'r tu allan wedi bod yn hysbys pan gyhoeddwyd y gyllideb derfynol ym mis Rhagfyr. Felly, mae hynny'n gwneud i rywun feddwl tybed beth yw diben y newidiadau yn y gyllideb hon. Gellid naill ai eu priodoli i ddrafftio diffygiol pan ddrafftiwyd y gyllideb fis Rhagfyr diwethaf, neu efallai mai toriadau ydynt y mae angen esboniad yn eu cylch. Bwriedir i'r gyllideb hon adlewyrchu newidiadau ers mis Rhagfyr sy'n deillio o newidiadau i gyllideb y DU neu faterion technegol. Fodd bynnag, ychydig o'r newidiadau, os o gwbl, na fyddent wedi bod yn hysbys ar adeg cyhoeddi'r gyllideb derfynol fis Rhagfyr diwethaf. Byddai'r toriadau yng nghyllid llywodraeth leol, er enghraifft, wedi bod yn hysbys a byddent wedi bod yn ddigon i lyncu'r cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor eleni. Yn Lloegr, mae'r Llywodraeth yn capio llywodraeth leol er mwyn gostwng y cynnydd enfawr yn y dreth gyngor. Fodd bynnag, yng Nghymru, mae'r Llywodraeth yn mynd â'r arian oddi wrth llywodraeth leol ac felly'n ychwanegu at y problemau y mae'n eu hwynebu o ran y dreth gyngor. Erbyn hyn, mae cyllideb llywodraeth leol tua £40 miliwn yn llai nag yr oedd yn y gyllideb derfynol. Awgryma'r nodiadau mai'r rheswm dros hyn yw bod cyfrifoldebau yn cael eu trosglwyddo i adrannau Llywodraeth y DU. Fodd bynnag, byddai llawer o'r rhain, os nad pob un ohonynt, wedi bod yn hysbys ym mis Rhagfyr. Felly, pam na chawsant eu cynnwys bryd hynny?

Os ystyriwn y newidiadau hyn, ynghyd â'r gostyngiad blaenorol o £58 miliwn a gafwyd rhwng y gyllideb ddrafft a'r gyllideb derfynol, mae gostyngiad o bron £100 miliwn i gyd. Mae'n hynny'n £100 miliwn yn llai nag yr oedd awdurdodau lleol yn ei ddisgwyl fis Hydref diwethaf. Mae rhywun yn amau bod y gyllideb ddrafft wreiddiol wedi'i llunio er mwyn awgrymu i'r awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru y caent fwy o arian nag a gânt yn y pen draw.

Mae'r newidiadau eraill i'r gyllideb yr hoffwn dynnu sylw atynt yn ymwneud â datblygu economaidd. Mae gostyngiad o £4 miliwn yn newyddion drwg mewn cyllideb sydd eisoes o dan bwysau. Ceir newid cymharol fach o ran canran, ond, ceir newid enfawr o ran manylion y gyllideb hon. Mae'r

Minister is short of money for match funding and, therefore, he is looking around for money everywhere and robbing Peter to pay Paul. One of the pots of money that he has robbed is that for the business birth-rate strategy, which loses its entire allocation of £4.25 million. This was an important part of the entrepreneurship action plan. It started life during the partnership Government, but it has now been ditched. The Minister said in Committee last week that the policy still exists, but it just does not have any money. So much for that, then—another good idea bites the dust, along with the film fund and the events strategy.

This debate is supposed to be about the 2004-05 budget, but the Minister has chosen to highlight the 2005-06 budget and Labour's Assembly election promises. This raises questions about the validity of the Minister's review. She has made announcements that pre-empt the review, despite promising to first bring the review's findings to Committee for discussion. What has happened to that promise? How can the Minister make announcements about the budget at this stage, without having taken her findings to Committee?

Secondly, the announcement promised the abolition of home-care charges for disabled people at a cost of £7.5 million. Since we have not yet had a definition of 'disabled' or of 'home-care charges', this is a surprising promise. It seems that the policy can be pursued and that the definitions will be found, as long as they match the £7.5 million budget. That is a back-to-front way of going about this.

This year, it is increasingly the case that the Government has serious financial problems. It is casting around desperately for money to move from one place to another: this is a budget that grasps at straws.

**David Melding:** I congratulate the Labour Party writ large on its conversion to a fundamental Conservative policy on public finances, in its aim to find savings of £20 billion in the administration of government in the United Kingdom. I notice that Labour

gyllideb hon yn draed moch. Mae'r Gweinidog yn brin o arian cyfatebol ac, felly, mae'n chwilio am arian ym mhobman ac yn dwyn o'r naill law i dalu'r llall. Un o'r cyllidebau y mae wedi dwyn ohoni yw'r strategaeth busnesau newydd, sy'n colli ei ddyraniad cyfan, sef £4.25 miliwn. Yr oedd hon yn rhan bwysig o'r cynllun gweithredu entrepreneuraeth. Daeth i fodolaeth yn ystod y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth, ond erbyn hyn rhoddwyd y gorau iddi. Dywedodd y Gweinidog yn y Pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf fod y polisi yn dal i fodoli, ond nad oes unrhyw arian ar ei gyfer. Dyna'i diwedd hi felly—syniad da arall yn darfod, ynghyd â'r gronfa ffilm a'r strategaeth digwyddiadau.

Pwnc honedig y ddadl hon yw cyllideb 2004-05, ond mae'r Gweinidog wedi dewis tynnu sylw at gyllideb 2005-06 ac addewidion Llafur ar gyfer etholiad y Cynulliad. Cyfyd hyn gwestiynau ynghylch dilysrwydd adolygiad y Gweinidog. Mae wedi gwneud cyhoeddiadau sy'n achub y blaen ar yr adolygiad, er iddi addo cyflwyno canfyddiadau'r adolygiad i'r Pwyllgor i'w trafod. Beth sydd wedi digwydd i'r addewid honno? Sut y gall y Gweinidog wneud cyhoeddiadau ynglŷn â'r gyllideb ar hyn o bryd, heb gyflwyno ei chanfyddiadau i'r Pwyllgor?

Yn ail, yn y cyhoeddiad bu addewid i ddiddymu taliadau am ofal cartref i bobl anabl, a fydd yn costio £7.5 miliwn. Gan nad ydym wedi cael diffiniad o 'anabl' na 'taliadau am ofal cartref' eto, mae hon yn addewid ryfedd. Ymddengys fod modd gweithredu ar y polisi ac y bydd diffiniadau ar gael, cyhyd â'u bod yn cyfateb â'r gyllideb o £7.5 miliwn. Mae hynny'n ffordd chwith o wneud pethau.

Eleni, yn fwyfwy, mae'r Llywodraeth yn wynebu problemau ariannol difrifol. Mae'n ceisio craffu am arian i'w symud o un lle i'r llall: mae hon yn gyllideb sy'n cydio mewn gwelltyn.

**David Melding:** Llongyfarchaf y Blaid Lafur drwyddi draw ar ei throedigaeth i bolisi ar gyllid cyhoeddus sy'n un Ceidwadol yn ei hanfod, wrth iddi geisio dod o hyd i arbedion o £20 biliwn yng ngweinyddiaeth llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Sylwaf fod

Members have, for the last six months or so, been keen to accuse our party of wanting to implement all sorts of cuts, asking how many fewer nurses and how many fewer policemen we would accept in each constituency that we seek to represent. I am pleased to see that Labour now accepts that savings can be made out of the fat of public administration. I hope that it has the determination to pursue the policy, as we certainly would, because how taxpayers' money is spent is important.

On the supplementary budget, we are now seeing the cost to the people of Wales of the scanty manifesto promises made by Labour in great haste. The promise of free school breakfasts was made without first conducting a pilot scheme. Labour's election campaign was successful and the party was returned to Government. This universal policy then had to be tested by means of a pilot scheme. This is a good procedure, but the outcome was anticipated without any calculation of the cost being made, and Labour's colleagues in the Welsh Local Government Association had something to say about that. The policy has now been diluted to only include schools that want to participate. Members on this side of the Chamber always thought that, if Labour was serious about pursuing this policy, it would be better to start with schools in Communities First areas and to set implementation targets and priorities.

We now know that introducing free prescriptions will cost a substantial amount. The Finance Minister, whether the current postholder or her successor, will have to deliver the bulk of this pledge at a cost of tens of millions of pounds in the last year or so of this Assembly. Why does the Labour Party want to redistribute wealth to the rich? I have a chronic illness that means that I require a monthly prescription at a cost of £12. I will save £2 from April and, if the policy is implemented properly, I will eventually save the whole amount. I am grateful for the money and I will no doubt find a use for it, but we need an explanation as to why this money will benefit the likes of me, when I earn £45,000 a year. Many of us thought that Ron Davies was right to question

Aelodau Llafur, ers rhyw chwe mis, wedi bod yn awyddus i gyhuddo ein plaid o fynnu pob math o doriadau, gan ofyn inni faint yn llai o nyrsys a faint yn llai o blismyn y byddem yn eu derbyn ymhob etholaeth yr ydym am ei chynrychioli. Yr wyf yn falch o weld bod y Blaid Lafur bellach yn derbyn bod modd gwneud arbedion o wastraff gweinyddiaeth gyhoeddus. Gobeithiaf ei bod yn ddigon penderfynol o ddilyn y polisi, gan y byddai'r penderfyniad gennym ni yn sicr, oherwydd mae'r ffordd y gwerir arian trethdalwyr yn bwysig.

O ran y gyllideb atodol, yr ydym bellach yn gweld y gost i bobl Cymru yn sgîl addewidion tala maniffesto Llafur a wnaed ar frys. Gwnaed yr addewid i ddarparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion heb gynnal cynllun peilot yn gyntaf. Bu ymgyrch etholiad Llafur yn llwyddiannus a dychwelwyd y blaid i rym. Yna, bu'n rhaid rhoi prawf ar y polisi cyffredinol hwn drwy gyfrwng cynllun peilot. Mae hyn yn weithdrefn dda, ond rhagwelwyd y canlyniad heb unrhyw ymgais i gyfrifo'r gost, ac nid oedd cyd-aelodau Llafur yng Nghymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn fodlon ar hynny. Erbyn hyn, mae'r polisi wedi cael ei lastwreiddio i gynnwys ysgolion sydd am gymryd rhan ynddo yn unig. Tybiodd Aelodau ar ochr hon y Siambr erioed, os oedd Llafur am weithredu'r polisi hwn o ddifrif, y byddai'n well pe bai'n dechrau gyda'r ysgolion yn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a phennu targedau a blaenoriaethau gweithredu.

Gwyddom bellach y bydd cyflwyno presgripsiynau am ddim yn costio cryn dipyn. Bydd yn rhaid i'r Gweinidog Cyllid, y deiliad swydd presennol neu ei holnydd, gyflawni'r rhan fwyaf o'r addewid hon ar gost o ddegau o filiynau o bunnoedd ym mlynnyddoedd olaf y Cynulliad hwn. Pam y mae'r Blaid Lafur am aiddosbarthu cyfoeth i bobl gyfoethog? Yr wyf yn dioddef o salwch cronig sy'n golygu bod yn rhaid imi gael presgripsiwn bob mis ar gost o £12. Byddaf yn arbed £2 o fis Ebrill ac, os caiff y polisi ei weithredu'n llawn, byddaf yn arbed y swm cyfan yn y pen draw. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr arian a gwnaf ddefnydd ohono mae'n siŵr, ond mae angen inni gael esboniad pam y bydd pobl fel minnau yn elwa ar yr arian hwn, er fy mod yn ennill £45,000 y flwyddyn. Credodd llawer

the strategic sense of such a policy.

ohonom fod Ron Davies yn llygad ei le i amau cyfeiriad strategol polisi o'r fath.

4.20 p.m.

I turn to free home care for disabled people. We know, from a document that reached me by accident, that the legal robustness of this policy was not tested. When the Cabinet elite was invited around for pizza in Mr Morgan's home and had to come up with however many pledges—nine or 10—they thought of free home care. Given that they could not provide it for everyone, they thought, 'Well, we'll give it to disabled people' and in it went into the manifesto. However, they were told that they could not deliver that directly because they do not have the powers—it is therefore unlawful, not illegal. They then had to try to find another way of providing free home care, which is awfully embarrassing.

Trof at ofal cartref am ddim i bobl anabl. Gwyddom, o ddogfen a ddaeth i'm meddiant drwy hap, nad oedd cadernid cyfreithiol y polisi hwn wedi'i brofi. Pan wahoddwyd aelodau dethol y Cabinet am bitsa yn nhŷ Mr Morgan a bu raid iddynt feddwl am faint bynnag o addewidion—naw neu 10—meddylasant am ofal cartref am ddim. Gan nad oeddent yn gallu ei roi i bawb, meddylasant, 'Wel, rhoddwn ofal am ddim i bobl anabl' a dyna'r addewid yn mynd i mewn i'r maniffesto. Fodd bynnag, dywedwyd wrthynt na allent wneud hynny yn uniongyrchol am nad oes ganddynt y pwerau—felly ni fyddai modd gweithredu'r polisi dan y gyfraith, yn hytrach na bod y polisi yn groes i'r gyfraith. Yna, bu'n rhaid iddynt geisio dod o hyd i ffordd arall o ddarparu gofal cartref am ddim, sy'n achosi cryn dipyn o embaras.

In the meantime, they have not even defined what a disabled person is, which is curious because long-established definitions are used to determine whether someone is entitled to disability living allowance. In Wales, it seems, we cannot use the standard definition that is used to trigger benefit, we have to come up with another definition, which opens up all sorts of questions. Why on earth do we have to reinvent this, unless it is for the meagre reason of trying to cut down the commitment by coming up with a narrow definition of a disabled person?

Yn y cyfamser, nid ydynt hyd yn oed wedi diffinio beth yw person anabl, sy'n rhyfedd oherwydd defnyddir diffiniadau hirsefydledig i benderfynu a oes gan rywun yr hawl i lwfans byw i'r anabl. Yng Nghymru, fe ymddengys, ni allwn ddefnyddio'r diffiniad safonol a ddefnyddir i bennu hawl i fudd-dal, rhaid inni lunio diffiniad arall, sy'n codi pob math o gwestiynau. Pam yn y byd mae'n rhaid inni ail-lunio'r diffiniad, oni bai am y rheswm tala o geisio cwtogi ar yr ymrwymiad drwy gyflwyno diffiniad cul o berson anabl?

I wrote to the Minister and tabled a written question asking for the definition of a disabled person. Her reply was that it was legally confidential. I thought that that was remarkable, and I have taken the matter up with the ombudsman because it is patently absurd to say that it is a matter of legal confidentiality—that is usually reserved for matters of commercial sensitivity. Therefore, I was a little surprised. Despite legal confidentiality, the Minister then said that subject to the working party—which is yet to be convened—discussing how to define a disabled person, I could not be told. We have a costing for this policy of £7.5 million

Ysgrifennais at y Gweinidog a chyflwynais gwestiwn ysgrifenedig yn gofyn am y diffiniad o berson anabl. Ei hateb oedd ei bod yn gyfreithiol gyfrinachol. Meddyliais fod hynny'n hynod, ac yr wyf wedi codi'r mater gyda'r ombwdsmon am ei bod yn amlwg yn hurt dweud mai mater o gyfrinachedd cyfreithiol ydyw—cedwir hynny am faterion o sensitifrwydd masnachol fel arfer. Felly, yr oeddwn yn synnu braidd. Er gwaethaf y cyfrinachedd cyfreithiol, dywedodd y Gweinidog wedyn na ellid dweud wrthyf nes bod y gweithgor—sydd heb ei gynnull eto—yn trafod sut i ddiffinio person anabl. Mae'r polisi hwn wedi'i gostio am £7.5 miliwn cyn

before the Government has even provided the definition. That is absolutely extraordinary.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. I am sorry to stop any Member in full flow, but I am afraid that your time has run out.

**The Finance Minister (Sue Essex):** I will try to pick up on most Members' points in the time available. If I do not have enough time to cover their points, I will write to those Members. I will start with Dai. He said that there was no point in believing this budget because we would not deliver on our manifesto promises. We are already doing so, Dai. Some £300 million has already been invested into school buildings, a considerable amount of money has been invested into road safety, for example in establishing 20 mph zones, and a great deal of money has been allocated to the crime fighting fund. We are delivering on those promises. I am sorry that you do not believe that we can do it, but the public does, and we will deliver in the next four years.

On Nick's points, our pledge in relation to capital is evident—money has been allocated to health centres. Money has already been earmarked for important schemes such as hospitals in the Rhondda and Porthmadog. Therefore, it is wrong to say that we are not providing capital funds for health. You mentioned top-up fees again, but the answer remains the same. Read what is said in our manifesto: there will be no top-up fees in the lifetime of this Assembly Government. Jane Davidson has repeatedly said that higher education will not be disadvantaged.

**Nick Bourne:** I did not say that you were not providing capital funds for hospitals, I said that the latest figures show a cut of £4 million in the current year on capital expenditure in the health service, and I asked why that was.

**Sue Essex:** You have to manage capital programmes over time. In the main expenditure group to main expenditure group transfer motion that I presented last week,

i'r Llywodraeth hyd yn oed roi'r diffiniad. Mae hynny'n hynod iawn.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Ni ddymunaf atal unrhyw Aelod ynghanol araith, ond mae eich amser wedi dod i ben, mae arnaf ofn.

**Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex):** Ceisïaf drafod y rhan fwyaf o bwyntiau'r Aelodau yn yr amser sydd ar gael. Os na fydd digon o amser i drafod eu pwyntiau, byddaf yn ysgrifennu at yr Aelodau hynny. Dechreuaf gyda Dai. Dywedodd nad oedd yn werth credu yn y gyllideb hon am na fyddem yn cyflawni addewidion ein maniffesto. Yr ydym eisoes yn gwneud hynny, Dai. Buddsoddwyd tua £300 miliwn eisoes mewn adeiladau ysgolion, buddsoddwyd swm sylweddol mewn diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, er enghraifft drwy sefydlu parthau 20 mya, a dyrannwyd cryn dipyn o arian ar gyfer y gronfa ymladd trosedd. Yr ydym yn cyflawni'r addewidion hynny. Mae'n drueni nad ydych yn credu ein bod yn gallu gwneud hynny, ond mae'r cyhoedd yn credu hynny, a byddwn yn cyflawni ein haddewidion yn ystod y pedair blynedd nesaf.

O ran pwyntiau Nick, mae ein haddewid ynglŷn â chyfalaf yn amlwg—dyrannwyd arian ar gyfer canolfannau iechyd. Mae arian eisoes wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer cynlluniau pwysig megis ysbytai yn y Rhondda ac ym Mhorthmadog. Felly, nid yw'n wir dweud nad ydym yn darparu arian cyfalaf ar gyfer iechyd. Bu ichi grybwyll ffioedd ychwanegol eto, ond erys yr ateb yr un peth. Darllenwch yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn ein maniffesto: ni fydd ffioedd ychwanegol yn oes y Llywodraeth Cynulliad hon. Mae Jane Davidson wedi dweud droeon na fydd addysg uwch o dan anfantais.

**Nick Bourne:** Ni ddywedais nad oeddech yn darparu arian cyfalaf ar gyfer ysbytai, dywedais fod y ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos toriad o £4 miliwn yng ngwariant cyfalaf yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y flwyddyn gyfredol, a gofynnais pam mae hynny yn digwydd.

**Sue Essex:** Rhaid ichi reoli rhaglenni cyfalaf dros amser. Yn y cynnig a gyflwynais yr wythnos diwethaf i drosglwyddo prif grŵp gwariant i brif grŵp gwariant arall, yr oedd



money was being invested into capital programmes, certainly in terms of delivering on the two hospitals I mentioned. When you are used to running capital programmes, you know that you have to make adjustments.

I am glad that you have recognised our work on substance misuse, Nick, and I will get an answer for you on economic development and the staff costs. On Assembly learning grants, again, Jane has repeated that it is not the case that people are not getting them. The money is available and those grants are delivering.

**Peter Black:** On school buildings, can you confirm that the £560 million that you pledged in your manifesto will be provided in full by 2007?

