



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)

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(The Official Record)

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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 9.05 a.m. gyda'r Llywydd yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 9.05 a.m. with the Presiding Officer in the Chair.*

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

Byrddau Iechyd Lleol Local Health Boards

Q1 William Graham: Will the Minister confirm that all local health boards, regardless of the population they serve, will be viable purchasing organisations? (OAQ15725)

C1 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau y bydd pob bwrdd iechyd lleol, waeth beth yw'r boblogaeth y mae'n ei gwasanaethu, yn gorff prynu hyfyw? (OAQ15725)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): All local health boards will have responsibility for assessing local needs and securing primary care, community health, intermediate care and hospital care services for the local population in partnership with local authorities, national health service trusts and the voluntary sector.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Bydd pob bwrdd iechyd lleol yn gyfrifol am asesu anghenion lleol a sicrhau gwasanaethau gofal sylfaenol, iechyd cymunedol, gofal canolradd a gofal ysbyty ar gyfer y boblogaeth leol mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau lleol, ymddiriedolaethau'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a'r sector gwirfoddol.

William Graham: Health professionals have expressed to me their concern that, while that may be the case in theory, in practice smaller boards may be unable to compete with the purchasing influence of neighbouring boards that serve a larger population. What guarantees are there that those fears will not be realised?

William Graham: Mae gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol yn pryderu, er o bosibl mai dyna'r achos mewn egwyddor, efallai na fydd byrddau llai, yn ymarferol, yn gallu cystadlu â dylanwad prynu byrddau cyfagos sy'n gwasanaethu poblogaeth fwy. Pa sicrwydd sydd gennym na chaiff y pryderon hynny eu gwireddu?

Jane Hutt: There will be 10 to 12 partnerships throughout Wales to enable local health boards to work together to secure the range and the quality of services for their population. Those partnerships will usually comprise two local health boards, two local authorities and one NHS trust. We are also strengthening the role of the Specialist Health Services Commission for Wales to support local health boards' commissioning functions.

Jane Hutt: Bydd 10 i 12 partneriaeth ledled Cymru i alluogi byrddau iechyd lleol i gydweithio i sicrhau ystod ac ansawdd y gwasanaethau ar gyfer eu poblogaeth. Bydd y partneriaethau hynny fel rheol yn cynnwys dau fwrdd iechyd lleol, dau awdurdod lleol ac un ymddiriedolaeth GIG. Yr ydym hefyd yn cryfhau rôl y Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol i Gymru i ategu swyddogaethau comisiynu byrddau iechyd lleol.

Kirsty Williams: Will local health boards have responsibility for commissioning more complex secondary services and, if not, how will this commissioning process be undertaken?

Kirsty Williams: A fydd byrddau iechyd lleol yn gyfrifol am gomisiynu mwy o wasanaethau eilaidd cymhleth ac, os na fyddant, sut y caiff y broses gomisiynu hon ei chyflawni?

Jane Hutt: As I have just indicated, Kirsty, we will strengthen the Specialist Health

Jane Hutt: Fel yr wyf newydd ei nodi, Kirsty, byddwn yn cryfhau'r Comisiwn

Services Commission for Wales. It will secure tertiary services, as it does now, and will also advise the NHS in Wales on more specialised secondary and regional services commissioning. At present, it commissions several services, such as cardiac and renal services, which cover more than one local area.

David Lloyd: A ydych yn hyderus bod nifer ddigonol o weinyddwyr galluog â'r sgiliau a'r wybodaeth angenrheidiol ar gael i redeg y byrddau iechyd lleol hyn?

Jane Hutt: We have commissioning skills in our health authorities at present, which will transfer to the local health boards and to the Assembly through the three strong regional Assembly offices, which will assist and work with the local health boards. I am confident that the skills are available.

Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol i Gymru. Bydd yn sicrhau gwasanaethau trydyddol, fel y gwna yn awr, a bydd hefyd yn cynghori'r GIG yng Nghymru ar gomisiynu gwasanaethau eilaidd a rhanbarthol mwy arbenigol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n comisiynu nifer o wasanaethau, megis gwasanaethau cardiaidd a gwasanaethau arenol, sy'n cwmpasu mwy nag un ardal leol.

David Lloyd: Are you confident that we have sufficient numbers of able administrators with the skills and knowledge necessary to run these local health boards?

Jane Hutt: Mae gennym sgiliau comisiynu yn ein hawdurdodau iechyd ar hyn o bryd, y byddwn yn eu trosglwyddo i'r byrddau iechyd lleol ac i'r Cynulliad drwy gyfrwng tair swyddfa ranbarthol gref y Cynulliad, a fydd yn cynorthwyo ac yn gweithio gyda'r byrddau iechyd lleol. Yr wyf yn hyderus bod y sgiliau ar gael.

Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd Cardiff Royal Infirmary

Q2 Owen John Thomas: Can the Minister give us an update on proposals for the future use of Cardiff Royal Infirmary? (OAQ15675)

Jane Hutt: Bro Taf Health Authority is still considering appropriate service configurations for eastern Cardiff, which will include any future health use for the former Cardiff Royal Infirmary site. The health authority expects decisions on the site's future to be taken following a public consultation exercise in the spring. In the meantime, plans have been submitted to the local authority to allow limited demolition work on the site to ensure its overall safety.

Owen John Thomas: How far has the University of Wales College of Medicine's proposal to establish a hands-on visitor attraction progressed, and what is the National Assembly's contribution to that likely to be?

Jane Hutt: In September last year, the University of Wales College of Medicine

C2 Owen John Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am yr hyn y bwriedir defnyddio Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd ar ei gyfer yn y dyfodol? (OAQ15675)

Jane Hutt: Mae Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf yn dal i ystyried cyfluniadau gwasanaeth priodol ar gyfer dwyrain Caerdydd, a fydd yn cynnwys unrhyw ddefnydd o hen safle Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd at ddibenion iechyd yn y dyfodol. Disgwylia'r awdurdod iechyd i benderfyniadau gael eu gwneud ar ddyfodol y safle ar ôl ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus yn y gwanwyn. Yn y cyfamser, cyflwynwyd cynlluniau i'r awdurdod lleol i ganiatáu gwaith dymchwel cyfyngedig ar y safle i sicrhau ei ddiogelwch cyffredinol.

Owen John Thomas: I ba raddau y mae cynnig Coleg Meddygaeth Prifysgol Cymru i sefydlu atyniad ymarferol i ymwelwyr wedi datblygu, a beth fydd cyfraniad tebygol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol?

Jane Hutt: Ym mis Medi y llynedd, mynegodd Coleg Meddygaeth Prifysgol

expressed an interest in moving some of its non-research based activities from the University Hospital of Wales site to the CRI site and that is still being pursued.

Jonathan Morgan: Do you agree that this important site should be retained for the purposes of health provision and not turned into yet another housing development?

Jane Hutt: Restrictive covenants apply to this site. We must consider the site's appropriateness in terms of modern health provision. Thirty-four thousand out-patients are seen at the site and a number of mental health, forensic pathology and genito-urinary medicine services are well provided at the CRI.

Cymru ddiddordeb mewn symud rhywfaint o'i weithgareddau nad oeddent yn seiliedig ar ymchwil o safle Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru i safle Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd ac mae hynny yn mynd rhagddi.

Jonathan Morgan: A gytunwch y dylid cadw'r safle pwysig hwn at ddibenion darparu gwasanaeth iechyd ac na ddylid ei droi yn ddatblygiad tai arall?

Jane Hutt: Mae cyfamodau caethiwus ynghlwm â'r safle hwn. Rhaid inni ystyried priodolrwydd y safle o ran darparu gwasanaeth iechyd modern. Gwelir 34,000 o gleifion allanol ar y safle a cheir darpariaeth dda o wasanaethau iechyd y meddwl, patholeg ffforensig a gwasanaethau meddygol cenhedlol-droethol yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd.

Cymhorthion Clywed Digidol Digital Hearing Aids

Q3 Owen John Thomas: What progress is being made on the provision of digital hearing aids for patients in the South Wales Central area? (OAQ15640)

Jane Hutt: In February 2001, I announced a package of measures to modernise and improve audiology services and to pave the way for the introduction of new-technology hearing aids in Wales. I have announced a total of £2.25 million to support that initiative, of which £750,000 is to provide disabled patients with wheelchair access to soundproof test rooms in audiology departments. The funding has been issued to health authorities and trusts and the new-technology hearing aids should be available throughout Wales by the end of this year.

Owen John Thomas: When exactly will the money become available to provide these devices that can do so much to improve the lives of deaf and hearing impaired people?

Jane Hutt: As I said, I launched this scheme in February of last year. I attended the first meeting, which brought a team of audiology scientists together. We are leading the way on this in Wales. The money has been made

C3 Owen John Thomas: Pa gamau sy'n cael eu cymryd i ddarparu cymhorthion clywed digidol i gleifion yn ardal Canol De Cymru? (OAQ15640)

Jane Hutt: Ym mis Chwefror 2001, cyhoeddais becyn o fesurau i foderneiddio a gwella gwasanaethau clywedeg ac i baratoi'r ffordd ar gyfer cyflwyno cymhorthion clywed sy'n defnyddio'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf yng Nghymru. Cyhoeddais gyfanswm o £2.25 miliwn i gefnogi'r fenter honno. Neilltuir £750,000 ohono i ddarparu mynediad i gleifion anabl mewn cadeiriau olwynion i ystafelloedd prawf gwrthsain mewn adrannau clywedeg. Darparwyd yr arian i awdurdodau ac ymddiriedolaethau iechyd a dylai'r cymhorthion clywed newydd fod ar gael ledled Cymru erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn.

Owen John Thomas: Pryd yn union y bydd yr arian ar gael i ddarparu'r offer hyn sy'n gallu gwneud cymaint i wella bywydau pobl byddar a phobl â nam ar eu clyw?

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais, lanswyd y cynllun ym mis Chwefror y llynedd. Mynychais y cyfarfod cyntaf, a ddaeth â thîm o wyddonwyr clywedeg at ei gilydd. Yr ydym yn arwain y ffordd yng Nghymru yn

available and these new-technology aids—which include not only digital hearing aids, but other important new developments in audiology aids—will be available by the end of this year.

Peter Black: I welcome your announcement on the money being made available for this important initiative. How will you promote this important new provision to ensure the maximum possible take-up of it?

Jane Hutt: It is important that the Royal National Institute for Deaf People is a member of the expert group considering the modernisation of audiology services, alongside the scientists and commissioners. Its work, which we in the Assembly know well, will help promote the take-up of the new digital aids and the use of the soundproof rooms I mentioned, which will be important in terms of assessment. This is a Wales-wide initiative that we should all promote vigorously.

David Melding: Many elderly people acquire hearing loss and then receive a hearing aid. We hope that the new digital hearing aids will be more effective than those currently available. However, because of a lack of support and follow-up services, the hearing aid often sits in a drawer unused. What are we doing to ensure that elderly people are supported in the use of this equipment?

Jane Hutt: That is an important part of the care of elderly people, which is being addressed in the long-term strategy for older people, for which Brian Gibbons is responsible. It must be part of the package of services that we offer our older people, particularly in relation to the introduction of new, modern aids such as the digital hearing aids. They will transform elderly people's lives, as has the increase in cataract operations that we are funding throughout Wales.

hyn o beth. Sicrhawyd bod yr arian ar gael a bydd y cymhorthion newydd hyn—sy'n cynnwys nid yn unig cymhorthion clywed digidol, ond datblygiadau newydd pwysig eraill ym maes cymhorthion clywed—ar gael erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn.

Peter Black: Croesawaf eich cyhoeddiad ar yr arian a fydd ar gael ar gyfer y fenter bwysig hon. Sut y byddwch yn hyrwyddo'r ddarpariaeth newydd bwysig hon i sicrhau bod y nifer mwyaf posibl o bobl yn manteisio arni?

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig bod y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol Pobl Fyddar yn aelod o'r grŵp arbenigol sy'n ystyried y gwaith o foderneiddio gwasanaethau clywedeg, ochr yn ochr â'r gwyddonwyr a'r comisiynwyr. Bydd ei waith, yr ydym ni yn y Cynulliad yn gyfarwydd iawn ag ef, yn helpu i hyrwyddo'r broses o gael pobl i ddefnyddio'r cymhorthion digidol newydd ynghyd â'r ystafelloedd gwrthsain a grybwyllais, a fydd yn bwysig o ran asesu. Mae hon yn fenter i Gymru gyfan a dylem oll ei hyrwyddo'n frwd.

David Melding: Mae llawer o henoed yn colli eu clyw ac yna'n cael cymorth clywed. Gobeithiwn y bydd y cymhorthion clywed digidol newydd yn fwy effeithiol na'r rhai sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, yn sgîl prinder cymorth a gwasanaethau dilynol, yn aml, cedwir y cymorth clywed mewn drôr heb ei ddefnyddio. Beth a wnawn i sicrhau y caiff yr henoed eu cynorthwyo i ddefnyddio'r offer hwn?

Jane Hutt: Mae hynny'n rhan bwysig o'r gofal i'r henoed, ac y mae'r strategaeth hirdymor ar gyfer pobl hŷn, dan arweiniad Brian Gibbons, yn ymdrin â hynny. Rhaid iddo fod yn rhan o'r pecyn o wasanaethau a gynigiwn i'n pobl hŷn, yn enwedig wrth gyflwyno cymhorthion newydd, modern megis cymhorthion clywed digidol. Byddant yn trawsnewid bywydau'r henoed, yn yr un ffordd ag y gwnaeth y cynnydd yn nifer y llawdriniaethau cataract yr ydym yn eu hariannu ledled Cymru.

Gofal Lliniarol Palliative Care

Q4 Delyth Evans: What action is the Minister taking to support palliative care in Wales? (OAQ15661)

Jane Hutt: Officials are in the process of developing a palliative care strategy for Wales. The Welsh Association for Hospice and Specialist Palliative Care and a number of leading health professionals are helping us with the initial work, and I expect to see a final draft in the next few weeks with full-scale consultation following soon after.

Delyth Evans: Further to your welcome statement on 5 February, what assurances can you give to hospices such as Tŷ Bryngwyn in Llanelli that sufficient funding will be available at a local level to operate such important facilities?

Jane Hutt: I was pleased to announce, when I gave my statement recently, that the new opportunities fund will provide £4.5 million from lottery funds in Wales. That will be allocated, according to criteria, to the independent hospice, NHS and statutory sectors throughout Wales. We must ensure that we consider commissioning arrangements as part of the strategy consultation on the future development of palliative care. That will include hospices such as Tŷ Bryngwyn where we recently—as you know, Delyth; I think that I wrote to you about this—made £40,000 available to help with the community aspects of that important service in Llanelli.

9:15 a.m.

Gareth Jones: Pa neges o obaith y gallwch ei chynnig i hosbis fel Hosbis Dewi Sant yn Llandudno, sy'n ymgyrchu'n feunyddiol i sicrhau cyllid digonol i gynnal gwasanaeth angenrheidiol i gleifion a'u teuluoedd? A ydych wedi eich argyhoeddi bod rhaid i'r Cynulliad ddangos blaengaredd yn hyn, a gweithredu ar fyrder i ariannu'r gwasanaeth lliniarol yn ganolog a chynaliadwy—nid drwy arian loteri, hynny yw—fel na fydd yn rhaid iddo ddiodef yr ansicrwydd ariannol y mae'n ei wynebu ar hyn o bryd, na'r orddibyniaeth ar

C4 Delyth Evans: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i gefnogi gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru? (OAQ15661)

Jane Hutt: Mae swyddogion wrthi'n datblygu strategaeth gofal lliniarol i Gymru. Mae Cymdeithas Gofal Lliniarol Arbenigol a Hosbisau Cymru a nifer o weithwyr proffesiynol blaenllaw eraill ym maes iechyd yn ein helpu â'r gwaith cychwynnol, a disgwyliaf weld drafft terfynol yn yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf gydag ymgynghoriad llawn yn dilyn yn fuan wedyn.

Delyth Evans: Ymhellach i'ch datganiad ar 5 Chwefror a groesawyd, pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi i hosbisau megis Tŷ Bryngwyn yn Llanelli y bydd arian digonol ar gael ar lefel leol i weithredu cyfleusterau pwysig o'r fath?

Jane Hutt: Yr oeddwn yn falch o gyhoeddi, pan wneuthum fy natganiad yn ddiweddar, y bydd y gronfa cyfleoedd newydd yn darparu £4.5 miliwn o arian y loteri yng Nghymru. Caiff hwnnw ei ddyrannu, yn ôl meini prawf, i'r sector hosbisau annibynnol, y GIG a'r sectorau statudol ledled Cymru. Rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn ystyried trefniadau comisiynu fel rhan o'r ymgynghoriad strategol ar ddatblygiad gofal lliniarol yn y dyfodol. Bydd hynny'n cynnwys hosbisau megis Tŷ Bryngwyn lle, yn ddiweddar—fel y gwyddoch Delyth; credaf imi ysgrifennu atoch ynglŷn â hyn—y darparwyd £40,000 i helpu â'r agweddau cymunedol ar y gwasanaeth pwysig hwnnw yn Llanelli.

Gareth Jones: What message of hope can you offer a hospice such as the St David's Hospice in Llandudno, which is campaigning daily to secure sufficient funding to maintain services that are essential to patients and their families? Would you agree that the Assembly should be innovative in this area, and act swiftly to fund the palliative service centrally and sustainably—which does not mean through lottery funding—so that it does not have to suffer the financial insecurity that it currently faces, nor overdependence on the

y sector gwirfoddol, a'r unigolion sy'n gweithio'n galed i'w gynnal?

Jane Hutt: Partnership with the voluntary sector, particularly with the hospice movement, is fundamental to our palliative care strategy, and that was embraced in my statement two weeks ago. I also stated that it is vital that the voluntary sector and the hospice movement work in partnership with the national health service and the care services in their area. That is why we need a strategic approach, which will be delivered through our palliative care strategy. As I said, it will include the arrangements for the commissioning and funding of palliative care throughout Wales in the public and voluntary sectors.

John Griffiths: You will be aware that St David's Foundation Hospice Care delivers a professional and highly valued service in Newport and the surrounding area. Will you comment on the possibilities of strengthening palliative care and delivery in Wales by developing the role of palliative care consultants?

Jane Hutt: Wales is at the forefront in the development of palliative care, particularly following the leadership of Professor Ilora Finlay, now Baroness Finlay of Llandaff in the House of Lords. We have consultants in palliative care. St David's Foundation, which visited the Assembly recently, has particularly developed primary palliative care. I look forward to visiting it in the near future.

voluntary sector and the individuals who work hard to sustain it?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r bartneriaeth â'r sector gwirfoddol, yn enwedig â'r mudiad hosbisau, yn rhan sylfaenol o'n strategaeth gofal lliniarol, ac ymgorfforwyd hynny yn fy natganiad bythefnos yn ôl. Datganais hefyd ei bod yn hanfodol bod y sector gwirfoddol â'r mudiad hosbisau yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a'r gwasanaethau gofal yn eu hardal. Dyna pam bod angen ymagwedd strategol arnom, a gyflwynir drwy gyfrwng ein strategaeth gofal lliniarol. Fel y dywedais, bydd yn cynnwys y trefniadau ar gyfer comisiynu ac ariannu gofal lliniarol ledled Cymru yn y sectorau cyhoeddus a gwirfoddol.

John Griffiths: Fe wyddoch fod Gofal Hosbis Sefydliad Dewi Sant yn darparu gwasanaeth proffesiynol, gwerthfawr iawn yng Nghasnewydd a'r cylch. A wnewch chi sôn am y posibilrwydd o gryfhau gofal a darpariaeth liniarol yng Nghymru drwy ddatblygu rôl ymgynghorwyr gofal lliniarol?

Jane Hutt: Mae Cymru ar flaen y gad wrth ddatblygu gofal lliniarol, yn enwedig yn dilyn arweinyddiaeth yr Athro Ilora Finlay, sef Barwnes Finlay o Landaf yn awr, yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi. Mae gennym ymgynghorwyr ym maes gofal lliniarol. Mae Sefydliad Dewi Sant, a ymwelodd â'r Cynulliad yn ddiweddar, yn arbennig wedi datblygu gofal lliniarol sylfaenol. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymweld â'r sefydliad yn y dyfodol agos.

Sgrinio Cyffredinol Clyw Babanod Newydd-anedig Universal Neo-natal Hearing Screening

Q5 Ann Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the roll-out of universal neo-natal hearing screening in Wales, further to her announcement of funding on 9 January? (OAQ15659)

Jane Hutt: The expert group that I established to take forward universal neo-natal hearing screening in Wales met on 28 January. One of its initial recommendations was that UNHS should be run as a national screening programme to ensure consistently

C5 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi datganiad ar hynt y rhaglen sgrinio gyffredinol o glyw babanod newydd-anedig yng Nghymru yn sgîl y cyllid a gyhoeddwyd ganddi ar 9 Ionawr? (OAQ15659)

Jane Hutt: Cyfarfu'r grŵp arbenigol a sefydlais i ddatblygu'r rhaglen sgrinio gyffredinol o glyw babanod newydd-anedig yng Nghymru ar 28 Ionawr. Un o'i argymhellion cychwynnol oedd y dylid rhedeg y rhaglen fel rhaglen sgrinio

high quality services across Wales. I have therefore invited Velindre NHS Trust to scope a project to take forward the implementation of UNHS. It has the expertise, resources and a proven track record in national screening programmes.

Ann Jones: I hope you agree that, for this scheme to be successful, it is imperative that all agencies and voluntary organisations work together in the delivery of the national scheme, to provide the consistently high standards that we want. At what stage will you ensure that these agencies all work together?

Jane Hutt: As I said, the expert task and finish group met on 28 January. Its membership includes representatives from all interested parties, and it will ensure that this is a genuinely universal service for children in Wales. It will also ensure that parents, users, carers and the voluntary sector are engaged in it because, as with audiology and digital hearing aids, we need all of Wales to back this important new initiative.

David Davies: Early diagnosis of hearing problems greatly increases the chances of resolving them. Do you therefore agree that the current shortage of audiologists is wholly unacceptable, particularly given your Government's profligacy in spending nearly £500,000 on paying a chum of Tony Blair to dig a hole in the ground behind this building?

Jane Hutt: I am not sure—

The Presiding Officer: Order. That supplementary question is not in order.

Brian Hancock: Minister, you have talked about the project, but have you set a date for when it will happen?

Jane Hutt: People were pleased last year when I announced, in a reception organised by Karen Sinclair and colleagues, the establishment of this expert group to take this forward, Brian. The key issue—as well as establishing the group—was when the money would come through. As a consequence,

genedlaethol i sicrhau gwasanaethau o safon dda yn gyson ledled Cymru. O ganlyniad, estynnais wahoddiad i Ymddiriedolaeth NHS Felindre nodi cwmpas prosiect i roi'r rhaglen sgrinio ar waith. Mae ganddi'r arbenigedd, yr adnoddau a hanes llwyddiannus wrth ymhel â rhaglenni sgrinio cenedlaethol.

Ann Jones: Gobeithiaf y cytunwch, er mwyn i'r cynllun hwn fod yn llwyddiannus, ei bod yn hanfodol bod yr holl asiantaethau a'r sefydliadau gwirfoddol yn cydweithio wrth ddarparu'r cynllun cenedlaethol, i ddarparu yn gyson y safonau da sydd eu hangen arnom. Pa bryd y byddwch yn sicrhau y bydd yr asiantaethau hyn oll yn cydweithio?

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedais, cyfarfu'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen arbenigol ar 28 Ionawr. Mae ei aelodaeth yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr o bob grŵp sydd â diddordeb, a bydd yn sicrhau bod hwn yn wasanaeth cyffredinol gwirioneddol ar gyfer plant yng Nghymru. Bydd hefyd yn sicrhau bod rhieni, defnyddwyr, gofawyr a'r sector gwirfoddol yn cymryd rhan oherwydd, yn yr un modd â chyda'r cymhorthion clywed digidol, mae angen i bawb yng Nghymru gefnogi'r fenter newydd bwysig hon.

David Davies: Mae canfod problemau yn ymwneud â'r clyw yn gynnwys yn cynyddu'r posibilrwydd o'u gwella yn sylweddol. A gytunwch felly fod y prinder awdiolegwyr yn gwbl annerbyniol, yn enwedig o ystyried afradlonrwydd eich Llywodraeth wrth wario bron £500,000 ar dalu cyfaill i Tony Blair i balu twll yn y ddaear y tu ôl i'r adeilad hwn?

Jane Hutt: Nid wyf yn siŵr—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r cwestiwn atodol hwnnw mewn trefn.

Brian Hancock: Weinidog, yr ydych wedi sôn am y prosiect, ond a ydych wedi pennu dyddiad ar ei gyfer?

Jane Hutt: Yr oedd pobl yn falch y llynedd pan gyhoeddais, mewn derbynwest a drefnwyd gan Karen Sinclair a chyd-Aelodau eraill, fod y grŵp arbenigol hwn yn cael ei sefydlu i ddatblygu hyn, Brian. Y prif fater—yn ogystal â sefydlu'r grŵp—oedd pryd y byddai'r arian ar gael. O ganlyniad, pan

when I announced the extra £31 million going to health authorities this year as a result of the pre-budget statement, I also stated that money would be ring-fenced for universal neo-natal hearing screening in Wales. That has been widely welcomed across Wales, and therefore it will be in the budget and coming through into a new service.

Karen Sinclair: The UNHS development is wonderful for parents. However, all disciplines involved in the treatment and support of young children, whose hearing problems will have been identified earlier because of the programme, will need expansion. What steps will you take so that expansion is keyed in to need?

Jane Hutt: That is important. We will address those issues in the Health and Social Services Committee's review of the special health needs of children. Early diagnosis is a key issue. If we move forward on the universal neo-natal hearing screening programme we need to ensure that it ties in with the services that address the needs exposed.

gyhoeddais y byddai £31 miliwn ychwanegol yn mynd i awdurdodau iechyd eleni o ganlyniad i'r datganiad rhag-gyllidebol, datganais hefyd y byddai arian yn cael ei neilltuo'n benodol ar gyfer rhaglen sgrinio gyffredinol o glyw babanod newydd-anedig yng Nghymru. Rhoddwyd croeso mawr i hynny ledled Cymru, ac felly bydd yn y gyllideb a chaiff ei drosglwyddo i wasanaeth newydd.

Karen Sinclair: Mae datblygiad y rhaglen sgrinio gyffredinol o glyw babanod newydd-anedig yn ardderchog i rieni. Fodd bynnag, bydd angen ehangu pob disgyblaeth sy'n gysylltiedig â thrin a chefnogi plant bach, y bydd eu problemau gyda'u clyw wedi eu canfod yn gynharach yn sgîl y rhaglen. Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y broses ehangu yn cydweddu â'r angen?

Jane Hutt: Mae hynny'n bwysig. Awn i'r afael â'r materion hynny yn adolygiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o anghenion iechyd arbennig plant. Mae diagnosis cynnar yn fater allweddol. Os datblygwn y rhaglen sgrinio gyffredinol o glyw babanod newydd-anedig, bydd angen inni sicrhau ei bod yn gysylltiedig â'r gwasanaethau sy'n mynd i'r afael â'r anghenion a ddaw i'r amlwg.

Offer Llawfeddygol Untro Disposable Surgical Instruments

C6 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad byr ar offer llawfeddygol untro a ddefnyddir mewn meddygfeydd teulu? (OAQ15738)

Jane Hutt: In general practice, any reusable medical device should be subject to an appropriate decontamination or sterilisation process. This would depend on the recommendations of the manufacturer, the GP's individual assessment and the facilities available. The guidance provided by the British Medical Association and the General Practitioner Committee on minor surgery in general practice recommends three possible solutions: benchtop autoclave; sterile packs from local hospital sterilisation and decontamination units; and/or disposable sterile instruments.

Q6 David Lloyd: Will the Minister make a brief statement on the use of disposable surgical instruments in GP surgeries? (OAQ15738)

Jane Hutt: Mewn meddygfa deulu, dylai unrhyw ddyfais feddygol y gellir ei hailddefnyddio fynd drwy broses ddiheintio neu sterileiddio briodol. Byddai hynny'n dibynnu ar argymhellion y gwneuthurwr, asesiad unigol y meddyg teulu a'r cyfleusterau sydd ar gael. Mae'r arweiniad a ddarperir gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a chan Bwyllgor yr Ymarferwyr Cyffredinol ar fân lawdriniaethau mewn meddygfeydd teulu yn argymhell tri ateb posibl: awtoclaf pen bwrdd; pecynnau sterileidd o unedau sterileiddio a diheintio ysbytai lleol; ac/neu offer sterileidd untro.

David Lloyd: Datganaf fy muddiant arferol fel meddyg teulu. A yw'r Gweinidog am sicrhau cyllid ychwanegol i ddarparu offer defnydd untro yn ein meddygfeydd?

David Lloyd: I declare my usual interest as a GP. Will the Minister secure additional funding to provide disposable instruments in our surgeries?

Jane Hutt: It is important that this is seen to be part of our strategy to improve decontamination processes. We announced £8 million in grant aid over three years for the upgrading of hospital sterilisation and decontamination units in Wales. A project board has been established. Two million pounds was spent on new equipment in 2001-02, and in 2002-03 a further £4 million will be spent on equipment. It will also help to fund pilot schemes set up to investigate the provision of primary care services.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig y caiff hyn ei weld fel rhan o'n strategaeth i wella prosesau diheintio. Bu inni gyhoeddi £8 miliwn o gymorth grant dros dair blynedd ar gyfer uwchraddio unedau sterileiddio a diheintio yng Nghymru. Sefydlwyd bwrdd prosiect. Gwariwyd £2 filiwn o bunnoedd ar offer newydd yn 2001-02, ac yn 2002-03 caiff £4 miliwn arall ei wario ar offer. Bydd hefyd yn helpu i ariannu cynlluniau peilot a sefydlwyd i ymchwilio i'r ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau gofal sylfaenol.

Clefyd y Galon Heart Disease

Q7 Geraint Davies: How does the Minister intend to tackle the prevalence of heart disease in Wales? (OAQ15739)

C7 Geraint Davies: Sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu mynd i'r afael â'r achosion niferus o glefyd y galon yng Nghymru? (OAQ15739)

Jane Hutt: The Wales implementation plan for the national service framework on coronary heart disease sets out a range of proposed measures to address this issue. Heart disease is the first priority of the health inequalities fund, which will provide £14 million over three years for local projects in this field.