**Sue Essex:** Yes. It is as straightforward as that. The pledge was made and we will deliver on it.

**Alun Pugh:** He is not looking happy now.

**Sue Essex:** Indeed. I am sorry that it upsets you that we will deliver on school buildings, Peter. I know that you do not want to be happy, but I am, and I am confident that we will deliver, in partnership with local government in Wales.

I did not quite understand Jenny's point, but I will do my best to address it. You will remember that, in last year's budget, I made it clear that I was flat-lining those columns for subsequent years, because of the spending review. However, I said that I would also consider capital spend, because local authorities and other partners must forward plan. I have done that. I have introduced those capital lines—particularly for school buildings, Peter—to ensure that our partners can plan. There are also capital lines for transport and health building, where there are major contracts. I do not apologise for that. It is the right thing to do. We will carry forward where we know that we can.

On Committees' involvement in the spending review, I will discuss in the next meeting of

arian yn cael ei fuddsoddi mewn rhaglenni cyfalaf, yn sicr o ran darparu'r ddau ysbyty a enwais. Os ydych yn gyfarwydd â chynnal rhaglenni cyfalaf, fe wyddoch fod yn rhaid ichi wneud addasiadau.

Yr wyf yn falch ichi gydnabod ein gwaith ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau, Nick, a mynnaf ateb ichi ar ddatblygu economaidd a chostau staff. O ran grantiau dysgu'r Cynulliad, unwaith eto, mae Jane wedi dweud droeon nad yw'n wir dweud nad yw pobl yn eu cael. Mae'r arian ar gael ac mae'r grantiau hynny'n gwneud gwahaniaeth.

**Peter Black:** O ran adeiladau ysgolion, a allwch gadarnhau y caiff y £560 miliwn a addawyd gennych yn eich maniffesto ei ddarparu'n llawn erbyn 2007?

**Sue Essex:** Gallaf. Mae mor syml â hynny. Gwnaed yr addewid a byddwn yn ei chadw.

**Alun Pugh:** Mae golwg flin arno yn awr.

**Sue Essex:** Oes, yn wir. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf os ydych yn flin i glywed y byddwn yn cadw ein haddewid ynglŷn ag adeiladau ysgolion, Peter. Gwn nad ydych am fod yn fodlon, ond yr wyf yn fodlon, ac yn hyderus y byddwn yn cyflawni mewn partneriaeth â llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

Ni ddeallais bwynt Jenny yn llwyr, ond gwnaf fy ngorau i'w drafod. Fe gofiwch, yng nghyllideb y llynedd, imi egluro fy mod yn gwastatau'r colofnau hynny ar gyfer y blynyddoedd dilynol, oherwydd yr adolygiad o wariant. Fodd bynnag, dywedais y byddwn hefyd yn ystyried gwariant cyfalaf, oherwydd rhaid i awdurdodau lleol a phartneriaid eraill flaengynllunio. Gwneuthum hynny. Cyflwynais y llinellau cyfalaf hynny—yn enwedig ar gyfer adeiladau ysgolion, Peter—er mwyn sicrhau y gall ein partneriaid gynllunio. Mae llinellau cyfalaf hefyd ar gyfer gwaith adeiladu ym maes trafndiaeth ac iechyd, lle mae contractau mawr. Nid ymddiheuraf am hynny. Dyna'r peth cywir i'w wneud. Byddwn yn cario arian ymlaen lle y gwyddom y gallwn wneud hynny.

O ran ymwneud y Pwyllgorau yn yr adolygiad o wariant, yng nghyfarfod nesaf

the Panel of Chairs how we might take the spending review and this year's budget round through the Committees. We are not avoiding the issue—it is important that the Committees are involved. I am a member of a Committee, and I have chaired one, and it is important that Committees are involved.

Nothing today has pre-empted the spending review. It is ongoing, and I am happy to share information with the finance spokespersons, as I did last year, if that provides some reassurance. On home-care charges—

**Jenny Randerson:** Will you give way?

**Sue Essex:** No, I am running out of time.

Some Members mentioned home-care charges. We have set up a working group to consider definitions, but the money that we have provided in the budget is gleaned from local authorities' present expenditure. The figure has not been plucked out of thin air; we have been working with local authorities to consider this. The figure will be fine-tuned, David, as will all these figures, in the light of experience. We know that none of this will be static, but we have included the figures to reassure our partners that the programme exists and that it will be developed and implemented.

David raised the issue of school breakfasts. The same line applies. All schools that want to participate will be allowed to do so. We cannot force schools to take part, but if they want to, they can. We stand by that. David said that we did not have the legal powers, but if memory serves me correctly, in the first year that we introduced concessionary fares, we did not have legal powers, but we worked in association and conjunction with local government. The legislation that followed gave us those powers, but the system worked well before that.

Local authorities understand that this is good news for the people that they represent. They understand what we are trying to achieve, and I am sorry that you do not. The people of

Panel y Cadeiryddion, byddaf yn trafod sut y gallem drafod yr adolygiad o wariant a chylch y gyllideb eleni yn y Pwyllgorau. Nid ydym yn osgoi'r mater—mae'n bwysig cynnwys y Pwyllgorau. Yr wyf yn aelod o Bwyllgor, ac yr wyf wedi cadeirio Pwyllgor, ac mae'n bwysig cynnwys y Pwyllgorau.

Nid oes dim heddiw wedi achub y blaen ar yr adolygiad o wariant. Mae'n parhau, ac yr wyf yn barod i rannu gwybodaeth gyda'r llefarwyr cyllid, fel y gwneuthum y llynedd, os bydd hynny'n tawelu meddyliau pobl rywfaint. O ran taliadau am ofal cartref—

**Jenny Randerson:** A ildiwch?

**Sue Essex:** Na, mae'r amser yn mynd yn brin.

Cyfeiriodd rhai Aelodau at daliadau am ofal cartref. Yr ydym wedi sefydlu gweithgor i ystyried diffiniadau, ond mae'r arian a ddarparwyd gennym yn y gyllideb yn seiliedig ar wariant presennol awdurdodau lleol. Nid yw'r ffigur wedi'i gonsurio o ddim; buom yn gweithio gyda'r awdurdodau lleol i ystyried hyn. Caiff y ffigur ei fireinio, David, fel y bydd pob un o'r ffigurau hyn, yng ngoleuni profiad. Gwyddom na fydd yr un yn aros yn ddigyfnewid, ond yr ydym wedi cynnwys y ffigurau i dawelu meddyliau einartneriaid bod y rhaglen yn bodoli ac y caiff ei datblygu a'i gweithredu.

Cododd David y cynllun brechwast mewn ysgolion. Mae'r un peth yn wir. Bydd pob ysgol sydd am gymryd rhan yn cael gwneud hynny. Ni allwn orfodi ysgolion i gymryd rhan, ond os ydynt am wneud hynny, fe allant. Yr ydym yn cadw at hynny. Dywedodd David nad oedd gennym y pwerau cyfreithiol, ond os cofiaf yn iawn, yn y flwyddyn gyntaf y cyflwynwyd tocynnau mantais gennym, nid oedd y pwerau cyfreithiol gennym, ond bu inni weithio ar y cyd â llywodraeth leol. Rhoddwyd y pwerau hynny inni drwy'r ddeddfwriaeth ddilynol, ond yr oedd y system yn gweithio ymhell cyn hynny.

Mae awdurdodau lleol yn deall bod hyn yn newyddion da i'r bobl y maent yn eu cynrychioli. Deallant yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei gyflawni, ac mae'n drueni nad

Wales understand it well and know that we are delivering on resources and promises, and they are confident that we will deliver on our manifesto pledges.

ydydych chi'n ei ddeall. Mae pobl Cymru yn ei ddeall yn dda, a gwyddant ein bod yn darparu adnoddau ac yn cyflawni addewidion, ac maent yn ffyddiog y byddwn yn cyflawni addewidion ein manifffesto.

*Cynnig (NDM1887): O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 23.*

*Motion (NDM1887): For 29, Abstain 0, Against 23.*

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  
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin  
Essex, Sue  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Idris Jones, Denise  
James, Irene  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Sargeant, Carl  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Catherine  
Thomas, Gwenda

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  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Francis, Lisa  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Jones, Alun Ffred  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Randerson, Jenny  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Kirsty  
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

### **Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order**

**Jenny Randerson:** I raise this point of order under Standing Order No. 19.4, which relates to the supplementary budget. It states that that budget sets out changes to the final budget

‘arising from changes in the UK Government’s expenditure plans or other technical changes of a budgetary nature.’

4.30 p.m.

I would value your ruling, Deputy Presiding Officer, on whether this supplementary

**Jenny Randerson:** Codaf y pwynt o drefn hwn dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 19.4, sy'n ymwneud â'r gyllideb atodol. Noda fod y gyllideb yn nodi newidiadau i'r gyllideb derfynol

‘sy'n deillio o newidiadau i gynlluniau gwariant Llywodraeth y DU neu newidiadau technegol eraill sy'n ymwneud â'r gyllideb.’

Hoffwn glywed eich dyfarniad, Ddirprwy Lywydd, pa un a yw'r gyllideb atodol hon yn

budget reflects changes resulting from the UK Government's spending plans or could be defined as technical changes. I believe that it is much more than that—it is a much more significant reworking of the budget, particularly with regard to the economic development budget, where there are wholesale changes that go beyond changes of a technical nature. That cannot be judged to be the result of the UK Government's spending plans, because they were announced after this budget was tabled. In view of the fact that the Minister has taken the opportunity to spend much time talking about the budget for 2005 and beyond, this clearly goes well beyond the definition of the supplementary budget in our Standing Orders.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Let me say this: I am satisfied that the supplementary budget conforms to the provisions of Standing Order No. 19.4, and I understand that the Assembly was given notice of the changes to be made at the draft and final budget stages. However, your point of order, as well as matters that affect the budget of the Presiding Office, which have been pursued separately, lead me to conclude that this Standing Order needs to be revised and reworded. The phrase 'technical changes of a budgetary nature' in Standing Order No. 19.4 is too vague; I have no doubt of that. I hope that the Business Committee will consider a comprehensive review of this Standing Order, not only part 19.4, which—I am sure that I am not giving away any of the Business Committee's secrets here—we have already agreed to consider and review. I hope that there will be a comprehensive review of this Standing Order, as there are deficiencies in it, although I am satisfied that nothing that is out of order has taken place today. Certainly the motion that we have approved is in order, as Plenary has approved it. I give that assurance and thank you for raising that point of order.

adlewyrchu newidiadau sy'n deillio o gynlluniau gwariant Llywodraeth y DU neu newidiadau y gellid eu diffinio'n newidiadau technegol. Credaf ei bod yn llawer mwy na hynny—mae'n gwneud newidiadau llawer mwy i'r gyllideb, yn enwedig o ran y gyllideb datblygu economaidd, lle y ceir newidiadau sylweddol sy'n llawer mwy na newidiadau technegol. Ni ellir barnu bod hynny o ganlyniad i gynlluniau gwariant Llywodraeth y DU, am iddynt gael eu cyhoeddi ar ôl i'r gyllideb hon gael ei chyflwyno. O gofio bod y Gweinidog wedi achub ar y cyfle i dreulio llawer o amser yn sôn am gyllideb 2005 a thu hwnt, mae hyn yn amlwg yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r diffiniad o'r gyllideb atodol yn ein Rheolau Sefydlog.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Gadewch imi ddweud hyn: yr wyf yn fodlon bod y gyllideb atodol yn cydymffurfio â darpariaethau Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.4, a deallaf fod y Cynulliad wedi cael rhybudd o'r newidiadau a oedd i'w gwneud adeg cyflwyno'r gyllideb ddrafft a'r gyllideb derfynol. Fodd bynnag, mae eich pwynt o drefn, ynghyd â materion sy'n effeithio ar gyllideb Swyddfa'r Llywydd, a ystyriwyd ar wahân, wedi peri imi ddod i'r casgliad bod angen diwygio a newid geiriad y Rheol Sefydlog hon. Mae'r ymadrodd 'newidiadau technegol sy'n ymwneud â'r gyllideb' yn Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.4 yn rhy amwys; nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth am hynny. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Pwyllgor Busnes yn ystyried adolygiad cynhwysfawr o'r Rheol Sefydlog hon, nid yn unig rhan 19.4 yr ydym eisoes wedi cytuno i'w hystyried a'i hadolygu—nid wyf yn datgelu unrhyw un o gyfrinachau'r Pwyllgor Busnes yma, mae'n siŵr. Gobeithiaf y bydd adolygiad cynhwysfawr o'r Rheol Sefydlog hon, gan ei bod yn ddiffygiol, er fy mod yn fodlon nad oes dim allan o drefn wedi digwydd heddiw. Yn sicr, mae'r cynnig yr ydym wedi'i gymeradwyo mewn trefn, gan fod y Cyfarfod Llawn wedi'i gymeradwyo. Rhoddaf y sicrwydd hwnnw, a diolchaf ichi am godi'r pwynt hwn o drefn.

**Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru)  
Minority Party Debate (Welsh Liberal Democrats)**

**Cnydau a Addaswyd yn Enynnol  
Genetically Modified Crops**

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Karen Sinclair and amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Karen Sinclair a gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

**Mick Bates:** I propose that

**Mick Bates:** Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly:*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:*

*1. directs the Labour Assembly Government to reiterate its policy of applying the precautionary principle and adopting the most legally restrictive policy possible in relation to GM crops;*

*1. yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ailddatgan ei bolisi o fod yn rhagofalus a mabwysiadu'r polisi caethaf sy'n bosibl o dan y gyfraith mewn perthynas â chnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol;*

*2. welcomes and endorses the conclusion of the UK Parliament's Environmental Audit Committee that it would be irresponsible for the UK Government to allow the commercial planting of GM crops;*

*2. yn croesawu ac yn cymeradwyo casgliadau Pwyllgor Archwilio Amgylcheddol y DU, sef y byddai llywodraeth y DU yn anghyfrifol pe bai'n caniatáu i gnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol gael eu plannu ar raddfa fasnachol;*

*3. welcomes the investment in organic and traditional agriculture in Wales but believes that this investment would be jeopardised by the commercial growing of GM crops in the UK;*

*3. yn croesawu'r buddsoddiad mewn amaethyddiaeth organig a thraddodiadol yng Nghymru, ond yn credu y gallai tyfu cnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol yn y DU, a hynny ar raddfa fasnachol, beryglu'r buddsoddiad hwn;*

*4. deplores the announcement by the UK Government of its intention to approve the growing of the GM maize Chardon LL and directs the Labour Assembly Government to ensure that Chardon LL is not added to the UK seed list. (NDM1886)*

*4. yn gresynu at y ffaith bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi ei bod yn fwriad ganddi roi sêl ei bendith ar dyfu indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol, sef Chardon LL, ac yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i sicrhau nad yw Chardon LL yn cael ei ychwanegu at restr hadau'r DU. (NDM1886)*

The GM debate has been a positive story for the Assembly. The Assembly has used its negotiating and democratic powers to produce a policy that is distinctive, has commanded unanimity in this Chamber and has gained widespread popular support across Wales. It is worth placing on record our respect for the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, Carwyn Jones, who started to implement

Bu'r ddadl ar addasu genynnol yn brofiad cadarnhaol i'r Cynulliad. Mae'r Cynulliad wedi defnyddio ei bwerau negodi a'i bwerau democratiaidd i lunio polisi arbennig, a gafodd gefnogaeth unfrydol yn y Siambr hon a chefnogaeth eang gan y cyhoedd ledled Cymru. Mae'n werth cofnodi ein parch tuag at y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, Carwyn Jones, a ddechreuodd weithredu'r

'the most restrictive approach possible to the commercialisation and growing of GM crops'

'bwriad i ymdrin yn y modd mwyaf cyfyngiadol posibl â masnacheiddio a thyfu

## cnydau GM'

and who has worked hard to maintain it. I would also like to note Mike German's role, who played his part, when he was the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Rural Development and Wales Abroad, in maintaining the policy. This policy must adapt to changing circumstances. The GM debate, of all debates in a changing technological world, has to take account of new circumstances, and that is why the Welsh Liberal Democrats have brought this debate forward today. Margaret Beckett's pronouncements on the listing of Chardon LL demand a clear statement of position from the Assembly. We must not let the Trojan horse of Chardon LL sow the seeds of a Wales that is no longer GM free.

I believe that all Members want to see a Wales that is GM free. That is what all the parties signed up to when, at an early stage in our development of GM policy, we worked as part of an all-party GM strategy group. In this spirit, I welcome the Plaid Cymru amendments, which the Welsh Liberal Democrats will support. Plaid Cymru is right to say that a detailed compensation scheme, placing full liability for any contamination of non-GM crops on the polluter, should be in place before we consider the commercial growing of GM crops. I would like to go further—any such compensation scheme must be funded by the GM industry. It should be the polluter who pays, but such a compensation scheme is not and will not be in place.

Plaid Cymru is also right to draw attention in its amendment 3 to the overwhelming public disapproval of Margaret Beckett's agreement in principle to the listing of Chardon LL. People do not understand how we can have a nationwide GM debate in which the overwhelming popular view is to oppose the growing of GM crops, and then an outcome that appears to be Government endorsement of the commercialisation of GM crops. That opposition was not only found at an opinion-poll level: more in-depth interviewing and exploration of the issues demonstrated that

ac sydd wedi gweithio'n ddiwyd i lynu wrth hynny. Hoffwn hefyd nodi rôl Mike German, a chwaraeodd ei ran, pan oedd yn Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog ac yn Weinidog dros Ddatblygu Gwledig a Chymru Dramor, i barhau â'r polisi. Rhaid i'r polisi hwn addasu i amgylchiadau cyfnewidiol. Rhaid i'r ddatl ynglŷn ag addasu genynnol, o blith yr holl ddatleuon mewn byd technolegol cyfnewidiol, ystyried amgylchiadau newydd, a dyna pam mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru wedi cyflwyno'r ddatl hon heddiw. Mae cyhoeddiadau Margaret Beckett am restru Chardon LL yn gofyn am ddatganiad barn glir gan y Cynulliad. Ni allwn ganiatáu i geffyl Troeaid Chardon LL baratoi'r ffordd ar gyfer Cymru nad yw bellach yn rhydd o addasu genynnol.

Credaf fod pob Aelod am weld Cymru sy'n rhydd o addasu genynnol. Dyna'r nod yr ymrwymodd pob plaid iddo, yn gynnar yn y broses o ddatblygu ein polisi ar addasu genynnol, wrth weithio fel rhan o grŵp trawsbleidiol i ddatblygu strategaeth ar addasu genynnol. Yn yr ysbryd hwn, croesawaf welliannau Plaid Cymru, y bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn eu cefnogi. Mae Plaid Cymru yn llygad ei lle wrth ddatgan y dylid rhoi cynllun digolledu manwl ar waith, gan osod rhwymedigaeth lawn dros unrhyw achos o halogi cnydau nas addaswyd yn enynnol ar y llygrwr, cyn inni ystyried tyfu cnydau GM yn fasnachol. Hoffwn ymhelaethu ar hynny—rhaid i'r diwydiant addasu genynnol ariannu unrhyw gynllun iawndal o'r fath. Y llygrwr ddylai dalu, ond nid oes cynllun iawndal o'r fath ar waith ac ni fydd cynllun o'r fath ar waith.

Mae'n briodol hefyd i Plaid Cymru dynnu sylw yng ngwelliant 3 at yr anfodlonrwydd aruthrol ymhlith y cyhoedd ynglŷn â'r ffaith bod Margaret Beckett, mewn egwyddor, wedi cytuno i restru Chardon LL. Mae pobl yn methu â deall sut y gallwn gynnal dadl ar addasu genynnol yn genedlaethol lle mae'r mwyafrif llethol o'r cyhoedd yn gwrthwynebu tyfu cnydau GM, ac yna ganlyniad sy'n ymddangos fel petai'r Llywodraeth yn cymeradwyo masnacheiddio cnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol. Daeth y gwrthwynebiad hwnnw i'r amlwg nid yn unig

people's opinions harden when engaged more fully with the issues.

The Labour Assembly Government amendment is right to reaffirm the Assembly's policy of applying the precautionary principle and adopting the most restrictive policy possible. We could all sign up to that again. Our problem with Labour's amendment is that it takes the focus away from Chardon LL by deleting the substantive and then appearing to accept that the listing of GM crops as inevitable. By referring to co-existence and by putting on record the words 'prior to any listing of GM crops', the Assembly Government appears to be accepting what Labour Members in their hearts, and in their actions up to now, oppose.

Instead, we should focus on the good reasons, legal and practical, which maintain restrictions.

**Peter Law:** Will you give way?

**Mick Bates:** I will just read my points about the farm-scale trials first.

The farm-scale evaluations of GM maize were fatally flawed. The farm-scale evaluations showed that growing GM maize using the herbicide Liberty was slightly less damaging to farmland biodiversity than growing conventional maize sprayed with atrazine. Such a result is, however, flawed for four main reasons. First, the EU has agreed to ban atrazine from 2006 because of its damaging impact on the environment. It is little wonder that the GM maize was found to be less damaging in the farm-scale evaluation. There are no data to show how GM maize compares with conventional maize sprayed with the herbicide that will replace atrazine.

Secondly, there are serious concerns that the GM maize grown in the farm-scale trials was not grown in the same way as it would have been had it been grown commercially. Maize is extremely susceptible to early weed

ar lefel arolwg barn: dangosodd cyfweiliadau manylach ac ymchwil i'r materion a godwyd bod safbwyntiau pobl yn caledu wrth iddynt deall y materion yn well.

Mae'n briodol bod gwelliant Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad yn ailddatgan polisi'r Cynulliad o fod yn rhagofalus a mabwysiadu'r polisi caethaf posibl. Gallem oll ymrwymo i hynny eto. Ein problem gyda gwelliant Llafur yw ei fod yn tynnu'r sylw oddi ar Chardon LL drwy ddileu'r elfennau sylweddol ac yna ymddangos fel petai'n derbyn bod rhestru cnydau GM yn anochel. Drwy gyfeirio at gydfodoli a thrwy gofnodi'r geiriau 'cyn rhestru unrhyw gnydau sydd wedi'u haddasu'n enynnol', ymddengys fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn derbyn yr hyn y mae Aelodau Llafur yn ei wrthwynebu yn eu calonnau, ac yn eu gweithredoedd hyd yma.

Yn hytrach, dylem ganolbwyntio ar y rhesymau da, yn gyfreithiol ac yn ymarferol, sy'n cynnal cyfyngiadau.

**Peter Law:** A ildiwch?

**Mick Bates:** Darllenaf fy mhwyntiau am y treialon fferm gyfan yn gyntaf.

Yr oedd diffygion sylfaenol yn y gwerthusiadau fferm gyfan o indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol. Dangosodd y gwerthusiadau fferm gyfan bod tyfu indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol gan ddefnyddio'r chwynladdwr Liberty ychydig yn llai niweidiol i fioamrywiaeth ffermdir na thyfu indrawn confensiynol wedi'i chwistrellu ag atrasin. Fodd bynnag, mae canlyniad o'r fath yn ddiffygiol am bedwar rheswm pwysig. Yn gyntaf, mae'r UE wedi cytuno i wahardd atrasin o 2006 oherwydd ei effaith andwyol ar yr amgylchedd. Nid yw'n syndod i'r gwerthusiadau fferm gyfan ganfod bod indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol yn llai niweidiol. Nid oes data i ddangos sut y mae indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol yn cymharu â'r indrawn confensiynol a chwistrellwyd â'r chwynladdwr a fydd yn disodli atrasin.

Yn ail, ceir pryderon difrifol na thyfwyd yr indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol a dyfwyd yn y treialon fferm gyfan yn yr un ffordd ag y byddai wedi'i dyfu'n fasnachol. Mae chwyn yn debygol iawn o effeithio ar dyfiant

competition, and Bayer advised some farmers to delay the application of weed killer on the GM trials.

**Brian Gibbons:** Will you give way?

**Mick Bates:** I will take your intervention in a minute.

It is likely that biodiversity measurements were therefore enhanced at the expense of yield. However, there is no way of verifying this statistically, as the trials do not include an accurate measure of yield or maturity.

Thirdly, another flaw in the farm-scale trials is that, where GM maize is grown—the USA, for example—farmers often use additional herbicides that were not used in the trials. In the farm-scale evaluation, only glufosinate ammonium was used, but information from US maize-growing areas confirms that, on its own, weed control with glufosinate ammonium is ‘poor to fair’ and that 75 to 90 per cent of farmers growing GM maize use a mixture from Bayer that contains atrazine as well as glufosinate. Because atrazine will be banned, this option would not be available in Wales.

The fourth flaw in the trials of GM maize is that, despite Chardon LL being a fodder maize for cattle, the only studies undertaken have been on chickens.

**Peter Law:** For once, I find myself agreeing with much of what you say. You said that you have a problem with the second paragraph of the Labour amendment, and I sympathise with you on that. However, my problem is with the fourth paragraph of your motion, because you have politicised a serious issue that exercises the minds of many, thereby making matters difficult. That is unfortunate.

**Mick Bates:** Peter, thank you for your opening remarks. However, I will

indrawn yn gynnar, a chynghorodd Bayer rai ffermwyr i ohirio'r broses o ddefnyddio chwynladdwr yn ystod y treialon addasu genynnol.

**Brian Gibbons:** A ildiwch?

**Mick Bates:** Derbyniaf eich ymyriad mewn munud.

Felly mae'n debygol bod gwelliant yn y mesuriadau bioamrywiaeth ar draul pwysau'r cnwd. Fodd bynnag, nid oes ffordd o ddilysu hyn yn ystadegol, gan nad yw'r treialon yn cynnwys mesur manwl gywir o bwysau nac aeddfedrwydd y cnwd.

Yn drydydd, un o ddiffygion eraill y treialon fferm gyfan yw, lle y tyfir indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol—UDA, er enghraifft—bydd ffermwyr yn aml yn defnyddio chwynladdwyr ychwanegol nas defnyddiwyd yn y treialon. Yn y gwerthusiadau fferm gyfan, dim ond amoniwm glwffosinad a ddefnyddiwyd, ond mae gwybodaeth o'r ardaloedd sy'n tyfu indrawn yn yr UD yn cadarnhau, ar ei ben ei hun, mai 'gwael i weddol' yw canlyniad rheoli chwyn drwy ddefnyddio amoniwm glwffosinad a bod 75 i 90 y cant o ffermwyr sy'n tyfu indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol yn defnyddio cymysgedd gan Bayer sy'n cynnwys atrasin yn ogystal â glwffosinad. Gan y bydd atrasin wedi'i wahardd, ni fyddai'r opsiwn hwn ar gael yng Nghymru.

Y pedwerydd diffyg yn y treialon ar indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol yw mai dim ond ar ieir y cynhaliwyd unrhyw astudiaethau, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod Chardon LL yn indrawn porthiant i wartheg.

**Peter Law:** Am unwaith, cytunaf â'r rhan fwyaf o'r hyn a ddywedwch. Dywedasoeh fod gennych broblem ag ail baragraff gwelliant Llafur, a chydymdeimlaf â hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf fi broblem â phedwerydd paragraff eich cynnig chi, am eich bod wedi gwleidyddoli mater difrifol sy'n destun trafod i lawer, gan wneud pethau'n anodd. Mae hynny'n anffodus.

**Mick Bates:** Peter, diolch am eich sylwadau agoriadol. Fodd bynnag, dangosaf fod



demonstrate that we in Wales have the opportunity to make our own distinctive policies, and that can no longer be the case if Chardon LL is to be listed.

**Brian Gibbons:** I take your point that atrazine will be banned in the near future. However, are you aware of an article that appeared in *Nature* earlier this month that revisited the data and, taking into account the fact that atrazine may be a banned substance in the near future, noted that the biodiversity advantages of the GM maize were retained?

**Mick Bates:** I am aware of the article, but, in order to verify its conclusion, you would have to repeat the full farm-scale evaluation. Further to that, you would have to do that using the same techniques as commercial growers. As I have already explained, the current trials are flawed for four reasons.

4.40 p.m.

The farm-scale evaluation of GM maize is not based on sound science. This is not the view of a narrow pressure group; it is a widely accepted view that is wholly in tune with the UK Parliament's Environmental Audit Committee, which published a report this year, after examining the evaluation, and which stated that the science was weak. It also said that it could not be accepted that all appropriate measures have been taken to avoid adverse effects to human health and to the environment. That is in accordance with article 4(4) of EU directive 70/457.

The fact that the science is weak is most important, as our responsibility to the people of Wales is to provide the highest level of protection for their health and wellbeing.

**Leighton Andrews:** Will you give way?

**Mick Bates:** I will give way in a moment.

This is our unwavering priority. However, even more important than that is the Assembly's duty to be the voice of the people that it represents. The great GM dialogue and debate was an outreach to hear the public's thoughts and concerns with regard to genetic

gennym ni yng Nghymru gyfle i lunio ein polisiau penodol ein hunain, ac na all hynny barhau i ddigwydd os caiff Chardon LL ei restru.

**Brian Gibbons:** Derbynïaf eich pwynt y caiff atrasin ei wahardd yn y dyfodol agos. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn ymwybodol o erthygl a gyhoeddwyd yn *Nature* yn gynharach y mis hwn a ailarchwiliodd y data gan nodi, o ystyried y ffaith y gallai atrasin gael ei wahardd yn y dyfodol agos, bod buddiannau bioamrywiaeth yr indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol i'w gweld o hyd?

**Mick Bates:** Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r erthygl, ond, er mwyn dilysu ei chasgliad, byddai'n rhaid ichi ailadrodd y gwerthusiad fferm gyfan llawn. Yn ogystal, byddai'n rhaid gwneud hynny gan ddefnyddio'r un technegau â thyfwyr masnachol. Fel yr eglurais eisoes, mae'r treialon presennol yn ddiffygiol am bedwar rheswm.

Nid yw'r gwerthusiad fferm gyfan o indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol yn seiliedig ar wyddoniaeth gadarn. Nid barn carfan bwysogul mohoni; mae'n farn a dderbynnir yn helaeth sy'n gwbl gyson â Phwyllgor Archwilio Amgylcheddol Senedd y DU, a gyhoeddodd adroddiad eleni, ar ôl archwilio'r gwerthusiad, ac a nododd fod y wyddoniaeth yn wan. Dywedodd hefyd na ellid derbyn i'r holl fesurau priodol gael eu cymryd i osgoi'r effeithiau andwyol i iechyd pobl ac i'r amgylchedd. Mae hynny yn unol ag erthygl 4(4) cyfarwyddeb 70/457 yr UE.

Mae'r ffaith bod y wyddoniaeth yn wan yn bwysig iawn, gan ei fod yn gyfrifoldeb arnom i roi'r lefel uchaf o ddiogelwch i bobl Cymru o ran eu hiechyd a'u lles.

**Leighton Andrews:** A ildiwch?

**Mick Bates:** Ildiaf mewn munud.

Dyma ein blaenoriaeth gadarn. Fodd bynnag, yn bwysicaf fyth mae dyletswydd y Cynulliad i leisio barn y bobl a gynrychiolir ganddo. Ymgais i ymgysylltu oedd y drafodaeth a'r ddadl bwysig ar addasu genynnol er mwyn clywed safbwyntiau a

modification. It has spoken. This document clearly states the response from the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and from the devolved Governments that people are generally uneasy and that there is little support for GM. On the next page it states that the Government takes public concern seriously. Frankly, if Chardon LL is listed and allowed into Wales, these statements are laughable and an embarrassment to us all.

It is this document's conclusion that frightens me the most. It states that there is widespread mistrust of Government. Would this statement ring true if the Assembly made a decision against the general view of the public? I believe that it would.

**Leighton Andrews:** I have listened carefully to what you have said, and I agree with most of it. However, can you tell me precisely what it is that you disagree with in terms of what our own Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside has done?

**Mick Bates:** Other speeches will expand on that. Owing to the time available, I will be brief on that point. Our Minister has said that he will not weaken his position on a veto. Therefore, he has accepted that Chardon LL will be listed and grown commercially. That position was predicated by points raised by Margaret Beckett in her original statement. I believe that this is the first step of the process that, little by little, is weakening the stance that we want in the Assembly.

**The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones):** I have not agreed to list Chardon LL, and I have not agreed to its commercial cultivation. I hope that that helps.

**Mick Bates:** It would help if you said that you would veto that decision at a UK level in order to keep Wales GM-free.

We must stand firm and be true to the people

phryderon y cyhoedd o ran addasu genynnol. Lleisiodd ei farn. Mae'r ddogfen hon yn datgan yn glir ymateb Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig a'r Llywodraethau datganoledig bod pobl yn gyffredinol yn anfodlon ac mai prin yw'r gefnogaeth i addasu genynnol. Ar y dudalen nesaf, noda fod y Llywodraeth yn cymryd pryderon y cyhoedd o ddifrif. A siarad yn blwmp ac yn blaen, os caiff Chardon LL ei restru ac os caniateir iddo ddod i Gymru, mae'r datganiadau hyn yn chwerthinllyd ac yn embaras i bob un ohonom.

Casgliad y ddogfen hon sy'n codi'r ofn mwyaf arnaf. Noda yn gyffredinol nad yw pobl yn ymddiried yn y Llywodraeth. A fyddai'r datganiad hwn yn taro deuddeg pe bai'r Cynulliad yn gwneud penderfyniad a oedd yn mynd yn groes i farn gyffredinol y cyhoedd? Credaf y byddai.

**Leighton Andrews:** Yr wyf wedi gwrandao'n astud ar yr hyn a ddywedaso, a chytunaf â'r rhan fwyaf ohono. Fodd bynnag, a allwch ddweud wrthyf yn union pa elfennau o'r hyn y mae ein Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad wedi'i wneud yr anghytunwch â hwy?

**Mick Bates:** Bydd areithiau eraill yn ymhelaethu ar hynny. O ystyried yr amser sydd ar gael, byddaf yn gryno ar y pwynt hwnnw. Dywedodd ein Gweinidog na wnaiff wanhau ei safbwynt ar fetu. Felly, mae wedi derbyn y caiff Chardon LL ei restru a'i dyfu'n fasnachol. Yr oedd y safbwynt hwnnw yn seiliedig ar bwyntiau a godwyd gan Margaret Beckett yn ei datganiad gwreiddiol. Credaf mai dyma gam cyntaf y broses sydd, dipyn wrth dipyn, yn gwanhau'r safbwynt yr ydym am ei arddel yn y Cynulliad.

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones):** Nid wyf wedi cytuno i restru Chardon LL, ac nid wyf wedi cytuno iddo gael ei dyfu'n fasnachol. Gobeithiaf fod hynny o gymorth.

**Mick Bates:** Byddai o gymorth pe baech yn dweud eich bod yn barod i roi fetu ar y penderfyniad hwnnw ar lefel y DU er mwyn cadw Cymru yn rhydd o addasu genynnol.

Rhaid inni barhau'n gadarn ac yn driw i'r

who elect us. Although we are a small nation in terms of population and territory, we have an opportunity to make a stand, not just in the UK, but in Europe. Our business is to do right for Wales.

For Members who are concerned about biodiversity and sustainability, we must be cautious and take the precaution of not listing Chardon LL. Such an approach is right, legally defensible, scientifically sound and rooted in environmental principle. It is rooted in my vision of a Wales of the highest environmental quality, sustained by locally produced GM-free food. This vision can win hearts and minds. If we can change minds, we can change the world.

**The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones):** I propose amendment 1 in the name of Karen Sinclair. Delete all after 'National Assembly' and replace with:

*1. supports the Welsh Assembly Government policy of applying the precautionary principle and adopting the most restrictive policy possible within current UK and EU legislation in relation to the cultivation of GM crops;*

*2. believes that robust co-existence measures should be in place prior to any listing of GM crops.*

**Helen Mary Jones:** I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 2: add at the end of point 3:

*; and further believes that a detailed compensation scheme, placing full liability for any contamination of non-GM crops on the polluter should be in place before any commercial growing of GM crops is considered.*

I propose amendment 3. In point 4, line 2, after 'Chardon LL' insert:

*despite the opposition of this Assembly and in the face of overwhelming public disapproval*

bobl a'n hetholodd. Er mai gwlad fach ydym o ran poblogaeth a thiriogaeth, mae gennym gyfle i wneud safiad, nid yn unig yn y DU, ond yn Ewrop hefyd. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom i weithredu er budd Cymru.

I'r Aelodau sy'n pryderu am fioamrywiaeth a chynaliadwyedd, rhaid inni fod yn ofalus a gochel rhag rhestru Chardon LL. Mae ymagwedd o'r fath yn briodol, gellid ei hamddiffyn yn gyfreithiol, mae'n wyddonol gadarn ac yn seiliedig ar egwyddor amgylcheddol. Mae'n seiliedig ar fy ngweledigaeth o Gymru o'r ansawdd amgylcheddol uchaf, wedi'i chynnal gan fwyd a gynhyrchir yn lleol ac sy'n rhydd o addasu genynnol. Gall y weledigaeth hon ennill calonnau a meddyliau. Os gallwn newid meddyliau, gallwn newid y byd.

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones):** Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Karen Sinclair. Dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol' ac yn ei le rhoi:

*1. yn cefnogi polisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o fod yn rhagofalus a mabwysiadu'r polisi caethaf posibl o dan gyfraith bresennol y DU a'r UE mewn perthynas â chnydau GM;*

*2. yn credu y dylai mesurau cydfodoli cadarn fod yn eu lle cyn rhestru unrhyw gnydau sydd wedi'u haddasu'n enynnol.*

**Helen Mary Jones:** Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu ar ddiwedd pwynt 3:

*; ac yn credu hefyd y dylai cynllun digolledu manwl fod yn ei le sy'n gwneud y llygrwr yn gyfan gwbl atebol am halogi unrhyw gnydau nad ydynt wedi'u haddasu'n enynnol cyn yr ystyrir tyfu unrhyw gnydau GM yn fasnachol.*

Cynigiau welliant 3. Ym mhwynt 4, llinell 2, ar ôl 'Chardon LL' rhoi:

*er bod y Cynulliad hwn yn gwrthwynebu hynny ac yn wyneb gwrthwynebiad cyhoeddus aruthrol.*

It is important for me to begin my contribution to this debate by saying that I believe that whatever differences we express today are differences of emphasis. I do not believe that a sharpening of the political debate necessarily means a collapse of the underlying consensus. It is important to get that message out. We know that the public in Wales is not convinced. I for one do not want to put myself in the position of arguing with the 17,000 members of the Women's Institute.

**Michael German:** Why not?

**Helen Mary Jones:** Because I am a member of the WI, and I know how fearsome they can be. We need to listen with great respect to those scientific voices that raise grave concerns, as Mick Bates has already outlined, about the particular testing regime that Chardon LL has gone through.

The National Assembly is not convinced. It is now perhaps incumbent on the Minister to be more proactive in hanging on to that cross-party support at a time when there is a feeling out there—justified or unjustified—that he is being put under a lot of pressure and may be forced in the end, because of the devolution settlement, to collapse. It is not helpful for him to say, as he did the last time we had a statement on this, that the Liberal Democrats have become a wholly owned subsidiary of Friends of the Earth. Quite frankly, I am much more worried about how some people in the environmental movement are beginning to perceive Margaret Beckett as a partly owned subsidiary of Monsanto. I would be much more concerned about that.

Therefore, it is incumbent on the Minister to be a little more proactive in holding on to the consensus and, for that reason, we will support the motion. However, I have some concerns about point 4. Although I agree with point 4, it would perhaps have been useful for the Liberal Democrats to raise those issues in a debate, rather than write them into a motion that will make it difficult for the Government to agree with it. We have not amended the motion in that regard. It is not for us to

Mae'n bwysig imi ddechrau fy nghyfraniad i'r ddadl hon drwy ddatgan fy mod o'r farn mai gwahaniaeth o ran pwyslais fyddai unrhyw wahaniaeth barn a fynegwn heddiw. Nid wyf o'r farn fod miniogi'r ddadl wleidyddol o reidrwydd yn golygu colli'r consensws sylfaenol. Mae'n bwysig cyfleu'r neges honno. Gwyddom nad yw'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru yn argyhoeddedig. Nid wyf fi yn bersonol yn awyddus i ddadlau gyda 17,000 o aelodau Sefydliad y Merched.