Jane Hutt: Mae cynllun gweithredu Cymru ar gyfer y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar glefyd coronaidd y galon yn amlinellu ystod o fesurau arfaethedig i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. Clefyd y galon yw blaenoriaeth gyntaf y gronfa anghydraddoldebau iechyd, a fydd yn darparu £14 miliwn dros dair blynedd ar gyfer prosiectau lleol yn y maes hwn.

Geraint Davies: Do you agree that one of the most important factors in successfully treating myocardial infarction is the speed of getting patients to hospital to administer clot-busting drugs? Are you satisfied with the current ambulance response times? When will the recommended target of 75 per cent of category A calls being responded to within eight minutes become a reality, bearing in mind that the date originally set for achieving that target was last year?

Geraint Davies: A gytunwch mai un o'r ffactorau pwysicaf wrth drin cnawdnychiad myocardaidd yn llwyddiannus yw pa mor gyflym y gellir cludo'r cleifion i'r ysbyty er mwyn gweinyddu cyffuriau sy'n gwasgaru ceuladau? A ydych yn fodlon ar amserau ymateb presennol yr ambiwlansiau? Pryd y caiff y targed a argymhellir, sef ymateb i 75 y cant o alwadau categori A o fewn wyth munud, ei wireddu, o ystyried mai y llynedd oedd y dyddiad a bennwyd yn wreiddiol ar gyfer cyflawni'r targed hwnnw?

Jane Hutt: Treatment and speed of access to treatment is a vital part of tackling heart disease. The ambulance service will continue to play an important part. I have ring-fenced another £1 million directly from the Assembly for the ambulance trust, and

Jane Hutt: Mae triniaeth a pha mor gyflwym y ceir mynediad i driniaeth yn rhan hanfodol o fynd i'r afael â chlefyd y galon. Bydd y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn parhau i chwarae rhan bwysig. Yr wyf wedi neilltuo £1 filiwn arall, yn uniongyrchol oddi wrth y Cynulliad,

allocated an extra £3.6 million in capital to replace ambulances and to update ambulance service equipment. That will help the ambulance service to meet the important response targets.

Alun Pugh: What is the biggest preventable cause of heart disease in Wales? Is it the same as the biggest preventable cause of lung cancer and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?

Jane Hutt: Cigarette smoking increases the risk of a heart attack by two to three times. Therefore, you are quite right to put this on the agenda, as you do on every possible occasion. The work that we undertake in the Assembly to tackle smoking—through our smoking cessation scheme, our work with young people and with the industry—to ensure that we try to move towards a ban on smoking in public areas, is important.

9:25 a.m.

Peter Rogers: Those figures show that smoking contributes to heart disease in Wales. Can you tell me how many people have been prescribed ziban and have successfully stopped smoking as a result?

Jane Hutt: I cannot give you exact figures. I know that there were initial difficulties with it, but it is having an impact. It is not appropriate for everyone, but we welcome its introduction where it is appropriate.

John Griffiths: It seems that some groups in our most disadvantaged communities are not as receptive to healthy living messages as they might be, for understandable reasons. What further strategies will be developed to ensure that these people are more receptive to such messages?

Jane Hutt: Our health inequalities fund, which I recently announced, includes £14 million to attack coronary heart disease as well as a range of projects to develop active living and healthy living strategies in Wales's most disadvantaged communities. This is linked to the community food initiative that I recently launched, in which £60,000 will go

ar gyfer yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans, a dyrennais £3.6 miliwn ychwanegol mewn cyfalaf ar gyfer ambiwlansiau newydd ac i ddiweddarau offer y gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Bydd hynny'n helpu'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans i gyflawni'r targedau ymateb pwysig.

Alun Pugh: Beth yw prif achos ataliadwy clefyd y galon yng Nghymru? Ai'r un peth ydyw â phrif achos ataliadwy canser yr ysgyfaint a chlefyd ysgyfeiniol rhwystrol cronig?

Jane Hutt: Yr ydych rhwng dwywaith a theirgwaith yn fwy tebygol o gael trawiad ar y galon os ydych yn ysmegu sigarêts. Felly, mae'n briodol ichi roi hyn ar yr agenda, fel y gwnewch ar bob achlysur posibl. Mae'r gwaith a wnawn yn y Cynulliad i fynd i'r afael ag ysmegu—drwy ein cynllun rhoi'r gorau i ysmegu, ein gwaith gyda phobl ifanc a chyda'r diwydiant—i sicrhau ein bod yn ceisio gwahardd ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, yn bwysig.

Peter Rogers: Dengys y ffigurau hynny fod ysmegu yn cyfrannu at glefyd y galon yng Nghymru. A allwch ddweud wrthyf faint o bobl y rhagnodwyd ziban ar eu cyfer ac sydd wedi rhoi'r gorau i ysmegu o ganlyniad?

Jane Hutt: Ni allaf roi'r union ffigurau ichi. Gwn y cafwyd anawsterau cychwynnol yn hyn o beth, ond mae'n cael effaith. Nid yw'n addas i bawb, ond croesawn y defnydd a wneir ohono lle bynnag y bo'n briodol.

John Griffiths: Ymddengys nad yw rhai grwpiau yn ein cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig mor barod i dderbyn negeseuon am fyw yn iach ag y gallent fod, am resymau dealladwy. Pa strategaethau eraill a ddatblygir i sicrhau bod y bobl hyn yn fwy parod i dderbyn negeseuon o'r fath?

Jane Hutt: Mae ein cronfa anghydraddoldebau iechyd, a gyhoeddais yn ddiweddar, yn cynnwys £14 miliwn i fynd i'r afael â chlefyd y galon yn ogystal ag ystod o brosiectau i ddatblygu strategaethau bywyd gweithgar a byw'n iach yng nghymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig Cymru. Mae hwn yn gysylltiedig â'r fenter bwyd cymunedol a

towards projects to encourage people to consider new ways of cooking food and access to healthy food. It is also linked to the Communities First programme. We must link up all of the Assembly's initiatives that address the needs of communities where heart disease is most prevalent.

lansiais yn ddiweddar, sydd yn darparu £60,000 ar gyfer prosiectau i annog pobl i ystyried ffyrdd newydd o goginio bwyd ac i gael mynediad i fwyd iach. Mae hefyd yn gysylltiedig â'r rhaglen Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf. Rhaid inni ddwyn ynghyd holl fentrau'r Cynulliad sy'n mynd i'r afael ag anghenion cymunedau lle y mae clefyd y galon yn fwyaf cyffredin.

Brechlyn MMR MMR Vaccine

Q8 Eleanor Burnham: Is any research into the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine and its effects being undertaken in Wales? (OAQ15724)

C8 Eleanor Burnham: A oes unrhyw ymchwil i'r brechlyn yn erbyn y frech goch, clwy'r pennau a rwbela a'i effeithiau yn mynd rhagddi yng Nghymru? (OAQ15724)

Jane Hutt: The Medicines Control Agency, with advice from the Committee on Safety of Medicines, is charged with safeguarding public health by ensuring that all medicines, including vaccines, on the UK market meet appropriate standards of safety, quality and efficacy. The UK spontaneous adverse drug reaction reporting scheme—the yellow card scheme—covers Wales with a regional monitoring centre in Cardiff. The Public Health Laboratory Services for England and Wales also closely monitors vaccine coverage, disease surveillance and epidemiology.

Jane Hutt: Mae cyfrifoldeb ar yr Asiantaeth Rheoli Meddyginiaethau, â chyngor gan y Pwyllgor ar Ddiogelwch Meddyginiaethau, i ddiogelu iechyd y cyhoedd drwy sicrhau bod yr holl feddyginiaethau sydd ar y farchnad yn y DU, gan gynnwys brechlynnau, yn bodloni'r safonau priodol o ran diogelwch, ansawdd ac effeithlonrwydd. Mae cynllun ymateb digymell andwyol i gyffuriau y DU—cynllun y cerdyn melyn—yn cwmpasu Cymru a cheir canolfan fonitro ranbarthol yng Nghaerdydd. Mae'r Gwasanaethau Labordai Iechyd Cyhoeddus yng Nghymru a Lloegr hefyd yn monitro cwmpas brechlynnau yn agos, ynghyd â chadw golwg ar afiechydon ac epidemioleg.

Eleanor Burnham: Do you agree that with so many parents now refusing MMR, it would be better and wiser to invest the substantial sum of money currently used for the advertising campaign, in research?

Eleanor Burnham: O ystyried y ffaith fod cymaint o rieni yn gwrthod MMR ar hyn o bryd, a gytunwch y byddai'n well ac yn gallach buddsoddi'r swm sylweddol o arian a ddefnyddir ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer yr ymgyrch hysbysebu, mewn ymchwil?

Jane Hutt: It is important that we reassure parents and ensure that the public and the health professionals at the sharp end of giving advice to parents as they form their views about the vaccination, have the information that they need to guide them. Mythbuster's guidance last year was important, as is the advice we are giving to health professionals. Research is also undertaken through the agencies I have mentioned.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn rhoi sicrwydd i rieni ac yn sicrhau bod gan y cyhoedd a'r gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol sydd yn y rheng flaen o ran rhoi cyngor i rieni wrth iddynt ffurfio barn ynglŷn â'r brechlyn, y wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt i'w harwain. Yr oedd arweiniad Mythbuster y llynedd yn bwysig, yn ogystal â'r cyngor yr ydym yn ei roi i weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol. Cynhelir ymchwil hefyd drwy gyfrwng yr asiantaethau a grybwyllwyd gennyf.

David Lloyd: A gytunwch fod brechlyn MMR yn ddiogel ac yn effeithiol? Yr oeddem yn defnyddio brechlynnau sengl cyn dyfodiad MMR, a chafwyd llawer o achosion o'r frech goch, a nifer o farwolaethau yn sgîl hynny.

Jane Hutt: As you know, Dr Ruth Hall, our Chief Medical Officer, made a clear statement to the Health and Social Services Committee that MMR is the safest way to protect children. That is the view of all authoritative bodies, including the World Health Organisation. Falling uptake rates are a concern and leave children exposed to outbreaks of disease. It is vital that parents listen to the advice of health professionals who can explain the facts about MMR and the diseases that it protects children against.

Brian Gibbons: Do you agree that MMR is one of the most extensively researched vaccines in the world, and that it is important to convey the message that it is safe in order to prevent children developing killer diseases such as measles, which killed one in 700 of those children affected in Dublin a few years ago?

Jane Hutt: As you say, research has been undertaken. On the impact of measles and the deaths you mentioned, we know how important it is to pass information on to the public. We must recognise concerns, and ensure that our health professionals are given the correct information, backed by clear research, and that parents have a choice while recognising the dangers of the MMR vaccination not being given.

David Melding: Do you agree that the best outcome for the health of children would be the success of the imminent media campaign, which would mean 95 per cent of parents allowing their children to be inoculated with MMR? That is what will deliver the best possible health for children.

Jane Hutt: I am grateful to David for that contribution because it indicates the Assembly's cross-party support for MMR. We have taken a serious and responsible

David Lloyd: Do you agree that the MMR vaccine is safe and effective? We used single vaccines before the introduction of MMR, and there were many cases of measles and several deaths as a result.

Jane Hutt: Fel y gwyddoch, gwnaeth Dr Ruth Hall, ein Prif Swyddog Meddygol, ddatganiad clir i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol mai MMR yw'r dull mwyaf diogel o ddiogelu plant. Dyna farn yr holl gyrff awdurdodol, yn cynnwys Mudiad Iechyd y Byd. Mae'r gostyngiad yn nifer y bobl sy'n derbyn y brechlyn yn destun pryder ac maent yn gadael plant yn yn ddi-amddiffyn yn wyneb achosion o'r clefyd. Mae'n hanfodol bod rhieni yn gwranddo ar gyngor gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol sy'n gallu egluro'r ffeithiau am MMR a'r afiechydon y mae'n amddiffyn plant rhagddynt.

Brian Gibbons: A gytunwch mai MMR yw un o'r brechlynnau yr ymchwiliwyd fwyaf iddo yn y byd, a'i bod yn bwysig cyfleu'r neges ei fod yn ddiogel er mwyn sicrhau nad yw plant yn datblygu afiechydon a all fod yn anghueol megis y frech goch, a laddodd un ym mhob 700 o blant yr effeithiwyd arnynt yn Nulyn ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl?

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedwch, cynhaliwyd ymchwil i hyn. O ran effaith y frech goch a'r marwolaethau a grybwyllwyd gennych, gwyddom pa mor bwysig yw trosglwyddo gwybodaeth i'r cyhoedd. Rhaid inni gydnabod y pryderon, a sicrhau y rhoddir y wybodaeth gywir i'n gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol, wedi'i hategu gan ymchwil glir, a bod dewis gan rieni wrth iddynt gydnabod y peryglon o beidio â rhoi brechiad MMR.

David Melding: A gytunwch mai'r canlyniad gorau ar gyfer iechyd plant fyddai llwyddiant yr ymgyrch arfaethedig yn y cyfryngau, a fyddai'n golygu y byddai 95 y cant o rieni yn caniatáu i'w plant gael brechiad MMR? Dyna'r hyn a fydd yn rhoi'r iechyd gorau posibl i blant.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i David am y cyfraniad hwnnw oherwydd ei fod yn adlewyrchu'r gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol yn y Cynulliad i MMR. Yr ydym wedi

approach to this matter in Wales. We must support health professionals and provide information to parents to ensure the take-up rate David mentioned. That is the only way to provide herd immunity among children.

mabwysiadu ymagwedd ddifrifol a chyfrifol tuag at y mater hwn yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni gefnogi gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol a darparu gwybodaeth i rieni i sicrhau'r gyfradd a grybwyllwyd gan David. Dyna'r unig ffordd i ddarparu imiwnedd cyffredinol ymhlith plant.

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

Cyllid ar gyfer Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn Funding for Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn

Q1 Ann Jones: Will the Minister give an update on the progress of negotiations between her officials, Denbighshire County Council and the Shirley Foundation in respect of her announcement on 23 November 2000 of funding for Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn? (OAQ15662)

C1 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf o ran cynnydd yn y trafodaethau rhwng ei swyddogion, Cyngor Sir Ddinbych a'r Shirley Foundation yn dilyn ei chyhoeddiad ar 23 Tachwedd 2000 ynghylch cyllid ar gyfer Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn? (OAQ15662)

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): My officials have had several meetings with Denbighshire County Council and other north Wales local authorities about the development of Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn as a regional centre for autism. Agreement has been reached over the range of autistic spectrum disorders the school will cater for and the number of planned places required by participating local authorities. A further meeting of officials and relevant local authorities is scheduled for later this month, when it is hoped that agreement will be reached on the final proposals.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Cynhaliodd fy swyddogion sawl cyfarfod gyda Chyngor Sir Ddinbych ac awdurdodau lleol eraill yn y gogledd ynghylch datblygu Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn fel canolfan ranbarthol ar gyfer awtistiaeth. Daethpwyd i gytundeb ynghylch yr amrywiaeth o anhwylderau sbectrum awtistig y bydd yr ysgol yn ymdrin â hwy a nifer y lleoedd arfaethedig sydd eu hangen ar yr awdurdodau lleol cysylltiedig. Bwriedir cynnal cyfarfod pellach rhwng y swyddogion a'r awdurdodau lleol perthnasol yn ddiweddarach yn y mis, a'r gobaith yw y ceir cytundeb bryd hynny ar y cynigion terfynol.

Ann Jones: With the work at Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn making real progress, I hope to be able to invite you to make a further visit to the school to see the enormous benefits of your generous investment of £2 million in the project. Do you agree that this demonstrates the importance of identifying such regional centres of excellence for the education of children with special educational needs, and how will you take this SEN provision forward throughout Wales?

Ann Jones: Gyda'r gwaith yn Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn yn gwneud cynnydd gwirioneddol, gobeithiaf y gallaf eich gwahodd i ymweld unwaith eto â'r ysgol i weld buddiannau sylweddol eich buddsoddiad hael o £2 filiwn yn y prosiect. A gytunwch fod hyn yn dangos pwysigrwydd cydnabod canolfannau rhagoriaeth rhanbarthol o'r fath er mwyn addysgu plant ag anghenion addysgol arbennig, a sut y bwriadwch ddatblygu'r ddarpariaeth ar eu cyfer ledled Cymru?

Jane Davidson: I agree that we need regional centres of excellence, particularly for children with low incidence disorders.

Jane Davidson: Cytunaf fod angen canolfannau rhagoriaeth rhanbarthol arnom, yn arbennig ar gyfer plant ag anhwylderau

Therefore, we have made specific provision in the Education Bill currently going through Parliament to ensure that we can deliver on that commitment. It is important to say that, in our commitment to special educational needs in Wales, we will now have a special educational needs tribunal, which is also included in the Education Bill, and we have recently launched our own code of practice for SEN provision in Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government takes this issue seriously.

Peter Rogers: That was an interesting answer, and you are to be congratulated on the developments at this centre in north Wales. You mentioned low incidence disorders, but there is also concern about higher incidence disorders, where residential care is needed. We will need to work with organisations to find funding for a residential centre, so that children do not have to leave Wales to receive such care. Is there any way in which you can take this forward to find funding for such a development?

Jane Davidson: Getting the right balance and ensuring provision for children in Wales, wherever possible, is an important consideration. I say 'wherever possible' because some children have profound needs, for which there are centres of excellence across the border. It would be difficult for us to replicate some care environments in Wales. I am keen that we are able to deliver our obligations to this group of children. We know that, if we are committed to equal opportunities, we need to look closely at SEN provision across Wales. That is why I have moved from the position of having regional pilots last year to develop an all-Wales plan from April this year.

Karen Sinclair: Is it not true that there will be residential accommodation at Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn?

Jane Davidson: Yes, there will be. There are exciting plans at Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn: there will be a residential component for those who need it, but also—and, from talking to the school, I was delighted that it is

llai cyffredin. Felly, gwnaed darpariaeth benodol gennym yn y Mesur Addysg sydd ger bron y Senedd ar hyn o bryd i sicrhau y gallwn gadw'r addewid hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig nodi, fel rhan o'n hymrwymiad i anghenion addysgol arbennig yng Nghymru, y bydd gennym dribiwnlys anghenion addysgol arbennig, sydd hefyd yn rhan o'r Mesur Addysg, ac yn ddiweddar bu inni lansio ein cod ymarfer ein hunain ar gyfer darpariaeth AAA yng Nghymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o ddifrif ynghylch y mater hwn.

Peter Rogers: Dyna oedd ateb diddorol, a dylid eich llongyfarch ar y datblygiadau yn y ganolfan hon yn y Gogledd. Yr ydych wedi cyfeirio at anhwylderau llai cyffredin, ond mae pryder hefyd ynghylch anhwylderau mwy cyffredin, lle y mae angen gofal preswyl. Bydd angen inni weithio gyda sefydliadau er mwyn dod o hyd i arian ar gyfer canolfan breswyl, fel na fydd yn rhaid i blant adael Cymru i gael gofal o'r fath. A oes unrhyw ffordd y gallwch fwrw ati i ddod o hyd i arian ar gyfer datblygiad o'r fath?

Jane Davidson: Mae sicrhau'r cydbwysedd cywir a darpariaeth i blant yng Nghymru, lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl, yn ystyriaeth bwysig. Dywedaf 'lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl' oherwydd fod gan rai plant anghenion difrifol, y mae canolfannau rhagoriaeth ar eu cyfer dros y ffin. Byddai'n anodd inni ddyblygu rhai amgylcheddau gofal yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn awyddus inni allu cyflawni ein rhwymedigaethau i'r grŵp hwn o blant. Gwyddom, os ydym yn ymrwymedig i gyfle cyfartal, fod angen inni edrych yn ofalus ar ddarpariaeth AAA ledled Cymru. Dyna pam y cymerais gam ymlaen o'r sefyllfa y llynedd, lle y cynhaliwyd cynlluniau peilot rhanbarthol, i ddatblygu cynllun ar gyfer Cymru gyfan o fis Ebrill eleni.

Karen Sinclair: Onid yw'n wir y bydd lleoedd preswyl yn Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn?

Jane Davidson: Bydd, mi fydd. Mae cynlluniau cyffrous yn Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn: bydd cyfleusterau preswyl i'r rheini sydd eu hangen, ond hefyd—ac, o drafod gyda'r ysgol, yr oeddwn yn falch iawn

also eager for this to happen—we want to see children in mainstream education wherever possible. Therefore the school is considering its relationship with Denbigh High School in terms of an inclusion programme and, with the additional money from the Shirley Foundation, other health and support services will be provided. We really are talking about a centre of excellence at Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn. What we learn from this project's development will help us to consider provision in other part of Wales.

ei bod hefyd yn awyddus i weld hyn yn digwydd—yr ydym am weld plant yn cael eu haddysgu yn y brif ffrwd ble bynnag y bo'n bosibl. Felly mae'r ysgol yn ystyried ei pherthynas gydag Ysgol Uwchradd Dinbych yng nghyd-destun rhaglen i gynnwys disgyblion Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn a, gydag arian ychwanegol y Shirley Foundation, darperir gwasanaethau iechyd a chymorth eraill. Yr ydym yn sôn am ganolfan ragoriaeth go iawn yn Ysgol Plas Brondyffryn. Bydd yr hyn a ddysgw'n yn sgîl datblygu'r prosiect hwn o gymorth inni wrth ystyried y ddarpariaeth mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru.

9:35 a.m.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd Cwestiwn 2 (OAQ15650) yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 2 (OAQ15650) has been withdrawn.

Cynllun Cyflog ar sail Rheoli Perfformiad ar gyfer Athrawon Performance Management Pay Scheme for Teachers

C3 Gareth Jones: Pa gynnydd y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud tuag at lunio gwell cynllun cyflog ar sail rheoli perfformiad ar gyfer athrawon, a hwnnw wedi ei wahanu oddi wrth berfformiad disgyblion mewn arholiadau? (OAQ15646)

Q3 Gareth Jones: What progress has the Minister made towards designing an improved performance management pay scheme for teachers, decoupled from pupils' exam performance? (OAQ15646)

Jane Davidson: Cyhoeddais fanylion trefniadau cynllun rheoli perfformiad athrawon ar gyfer ysgolion Cymru ar 12 Hydref 2001. Yr wyf eisoes wedi egluro y byddai'n rhaid i amcanion perfformiad athrawon, yn unol â'n system rheoli perfformiad, fod yn berthnasol i ddatblygiad proffesiynol yn ogystal â llwyddiannau disgyblion. Hefyd, dylid gosod yr amcanion sy'n berthnasol i lwyddiannau disgyblion yng nghyd-destun datblygu disgyblion yn yr ystyr ehangach a dylent roi ystyriaeth i gyrhaeddiad blaenorol. Yr ydym yn gweithio ar hyn o bryd gyda chonsortia awdurdodau addysg lleol er mwyn cynllunio hyfforddiant ar gyfer y trefniadau newydd.

Jane Davidson: I announced details of teachers' performance management arrangements for schools in Wales on 12 October 2001. I have already made it clear that under our performance management system, teachers' performance objectives would need to relate to professional development as well as to pupil progress. Objectives relating to pupil progress should also be set in the context of pupil development in the wider sense and should take account of prior attainment. We are currently working with local education authorities' consortia to prepare training for the new arrangements.

Gareth Jones: Wrth gyfeirio at y cynllun cyflog sy'n seiliedig ar reoli perfformiad athrawon, a ydych yn bwriadu newid yr arfer niweidiol presennol o dalu ôl-daliadau i awdurdodau lleol drwy grantiau arbennig, er enghraifft, y £5.3 miliwn sydd ar fin cael ei dalu? Mae'n niweidiol oherwydd gorfodir yr

Gareth Jones: With reference to the performance management pay scheme for teachers, do you intend to change the currently damaging practice of paying local authorities in arrears through special grants, for example, the £5.3 million which is about to be paid? It is detrimental to the authorities

awdurdodau i glustnodi'r swm hwn ar gyfer cyflogau yn hytrach nag ar gyfer gwasanaethau eraill sydd yr un mor deilwng. A ydych am newid y sefyllfa hon lle gorfodir awdurdodau i gyfyngu ar gyllidebau adrannau eraill er mwyn ariannu taliadau trothwy? A ydych yn cytuno bod y sefyllfa hon yn gwbl annerbyniol?

Jane Davidson: No and no. There are two important points to be made regarding this issue. First, threshold payments relate to real individual teachers. The Assembly Government has committed itself to use any sum not put into the local government settlement for individual teachers who qualify for the threshold payments. Therefore, we are paying real money for real teachers. Secondly, I reject the notion that local authorities have received funding that they were unable to put into other services. As a result of the National Union of Teachers' challenge, local authorities made substantial interest on the money in their accounts in the first year because of the delay in the scheme's introduction. It is important, as I told the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee yesterday, that local government has agreed with the Assembly that this is the best way of dealing with this issue in terms of ensuring that we pay the right amount of money to local authorities following the scheme's introduction.

Jonathan Morgan: We know that money is being made available for teachers' threshold payments; that is not the problem. The problem is that the vast bulk of teachers who have reached that threshold will probably be eligible to succeed through the performance management framework in September. If the money is available for local authorities to spend on performance management, why are councils, such as the City and County of Swansea Council, stating that threshold payments is one reason for its council tax increases?

Jane Davidson: The situation is difficult as this is a new scheme and, as a result, the Assembly and local authorities are not used to the way it is run. It always takes a new scheme a while to bed down. Two cohorts have gone through the threshold payments.

as they are forced to allocate this sum for salaries rather than for other services that are equally worthy. Will you be changing this situation where authorities must cut budgets in other departments in order to fund threshold payments? Do you agree that this situation is totally unacceptable?

Jane Davidson: Nac ydw a nac ydw. Mae dau bwynt pwysig i'w gwneud ynglŷn â'r mater hwn. Yn gyntaf, mae taliadau trothwy yn ymwneud ag athrawon unigol go iawn. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo ei hun i ddefnyddio unrhyw swm na ddyrannwyd i'r setliad llywodraeth leol ar gyfer athrawon unigol sy'n gymwys i dderbyn taliadau trothwy. Felly, yr ydym yn talu arian go iawn i athrawon go iawn. Yn ail, gwrthodaf yr awgrym bod awdurdodau lleol wedi cael arian na ellid ei ddyrannu i wasanaethau eraill. O ganlyniad i her Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon, derbyniodd awdurdodau lleol log sylweddol ar yr arian yn eu cyfrifon yn ystod y flwyddyn gyntaf o ganlyniad i'r oedi wrth gyflwyno'r cynllun. Fel y dywedais wrth y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ddoe, mae'n bwysig bod llywodraeth leol a'r Cynulliad yn gytûn mai dyma'r ffordd orau o ymdrin â'r mater hwn wrth geisio sicrhau ein bod yn talu'r swm cywir o arian i awdurdodau lleol yn dilyn cyflwyno'r cynllun.

Jonathan Morgan: Gwyddom fod arian yn cael ei ryddhau ar gyfer taliadau trothwy athrawon; nid dyna'r broblem. Y broblem yw y bydd y mwyafrif helaeth o'r athrawon a gyrhaeddodd y trothwy hwnnw fwy na thebyg yn gymwys i lwyddo drwy'r fframwaith rheoli perfformiad ym mis Medi. Os yw'r arian ar gael i awdurdodau lleol ei wario ar reoli perfformiad, pam fod cynghorau, fel Cyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe, yn nodi taliadau trothwy fel un o'r rhesymau dros y cynnydd yn ei dreth gyngor?

Jane Davidson: Mae'r sefyllfa'n anodd gan fod y cynllun yn newydd ac, o ganlyniad, nid yw'r Cynulliad a'r awdurdodau lleol yn gyfarwydd â'r ffordd y caiff ei redeg. Mae'n cymryd amser i gynllun newydd ymsefydlu. Mae dwy garfan wedi cymryd rhan yn y

The Assembly Government has put substantial amounts of extra money into teachers' pockets as a result of this scheme. Teachers will be able to move onto the upper pay spine from September 2002, subject to meeting the criteria delivered by my colleague, Estelle Morris, who is responsible for pay and conditions. It is also important to note that the report of the school teachers' review body states that it expects teachers to take at least two years to move through the upper pay spine. We remain in contact with the Welsh Local Government Association on this matter. It was told that if difficulties were identified, once it had used its budget wisely and well and put the right increases into education, we would be prepared to consider the issue in year. Local authorities have an obligation to meet their responsibilities for paying teachers.

broses taliadau trothwy. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi rhoi arian ychwanegol sylweddol ym mhocedi athrawon o ganlyniad i'r cynllun hwn. Bydd athrawon yn gallu symud i'r raddfa gyflog uwch o fis Medi 2002, yn amodol ar fodloni'r meini prawf a gyflwynwyd gan fy nghyd-aelod, Estelle Morris, sy'n gyfrifol am gyflog ac amodau. Mae'n bwysig nodi hefyd i adroddiad y corff adolygu athrawon ysgol ddatgan ei fod yn disgwyl y bydd athrawon yn cymryd o leiaf dwy flynedd i symud drwy'r raddfa gyflog uwch. Yr ydym mewn cysylltiad gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru o hyd yn hyn o beth. Dywedwyd wrth y gymdeithas, pe nodwyd anawsterau ar ôl iddi ddefnyddio ei chyllideb yn ddoeth a phriodol gan gynyddu'r ddarpariaeth addysg yn briodol, y byddem yn barod i ystyried y mater yn ystod y flwyddyn. Mae dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i gyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau o ran talu athrawon.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 4 (OAQ15722) yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 4 (OAQ15722) has been withdrawn.

Datblygu Cynaliadwy Sustainable Development

C5 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu sicrhau bod datblygu cynaliadwy yn elfen graidd o'r cwricwlwm ar gyfer plant ysgol yng Nghymru? (OAQ15716)

Q5 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: How does the Minister intend to make sustainable development a core feature of the curriculum for school children in Wales? (OAQ15716)

Jane Davidson: Education for sustainable development raises awareness about environmental, economic and social considerations and implications. The programmes of study for the subjects of the national curriculum in Wales already provide opportunities for pupils to explore issues related to sustainable development. Furthermore, I have established a sustainable development advisory group which is currently involved in considering how to incorporate education for sustainable development across the curriculum and how to disseminate good practice in this field among teachers so that they can embed this dimension into their teaching of all curriculum subjects.