**Michael German:** Pam hynny?

**Helen Mary Jones:** Am fy mod yn aelod o Sefydliad y Merched, ac yn gwybod bod angen eu hofni weithiau. Mae angen inni wrando'n astud iawn ar y lleisiau gwyddonol hynny sy'n codi pryderon difrifol, fel yr amlinellwyd eisoes gan Mick Bates, am y system brofi benodol a ddefnyddiwyd i brofi Chardon LL.

Nid yw'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn argyhoeddedig. Efallai yn awr ei bod yn ddyletswydd ar y Gweinidog i fod yn fwy rhagweithiol wrth ddal gafael ar y gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol honno ar adeg pan fo teimlad cyffredinol—boed cyfiawnhad dros hynny ai peidio—ei fod o dan bwysau sylweddol ac efallai, oherwydd y setliad datganoli, y caiff ei orfodi i ildio. Nid yw'n ddefnyddiol iddo ddatgan, fel y gwnaeth y tro diwethaf y cawsom ddatganiad ar y pwnc, bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol bellach yn is-gwmni o dan berchenogaeth lwy'r Cyfeillion y Ddaear. Mewn gwirionedd, yr wyf yn pryderu llawer mwy am y ffaith bod rhywrai yn y mudiad amgylcheddol yn dechrau sôn am Margaret Beckett fel is-gwmni o dan berchenogaeth rannol Monsanto. Byddwn yn pryderu llawer mwy am hynny.

Felly, mae'n ddyletswydd ar y Gweinidog i fod ychydig yn fwy rhagweithiol wrth ddal gafael ar y consensws hwn ac, am y rheswm hwnnw, cefnogwn y cynnig. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf rai pryderon am bwynt 4. Er fy mod yn cytuno â phwynt 4, efallai y byddai wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol godi'r materion hynny mewn dadl, yn hytrach na'u cynnwys mewn cynnig a fydd yn ei gwneud hi'n anodd i'r Llywodraeth gytuno ag ef. Nid ydym wedi

defend the Government. However, it is important that we hang on to consensus.

I am grateful to Mick Bates for expressing support for our amendments. On the compensation scheme, it is important to make it clear that we as a party do not believe that commercial growing should go ahead. However, if it does, and we recognise the constraints that are on the Minister and the Government in this regard, we must have a scheme to protect other farmers from financial ruin in place first and, as our amendment 2 notes, it must be based on the concept that the polluter pays and that any compensation does not come out of the public purse but out of the purses of those who have caused the problem. The Minister has made positive comments about this, and I wonder whether he will commit to sticking to this principle in his response to this debate.

On our amendment 3, if point 4 is passed, as part of the Liberal Democrat motion, it is important to refer to how Westminster has dismissed the results of its own consultation with the public. That is bad for democracy. There is nothing worse than asking people what they think and then ignoring what they say. It is dangerous. It is better not to ask them what they think than to do so and then ignore what they say. It is also important to put the Assembly's view on record.

On the Government's amendment, I wish that it had tabled its amendment in two parts. We would have been happy as a party to support the first paragraph, which, after all, restates the Assembly's position. The Government could have chosen, as Mick Bates has already pointed out, just to delete point 4 of the original motion if it wished to do so. However, we have a real concern about the wording of point 2 of the amendment. As it stands, it could be read as the beginning of a cave-in. I am not accusing the Minister of that. However, he will be as aware as I am, and as every other Member is, of the concerns that that particular wording has raised with people who are concerned about these issues. I made a list of the amount of correspondence that I had received on this in

diwygio'r cynnig yn hynny o beth. Nid ein cyfrifoldeb ni yw amddiffyn y Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig inni ddal gafael ar y consensws.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Mick Bates am fynegi cefnogaeth i'n gwelliannau. O ran y cynllun digolledu, mae'n bwysig egluro nad ydym ni, fel plaid, o'r farn y dylid parhau â thyfu masnachol. Fodd bynnag, os gwneir hynny, ac yr ydym yn cydnabod y cyfyngiadau sydd ar y Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth yn hyn o beth, rhaid inni roi cynllun ar waith i ddiogelu ffermwyr eraill rhag colledion ariannol yn y lle cyntaf, ac fel y nodir yng ngwelliant 2, rhaid i'r cynllun hwn fod yn seiliedig ar y cysyniad mai'r llygrwr sy'n talu ac nad o goffrau'r cyhoedd y telir unrhyw iawndal ond o goffrau'r rheini a achosodd y broblem. Gwnaeth y Gweinidog sylwadau cadarnhaol yn hyn o beth, a tybed a wnaiff ymrwymo i lynu at yr egwyddor hon yn ei ymateb i'r ddadl hon.

Yn ein gwelliant 3, os derbynnir pwynt 4, fel rhan o gynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, mae'n bwysig cyfeirio at sut y mae San Steffan wedi diystyru canlyniadau ei ymgynghoriad ei hun â'r cyhoedd. Mae hynny'n wael i ddemocratiaeth. Nid oes dim byd gwaeth na gofyn am farn pobl ac yna anwybyddu'r hyn a ddywedant. Mae'n beryglus. Mae'n well peidio â gofyn eu barn na gwneud hynny ac anwybyddu'r hyn a ddywedant. Mae hefyd yn bwysig cofnodi safbwynt y Cynulliad.

O ran gwelliant y Llywodraeth, trueni na fyddai wedi cyflwyno ei gwelliant mewn dwy ran. Fel plaid, byddem wedi bod yn fwy na pharod i gefnogi'r paragraff cyntaf, sydd, wedi'r cyfan, yn ailddatgan safbwynt y Cynulliad. Gallai'r Llywodraeth fod wedi dewis, fel y nodwyd eisoes gan Mick Bates, dileu pwynt 4 y cynnig gwreiddiol pe bai am wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn pryderu am eiriad pwynt 2 y gwelliant. Fel y saif, gellid ei ddarllen fel petaem yn dechrau ildio. Nid wyf yn cyhuddo'r Gweinidog o hynny. Fodd bynnag, bydd yr un mor ymwybodol ag yr wyf innau, a phob Aelod arall, o'r pryderon y mae'r geiriad penodol hwnnw wedi'u codi ymhlith pobl sy'n pryderu am y materion hyn. Gwneuthum restr o'r ohebiaeth a dderbyniais ar y mater yn

the last few days—it was running into the hundreds, and I am sure that that is the case for every Assembly Member. We cannot support the way that point 2 is worded and, therefore, we will have to vote, reluctantly, against the Government amendment. I say reluctantly, because it is important that we maintain the national consensus.

Finally, when the Minister brings forward his own motion, as he will shortly after the recess, perhaps he will discuss, if he feels that that is appropriate, the wording of that motion with other parties so that we can see whether it is possible to secure a motion on which we can all agree. That would be Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales's wish. The Assembly does not believe that GM crops can or should be grown safely in Wales at this time. We do not as an Assembly believe that the evidence yet supports it. It is important that the Government of Wales listens to the people and protects the wider farming community. I commend amendments 2 and 3 to the Assembly, and I urge the Minister to make every effort to bring us with him on what we understand is a difficult and challenging journey to keep Wales as GM free as it can be for as long as possible.

4.50 p.m.

**Eleanor Burnham:** O bryd i'w gilydd, ymddengys fod Llywodraeth San Steffan, sydd dan bwysau o du cwmnïau amlwladol, ar frys ofnadwy i fasnacheiddio cynydau GM, er nad oes angen economaidd amdanynt na chefnogaeth gyhoeddus iddynt ledled y wlad. A oes gwir angen cynyddu'r cynhyrchiant pan mae Ewrop yn gorgynhyrchu eisoes? Ar y llaw arall, mae dadl ar hyn o bryd o ran a fu cynnydd ai peidio. Mae Gogledd America eisoes yn safle prawf enfawr ar gyfer cynydau GM. Pam nag arhoswn bum neu 10 mlynedd i fonitro'r effeithiau dros amser a'u hasesu? Yr ydym wedi gweld eisoes y gosb a roddodd llysoedd i ffermwyr cynydau o Saskatchewan pan ddisgynnodd had GM Monsanto plc ar dir arall. Mae hynny'n annheg ac yn anfoesol. Pa ddiwedd fydd i achosion tebyg? Nid oes rheswm dros fwrw ymlaen gyda masnacheiddio ym Mhrydain. Beth yw brys Margaret Beckett? Ai lobïwyr y cwmnïau

ystod yr ychydig ddiwrnodau diwethaf—yr oedd yn gannoedd, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod yr un peth yn wir am bob Aelod o'r Cynulliad. Ni allwn gefnogi'r ffordd y mae pwynt 2 wedi'i eirio ac, felly, yn anffodus, bydd yn rhaid inni bleidleisio yn erbyn gwelliant y Llywodraeth. Dywedaf yn anffodus gan ei bod yn bwysig inni gynnal y consensws cenedlaethol.

Yn olaf, pan gyflwynna'r Gweinidog ei gynnig ei hun, fel y gwnaiff yn fuan ar ôl y toriad, efallai y bydd yn trafod, os teimla fod hynny'n briodol, geiriad y cynnig hwnnw â'r pleidiau eraill er mwyn inni allu gweld pa un a yw'n bosibl llunio cynnig y gallwn oll gytuno arno. Dyna fyddai dymuniad Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales. Ni chred y Cynulliad y gall cynydau a addaswyd yn enynnol gael eu tyfu'n ddiogel yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd ac ni chred y dylid gwneud hynny. Fel Cynulliad, ni chredwn fod y dystiolaeth hyd yma yn ddigonol i gadarnhau hynny. Mae'n bwysig i Lywodraeth Cymru wrando ar y bobl a diogelu'r gymuned ffermio ehangach. Cymeradwyaf welliannau 2 a 3 i'r Cynulliad, ac anogaf y Gweinidog i wneud pob ymdrech i'n cynnwys ar y daith, a fydd yn ôl pob tebyg yn daith anodd a heriol, i sicrhau bod Cymru yn parhau yn rhydd o addasu genynnol cyhyd â phosibl.

**Eleanor Burnham:** At times, it seems that the Westminster Government, which is coming under pressure from multinational companies, is in a terrible hurry to commercialise GM crops, although there is no economic need for them or public support for them across the country. Is there a real need to increase production when Europe is already overproducing? On the other hand, there is currently some debate as to whether or not there has been an increase. North America is already a massive test site for GM crops. Why do we not wait five or 10 years to monitor the effects over time and to assess them? We have already seen the penalty dealt by courts to crop farmers in Saskatchewan when Monsanto plc GM seeds fell on other land. That is unfair and immoral. Where will such cases end? There is no reason for proceeding with commercialisation in Britain. Why is Margaret Beckett in such a

amlwladol sy'n cael sylw Llywodraeth San Steffan?

Rhaid cofio hefyd ein bod yn byw mewn cymdeithas ddemocrataidd sy'n ymfalchïo mewn bod yn rhydd, yn agored ac yn atebol. Er bod y cyhoedd yng Nghymru ac ym Mhrydain yn amheus a phryderus ynglŷn â chnydau GM a'u masnacheiddio, mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn benderfynol o fwrw ymlaen. Cynhaliodd Llywodraeth San Steffan ddadl gyhoeddus lle darganfuwyd fod y cyhoedd yn fwy yn erbyn cnydau GM nag a dybiodd yn wreiddiol. Ond anwybyddwyd hynny'n llwyr. Nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi gwneud ymdrech erioed i ystyried canlyniadau'r ddadl hon wrth wneud ei phenderfyniadau terfynol. Mae pobl Cymru yn symud i'r cyfeiriad arall, os rhywbeth, ar y mater tyngedfennol hwn. Mae'r farchnad ar gyfer bwyd organig yn tyfu, ond byddai hyn yn cael ei fygwth gan gnydau GM. Mae'r ffocws ar faterion amaeth-amgylcheddol yn cryfhau ac mae nifer y marchnadoedd ffermwyr yn cynyddu. Er mwyn i Gymru gael ei chydabod fel gwlad sy'n cynhyrchu bwyd o safon uchel mewn amgylchedd addas rhaid cael gweledigaeth gref i'r dyfodol. Drwy ganiatáu i gnydau GM gael eu tyfu, credaf ein bod yn cau'r drws ar ddyfodol bwyd organig.

Er bod heriau cyfreithiol a thechnegol yn y ddadl heddiw, rhaid i ni beidio â cholli golwg ar ein gweledigaeth uchelgeisiol. Rhaid cadw gafael ar hynny.

We must also remember that much concern exists regarding the effects of GM food on human health. As Dr Brian John from GM Free Cymru asserts,

'There is now abundant evidence that transgenic DNA from GM food does fragment and transfer into animal and human cells, and that physiological effects follow. We want to know whether these effects are important or insignificant'.

GM Free Cymru has called for Margaret Beckett to set up an inquiry into her department.

hurry? Is it the lobbyists from large multinational companies who have the ear of the Westminster Government?

We must also bear in mind that we live in a democratic society that takes pride in being free, open and accountable. Although the public in Wales and in Britain are suspicious of and concerned about GM crops and their commercialisation, the Labour Government is determined to move forward. The Westminster Government held a public debate and it became evident that the public was more strongly opposed to GM crops than was initially thought. However, that was completely ignored. The Government has made no effort to consider the results of this debate in making its final decisions. The people of Wales are, if anything, moving in the other direction on this crucial issue. The market for organic produce is growing, but it would be severely threatened by the commercialisation of GM crops. The focus on agri-environmental issues is strengthening, and the number of farmers markets is increasing. If Wales is to be recognised as a country that produces high-quality food in an appropriate environment, then we must have a strong vision for the future. By allowing GM crops to be grown, I believe that we are closing the door on the future of organic food.

Although there are legal and technical challenges in today's debate, we must not lose sight of our own ambitious vision. We must keep hold of that.

Rhaid inni hefyd gofio bod llawer o bryder o ran effeithiau bwydydd a addaswyd yn enynnol ar iechyd pobl. Fel y taera Dr Brian John o GM Free Cymru,

Ceir toreth o dystiolaeth erbyn hyn sy'n dangos bod DNA trawsgenig o fwydydd a addaswyd yn enynnol yn rhannu ac yn trosglwyddo i gelloedd anifeiliaid a phobl, ac y ceir sgîl-effeithiau ffisiolegol. Yr ydym am wybod pa un a yw'r effeithiau hyn yn bwysig neu'n ddibwys.

Mae GM Free Cymru wedi galw ar Margaret Beckett i sefydlu ymchwiliad i'w hadran.

**Brian Gibbons** *rose*—

**Eleanor Burnham:** I cannot give way, as I am short on time.

It claims that DEFRA's GM unit manipulated scientific evidence on Chardon LL maize to support the Government's case for GM commercialisation. Is it really morally just for the UK Government's scientific adviser to also be a significant shareholder in GM research companies?

**Brynle Williams:** I am pleased to support the motion. All its stages are clear and it sends out a strong message that GM crops are not wanted and are not acceptable in Wales. GM crops have been in the spotlight during recent months, and rightly so. It is important that all tiers of Government are accountable to their electorates and that they keep them advised of decisions that greatly affect them; this is such a decision. During my time as an Assembly Member, I have received a tremendous amount of correspondence on this issue from residents across the UK. They are all pleased that the National Assembly is currently taking a firm stance against GM crops. We must maintain that stance.

I have many concerns about GM crops, one of which relates to cross-pollination. If, for example, the use of a GM crop were permitted in England and prevented in Wales, what would stop wind pollination from transferring GM material from English farms to Welsh farms? This may sound simplistic, but it must be addressed seriously. We have heard reports of sand from the Sahara desert being blown to the UK. What is a safe distance? As Eleanor said, cross-contamination in Saskatchewan has meant that that state no longer has even one acre of organic oilseed rape or sugar beet. I would like an answer as to what constitutes a safe distance.

The UK crop trials, as reported in *The Times* on 21 October, found that GM oilseed rape

**Brian Gibbons** *a gododd*—

**Eleanor Burnham:** Ni allaf ildio, gan fy mod yn brin o amser.

Mae'n honni i uned addasu genynnol DEFRA newid tystiolaeth wyddonol ar indrawn Chardon LL i gefnogi achos y Llywodraeth o blaid masnacheiddio cynydau a addaswyd yn enynnol. A yw'n foesol bod cynghorydd gwyddonol Llywodraeth y DU hefyd yn berchen ar gyfrandaliadau sylweddol mewn cwmnïau sy'n ymchwilio i addasu genynnol?

**Brynle Williams:** Mae'n bleser gennyf gefnogi'r cynnig. Mae pob cam ohono yn glir ac mae'n cyfleu neges gref nad yw pobl Cymru am gael cynydau a addaswyd yn enynnol ac nad ydynt yn dderbyniol iddynt. Bu cynydau a addaswyd yn enynnol yn destun trafod amlwg yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf, a hynny'n briodol. Mae'n bwysig bod pob haen o'r Llywodraeth yn atebol i'w hetholwyr a'u bod yn eu hysbysu am benderfyniadau sy'n effeithio'n sylweddol arnynt; dyma benderfyniad o'r fath. Yn ystod fy nghyfnod fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad, derbyniais nifer fawr o ohebiaeth ar y mater hwn gan drigolion o bob cwr o'r DU. Maent oll yn falch bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar hyn o bryd yn gwneud safiad cadarn yn erbyn cynydau a addaswyd yn enynnol. Rhaid inni gynnal y safiad hwnnw.

Mae gennyf sawl pryder am gnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol, ac mae un ohonynt yn ymwneud â chroesbeillio. Er enghraifft, pe bai defnyddio cnwd a addaswyd yn enynnol yn cael ei ganiatáu yn Lloegr a'i atal yng Nghymru, beth fyddai'n atal y gwynt rhag cludo deunydd a addaswyd yn enynnol o ffermydd yn Lloegr i ffermydd yng Nghymru? Er fy mod o bosibl yn gorsymleiddio'r broses, rhaid ymdrin â hi o ddifrif. Clywsom sôn am dywod o anialwch Sahara yn cael ei chwythu i'r DU. Beth yw pellter diogel? Fel y dywedodd Eleanor, o ganlyniad i groeshaloga yn Saskatchewan, nid oes yr un erw o rēp had olew na betys siwgr organig yn y dalaith honno bellach. Hoffwn gael ateb yn nodi beth a ystyrir yn bellter diogel.

Canfu treialon cynydau'r DU, fel y'u cofnodwyd yn *The Times* ar 21 Hydref, y



and beet—I am aware that we are not discussing beet—has the potential to damage wildlife and the environment and to lead to a loss of farmland birds and butterflies. This is serious, and it proves that we must firmly maintain our stance on keeping Wales GM free. When I hear from well-respected professionals that no insurance company in the world will underwrite GM technology, we must seriously question its safety.

I am surprised that the ruling administration in Westminster chose to ignore the results of its own consultation process, which demonstrated that 90 per cent of the public was against the growing of GM produce. When elected representatives fail to listen to public concern, I feel that they should step down from political life as they are not doing what is expected of them—giving voice to the views of the people they represent.

I was disappointed to hear that Westminster has not supported calls for England to remain GM free. Margaret Beckett, as the Minister responsible, has stated that the first commercial cultivation of GM crops will start as early as spring 2005. We must maintain pressure on the Government to ensure that this does not happen. I urge all Members to put party politics aside and support this motion. Let us send a clear message that we are united on this issue, and we must start working together to ensure that Wales, and the UK, remains GM free.

gallai rêp had olew a betys a addaswyd yn enynnol—yr wyf yn ymwybodol nad ydym yn trafod betys—achosi niwed i fywyd gwyllt a'r amgylchedd ac arwain at golli adar a glöynnod byw ar ffermdir. Mae hyn yn ddifrifol, ac mae'n profi bod yn rhaid inni barhau â'n safiad ar gadw Cymru yn rhydd o addasu genynnol. Pan glywaf gan bobl broffesiynol uchel eu parch na fydd unrhyw gwmmniau yswiriant yn y byd yn barod i yswirio technoleg addasu genynnol, rhaid inni amau o ddifrif pa mor ddiogel ydyw.