Jane Davidson: Mae addysg ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy yn codi ymwybyddiaeth o ystyriaethau a goblygiadau amgylcheddol, economaidd a chymdeithasol. Mae rhaglenni astudio pynciau'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol yng Nghymru eisoes yn rhoi cyfleoedd i ddisgyblion archwilio materion sy'n ymwneud â datblygu cynaliadwy. Yn ogystal â hyn, yr wyf wedi sefydlu grŵp ymgynghorol ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy sydd wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried sut y gellir ymgorffori addysg ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy ar draws y cwricwlwm a sut i ledaenu arfer da yn y maes hwn ymhlith athrawon er mwyn iddynt allu cynnwys y dimensiwn hwn yn eu gwersi ar bob un o bynciau'r cwricwlwm.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Croesawaf sefydlu'r

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I welcome the

grŵp ymgynghorol. A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno, er mwyn cyflwyno datblygu cynaliadwy mewn termau real i'r cwricwlwm, fod angen newid diwylliant y gyfundrefn addysg yng Nghymru? Sut y bydd yn sicrhau bod datblygu cynaliadwy yn ymdreiddio i'r gyfundrefn honno a'i diwylliant?

Jane Davidson: There are two key answers. First, there are many opportunities in the curriculum at present for those teachers who are strong supporters of sustainable development—as well as those who are not—in terms of taking the agenda forward. It is written into the programme of study for science at key stage 3 and key stage 4; history at key stage 3; and geography at key stage 2 and key stage 3. These consider key environmental issues, biodiversity, energy conservation, and environmental change. These are important themes and they fit with the Assembly's sustainable development agenda. Secondly, the advisory group's work is important—it links with the work of my colleague, Sue Essex—because next year we will commission the next review of the curriculum in Wales. We have five-year rolling programmes on this. This group will consider a definition of education for sustainable development; how to incorporate it effectively across the curriculum; identify ways of disseminating good practice; how to put it into initial teacher education and training, which is important when they enter schools; and how to communicate it to a range of sectors. This group's work is crucial because it will help us incorporate the sustainable development agenda in our curriculum in the future. We will be able to develop that over a number of years as our policies also firm up.

Alun Pugh: Sustainable development begins before children reach the school gates. The safe routes to school programme is popular but is still small. Will you, together with the Minister for Health and Social Services and the Minister for Environment, approach the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities to establish a programme to secure a safe route to every school in Wales?

establishment of the advisory group. Does the Minister agree that, in order to introduce sustainable development in real terms into the curriculum, a culture change is needed in the education system? How will she ensure that sustainable development permeates that system and its culture?

Jane Davidson: Mae dau ateb allweddol. Yn gyntaf, mae llawer o gyfleoedd yn y cwricwlwm ar hyn o bryd i'r athrawon hynny sy'n gadarn o blaid datblygu cynaliadwy—yn ogystal â'r rheini nad ydynt—o ran datblygu'r agenda. Fe'i cynhwyswyd yn y rhaglen astudio ar gyfer gwyddoniaeth yng nghyfnod allweddol 3 a chyfnod allweddol 4; hanes yng nghyfnod allweddol 3; a daearyddiaeth yng nghyfnod allweddol 2 a chyfnod allweddol 3. Maent yn ystyried materion amgylcheddol allweddol, bioamrywiaeth, arbed ynni, a newid amgylcheddol. Maent yn themâu pwysig ac yn cyd-fynd ag agenda datblygu cynaliadwy'r Cynulliad. Yn ail, mae gwaith y grŵp ymgynghorol yn bwysig—mae'n cysylltu â gwaith fy nghyd-Aelod, Sue Essex—gan y byddwn yn comisiynu'r adolygiad nesaf o'r cwricwlwm yng Nghymru y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae gennym raglenni treigl pum mlynedd ar hyn. Bydd y grŵp hwn yn ystyried diffiniad o addysg ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy; sut i'w ymgorffori'n effeithiol ar draws y cwricwlwm; nodi ffyrdd o ledaenu arfer da; sut i'w gynnwys o fewn addysg a hyfforddiant cychwynol athrawon, sy'n bwysig wrth iddynt fynd i ysgolion; a sut i'w gyfathrebu i amrywiaeth o sectorau. Mae gwaith y grŵp hwn yn hanfodol gan y bydd o gymorth inni ymgorffori'r agenda datblygu cynaliadwy i'n cwricwlwm ar gyfer y dyfodol. Byddwn yn gallu ei ddatblygu dros nifer o flynyddoedd wrth i'n polisiau ymffurffio hefyd.

Alun Pugh: Mae datblygu cynaliadwy yn dechrau cyn i'r plant gyrraedd giatiau'r ysgol. Mae'r rhaglen llwybrau diogel i'r ysgol yn boblogaidd ond yn fach o hyd. A wnewch chi, ynghyd â'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, drafod gyda'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau i sefydlu rhaglen a fydd

yn sicrhau llwybr diogel i bob ysgol yng Nghymru?

Jane Davidson: Safe routes to school is an important initiative. I was pleased that, in my discussions with the Minister for Health and Social Services and the Minister for Environment—and in her discussions with the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities—we were able to get additional money in the budget for this year. It is an issue on which the three of us as Ministers can work closely together because it fulfils aspects of our objectives. I assure you that we are considering all possible ways to enhance safe routes to school. I want every new school, or every major refurbished project that would enable safe routes to school, to be automatically required by the Assembly to have a safe route to school. We are considering how we can develop this positively.

Jane Davidson: Mae llwybrau diogel i'r ysgol yn fenter bwysig. Wrth drafod gyda'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd—ac wrth iddi hi drafod gyda'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau—yr oeddwn yn falch inni lwyddo i gael arian ychwanegol yn y gyllideb eleni. Mae'n fater lle y gall y tri ohonom gydweithio'n agos arno fel Gweinidogion gan ei fod yn cyflawni agweddau ar ein hamcanion. Gallaf eich sicrhau ein bod yn ystyried pob ffordd bosibl o wella llwybrau diogel i'r ysgol. Yr wyf am i'r Cynulliad ei gwneud yn ofynnol i bob ysgol newydd, neu bob prosiect adnewyddu mawr lle y gellid cynnwys llwybrau diogel i'r ysgol, sicrhau llwybr diogel i'r ysgol. Yr ydym yn rhoi ystyriaeth gadarnhaol i sut y gallwn ddatblygu hyn.

Datblygu Cerddoriaeth Development of Music

Q6 Delyth Evans: What action is the Minister taking to support the development of music in Wales? (OAQ15665)

C6 Delyth Evans: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i gynorthwyo wrth ddatblygu cerddoriaeth yng Nghymru? (OAQ15665)

9:45 a.m.

Jane Davidson: Supporting the development of music in Wales is a key element of the Assembly's culture strategy. Music is an important element of the national curriculum in schools and is studied by all pupils up to key stage 3, with an option to continue at key stage 4. The music development fund that was introduced in 1999 promotes extra-curricular musical activities to develop musical talent and enjoyment beyond the classroom setting. We are also working with organisations such as the Arts Council of Wales to extend participation in musical activities for people across Wales.

Jane Davidson: Mae cynorthwyo datblygiad cerddoriaeth yng Nghymru yn un o elfennau allweddol strategaeth diwylliant y Cynulliad. Mae cerddoriaeth yn elfen bwysig o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol mewn ysgolion ac fe'i hastudir gan bob disgybl hyd at gyfnod allweddol 3, gydag opsiwn i barhau yng nghyfnod allweddol 4. Mae'r gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth a gyflwynwyd yn 1999 yn hybu gweithgareddau cerddorol allgyrsiol i ddatblygu talent a mwynhad cerddorol y tu hwnt i'r ystafell ddosbarth. Yr ydym hefyd yn gweithio gyda sefydliadau megis Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i ymestyn cyfranogiad mewn gweithgareddau cerddorol i bobl ledled Cymru.

Delyth Evans: Do you agree that the music development fund should be made available to community projects? I am thinking in particular of Steer Multimedia, which is

Delyth Evans: A gytunwch y dylai'r gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth fod ar gael i brosiectau cymunedol? Yr wyf yn meddwl yn benodol am Steer Multimedia, sy'n dioddef yn sgîl

suffering from a lack of funding. It does important musical development work in the Amman valley, in the region that I represent.

Jane Davidson: Outside organisations make a valuable contribution to the development of musical experience in our schools. We do not make the musical development fund available directly to outside organisations, but a number of local education authorities use money through outside organisations to deliver their objectives. That is the right way to do it because the local education authority has the strategic responsibility. We have extended the music development fund for another year and will be considering extending the fund into a broader arts development fund, in line with the culture strategy. Steer Multimedia is doing excellent work in the local community. It has recently received £100,000 from the Arts Council of Wales under the Arts for All scheme. Considering the kind of work that it does, there will be opportunities for it to work in Communities First areas.

William Graham: Given the welcome diversity of instruments now being taught in schools, will you comment on the level of fees required—though one appreciates that this is a matter for individual local authorities—where three children in one family are each learning instruments? It is a burden that we should seek to alleviate.

Jane Davidson: You are right—it is a matter for local authorities. However, the music development fund exists to ensure that young people have the widest possible access to musical opportunities. I am pleased to report—we are talking huge numbers here—that last year, the fund enabled 13,500 pupils to take part in vocal activities and 26,000 pupils to undertake instrumental activities. It has been successful, which is why I am delighted that we are continuing it at present and will then extend it to other artistic opportunities.

Geraint Davies: Do you agree that learning to play a musical instrument should be universally available? It is usually rationed and only the most able people have access to lessons. Will you improve that situation?

diffyg arian. Mae'n cyflawni gwaith datblygu cerddorol pwysig yn nyffryn Aman, yn y rhanbarth a gynrychiolir gennyf.

Jane Davidson: Mae sefydliadau allanol yn gwneud cyfraniad gwerthfawr wrth ddatblygu profiadau cerddorol yn ein hysgolion. Nid yw'r gronfa datblygu cerddorol ar gael yn uniongyrchol i sefydliadau allanol, ond mae nifer o awdurdodau addysg lleol yn defnyddio arian drwy sefydliadau allanol i gyflawni eu hamcanion. Dyna'r ffordd gywir i weithredu gan mai'r awdurdod addysg lleol sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb strategol. Yr ydym wedi ymestyn y gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth am flwyddyn arall a byddwn yn ystyried ehangu'r gronfa i gronfa datblygu'r celfyddydau ehangach, yn unol â'r strategaeth diwylliant. Mae Steer Multimedia yn gwneud gwaith ardderchog yn y gymuned leol. Derbyniodd £100,000 yn ddiweddar gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru o dan y cynllun Celf i Bawb. O ystyried y math o waith a wna, bydd cyfleoedd iddo weithio o fewn ardaloedd Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf.

William Graham: O gofio'r amrywiaeth calonogol o offerynnau a ddysgir bellach mewn ysgolion, a wnewch sylwadau ar lefel y ffioedd sy'n ofynnol—er y gwerthfawrogir mai mater i'r awdurdodau lleol unigol ydyw—lle ceir tri phlentyn o un teulu â phob un ohonynt yn dysgu offeryn? Mae'n faich y dylem geisio ei liniaru.

Jane Davidson: Yr ydych yn iawn—mater i'r awdurdodau lleol ydyw. Fodd bynnag, nod y gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth yw sicrhau y gall pobl ifanc fanteisio i'r eithaf ar gyfleoedd cerddorol. Mae'n bleser gennyf nodi—yr ydym yn sôn am niferoedd enfawr yma—i'r gronfa roi cyfle i 13,500 o ddisgyblion gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau lleisiol a 26,000 o ddisgyblion ymgymryd â gweithgareddau offerynnol y llynedd. Bu'n llwyddiannus a dyna pam fy mod yn falch iawn ei bod yn ei pharhau ar hyn o bryd, gan ei hymestyn wedyn i gynnig cyfleoedd celfyddydol eraill.

Geraint Davies: A gytunwch y dylai pawb gael y cyfle i ddysgu sut i ganu offeryn cerddorol? Fel arfer fe'i cyfyngir a dim ond y bobl fwyaf galluog a gaiff gyfle i fanteisio ar wersi. A wellwch y sefyllfa honno?

Jane Davidson: Having travelled the length and breadth of Wales, that is not my experience, Geraint. We know that a number of local authorities make huge commitments to music. I do not know what the policy commitment is in Rhondda Cynon Taff, but I will look at that. We have invested £6.5 million in the music development fund over the last three years and a further £3.7 million will be invested this year. The Arts Council of Wales's lottery fund—Arts for All—will also invest a further £1.5 million. The Arts for All scheme is focused on those communities that do not normally get access to the arts. We are working hard to spread out musical experiences across Wales.

Jane Davidson: Ar ôl teithio i bob cwr o Gymru, nid dyna yw fy mhrofiad i, Geraint. Gwyddom fod nifer o awdurdodau lleol yn gwneud ymrwymiadau enfawr i gerddoriaeth. Ni wn beth yw'r ymrwymiad polisi yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, ond rhoddaf sylw iddo. Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi £6.5 miliwn yn y gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth dros y tair blynedd diwethaf a buddsoddir £3.7 miliwn arall eleni. Bydd cronfa loteri Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru—Celf i Bawb—hefyd yn buddsoddi £1.5 miliwn arall. Mae'r cynllun Celf i Bawb yn canolbwyntio ar y cymunedau hynny na chânt fynediad i'r celfyddydau fel arfer. Yr ydym yn gweithio'n galed i ledaenu profiadau cerddorol ledled Cymru.

Athrawon yn y Sector Cyfrwng Cymraeg a'r Sector Ail Iaith Teachers in the Welsh-medium and Second Language Sectors

C7 Owen John Thomas: Sut y mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn mesur, ac yn darparu ar gyfer yr angen am athrawon sy'n dysgu yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg a'r sector ail iaith? (OAQ15683)

Q7 Owen John Thomas: How does the National Assembly measure, and provide for, the need for teachers teaching in the Welsh-medium and second language sectors? (OAQ15683)

Jane Davidson: Gosodir y targedau ar gyfer recriwtio i'r cyrsiau hyfforddi athrawon bob blwyddyn yn sgîl rhagamcan nifer yr athrawon cymwys sydd eu hangen yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Pennir nifer y lleoedd sydd ar gael ar gyfer pynciau unigol, gan gynnwys Cymraeg fel ail iaith, ar sail yr angen yn y gorffennol, pwysau presennol a'r angen a ragwelir. Yr wyf eisiau ymgynghori ehangach gyda'r rhai sydd â buddiannau yn y pynciau unigol a'r rhai sydd am ddysgu yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg, ac yr wyf yn ystyried ffyrdd i wneud hynny.

Jane Davidson: The intake targets for initial teacher training courses are set each year in light of the estimated number of qualified teachers that are required in England and Wales. The number of available places for individual subjects, including Welsh as a second language, is set on the basis of past need, present pressures and perceived needs. I want wider consultation with those who have an interest in these individual subjects and those who wish to teach in the Welsh-medium sector, and I am considering ways of doing that.

Owen John Thomas: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod am ailystyried y sefyllfa, gan fod nifer o gwynion nad oes digon o athrawon ar gael ar hyn o bryd yn y sector cyfrwng Cymraeg. Pa gamau newydd a gymerwch i ddenu mwy o fyfyrwyr, gweinyddesau meithrin a chynorthwywyr athrawon i addysg, er mwyn ateb y galw cynyddol am staff cyfrwng Cymraeg, o ystyried y niferoedd llai o bobl sy'n gadael y colegau ar hyn o bryd?

Owen John Thomas: I am pleased that you are going to reconsider this situation, because there are many complaints about the shortage of teachers currently available in the Welsh-medium sector. What new steps are you taking to attract more students, nursery assistants and teaching assistants into education to meet the need for Welsh-medium staff, given the smaller numbers of college leavers?

Jane Davidson: We have a number of measures in place. Those who train to teach

Jane Davidson: Mae gennym nifer o fesurau ar waith. Rhoddir taliadau cymhellant o

Welsh as a second language get incentive payments of £10,000 to encourage them into postgraduate initial teacher training. Interestingly, there are not smaller numbers of people leaving our colleges because applications for postgraduate initial teacher training courses for Welsh as a second language, as of 6 February, have risen 50 per cent compared with the same period last year. The number of teachers teaching through the medium of Welsh, and those teaching Welsh as a second language, continues to rise. The numbers are the highest for the last five years. Those teaching through the medium of Welsh have increased by 287—from 4,445 to 4,732—and those teaching Welsh as a second language have gone up from 8,152 in 1997 to 9,049, which is an increase of 897. That shows our commitment to increasing the development of the Welsh language. The Education and Lifelong Learning Committee's review of the Welsh language is considering these issues in terms of making recommendations for the future.

John Griffiths: Thank you for those encouraging statistics. In areas such as Newport, where Welsh is less strong, schools often find it more difficult to recruit Welsh-speaking teachers and there is less Welsh in the community to support tuition. With regard to Welsh teaching in English-medium schools in such areas, will you carefully consider what additional measures could be taken to support that provision?

Jane Davidson: That is important. We are committed to the teaching of Welsh in all schools. In English-medium schools, Welsh is compulsory as a second language, and it is obviously integral to Welsh-medium schools. Clearly, if the Government is committed to that, it must also ensure that we do what we can to support the number of people we need to come into the education system. We offer other incentives, as well as those concerned with initial teacher training. The Education Bill currently going through Parliament includes a provision for the repayment of student loans for new teachers in designated subjects, including Welsh as a second language. That will be another important incentive because the loans will be paid off while teachers are in schools. We encourage

£10,000 i'r rheini sy'n hyfforddi i addysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith i'w hannog i ymgymryd â hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon i ôl-raddedigion. Yn ddiddorol, nid oes niferoedd llai o bobl yn gadael ein colegau gan fod y ceisiadau ar gyfer cyrsiau hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon i ôl-raddedigion ar gyfer Cymraeg fel ail iaith, o 6 Chwefror, wedi cynyddu 50 y cant o'i gymharu â'r un cyfnod y llynedd. Mae nifer yr athrawon sy'n addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, a'r rheini sy'n addysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith yn parhau i gynyddu. Mae'r niferoedd ar eu huchaf ers pum mlynedd. Mae'r rheini sy'n addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg wedi cynyddu 287—o 4,445 i 4,732—a'r rheini sy'n addysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith wedi cynyddu o 8,152 yn 1997 i 9,049, sef cynnydd o 897. Dengys hynny ein hymrwymiad i ddatblygu'r Gymraeg ymhellach. Mae adolygiad y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes o'r iaith Gymraeg yn ystyried y materion hyn yn nhermau gwneud argymhellion ar gyfer y dyfodol.

John Griffiths: Diolch ichi am yr ystadegau calonogol hynny. Mewn ardaloedd fel Casnewydd, lle nad yw'r Gymraeg mor gryf, mae ysgolion yn aml yn ei chael hi'n anos recriwtio athrawon Cymraeg eu hiaith ac ni cheir cymaint o Gymraeg yn y gymuned i gefnogi hyfforddiant. O ran addysgu Cymraeg mewn ysgolion Saesneg mewn ardaloedd o'r fath, a ystyriwch yn ofalus pa fesurau ychwanegol y gellid eu cymryd i gefnogi'r ddarpariaeth honno?

Jane Davidson: Mae hynny'n bwysig. Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i addysgu Cymraeg ymhob ysgol. Mewn ysgolion Saesneg, mae Cymraeg yn orfodol fel ail iaith, ac mae'n amlwg yn hanfodol mewn ysgolion Cymraeg. Yn amlwg, os yw'r Llywodraeth yn ymrwymedig i hynny, rhaid iddi hefyd sicrhau y gwnawn yr hyn y gallwn i gynorthwyo'r nifer o bobl y mae angen iddynt ymuno â'r system addysg. Yr ydym yn cynnig cymhellion eraill, yn ogystal â'r rheini sy'n gysylltiedig â hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon. Mae'r Mesur Addysg sydd ger bron y Senedd ar hyn o bryd yn cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer ad-dalu benthyciadau myfyrwyr i athrawon newydd mewn pynciau penodedig, gan gynnwys Cymraeg fel ail iaith. Bydd hwnnw'n

them to be in schools during that process. We also give an additional £1,200 to qualifying students who undertake secondary initial teacher training through the medium of Welsh, but who need extra confidence in terms of taking Welsh into the classroom. There is funding through the grants for education support and training for teachers who wish to convert to teaching their subject through the medium of Welsh. This is an important issue at the core of the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee's current work.

gymhelliant pwysig arall oherwydd caiff y benthyciadau eu had-dalu tra bydd yr athrawon mewn ysgolion. Yr ydym yn eu hannog i fod mewn ysgolion yn ystod y broses honno. Rhown hefyd £1,200 ychwanegol i fyfyrwyr cymwys sy'n ymgymryd â hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon uwchradd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ond sydd angen hyder ychwanegol wrth ddefnyddio'r Gymraeg yn yr ystafell ddosbarth. Ceir arian drwy'r grantiau cynnal addysg a hyfforddiant i athrawon sydd am newid i addysgu eu pwnc drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae hwn yn fater pwysig sydd wrth wraidd gwaith cyfredol y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes.

Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ Questions to the House Committee

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Weinidog. Cyn imi ofyn ichi roi eich datganiad, nodaf fod cwestiwn 1 (OAQ15657) i Bwyllgor y Tŷ wedi'i drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig. Hefyd, gall fod o ddiddordeb i'r Aelodau wybod fy mod wedi derbyn cwestiwn brys gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid a chan o leiaf ddau Aelod arall sydd wedi mynegi eu diddordeb ynglŷn â chyflafareddiad achos adeilad newydd y Cynulliad. Er hwylustod, galwaf y cwestiwn hwnnw yn syth ar ôl y datganiad a chyn y ddadl, i gydymffurfio â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.31, sy'n rhoi i Weinidogion o leiaf dwy awr o rybudd o gwestiynau brys. Yr wyf wedi trafod y mater hwn â'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau y bore yma ac mae'n barod i ateb y cwestiwn brys ar ôl y datganiad.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Minister. Before I ask you to make your statement, I note that question 1 (OAQ15657) to the House Committee has been transferred for written answer. Members may also be interested to know that I have accepted an urgent question from the leader of the opposition and from at least two other Members who have expressed an interest in the arbitration in the case of the new Assembly building. For the sake of convenience, I will call that question directly after the statement and before the debate, to conform with Standing Order No. 6.31, which gives Ministers at least two hours notice of urgent questions. I have discussed this matter with the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities this morning and she is prepared to answer the urgent question after the statement.

Datganiad ar y Cynllun Gweithredu Sgiliau a Chyflogaeth Statement on the Skills and Employment Action Plan

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I am delighted to have this opportunity to make a statement on the Assembly Government's skills and employment action plan. This was discussed by the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee before being issued for consultation last November, at the same time as 'A Winning Wales'. The final version takes into account comments made during the

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Mae'n bleser gennyf achub ar y cyfle hwn i wneud datganiad ar gynllun gweithredu sgiliau a chyflogaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Fe'i trafodwyd gan y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes cyn iddo gael ei gyhoeddi er mwyn ymgynghori arno fis Tachwedd diwethaf, ar yr un pryd â 'Cymru'n Ennill'. Mae'r fersiwn derfynol yn ystyried sylwadau a wnaed yn ystod y cyfnod

consultation. I will launch the plan on 27 February.

The plan relates closely to the vision set out in 'The Learning Country' and 'A Winning Wales' of a more prosperous and better-skilled Wales. The key theme that links these strategies is skills. In this era of the knowledge-based economy, the skills of the people of Wales are paramount and one of the key driving forces for our economic development, as well as being an essential part of the lifelong learning agenda. We are not alone in emphasising this. The Singapore economic development board goes so far as to say that people are its only resource.

9:55 a.m.

The skills and employment action plan sets out practical steps to raise our skills levels and help more people into employment. It is what it says—an action plan. However, it is based on firm evidence. Research undertaken through Future Skills Wales identified significant skills gaps and skills shortages, and painted a picture of too many employers not investing sufficiently in training their staff, and too many individuals not investing in their skills. Our qualifications levels in Wales are relatively low. For example, in the UK, we rank sixth out of 12 in terms of level 4 qualifications; we rank eleventh out of 12 in terms of economic activity rates. We must take effective action to improve in these areas if we are to transform Wales into the sort of society that we want to see—a creative nation delivering a modern economy which brings prosperity to all in a sustainable future.

The plan owes a great deal to the recommendations of the Wales skills taskforce, and I pay tribute to Brian Connolly and his team for producing a well-focused report that identified clearly what needs to be done. Above all, we need to increase the demand for skilled employment in Wales. We also need to improve the supply of learning, and the reforms and improvements

ymgyngori. Byddaf yn lansio'r cynllun ar 27 Chwefror.

Mae'r cynllun yn gysylltiedig â'r weledigaeth a nodwyd yn 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu' a 'Cymru'n Ennill', sef Cymru fwy llewyrchus a chanddi well sgiliau. Y thema allweddol sy'n cysylltu'r strategaethau hyn yw sgiliau. Yn yr oes sydd ohoni gyda'r economi yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth, mae sgiliau pobl Cymru yn holl bwysig ac yn un o'r grymoedd allweddol sy'n tywys ein datblygiad economaidd, yn ogystal â bod yn rhan hanfodol o'r agenda dysgu gydol oes. Nid ni yw'r unig rai sy'n pwysleisio hyn. Mae bwrdd datblygu economaidd Singapôr yn mynd mor bell ag i ddweud mai pobl yw ei unig adnodd.

Mae'r cynllun gweithredu sgiliau a chyflogaeth yn nodi camau ymarferol i godi ein lefelau sgiliau ac i helpu mwy o bobl i mewn i gyflogaeth. Dyna ydyw—cynllun gweithredu. Fodd bynnag, mae'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth gadarn. Nododd ymchwil a gynhaliwyd drwy Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru fylchau sgiliau a phrinder sgiliau arwyddocaol, gan lunio darlun o ormod o gyflogwyr nad oeddent yn buddsoddi'n ddigonol i hyfforddi eu staff, a gormod o unigolion nad oeddent yn buddsoddi yn eu sgiliau. Mae ein lefelau o ran cymwysterau yng Nghymru yn gymharol isel. Er enghraifft, yn y DU, yr ydym yn cheched o 12 o ran cymwysterau lefel 4, ac yr ydym yn unfed ar ddeg allan o 12 o ran cyfraddau gweithgarwch economaidd. Rhaid inni gymryd camau effeithiol i wella yn y meysydd hyn os ydym am drawsnewid Cymru i'r math o gymdeithas yr ydym am ei gweld—cenedl greadigol sy'n cyflwyno economi fodern a ddaw â ffyniant i bawb mewn dyfodol cynaliadwy.

Mae'r cynllun yn deillio i raddau helaeth o argymhellion tasglu sgiliau Cymru, a thalaf deyrnged i Brian Connolly a'i dîm am gynhyrchu adroddiad â ffocws clir a nododd yn glir yr hyn y mae angen ei wneud. Yn anad dim, mae angen inni gynyddu'r galw am gyflogaeth hyfedr yng Nghymru. Mae angen inni hefyd wella'r ffordd o gyflenwi dysgu, ac mae'r diwygiadau a'r gwelliannau yr wyf

that I am introducing in schools and in post-16 learning through Education and Learning Wales are doing just that. However, above all else, our employers, in the public and private sectors, need to lift their sights, invest in training and make better use of skilled staff.

To achieve these objectives, the plan sets out 53 action points in four sections. Some of these actions are already underway while others are new. The first section looks at the mechanisms of workforce development. That is, gathering robust information on what skills are needed, what are currently available, and using this information to help address market failures that have resulted in insufficient learning being undertaken in the past. We will do this by further developing the work of Future Skills Wales, for example, by strengthening the employer input, and ensuring that the new sector skills councils work effectively in Wales.

The second section covers a range of actions to help supply entrants to the labour market with the skills that employers need. This draws in our basic skills strategy, key skills and the Welsh Baccalaureate, and proposes an overall review of post-14 learning options, with a consultation paper to be issued by October. As young people move into adulthood and develop their careers, we need to be sure that the options available to them best meet their needs and the needs of employers. In particular, we must do more to achieve parity of esteem between academic and vocational routes. Other actions in this section include improvements to work experience and measures to improve standards of numeracy and interest in maths, which is such an important skill in the knowledge economy.

The third section looks at improving the skills of those already in employment. Given that around 80 per cent of the workforce in 10 years' time is already in employment, this is clearly an important group. One of the key actions is to introduce pilot projects to test

yn eu cyflwyno mewn ysgolion ac yn y maes dysgu ôl-16 drwy Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru yn gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, yn anad dim, mae angen i'n cyflogwyr, yn y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat, anelu'n uwch, buddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant a gwneud gwell defnydd o staff hyfedr.

Er mwyn cyflawni'r amcanion hyn, noda'r cynllun 53 o bwyntiau gweithredu mewn pedair adran. Mae rhai o'r camau gweithredu hyn eisoes ar waith tra bod eraill yn eu plith yn newydd. Mae'r adran gyntaf yn ystyried systemau datblygu gweithluoedd. Hynny yw, casglu gwybodaeth gadarn o ran pa sgiliau sydd eu hangen, pa rai sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd, a defnyddio'r wybodaeth hon i helpu i ymdrin â methiannau yn y farchnad sydd wedi golygu na wnaed digon o ddysgu yn y gorffennol. Gwnawn hyn drwy ddatblygu gwaith Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru ymhellach, er enghraifft, drwy atgyfnerthu mewnbwn cyflogwyr, a sicrhau bod y cynghorau sgiliau sector newydd yn gweithio'n effeithiol yng Nghymru.