Yr wyf yn synnu i'r weinyddiaeth sy'n rheoli yn San Steffan ddewis anwybyddu canlyniadau ei phroses ymgynghori ei hun, a ddangosodd bod 90 y cant o'r cyhoedd yn gwrthwynebu tyfu cynnyrch a addaswyd yn enynnol. Pan fydd cynrychiolwyr etholedig yn methu â gwrando ar bryderon y cyhoedd, teimlaf y dylent roi'r gorau i fywyd gwleidyddol gan nad ydynt yn gwneud yr hyn y mae disgwyl iddynt ei wneud—sef rhoi llais i safbwyntiau'r bobl a gynrychiolant.

Yr oeddwn yn siomedig i glywed nad yw San Steffan wedi cefnogi'r galw i Loegr barhau yn rhydd o addasu genynnol. Mae Margaret Beckett, fel y Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb, wedi datgan y bydd y cnydau masnachol cyntaf wedi'u haddasu'n enynnol yn dechrau cael eu tyfu mor gynnar â gwanwyn 2005. Rhaid inni barhau i roi pwysau ar y Llywodraeth i sicrhau na fydd hyn yn digwydd. Anogaf bob Aelod i roi gwleidyddiaeth plaid i'r neilltu a chefnogi'r cynnig hwn. Gadewch inni anfon neges glir ein bod yn unfrydol ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, a rhaid inni ddechrau cydweithio er mwyn sicrhau bod Cymru, a'r DU, yn parhau yn rhydd o addasu genynnol.

### Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** In view of the time, I will allow the Business Minister to propose a procedural motion, under Standing Order No. 6.18, to extend today's Plenary meeting.

**The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair):** I propose that

*the National Assembly, under Standing Order*

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** O gofio'r amser, caniatâf i'r Trefnydd gynnig cynnig trefniadol, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.18, i ymestyn Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw.

**Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair):** Cynigaf fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, dan Reol Sefydlog*

*No. 6.18, agrees to extend the debate by 20 minutes.*

*Rhif 6.18, yn cytuno i ychwanegu 20 munud at hyd y ddadl hon.*

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Are there 10 Members in support of the motion? I see that there are. I therefore call for a vote on the procedural motion.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** A oes 10 Aelod o blaid y cynnig? Gwelaf fod. Galwaf felly am bleidlais ar y cynnig trefniadol.

*Cynnig: O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 3.*

*Motion: For 42, Abstain 0, Against 3.*

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

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

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

Davies, Janet  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

**Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru): Parhad  
Minority Party Debate (Welsh Liberal Democrats): Continued**

**Jenny Randerson:** I am surprised that the Government did not simply table an amendment to delete point 4 of the motion, which would have been a straightforward way of dealing with any embarrassment it may have caused. The Welsh Liberal Democrats accept that the Minister is under immense pressure in the circumstances in which he finds himself. We hope that we are able to add strength to his elbow during his difficult discussions on this subject, particularly in the face of the UK Government spin that suggests that he will have to eventually cave in.

The listing of Chardon LL GM maize opens the way for the commercialisation of GM crops. This raises the question of co-existence. The Labour Assembly Government recognises this fact, which is why it talks of robust co-existence measures in its amendment. The Welsh Liberal Democrats argue, however, that we should not be planning co-existence at this stage, when we still have an opportunity to stop commercial planting in Wales altogether. It is the apparent acceptance of the inevitability that we oppose.

5.00 p.m.

If you examine the co-existence of GM with conventional and organic crops, it does not take much to discover that that is not an option, which the North American experience clearly shows. I am not in the habit of quoting Michael Meacher, but it should be remembered that he is not some random dissident or regular member of Labour's awkward squad. Until recently he was the UK Government's minister responsible for GM. On that basis, he should be listened to. He has said:

'There are several lessons that Britain can and should learn from the Canadian experience. Most important is co-existence—a framework to ensure that organic and conventional farming can survive and prosper alongside GM farming is a mirage. In Saskatchewan, organic oilseed rape, which

**Jenny Randerson:** Yr wyf yn synnu na chyflwynodd y Llywodraeth welliant i ddileu pwynt 4 y cynnig, a fyddai wedi bod yn ffordd syml o ymdrin ag unrhyw embaras y gallai fod wedi'i achosi. Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn derbyn bod y Gweinidog o dan bwysau aruthrol o dan yr amgylchiadau sydd ohonynt. Gobeithiwn y gallwn fod yn gefn iddo yn ystod ei drafodaethau anodd ar y pwnc hwn, yn arbennig o gofio sbin Llywodraeth y DU sy'n awgrymu y bydd yn rhaid iddo ildio yn y pen draw.

Mae rhestru indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol Chardon LL yn agor y drws i fasnacheiddio cynydu a addaswyd yn enynnol. Mae hyn yn codi'r cwestiwn o gydfodoli. Mae Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad yn cydnabod y ffaith hon, a dyna pam y mae'n sôn am fesurau cydfodolaeth cadarn yn ei gwelliant. Fodd bynnag, dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yw na ddylem fod yn cynllunio mesurau cydfodoli ar hyn o bryd, pan fo cyfle gennym o hyd i atal plannu masnachol yng Nghymru yn llwyr. Yr hyn a wrthwynebwn yw'r ffaith bod pobl yn derbyn i bob golwg fod y sefyllfa yn anochel.

Os archwiliwch gydfodolaeth addasu genynnol â chnydau confensiynol a chnydau organig, nid yw'n anodd gweld nad yw hynny'n opsiwn, a ddangosir yn amlwg hefyd gan y profiad yng Ngogledd America. Nid wyf yn dyfynnu Michael Meacher fel arfer, ond dylid cofio nad gwrthwynebydd digyswllt nac aelod arferol o griw anodd Llafur mohono. Hyd yn ddiweddar ef oedd gweinidog Llywodraeth y DU a oedd yn gyfrifol am addasu genynnol. Ar y sail honno, dylid gwranddo arno. Dywedodd:

Mae sawl gwrs y gall Prydain ei dysgu ac y dylai ei dysgu o brofiad Canada. Mae'r wers bwysicaf yn ymwneud â chydfodolaeth—nid oes gobaith cael fframwaith i sicrhau y gall ffermio organig a ffermio confensiynol oroesi a ffynnu ochr yn ochr â ffermio sy'n defnyddio dulliau addasu genynnol. Yn

Canadians call canola, has been wiped out by cross-contamination from Monsanto's 'round-up ready' GM canola. The issue for Britain is that if it is impossible to separate off organic oilseed rape in the vast spaces of the Canadian prairies, it is inconceivable that it can be kept separate in the very much smaller land area of Britain where farms exist cheek by jowl together.'

If Britain is a small land, then Wales, for certain, is. We should admit that there can be no such thing as robust co-existence. The UK Parliament's Environmental Audit Committee report also looked at the American experience and asked why the problems evident in North America had not been taken seriously enough. DEFRA should have been advised by the scientific steering committee to take account of North American experiences with GM. No decision to proceed with the commercial growing of GM crops should be made until thorough research into the experience with GM crops in North America has been completed and published. The message is: if you cannot listen to 81 per cent of the public, if you cannot listen to Michael Meacher and if you cannot listen to the House of Commons environmental audit committee, then please, for goodness' sake, listen to Wales. We must heed this advice, because if we do not do so now, it will be too late after GM is planted. There is no scope for a u-turn on this issue, and there is definitely no reverse gear, Prime Minister.

**Christine Gwyther:** I join others in deploring the narrow political stance taken by the Welsh Liberal Democrats this afternoon. They have sought to divide the Assembly down party lines against the advice and wishes of reputable anti-GM campaigners. I urge the Minister, when he makes his response, not to be forced into retaliatory positions. He needs to maintain clarity of purpose—the same clarity of purpose that we have always had in the Assembly under different Ministers in charge of this portfolio. I am sure that he will do so.

Saskatchewan, difethwyd cynydau rêp had olew organig, a elwir yn 'canola' yng Nghanada, oherwydd iddynt gael eu croeshalogi gan ganola 'parod' a addaswyd yn enynnol gan gwmni Monsanto. Y broblem i Brydain yw os yw'n amhosibl gwahanu rêp had olew organig yn eangderau peithdiroedd Canada, mae'n anodd dirnad y gellid ei wahanu ym Mhrydain, lle ceir arwynebedd llawer llai o dir, lle y mae ffermydd ochr yn ochr â'i gilydd.

Os ystyrir mai tir bach yw Prydain, yna, yn sicr, tir bach yw Cymru. Dylem gyfaddef na allwn sicrhau cydfodolaeth gadarn. Edrychodd adroddiad Pwyllgor Archwilio Amgylcheddol Senedd y DU hefyd ar brofiad America gan ofyn pam na chymerwyd y problemau a welwyd yng Ngogledd America o ddifrif. Dylai'r pwyllgor llywio gwyddonol fod wedi cyngori DEFRA i ystyried profiadau Gogledd America o addasu genynnol. Ni ddylid gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad i fwrw ati i dyfu cynydau a addaswyd yn enynnol ar raddfa fasnachol hyd nes y bydd ymchwil drwyadl i brofiad Gogledd America o gnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol wedi'i chwblhau ac wedi'i chyhoeddi. Y neges yw: os na wrandewch ar 81 y cant o'r cyhoedd, os na wrandewch ar Michael Meacher ac os na wrandewch ar bwyllgor archwilio amgylcheddol Tŷ'r Cyffredin, yna, er mwyn y nefoedd, gwrandewch ar Gymru. Rhaid inni ystyried y cyngor hwn, oherwydd os na wnawn hynny yn awr, bydd yn rhy hwyr ar ôl i gnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol gael eu plannu. Ni fydd modd gwrth-droi ein penderfyniad ar y mater hwn, ac yn sicr, ni fydd unrhyw droi yn ôl, Brif Weinidog.

**Christine Gwyther:** Ymunaf ag eraill i resynu at y safbwynt gwleidyddol cul a gymerwyd gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru y prynhawn yma. Maent wedi ceisio rhannu pleidiau'r Cynulliad a hynny'n groes i gyngor a dymuniadau ymgyrchwyr uchel eu parch sy'n gwrthwynebu addasu genynnol. Erfyniaf ar y Gweinidog, wrth iddo ymateb, i beidio â chael ei orfodi i ymateb yn amddiffynnol. Mae angen iddo barhau i fod yn eglur ei feddwl—yr un eglurder ag y bu yn y Cynulliad hwn o'r dechrau o dan y gwahanol Weinidogion a fu'n gyfrifol am y portffolio hwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff

hynny.

The listing of Chardon LL arose when I was agriculture Minister in the first Assembly. At that time, the issue was to approve the provisional listing, or the examination of listing of this seed. The Office of the Counsel General and independent legal advice was that to block this initial scrutiny would render the Assembly wide open to judicial review. I was legally obliged to follow that advice. Mike German, in his subsequent role as Minister for rural affairs, will have had equal access to that advice. He will know that the Labour amendment today, which states that robust co-existence measures should be in place prior to any listing of GM crops, at least applies a brake to the growing of GM crops in Wales.

Cododd mater rhestru Chardon LL gyntaf pan oeddwn yn Weinidog dros amaethyddiaeth yn y Cynulliad cyntaf. Ar y pryd, gofynnwyd inni gymeradwyo cynnig i restru'r had hwn dros dro, neu i archwilio'r broses o'i restru. Cawsom gyngor gan Swyddfa'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol a chyngor cyfreithiol annibynnol yn datgan y byddai atal y broses graffu gychwynnol hon yn golygu y byddai'r Cynulliad yn agored i adolygiad barnwrol. Yr oedd rhwymedigaeth gyfreithiol arnaf i weithredu yn unol â'r cyngor hwnnw. Yr oedd yr un cyngor ar gael i Mike German, yn ei rôl ddilynol fel y Gweinidog dros faterion gwledig. Gŵyr fod y gwelliant Llafur heddiw, sy'n nodi y dylai mesurau cydfodoli cadarn fod ar waith cyn rhestru unrhyw gnydau sydd wedi'u haddasu'n enynnol, o leiaf yn arafu'r broses o dyfu cnydau sydd wedi'u haddasu'n enynnol yng Nghymru.

I want the Minister to strengthen the Government amendment, to say that robust co-existence measures must be in place prior to any listing of GM crops. This is not a climb-down in our anti-GM stance; it is strategic resistance within the legal framework in which we have to operate. It is the opinion of leading anti-GM campaigners that evidence of successful co-existence between Chardon LL and conventional crops will not be forthcoming. It is my opinion that current and proposed GM separation distances can never be proved to be sufficient, while we have birds, insects and the odd light breeze moving across Welsh farmland.

Yr wyf am i'r Gweinidog atgyfnerthu gwelliant y Llywodraeth i nodi bod yn rhaid i fesurau cydfodoli cadarn fod ar waith cyn rhestru unrhyw gnydau sydd wedi'u haddasu'n enynnol. Nid mater o ildio ar ein safiad yn erbyn addasu genynnol mohono; ond ymwrthod strategol o fewn y fframwaith cyfreithiol y mae'n rhaid inni weithredu o'i fewn. Mae ymgyrchwyr blaenllaw sydd yn erbyn addasu genynnol o'r farn na cheir tystiolaeth y gall Chardon LL a chnydau confensiynol gydfodoli'n llwyddiannus. Yr wyf fi o'r farn na ellir byth brofi bod y pellterau presennol na'r pellterau arfaethedig ar gyfer gwahanu cnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol yn ddigonol, tra bod adar, pryfed ac ambell chwa o awel yn symud ar hyd ffermdir yng Nghymru.

I will support the Government amendment and I want to see it strengthened. Most importantly, I want to see the continuation of cross-party support—despite the Liberal Democrats' silliness today—so that our Government can continue to work on the Assembly's behalf for the most restrictive policies possible.

Cefnogaf welliant y Llywodraeth ac yr wyf am iddo gael ei atgyfnerthu. Yn anad dim, yr wyf am i'r gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol barhau—er gwaethaf ffolineb y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol heddiw—er mwyn i'n Llywodraeth allu parhau i weithio ar ran y Cynulliad i sicrhau'r polisïau caethaf posibl.

**Glyn Davies:** The Liberal Democrats have committed a strategic blunder today. From the beginning of the debate about the development of GM, there has been a

**Glyn Davies:** Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi gwneud camgymeriad strategol heddiw. Ers dechrau'r ddadl am ddatblygu addasu genynnol, bu consensws

consensus across all parties in the Chamber. I am sure that all Members can find someone in their party who disagrees with them, but there has always been cross-party support in the Assembly. When Mick Bates started to speak today, he recognised his party's blunder. He talked about consensus in a positive way, but the motion mentions directing the Government and deploring Labour. How on earth does he expect a Labour Assembly Member to support such a policy? The impression that this has given to those who might be watching this debate, or the run up to it, is that we are in some way divided, when I believed that we were united on this issue. The Labour amendment will probably be carried, but that is not sufficiently strong or adequate; part 1 is clearly adequate, but part 2 is not. Christine Gwyther said that she would also like to see that part strengthened. That is right. That part begs too many questions for us to be content with it. It makes no reference to compensation, which is so important, but it assumes that GM maize will be listed. That is dangerous, and it is a shame that when we could have had a sensible motion, which everybody would have supported, we end up with an inadequate amendment.

**Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey:** Do you agree that if you apply the test listed on the DEFRA website for listing seeds, which is the distinct, sufficiently uniform and stable test for agricultural purposes, supported by the value for cultivation and use, the Chardon LL part C consent fails on those points? Listing GM maize would therefore present huge difficulties.

**Glyn Davies:** That may well be right. The only point that I will make is that we are talking about the listing of GM fodder maize, and there must be a credible and valid programme before we can ever contemplate the UK listing of it, which is where the debate currently stands.

**The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones):** Listening to the Liberal Democrats speaking this afternoon, one gets the feeling that they

ymhlith yr holl bleidiau yn y Siambr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gall pob Aelod ddod o hyd i rywun yn eu plaid sy'n anghytuno â hwy, ond bu cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol o'r dechrau yn y Cynulliad. Pan ddechreuodd Mick Bates siarad heddiw, cydnabu gamgymeriad ei blaidd. Cyfeiriodd at gonsensws mewn ffordd gadarnhaol, ond mae'r cynnig yn sôn am gyfarwyddo'r Llywodraeth ac yn gresynu at Lafur. Sut ar y ddaear y mae'n disgwyl i Aelod Llafur o'r Cynulliad gefnogi polisi o'r fath? Yr argraff a roddodd i'r rhai a allai fod yn gwyllo'r ddadl hon, neu'r rhagarweiniad iddi, yw ein bod wedi'n rhannu mewn rhyw ffordd, a minnau o'r farn ein bod yn unfrydol ynghylch y mater hwn. Caiff gwelliant Llafur ei dderbyn, fwy na thebyg, ond nid yw hynny'n ddigon cadarn nac yn ddigonol; yn amlwg mae rhan 1 yn ddigonol, ond nid felly ran 2. Dywedodd Christine Gwyther ei bod hefyd yn awyddus i'r rhan honno gael ei hatgyfnerthu. Mae'n llygad ei lle. Mae'r rhan honno yn codi gormod o gwestiynau inni fod yn fodlon arni. Nid oes unrhyw gyfeiriad at iawndal, sydd mor bwysig, ond cymera'n ganiataol y caiff indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol ei restru. Mae hynny'n beryglus, ac mae'n drueni, pan ellid bod wedi cyflwyno cynnig synhwyrol y byddai pawb wedi'i gefnogi, ein bod yn gorfod pleidleisio ar welliant annigonol.

**Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey:** A gytunwch os cymhwyswch y prawf a restrir ar wefan DEFRA ar gyfer rhestru hadau, sef y prawf penodol, sefydlog, digon unffurf a ddefnyddir at ddibenion amaethyddol, wedi'i ategu gan y gwerth at ddibenion tyfu a defnyddio, bod caniatâd rhan C Chardon LL yn methu ar y pwyntiau hynny? Felly byddai rhestru indrawn a addaswyd yn enynnol yn arwain at anawsterau aruthrol.

**Glyn Davies:** Efallai'n wir. Yr unig bwynt yr hoffwn ei wneud yw ein bod yn sôn am restru indrawn porthiant a addaswyd yn enynnol, a rhaid bod rhaglen gredadwy a dilys ar waith cyn y gallwn hyd yn oed ystyried ei restru yn y DU, a dyna lle y saif y ddadl ar hyn o bryd.

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones):** Wrth wrando ar y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn siarad y prynhawn yma, cawn yr argraff

are almost sorry themselves for the wording of their motion, particularly the fourth clause. On principle, it is wrong to criticise another UK administration when it is speaking on behalf of its geographical part of the UK. We can imagine the response if Westminster had passed a resolution criticising our standpoint on GM crops. There would have been uproar in the Chamber. We must accept that there are different views across the UK. However, listing and commercialisation in the UK will require the agreement of all four UK administrations. The scenario that has been outlined this afternoon of crops being grown in England, but not in Wales, cannot arise. I repeat that I have not agreed to the listing of Chardon LL, nor to the commercial cultivation of it, or any other GM crop. However, we must consider the issue of co-existence, and I will expand on that to deal with the second point of the amendment.

During the farm-scale evaluations in Wales, it was difficult at times to say on the one hand that the GM technology should be tested, but on the other, that we did not want it tested in Wales. That was a difficult position to maintain. In a similar vein, if we said today that we will never accept GM and we will not even consider co-existence, people will ask 'Why do you not consider the matter to see whether co-existence is possible?'

5.10 p.m.

Therefore, we must examine it to ensure that we have at least looked at it. However, there is no presumption here that GM crops will be commercialised; the second part of our amendment should not be read in that way. I can clearly state that unless co-existence measures are possible, we cannot support the commercialisation of GM crops. I want to make our standpoint clear. I do not want Members to gain the impression that we are roller-coasting inevitably towards the final conclusion.