Mae'r ail adran yn cwmpasu amrywiaeth o gamau gweithredu i helpu i sicrhau bod gan bobl sy'n ymuno â'r farchnad lafur y sgiliau a fyddir gan gyflogwyr. Mae hyn yn tynnu ar ein strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol, sgiliau allweddol a'r Fagloriaeth Gymreig, ac yn cynnig adolygiad cyffredinol o'r opsiynau dysgu ôl-14, gyda phapur ymgynghorol i'w gyhoeddi erbyn mis Hydref. Wrth i bobl ifanc droi'n oedolion a datblygu eu gyrfaedd, mae angen inni fod yn siŵr bod yr opsiynau sydd ar gael iddynt yn diwallu eu hanghenion ac anghenion cyflogwyr yn y ffordd orau bosibl. Yn arbennig, rhaid inni wneud mwy i gyflawni cysondeb o ran y gwerth a roddir ar lwybrau academiaidd a llwybrau galwedigaethol. Ymhlith y camau gweithredu eraill yn yr adran hon mae gwelliannau i brofiad gwaith a mesurau i wella safonau rhifedd a'r diddordeb mewn mathemateg, sy'n sgil mor bwysig yn yr economi wybodaeth.

Mae'r drydedd adran yn edrych ar wella sgiliau'r rheini sydd eisoes mewn cyflogaeth. O gofio bod tua 80 y cant o'r gweithlu ymhen 10 mlynedd eisoes mewn cyflogaeth, mae'r grŵp hwn yn amlwg yn bwysig. Un o'r camau gweithredu allweddol yw cyflwyno

the value for money of providing free learning up to National Vocational Qualification level 3. Future Skills Wales research found that the cost of learning can be a significant barrier. That conclusion was supported by the Wales Skills Task Force and emphasised by the recent UK Government report on 'In Demand: Adult Skills in the 21st Century'. These pilots will be carefully designed to integrate with the new Assembly learning grants and the scheme to replace individual learning accounts. I want to move towards a comprehensive system of financial support for learners that is effective in overcoming barriers and results in useful learning being undertaken that would not otherwise have taken place. At the same time, it is important that employers support even more learning than they currently do and I want to encourage further involvement by the trades unions. Workplace learning through partnership is the way forward.

The final section of the plan looks at how we can do more to help people into sustained employment. Our levels of economic activity are relatively low and, as 'A Winning Wales' indicates, this has a big impact on the levels of gross domestic product in Wales. On this matter we need to work closely with the UK Government which has, through the Employment Service and Jobcentre Plus from 1 April, a major role. However, in various ways we can add value to the services provided in Wales, and the Wales New Deal taskforce will be developing a strategy to do this. This section of the plan also proposes measures to help some of our most excluded groups into employment. The measures include support for people with drug problems, mental or physical health problems, and ethnic minority communities.

This plan will not be allowed to lie on the shelf. It will be monitored closely alongside 'A Winning Wales' and will be taken forward by the wide-ranging Future Skills Wales partnership, which includes bodies representing employers, trade unions and the voluntary sector, as well as a wide range of public sector bodies. As actions are completed, new actions will replace them.

prosiectau peilot i brofi gwerth am arian darparu dysgu am ddim hyd at Gymhwyster Galwedigaethol Cenedlaethol lefel 3. Canfu ymchwil Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru y gall cost dysgu fod yn rhwystr arwyddocaol. Ategwyd y casgliad hwnnw gan Dasglu Sgiliau Cymru ac fe'i pwysleisiwyd gan adroddiad diweddar gan Lywodraeth y DU ar 'In Demand: Adult Skills in the 21st Century'. Cynllunnir y prosiectau peilot hyn yn ofalus i integreiddio gyda grantiau dysgu newydd y Cynulliad a'r cynllun i ddisodli cyfrifon dysgu unigol. Yr wyf am symud ymlaen tuag at system gynhwysfawr o gymorth ariannol i ddysgwyr sy'n effeithiol wrth oresgyn rhwystrau ac sy'n golygu y gwneir dysgu defnyddiol na fyddai wedi digwydd fel arall. Ar yr un pryd, mae'n bwysig i gyflogwyr gefnogi hyd yn oed mwy o ddysgu na'r hyn a wneir ar hyn o bryd ac yr wyf am annog mwy o gyfranogiad gan yr undebau llafur. Dysgu yn y gweithle drwy bartneriaeth yw'r ffordd ymlaen.

Mae adran olaf y cynllun yn ystyried sut y gallwn wneud mwy i helpu pobl i mewn i gyflogaeth barhaol. Mae ein lefelau gweithgarwch economaidd yn gymharol isel ac, fel y noda 'Cymru'n Ennill', caiff hyn effaith sylweddol ar lefelau cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth yng Nghymru. Ar y mater hwn mae angen inni weithio'n agos â Llywodraeth y DU, sydd, drwy'r Gwasanaeth Cyflogi a'r Ganolfan Byd Gwaith o 1 Ebrill, â rôl bwysig. Fodd bynnag, gallwn ychwanegu gwerth i'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir yng Nghymru mewn amrywiol ffyrdd a bydd tasglu'r Fargen Newydd yng Nghymru yn datblygu strategaeth i wneud hynny. Mae'r adran hon o'r cynllun hefyd yn cynnig mesurau i helpu rhai o'r grwpiau mwyaf allgaeedig i ganfod cyflogaeth. Mae mesurau hynny yn cynnwys cymorth i bobl â phroblemau sy'n ymwneud â chyffuriau, problemau iechyd meddwl neu gorfforol, a chymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig.

Ni chaniateir i'r cynllun hwn aros yn ei unfan. Caiff ei fonitro'n agos ochr yn ochr â 'Cymru'n Ennill' ac fe'i datblygir gan y bartneriaeth eang Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru, sy'n cynnwys cyrff sy'n cynrychioli cyflogwyr, undebau llafur a'r sector gwirfoddol, yn ogystal ag amrywiaeth eang o gyrff sector cyhoeddus. Wrth i'r camau gweithredu gael eu cwblhau, fe'u disodlir gan

This is a living document to which all the key partners in Wales have signed up and which promises to make a difference to our levels of learning, skills, employment and quality of life.

Pauline Jarman: Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales endorses the main themes of the plan. We cannot argue against the need to increase the demand for skilled employment in Wales. Neither can we argue against the fact that individuals need to take a greater interest in improving their skills, that better targeted help is needed to bring people into learning and employment, as is a greater willingness by employers to utilise skilled employees.

I draw your attention to the part of the plan that relates to improving workforce development mechanisms. There is no emphasis on the need for effective local solutions. That is rather ironic, given that ELWa announced redundancies yesterday, on the eve of this debate. You mentioned ELWa, and the need to retain staff in the workforce. An emergency motion was overwhelmingly carried at the civil service union's annual general meeting asking for the Assembly to recruit staff who may have been made redundant. Given your commitment to ELWa and its staff, and based on the principles of the plan that you have introduced today, what will you do to ensure that staff, who have been made redundant, will be given employment opportunities with the Assembly? I need not remind you of the cost of 600 redundancies in the mid-1990s by John Redwood, when millions of pounds were paid out in early severance pay. Only now are we recruiting to reverse that process. Will we grasp the nettle here and take the initiative to support highly skilled staff and retain them in Wales by offering them employment in the Assembly?

Jane Davidson: I thought that the lead speaker for Plaid Cymru might have focused on the skills development of the whole nation, but your response should not have surprised me. The key issue is what we did differently in Wales from the establishment of the Learning and Skills Councils in

gamau gweithredu newydd. Mae hon yn ddogfen weithredol y mae'r holl bartneriaid allweddol yng Nghymru wedi ymrwymo iddi ac sy'n addo gwneud gwahaniaeth i'n lefelau dysgu, sgiliau, cyflogaeth ac ansawdd ein bywydau.

Pauline Jarman: Mae Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn cymeradwyo prif themâu'r cynllun. Ni allwn ddadlau yn erbyn yr angen i gynyddu'r galw am gyflogaeth â sgiliau penodol yng Nghymru. Ni allwn ychwaith ddadlau yn erbyn y ffaith fod angen i unigolion gymryd mwy o ddiddordeb mewn gwella eu sgiliau, bod angen help wedi'i dargedu'n well i ddenu pobl i ddysgu a chyflogaeth, yn ogystal â chynyddu parodrwydd cyflogwyr i ddefnyddio gweithwyr â sgiliau arbennig.

Tynnaf eich sylw at y rhan o'r cynllun sy'n ymwneud â gwella systemau datblygu gweithluoedd. Nid oes unrhyw bwyslais ar yr angen am atebion lleol effeithiol. Mae hynny braidd yn eironig, o gofio i ELWa gyhoeddi diswyddiadau ddoe, ar drothwy'r ddadl hon. Bu ichi sôn am ELWa, a'r angen i gadw staff yn y gweithlu. Derbyniwyd cynnig brys gan fwyafrif llethol yng nghyfarfod cyffredinol blynyddol undeb y gwasanaeth sifil yn gofyn i'r Cynulliad recriwtio staff a allai fod wedi colli eu swyddi. O gofio eich ymrwymiad i ELWa a'i staff, ac yn seiliedig ar egwyddorion y cynllun a gyflwynwyd gennych heddiw, beth a wnewch i sicrhau y rhoddir cyfleoedd cyflogaeth yn y Cynulliad i'r aelodau o staff a gollodd eu swyddi? Waeth imi eich atgoffa am gost y 600 o ddiswyddiadau yng nghanol y 1990au gan John Redwood, pan dalwyd miliynau o bunnoedd mewn taliadau diswyddo cynnar. Dim ond yn awr yr ydym yn recriwtio i wrth-droi'r broses honno. A wnawn ni achub ar y cyfle hwn gan ddangos blaengaredd a chefnogi staff hyfedr a'u cadw yng Nghymru drwy gynnig cyflogaeth iddynt yn y Cynulliad?

Jane Davidson: Credais efallai y byddai prif siaradwr Plaid Cymru yn canolbwyntio ar ddatblygu sgiliau'r genedl gyfan, ond ni ddylai eich ymateb fod wedi bod yn syndod imi. Y mater allweddol oedd beth a wnaethom yn wahanol yng Nghymru o gymharu â sefydlu'r Cynghorau Dysgu a

England. In England, before the Learning and Skills Councils were established, many redundancies were announced in the preceding organisations. We have not done that in Wales. We put every member of staff from the preceding organisations into ELWa. It is a different kind of organisation, and we have given all those staff a year in which to consider whether or not ELWa is the type of organisation that suits them and whether they have the right kinds of skills in terms of focusing on the delivery of ELWa's future agenda.

We now have a situation whereby some staff may not have the right kind of skills for the delivery of this ambitious lifelong learning programme in Wales. I am sure that those staff will have skills that will enable them to find other opportunities in the workforce. However, my focus in this plan is on how we get the right kind of skills assessment and put the right skills in place to deliver the right agenda for the people of Wales. It would be wrong for me, as the Minister who is driving the skills agenda forward in terms of the appropriate skills needed to undertake the job, to say that ELWa should not make its own decisions on its remit letter from the Assembly on how to take its workforce management forward. You have seen the marvellous relationship between ELWa and the employment agency and Careers Wales over external enforced redundancies recently. I am confident that that level of advice will be available to those who would be made redundant from ELWa, if there were compulsory redundancies.

10:05 a.m.

Tom Middlehurst: Thank you for this important statement, Minister. It indicates Labour's determination to create employment opportunities and to address the skills deficit. You referred to the key role of certain agencies and key players—ELWa, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, and others. Last week, the First Minister, on one of his many visits to north Wales, launched the north Wales aerospace forum. That brought together many of the manufacturers and suppliers to the aerospace industry to share a set of common objectives that are

Sgiliau yn Lloegr. Yn Lloegr, cyn sefydlu'r Cynghorau Dysgu a Sgiliau, cyhoeddwyd llawer o ddiswyddiadau yn y sefydliadau blaenorol. Ni wnaethpwyd hynny gennym yng Nghymru. Mae pob aelod o staff o'r sefydliadau blaenorol yn rhan o ELWa. Mae'n wahanol fath o sefydliad a rhoesom flwyddyn i'r aelodau hynny o staff i ystyried pa un ai ELWa yw'r math o sefydliad sy'n gweddu iddynt a pha un a oes ganddynt y mathau cywir o sgiliau o ran canolbwyntio ar gyflwyno agenda ELWa ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Mae gennym sefyllfa bellach lle nad oes gan rai o'r staff o bosibl y mathau cywir o sgiliau i gyflwyno'r rhaglen dysgu gydol oes uchelgeisiol hon yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd gan yr aelodau hynny o staff sgiliau a fydd yn eu galluogi i ddod o hyd i gyfleoedd eraill yn y gweithlu. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynllun hwn yn canolbwyntio ar sut y gallwn sicrhau y math cywir o asesiad sgiliau gan roi'r sgiliau cywir ar waith er mwyn cyflwyno'r agenda gywir ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Byddai'n anghywir imi ddweud—fel y Gweinidog sy'n llywio'r agenda sgiliau o ran pa sgiliau priodol sydd eu hangen i ymgymryd â'r swydd—na ddylai ELWa wneud ei benderfyniadau ei hun ynglŷn â'r llythyr cylch gwaith a anfonwyd ato gan y Cynulliad yn nodi sut i ddatblygu ei brosesau rheoli'r gweithlu. Gwelsoch y gydbertynas eithriadol rhwng ELWa a'r asiantaeth cyflogi a Gyrfa Cymru wrth ymdrin â diswyddiadau gorfodol allanol yn ddiweddar. Yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd y lefel honno o gyngor ar gael i'r sawl a fyddai'n colli eu swyddi o fewn ELWa, pe byddai diswyddiadau gorfodol.

Tom Middlehurst: Diolch am y datganiad pwysig hwn, Weinidog. Mae'n nodi penderfyniad y Blaid Lafur i greu cyfleoedd cyflogaeth ac i ymdrin â'r diffyg sgiliau. Cyfeiriasoch at rôl allweddol rhai asiantaethau a chyfranogwyr allweddol—ELWa, Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru, ac eraill. Yr wythnos diwethaf, lansiodd Prif Weinidog Cymru, ar un o'i ymweliadau niferus â'r Gogledd, fforwm aerofod gogledd Cymru. Daeth y fforwm â llawer o weithgynhyrchwyr a chyflenwyr y diwydiant aerofod ynghyd i rannu cyfres o

relevant to their needs. One of the sector's primary concerns is the future skills needs of this burgeoning industry. Almost 20,000 people in Wales work in this sector—over half of those in north Wales, from Anglesey in the west, to Wrexham in the east. Given the sector's high skill requirements, can you assure me that local education authorities will be fully engaged in this comprehensive process, issuing advice early in our secondary schools to ensure that pupils are aware of the opportunities that exist in this high-tech industry? Dare I say that engineering is sexy—or is it cool—I am not quite sure of the street language, I am a little bit off the page.

Jane Davidson: It is your age, Tom.

Tom Middlehurst: Seriously, though, it is a high-value, high-tech, well-rewarded industry. The sooner that young people become aware of the opportunities and the learning achievements required to enter this industry, the better.

Jane Davidson: The Assembly provided £45,000 last year to help the engineering education scheme in Wales and the WJEC to develop and pilot an industrial technology engineering option for students studying GCSE design and technology. That new syllabus became available from September 2001, and will be examined in June 2003 for the first time. Pupils studying science and technology in secondary schools are able to gain a national qualification called CREST—Creativity in Science and Technology—which recognises project work undertaken by pupils in conjunction with companies. In the area covered by the Mid Glamorgan education business partnership, more than 3,000 pupils gain CREST awards each year—the largest in any area in the UK. The Mid Glamorgan education business partnership has also encouraged 2,000 primary school children in their schools' science clubs to gain young investigator awards. The entrepreneurship action plan is in place, which has a range of opportunities for the relationship with companies.

amcanion cyffredin sy'n berthnasol i'w hanghenion. Un o brif bryderon y sector yw anghenion sgiliau'r diwydiant ffyniannus hwn yn y dyfodol. Mae ymron i 20,000 o bobl yng Nghymru yn gweithio yn y sector hwn—dros eu hanner yn y Gogledd, o Ynys Môn yn y gorllewin, i Wrecsam yn y dwyrain. O gofio gofynion sgiliau uchel y sector, a allwch fy sicrhau y cynhwysir yr awdurdodau addysg lleol yn llawn yn y broses gynhwysfawr hon, gan gyhoeddi cyngor yn gynnar yn ein hysgolion uwchradd er mwyn sicrhau bod disgyblion yn ymwybodol o'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael yn y diwydiant technoleg uchel hwn? A feiddiaf ddweud fod peirianeg yn secsi—neu'n cŵl—nid wyf yn hollol siŵr o iaith y stryd, nid wyf yn ddigon cyfarwydd â hi.

Jane Davidson: Eich oedran sy'n gyfrifol am hynny, Tom.

Tom Middlehurst: O ddifrif, mae'n ddiwydiant â gwerth uchel, sy'n defnyddio'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf ac a wobrwyr yn dda. Gorau po gyntaf y daw pobl ifanc yn ymwybodol o'r cyfleoedd a'r cyflawniadau dysgu sydd eu hangen arnynt i ymuno â'r diwydiant hwn.

Jane Davidson: Darparodd y Cynulliad £45,000 y llynedd i helpu'r cynllun addysg peirianeg yng Nghymru a CBAC i ddatblygu a chynnal cynllun peilot o opsiwn peirianeg technoleg ddiwydiannol i fyfyrwyr a oedd yn astudio TGAU dylunio a thechnoleg. Cyflwynwyd y maes llafur newydd hwnnw o fis Medi 2001, a chynhelir yr arholiadau cyntaf ar ei gyfer ym mis Mehefin 2003. Gall disgyblion sy'n astudio gwyddoniaeth a thechnoleg mewn ysgolion uwchradd ennill cymhwyster cenedlaethol a elwir yn CREST—Creadigrwydd mewn Gwyddoniaeth a Thechnoleg—sy'n cydnabod gwaith prosiect a wneir gan y disgyblion mewn cydweithrediad â chwmnïau. Yn yr ardal a gwmpesir gan bartneriaeth addysg busnes Morgannwg Ganol, mae dros 3,000 o ddisgyblion yn llwyddo i ennill cymhwyster CREST bob blwyddyn—y nifer uchaf mewn unrhyw ardal yn y DU. Mae partneriaeth addysg busnes Morgannwg Ganol hefyd wedi annog 2,000 o blant ysgol gynradd yng nghlybiau gwyddoniaeth eu hysgolion i ennill gwobrau

Fundamentally, we now have the statutory requirement in Wales regarding the quality of careers advice post-14 in all our schools. With the introduction of the new vocational GCSEs, there are real opportunities for young people to be engaged in that vocational agenda early in their secondary school lives.

Jonathan Morgan: Thank you for this statement, Minister. This is an important step for us in the Assembly. I think that we all recognise the tremendous work that Brian Connolly and his team have undertaken on our behalf in producing this plan. The important thing now is that there are timescales for implementation. It is one thing to have a plan, it is another to set out priorities for the short and long term. We look forward to you, and your Cabinet colleagues—because this has an economic development ring to it as well, it is not just an education and training plan, it is very much linked to economic development—bringing proposals forward to prioritise elements in the report and to ensure that this plan is realised. This has an economic impact, and you rightly said in your statement that employers need to lift their sights and invest in training. However, it is not always easy for companies, for small and medium-sized enterprises particularly, not only to address and assess the training needs of their workforce, but also to provide training and to up-skill that workforce. That would improve their economic competitiveness and the skill levels of the workforce. It is not always easy. It is one thing to say it in a statement, but another to deliver that aspiration, to ensure that companies raise their sights in terms of training.

Because of the importance of the link—and you emphasised this in your report—between training and skills, and the needs of employers, we must involve the private sector in this plan. We hope that it will be involved in a variety of partnerships, in designing short and long-term priorities in

ymchwilydd ifanc. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu entrepreneuriaeth ar waith, gydag amrywiaeth o gyfleoedd o ran y berthynas â chwmnïau. Yn hollbwysig, mae gennym ofyniad statudol yng Nghymru erbyn hyn o ran ansawdd cyngor gyrfaoedd ôl-14 ymhob un o'n hysgolion. Yn dilyn cyflwyno'r cyrsiau TGAU galwedigaethol newydd, ceir cyfleoedd gwirioneddol i bobl ifanc gael eu cynnwys yn yr agenda alwedigaethol honno yn gynnar yn ystod eu cyfnod yn yr ysgol uwchradd.

Jonathan Morgan: Diolch am y datganiad hwn, Weinidog. Mae hwn yn gam pwysig inni yn y Cynulliad. Credaf ein bod oll yn cydnabod y gwaith ardderchog a wnaed ar ein rhan gan Brian Connolly a'i dîm wrth gynhyrchu'r cynllun hwn. Y peth pwysig yn awr yw sefydlu terfynau amser ar gyfer ei weithredu. Un peth yw llunio cynllun, peth arall yw gosod blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y bydymor a'r hirdymor. Edrychwn ymlaen at eich gweld chi, a'ch cyd-aelodau yn y Cabinet—gan fod elfen o ddatblygu economaidd ynghlwm wrth hyn hefyd, nid cynllun addysg a hyfforddiant yn unig mohono, mae wedi'i gysylltu'n amlwg â datblygu economaidd—yn cyflwyno cynigion i flaenoriaethu elfennau o'r adroddiad ac i sicrhau y caiff y cynllun hwn ei wireddu. Mae iddo effaith economaidd, ac fel y dywedasoeh yn gywir yn eich datganiad, mae angen i gyflogwyr anelu'n uwch a buddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant. Fodd bynnag, nid yw bob amser yn hawdd i gwmnïau, i fentrau bach a chanolig eu maint yn arbennig, nid yn unig ymdrin ag anghenion hyfforddiant eu gweithlu a'u hasesu, ond hefyd ddarparu hyfforddiant a gwella sgiliau'r gweithlu hwnnw. Byddai hynny'n gwella eu gallu economaidd cystadleuol a lefelau sgiliau'r gweithlu. Nid yw bob amser yn hawdd. Un peth yw sôn amdano mewn datganiad, ond peth arall yw cyflawni'r uchelgais hwnnw, gan sicrhau bod cwmnïau yn anelu'n uwch o ran hyfforddiant.

Oherwydd pwysigrwydd y cyswllt rhwng hyfforddiant a sgiliau, ac anghenion cyflogwyr—fel y pwysleisiwyd gennych yn eich adroddiad—rhaid inni gynnwys y sector preifat yn y cynllun hwn. Gobeithiwn y bydd yn cymryd rhan mewn amrywiaeth o bartneriaethau, wrth lunio blaenoriaethau

delivering that training. We look forward to you coming forward with your priorities and implementation proposals.

Jane Davidson: I agree with everything that you have said this morning. We must get that relationship right in terms of training providers and employers if we are to deliver this skills agenda. Interestingly, I launched an imaginative initiative yesterday, at AB Electronics on the Gellihirion Industrial Estate in my constituency. The local college and the Basic Skills Agency had responded to the employer's request of introducing a learning environment into the factory. I awarded the National Open College Network learning certificates to the first 20 or so recipients. Such initiatives are most important for the future.

I am delighted to have visited several employers with similar initiatives the length and breadth of Wales. They are seeing the value of training their workforce. When the managing director of AB Electronics spoke to the workforce about this yesterday, he said that he did not think his employees could work any harder, but he wanted them to work smarter. I thought that that was a nice way of identifying what we are doing with this agenda. We know that we have many people who work hard, but we must be smarter in developing our skills.

The sector skills councils bring together employers' leads. We are considering developing a new employers' group, with membership drawn from the ELWa board, the sector's skills councils, employer forums and business, to identify major skills issues. Should you have another chance to read the plan, you would see that each of the 53 action points has a target timescale. I will launch the plan at the end of February, but some targets are for April this year, and we have already met some. We have been working on the plan in draft. I do not recall a target beyond December 2003, because it must be a living plan. People must see the changes resulting from what we will do with these actions. I am sure that you will hold me to task in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee over delivery of these targets. However, it is important that we all focus on it, and try to

byrdymor a hirdymor, ac wrth gyflwyno'r hyfforddiant hwnnw. Edrychwn ymlaen at eich gweld yn cyflwyno eich blaenoriaethau a'ch cynigion ar gyfer gweithredu.

Jane Davidson: Cytunaf â phopeth a ddywedasoeh y bore yma. Rhaid inni gael y berthynas honno'n iawn o ran darparwyr hyfforddiant a chyflogwyr os ydym am gyflwyno'r agenda sgiliau hon. Yn ddi-ddorol, bûm yn lansio menter llawn dychymyg ddoe, yn AB Electronics ar Ystad Ddiwydiannol Gellihirion yn fy etholaeth. Ymatebodd y coleg lleol a'r Asiantaeth Sgiliau Sylfaenol i gais y cyflogwr i gyflwyno amgylchedd dysgu yn y ffatri. Cyflwynais dystysgrifau dysgu Rhwydwaith Coleg Agored Cenedlaethol i dua 20 o'r ymgeiswyr cyntaf. Mae mentrau o'r fath yn holl bwysig ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Bu'n bleser gennyf ymweld â sawl cyflogwr gyda mentrau tebyg ar waith ymhob cwr o Gymru. Maent yn gweld gwerth hyfforddi eu gweithlu. Pan soniodd rheolwr gyfarwyddwr AB Electronics am hyn wrth y gweithlu ddoe, dywedodd nad oedd o'r farn y gallai ei gyflogeion weithio'n galetach, ond ei fod am iddynt weithio'n ddoethach. Teimlais fod hynny'n ffordd dda o nodi'r hyn a wnawn gyda'r agenda hon. Gwyddom fod gennym lawer o bobl sy'n gweithio'n galed, ond rhaid inni fod yn ddoethach wrth ddatblygu ein sgiliau.

Daw'r cynghorau sgiliau sector ag arweinwyr cyflogwyr ynghyd. Yr ydym yn ystyried datblygu grŵp cyflogwyr newydd, gydag aelodau o fwrdd ELWa, y cynghorau sgiliau'r sector, fforymau cyflogwyr a busnes, i nodi materion pwysig sy'n gysylltiedig â sgiliau. Pe caech chi gyfle arall i ddarllen y cynllun, fe welech fod gan bob un o'r 53 o bwyntiau gweithredu derfyn amser targed. Byddaf yn lansio'r cynllun ddiwedd mis Chwefror, ond mae rhai o'r targedau ar gyfer mis Ebrill eleni, ac yr ydym eisoes wedi cyflawni rhai ohonynt. Buom yn gweithio ar fersiwn drafft y cynllun. Ni chofiaf darged y tu hwnt i fis Rhagfyr 2003, gan fod yn rhaid iddo fod yn gynllun gweithredol. Rhaid i bobl weld y newidiadau sy'n deillio o'r hyn a wnawn gyda'r camau gweithredu hyn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn sicrhau fy mod yn atebol am gyflawni'r

make it work.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German):

Thank you, Jane, for this welcome statement. You are right to place it in the economic development context, because if we do not improve our skills, we will not improve our gross domestic product and boost our prosperity. We need to have a well-skilled workforce in as short a period as possible if we are to bridge that gap. We are a small nation, but we are part of a polycentric global economy, and only by investing in our human capital will we get ahead. This plan complements 'A Winning Wales'. I will ask you four or five specific questions on it.

I welcome the proposed sector skills councils, but I want to know a little more about their relationship with the existing employer-led forums—which have been put in place over many years, one of them recently—particularly in electronics, aeronautics, motor vehicles and optoelectronics.

My second question relates to the regional tier of ELWa. One of the discussions that we had in the Economic Development Committee was on the role of the regional tier of ELWa, particularly in spotting the needs for skills in regions of Wales. Can you tell us how this plan will focus on that regional tier?

10:15 a.m.

In one section of the plan you mention the credit-based qualifications framework, which as some of us know, has been around for some time, under many names. Do you mean to mainstream this work? Will that include some of the former vocational subject areas, which are tricky, perhaps, to bring into the credit framework? It would be useful if we could take a lead on that.

targedau hyn yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig i bob un ohonom ganolbwyntio arno, gan geisio ei roi ar waith yn llwyddiannus.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German):

Diolch, Jane, am y datganiad calonogol hwn. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle wrth ei osod yn y cyd-destun datblygu economaidd, oherwydd os na wellwn ein sgiliau, ni wellwn ein cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth gan gynyddu ein ffyniant. Mae angen gweithlu hyfedr arnom cyn gynted â phosibl os ydym am bontio'r bwch hwnnw. Yr ydym yn genedl fach, ond yn rhan o economi fyd-eang lluosganolog, a dim ond drwy fuddsoddi yn ein cyfalaf dynol y byddwn yn llwyddo i fod ar flaen y gad. Mae'r cynllun hwn yn ategu 'Cymru'n Ennill'. Gofynnaf bedwar neu bump cwestiwn penodol arno.

Croesawaf y cynghorau sgiliau sector arfaethedig, ond hoffwn wybod mwy am eu perthynas â'r fforymau presennol a arweinir gan gyflogwyr—a sefydlwyd dros sawl blwyddyn, un ohonynt yn ddiweddar—yn arbennig ym maes electroneg, awyrenneg, cerbydau modur ac optoelectroneg.

Mae fy ail gwestiwn yn ymwneud â haen ranbarthol ELWa. Yr oedd un o'r trafodaethau a gynhaliwyd gennym yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn ymwneud â rôl haen ranbarthol ELWa, yn arbennig o ran canfod anghenion sgiliau yn rhanbarthau Cymru. A allwch ddweud wrthym sut y bydd y cynllun hwn yn canolbwyntio ar yr haen ranbarthol honno?

Yn un adran o'r cynllun crybwyllwch y fframwaith cymwysterau yn seiliedig ar gredydau, a fu, fel y gŵyr rhai ohonom, yn weithredol ers peth amser, o dan sawl gwahanol enw. A ydych yn bwriadu dwyn y gwaith hwn i'r brif ffrwd? A fydd hynny'n cynnwys rhai o'r hen feysydd pwnc galwedigaethol sydd, o bosibl, yn anodd i'w cynnwys o fewn y fframwaith credydau? Byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe gallem arwain yn hynny o beth.

I welcome the pilot schemes for free learning for all NVQs up to level 3. That would be a brave and bold step in trying to raise school learning. Will it include A-levels and vocational qualifications? What about work-based learning NVQs, which are the bulk of NVQs as opposed to GNVQs? What are the costs that we should try to avoid? We should avoid burdening those trying to learn at this level.

On bridging the gross domestic product gap and inactivity, which you address in the plan, I commend to you the existing good practice in the voluntary and community sectors, particularly the People and Work Unit, which works across the south Wales Valleys as a facilitator to try to get activity underway, and the Prince's Trust which has worked so hard to give young people the opportunity to start their own businesses. This could be generally used and supported.