**Helen Mary Jones:** I am grateful for what you just said, Minister. I was only trying to reflect the concern out there about how the

eu bod i raddau yn edifarhau eu hunain am eiriad eu cynnig, yn arbennig y pedwerydd cymal. Mewn egwyddor, mae'n amhriodol beirniadu un o weinyddiaethau eraill y DU wrth iddi siarad ar ran ei rhan ddaearyddol o'r DU. Gallwn ddychmygu'r ymateb pe bai San Steffan wedi pasio cynnig yn beirniadu ein safbwynt ar gnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol. Byddai'r Siambr wedi bod yn ferw gwyllt. Rhaid inni dderbyn bod gwahanol safbwyntiau ledled y DU. Fodd bynnag, bydd angen i'r pedair gweinyddiaeth yn y DU gytuno cyn y caiff cnydau eu rhestru a'u masnacheiddio yn y DU. Nid yw'r senario a amlinellwyd y prynhawn yma o gnydau'n cael eu tyfu yn Lloegr, ond nid yng Nghymru, yn bosibl. Ailbwysleisaf nad wyf wedi cytuno i Chardon LL, nac unrhyw gnwd arall a addaswyd yn enynnol, gael ei restru na'i dyfu'n fasnachol. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ystyried cydfodoli, ac ymhelaethaf ar hynny er mwyn ymdrin ag ail bwynt y gwelliant.

Yn ystod y gwerthusiadau fferm gyfan yng Nghymru, yr oedd yn anodd ar adegau i ddweud ar y naill llaw y dylid profi technoleg addasu genynnol, ond ar y llaw arall, nad oeddem am ei phrofi yng Nghymru. Yr oedd y safbwynt hwnnw'n anodd i'w gynnal. Yn yr un modd, os dywedwn heddiw na dderbyniwn fyth addasu genynnol ac nad ydym hyd yn oed yn barod i ystyried cydfodoli, bydd pobl yn holi 'Pam nad ystyriwch y mater i weld a yw cydfodoli yn bosibl?'

Felly, rhaid inni ei archwilio er mwyn sicrhau ein bod o leiaf wedi ei ystyried. Fodd bynnag, nid oes unrhyw ragdybiaeth y caiff cnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol eu masnacheiddio; nid felly y dylid darllen ail ran ein gwelliant. Gallaf ddatgan yn glir oni fydd mesurau cydfodoli yn bosibl, na allwn gefnogi unrhyw gynnig i fasnacheiddio cnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol. Yr wyf am gadarnhau ein safbwynt. Nid wyf am i Aelodau gael yr argraff ein bod ar daith anochel tuag at y canlyniad terfynol.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, Weinidog. Yr oeddwn yn ceisio adlewyrchu'r

wording of amendment 1 could be read. You have said that you will bring forward a Government motion on this issue after recess, so will you undertake to at least consult with the opposition party spokespeople to see if it is possible to come up with a wording that reinforces and makes clear, in a resolution, exactly what you just said, and deals with some of those concerns? Obviously, it would then be for you to decide whether you accepted our suggestions, but it would be helpful in terms of maintaining a consensus.

**Carwyn Jones:** I am happy to try to deal with the matter in a more consensual way than the Liberal Democrats have done with their minority party debate. I hope that what I have said makes the Government's position clear. I must reject the amendments.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Perhaps you would make clear to us your current view on liability, because the Government's amendment does not address that matter. You probably remember that you said in the Chamber that liability for contamination should fall on the growers and would thus fall back on the producers. You are a barrister by trade and you cited the case of Rylands versus Fletcher, thereby drawing an analogy between growing GM crops and unnatural uses of the land and the escape of noxious substances that are likely to do mischief. Will you confirm that that is still your view, and will you ensure that liability is fully addressed when you bring forward the Government motion?

**Carwyn Jones:** It is a little early to discuss the meat of the liability question. Liability is being looked at and it will be important, but I cannot support amendment 2 today because it is premature. However, it seems to me that when somebody brings, as you rightly say, an unnatural product onto the land, the operation of the common law in England and Wales would suggest that that person is liable. Of course, this must be looked at not only in terms of the common law of England and Wales, but also of Scotland and Europe. There are many questions that need to be addressed. That said, however, it would be

pryder cyffredinol am y ffordd y gellid darllen geiriad gwelliant 1. Bu ichi ddweud y byddwch yn cyflwyno cynnig gan y Llywodraeth ar y mater hwn ar ôl y toriad, felly a gytunwch o leiaf i ymgynghori â llefarwyr y gwrthbleidiau i weld a yw'n bosibl llunio geiriad sy'n atgyfnerthu ac yn egluro, mewn cynnig, yn union yr hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, ac sy'n ymdrin â rhai o'r pryderon hynny? Yn amlwg, eich penderfyniad chi wedyn fyddai pa un a dderbyniwch ein hawgrymiadau ai peidio, ond byddai'n ddefnyddiol o ran cynnal consensws.

**Carwyn Jones:** Yr wyf yn barod i geisio ymdrin â'r mater mewn ffordd fwy cydsyniol nag y gwnaeth y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol gyda'u dadl plaid leiafrifol. Gobeithiaf fod yr hyn a ddywedais yn egluro safbwynt y Llywodraeth. Rhaid imi wrthod y gwelliannau.

**Jocelyn Davies:** Efallai y gallech egluro eich safbwynt presennol o ran atebolrwydd, gan nad yw gwelliant y Llywodraeth yn ymdrin â'r mater hwnnw. Fe gofiwch yn fwy na thebyg ichi sôn yn y Siambr mai'r tyfwyr ddylai fod yn atebol am halogi ac felly, o ganlyniad, mai'r cynhyrchwyr fyddai'n atebol. Bargyfreithiwr ydych yn ôl eich proffesiwn a bu ichi ddyfynnu achos Rylands yn erbyn Fletcher, gan dynnu cyfatebiaeth rhwng tyfu cnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol a defnydd annaturiol o dir a sylweddau gwenwynig yn dianc sy'n debygol o achosi difrod. A gadarnhewch eich bod yn parhau o'r un farn, ac a sicrhewch yr ymdrinnir yn llawn ag atebolrwydd wrth ichi gyflwyno cynnig y Llywodraeth?

**Carwyn Jones:** Mae braidd yn gynnar i fod yn trafod sylwedd atebolrwydd. Yr ydym yn ystyried atebolrwydd a bydd yn ffactor pwysig, ond ni allaf gefnogi gwelliant 2 heddiw gan ei fod yn rhy gynnar. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys imi pan ddaw rhywun â chynnyrch annaturiol i'r tir, ac yr ydych yn llygad eich lle yn nodi hynny, byddai cyfraith gwlad yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn awgrymu bod y person hwnnw yn atebol. Wrth gwrs, rhaid ystyried y mater nid yn unig o ran cyfraith gwlad Cymru a Lloegr, ond o ran cyfraith yr Alban ac Ewrop hefyd. Mae angen ymdrin â sawl cwestiwn. Fodd bynnag, wedi



difficult for anybody to grow GM crops—if we look some way into the distance and make several assumptions—without knowing who would be liable. There would be difficulties with insurance, and I am sure that growers would be reluctant to grow such a crop without knowing whether they could be personally sued for any damage that the crop might cause. Again, it is something that is being considered; liability is an important question and we will have to examine it in more detail in the future.

The next stage, as I have already mentioned, is that in order to look at co-existence, the question will have to go through a consultation process. It would then have to go through the Assembly's normal legislative procedures—possibly, if not probably, an examination by Committee and certainly a debate in Plenary. There is no doubt about that. There is no question of this being done by executive procedure or in any other way, and I hope that that reflects the consensual way in which business has—until this afternoon—been conducted by all parties in the Chamber.

**Carl Sargeant:** So that I can be clear, will you confirm that by supporting the Government's position today there is no way that the listing of Chardon LL will occur until a full Plenary debate takes place?

**Carwyn Jones:** I give absolute assurance. There is no question of it. Some of the e-mails that I have received say that today's debate is about listing Chardon LL, but it is not. I emphasise again that I have not agreed to the listing of Chardon LL, nor would I agree to any such course of action without first consulting Plenary—that is the consensual way in which this matter has been dealt with. On the matter of timescale, I do not expect this matter to be concluded in less than 12 months. We will not even be in a position to consider it until we come to the end of the procedure of dealing with co-existence.

**Mick Bates:** We welcome your statement about the consensual attitude that will continue here in the next debate. Will you clarify one issue on consensual attitudes: do

dweud hynny, byddai'n anodd i unrhyw un dyfu cynydau a addaswyd yn enynnol—os edrychwn ymhell i'r dyfodol gan wneud sawl rhagdybiaeth—heb wybod pwy fyddai'n atebol. Byddai anawsterau o ran yswiriant, ac yr wyf yn siŵr na fyddai tyfwyr yn barod i dyfu cnwd o'r fath heb wybod a ellid eu herlyn yn bersonol am unrhyw ddifrod y gallai'r cnwd ei achosi. Eto, rhoddir ystyriaeth i'r agwedd hon ar hyn o bryd; mae atebolrwydd yn gwestiwn pwysig a bydd yn rhaid inni ei archwilio yn fanylach yn y dyfodol.

Er mwyn inni edrych ar gydfodoli, y cam nesaf, fel y crybwyllais eisoes, yw y bydd yn rhaid cynnal ymgynghoriad ar y cwestiwn. Yna byddai'n rhaid dilyn gweithdrefnau deddfwriaethol arferol y Cynulliad—o bosibl, os nad yn debygol, archwiliad gan y Pwyllgor ac yn sicr dadl mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth am hynny. Ni chaiff gweithdrefn weithredol nac unrhyw weithdrefn arall ei defnyddio ar unrhyw gyfrif, a gobeithiaf fod hyn yn adlewyrchu'r ffordd gydsyniol y cynhaliwyd busnes—tan y prynhawn yma—gan bob plaid yn y Siambr.

**Carl Sargeant:** Er mwyn imi fod yn glir, a gadarnhewch drwy gefnogi safbwynt y Llywodraeth heddiw nad oes unrhyw ffordd y caiff Chardon LL ei restru cyn y cynhelir dadl lawn mewn Cyfarfod Llawn?

**Carwyn Jones:** Gallaf eich sicrhau'n llwyr o hynny. Nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth am hynny. Noda rhai o'r negeseuon e-bost a dderbyniais fod y ddadl heddiw yn ymwneud â restru Chardon LL, ond nid yw hynny'n wir. Ailbwysleisiaf nad wyf wedi cytuno i restru Chardon LL, ac na fyddwn yn cytuno i wneud hynny heb ymgynghori mewn Cyfarfod Llawn yn gyntaf—dyna'r ffordd gydsyniol yr ymdriniwyd â'r mater hwn. O ran yr amserlen, ni ddisgwyliaf i'r mater hwn ddod i gasgliad cyn pen llai na 12 mis. Ni fyddwn hyd yn oed mewn sefyllfa i'w ystyried hyd nes y deawn i ddiwedd y broses o ymdrin â chydfodoli.

**Mick Bates:** Croesawn eich datganiad am yr agwedd gydsyniol a fydd yn parhau yma yn y ddadl nesaf. A eglurwch un mater o ran agweddau cydsyniol: a oes gennych fetto ar

you have a veto on any decision when it comes to UK Ministers discussing the listing of Chardon LL?

**Carwyn Jones:** In that regard, yes, because it takes all four administrations to agree a common UK approach, and unless all four are in agreement, then there is not a common UK approach. Therefore, you could describe that as a veto. There are provisions in the Government of Wales Act 1998, and they are well-known, but that is very much a nuclear option and I am sure that the UK Government would not seek to use the devolution legislation to deal with the issue of GM crops. We must remember that, in dealing with genetic modification, we are dealing with the matter as a separate administration to England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and must formulate our own view. We must negotiate sensibly with other administrations in the United Kingdom to reach what will, hopefully, be a common UK position. If that is not possible, then we must consider our position, given the National Assembly's stated policy.

**Peter Law:** I am grateful to you for your explanation of the matter this afternoon, as many Members, including some in the Labour Party, are uncomfortable about the issue—but now is not the time to go into that. However, do you accept that many people expect you and the First Minister, once you have gone through the stages, to stand by the first Assembly's original decision? Do you also accept that the veto of all vetoes will be the vote in this Assembly when the recommendations come before us?

**Carwyn Jones:** I must accept that. I know the history of this matter in Plenary and I must accept that. The next stage will be to consider the issue of co-existence, but it is not the case that we shall look at co-existence and then move automatically to commercialisation. Clearly, if co-existence measures cannot be put in place, then we cannot support the commercialisation of GM crops. I hope that that is crystal clear. I regret the fact that the Lib Dems saw fit to propose

unrhyw benderfyniad pan fydd Gweinidogion y DU yn trafod y broses o restru Chardon LL?

**Carwyn Jones:** Yn hynny o beth, oes, gan fod yn rhaid i'r pedair gweinyddiaeth gytuno ar ymagwedd gyffredin ar gyfer y DU, ac oni fydd y pedair yn cytuno, yna ni cheir ymagwedd gyffredin ar gyfer y DU. Felly, fe allech ddisgrifio hynny fel fetó. Ceir darpariaethau yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, ac maent yn gwbl hysbys, ond opsiwn pan fetho popeth arall yw'r opsiwn hwnnw i raddau helaeth ac yr wyf yn siŵr na fyddai Llywodraeth y DU yn awyddus i ddefnyddio'r ddeddfwriaeth ddatganoli i ymdrin â chnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol. Rhaid inni gofio, wrth ymdrin ag addasu genynnol, ein bod yn ymdrin â'r mater fel gweinyddiaeth sydd ar wahân i Loegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, a bod yn rhaid inni lunio barn benodol. Rhaid inni negodi â gweinyddiaethau eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig mewn ffordd synhwyrol er mwyn llunio safbwynt a fydd, gobeithio, yn safbwynt cyffredin i'r DU gyfan. Os na fydd hynny'n bosibl, yna rhaid inni ystyried ein safbwynt ni, o gofio polisi datganedig y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

**Peter Law:** Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am eich esboniad o'r mater y prynhawn yma, gan fod sawl Aelod, gan gynnwys rhai o aelodau'r Blaid Lafur, yn anesmwyth ynghylch y mater—ond nid dyma'r amser i drafod hynny. Fodd bynnag, a dderbyniwch fod llawer o bobl yn disgwyl i chi ac i'r Prif Weinidog, unwaith y byddwch wedi mynd drwy bob cam, lynu at benderfyniad gwreiddiol y Cynulliad cyntaf? A dderbyniwch hefyd mai'r fetó fwyaf fydd y bleidlais yn y Cynulliad hwn pan gyflwynir yr argymhellion ger ein bron?

**Carwyn Jones:** Rhaid imi dderbyn hynny. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o hanes y mater hwn mewn Cyfarfodydd Llawn a rhaid imi dderbyn hynny. Y cam nesaf fydd ystyried cydfodoli, ond ni fyddwn yn ystyried cydfodoli ac yna'n symud yn awtomatig i ystyried masnacheiddio. Yn amlwg, os na ellir rhoi mesurau cydfodoli ar waith, yna ni allwn gefnogi'r cynnig i fasnacheiddio cnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol. Gobeithiaf fod hynny'n berffaith glir. Gresynaf at y

a motion in this way, thereby destroying to an extent the consensual way in which this matter has been dealt with in the Chamber. I will attempt to work in consensus with other parties, despite this debate.

**Michael German:** Clearly, our consensus was not good enough for the UK Government. The genesis for our motion was the UK Government's announcement that it would list Chardon LL. If Members think about that, then they will realise that the Government must have been in a position to know that it could list Chardon LL, or else it was blindly unaware of the need for joint agreement or of the veto, as Carwyn has just called it. Many Labour Members have stated that they are not necessarily happy with their group's amendment. I hope that, today, we will make it perfectly clear that the Assembly does not wish Chardon LL to be listed. If that is the case, as Carwyn pointed out, then the UK Government could resort to the provisions in the Government of Wales Act 1998. I say to Labour Members that that is precisely what I have heard being said by UK Government Ministers. You will have to ask yourselves whether they are prepared to go that far. Imagine my surprise when, on getting up, I heard Elliot Morley on *Farming Today* talking about the listing of Chardon LL. We must be tough, because we are reaching a crossroads and a crunch decision must be taken.

I applaud Christine Gwyther on her comments, because she sees the co-existence regulation as putting a brake on the listing process rather than bringing it to a stop. I agree with her in some respects, because we do not know whether regulations on co-existence would halt the process or simply act as a brake. It is not sufficient, therefore, to rely wholly on co-existence measures, if we believe that we need to end up with this seed not being listed.

Although we have agreement that the decision would have to be made in Plenary, I was hoping to hear the Minister say that there is now sufficient scientific evidence available upon which he could base a judgment and deem that he had sufficient grounds, under article 4 of the directive, not to seek the

Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am gynnig cynnig yn y fath fodd, gan ddinistrio i ryw raddau y ffordd gydsyniol yr ymdriniwyd â'r mater hwn yn y Siambr. Ceisiaf gydweithio mewn ffordd gydsyniol â'r pleidiau eraill, er gwaethaf y ddadl hon.

**Michael German:** Yn amlwg, nid oedd ein consensws yn ddigon da i Lywodraeth y DU. Yr hyn a ysgogodd ein cynnig oedd cyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y DU y byddai'n rhestru Chardon LL. Os ydynt yn meddwl am y peth, bydd Aelodau yn sylweddoli bod yn rhaid bod y Llywodraeth mewn sefyllfa i wybod y gallai restru Chardon LL, neu fel arall yr oedd yn gwbl anymwybodol o'r angen am gyd-gytundeb neu o'r feto, fel y cyfeiriodd Carwyn ato. Mae sawl Aelod Llafur wedi datgan nad ydynt o reidrwydd yn fodlon ar welliant eu grŵp. Gobeithiaf, heddiw, y gallwn ei gwneud yn berffaith glir nad yw'r Cynulliad am i Chardon LL gael ei restru. Os felly, fel y nododd Carwyn, gallai Llywodraeth y DU droi at ddarpariaethau Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Dywedaf wrth Aelodau Llafur mai dyma'n union a glywais Weinidogion Llywodraeth y DU yn ei ddatgan. Bydd yn rhaid gofyn a ydynt yn barod i weithredu i'r fath raddau. Dychmygwch fy syndod, wrth godi, pan glywais Elliot Morley ar *Farming Today* yn sôn am restru Chardon LL. Rhaid inni fod yn gadarn, gan ein bod yn cyrraedd croesffordd lle y bydd yn rhaid gwneud penderfyniad pendant.

Cymeradwyaf sylwadau Christine Gwyther, gan ei bod o'r farn y bydd y rheoliad cydfodoli yn arafu'r broses restru yn hytrach na'i hatal yn llwyr. Cytunaf â hi i ryw raddau, gan na wyddom pa un a fyddai rheoliadau ar gydfodoli yn atal y broses yn llwyr neu'n ei harafu am gyfnod. Felly, nid yw'n ddigonol dibynnu'n llwyr ar fesurau cydfodoli, os ydym am anelu at ganlyniad terfynol lle na chaiff yr had hwn ei restru.

Er ein bod yn cytuno y byddai'n rhaid i'r penderfyniad gael ei wneud mewn Cyfarfod Llawn, yr oeddwn yn gobeithio clywed y Gweinidog yn dweud bod tystiolaeth wyddonol ddigonol ar gael erbyn hyn iddo allu llunio barn yn datgan bod ganddo sail ddigonol, o dan erthygl 4 y gyfarwyddeb,

listing of Chardon LL.

dros beidio â gofyn am i Chardon LL gael ei restru.

**Leighton Andrews:** I acknowledge that you wanted the Minister to say something else, but what do you actually disagree with that the Minister has or has not done?

**Leighton Andrews:** Yr wyf yn cydnabod eich bod am i'r Gweinidog ddatgan rhywbeth gwahanol, ond beth yn union yr anghytunwch ag ef o ran yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud neu nad yw wedi'i wneud?

5.20 p.m.

**Michael German:** I am not disagreeing with what the Minister has done so far; I am saying that, with regard to the resolution before us in the shape of your amendment, and to what UK Government Ministers have said—and the fourth point mentions the UK Government, not the Assembly Government—if the UK Government believes that it has taken that decision, it should have taken it with all four Ministers on board. That is why it is important that we, in the Chamber, strengthen the Assembly's resolve at this time.

**Michael German:** Nid wyf yn anghytuno â'r hyn y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud hyd yma; yr wyf yn dweud, o ran y cynnig ger ein bron ar ffurf eich gwelliant, ac o ran yr hyn y mae Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU wedi'i ddweud—ac mae'r pedwerydd pwynt yn cyfeirio at Lywodraeth y DU, nid Llywodraeth y Cynulliad—os cred Llywodraeth y DU ei bod wedi gwneud y penderfyniad hwnnw, dylai fod wedi'i wneud gyda chytundeb y pedwar Gweinidog. Dyna pam mae'n bwysig i ni, yn y Siambr, atgyfnerthu penderfyniad y Cynulliad yn awr.

We must put the interests of Wales first, which means the interests of the people of Wales, who have clearly demonstrated that they are opposed to GM crops. If we want a GM-crop-free Wales, I ask Members to support the motion in its entirety.

Rhaid inni roi blaenoriaeth i fuddiannau Cymru, sy'n golygu buddiannau pobl Cymru, sydd wedi dangos yn glir eu bod yn gwrthwynebu cynydau a addaswyd yn enynnol. Os ydym am gael Cymru sy'n rhydd o gnydau a addaswyd yn enynnol, gofynnaf i Aelodau gefnogi'r cynnig yn llawn.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** If amendment 1 is carried, amendments 2 and 3 will fall.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Os caiff gwelliant 1 ei dderbyn, bydd gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn methu.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.*

*Amendment 1: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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  
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin  
Essex, Sue  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane

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  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Francis, Lisa  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Jones, Alun Ffred  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary

Idris Jones, Denise  
James, Irene  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter  
Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Sargeant, Carl  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Catherine  
Thomas, Gwenda

Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Randerson, Jenny  
Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Brynle  
Williams, Kirsty  
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.  
Amendment accepted.*

Methodd gwelliannau 2 a 3.  
Amendments 2 and 3 fell.

Motion NDM1866 as amended:

*the National Assembly:*

*1. supports the Welsh Assembly Government policy of applying the precautionary principle and adopting the most restrictive policy possible within current UK and EU legislation in relation to the cultivation of GM crops;*

*2. believes that robust co-existence measures should be in place prior to any listing of GM crops.*

Cynnig NDM1866 wedi'i ddiwygio:

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:*

*1. yn cefnogi polisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o fod yn rhagofalus a mabwysiadu'r polisi caethaf posibl o dan gyfraith bresennol y DU a'r UE mewn perthynas â chnydau GM;*

*2. yn credu y dylai mesurau cydfodoli cadarn fod yn eu lle cyn rhestru unrhyw gnydau sydd wedi'u haddasu'n enynnol.*

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.  
Amended motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 26.*

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  
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin  
Essex, Sue  
Gibbons, Brian  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Gwyther, Christine  
Hart, Edwina  
Hutt, Jane  
Idris Jones, Denise  
James, Irene  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Law, Peter

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  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Francis, Lisa  
German, Michael  
Graham, William  
Jones, Alun Ffred  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
Jones, Laura Anne  
Lloyd, David  
Melding, David  
Randerson, Jenny

Lewis, Huw  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Rhodri  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Sargeant, Carl  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Catherine  
Thomas, Gwenda

Ryder, Janet  
Thomas, Owen John  
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn  
Williams, Brynle  
Williams, Kirsty  
Wood, Leanne

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

## Dadl Fer Short Debate

### Pwysigrwydd Archwilio The Importance of Auditing

**Jenny Randerson:** I can see from the number of Members left in the Chamber that this is considered to be an interesting subject—

**Jenny Randerson:** Yn ôl nifer yr Aelodau sy'n dal i fod yn y Siambr, mae'n amlwg yr ystyrir hyn yn bwnc diddorol—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Let us wait until those who are leaving have left the Chamber. I ask Members to leave quietly, please.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Gadewch inni aros nes bod y rhai sy'n gadael wedi gadael y Siambr. Gofynnaf i Aelodau adael yn dawel, os gwelwch yn dda.

**Jenny Randerson:** Of my small and select audience, I will be pleased to allow Owen John Thomas to contribute when I have finished my remarks.

**Jenny Randerson:** O'm cynulleidfa fach a dethol, byddaf yn falch o ganiatáu i Owen John Thomas gyfrannu pan fyddaf wedi gorffen gwneud fy sylwadau.

I selected this topic in the middle of last week, before two articles were, coincidentally, published in the *South Wales Echo* this Monday, setting out problems in relation to the perception of auditing among some councils. The first article, headlined 'Goodway Hits Out at Audits' states that the leader of Cardiff County Council does not rate the auditing process and that the council has decided to make a formal complaint about the way in which the district auditor has dealt with it. He says that the process did not share 'our civic entrepreneurship'.

Dewisais y pwnc hwn yng nghanol yr wythnos diwethaf, cyn i ddwy erthygl, drwy gyd-ddigwyddiad, gael eu cyhoeddi yn y *South Wales Echo* ddydd Llun, yn nodi'r problemau mewn perthynas ag amgyffred rhai cynghorau o archwilio. Noda'r erthygl gyntaf, sydd â'r pennawd 'Goodway Hits Out at Audits' nad yw arweinydd Cyngor Sir Caerdydd yn ystyried y broses archwilio yn werthfawr a bod y cyngor wedi penderfynu gwneud cwyn ffurfiol am y ffordd y mae'r archwiliwr dosbarth wedi ymdrin ag ef. Dywed nad oedd y broses yn rhannu entrepreneuraeth ddinesig y cyngor.

What does that mean? Does it mean stimulating the economy in our area—that is an important, but not overriding, function of local government—or does it mean empire-building? It clearly does not refer to what I hope we can all agree are the core functions of local government: the provision of high quality public services, for example,

Beth mae hynny'n ei olygu? A yw'n golygu ysgogi'r economi yn ein hardal—mae hynny'n un o swyddogaethau pwysig llywodraeth leol ond nid y brif swyddogaeth—neu a yw'n golygu creu ymerodraeth? Mae'n amlwg nad yw'n cyfeirio at yr hyn sydd, ym marn pob un ohonom, gobeithio, yn swyddogaethau craidd

education and social services.

llywodraeth leol: darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon, er enghraifft, addysg a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

It may be the case that the auditing process does not have a fully fledged entrepreneurial spirit, but it is embedded in the concept of good value for money, and it is designed to take best practice and spread it among other local authorities or other health authorities, for instance. We do not primarily expect our councils to be entrepreneurial; we expect them to be efficient. We do not expect them to make money, but neither do we expect them to waste it.

Efallai ei bod yn wir nad oes gan y broses archwilio ysbryd entrepreneuriaid wedi'i ddatblygu'n llawn, ond mae'n rhan bwysig o'r cysyniad o werth da am arian, ac mae wedi'i chynllunio i ganfod arferion gorau a'u rhannu ymhlith awdurdodau lleol eraill neu awdurdodau ieched eraill, er enghraifft. Ni ddisgwyliwn i'n cynghorau fod yn entrepreneuriaid yn anad dim; disgwyliwn iddynt fod yn effeithlon. Ni ddisgwyliwn iddynt wneud arian, ond ni ddisgwyliwn iddynt ei wastraffu ychwaith.

I have carefully examined recent Audit Commission reports and the reports, from those on sport and recreation and on cleanliness in hospitals to those on making government local, have a similar pattern. They identify opportunities for improvement and best practice.

Yr wyf wedi edrych yn ofalus ar adroddiadau diweddar y Comisiwn Archwilio ac mae patrwm tebyg i'r adroddiadau, o'r rhai ar chwaraeon ac adloniant ac ar lanweithdra mewn ysbytai i'r rhai ar sicrhau bod llywodraeth yn lleol. Nodant gyfleoedd i wella ac arferion gorau.

As a former local councillor, I realise that councillors and workers in all services develop strong local loyalties, and that some district audit and Audit Commission reports must make uncomfortable reading for those involved. We all know that here: some Audit Commission reports have made pretty difficult reading for us. I do not pretend that the audit process is perfect: it is developing and improving over time. However, it has the benefit of working to common benchmarks and of being independent, objective, and untrammelled by the baggage of local loyalties, past history and customary working practices. In reality, it is all the public has to go on beyond its own immediate experience when judging, for example, its local authority, the health service, or any other aspect of public services. The Audit Commission is the guarantor of the public interest. It is the judge of efficiency and effectiveness on which electors can, at the appropriate time, base their judgment.

Fel cyn-gynghorydd lleol, sylweddolaf fod cynghorwyr a gweithwyr ym mhob gwasanaeth yn datblygu teyrngarwch lleol cryf, a bod darllen rhai adroddiadau archwilio dosbarth ac adroddiadau'r Comisiwn Archwilio yn gallu bod yn brofiad annymunol i'r rhai dan sylw. Mae pob un ohonom yma yn gwybod hynny: bu'n eithaf anodd i ni ddarllen rhai o adroddiadau'r Comisiwn Archwilio. Ni honnaf fod y broses archwilio yn berffaith: mae'n datblygu ac yn gwella dros amser. Fodd bynnag, mae'n manteisio ar y ffaith ei bod yn gweithio tuag at feincnodau cyffredin, ac ar y ffaith ei bod yn annibynnol, yn wrthrychol, ac yn rhydd o deyrngarwch lleol, hen hanes ac arferion gwaith arferol. Mewn gwirionedd, dyna'r cyfan sydd gan y cyhoedd y tu hwnt i'w brofiad uniongyrchol ei hun wrth farnu, er enghraifft, ei awdurdod lleol, y gwasanaeth ieched neu unrhyw agwedd arall ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Dyma'r ffordd o fesur effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y gall etholwyr seilio eu barn arni, ar yr adeg briodol.

The second *South Wales Echo* article says all this for me, in the context of the sad tale of Cardiff County Council social services department. We are all familiar with the joint

Dywed yr ail erthygl yn y *South Wales Echo* hyn oll ar fy rhan, yng nghyd-destun hanes trist adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol Cyngor Sir Caerdydd. Mae pob un ohonom

review of social services report. That audit trail dates back to March 2001, when the district auditor reviewed the emergency duties team and came up with disturbing findings. This was followed by an internal audit report and, finally, by the joint review. The second *South Wales Echo* article quotes the councillor with cabinet responsibility for social services as saying that:

‘There’s no doubt that report was a real eye-opener for us, we didn’t know things were as bad as they were’.

That in itself is the best possible reason that I can think of for the audit process.

I will now turn to the lower level of auditing, if I dare to call it that, which is that of the internal auditors, who carry a tremendous burden of responsibility and, sometimes, as in the case of Flintshire County Council, have become whistleblowers. I ask the Minister to specifically address the rights and protection of whistleblowers in her response. The cases of Flintshire council and Cardiff social services highlighted weaknesses in the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998. Will you consider pressing the UK Government to bring forward amendments to the legislation to offer greater protection to whistleblowers? In the meantime, will you ensure the highest possible standards under the current legislation by bringing forward revised guidance for Assembly sponsored public bodies, all Government agencies in Wales and local authorities? Will you consider establishing an independent advisory and support service for potential whistleblowers working in the public service?

I now turn to the Public Audit (Wales) Bill, which is currently before Parliament. It is an important measure if we are to improve efficiency and effectiveness throughout public services in Wales. However, it seems that, although it is a Wales-only Bill, we cannot have it as Wales wants it. There has been cross-party support here for the infamous clause 54 to be withdrawn. That clause gives local authorities the power to

yn gyfarwydd â’r adroddiad ar yr adolygiad ar y cyd o wasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae’r trywydd archwilio hwnnw yn dyddio’n ôl i fis Mawrth 2001, pan adolygodd yr archwiliwr dosbarth y tîm dyletswyddau brys a chafwyd canfyddiadau a berodd bryder. Dilynwyd hynny gan adroddiad archwilio mewnol ac, yn y pen draw, gan adolygiad ar y cyd. Dyfynna’r ail erthygl yn y *South Wales Echo* y cynghorwr yn y cabinet sy’n gyfrifol am wasanaethau yn dweud:

Yn ddiamau yr oedd yr adroddiad hwnnw yn agoriad llygad inni, ni wyddem fod pethau cynddrwg ag yr oeddent.

Hynny ynddo’i hun yw’r rheswm gorau posibl y gallaf feddwl amdano dros gael y broses archwilio.

Trof yn awr at lefel is archwilio, os meiddiaf gyfeirio ati yn y ffordd honno, sef gwaith archwilwyr mewnol, sy’n ysgwyddo baich cyfrifoldeb aruthrol ac sydd wedi dechrau datgelu camarfer weithiau, fel yn achos Cyngor Sir y Fflint. Gofynnaf i’r Gweinidog, yn ei hymateb, ymdrin yn benodol â hawliau datgelwyr camarfer a’r ffordd o’u hamddiffyn. Amlygodd achosion cyngor sir y Fflint a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol Caerdydd wendidau yn Neddf Datgelu er Budd y Cyhoedd 1998. A ystyriwch bwysio ar Lywodraeth y DU i gyflwyno gwelliannau i’r ddeddfwriaeth er mwyn amddiffyn datgelwyr camarfer yn well? Yn y cyfamser, a sicrhewch y safonau uchaf posibl o dan y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol drwy gyflwyno canllawiau diwygiedig i gyrff cyhoeddus a noddur gan y Cynulliad, pob asiantaeth y Llywodraeth yng Nghymru ac awdurdodau lleol? A ystyriwch sefydlu gwasanaeth cynghori a chymorth ymgynghorol ar gyfer datgelwyr camarfer posibl sy’n gweithio ym maes gwasanaethau cyhoeddus?

Trof yn awr at Fesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru), sydd gerbron y Senedd ar hyn o bryd. Mae’n fesur pwysig os bwriadwn wella effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd ym mhob gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, er bod hwn yn Fesur i Gymru yn unig, ymddengys na allwn ei gael fel y mae Cymru am ei gael. Bu cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yma i dynnu cymal enwog 54 yn ôl. Rhydd y cymal hwnnw y pŵer i



block the publication of district audit reports into their affairs. If councils do not like what they read about themselves, they can prevent the public from ever knowing about it. This is contrary to the situation in relation to audit reports into our affairs, for example. The UK Government has given us its reason for including clause 54: if we insisted on the publication of district audit reports in Wales it would take us out of line with England. Basically, the Government does not want the law in Wales to be different from the law in England. That does not bear scrutiny. Weekly, we make law in Wales that differs from that in England. With regard to everything from the Children's Commissioner for Wales to regulations on fines for dog fouling, which we have passed today, we are busy making different law.

I wish to congratulate the Minister on her support on this issue and for freedom of information and transparency. However, I seek clarification. House of Lords debates reveal that UK Government Ministers may be thinking again. They may withdraw clause 54, and I would be grateful if the Minister could tell us whether she knows in any detail whether that would happen, whether we can expect it to happen, and what they are likely to replace it with.

5.30 p.m.

Will we be allowed to have the same rules on the publication of district audit reports that we have regarding other audit reports? This is not only a technical issue. I have raised previously in Chamber the fact that we have a prime example in Cardiff of the way in which clause 54, as it currently stands, can work against transparency and, therefore, public interest. More than four years ago, the district auditor began an inquiry into councillors' allowances in Cardiff. A report was completed some three years ago but has not yet been published because the council will not allow the district auditor to do so. This is not a report that, for example, relates to vulnerable people who could be identified

awdurdodau lleol rwystro adroddiadau archwilwyr dosbarth ar eu materion rhag cael eu cyhoeddi. Os nad yw cynghorau'n hoffi'r hyn a ddarllenant amdanynt eu hunain, gallant rwystro'r cyhoedd rhag gwybod amdano byth. Mae hyn yn groes i'r sefyllfa mewn perthynas ag adroddiadau archwilio ar ein materion ni, er enghraifft. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi rhoi ei rheswm inni dros gynnwys cymal 54: pe baem yn mynnu bod adroddiadau archwilwyr dosbarth yn cael eu cyhoeddi yng Nghymru, ni fyddem yn gyson â Lloegr. Yn y bôn, nid yw'r Llywodraeth am i'r gyfraith yng Nghymru fod yn wahanol i'r gyfraith yn Lloegr. Nid yw hynny'n ddadl ddilys. Bob wythnos, gwnawn ddeddfau yng Nghymru sy'n wahanol i'r deddfau a wneir yn Lloegr. O ran popeth o Gomisinydd Plant Cymru i reoliadau ar ddirwyon ar gyfer cŵn sy'n baeddu, a basiwyd gennym heddiw, yr ydym wrthi'n gwneud deddfau gwahanol.

Hoffwn longyfarch y Gweinidog ar ei chefnogaeth i'r mater hwn ac am ryddid gwybodaeth a thryloywder. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn gael eglurhad. Mae dadleuon yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi yn dangos bod Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU yn ailfeddwl efallai. Mae'n bosibl y byddant yn tynnu cymal 54 yn ôl, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym a oes unrhyw fanylion ganddi ynglŷn â pha un a fyddai hynny'n digwydd, pa un a allwn ddisgwyl iddo ddigwydd, a beth y maent yn debygol o'i roi yn ei le.

A ganiateir inni gael yr un rheolau ar gyhoeddi adroddiadau archwilwyr dosbarth ag sydd gennym o ran adroddiadau archwilio eraill? Nid mater technegol yn unig mo hwn. Yr wyf wedi codi o'r blaen yn y Siambr y ffaith bod gennym enghraifft wych yng Nghymru o'r ffordd y gall cymal 54, fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, weithio yn erbyn tryloywder ac, felly, budd y cyhoedd. Fwy na phedair blynedd yn ôl, dechreuodd yr archwiliwr dosbarth ymchwiliad i lwfansau cynghorwyr yng Nghaerdydd. Cwblhawyd adroddiad tua thair blynedd yn ôl ond nid yw wedi'i gyhoeddi eto am na fydd y cyngor yn caniatáu i'r archwiliwr dosbarth wneud hynny. Nid yw hwn yn adroddiad sy'n

from it. Therefore, you could not argue that publication is not possible in order to protect them as individuals. It is a report about decisions made by the council and decisions made and advice given by a small group of leading councillors and officers. I cannot go into detail because there is a case on the matter in the High Court. However, I can highlight the fact that the district auditor's submission alleges unlawful payments of allowances—some of its content could even suggest that illegal payments have been made. The contents of the report, however, are not likely to be published until after the elections in June. I take issue with this; the public has the right to know what decisions the council has taken and how it reached them. The council, of course, has a right to express its own viewpoint and to defend itself. However, this is public money, and the public needs to know how and why it is being spent. The more than three-year delay between the preparation of the original report and the final outcome is highly unsatisfactory for all concerned. I strongly believe that it is against natural justice for all those involved, directly or indirectly, to have to wait so long for the outcome. In most organisations that face such an audit report, the chief players would normally face at least temporary suspension until the matter was settled. Even this has not happened in this case, despite attempts made in the council by the Liberal Democrat opposition.