Your emphasis on working with employers and employees is important. This action plan clearly lays out the steps for achieving the new relationship, which is essential for getting economic development and skills together on the agenda.

Jane Davidson: The new employer-led sector skills councils will build on the work of the national training organisations, and will work closely with the Future Skills Wales partnership and employers in Wales, including Wales's effective employers' forums. This is not about disbanding existing working mechanisms; it is about ensuring that existing working mechanisms can work inside a new framework.

The regional tier of ELWa has a specific responsibility for skills analysis across the board, but it must work with a range of other organisations in determining how we tackle issues such as those around skills shortages and college or work-based learning. That will be informed by the work of the community consortia for education and training at the

Croesawaf y cynlluniau peilot ar gyfer dysgu am ddim ar gyfer pob cymhwyster galwedigaethol cenedlaethol hyd at lefel 3. Byddai hynny'n gam dewr a mentrus wrth geisio cynyddu'r dysgu mewn ysgolion. A fydd yn cynnwys cymwysterau safon Uwch a galwedigaethol? Beth am gymwysterau galwedigaethol cenedlaethol sy'n seiliedig ar ddysgu yn y gwaith, sef y rhan fwyaf o'r cymwysterau hynny, yn wahanol i'r cymwysterau cyffredinol galwedigaethol cenedlaethol? Pa gostau y dylem geisio eu hosgoi? Dylem osgoi gosod baich ar y sawl sy'n ceisio dysgu ar y lefel hon.

O ran pontio'r bwlch cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth ac anweithgarwch, yr ymdriniwch ag ef yn y cynllun, argymhellaf yr arfer da presennol yn y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector cymunedol, yn arbennig yr Uned Pobl a Gwaith, sy'n gweithio ar draws Cymoedd y De fel hwylusydd wrth geisio ysgogi gweithgarwch, ac Ymddiriedolaeth y Tywysog, sydd wedi gweithio mor galed i roi cyfle i bobl ifanc ddechrau eu busnesau eu hunain. Gellid ei ddefnyddio a'i gefnogi'n gyffredinol.

Mae eich pwyslais ar weithio gyda chyflogwyr a chyflogeion yn bwysig. Mae'r cynllun gweithredu hwn yn nodi'n glir y camau ar gyfer cyflawni'r berthynas newydd, sy'n hanfodol ar gyfer tynnu datblygu economaidd a sgiliau ynghyd ar yr agenda.

Jane Davidson: Bydd y cynghorau sgiliau sector newydd a arweinir gan gyflogwyr yn adeiladu ar waith y sefydliadau hyfforddi cenedlaethol, a byddant yn gweithio'n agos â'r bartneriaeth Sgiliau Dyfodol Cymru a chyflogwyr yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys fforymau cyflogwyr effeithiol Cymru. Nid yw'n golygu cael gwared ar systemau gweithio presennol; mae'n golygu sicrhau y gall systemau gweithio presennol weithio o fewn fframwaith newydd.

Mae gan haen ranbarthol ELWa gyfrifoldeb penodol i ddadansoddi sgiliau yn gyffredinol, ond rhaid iddi weithio gydag amrywiaeth o sefydliadau eraill wrth benderfynu sut yr awn i'r afael â materion fel y rheini sy'n gysylltiedig â phrinder sgiliau a dysgu yn y coleg neu yn y gwaith. Caiff hynny ei lywio gan waith y consortia cymunedol dros addysg

local level. As ELWa moves into its second and third years, the national council will consider this information in terms of where it prioritises its policy development in this area. Therefore, it is part of the framework.

The credit transfer and qualification framework is a non-sexy title, but this framework has the greatest power to transform the education and training system, not just in Wales, but across Britain and Europe. It enables us to allocate units to learning achievements that can then be transferred so that people have real opportunities to learn. If, for example, you spend 18 months on a modular course for GCSE, and do not, for some reason, take the final exam, at present you have nothing, and therefore that work is not recognised. We propose that the modular units will have a value so that you can build up a bank of learning achievements. This has huge possibilities and we are considering taking it right across the board. The idea is that it will be rolled out in April 2003 and fully operational by September 2003. We are leading the UK in this.

On the pilot NVQ level 3, this is another unique proposal for Wales, and it is ambitious. We have not worked out the details yet, but clearly, because it is NVQ level 3, it will include other qualification opportunities. The key is that we do not believe that level 2 is a high enough level for our aspirations if we are to use this strategic framework to develop a skilled nation.

It is important to involve the voluntary sector and community business elements in this also, because they are often the first port of call in terms of people returning to take advantage of opportunities. You mentioned the People and Work Unit and the Prince's Trust, and I value the work of those organisations. This links into our Extending Entitlement agenda, the work of Careers Wales and the entrepreneurship action plan. It is right to say that there is an economic link but, if we are to get this right, aspects of almost every Cabinet portfolio will feed into the development of Learning Wales.

a hyfforddiant ar y lefel leol. Wrth i ELWa symud i'w ail a'i drydedd flwyddyn, bydd y cyngor cenedlaethol yn ystyried y wybodaeth hon yn nhermau lle y bydd yn blaenoriaethu ei waith o ddatblygu polisiau yn y maes hwn. Felly, mae'n rhan o'r fframwaith.

Nid yw'r fframwaith trosglwyddo credydau a chymwysterau yn deitl secsi, ond mae gan y fframwaith hwn y grym mwyaf i drawsnewid y system addysg a hyfforddiant, nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond ledled Prydain ac Ewrop. Mae'n ein galluogi i ddyrannu unedau i gyflawniadau dysgu y gellir wedyn eu trosglwyddo fel y bydd gan bobl gyfleoedd gwirioneddol i ddysgu. Er enghraifft, os byddwch yn treulio 18 mis ar gwrs modiwlwr ar gyfer TGAU ac yn methu â sefyll yr arholiad terfynol, am ryw reswm, ar hyn o bryd, ni chewch unrhyw beth, ac felly ni chydabyddir y gwaith hwnnw. Cynigiwn y bydd gan yr unedau modiwlwr werth fel y gallwch Gronni cyflawniadau dysgu. Mae i hyn bosibiliadau enfawr ac yr ydym yn ystyried ei gyflwyno yn gyffredinol. Y bwriad yw y caiff ei gyflwyno ym mis Ebrill 2003 ac y bydd yn gwbl weithredol erbyn mis Medi 2003. Yr ydym yn tywys y DU yn hyn o beth.

O ran y CGC lefel 3 peilot, dyma gynnig unigryw arall i Gymru, ac mae'n uchelgeisiol. Nid ydym wedi sefydlu'r manylion eto, ond yn amlwg, gan mai CGC lefel 3 ydyw, bydd yn cynnwys cyfleoedd eraill o ran cymwysterau. Y peth pwysig yw nad ydym yn credu bod lefel 2 yn lefel ddigon uchel i wireddu ein gobeithion os ydym am ddefnyddio'r fframwaith strategol hwn i ddatblygu cenedl fedrus.

Mae'n bwysig cynnwys y sector gwirfoddol ac elfennau busnes cymunedol yn hyn hefyd, gan mai dyna yn aml yw'r lle cyntaf yr aiff pobl sy'n dychwelyd i fanteisio ar gyfleoedd. Sonioch am yr Uned Pobl a Gwaith ac Ymddiriedolaeth y Tywysog, a gwerthfawrogaf waith y sefydliadau hynny. Mae hyn yn gysylltiedig â'n hagenda Ymestyn Hawliau, gwaith Gyrfa Cymru a'r cynllun gweithredu entrepreneuriaeth. Mae'n briodol dweud bod cyswllt economaidd ond, os ydym am lwyddo, bydd agweddau ar ymron i bob un o bortffolios y Cabinet yn bwydo i'r broses o ddatblygu Dysgu Cymru.

Cynog Dafis: Cefnogaf sylwadau Tom Middlehurst ar beirianeg. Mae'n bwnc eithriadol o bwysig a dylid rhoi sylw arbennig iddo. Mater arall y tynnaf sylw at yw'r siom a fynegwyd gan rai Aelodau nad oes cyfeiriad yn y ddogfen at yr hyn a elwir yn 'sgiliau meddal', sy'n ymwneud â hunanhyder, hunan-barch, a phrydlondeb ac ymddygiad yn y gweithle. Mae'r sgiliau rhyngpersonol hynny yn brin ymsyg llawer o'r bobl sy'n dioddef yr amddifadedd, y dieithruch a'r allgáu cymdeithasol mwyaf. Serch hynny, mae meddu ar y sgiliau hynny yn rhagamod llwyddiant i bobl o'r fath. Sut fydd y mater hwn yn cyd-fynd â chynllun gweithredu'r Gweinidog, ynghyd â chynlluniau eraill, ac a wnaiff roi sicrwydd y caiff ei gynnwys fel ystyriaeth bwysig yng nghynlluniau gweithredu'r dyfodol?

Jane Davidson: The education and business partnerships across Wales already have compacts that focus on those skills. You are right to say that they are important, because they are skills that employers want. We will ask them to publish a report, drawing lessons from good practice, within and outside Wales, in developing workforce skills. I am happy to ask the council to look specifically at these issues in preparing the report. The Assembly will receive the report by October 2002. These are important matters that need to be encouraged in the school environment. That is why, in responding to Tom's contribution, I mentioned the areas where we are trying to establish greater and more effective relationships between schools and business so that they are clear about each other's aspirations.

Christine Chapman: I welcome this statement and the emphasis placed on ensuring that school and college leavers are prepared for the challenges Wales faces if it is to move towards a more prosperous future. I also welcome the enhanced role of Careers Wales. I declare an interest as a former careers adviser and a current member of the Institute of Career Guidance.

I am pleased that there will be a study to

Cynog Dafis: I endorse Tom Middlehurst's comments on engineering. It is a vitally important subject and should be given special attention. Another matter that I highlight is the disappointment expressed by some Members that the document makes no reference to so-called 'soft skills', which relate to self-confidence, self-respect, punctuality and conduct in the workplace. These interpersonal skills are lacking among many of the people who suffer the greatest social disadvantage, alienation and exclusion. However, possessing these skills is a prerequisite to success for these people. How will this matter fit in with the Minister's action plan, along with other plans, and will she give an assurance that it will be included as an important consideration in future action plans?

Jane Davidson: Mae eisoes gan y partneriaethau addysg a busnes ledled Cymru gytundebau sy'n canolbwyntio ar y sgiliau hynny. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle yn nodi eu bod yn bwysig, gan eu bod yn sgiliau y mae cyflogwyr am eu gweld. Byddwn yn gofyn iddynt gyhoeddi adroddiad, gan dynnu gwersi o arfer da wrth ddatblygu sgiliau gweithluoedd, o'r tu mewn a'r tu allan i Gymru. Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i ofyn i'r cyngor edrych yn benodol ar y materion hyn wrth baratoi'r adroddiad. Bydd y Cynulliad yn derbyn yr adroddiad erbyn mis Hydref 2002. Mae'r rhain yn feysydd pwysig y mae angen eu hannog o fewn amgylchedd yr ysgol. Dyna pam, wrth ymateb i gyfraniad Tom, y soniais am y meysydd lle yr ydym yn ceisio sefydlu cydberthnasau gwell a mwy effeithiol rhwng ysgolion a busnes er mwyn iddynt fod yn ymwybodol o obeithion ei gilydd.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y datganiad hwn a'r pwyslais a roddwyd ar sicrhau bod pobl sy'n gadael ysgolion a cholegau yn barod ar gyfer y sialensau sy'n wynebu Cymru os ydym am iddi symud tuag at ddyfodol mwy llewyrchus. Croesawaf hefyd rôl ddatblygedig Gyrfâ Cymru. Datganaf fuddiant fel cyn ymgynghorydd gyrfaoedd ac un o aelodau presennol y Sefydliad Arweiniad Gyrfaoedd.

Yr wyf yn falch y cynhelir astudiaeth i wella

improve work experience. I echo the sentiments of Jonathan Morgan, because the private sector is important in terms of work experience. We should not underestimate the importance of work experience—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Will you ask a question, please; we are running out of time on this statement.

Christine Chapman: It is vital that we encourage positive attitudes among young people at an early age. What role do you envisage for teachers and parents in this important task?

Jane Davidson: We discussed this in Committee yesterday. I have an aspiration, with Careers Wales, to encourage more and more young people to undertake work experience in small and medium-sized businesses. Last year, approximately 64 per cent of work experience placements were in small and medium-sized businesses. We want to increase that number year on year. If we do not have effective work experience in such places, it will be difficult for young people to realise what happens in a totally different environment from the one they experience at school. Part of Careers Wales's remit is to make work experience more effective and to work with education and business partnerships to ensure that that happens.

Alun Cairns: The Minister will be aware of the business community's grave concerns when the training and enterprise councils were abolished, that education and training could be supply-led rather than demand-led. With these points in mind, what input did the Business Partnership Council and the Economic Development Committee have in this policy development? Furthermore, what has been the input of the business sector in developing the frequently quoted 'bottom-up approach'?

10:25 a.m.

Jane Davidson: That has been subject to wide consultation. The document I proposed to you today has the support of all the consultees. I launched it at the same time as 'A Winning Wales'; we kept the two agendas together. The Business Partnership Council

profiad gwaith. Adleisiaf deimladau Jonathan Morgan, gan fod y sector preifat yn bwysig yn nhermau profiad gwaith. Ni ddylem danamcangyfrif pwysigrwydd profiad gwaith—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A fyddechystal â gofyn cwestiwn; yr ydym yn rhedeg allan o amser ar y datganiad hwn.

Christine Chapman: Mae'n hanfodol inni annog agweddau cadarnhaol ymhlith pobl ifanc ar oedran cynnar. Pa rôl a ragwelwch ar gyfer athrawon a rhieni wrth gyflawni'r dasg bwysig hon?

Jane Davidson: Trafodwyd hyn gan y Pwyllgor ddoe. Fy uchelgais, gyda Gyrfa Cymru, yw annog mwy a mwy o bobl ifanc i ymgymryd â phrofiad gwaith o fewn busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Y llynedd, yr oedd tua 64 y cant o'r lleoliadau profiad gwaith o fewn busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Yr ydym am gynyddu'r nifer honno yn flynyddol. Os na sefydlwn brofiad gwaith effeithiol mewn yn y fath leoedd, bydd yn anodd i bobl ifanc sylweddoli beth sy'n digwydd mewn amgylchedd cwbl wahanol i'r un a brofir ganddynt yn yr ysgol. Mae gwneud profiad gwaith yn fwy effeithiol a gweithio gyda phartneriaethau addysg a busnes i sicrhau hyn yn rhan o gylch gwaith Gyrfa Cymru.

Alun Cairns: Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o bryderon dybryd y gymuned fusnes pan ddiddymwyd cynghorau hyfforddiant a menter, sef y gallai addysg a hyfforddiant gael eu harwain gan gyflenwad yn hytrach na galw. O gofio hyn, pa fewnbwn a fu gan y Cyngor Partneriaeth Busnes a'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd wrth ddatblygu'r polisi hwn? At hyn, beth fu mewnbnwn y sector busnes wrth ddatblygu'r 'ymagwedd o'r bôn i'r brig' y clywn gymaint amdani?

Jane Davidson: Bu hynny'n destun ymgynghori eang. Mae pob un yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy o blaid y ddogfen a gynigiais ichi heddiw. Fe'i lansiais ar yr un pryd â 'Cymru'n Ennill' gan gadw'r ddwy agenda gyda'i gilydd. Bydd y Cyngor

will want to ensure that the contents of this document that addresses the development of skills in Wales will be adopted alongside 'A Winning Wales'.

Partneriaeth Busnes am sicrhau y caiff cynnwys y ddogfen hon o ran datblygu sgiliau yng Nghymru ei fabwysiadu ochr yn ochr â 'Cymru'n Ennill'.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Alun Cairns: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 7, which relates to the timing of Assembly questions. It seems that some Ministers prefer to hear their own voices than ordinary Assembly Members' questions. I seek your guidance on this.

Alun Cairns: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf y pwynt hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 7, sy'n ymwneud ag amseru cwestiynau'r Cynulliad. Ymddengys fod yn well gan rai Gweinidogion glywed eu lleisiau eu hunain na chwestiynau Aelodau cyffredin y Cynulliad. Gofynnaf am arweiniad gennych yn hyn o beth.

The Presiding Officer: I wish you had phrased that point of order more felicitously. During questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services this morning we reached what I thought was an important question on MMR. There is an opportunity for us to get as far as question 7 or 8 on occasion. That depends on the sharpness of Members' wit in their supplementary questions as well as on the relative brevity of Ministers' answers. That has always been a difficulty in all the question times in which I have participated or which I have observed. The key, it seems to me, is to divide the information provided between the answer to the tabled question and the subsequent answer to the supplementary, so that we do not have long answers to each question.

Y Llywydd: Trueni na fydddech wedi cyflwyno'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn mewn modd mwy priodol. Yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol y bore yma daethom at gwestiwn pwysig, yn fy marn i, ar MMR. Weithiau, cawn gyfle i gyrraedd mor bell â chwestiwn 7 neu 8. Mae hynny'n dibynnu ar grebwyll yr Aelodau yn eu cwestiynau atodol yn ogystal ag ar fyrder cymharol atebion y Gweinidogion. Mae hynny wedi creu anhawsterau ym mhob sesiwn gwestiynau y bûm yn cyfrannu ati neu yn ei gwyllo. Yr ateb, yn fy marn i, yw rhannu'r wybodaeth a ddarperir rhwng yr ateb i'r cwestiwn a gyflwynwyd a'r ateb dilynol i'r cwestiwn atodol, fel na chawn ni ateb hir i bob cwestiwn.

That also applies to preambles that Members give during questions on statements. I allow preambles for the main contributors of each party, but I would be grateful if Members were more concise in their questions, which would allow other Members the opportunity to contribute.

Mae hyn hefyd yn berthnasol i ragarweiniad Aelodau yn ystod cwestiynau ar ddatganiadau. Caniatâf ragarweiniad i brif gyfranwyr pob plaid, ond byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai Aelodau yn fwy cryno wrth holi eu cwestiynau, a fyddai'n rhoi cyfle i Aelodau eraill gyfrannu.

Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question

Partneriaeth Richard Rogers Richard Rogers Partnership

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi derbyn cais gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid i ofyn cwestiwn brys i'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif

The Presiding Officer: I have accepted a request from the leader of the opposition to ask the Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities an urgent

6.31.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr achos cyflafareddu rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a Phartneriaeth Richard Rogers? (EAQ15866)

The Minister for Finance, Local Government and Communities (Edwina Hart): Members will have received a private and confidential note from me this morning outlining the situation. That note was made available prior to notification of this urgent question. I will deal with that, as this is now a matter of record.

I had not made this information known previously because adjudication is a confidential process between two parties, and participants are required to refrain from publishing details. I am only releasing these details now because they have been released from another quarter, although I am not suggesting that they came from Lord Rogers. Members will recall that in answer to WAQ12863 from Alison Halford in July 2001 concerning projected fees to be paid by the Richard Rogers Partnership, I stated that it was necessary to conclude a settlement with RRP due to the termination of its employment. However, in order to protect the Assembly's position, the details needed to remain confidential.

In December 2001, RRP served a notice of adjudication on the Assembly for outstanding fees totalling £530,000 for work undertaken on the National Assembly's building project. Adjudication is a fast-tracked, binding form of dispute resolution, which is prescribed by law in construction contracts. It is a confidential process between the two parties, common in such a dispute. The adjudication was not about the National Assembly's decision to dispense with the services of RRP but a dispute about the payment of fees to RRP. Once RRP's claim was made, we had no choice but to enter into the adjudication. In order to attempt to protect and/or to recover public moneys, the Assembly mounted the best defence it could against these claims. It argued that RRP was not entitled to the sums claimed and that the

question under Standing Order No. 6.31.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Will the Minister make a statement on the arbitration action between the National Assembly and the Richard Rogers partnership? (EAQ15866)

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau (Edwina Hart): Bydd yr Aelodau wedi cael nodyn preifat a chyfrinachol gennyf y bore yma sy'n amlinellu'r sefyllfa. Darparwyd y nodyn hwnnw cyn imi gael fy hysbysu am y cwestiwn brys hwn. Byddaf yn ymdrin â hwnnw, gan mai mater i'w gofnodi yw hyn bellach.

Nid oeddwn wedi rhyddhau'r wybodaeth hon o'r blaen gan fod dyfarnu yn broses gyfrinachol rhwng dwy garfan ac mae'n ofynnol i'r cyfranogwyr ymatal rhag cyhoeddi'r manylion. Dim ond am i'r manylion gael eu rhyddhau gan ffynhonnell arall yr wyf yn eu rhyddhau yn awr, er nad awgrymaf mai'r Arglwydd Rogers a wnaeth hynny. Bydd yr Aelodau yn cofio imi nodi, wrth ateb WAQ12863 gan Alison Halford ym mis Gorffennaf 2001 ynglŷn â'r ffioedd arfaethedig i'w talu gan Bartneriaeth Richard Rogers, fod angen cwblhau setliad gyda'r bartneriaeth oherwydd bod ei chyflogaeth wedi'i therfynu. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn diogelu sefyllfa'r Cynulliad, yr oedd angen cadw'r manylion yn gyfrinachol.

Ym mis Rhagfyr 2001, cyflwynodd y bartneriaeth rybudd dyfarnu i'r Cynulliad am gyfanswm y ffioedd a oedd yn weddill, sef £530,000 am waith a wnaethpwyd ar brosiect adeilad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Dull carlam, rhwymedig o ddatrys anghydfod yw dyfarnu, a benodir gan y gyfraith mewn contractau adeiladu. Proses gyfrinachol rhwng y ddwy garfan ydyw, ac mae'n gyffredin mewn anghydfod o'r fath. Nid oedd y dyfarniad yn ymwneud â phenderfyniad y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i roi'r gorau i ddefnyddio gwasanaethau'r bartneriaeth ond yn hytrach ag anghydfod am dalu ffioedd i'r bartneriaeth. Ar ôl i'r bartneriaeth wneud y cais, nid oedd dewis gennym ond dechrau'r broses ddyfarnu. Er mwyn ceisio diogelu a/neu adennill arian cyhoeddus, amddiffynnodd y Cynulliad ei hunan yn

building as designed was never deliverable within a reasonable margin of the cost plan prepared by RRP. As a result, the Assembly's losses exceeded the sums claimed by RRP.

The adjudicator, who is independent and is appointed by the Construction Industry Council, delivered his decision on 7 February 2002. The Assembly believes that RRP's claims for fees were too high. The adjudicator agreed with the Assembly in that he has reduced RRP's entitlement from £530,000 to £432,000. In coming to his decision, the adjudicator confirmed that RRP did significantly underestimate the cost of constructing the Assembly building.

The cost identified in the adjudication process confirmed the grounds on which the Assembly decided to suspend the project and part company with Richard Rogers Partnership. The adjudicator also confirmed that RRP must hand over all project documents, which it previously withheld, to the Assembly. He also confirmed that the Assembly owns the copyright of the building's design. Unfortunately, the adjudicator was not satisfied at this stage that there is sufficient evidence to justify a finding of negligence against RRP. Accordingly, he found that although RRP effectively got it wrong, the Assembly is not due any damages or repayment of fees.

As regards what will happen in the future, the Assembly must now pay the amount found to be due. I hope that this will end the matter and that the Assembly can proceed in appointing the right professionals to complete the building's design and construction.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Y mae nifer o faterion yn codi yn sgîl eich datganiad heddiw. Hoffwn ichi roi atebion iddynt. Yr ydych eisoes wedi dweud mai mater cyfrinachol rhwng y partïon yw achos cyflafareddu. Ond, gan fod hwn yn fater mor gyhoeddus, y cafwyd nifer o ddatganiadau arno yn y gorffennol, yr oedd disgwyl datganiad fel hwn. A gredwch y

erbyn y ceisiadau hyn yn y ffordd orau bosibl. Dadleuai nad oedd hawl gan y bartneriaeth i'r arian y gwnaeth gais amdano ac nad oedd yn bosibl codi'r adeilad fel y'i cynlluniwyd yn rhesymol agos i'r cynllun costau a baratowyd gan y bartneriaeth. O ganlyniad, yr oedd colledion y Cynulliad yn uwch na'r arian y gwnaeth y bartneriaeth gais amdano.

Gwnaeth y dyfarnwr, sy'n annibynnol ac a benodwyd gan Gyngor y Diwydiant Adeiladu, ei benderfyniad ar 7 Chwefror 2002. Cred y Cynulliad fod ceisiadau'r bartneriaeth am ffioedd yn rhy uchel. Cytunodd y dyfarnwr â'r Cynulliad ac mae wedi gostwng hawl y bartneriaeth o £530,000 i £432,000. Wrth ddod i'w benderfyniad, cadarnhaodd y dyfarnwr i'r bartneriaeth roi amcangyfrif llawer rhy isel o gost adeiladu adeilad y Cynulliad.

Cadarnhaodd y gost a nodwyd yn y broses ddyfarnu sail y Cynulliad dros benderfynu gohirio'r prosiect a rhoi terfyn ar y cytundeb â Phartneriaeth Richard Rogers. Cadarnhaodd y dyfarnwr hefyd fod yn rhaid i'r bartneriaeth drosglwyddo bob dogfen ynglŷn â'r prosiect i'r Cynulliad, y gwrthododd eu rhyddhau o'r blaen. Cadarnhaodd hefyd fod y Cynulliad yn berchen ar hawlfraint cynllun yr adeilad. Yn anffodus, nid oedd y dyfarnwr yn fodlon bryd hynny fod digon o dystiolaeth i gyfiawnhau dyfarniad o esgeulustod ar ran y bartneriaeth. Yn yr un modd, daeth i'r casgliad, er bod y bartneriaeth yn anghywir mewn gwirionedd, na ddylai dalu unrhyw iawndal nac ad-dalu ffioedd i'r Cynulliad.

O ran yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd yn y dyfodol, rhaid i'r Cynulliad yn awr dalu'r swm a gafwyd yn ddyledus. Gobeithiaf y bydd hyn yn dod â'r mater i ben ac y gall y Cynulliad barhau â'r broses o benodi'r gweithwyr proffesiynol priodol i gwblhau'r gwaith o gynllunio a chodi'r adeilad.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Many issues arise from your statement today. I would like you to address them. You have already said that an arbitration case is a confidential matter between the parties involved. However, as this is such a public matter, on which a number of statements have been issued in the past, a statement such as this was expected.

byddai wedi bod o fantais i'r Llywodraeth gyhoeddi canlyniad y dyfarniad, os nad y dyfarniad llawn, er mwyn i ni allu barnu hynny wedyn yn y modd cywir?

Do you believe that it would have been advantageous for the Government to have published the outcome of the ruling, if not the ruling in full, so that we could then form a balanced opinion?

Yn ail, gan fod y mater bellach yn wybodaeth gyhoeddus, a wnewch gyhoeddi yn awr y dyfarniad yn llawn? Diolchwn ichi am y wybodaeth a roddwyd yn y datganiad i'r wasg ac yn y llythyr a anfonasoch at yr Aelodau. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn i ni gael asesu'r wybodaeth yn gywir, mae angen inni gael copi llawn o'r dyfarniad. Gofynnaf yn ffurfiol ichi felly roi copi o'r dyfarniad llawn yn Llyfrgell y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Secondly, as the issue is in the public domain, will you now publish the adjudication in full? We thank you for the information provided in the press release and in the letter that you sent to Members. However, in order for us to effectively assess the information, we need a copy of the adjudication in full. Therefore, I ask you formally to place a copy of the adjudication in the National Assembly Library.

Dywedwch hefyd yn y llythyr yr anfonasoch at yr Aelodau, ac yr ydych wedi ei ailddatgan heddiw:

You also say in the letter that you sent to Members, and have restated today that:

'Once RRP's claim was brought we had no choice but to enter into the adjudication.'

I quote in English, as that is the only version we currently have.

Dyfynnaf yn Saesneg gan mai honno yw'r unig fersiwn sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd.

Yr unig ffordd y gallech wneud hynny oedd ar sail cyngor cyfreithiol yn datgan bod modd amddiffyn hawliad RRP. A wnewch sicrhau, felly, y cyhoeddir y cyngor cyfreithiol a ddefnyddiwyd gennych i weithredu yn yr achos hwnnw, naill ai drwy ei roi yn Llyfrgell y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, neu drwy ei roi i aelodau'r tîm rheoli prosiect, sy'n cynnwys Aelodau o fwy nag un blaid yn y Cynulliad?

Such a step could only have been taken on the basis of legal advice stating that it is possible to defend RRP's claim. Will you ensure, therefore, that the legal advice that you used to take action in that case be made public, either by placing it in the National Assembly Library or by giving it to the project management team members, which includes Members from more than one party in the Assembly?

It is also necessary, Minister, for us to know the extent to which these matters, which everybody acknowledges are a major embarrassment to the Assembly Government, have been discussed within the Assembly Cabinet. The First Minister's failure to give any lead whatsoever on the matter stands out in the whole Assembly building debacle. He has stayed on the sidelines, taken no responsibility whatsoever, and has once again been found to be lacking in leadership. Minister, will you now ensure that the next time that discussions are held on the Assembly building that the First Minister is present to answer these questions?

Mae angen inni wybod hefyd, Weinidog, i ba raddau y trafodwyd y materion hyn, y mae pawb yn cydnabod eu bod yn codi cywilydd mawr ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, yng Nghabinet y Cynulliad. Mae'r ffaith nad yw Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi rhoi unrhyw arweiniad o gwbl ar y mater yn amlwg yn ystod holl helynt adeilad y Cynulliad. Mae wedi aros ar y cyrion, nid yw wedi ysgwyddo unrhyw gyfrifoldeb o gwbl, ac unwaith eto dangosodd ddiffyg arweiniad. Weinidog, a sicrhewch bellach y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn bresennol i ateb y cwestiynau hyn y tro nesaf y cynhelir trafodaeth ar adeilad y Cynulliad?

Edwina Hart: I will answer the questions in order. I assure the Assembly that I have had

Edwina Hart: Byddaf yn ateb y cwestiynau yn y drefn y'u gofynnwyd. Rhoddaf sicrwydd

the full support of my Cabinet colleagues in dealing with issues arising from the building project. The First Minister and I have engaged in several discussions about the issues regarding the building and I have always enjoyed his total support. Arbitration is normal in these circumstances. This is the real world; this is what happens when disputes about buildings take place. I took this issue through the Assembly as part and parcel of the work in my portfolio. It would be advantageous for this administration if I could publicise a whole host of facts. However, I am not looking for Government advantage; I am trying to be a sane and sensible Minister with responsibility for finance in charge of a difficult project within ground rules that neither I nor the Assembly originally set down. In an ideal world, I would love to do what you have requested.