It is clear from this report, and the Audit Commission's report on the new local government structures, that public awareness of decision-making, transparency and knowledge in general are fragile flowers that are not blooming well in the new local government structures. The cabinet system is not a natural partner of transparency. The old local government committee system ensured that we knew what was going on simply because committees were held in public, thanks, dare I say, to Margaret Thatcher and the Local Government (Access to

ymwneud â phobl ddiameddiffyn y gellid eu hadnabod o'r adroddiad, er enghraifft. Felly, ni allech ddadlau nad yw'n bosibl cyhoeddi'r adroddiad er mwyn eu diogelu fel unigolion. Mae'n adroddiad sy'n ymwneud â phenderfyniadau a wneir gan y cyngor a phenderfyniadau a wneir a chyngor a roddir gan grŵp bach o gynghorwyr a swyddogion blaenllaw. Ni allaf roi manylion am fod achos yn mynd rhagddo ar y mater yn yr Uchel Lys. Fodd bynnag, gallaf amlygu'r ffaith bod cyflwyniad yr archwiliwr dosbarth yn honni bod lwfansau wedi eu talu nas caniateir o dan y gyfraith—gallai rhywfaint o'i gynnwys hyd yn oed awgrymu bod taliadau wedi'u gwneud a oedd yn torri'r gyfraith. Fodd bynnag, nid yw cynnwys yr adroddiad yn debygol o gael ei gyhoeddi tan ar ôl yr etholiadau ym mis Mehefin. Ni chytunaf â hyn; mae gan y cyhoedd yr hawl i wybod pa benderfyniadau y mae'r cyngor wedi'u gwneud a sut y gwnaeth y penderfyniadau hynny. Wrth gwrs, mae gan y cyngor hawl i fynegi ei farn ei hun ac i amddiffyn ei hun. Fodd bynnag, arian cyhoeddus yw hwn, ac mae angen i'r cyhoedd wybod sut a pham y caiff ei wario. Mae'r oedi o fwy na thair blynedd rhwng paratoi'r adroddiad gwreiddiol a'r canlyniad terfynol yn anfoddhaol iawn i bawb sy'n gysylltiedig â'r mater. Credaf yn gryf bod gorfod aros cyhyd am y canlyniad i'r rhai sy'n gysylltiedig â'r mater, yn uniongyrchol neu'n anuniongyrchol, yn mynd yn groes i gyfiawnder naturiol. Yn y rhan fwyaf o sefydliadau sy'n wynebu adroddiad archwilio o'r fath, byddai'r prif swyddogion fel arfer yn cael eu gwahardd dros dro o leiaf hyd nes yr ymdrinnid â'r mater. Nid yw hyn hyd yn oed wedi digwydd yn yr achos hwn, er gwaethaf yr ymdrechion a wnaed yn y cyngor gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

Mae'n amlwg o'r adroddiad hwn, ac adroddiad y Comisiwn Archwilio ar y strwythurau llywodraeth leol newydd, nad yw ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd o brosesau gwneud penderfyniadau, tryloywder a gwybodaeth yn gyffredinol yn datblygu'n dda o fewn y strwythurau llywodraeth leol newydd. Nid yw system gabinet yn cyd-fynd â thryloywder yn naturiol. Yr oedd hen system llywodraeth leol o bwllgorau yn sicrhau ein bod yn gwybod beth oedd yn digwydd am fod y pwyllgorau yn agored i'r cyhoedd, diolch, os meiddiaf ddweud hynny,

Information) Act 1985. Interested members of the public could trace the decision-making process simply by reading the papers and sitting through the meetings. Therefore, we rely even more on the audit system to ensure that decisions are made properly. It is the guardian of the public interest, and the removal of clause 54 is an essential element of that.

**Owen John Thomas:** I welcome Jenny's call for transparency. Some matters have been made public through the *South Wales Echo*. The district auditor's submission to the High Court alleges that unlawful payments totalling almost £2.5 million were made to Cardiff council members between February 1996 and October 2001. It also shows that councillors' allowances in Cardiff almost doubled between 1999-2000 and 2000-2001, to over £1.2 million. Local taxation in the city has increased by almost 40 per cent over the past five years. Do you agree, Jenny, with the motion tabled by Cardiff Plaid Cymru councillors Delme Bowen and Neil McEvoy that stated that Cardiff councillors and senior officials should have their allowances frozen as a mark of concern regarding the manner in which public funds are handled by the council?

**Jenny Randerson** *rose—*

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. You cannot intervene and Owen John has had a minute in which to speak. I call on the Minister to reply to the debate. For the benefit of Members who seem to have forgotten the rules, you can intervene during the Minister's contribution, if she allows you.

**The Finance Minister (Sue Essex):** Time is getting on. It is right that the Assembly considers the importance of audit. I will begin by setting out the role of audit and the Welsh Assembly Government's role in relation to audit. Clearly, independent, external audit provides assurance to the general public, to elected members and to officers that public money is being spent for its intended purpose. It provides assurance also that public bodies are securing value for money in the use of resources by undertaking

i Margaret Thatcher a Deddf Llywodraeth Leol (Mynediad i Wybodaeth) 1985. Gallai aelodau o'r cyhoedd â diddordeb yn y mater olrhain y broses gwneud penderfyniadau drwy ddarllen y papurau a mynychu cyfarfodydd. Felly, yr ydym yn dibynnu'n fwy hyd yn oed ar y system archwilio i sicrhau y gwneir penderfyniadau mewn ffordd briodol. Gwarcheidwad budd y cyhoedd ydyw, ac mae dileu cymal 54 yn elfen hanfodol o hynny.

**Owen John Thomas:** Croesawaf gais Jenny am dryloywder. Mae rhai materion wedi'u cyhoeddi drwy'r *South Wales Echo*. Mae tystiolaeth yr archwiliwr dosbarth i'r Uchel Lys yn honni bod cyfanswm o bron £2.5 miliwn mewn taliadau nas caniateir o dan y gyfraith wedi'u gwneud i aelodau cyngor Caerdydd rhwng mis Chwefror 1996 a mis Hydref 2001. Dengys hefyd i lwfansau cyngorwyr yng Nghaerdydd bron â dyblu rhwng 1999-2000 a 2000-2001, i dros £1.2 miliwn. Mae trethiant lleol yn y ddinas wedi cynyddu bron 40 y cant dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf. A gytunwch, Jenny, â'r cynnig a gyflwynwyd gan gyngorwyr Plaid Cymru yng Nghaerdydd, Delme Bowen a Neil McEvoy, a nododd y dylid rhewi lwfansau cyngorwyr ac uwch swyddogion Caerdydd i ddangos y pryder o ran y ffordd y mae'r cyngor yn ymdrin ag arian cyhoeddus?

**Jenny Randerson** *a gododd—*

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Ni allwch ymyrryd ac mae Owen John wedi cael munud i siarad. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog i ymateb i'r ddatl. Er lles Aelodau yr ymddengys eu bod wedi anghofio'r rheolau, gallwch ymyrryd yn ystod cyfraniad y Gweinidog, os bydd yn caniatáu ichi wneud hynny.

**Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex):** Mae amser yn mynd yn ei flaen. Mae'n briodol bod y Cynulliad yn ystyried pwysigrwydd archwilio. Dechreuaf drwy nodi rôl archwilio a rôl Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru mewn perthynas ag archwilio. Mae'n amlwg bod gwaith archwilio allanol, annibynnol yn sicrhau aelodau'r cyhoedd, aelodau etholedig a swyddogion, y caiff arian cyhoeddus ei wario'n bwrpasol. Mae'n rhoi sicrwydd hefyd bod cyrff cyhoeddus yn sicrhau gwerth am arian o ran y defnydd o adnoddau drwy

economy, efficiency and effectiveness studies and examinations, that money is being spent with due regard to regularity and propriety, that internal systems of control are effective and robust, that corporate governance arrangements are sound, that statutory deadlines for clearance and publication of accounts are being met, and that the accounts provide a fair and honest account of councils' expenditure.

The Auditor General for Wales, supported by staff of the National Audit Office, has responsibility for the audit of the National Assembly, its sponsored bodies and certain other public bodies funded by the Assembly. The audit commission is responsible for the appointment of auditors for local government bodies and NHS bodies in Wales. Internal audit is an important part of the control systems within individual bodies. It measures and evaluates the effectiveness of internal control systems and informs the wider audit work of the Auditor General and appointed auditors. As has been said, the Public Audit (Wales) Bill, which we brought forward and which is currently before the House of Lords, will transfer the majority of the audit commission's functions in Wales to the Auditor General.

In terms of local authorities, external auditors act as a link between councils and their electors, especially as conduits for interrogation of the detail of accounts, and for complaints of financial mismanagement. The external auditor of a local authority has extensive powers to investigate matters of a financial nature brought to their attention and to decide on appropriate action. This could be to keep the accounts open, to issue a public interest report or even to take judicial action. Internal auditors have a crucial role within local authorities that, as I said, involves measuring and evaluating the effectiveness of internal control systems. In addition, they provide the rigour and challenge required for robust self-assessment within the Wales programme for improvement, ensuring that information on which important judgments are based is robust and verifiable.

gynnal astudiaethau ac archwiliadau darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd, y caiff arian ei wario gan ystyried rheoleidd-dra a phriodoldeb, bod systemau rheolaeth fewnol yn effeithiol ac yn gadarn, bod trefniadau llywodraethu corfforaethol yn gadarn, bod terfynau amser ar gyfer clirio a chyhoeddi cyfrifon yn cael eu bodloni, a bod y cyfrifon yn rhoi adroddiad teg a gonest ar wariant cynghorau.

Mae Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru, gyda chymorth staff y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol, yn gyfrifol am archwilio'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, y cyrff a noddir ganddo a rhai cyrff cyhoeddus eraill a ariennir gan y Cynulliad. Mae'r comisiwn archwilio yn gyfrifol am benodi archwilwyr ar gyfer cyrff llywodraeth leol a chyrrff y GIG yng Nghymru. Mae archwilio mewnol yn rhan bwysig o'r systemau rheolaeth o fewn cyrff unigol. Mae'n mesur a gwerthuso effeithiolrwydd systemau rheolaeth fewnol ac yn llywio gwaith archwilio ehangach yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol ac archwilwyr penodedig. Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, bydd Mesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru), a gyflwynwyd gennym ac sydd gerbron Tŷ'r Arglwyddi ar hyn o bryd, yn trosglwyddo'r mwyafrif o swyddogaethau'r comisiwn archwilio yng Nghymru i'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol.

O ran awdurdodau lleol, mae archwilwyr allanol yn gweithredu fel cyswllt rhwng cynghorau a'u hetholwyr, yn enwedig fel sianelau ar gyfer ymchwilio i fanylion cyfrifon, ac ar gyfer cwynion o gamreolaeth ariannol. Mae gan archwiliwr allanol awdurdod lleol bwerau helaeth i ymchwilio i faterion ariannol a ddygir i'w sylw ac i benderfynu ar y camau priodol i'w cymryd. Gallai hyn fod i gadw'r cyfrifon ar agor, cyhoeddi adroddiad er budd y cyhoedd neu gymryd camau cyfreithiol hyd yn oed. Mae gan archwilwyr mewnol rôl allweddol o fewn awdurdodau lleol sy'n cynnwys mesur a gwerthuso effeithiolrwydd systemau rheolaeth fewnol, fel y dywedais. Yn ogystal, maent yn rhoi'r manyldeb a'r her sydd eu hangen ar gyfer gwaith hunan-asesu cadarn o fewn rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella, gan sicrhau bod y wybodaeth y mae penderfyniadau pwysig yn seiliedig arni yn gadarn ac yn wiriadwy.

In addition to overseeing this financial compliance work, the Audit Commission in Wales studies the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the use of public money. This aspect of the audit commission's work is sometimes overlooked. The work includes providing comparative information to local authorities, undertaking commissioned research into specific policy areas, publishing national reports and undertaking follow-up action. I am sure that all Members have seen these reports and know how useful they are.

Under the Wales programme for improvement, the Audit Commission in Wales works hard to support continuous improvement in local authority performance. In doing so, it works with individual authorities, other regulators, the WLGA and the Welsh Assembly Government. It ensures an independent input into the risk assessments on which authorities base their improvement plans, gathers evidence to identify the causes of risk, which is an important area, and helps authorities to identify the steps they need to take. It also looks at issues that are common to most authorities and distils good practice. I am sure that Members will remember our discussion of a few weeks ago on the Wales programme for improvement.

The commission's relationship managers provide a central focal point for the integration and co-ordination of all regulatory action, which local authorities have welcomed. Auditors provide objective measurements to the public in relation to local authorities' own reports of their performance in providing continuously improving services, for example by testing that the performance figures they publish are properly derived.

The Welsh Assembly Government respects the independence of auditors, who have powers to act in relation to local authorities. We have the strategic role of shaping the overall framework within which auditors and inspectors work. Uniquely, the Welsh Assembly Government has agreed a three-

Yn ogystal â goruchwyllo'r gwaith cydymffurfiaeth ariannol hwn, mae'r Comisiwn Archwilio yng Nghymru yn astudio darbodusrwydd, effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd o ran defnyddio arian cyhoeddus. Anwybyddir yr agwedd hon ar waith y comisiwn archwilio weithiau. Mae'r gwaith yn cynnwys rhoi gwybodaeth gymharol i awdurdodau lleol, ymgymryd â gwaith ymchwil a gomisiynir i feysydd polisi penodol, cyhoeddi adroddiadau cenedlaethol a chymryd camau dilynol. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod pob Aelod wedi gweld yr adroddiadau hyn ac yn gwybod pa mor ddefnyddiol ydynt.

O dan raglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella, mae'r Comisiwn Archwilio yng Nghymru yn gweithio'n galed i gefnogi gwelliannau parhaus o ran perfformiad awdurdodau lleol. Wrth wneud hynny, mae'n cydweithio ag awdurdodau unigol, cyrff rheoleiddio eraill, CLILC a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae'n sicrhau cyfraniad annibynnol i'r asesiadau risg y mae awdurdodau yn seilio eu cynlluniau gwella arnynt, mae'n casglu tystiolaeth i nodi'r hyn sy'n achosi risg, sef maes pwysig, ac mae'n helpu awdurdodau i nodi'r camau y mae angen iddynt eu cymryd. Mae hefyd yn ystyried materion sy'n gyffredin i'r rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau ac yn nodi hanfodion arferion da. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Aelodau yn cofio ein trafodaeth ychydig wythnosau yn ôl ar raglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella.

Rheolwyr cydberthynas y comisiwn yw'r canolbwynt ar gyfer integreiddio a chydlynu pob cam rheoleiddio, ac mae awdurdodau lleol wedi croesawu hynny. Mae archwilwyr yn rhoi mesuriadau gwrthrychol i'r cyhoedd mewn perthynas ag adroddiadau'r awdurdodau lleol eu hunain o'u perfformiad wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau sy'n gwella'n barhaus, er enghraifft drwy brofi bod sail briodol i'r ffigurau perfformiad a gyhoeddir ganddynt.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn parchu annibyniaeth archwilwyr, sydd â phwerau i weithredu mewn perthynas ag awdurdodau lleol. Mae gennym y rôl strategol o lywio'r fframwaith cyffredinol y mae archwilwyr ac arolygwyr yn gweithio oddi mewn iddo. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad

way protocol with the Audit Commission in Wales and the Welsh Local Government Association on how all three bodies will work together to drive forward the Wales programme for improvement. This partnership is embodied in the improvement board, which brings all three together, with other regulators, to oversee the programme.

An important element of the overall framework is strengthening local authorities' capacity for self-assessment and self-regulation. As a result of the Wales programme for improvement, local authorities have told us they have a much better appreciation of the risks they need to manage.

5.40 p.m.

The self-assessment element is critical in terms of how people can learn about themselves and see their improvements. They are ready to take responsibility for risks, reducing their reliance on their external auditors to spot areas of weakness. Under the new political management structures, we have encouraged local authorities to establish their own audit committees. The Local Government and Public Services Committee has examined this area specifically and I look forward to the recommendations from its review. I will also bring account and audit regulations before the Assembly, which will enable external audit arrangements for local authorities to move into line with the overall arrangements for the whole of Government accounts.

The Public Audit (Wales) Bill, which Jenny mentioned, is currently before Parliament. It will enable us to establish a single Wales audit office, which will be able, more easily, to take a strategic look at the effective use of funds to deliver Welsh public services in the round. It will also help the development and spread of audit best practice within the public sector in Wales. That policy has been generally supported and welcomed. Jenny specifically mentioned clause 54 and acknowledged that I have consistently said that I wanted it to be deleted. The situation in the House of Lords grand committee is that

Cymru wedi cytuno ar brotocol tair ffordd gyda'r Comisiwn Archwilio yng Nghymru a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, a hynny'n unigryw, ar sut y bydd y tri chorff yn cydweithio i ddatblygu rhaglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella. Mae'r bartneriaeth hon wedi'i hymgorffori yn y bwrdd gwella, sy'n dod â'r tri chorff at ei gilydd, ynghyd â chyrrff rheoleiddio eraill, i oruchwylio'r rhaglen.

Un o elfennau pwysig y fframwaith cyffredinol yw atgyfnerthu gallu awdurdodau lleol o ran hunan-asesu a hunan-reoleiddio. O ganlyniad i raglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella, mae awdurdodau lleol wedi dweud wrthym eu bod yn gwerthfawrogi'n llawer gwell y risgiau y mae angen iddynt eu rheoli.

Mae'r elfen hunan-asesu yn hanfodol o ran sut y gall pobl ddysgu amdanynt eu hunain a gweld eu gwelliannau. Maent yn barod i gymryd cyfrifoldeb am risgiau, gan ddibynnu llai ar eu harchwilwyr allanol i nodi meysydd lle y ceir gwendidau. O dan y strwythurau rheoli gwleidyddol newydd, yr ydym wedi annog awdurdodau lleol i sefydlu eu pwyllgorau archwilio eu hunain. Mae'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus wedi archwilio'r maes hwn yn benodol ac edrychaf ymlaen at yr argymhellion o'i adolygiad. Byddaf hefyd yn cyflwyno rheoliadau cyfrifon ac archwilio gerbron y Cynulliad, a fydd yn sicrhau bod trefniadau archwilio allanol ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol yn cydymffurfio â'r trefniadau cyffredinol ar gyfer cyfrifon y Llywodraeth gyfan.

Mae Mesur Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru), a grybwyllodd Jenny, gerbron y Senedd ar hyn o bryd. Bydd yn ein galluogi i sefydlu un swyddfa archwilio i Gymru, a fydd, mewn ffordd haws, yn gallu edrych yn strategol ar y defnydd effeithiol o gronfeydd i ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i Gymru yn gyffredinol. Bydd hefyd yn helpu i ddatblygu a lledaenu arferion archwilio gorau yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Cafodd y polisi hwnnw ei gefnogi a'i groesawu'n gyffredinol. Crybwyllodd Jenny gymal 54 yn benodol a chydnabu fy mod wedi dweud yn gyson fy mod yn awyddus iddo gael ei

the Government publicly undertook to take the clause away for further consideration in the light of a wider review of statutory restrictions on disclosure that the Department for Constitutional Affairs is undertaking under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. I guarantee that I will keep you informed of progress on that, as there is such vital interest in it.

In short, the role of external auditors in relation to local government is well established and the Welsh Assembly Government respects their independent judgment in exercising that role. I wish to stress that point. We value the contribution that they make, not only in ensuring that public funds are properly spent, but also in supporting improvements in public services. We are acting at a strategic level, both through the Wales programme for improvement and through legislative reform, to bring about an even more effective framework in this respect.

Jenny, you raised specific points on the rights of whistleblowers as well as what the legislation says on other points. In order to ensure that my response is absolutely right, I will read the transcript and write to you on those points.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** That concludes today's proceedings.

ddileu. Y sefyllfa yn uwch bwyllgor Tŷ'r Arglwyddi yw bod y Llywodraeth wedi gwneud addewid gyhoeddus i roi ystyriaeth bellach i'r cymal yng ngoleuni adolygiad ehangach o gyfyngiadau statudol ar ddatgelu gwybodaeth a gyflawnir gan yr Adran Materion Cyfansoddiadol o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000. Fe'ch sicrhaf y byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ichi am y cynnydd a wneir, am fod cymaint o ddiddordeb ynddo.

Yn gryno, mae rôl archwilwyr allanol mewn perthynas â llywodraeth leol yn sefydledig ac mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn parchu eu barn annibynnol wrth gyflawni'r rôl honno. Hoffwn bwysleisio'r pwynt hwnnw. Gwerthfawrognw y cyfraniad a wnânt, nid yn unig wrth sicrhau y caiff arian cyhoeddus ei wario'n briodol, ond hefyd wrth gefnogi gwelliannau mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yr ydym yn gweithredu ar lefel strategol, drwy raglen Cymru ar gyfer gwella a drwy ddigwyddiadau deddfwriaethol, i gyflwyno fframwaith mwy effeithiol byth yn hyn o beth.

Jenny, codwyd pwyntiau penodol gennych ar hawliau datgelwyr camarfer yn ogystal â'r hyn a ddywed y ddeddfwriaeth ar bwyntiau eraill. Er mwyn sicrhau bod fy ymateb yn hollol gywir, byddaf yn darllen y trawsgrifiad ac yn ysgrifennu atoch ar y pwyntiau hynny.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.41 p.m.  
The meeting ended at 5.41 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)