On the publication of the adjudication report, the report is confidential. That is a condition of the Construction Industry Council rules under which adjudication was considered. I must abide by that.

10:35 a.m.

Legal advice must remain privileged to protect the Assembly's position. This might not be the end of the road. I must consider how I can protect the Assembly. It is difficult for me because, as a politician, I want to protect myself and the administration from attack. However, the attacks in this case are groundless. This is the normal process that you go through in the construction industry. The unnecessary spin put on this in the media has been unhelpful. Ieuan, I appreciate how you have dealt with these questions. Your party has always been committed to the concept of a new Assembly building. That is why I am pleased that Dafydd Wigley is still involved in the policy steering group. I will see what additional information I can make available to policy steering group members for further discussion.

Glyn Davies: Thank you for a helpful and clarifying answer. However, we are dealing with the issue of judgment and competence. I want to pursue the First Minister's involvement in this matter. As you know

i'r Cynulliad imi gael cefnogaeth lawn fy nghyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet wrth ymdrin â'r materion sy'n codi o brosiect yr adeilad. Mae'r Prif Weinidog a minnau wedi trafod y materion sy'n ymwneud â'r adeilad sawl gwaith ac yr wyf bob amser wedi cael ei gefnogaeth lawn. Mae'r cyflafareddu yn arferol yn yr amgylchiadau hyn. Dyma'r byd go iawn; dyma'r hyn sy'n digwydd pan fo anghydfodau am adeiladau. Euthum â'r mater hwn drwy'r Cynulliad fel rhan annatod o waith fy mhortffolio. Byddai o fantais i'r weinyddiaeth hon pe gallwn roi cyhoeddusrwydd i lawer o ffeithiau. Fodd bynnag, ni cheisiaf ennill mantais i'r Llywodraeth; ceisiaf fod yn Weinidog call a synhwyrol sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros gyllid ac sy'n gyfrifol am brosiect anodd yn ôl rheolau na sefydlwyd gennyf fi na chan y Cynulliad yn wreiddiol. Mewn byd delfrydol, hoffwn wneud yr hyn y gwnaethoch ofyn amdano.

O ran cyhoeddi'r adroddiad dyfarnu, mae'r adroddiad yn gyfrinachol. Dyna un o amodau rheolau Cyngor y Diwydiant Adeiladu yr ystyriwyd y dyfarniad yn unol â hwy. Rhaid imi gydymffurfio â hwnnw.

Rhaid i gyngor cyfreithiol barhau'n gyfrinachol i ddiogelu sefyllfa'r Cynulliad. Efallai nad dyma fydd diwedd y mater. Rhaid imi ystyried sut y gallaf ddiogelu'r Cynulliad. Mae'n anodd i mi fel gwleidydd am fy mod am ddiogelu fy hun a'r weinyddiaeth rhag ymosodiadau. Fodd bynnag, nid oes sail i'r ymosodiadau yn yr achos hwn. Dyma'r broses arferol yn y diwydiant adeiladu. Ni fu'r sbin diangen a roddwyd ar hyn yn y cyfryngau yn ddefnyddiol. Ieuan, gwerthfawrogaf y ffordd yr ydych wedi ymdrin â'r cwestiynau hyn. Bu eich plaid bob amser yn ymrwymedig i'r cysyniad o adeilad newydd i'r Cynulliad. Dyna pam mae'n dda gennyf fod Dafydd Wigley yn parhau yn rhan o'r grŵp llywio polisi. Ystyriaf pa wybodaeth ychwanegol y gallaf ei rhoi i aelodau'r grŵp llywio polisi i'w thrafod ymhellach.

Glyn Davies: Diolch am eich ateb defnyddiol sy'n egluro'r sefyllfa. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn ymdrin â'r mater o bwyll a gallu. Yr wyf am fynd ar drywydd cyfranogiad Prif Weinidog Cymru yn y mater hwn. Fel y

from previous questions that I have asked you, I believe that he has left you swinging in the wind to take all responsibility for this issue, and has been found lacking in that respect. What was the First Minister's involvement in judging that it was appropriate not to pay fees until forced to do so by arbitration? What was his personal involvement in judging that the contract allowed a claim for several million pounds—£6.8 million is what I am told—only for the arbitrator to publicly slap down the National Assembly because that was not the case? What discussions took place with the First Minister and the Cabinet? Why must Members like myself, who regard this as an incredibly important issue, depend on receiving information from other sources? Sacking Lord Rogers was a difficult and dramatic step for you to take. However, because of its controversy, do you agree that it would be much better for us to receive information about this issue from you, rather than from various other sources? The only reason that you made a statement today is because somebody else provided the information. Getting information from this Government is like drawing teeth. Do you not think that this is terribly undignified for a public body such as ours?

Edwina Hart: You have dealt with this issue in a more undignified way than anyone. Do not mask your dislike of the decision to have a new Assembly building and the politics that you have played on that issue behind concern about public resources and the use of public money. I will not answer questions in the manner that you have tried to draw this to everyone's attention. It is unfortunate that matters are leaked. I have never leaked anything with regard to this issue; I have always abided by the rules on how to deal with such matters. I have tried not to indulge in criticising anybody, including Lord Rogers. I have tried to keep this on an even plane because I recognise that this is a difficult issue, not only for the National Assembly, but also for the Richard Rogers Partnership.

The First Minister is aware of all actions that

gwyddoch o'r cwestiynau blaenorol a ofynnais ichi, credaf ei fod wedi'ch gadael yn ddiymgeledd i ysgwyddo'r holl gyfrifoldeb dros y mater hwn, ac nid yw wedi cymryd unrhyw gyfrifoldeb ei hun. Pa ran a gymerodd y Prif Weinidog mewn barnu ei bod yn briodol peidio â thalu ffioedd hyd nes y'i gorfodwyd i wneud hynny drwy gyflafareddu? Beth oedd ei gyfraniad personol i'r penderfyniad bod y contract yn caniatáu cais am filiynau o bunnoedd—£6.8 miliwn yn ôl yr hyn a ddywedwyd wrthyf—dim ond i'r dyfarnwr roi'r Cynulliad yn ei le yn gyhoeddus gan nad oedd hynny'n wir? Pa drafodaethau a gafwyd gyda'r Prif Weinidog a'r Cabinet? Pam mae'n rhaid i Aelodau fel fi, sy'n credu bod hwn yn fater pwysig dros ben, ddibygnu ar gael gwybodaeth o ffynonellau eraill? Yr oedd diswyddo'r Arglwydd Rogers yn gam anodd a dramatig ichi ei gymryd. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd bod hwnnw'n gam dadleuol, oni chytunwch y byddai'n llawer gwell inni gael gwybodaeth am y mater hwn gennych chi, yn hytrach nag o amryw ffynhonnell arall? Yr unig reswm y gwnaethoch ddatganiad heddiw yw am fod rhywun arall wedi darparu'r wybodaeth. Mae cael gwybodaeth gan y Llywodraeth hon fel cael gwaed o garreg. Oni chredwch fod hyn yn ofnadwy o ddiurddas i gorff cyhoeddus fel ein corff ni?

Edwina Hart: Yr ydych wedi ymdrin â'r mater hwn mewn ffordd mwy diurddas na neb arall. Peidiwch â chuddio'r ffaith nad ydych yn hoffi'r penderfyniad i gael adeilad newydd i'r Cynulliad a'r gwleidyddia a wnaethoch o ran y mater hwnnw y tu ôl i'r pryder am adnoddau cyhoeddus a'r defnydd o arian cyhoeddus. Ni fyddaf yn ateb cwestiynau yn y modd yr ydych wedi ceisio tynnu'r mater hwn i sylw pawb. Mae'n anffodus y caiff materion eu datgelu. Nid wyf erioed wedi datgelu dim ynglŷn â'r mater hwn; yr wyf bob amser wedi cydymffurfio â'r rheolau o ran sut i ymdrin â materion o'r fath. Yr wyf wedi ceisio peidio â beirmiadu neb, gan gynnwys yr Arglwydd Rogers. Ceisiais gadw'r ddysgl yn wastad yn hyn o beth oherwydd cydnabyddaf fod hwn yn fater anodd, nid yn unig i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ond hefyd i Bartneriaeth Richard Rogers.

Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ymwybodol o bopeth

I have taken. However, as is the case with every other ministerial portfolio, you have to do things as a Minister that you do not necessarily refer to him. However, I have the full support of the First Minister and of my Cabinet colleagues on all these issues. The First Minister is up to speed on developing issues concerning the adjudication report and supports my comments today.

On statements to the National Assembly, I have tried to keep Members involved via the policy steering group. However, as a party, you have chosen not to be part of that process. That is your decision. Do not try to make out that you are guardians of the public purse when, in straightforward politics, you do not want a new building and are not keen on the new democracy in Wales.

Ron Davies: I wonder whether Edwina will accept these comments from me, as someone who is interested in the new democracy in Wales, who wants the new Assembly building and who admires her commitment to bringing that about. However, does she accept that it is inconceivable that matters of this nature could remain confidential? I understand her need to protect the confidentiality of the legal advice. However, we were involved in a dispute, alleging damages of around £7 million against the Richard Rogers Partnership, which, in turn, was making a claim against us for fees of about £500,000. It is inconceivable and improper for such matters to remain confidential. It is not only the party leaders who you, rightly, might have tried to get involved; many other Members have a pressing and legitimate interest in these decisions.

We must accept that this is a major embarrassment to the National Assembly. We fought and lost on two cases. To some extent, it was self-inflicted, and that is regrettable.

However, I agree that we must now move on. I refer particularly to the sentence in your letter where you say that we must now bring this matter to an end and get on with appointing the right professionals. I do not

yr wyf wedi'i wneud. Fodd bynnag, fel sy'n wir am bob portffolio gweinidogol arall, rhaid ichi wneud pethau fel Gweinidog nad ydych o reidrwydd yn eu cyfeirio ato. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf gefnogaeth lawn y Prif Weinidog a'm cyd-aelodau yn y Cabinet ar bob un o'r materion hyn. Mae gan y Prif Weinidog yr holl wybodaeth am y materion cyfredol o ran yr adroddiad dyfarnu ac mae'n cefnogi fy sylwadau heddiw.

O ran datganiadau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, ceisiais sicrhau bod Aelodau yn cael eu cynnwys drwy'r grŵp llywio polisi. Fodd bynnag, fel plaid, yr ydych wedi dewis peidio â bod yn rhan o'r broses honno. Eich penderfyniad chi yw hwnnw. Peidiwch â cheisio honni eich bod yn amddiffyn pwrs y wlad tra, a bod yn onest, nad ydych am gael adeilad newydd ac nad ydych yn rhy hoff o'r ddemocratiaeth newydd yng Nghymru.

Ron Davies: Tybed a fydd Edwina yn derbyn y sylwadau hyn gennyf fi, fel un sydd â diddordeb yn y ddemocratiaeth newydd yng Nghymru, sydd am gael adeilad newydd i'r Cynulliad ac sy'n edmygu ei hymrwymiad i sicrhau hynny. Fodd bynnag, a dderbynia ei bod yn amhosibl y gallai materion o'r fath aros yn gyfrinachol? Deallaf fod angen iddi ddiogelu cyfrinachedd y cyngor cyfreithiol. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddem yn gysylltiedig ag anghydfod, a honnodd iawndal o tua £7 miliwn yn erbyn Partneriaeth Richard Rogers, a oedd, yn ei thro, yn hawlio ffioedd o tua £500,000 yn ein herbyn. Mae'n annirnadwy ac yn amhriodol i faterion o'r fath aros yn gyfrinachol. Nid dim ond arweinwyr y pleidiau y gallech fod wedi ceisio eu cynnwys, a hynny'n briodol; mae gan Aelodau eraill ddiddordeb mawr a dilys yn y penderfyniadau hyn.

Rhaid inni dderbyn bod hyn yn achos o gywilydd mawr i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Ymladdwyd dau achos a'u colli. I ryw raddau, ein bai ni oedd hynny, ac mae hynny'n resyn.

Fodd bynnag, cytunaf fod yn rhaid inni bellach symud ymlaen. Cyfeiriaf yn benodol at y frawddeg yn eich llythyr lle y dywedwch fod yn rhaid inni bellach ddod â'r mater hwn i ben a mynd ati i benodi'r gweithwyr

know whether the Richard Rogers Partnership is involved in any discussions you may be holding on the appointment of a new partnership. However, will you give a clear and unequivocal commitment to the National Assembly that, if the Richard Rogers Partnership were to be involved in any future discussions, this episode would not prejudice its future involvement in bringing the project to a conclusion?

Edwina Hart: I have always made it clear that, as the project is taken forward, we must have the best people to ensure that the building is delivered. It is incumbent upon me to ensure that we have the highest standards for the building in terms of the materials, and other issues, including the integrity of the design. That is clear. I thank you, Ron, for the way in which you raised those issues with me. Legal advisers are currently considering the decision, and will advise me on the scope of any further action by the Assembly or by Lord Rogers. I hope that we can draw a line under this matter as quickly as possible because I must get on with the important matter of constructing the building.

I do not quite agree with you, Ron: it is not a question of winners and losers. There was a hearing where one side said that it wanted a certain sum of money. We disagreed and counterclaimed with legal advice. We have come to the position where, instead of £530,000, the sum is £432,000. That is what was decided in the adjudication. We must be clear about these processes; they are about sorting out matters in the construction industry. As we know, these disagreements and issues regularly arise in construction. If you know anything about the construction industry—as I know you do, Ron—that is quite normal.

Michael German: It would be easy—and I know that there are Members in the Chamber who do find it easy—to sensationalise a fairly standard business procedure. In order to help us with this matter, I would be grateful if you could explain to the Assembly—for those who do not know about these matters and who are obviously on the sidelines—what the procedures are in respect of adjudication.

proffesiynol priodol. Ni wn a yw Partneriaeth Richard Rogers yn gysylltiedig ag unrhyw drafodaethau a gynhelir o bosibl o ran penodi partneriaeth newydd. Fodd bynnag, a roddwch ymrwymiad clir a diamwys, pe byddai Partneriaeth Richard Rogers yn cymryd rhan mewn trafodaethau yn y dyfodol, na fyddai'r sefyllfa hon yn ei rhoi dan anfantais o ran ei chyfranogiad yn y dyfodol i gwblhau'r prosiect?

Edwina Hart: Wrth ddatblygu'r prosiect, yr wyf bob amser wedi'i gwneud yn glir bod yn rhaid inni gael y bobl orau i sicrhau y cwblheir yr adeilad. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnaf i sicrhau bod gennym y safonau gorau ar gyfer yr adeilad o ran y deunyddiau, a materion eraill, gan gynnwys cywirdeb y cynllun. Mae hynny'n amlwg. Diolchaf ichi, Ron, am y ffordd y gwnaethoch godi'r materion hynny gyda mi. Mae cynghorwyr cyfreithiol yn ystyried y penderfyniad ar hyn o bryd, a byddant yn fy nghynghori ar unrhyw gamau pellach y gallai'r Cynulliad neu'r Arglwydd Rogers eu cymryd. Gobeithiaf y gallwn ddod â'r mater hwn i ben cyn gynted â phosibl gan fod rhaid imi barhau â'r mater pwysig o adeiladu'r adeilad.

Ni chytunaf yn llwyr â chi, Ron: nid yw'n fater o ennill a cholli. Cafwyd gwrandawriad lle y dywedodd un garfan ei bod am gael swm penodol o arian. Gwnaethom anghytuno a gwrth-hawlio gyda chyngor cyfreithiol. Yr ydym wedi cyrraedd y sefyllfa lle mai £432,000 yw'r swm, yn hytrach na £530,000. Dyna'r hyn a benderfynwyd yn y dyfarniad. Rhaid inni fod yn glir am y prosesau hyn; maent a wnelo â datrys materion yn y diwydiant adeiladu. Fel y gwyddom, mae'r anghytundebau a'r materion hyn yn codi'n rheolaidd yn y diwydiant adeiladu. Os gwyddoch rywbeth am y diwydiant adeiladu—fel y gwn y gwyddoch chi, Ron—mae hynny'n ddigon arferol.

Michael German: Byddai'n hawdd—a gwn fod rhai Aelodau yn y Siambr sy'n ei chael yn hawdd—greu cyffro am weithdrefn fusnes cymharol arferol. Er mwyn ein helpu gyda'r mater hwn, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech egluro i'r Cynulliad—er budd y rhai nad ydynt yn ymwybodol o'r materion hyn ac sydd yn amlwg ar y cyrion—beth yw'r gweithdrefnau o ran dyfarnu. Mae'n amlwg

Clearly, there are Members who do not understand how these procedures work and the obligations on either side. Is it not the case that those who are whingeing from the outside do not want to be involved, and are using this for their own political gain, rather than getting the building built?

The real issue, and I hope you agree, Minister, is that the Assembly, on behalf of the people of Wales, gets the building that it desires, which it has voted upon many times, and that it gets the best financial deal in that process. That is now in train. Have we not dispensed with the services of RRP because of the gross underestimate of the cost of the building? Through this adjudication process, we have sought to pay off its outstanding fees and, in return, have received all the work that it had done for those fees. We can now find a new contractor who will be able to complete the work, based on the original designs, for what we hope will be a better financial deal. Those designs belong to us. Is it not time for the Conservatives, who continually say that they have no information, to realise that that is entirely in their own hands? They have chosen to stand outside this process. They could be a part of the steering group and receive the information. They have chosen to be outside; that is their fault. However, they should be clear about it: they are continuing their opposition to the Assembly, to a landmark building, and to the symbol that the National Assembly represents for Wales.

Edwina Hart: At the end of the day, it is important that we concentrate on what we have agreed to do: to build a landmark building. This process is unpleasant, difficult and potentially embarrassing. However, the core issue is that we want a building. It had to be resolved through arbitration. It is a clear process, which we were asked to enter into. We then had to respond to it and we have had the appropriate ruling at the end. I must, therefore, accept it. We are clear as to where we are. We have gone through the process. The end game is to get the building up, and that is the most important consideration for me in all these discussions.

bod rhai Aelodau nad ydynt yn deall sut mae'r gweithdrefnau hyn yn gweithio a'r rhwymedigaethau ar bob ochr. Onid yw'n wir nad yw'r rhai sy'n cwyno o'r tu allan am gymryd rhan, a'u bod yn defnyddio hyn er mantais wleidyddol bersonol, yn hytrach nag i sicrhau y caiff yr adeilad ei godi?

Y mater pwysig, a gobeithiaf y cytunwch â mi, Weinidog, yw sicrhau y caiff y Cynulliad, ar ran pobl Cymru, yr adeilad y mae am ei gael, adeilad y pleidleisiwyd yn ei gylch droeon, a'i fod yn cael y fargen ariannol orau yn y broses honno. Mae hynny bellach ar y gweill. Onid ydym wedi rhoi'r gorau i ddefnyddio gwasanaethau'r bartneriaeth oherwydd iddynt roi amcangyfrif llawer rhy isel o gost yr adeilad? Drwy'r broses ddyfarnu hon, yr ydym wedi ceisio talu'r ffioedd nas talwyd iddi ac, yn gyfnewid am hynny, cawsom yr holl waith a wnaeth am y ffioedd hynny. Gallwn bellach ddod o hyd i gontractiwr newydd a all gwblhau'r gwaith, ar sail y cynlluniau gwreiddiol, am fargen ariannol well, gobeithiwn. Ni sy'n berchen ar y cynlluniau hynny. Onid yw'n bryd i'r Ceidwadwyr, sy'n dweud yn barhaus nad oes gwybodaeth ganddynt, sylweddoli bod hynny yn gyfan gwbl yn eu dwylo hwythau? Maent wedi dewis aros y tu allan i'r broses hon. Gallent fod yn rhan o'r grŵp llywio a chael y wybodaeth. Maent wedi dewis aros y tu allan iddo; eu bai hwy yw hynny. Fodd bynnag, dylent fod yn glir am y mater: parhânt â'u gwrthwynebiad i'r Cynulliad, i adeilad nodedig, ac i symboliaeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i Gymru.

Edwina Hart: Yn y pen draw, mae'n bwysig inni ganolbwyntio ar yr hyn yr ydym wedi cytuno i'w wneud: codi adeilad nodedig. Mae'r broses hon yn annymunol, yn anodd ac yn broses a allai greu embaras. Fodd bynnag, y prif fater yw ein bod am gael adeilad. Yr oedd yn rhaid datrys y sefyllfa drwy broses gyflafareddu. Mae'n broses glir, y gofynnwyd inni fod yn rhan ohoni. Wedyn, bu'n rhaid inni ymateb iddi a chawsom y dyfarniad priodol ar y diwedd. Felly, rhaid imi ei dderbyn. Gwyddom yn iawn lle'r ydym. Yr ydym wedi mynd drwy'r broses. Y nod yn y pen draw yw codi'r adeilad a dyna'r ystyriaeth bwysicaf imi yn yr holl drafodaethau hyn.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call the leader of the Welsh Conservatives to speak, on behalf of the Assembly I extend to you, Nick, our condolences on your recent bereavement.

10:45 a.m.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Thank you, Llywydd, and I also thank other Members for their condolences.

I will focus on the main issue of the arbitration, rather than the Assembly building. That decision has been taken; we did not agree with it, but it has been taken. Is it not the case that the parties to this arbitration are the Richard Rogers Partnership and the National Assembly for Wales? As you made clear in your statement, it is not arbitration between the Government of Wales and RRP. It involves all Assembly Members. We are a corporate body. Following on from Ron Davies's helpful comments, which were more helpful than those of the leader of the Liberal Democrat group, is it not appropriate to put this judgment in the right arena so that all Assembly Members can see what liabilities we have as a corporate body? I cannot agree with the leader of the Liberal Democrat group who inferred that this was some kind of success and that this kind of arbitration is a matter of course, and that you are bound to lose such cases. That is not the case. This is bad news for the National Assembly—let us not forget that—because it involves legal liability on us and a diminution of resources. Will she also confirm that that we have lost a counter claim of some £6 million? That is not clear from the statement. I do not doubt that the statement is accurate, but it is selective in that it does not give us the full judgment. I will focus on that main issue. Will you please put this judgment in the right arena so that all Assembly Members—and not all Assembly Members, even from the other parties, sit on this steering group—are aware of this decision? I appreciate that you may need to take legal advice, but I have little doubt that that legal advice will be to publish, because this involves liability on all of us.

Y Llywydd: Cyn imi alw ar arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru i siarad, ar ran y Cynulliad estynnaf ein cydymdeimlad ichi, Nick, am eich profedigaeth ddiweddar.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Diolch, Lywydd, a diolchaf hefyd i'r Aelodau eraill am eu cydymdeimlad.

Byddaf yn canolbwyntio ar y prif fater, sef y broses gyflafareddu, yn hytrach nac adeilad y Cynulliad. Gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad hwnnw; nid oeddem yn cytuno ag ef, ond fe'i gwnaethpwyd. Onid yw'n wir mai Partneriaeth Richard Rogers a Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yw'r rhai sy'n gysylltiedig â'r broses gyflafareddu hon? Fel y gwnaethoch egluro yn eich datganiad, onid rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru a'r bartneriaeth y mae'r broses gyflafareddu? Mae'n cynnwys pob Aelod y Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn sefydliad corfforaethol. I fynd ar drywydd sylwadau adeiladol Ron Davies, a oedd yn fwy adeiladol na sylwadau arweinydd grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, onid yw'n briodol cyhoeddi'r farn hon yn y lle cywir fel y gall pob Aelod y Cynulliad weld pa rwymedigaethau sydd gennym fel sefydliad corfforaethol? Ni allaf gytuno ag arweinydd grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a awgrymodd fod hyn yn rhyw fath o lwyddiant ac yn arferol, a'ch bod yn sicr o golli achosion o'r fath. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Mae hyn yn newyddion drwg i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol—ni ddylem anghofio hynny—am ei fod yn rhoi rhwymedigaeth gyfreithiol arnom a llai o adnoddau. A gadarnha hefyd ein bod wedi colli achos gwrth-hawlio o tua £6 miliwn? Nid yw hynny'n glir o'r datganiad. Nid amheuf nad yw'r datganiad yn gywir, ond mae'n dewis a dethol gwybodaeth ac ni rydd y dyfarniad llawn inni. Byddaf yn canolbwyntio ar y prif fater hwnnw. A fydddech gystal â rhoi'r dyfarniad hwn yn y lle priodol fel bod pob Aelod y Cynulliad—ac nid yw pob Aelod y Cynulliad, hyd yn oed o'r pleidiau eraill, yn aelod o'r grŵp llywio hwn—yn ymwybodol o'r penderfyniad? Sylweddolaf ei bod yn bosibl y bydd angen ichi geisio cyngor cyfreithiol, ond nid oes amheuaeth gennyf

mai cyhoeddi'r dyfarniad fydd y cyngor cyfreithiol hwnnw, gan ei fod yn golygu ein bod i gyd dan rwymedigaeth.

Edwina Hart: The advice that I have received to date is that the adjudicator's report is confidential, as I indicated, according to the Construction Industry Council rules under which the adjudication was considered. On the issue of fees, until all transactions are concluded, I cannot say what the final legal fees will be. I will inform Members as soon as that work has been completed. However, in light of today's comments, I will take further legal advice about the areas on which I can give further information and details to Members.

Alison Halford: I am angry about this—this is one building that I wanted. We are attacking the wrong person. Edwina Hart was given a poisoned chalice by someone long before the present First Minister became involved. If you go back and read the Auditor General's report, you will find that the mistake was not made by our current First Minister or Edwina Hart. The person who should be pilloried and who should be hanging his head in shame is Lord Rogers. His building did not even fit the plot, it had no crèche facilities and it was not suitable for disabled access. He had to go away and reconsider it. We want this project. Edwina has worked hard to remedy what was an impossible situation. We have been badly let down, not by Edwina or the First Minister, but by Lord Rogers, who designed a building that was probably not workable in the first place. Let him hang his head in shame, not Edwina Hart.

Edwina Hart: Thank you, Alison.

Edwina Hart: Y cyngor a gefais hyd yma yw bod adroddiad y dyfarnwr yn gyfrinachol, fel y nodais, yn ôl rheolau Cyngor y Diwydiant Adeiladu yr ystyriwyd y dyfarniad oddi tanynt. O ran cyhoeddi ffioedd, hyd nes y cwblheir y manylion i gyd, ni allaf ddweud beth fydd y ffioedd cyfreithiol terfynol. Byddaf yn hysbysu'r Aelodau cyn gynted ag y bo'r gwaith hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau. Fodd bynnag, yng ngoleuni'r sylwadau a roddwyd heddiw, byddaf yn ceisio cyngor cyfreithiol pellach am y meysydd y gallaf roi rhagor o wybodaeth a manylion amdanynt i'r Aelodau.

Alison Halford: Yr wyf yn grac am hyn—dyma'r un adeilad yr oeddwn am ei weld. Yr ydym yn ymosod ar yr unigolyn anghywir. Rhoddwyd cwpan gwenwynig i Edwina Hart gan rywun amser maith cyn i'r Prif Weinidog presennol ymwneud â'r mater. Os ewch yn ôl i ddarllen adroddiad yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol, fe welwch nad ein Prif Weinidog presennol nac Edwina Hart a wnaeth y camgymeriad. Yr Arglwydd Rogers yw'r un a ddylai gael ei wawdio ac a ddylai gywilyddio. Nid oedd maint ei adeilad yn addas i'r llain o dir hyd yn oed, nid oedd ganddo feithrinfa ac nid oedd yn addas i'r anabl. Bu'n rhaid iddo ei ailystyried. Yr ydym am weld y prosiect hwn. Mae Edwina wedi gweithio'n galed i unioni sefyllfa amhosibl. Cawsom ein siomi'n fawr, nid gan Edwina na'r Prif Weinidog, ond gan yr Arglwydd Rogers, a gynlluniodd adeilad nad oedd yn ymarferol yn y lle cyntaf mae'n debyg. Ef, yn hytrach nac Edwina Hart, ddylai gywilyddio.

Edwina Hart: Diolch, Alison.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Ron Davies: Point of order. I ask you to reflect on Mike German's comments. I do not make these comments in any sense of enmity between the two parties, because we are all supporters of the partnership Government, despite the Ogmere by-election leaflets. As I understood his comments, Mike German

Ron Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Gofynnaf ichi feddwl am sylwadau Mike German. Ni wnaif y sylwadau hyn drwy ryw fath o elyniaeth rhwng y ddwy blaid, gan ein bod ni i gyd yn cefnogi'r Llywodraeth bartneriaeth, er gwaethaf taflenni is-etholiad Ogwr. Fel y deallaf ei sylwadau, dywedodd Mike German

berated Assembly Members for not being aware of information of which he was aware. I understand that there may be circumstances where he, as a party leader, will be party to confidential briefings. That is right and proper, but it is improper to berate us when many of us are not informed of these matters. I draw his attention to the fact that the Assembly has 60 Members, eight Ministers and three party leaders. By my arithmetic, that leaves 49 Members who are uninformed of these matters. It is inappropriate for us to be berated when we raise matters of public concern because we have not been previously involved. I accept and understand that party leaders and Ministers are involved in private and confidential discussions. However, if Mike German is going to be given information in those privy-council, confidential terms, he should understand and respect that. He should not use a position of advantage to attack the rest of us who have not been given that information.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is not a point of order for me. All members of the policy steering group are in receipt of confidential information.

Michael German: Further to that point of order, Ron must first recognise that this is not a party leaders' briefing. Your description is the correct one, Presiding Officer. The policy steering group is a group to which all parties are invited and we meet as party representatives. Those discussions are confidential, and as a member of that policy steering group, Presiding Officer, you understand the way in which we had to retain that information. My point was quite clear and was directed at the Conservatives, who do not participate in the policy steering group. Given that they do not participate in that group, they obtain information in a different way. The information they obtain is not accurate, but they could verify it if they so desired. My remarks were not aimed at participating parties, but at those that do not participate.

y drefn wrth Aelodau'r Cynulliad am beidio â bod yn ymwybodol o wybodaeth yr oedd ef yn ymwybodol ohoni. Deallaf y gall fod amgylchiadau lle y bydd ganddo ef, fel arweinydd plaid, wybodaeth gyfrinachol. Mae hynny'n gywir ac yn briodol, ond mae'n amhriodol iddo ddweud y drefn wrthym pan na chaiff nifer ohonom wybod am y materion hyn. Tynnaf ei sylw at y ffaith bod gan y Cynulliad 60 o Aelodau, wyth Gweinidog a thri arweinydd plaid. Yn ôl fy symiau i, golyga hynny nad yw 49 o Aelodau yn cael gwybod am y materion hyn. Mae'n amhriodol iddo ddweud y drefn wrthym pan godwn faterion sy'n peri pryder i'r cyhoedd gan nad ydym wedi cymryd rhan yn y materion o'r blaen. Yr wyf yn derbyn ac yn deall bod arweinwyr y pleidiau a'r Gweinidogion yn cymryd rhan mewn trafodaethau preifat a chyfrinachol. Fodd bynnag, os rhoddir gwybodaeth gyfrinachol i Mike German fel aelod o ryw gyfrin gyngor, dylai ddeall a pharchu hynny. Ni ddylai ddefnyddio mantais sydd ganddo i ymosod ar y gweddill ohonom sydd heb gael y wybodaeth honno.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid pwynt o drefn i mi yw hwn. Caiff pob aelod o'r grŵp llywio polisi wybodaeth gyfrinachol.

Michael German: Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, rhaid i Ron gydnabod yn gyntaf nad briff i arweinwyr y pleidiau yw hwn. Mae eich disgrifiad yn gywir, Lywydd. Mae'r grŵp llywio polisi yn grŵp y gwahoddir pob plaid iddo ac yr ydym yn cwrdd fel cynrychiolwyr ein plaid. Mae'r trafodaethau hynny yn gyfrinachol, ac fel aelod o'r grŵp llywio polisi hwnnw, Lywydd, deallwch y ffordd y bu'n rhaid inni gadw'r wybodaeth honno. Yr oedd fy mhwynt yn ddigon clir ac fe'i cyfeiriwyd at y Ceidwadwyr, nad ydynt yn rhan o'r grŵp llywio polisi. O ystyried nad ydynt yn rhan o'r grŵp hwnnw, cânt wybodaeth mewn ffordd wahanol. Nid yw'r wybodaeth a gânt yn gywir, ond gallent ei gwirio pe dymunent. Ni chyfeiriwyd fy sylwadau at y pleidiau sy'n cymryd rhan, ond yn hytrach at y rheini na chymerant ran.

Peter Law: Further to that point of order, as one of the have-nots here, Llywydd, is it right that this should be the converse effect for the Conservatives, that people who have the privilege of briefings should drip-drip this information while many of us, as Ron Davies pointed out, receive no information at all? It is a major deficit in democracy—and I will speak on this during the next item—that we are not recognised as ordinary Assembly Members. Some have-nots here are in a corner. That is not good enough, which is why Ron Davies is right to make his point. Party leaders should not crow and take advantage of their position.

The Presiding Officer: Order. You may well be called to speak during the next item—*[Interruption.]*

Order. You may well be called to speak during the next item, Peter, but it would be helpful if points of order related to Standing Orders and the matters before us. In replying to questions, the Minister indicated that she would consider the matter of publishing further information. We will await the outcome of that. Allowing the urgent question to be asked today indicates that the Assembly is open to debate, even on difficult issues that affect its own position.

Peter Law: Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn, fel un o'r gwrthodedig rai, Lywydd, a yw'n briodol y dylai hyn gael effaith i'r gwrthwyneb ar y Ceidwadwyr, ac y dylai pobl sydd â'r fraint o gael briffiau fwydo'r wybodaeth hon yn raddol, tra bod llawer ohonom nad ydym yn cael dim gwybodaeth o gwbl, fel y nododd Ron Davies? Mae'n ddiffyg mawr o ran democratiaeth—a siaradaf am hyn yn ystod yr eitem nesaf—na chawn ein cydnabod fel Aelodau cyffredin. Mae rhai o'r gwrthodedig rai mewn cornel. Nid yw hynny'n ddigon da a dyna pam mae'n briodol i Ron Davies wneud ei bwynt. Ni ddylai arweinwyr y pleidiau glochdar a manteisio ar eu statws.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddigon posibl y cewch eich galw i siarad yn ystod yr eitem nesaf—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Trefn. Mae'n ddigon posibl y cewch eich galw i siarad yn ystod yr eitem nesaf, Peter, ond byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe byddai pwyntiau o drefn yn gysylltiedig â'r Rheolau Sefydlog a'r materion sydd ger ein bron. Wrth ateb y cwestiynau, nododd y Gweinidog y byddai'n ystyried y mater o gyhoeddi rhagor o wybodaeth. Arhoswn am ganlyniad hynny. Mae'r ffaith i gwestiwn brys gael ei ganiatáu heddiw yn dangos bod y Cynulliad yn fodlon trafod, hyd yn oed materion anodd sy'n effeithio ar ei statws ei hunan.

Arolwg y Cynulliad o'i Weithdrefnau The Assembly Review of Procedure

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 3, 5 and 11 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendments 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the name of Jonathan Morgan and amendment 10 in the name of Andrew Davies. I declined to select amendment 2 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (John Marek): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. welcomes the report of the Assembly review of procedure group;

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 3, 5 a 11 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 4, 6, 7, 8 a 9 yn enw Jonathan Morgan a gwelliant 10 yn enw Andrew Davies. Yr wyf wedi dewis peidio â dethol gwelliant 2 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn croesawu adroddiad grŵp adolygu gweithdrefnau'r Cynulliad;

2. *approves the recommendations of the group;*
2. yn cymeradwyo argymhellion y grŵp;
3. *asks the parties listed in chapter 10 of the report to drive forward the implementation of the review group's recommendations.* (NDM964)
3. yn gofyn i'r partion a restrir ym mhennod 10 o'r adroddiad fynd ati i weithredu argymhellion y grŵp adolygu. (NDM964)

Before I begin I want to place on the record the group's thanks to the joint secretariat—Marie Knox and Adrian Crompton on behalf of the Presiding Office, and Bryan Mitchell and Steve Pomeroy on behalf of the Executive. Without their help, this report would not be before us this morning.

Cyn imi ddechrau yr wyf am gofnodi diolchiadau'r grŵp i'r cydysgrifenyddiaeth—Marie Knox ac Adrian Crompton ar ran Swyddfa'r Llywydd, a Bryan Mitchell a Steve Pomeroy ar ran y Weithrediaeth. Heb eu cymorth, ni fyddai'r adroddiad hwn o'n blaen y bore yma.

The report has been a long time in coming. The First Minister mentioned a review in Plenary in July 2000. It took months before we could arrange the first meeting, which we eventually held in December 2000. Since then, we have met every month. Besides formal meetings, we have had three out-of-committee meetings where we dispensed with the services of officials to get down to some hard bargaining to obtain the agreements that would have taken much longer if the cameras had been on us. The group comprised the four party leaders, the four party business managers, the Presiding Officer and myself. We consulted widely. We consulted staff, individual Assembly Members, partnership councils and Regional Committees, business representatives, academics and legal experts. The Legislation Committee submitted evidence, as did the Panel of Chairs. The report is now before us for approval. Except where indicated, it is an agreed report. All the recommendations are agreed by the four party leaders, the four business managers, the Presiding Officer and myself.

Cymerodd gryn amser i'r adroddiad ymddangos. Soniodd y Prif Weinidog am adolygiad mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ym mis Gorffennaf 2000. Aeth misoedd heibio cyn bod modd inni drefnu'r cyfarfod cyntaf a gynhaliwyd gennym yn y diwedd yn Rhagfyr 2000. Ers hynny, yr ydym wedi cwrrdd bob mis. Ynghyd â'r cyfarfodydd ffurfiol, cawsom dri cyfarfod y tu allan i'r pwyllgor lle y gwnaethom hepgor gwasanaeth y swyddogion er mwyn bwrw iddi i wneud peth bargeinio caled i gael cytundebau a fyddai wedi cymryd yn llawer hwy pe bai'r camerâu wedi bod yn ein gwyllo. Cynhwysai'r grŵp y pedwar arweinydd plaid, y pedwar rheolwr busnes plaid, y Llywydd a minnau. Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad eang gennym. Ymgynghorwyd â'r staff, Aelodau Cynulliad unigol, cynghorau partneriaeth a Phwyllgorau Rhanbarth, cynrychiolwyr busnes, academyddion ac arbenigwyr cyfreithiol. Cyflwynodd y Pwyllgor Deddfau dystiolaeth, fel y gwnaeth Panel y Cadeiryddion. Mae'r adroddiad yn awr ger ein bron i'w gymeradwyo. Oni nodir yn wahanol, cafwyd cytundeb yn yr adroddiad. Cytunodd y pedwar arweinydd plaid, y pedwar rheolwr busnes, y Llywydd a minnau, ar yr holl argymhellion.

10:55 a.m.

This is the first time that the Assembly has been able to examine its proceedings and procedures. We were given a set of Standing Orders by the National Assembly Advisory Group, which considered them before the Assembly's establishment. We have changed Standing Orders here and there, and looked at

Dyma'r tro cyntaf i'r Cynulliad allu archwilio ei drefniadau a'i weithdrefnau. Rhoddwyd cyfres o Reolau Sefydlog inni gan Grŵp Ymgynghori'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, a wnaeth eu hystyried cyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Yr ydym wedi newid y Rheolau Sefydlog hwnt ac yma, ac wedi edrych ar y trefniadau

proceedings on an ad hoc basis. This is the first time that we have been able to evaluate our procedures. There are nearly 40 recommendations before you this morning. I emphasise again that the four party leaders and the four party business managers all agree on the recommendations.

There are four key themes in this report. First is the question of separating the legislature and executive parts of the National Assembly for Wales. It is clear that, as we are a corporate body, this is difficult. However, we now have guidelines for those in the Executive and the Presiding Office to look to, which allow them to differentiate our functions. The Presiding Office, of course, represents every individual Assembly Member without fear or favour. We would not say anything to any Member that we would not say to any other Member in the same circumstances. The Executive is different; it carries out the process of government, but that process must be distinct from those of the legislature.

The second key theme is protecting the rights of all Members. It is not just a question of the Executive having its way. The Executive will have its way if it commands a majority in Plenary. However, Members must have the right to hold the Executive to account, to scrutinise its actions, and to help to formulate policy through the Subject Committees. That runs into the third key theme, which is, how can we develop scrutiny and policy development?

The fourth key theme is the consideration of legislation. How can we best examine Westminster and European Union legislation and keep up to date with the two legislatures so that we can shape our own legislation in good time and can influence them both? We would all agree that that has not been one of our strong points so far. That is not because we have failed as Members, but because of our powers and the way in which they were transferred to us in the Government of Wales Act 1998.

I agree that there was some debate. We did not agree on everything. We did not agree on

ar sail ad hoc. Dyma'r tro cyntaf inni allu gwerthuso ein gweithdrefnau. Mae bron 40 o argymhellion ger eich bron y bore yma. Pwysleisiaf eto fod y pedwar arweinydd plaid a'r pedwar rheolwr busnes plaid i gyd yn cytuno ar yr argymhellion.

Mae pedair thema allweddol yn yr adroddiad hwn. Y gyntaf yw gwahanu rhannau deddfwriaethol a gweithredol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Mae'n glir, gan ein bod yn sefydliad corfforaethol, fod hyn yn anodd. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym ganllawiau i'r rhai yn Swyddfa'r Llywydd a'r Weithrediaeth i droi atynt, sy'n caniatáu iddynt wahaniaethu rhwng ein swyddogaethau. Mae Swyddfa'r Llywydd, wrth gwrs, yn cynrychioli pob Aelod Cynulliad unigol heb ofn na ffafiaeth. Ni ddywedwn ddim wrth unrhyw Aelod na ddywedem wrth Aelod arall yn yr un amgylchiadau. Mae'r Weithrediaeth yn wahanol: mae'n gweithredu'r broses lywodraethu, ond rhaid i'r broses honno fod ar wahân i'r corff deddfwriaethol.

Yr ail thema yw diogelu hawliau pob Aelod. Nid mater o'r Weithrediaeth yn cael y gair olaf mohoni. Bydd y Weithrediaeth yn cael y gair olaf os yw'n llwyddo i ennill mwyafrif yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid bod hawl gan yr Aelodau i fynnu bod y Weithrediaeth yn atebol, i graffu ar ei weithrediadau ac i helpu llunio polisi drwy'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Mae hynny'n mynd â ni i'r drydedd thema allweddol, sef, sut y gallwn ddatblygu proses graffu a datblygu polisi?

Y bedwaredd thema allweddol yw ystyried deddfwriaeth. Sut orau y gallwn ni archwilio deddfwriaeth San Steffan a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd a gwybod am y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf yn y ddwy ddeddfwrfa fel ein bod yn gallu llunio ein deddfwriaeth ein hunain mewn da bryd ac yn gallu dylanwadu ar y naill a'r llall? Byddem i gyd yn cytuno nad yw hynny wedi bod yn un o'n cryfderau hyd yn hyn, nid am ein bod wedi methu fel Aelodau ond oherwydd y pwerau sydd gennym a'r ffordd y'u trosglwyddwyd inni yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998.

Cytunaf fod peth trafod wedi bod. Ni chytunasom ar bopeth. Ni chytunasom ar

nomenclature, for example. Was it to be the 'Government of Wales' or the 'Government for the National Assembly'? We were eventually pre-empted by the Government's announcement that it would be 'Welsh Assembly Government'. We did not agree on the Regional Committees' boundaries. All that is ahead of us, and will be decided by vote in Plenary. We did not agree on how to handle Government's responses to Committee reports. We could not agree on whether we should re-institute the vote on the short debate in some form. However, those disagreements are few compared to the points of agreement. Of those agreements and recommendations, the treatment of legislation, scrutiny and the National Assembly of Wales's ability to influence primary legislation at Westminster and the European Union are the most important. There are problems with us doing that at present. As Members know, every time the Westminster Parliament enacts a new Bill that repeals legislation in previous Acts, any subsidiary powers in those repealed pieces of primary legislation cease and we lose powers unless they are re-enacted in the new legislation passed in Westminster.

The Westminster Parliament operates differently to us. It is not inclusive. There is a culture of secrecy at Westminster. Ministers of either party will generally produce Bills and proposals for legislation at Westminster and Members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords will know nothing about them until they are formally laid on the Table of the House for first reading. We do not do that. We have a different system here of Subject Committees, policy development, and including all Members in the process. However, the Westminster Parliament has a rubber-stamp nature. That makes it difficult for us to know what primary legislation is being placed before Members of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. It makes it difficult for us to act quickly to influence any of this legislation before it becomes set in the form of a Bill. Once it is set in the form of a Bill, it is extremely difficult for Ministers to make changes as that Bill proceeds through the Houses of Parliament.

enw, er enghraifft. Ai 'Llywodraeth Cymru' neu 'Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol' ddylai'r enw fod? Yn y diwedd fe dorwyd y ddadl gan gyhoeddiad y Llywodraeth mai 'Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru' oedd yr enw i fod. Ni fu inni gytuno ar ffiniau'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth. Mae hyn i gyd yn ein hwynebu, ac fe'i penderfynir drwy bleidlais yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Ni chytunwyd ar sut i drafod ymatebion y Llywodraeth i adroddiadau pwyllgor. Ni allem gytuno a ddylem ailgyflwyno'r bleidlais ar y ddadl fer rhywsut neu'i gilydd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r enghreifftiau hyn o anghydweld yn brin o'u cymharu â'r enghreifftiau o gytundeb. O'r cytundebau a'r argymhellion hynny, yr ymdriniaeth o ddeddfwriaeth craffu a gallu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i ddylanwadu ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn San Steffan a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yw'r rhai pwysicaf. Mae gennym broblemau o ran gwneud hynny ar hyn o bryd. Fel y gŵyr Aelodau, bob tro y bydd Senedd San Steffan yn gweithredu Mesur newydd sy'n diddymu ddeddfwriaeth mewn Deddfau blaenorol, mae unrhyw bwerau eilaidd yn y darnau o ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol a ddiddymwyd yn gorffen a chollwn bwerau oni chânt eu hailweithredu yn y ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn San Steffan.

Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan yn gweithredu'n wahanol i ni. Nid yw'n gynhwysol. Mae diwylliant cyfrinachedd yn San Steffan. Mae gweinidogion o'r naill blaidd neu'r llall yn gyffredinol yn cynhyrchu Mesurau a chynigion ar gyfer deddfwriaeth yn San Steffan ac ni fydd Aelodau Tŷ'r Cyffredin a Thŷ'r Arglwyddi yn gwybod dim amdanynt tan iddynt gael eu cyflwyno'n ffurfiol yn y Tŷ ar gyfer ei darlleniad cyntaf. Ni fyddwn ni'n gwneud hynny. Mae gennym system wahanol o Bwyllgorau Pwnc, datblygu polisi, a chynnwys yr Aelodau i gyd yn y broses. Fodd bynnag, rhoi sêl bendith yw dull gweithredu Senedd San Steffan. Mae'n ei gwneud yn anodd inni wybod pa ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol a gyflwynir gerbron Aelodau Tŷ'r Cyffredin a Thŷ'r Arglwyddi. Mae'n ei gwneud hi'n anodd inni weithredu'n gyflym i ddylanwadu ar unrhyw ran o'r ddeddfwriaeth hon cyn iddo sefydlogi'n rhan o Fesur. Unwaith y bydd wedi sefydlogi'n rhan o Fesur, mae'n anodd iawn i Weinidogion wneud newidiadau wrth i'r Mesur hwnnw fynd drwy'r Senedd.

Thirdly, there is the question of European Union legislation, which is entirely different. The European Union is far more inclusive, but we must seize the opportunity to discover what the European Union directives contain, to be able to understand them and exert some influence there. The opportunity is there if we can get the information. That is a problem different to that which faces us as far as Westminster is concerned.

Westminster Cabinet Ministers have been saying—and they are muddled about this—that the National Assembly will not have Henry VIII powers, but in the Education Bill there was a tranche of Henry VIII powers in relation to the curriculum. I regard that as good, because it is clear that Westminster is not *ad idem* with itself over what should happen here. Some Government Ministers say that devolution is an event. It is patently not an event; it is a process, and we are taking another step in that process today by reviewing our own procedures. That process will continue through the Modernisation Committee of the House of Commons, chaired by the Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House Commons, Robin Cook, who has already visited the Assembly, and will have further discussions with Assembly Members. Eventually we will have the commission on the powers of the National Assembly for Wales, and that will also continue the process. Therefore, let us not misunderstand: devolution is a process, and we are undergoing part of that process today. We have accepted—

David Melding: One part of the process that was originally envisaged was that draft Bills would be published, and would then come to the Assembly for consideration and amendment, before progressing further in the legislative process in Parliament. The problem with draft Bills is that they would have to be discrete Welsh Bills, such as that on the restructuring of the NHS, which would then create, for the first time in Britain's constitutional history, discrete English Bills. The Government seems to have run a million miles from setting that precedent.

Yn drydydd, mae cwestiwn deddfwriaeth yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, sydd yn hollol wahanol. Mae'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn llawer mwy cynhwysol, ond rhaid inni fachu ar y cyfle i ddarganfod beth sydd yng nghyfarwydddebau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, er mwyn deall a chael rhywfaint o ddylanwad yno. Mae'r cyfle yno os gallwn gael y wybodaeth. Mae honno'n broblem wahanol i'r un sydd yn ein hwynebu yn San Steffan.

Bu Gweinidogion y Cabinet yn San Steffan yn dweud—ac maent wedi drysu ynglŷn â hyn—na fydd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwerau Harri'r VIII, ond yn y Mesur Addysg yr oedd ystod o bwerau Harri'r VIII yn ymwneud â'r cwricwlwm. Mae hynny'n beth da yn fy marn i, am ei bod yn amlwg nad yw San Steffan yn gytûn ei hun ynglŷn â'r hyn a ddylai ddigwydd yma. Dywed rhai Gweinidogion y Llywodraeth mai digwyddiad yw datganoli. Mae'n amlwg nad digwyddiad ydyw, mae'n broses, ac yr ydym yn cymryd cam arall yn y broses honno heddiw drwy adolygu ein gweithfrefnau'n hunain. Bydd y broses honno'n parhau drwy Bwyllgor Moderneiddio Tŷ'r Cyffredin a gadeirir gan Arglwydd Lywydd y Cyngor ac Arweinydd Tŷ'r Cyffredin, Robin Cook, sydd esioes wedi ymweld â'r Cynulliad, ac a gaiff drafodaethau pellach gydag Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Yn y pen draw ceir comisiwn ar bwerau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a bydd hynny hefyd yn parhau â'r broses. Felly, na foed inni gamddeall: proses yw datganoli, ac yr ydym yn mynd drwy ran o'r broses honno heddiw. Yr ydym wedi derbyn—

David Melding: Un rhan o'r broses honno a ragwelwyd yn wreiddiol oedd bod Mesurau drafft yn cael eu cyhoeddi ac yna'n dod gerbron y Cynulliad i'w hystyried a'u gwella, cyn mynd ymhellach yn y broses ddeddfwriaethol yn y Senedd. Y broblem gyda Mesurau drafft yw y byddai'n rhaid iddynt fod yn Fesurau ar wahân i Gymru, megis yr un ar ailstrwythuro'r GIG, a fyddai'n creu wedyn, am y tro cyntaf yn hanes cyfansoddiadol Prydain, Fesurau ar wahân i Loegr. Ymddengys fod y Llywodraeth wedi rhedeg bellter mawr rhag gosod y gysail honno.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We want to do more than that. I hope that, if English Bills are created, it will not affect our need for Welsh Bills on the subjects that affect us.

Subject to amendment 10, I think that we all agree that we need to do more where possible, although we will not be able to do everything. We have accepted annex 5—the Rawlings principles, as they are commonly called—as something of which we, and the Government, should be mindful in our dealings with Westminster. Paragraph 5.5 of the report on the review of procedure gives us a new set of rules by which we can guide ourselves. Importantly, we recommend the appointment of 10 expert advisers to help Subject Committees. One will be allocated to each Subject Committee and there will be a pool of three more. One of these three will be a lawyer who will service the Subject Committees by examining forthcoming legislation immediately a Bill is produced in Westminster, and by monitoring what is happening in the European Union and providing up-to-date information on that. I consider that to be probably our biggest advance if we endorse this report.

We also recommend changes to Standing Order No. 29. It has not been a success, but we accept that every Member should have the right, once in his or her four-year term, to propose a piece of legislation for consideration by the Assembly—not necessarily a statutory instrument; it could be guidance or a circular. There is still work to be done, but the principle is enshrined in this report. The rest of the recommendations are before you, and I will not discuss them, because time is limited.

On the amendments, the world will not fall down if any of these amendments are carried; nor will it end if any of them are not passed. However, I urge you to examine them and use your judgement, as Assembly Members, when the time comes to vote.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: ym mhwynt 1, dileu ‘*croesawu*’ a rhoi

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr ydym am wneud rhywbeth mwy na hynny. Gobeithiaf, os caiff Mesurau i Loegr eu creu, na fydd yn effeithio ar yr angen i gael Mesurau i Gymru ar y pynciau sy’n effeithio arnom ni.

Yn amodol ar welliant 10, credaf ein bod i gyd yn cytuno bod angen inni wneud mwy lle bo hynny’n bosibl, er na fyddwn yn gallu gwneud popeth. Derbyniwyd atodiad 5 gennym—egwyddorion Rawlings, fel y’u gelwir yn gyffredin—fel rhywbeth y dylem ni, a’r Llywodraeth, ei gofio yn ein hymwneud â San Steffan. Rhydd paragraff 5.5 o’r adroddiad ar yr adolygiad o’r gweithdrefnau gyfres newydd o reolau y gallem eu defnyddio i lywio ein hunain. Yn un peth o bwys, argymhellwn y dylid penodi 10 o ymgynghorwyr arbenigol i helpu’r Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Penodir un i bob Pwyllgor Pwnc a bydd cronfa o dri ychwanegol. Bydd un o’r tri hwn yn gyfreithiwr a fydd yn gwasanaethu’r Pwyllgorau Pwnc drwy archwilio deddfwriaeth sydd yn yr arfaeth ar ôl i Fesur gael ei gynhyrchu yn San Steffan, a thrwy fonitro’r hyn sy’n digwydd yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd a rhoi gwybodaeth gyfredol ar hynny. Credaf mai hynny fydd y datblygiad mwyaf nesaf os y cymeradwywn yr adroddiad hwn.

Hefyd argymhellwn newidiadau i Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29. Ni fu’n llwyddiant, ond derbyniwn y dylai fod gan bob Aelod yr hawl, unwaith yn ystod ei dymor pedair blynedd, i gynnig deddfwriaeth i’w hystyried gan y Cynulliad—nid o reidwydd yn offeryn statudol; gallai fod yn ganllawiau neu yn gylchlythyr. Mae mwy o waith i’w wneud, ond mae’r egwyddor wedi ei hymgorffori yn yr adroddiad hwn. Mae gweddill yr argymhellion ger eich bron, ac ni wnaf eu trafod hwy oherwydd bod amser yn brin.

Ynglŷn â’r gwelliannau, ni fydd y byd yn dod i ben os bydd unrhyw rai o’r gwelliannau hyn yn cael eu derbyn; nac ychwaith os na fydd rhai ohonynt yn cael eu derbyn. Fodd bynnag apelïaf arnoch i graffu arnynt a bod yn ddoeth, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, pan ddaw hi’n amser pleidleisio.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: in point 1 replace ‘*welcomes*’

'nodi' yn ei le.

with 'notes'.

Cynigiaf welliant 3. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd pwynt 1:

I propose amendment 3. Add at end of point 1:

ac yn croesawu'r ffaith bod y grŵp wedi mabwysiadu'r egwyddor y dylid sicrhau'r rhaniad cliraf posibl a ganiateir gan y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad;

and welcomes the group's adoption of the principle that there should be the clearest possible separation between the Government and the Assembly which is achievable under current legislation;

Cynigiaf welliant 5. Ar ddiwedd pwynt 2, ychwanegu:

I propose amendment 5. Add at the end of point 2:

yn amodol ar y gwelliannau canlynol i'r adroddiad:

subject to the following amendments to the report:

I. pennod 2, pwynt 2.3: ychwaneger argymhelliad newydd 'bod y Llywodraeth yn mabwysiadu'r teitl "Llywodraeth Cymru" i ddisgrifio'i hun yn hytrach na "Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru";

I. chapter 2, point 2.3: add a new recommendation, 'that the Government adopt the title "Government for Wales" to describe itself rather than the "Welsh Assembly Government";

II. pennod 3, pwynt 3.5: ychwaneger ar ddiwedd yr ail argymhelliad 'a chyn belled â bod unrhyw estyniad ar ôl 6.00 p.m. i sesiynau'r cyfarfodydd llawn yn cael eu defnyddio yn unig i hwyluso materion brys y Llywodraeth.';

II. chapter 3, point 3.5: add at the end of the second recommendation 'and provided that any extension of plenary sessions beyond 6.00 p.m. on Tuesdays is limited to facilitating urgent Government business.';

III. pennod 4, pwynt 4.8: ar ddiwedd yr argymhelliad ychwaneger 'a bod uned deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn cael ei chreu o fewn Swyddfa'r Llywydd i'w helpu â'r dasg honno';

III. chapter 4, point 4.8: insert at the end of the recommendation 'and that a primary legislation unit be set up within the office of the Presiding Officer to assist in their task';

IV. pennod 6, pwynt 6.14: ychwaneger ar ddiwedd yr argymhelliad 'Dylid cynnal dadl yn amser y Llywodraeth i drafod ymateb Gweinidogion i adroddiadau o'r fath.'

IV. chapter 6, point 6.14: insert at the end of the recommendation 'There should be a debate in Government time on Ministers' response to such reports.'

Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd pwynt 3 'fel y'u diwygiwyd'.

Add at the end of point 3 'as amended.'

Cynigiaf welliant 11. Ychwanegu pwynt 4 newydd:

I propose amendment 11. Add a new point 4:

yn nodi y cafodd y grŵp adolygu ei gyfyngu gan ei gylch gwaith i weithio o fewn fframwaith Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 ac yn derbyn na cheid gwelliannau sylweddol ac ystyrllon i effeithiolrwydd y Cynulliad heb bwerau deddfu sylfaenol.

notes that the review group was limited by its terms of reference into working within the framework of the Government of Wales Act 1998 and accepts that substantial and meaningful improvements in the effectiveness of the Assembly cannot be achieved unless it acquires primary legislative powers.

11:05 a.m.

Gan fod amser yn brin, af drwy'r adroddiad yn gyflym gan fod gennym nifer o wellianau ac yr wyf am danlinellu rhai pwyntiau pwysig a ddaw o'r adroddiad.

Yn gyntaf, diolchaf i'r Dirprwy Lywydd am y modd y cyflwynodd yr adroddiad a'r modd y mae yntau a'r Llywydd wedi cadeirio Pwyllgor Adolygu Gweithdrefn y Cynulliad. Mae hynny wedi gwneud ein gwaith yn gymaint haws. Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i bawb a gymerodd ran yn y broses ac i'r swyddogion am helpu i baratoi'r adroddiad sy'n sail i'n trafodaeth heddiw.

Y mae'n rhaid inni nodi i gychwyn y byddem wedi dymuno i'r adolygiad hwn fod yn llawer ehangach, ac iddo ystyried pam nad oes gennym bwerau deddfwriaethol. Dim ond pan gaiff y Cynulliad bwerau deddfwriaethol y gallwn fynd i'r afael â'r problemau sy'n wynebu pobl Cymru. Wythnos ar ôl wythnos, fis ar ôl mis, a blwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, gwelwn pa mor wan yw bwerau presennol y Cynulliad. Gwelsom hynny yn ystod argyfwng clwy'r traed a genau. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn derbyn y cynhaliwyd yr adolygiad hwn yng ngyd-destun y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol. O ganlyniad, y mae rhai o'r newidiadau yn weddol gosmetig ac eraill yn ymddangos yn arwynebol, ond cafodd rhai materion pwysig eu cynnwys yn yr adroddiad. Cyfeiriwn at rai materion yn ein gwellianau hefyd.

Sylwaf y cyfeiriodd y Dirprwy Lywydd at bedair prif thema'r adroddiad. Fel mab i weinidog Ymneilltuol, dywedaf mai tair thema sydd. Yn gyntaf, yr ydym wedi sicrhau bod bwlch clir rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad, sy'n bwysig. Mae hefyd yn bwysig gwthio hynny cyn belled ag y bo modd o fewn y rheolau presennol.

Yn ail, yr ydym am wneud ein gwaith yn fwy effeithiol mewn Cyfarfodydd Llawn a Phwyllgorau. Mae hyn hefyd yn ymwneud â'r wybodaeth a gawn er mwyn gwneud ein gwaith. Yr ydym hefyd yn ystyried rôl Pwyllgorau. Rhaid i ni ei gwneud yn glir bod dwy rôl bendant iddynt, sef craffu a datblygu polisi. Yr ydym am i'r adroddiad hwn sicrhau

As time is short, I will move swiftly through the report, as we have many amendments and I wish to underline some important points arising from the report.

First, I thank the Deputy Presiding Officer for the way in which he introduced the report and the way in which he and the Presiding Officer have chaired the Assembly Review of Procedure Committee. That has made our work much easier. I would also like to thank everybody who took part in the process and the officials for helping to prepare the report that we are discussing today.

We must note at the beginning that we would have liked this review to have been far more wide-ranging, and to have considered why we do not have legislative powers. Only when the Assembly is given legislative powers can we get to grips with the problems facing the people of Wales. Week after week, month after month, and year after year, we see how weak the present Assembly powers are. We saw that during the foot and mouth disease crisis. However, we accept that this was a review of the situation under the present legislation. As a result, some changes are quite cosmetic and others appear superficial, but some important issues have been included in the report. We also refer to some issues in our amendments.

I notice that the Deputy Presiding Officer referred to the report's four main themes. As the son of a Nonconformist minister, I would say that there are three themes. First, we have ensured a clear divide between the Government and the Assembly, which is important. It is also important that that is pushed as far as the current rules will allow

Secondly, we want to make our work more effective within Plenaries and Committees. This also relates to the information that we receive in order to conduct our work. We have also considered the Committees' role. We must make it clear that they have two distinct roles, namely scrutiny and policy development. We want this report to ensure

y caiff y ddwy rôl hyn eu gwahanu'n glir.

Mae Plaid Cymru yn anghytuno â gweddill y Pwyllgor ynglŷn ag ymwneud Gweindioigion â gwaith Pwyllgor. Byddem wedi dymuno peidio â gweld Gweinidogion yn rhan o'r broses datblygu polisi oherwydd, ar hyn o bryd, mae'r Gweinidog yn rhan o'r consensws sy'n sail i adroddiadau, ond wedyn gallant benderfynu pa ran o'r adroddiad y maent am ei weithredu. Mae hynny yn llesteirio gwaith y Pwyllgor. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn fater i'w drafod eto, mae'n debyg.

I wish to discuss some key issues that arise from the report. First, the principle has been established that we should ensure the clearest possible separation between the Government and the National Assembly. That theme runs through the report. That is an important issue for us. We know of the row regarding the name that the Government has adopted for itself. I do not want to spend too much time on that issue again, other than to say that I believe that it was the wrong decision. Choosing the name 'Welsh Assembly Government' is a mistake and the First Minister should have realised that it would cause trouble. Unfortunately, that name has now been confirmed and that is why we have proposed amendment 5, stating that the Government should adopt the name 'Government for Wales'.

We may not be able to agree on the issue of the timing of debates today. The issue will not go away. We must consider it carefully and be flexible regarding that.

I welcome the way in which questions to the First Minister, which are currently tabled, will change. It will be much easier to raise more topical issues if this report is adopted. I hope that the new rules will make the situation easier and give us the opportunity to question the First Minister more sensibly.

Apart from the issue of separating the Assembly and the Government, we have made the most progress on the issue of primary legislation. There is no doubt that we do not do justice to the issue of primary legislation because currently, powers can be

that these two roles are clearly separated.

Plaid Cymru disagrees with the rest of the Committee on Ministers in relation to Committee work. We would like to have seen Ministers excluded from the process of developing policy because, currently, Ministers are part of the consensus which forms the basis of reports, but they can then decide what part of the report they wish to implement. That hinders the Committee's work. However, that is an issue to be discussed, it seems, at another time.

Carwn drafod rai materion allweddol sy'n codi o'r adroddiad. Yn gyntaf, sefydlwyd yr egwyddor y dylem sicrhau y rhaniad cliraf posibl rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Rhed y thema honno drwy'r adroddiad. Mae hynny'n fater pwysig i ni. Gwyddom am y stŵr ynglŷn â'r enw a ddewisodd y Llywodraeth i'w hunan. Nid wyf am dreulio gormod o amser ar y mater hwnnw eto, heblaw am ddweud fy mod yn credu bod y penderfyniad wedi bod yn anghywir. Camgymeriad oedd dewis yr enw 'Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru' a dylai'r Prif Weinidog fod wedi sylweddoli y byddai'n achosi trafferth. Yn anffodus, cadarnhawyd yr enw hwnnw bellach a dyna pam yr ydym wedi cynnig gwelliant 5, yn datgan y dylai'r Llywodraeth fabwysiadu'r enw 'Llywodraeth Cymru'.

Efallai na fyddwn yn gallu cytuno ar fater amseru dadleuon heddiw. Ni fydd y mater yn diflannu. Rhaid inni ei ystyried yn ofalus a bod yn hyblyg yn ei gylch.

Croesawaf y ffordd y bydd cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog, a gaiff eu cyflwyno ar hyn o bryd, yn newid. Bydd yn llawer haws i godi materion mwy amserol os caiff yr adroddiad hwn ei fabwysiadu. Gobeithiaf y bydd y rheolau newydd yn gwneud y sefyllfa'n haws ac yn rhoi'r cyfle inni holi'r Prif Weinidog yn fwy synhwyrol.

Ar wahân i fater gwahanu'r Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth, ar fater deddfwriaeth sylfaenol y gwnaethom y cynnydd mwyaf. Nid oes ddadl nad ydym yn gwneud cyfiawnder â mater deddfwriaeth sylfaenol oherwydd ar hyn o bryd, gall pwerau gael eu tynnu oddi

taken away from, and given to the Assembly. We are not part of the process that leads to the framing of legislation. That is why Professor Richard Rawlings' principles are important. I hope that the Government will not only take those on board, but will ensure that the Whitehall departments that are currently working against the interests of devolution really understand how they should be done.

The issue of Subject Committees has been clarified. We welcome the fact that there will be more resources for Subject Committees and I hope that, once the new staff are in place, we will have independent Committees.

As time is short, I will run briefly through our amendments 4, 6, 7, 8 and 9 tabled in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 4 is on the issue—

The Presiding Officer: Order. The leader of the opposition is not only short of time, he is out of time. However, I will be generous and allow him half a minute to wind up.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We would like the separation of the Assembly from the Government to be endorsed by a vote. We should have the 'Government of Wales'. We should debate ministerial reports rather than have statements and we also believe that the only way to achieve real change in the Assembly is through full legislative powers. We will support the Government's amendment 10. We will allow a free vote on two of the Conservative amendments, but we will support the others.

Nick Bourne: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Amendment 4: at the end of point 1, add:

but criticises the First Minister for pre-empting the review group's report by announcing a change in nomenclature from 'Assembly Cabinet' to 'Welsh Assembly Government'.

I propose amendment 6. At the end of point 2, add:

wrth y Cynulliad a'u rhoi iddo. Nid ydym yn rhan o'r broses sy'n arwain at lunio deddfwriaeth. Dyna pam y mae egwyddorion yr Athro Richard Rawlings yn bwysig. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Llywodraeth, nid yn unig yn coledu'r rhain, ond yn sicrhau bod adrannau Whitehall sy'n gweithio yn erbyn budd datganoli yn deall yn iawn sut y dylent gael eu gweithredu.

Esboniwyd mater y Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Croesawn y ffaith y bydd mwy o adnoddau ar gyfer y Pwyllgorau Pwnc a gobeithiaf, cyn gynted ag y bydd y staff newydd wrth eu gwaith y cawn Bwyllgorau annibynnol.

Gan fod amser yn brin, trafodaf yn fyr welliannau 4, 6, 7, 8 a 9 a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Mae gwelliant 4 ar fater—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae arweinydd yr wrthblaid nid yn unig yn brin o amser, ond nid oes ganddo amser ar ôl. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn hael a rhoi hanner munud iddo i ddirwyn ei sylwadau i ben.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Carwn i'r rhaniad rhwng y Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth gael ei gymeradwyo drwy bleidlais. Dylem gael 'Llywodraeth Cymru'. Dylem fod yn trafod adroddiadau gweinidogion yn hytrach na chael datganiadau a hefyd credwn mai'r unig ffordd o gael newid gwirioneddol yn y Cynulliad yw drwy bwerau deddfu llawn. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 10 y Llywodraeth. Caniatawn bleidlais rydd ar ddau o welliannau'r Ceidwadwyr, ond byddwn yn cefnogi'r lleill.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Gwelliant 4: Ar ddiwedd pwynt 1, ychwanegu:

ond yn beirniadu'r Prif Weinidog am achub y blaen ar adroddiad y grŵp adolygu trwy gyhoeddi newid enw 'Cabinet y Cynulliad' i 'Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru';

Cynigiaf welliant 6. Ar ddiwedd pwynt 2, ychwanegu:

however, calls for the boundaries of Regional Committees to mirror the boundaries of the Assembly's electoral regions.

I propose amendment 7. At the end of point 2, add:

however, calls for Assembly Ministers to lay motions for debate in response to Subject Committee reports.

I propose amendment 8. At the end of point 2, add:

however, calls for a vote to be reinstated at the end of short debates.

I propose amendment 9. At the end of point 2, add:

however, requests that a hard copy of the Assembly record be made available in addition to the electronic format.

I reiterate John Marek and Ieuan Wyn Jones's thanks to the staff who helped in this process. I also reiterate the thanks for the hard work that you, Llywydd, and John Marek put in. That helped us in reaching the agreed recommendations.

This is the first opportunity that the National Assembly has had to examine its processes since its establishment. This is, in many ways, reviewing the work done on the National Assembly Advisory Group. In passing, it is disappointing that the First Minister is not here for this. This involves some serious issues and, though I understood his absence from some of the group's meetings due to the pressure of business, when these issues are being discussed in Plenary, it is important that he should attend. [Interruption.] I understand that he is now on his way.

There are many helpful recommendations, and I will briefly go through those. However, I will also highlight some areas where there was disagreement, on which there is a vote and on which there are important issues to be settled. My party will also have a free vote on this. This is important for all of the amendments because these matters relate to the work of Assembly Members. I hope that

fodd bynnag, geilw am i ffiniau'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth adlewyrchu ffiniau rhanbarthau etholiadol y Cynulliad;

Cynigiau welliant 7. Ar ddiwedd pwynt 2, ychwanegu:

fodd bynnag, geilw ar Weinidogion y Cynulliad i osod cynigion i'w trafod fel ymateb i adroddiadau'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc;

Cynigiau welliant 8. Ar ddiwedd pwynt 2, ychwanegu:

fodd bynnag, geilw am adfer pleidlais ar ddiwedd dadleuon byr;

Cynigiau welliant 9. Ar ddiwedd pwynt 2, ychwanegu:

fodd bynnag, gofyn fod copi caled yn ogystal â fformat electronig o gofnod y Cynulliad yn cael ei ddarparu.

Ategf ddiolch John Marek a Ieuan Wyn Jones i'r staff a gynorthwyodd yn y broses hon. Hefyd ategaf y diolch i chi, Lywydd, a John Marek am eich gwaith caled. Bu hynny o gymorth inni wrth lunio'r argymhellion y cytunwyd arnynt.

Dyma'r cyfle cyntaf i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ei gael i archwilio ei brosesau ers ei sefydlu. Mae hyn mewn sawl ffordd yn adolygu'r gwaith a waned gan Grŵp Ymgynghorol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Gyda llaw, mae'n siom nad yw'r Prif Weinidog yma ar gyfer hyn. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â materion difrifol ac er fy mod yn deall pam yr oedd yn abesnnol o rai o gyfarfodydd y grŵp oherwydd pwysau gwaith, mae'n bwysig pan fo'r materion hyn yn cael eu trafod yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ei fod yn bresennol. [Torri ar draws.] Deallaf ei fod yn awr ar ei ffordd.

Mae llawer o argymhellion defnyddiol, ac ar drwy'r rheini'n fyr. Fodd bynnag, tynnaf sylw hefyd at rai meysydd lle'r oedd anghytundeb, y bydd pleidlais arnynt, ac y mae materion o bwys i'w datrys yn eu cylch. Bydd fy mhlaid hefyd yn cael pleidlais rydd ar hyn. Mae hyn yn bwysig ar gyfer y gwelliannau i gyd oherwydd mae'r materion hyn yn ymwneud â gwaith Aelodau'r

other parties will adopt that philosophy.

One key issue is the link with Westminster. It is important that we see Bills in draft form. I am glad that the Minister for Assembly Business was able to welcome and support the Secretary of State or the Under Secretary, who would liaise with Committees. That nexus or link with Westminster has not worked as well as it might have so far, but the recommendation would be helpful.

Another key issue is help for Assembly Members. Points were made earlier about the backbenchers' role. That is underplayed in a small body such as this and we seem to forget that there are many who do not serve as Ministers or party leaders. One key aspect, therefore, is the influence on Committees and the fact that, according to the Government view, there should be no Government response in terms of a debate to a Committee report. It is vital that we have a debate rather than a statement. If it is a statement, then the strength of the whips will ensure that it passes unchallenged. If there is a debate then there will be a motion that is subject to challenge and that will ensure that all 60 Members have a greater input in the evolution of policy. That is a key issue.

We are pleased by the increase in resources in terms of the experts to work alongside the Committees. I strongly feel that we need a vote at the end of the short debate. I was against the withdrawal of the vote when that was voted through.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We will have a free vote on that amendment. However, had you proposed that the short debate should have a 'take note' motion, it would have been much easier for us to support that amendment.

Nick Bourne: It is certainly inherent, as you know from e-mails exchanged between us on the Committees, that I believe that that is the way forward. I accept the Government's case for not wanting votes that would bind it; there could be contradictory votes in successive weeks. I accept that point and assure you that it is inherent in our proposals that it would not bind the Government. That is clear and

Cynulliad. Gobeithiaf y bydd y pleidiau eraill yn mabwysiadu'r athroniaeth honno.

Un mater allweddol yw'r cyswllt â San Steffan. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gweld Mesurau ar ffurf ddrafft. Mae'n dda gennyf fod y Trefnydd yn gallu croesawu a chefnogi'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol neu'r Is-ysgrifennydd a fyddai'n cydlynu â'r Pwyllgorau. Nid yw'r cyswllt neu'r ddolen honno â San Steffan wedi gweithio cystal ag y gallai hyd yn hyn, ond byddai'r argymhelliad o gymorth.

Mater allweddol arall yw cymorth i Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Gwnaed pwyntiau'n gynharach am rôl Aelodau'r meinciau cefn. Ni wneir sylw am hynny mewn corff bach megis hwn a thueddwn i anghofio nad yw llawer ohonom yn Weinidogion neu'n arweinwyr plaid. Un agwedd bwysig, felly, yw dylanwad y Pwyllgorau a'r ffaith, yn ôl barn y Llywodraeth, na ddylai'r Llywodraeth ymateb i adroddiad Pwyllgor drwy gynnal dadl. Mae'n holl bwysig ein bod yn cael dadl yn hytrach na datganiad. Os mai datganiad ydyw, yna bydd cryfder y chwipiaid yn sicrhau y caiff ei dderbyn heb gael ei herio. Os bydd dadl yna bydd cynnig sy'n agored i gael ei herio a bydd hynny'n sicrhau bod gan bob un o'r 60 Aelod y gwaith o ddatblygu polisi. Mae hynny'n allweddol.

Croesawn y cynnydd mewn adnoddau o ran yr arbenigwyr i weithio gyda'r Pwyllgorau. Teimlaf yn gryf bod angen pleidlais arnom ar ddiwedd y ddadl fer. Yr oeddwn yn erbyn tynnu'r bleidlais yn ôl pan dderbyniwyd y cynnig hwnnw.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Byddwn yn cael pleidlais rydd ar y gwelliant hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, pe baech wedi cynnig fod y ddadl fer yn cael cynnig i dynnu sylw, byddai wedi bod yn llawer haws inni gefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw.

Nick Bourne: Mae ymhlyg yn bendant, fel y gwyddoch o'r e-bostio a fu rhyngom ar y Pwyllgorau, fy mod i'n credu mai dyna'r ffordd ymlaen. Derbyniaf ddadl y Llywodraeth dros beidio â chael pleidleisiau a fyddai'n ei chlymu; gellid cael pleidleisiau gwrthgyferbyniol mewn wythnosau dilynol. Derbyniaf y pwynt hwnnw ac fe'ch sicrhaf ei fod ymhlyg yn ein cynigion na fyddai'n

important.

clymu'r Llywodraeth. Mae hynny'n glir ac yn bwysig.

11:15 a.m.

In terms of the running of the Assembly, there are some key features in the report. I am glad about the relaxation of or flexibility on the family-friendly hours. It gives us some additional flexibility. I think that the people of Wales will welcome that because it shows that we are determined to make the Assembly work. Although I have indicated that it is for my own Members to decide how they will vote, I am not able to support Plaid's amendment 4—I suspect that it is the Llanelli amendment—which suggests that the extension to 7 p.m. only be used for important Government business. That is inherent, so I do not see that that amendment is necessary.

O ran trefn y Cynulliad, mae rhai nodweddion allweddol yn yr adroddiad. Yr wyf yn falch ynglŷn â'r cynnig i fod yn fwy hyblyg ynglŷn â'r oriau sy'n ystyriol o deuluoedd. Mae'n fodd inni weithredu ychydig yn fwy hyblyg. Teimlaf y bydd pobl Cymru'n croesawu hynny oherwydd mae'n dangos ein bod yn benderfynol o sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn gweithio. Er imi nodi bod gan fy Aelodau i fy hunan bob rhyddid i benderfynu sut y byddant yn pleidleisio, ni allaf gefnogi gwelliant 4 Plaid Cymru—tybiaf mai gwelliant Llanelli ydyw—sy'n awgrymu y dylid defnyddio'r estyniad i 7 p.m. dim ond ar gyfer busnes pwysig y Llywodraeth. Mae hynny ymhlyg yn y cynnig felly ni welaf fod angen y gwelliant hwnnw.

On Regional Committee boundaries, there are probably almost as many views as there are Members. It is a difficult question and it was a difficult question for the National Assembly Advisory Group. It is not only difficult for regional list Members, although it probably hits them hardest; there are some who are on two Regional Committees and who could potentially be on three. However, I understand that, in some circumstances, there will be some constituency Members, such as the Presiding Officer, who would find themselves on two Regional Committees. That must be wrong in terms of workload and, therefore, I believe that the Regional Committee boundaries should reflect the electoral area boundaries.

O ran ffiniau'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth, mae'n debyg bod cynifer o farnau ag sydd o Aelodau. Mae'n gwestiwn anodd ac yr oedd yn gwestiwn anodd i Grŵp Ymgynghorol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'n anodd nid yn unig i Aelodau'r rhestr ranbarthol, er ei bod yn fwy na thebyg yn eu bwrw hwy galetaf; mae rhai ar ddau Bwyllgor Rhanbarth a gallent fod ar dri o bosibl. Fodd bynnag, deallaf y gallai rhai Aelodau etholaethol megis y Llywydd, mewn rhai amgylchiadau, fod ar ddau Bwyllgor Rhanbarth. Rhaid bod hynny'n anghywir o ran baich gwaith, ac felly, credaf y dylai ffiniau'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth adlewyrchu ffiniau'r ardaloedd etholaethol.

One issue that has been much addressed and is not important, in a sense—but in another sense it is—is the nomenclature. It is important that we have a clear division between the Executive here and the legislature, in terms of secondary legislation. I cannot understand why it was necessary to pre-empt the review body's discussions, as happened with the issue of the title 'the Government of Wales'. After all, we have the Government of Wales Act 1998, and nobody is seriously suggesting that the Government of Wales is situated in Westminster, so I do

Un mater a gafodd lawer o sylw ac nad yw'n bwysig mewn ystyr—ond mewn ystyr arall y mae—yw'r enw. Mae'n bwysig bod rhaniad clir rhwng y Weithrediaeth yma a'r ddeddfwrf, o ran is-ddeddfwriaeth. Ni ddeallaf pam yr oedd yn angenrheidiol achub y blaen ar drafodaethau'r corff adolygu, fel a ddigwyddodd â mater cyhoeddi teitl 'Llywodraeth Cymru'. Wedi'r cwbl mae gennym Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 ac nid oes neb yn awgrymu o ddifrif bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei lleoli yn San Steffan, felly ni allaf ddeall pam nad allwn

not understand why we cannot have 'the Government of Wales' as a title.

Lastly, we feel that it would be desirable if we had a printed record of what happens in the Assembly, in addition to the electronic record. Northern Ireland, Scotland, Westminster and Europe have that hard-copy record.

We commend these amendments.

The Minister for Assembly Business (Andrew Davies): I propose amendment 10. Insert as new point 3 and renumber accordingly:

3. encourages the publication of Bills in draft, but recognises scrutiny must, in practice, prioritise Bills proposed by the Assembly and those which significantly affect Wales.

I join other Members in thanking staff and colleagues for their work on the Assembly review, and particularly your work, Presiding Officer, and the Deputy Presiding Officer's work, in chairing and leading the review. The Deputy Presiding Officer has set out the review's main conclusions and recommendations well. I largely agree with his four themes. As a member of the review group, I will add some remarks. I do so as a Member who attended every meeting, although I was late on one famous occasion.

The review has been a painstaking exercise, although it has not been painful. On the whole it was enjoyable, and was done in a collegiate way. We have not suggested radical or fundamental changes. Much that we do already works well and is innovative, particularly the work of Subject Committees. Robin Cook, the Leader of the House of Commons, remarked upon that in his visit last week. That work is widely respected in Wales and beyond. However, that same spirit of innovation must lead us to reflect on what we do, and to act properly and accordingly.

Many of our recommendations seek to clarify and formalise de facto practices and approaches. That is true, for example, of

gael 'Llywodraeth Cymru' yn deitl.

Yn olaf, teimlwn y byddai'n ddymunol pe bai gennym gofnod argraffedig o'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y Cynulliad, yn ogystal â'r cofnod electronig. Mae gan Ogledd Iwerddon, yr Alban, San Steffan ac Ewrop y cofnod copi caled hwnnw.

Cymeradwywn y gwelliannau hyn.

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Cynigiai welliant 10. Ychwanegu fel pwynt 3 newydd a'u hail-rifo yn unol â hynny:

3. yn annog cyhoeddi Mesurau ar ffurf drafft, ond gan gydnabod bod yn rhaid i'r broses graffu, yn ymarferol, roi blaenoriaeth i Fesurau a gyflwynir gan y Cynulliad a'r rhai sy'n cael effaith arwyddocaol ar Gymru.

Ymunaf ag Aelodau eraill i ddiolch i staff a chyd-Aelodau am eu gwaith ar adolygiad y Cynulliad ac yn arbennig eich gwaith chi, Lywydd, a gwaith y Dirprwy Lywydd, wrth gadeirio ac arwain yr adolygiad. Gosodwyd prif gasgliadau ac argymhellion yr adolygiad yn dda gan y Dirprwy Lywydd. Cytunaf i raddau helaeth â'i bedair thema. Fel Aelod o'r grŵp adolygu, ychwanegaf rai sylwadau. Gwnaf hynny fel Aelod a fynychodd bob un o'r cyfarfodydd, er fy mod yn hwyr ar un achlysur enwog.

Bu'r adolygiad yn ymarfer trylwyr ond nid yn un poenus. Ar y cyfan yr oedd yn brofiad dymunol, ac fe'i gwnaed mewn ffordd golegaid. Nid ydym wedi awgrymu newidiadau radical na sylfaenol. Mae llawer a wnawn eisoes yn gweithio'n dda ac mae'n ddyfeisgar, yn enwedig waith y Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Gwnaeth Robin Cook, Arweinydd Tŷ'r Cyffredin sylw ar hyn yn ystod ei ymweliad yr wythnos diwethaf. Perchir y gwaith hwnnw'n eang yng Nghymru a'r tu hwnt. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i'r un ysbryd hwnnw o ddyfeisgarwch ein harwain i ystyried yr hyn a wnawn, ac i weithredu'n briodol ac yn unol â hynny.

Ceisio llawer o'n hargymhellion egluro a ffurfioli arferion a dulliau de facto. Mae hynny'n wir, er enghraifft, am rai o'n

some of our proposals on subordinate legislation, where we recommend clearer and more regular flows of information. On other issues we were concerned to maximise the role of backbench Assembly Members. I know that Peter Law will make that point later. That will be done, for example, by liberalising the rules on questions, particularly to the First Minister—I know that he wants that to proceed—as well as my proposal for increasing the opportunities for Members to offer their own proposals for subordinate legislation. That is one of the most radical recommendations that we are making.

These recommendations may not be front-page news, but that does not mean that they are unimportant. Most points have already been made, but I will clarify one point. I must qualify what the report states concerning what David Melding referred to regarding the publication of Bills in draft and their scrutiny by the Assembly. There is a strong and growing view that so-called pre-legislative scrutiny needs to be much more widely used. The Government welcomes that. It would allow a wider range of influences on primary legislation, over a longer period, and we feel it would lead to better scrutiny, better law and therefore better legislation. The Leader of the House of Commons has publicly backed that view; a view that I, and I am sure most Members here, would endorse. He said that to me when I met him last Tuesday when he visited the Assembly at my invitation.

However, it is a folly to imagine that, as the report states, all Bills affecting Wales could be published in draft form, let alone be effectively scrutinised by the Assembly. Nearly every Bill during its passage through Westminster affects Wales in some way or other. For example, in the current parliamentary session, there will probably be around 40 Government Bills. Only two, which relate solely to Northern Ireland, will not affect Wales. Scrutinising those Bills is a full-time job for the House of Commons, which has 659 Members. How the Assembly, which has 60 Members, could manage that alongside all its other work, which includes scrutinising our own subordinate legislation

cynigion ar is-ddeddfwriaeth, lle yr argymhellwn lif cliriach a mwy cyson o wybodaeth. Ar faterion eraill yr oeddem yn awyddus i sicrhau y rôl fwyaf posibl i Aelodau Cynulliad y meinciau cefn, a gwn y bydd Peter Law yn gwneud y pwynt hwnnw yn nes ymlaen. Gwneir hynny, er enghraifft drwy lacio'r rheolau ar gwestiynau, yn enwedig i'r Prif Weinidog—gwn ei fod am i hynny ddigwydd—ynghyd â'm cynnig i gynyddu'r cyfleoedd i Aelodau gynnig eu cynigion hwythau ar gyfer is-ddeddfwriaeth. Dyna un o'r argymhellion mwyaf radical yr ydym yn eu gwneud.

Efallai nad yw'r argymhellion hyn yn newyddion tudalen flaen, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu eu bod yn ddibwys. Gwnaed y rhan fwyaf o'r pwyntiau eisoes, ond egluraf un pwynt. Rhaid imi oleddfu yr hyn a nodar adroddiad am yr hyn y cyfeiriodd David Melding ato ynglŷn â chyhoeddi Mesurau drafft a phroses craffu'r Cynulliad. Mae barn gynyddol a chryf y dylid defnyddio yr hyn a elwir yn graffu cynddeddfwriaethol yn llawer ehangach. Croesawar Llywodraeth hynny. Byddai'n caniatáu ystod ehangach o ddylanwadau ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol, dros gyfnod hwy, a chredwn y byddai'n arwain at well craffu, gwell deddfu a thrwy hynny well deddfwriaeth. Mae Arweinydd Tŷ'r Cyffredin wedi cefnogi'r farn honno'n gyhoeddus; barn y byddwn i, ac yr wyf yn sicr y rhan fwyaf o'r Aelodau yma, yn ei chefnogi. Dywedodd hynny wrthyf pan gyfarfûm ag ef ddydd Mawrth diwethaf pan ymwelodd â'r Cynulliad ar fy ngwahoddiad.

Fodd bynnag, byddai'n ffolineb i feddwl, fel y nodar adroddiad, y gallai pob Mesur sy'n effeithio ar Gymru gael eu cyhoeddi ar ffurf ddrafft, heb sôn am lwyddo i graffu arnynt yn effeithiol yn y Cynulliad. Bydd bron pob Mesur yn ystod ei daith drwy San Steffan yn effeithio ar Gymru mewn rhyw ffordd neu'i gilydd. Er enghraifft, yn y sesiwn seneddol bresennol bydd oddeutu 40 Mesur Llywodraeth. Dau yn unig, sy'n ymwneud â Gogledd Iwerddon yn unig, nad ydynt yn effeithio ar Gymru. Mae craffu ar y Mesurau hynny yn waith amser llawn i Dŷ'r Cyffredin sydd â 659 o Aelodau. Byddai i'r Cynulliad, sydd â 60 o Aelodau, ddod i ben a hynny ynghyd â'i holl waith arall, sy'n cynnwys

is, I think, beyond most Members and me. We need rather to focus our efforts on those Bills that affect us most. We need to prioritise—as we do with our subordinate legislation—those instances where we propose, and others where we make separate and different provision for Wales.

On amendment 10, I do not want to undermine the consensus that underpins the report, but simply to make it clear that we seek to maximise the effectiveness of the Assembly, whether in Committee or in Plenary, and to direct our resources where they will have the greatest and most useful impact. That is what this review has sought to do across the piste and I would urge the Assembly to support amendment 10 in that spirit.

I also want to indicate my support for amendments 1 and 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. It is appropriate at this stage that we note the report. Members will want to give further consideration to these issues should they result in proposals to change Standing Orders, as many of them will. Many Members will not want to commit themselves to changes to Plenary business hours today. I also welcome amendment 3, which allows the Assembly to formally recognise the separation between the Welsh Assembly Government and the Assembly, as a legislature, in how we do our business. This amendment will help us to explain to the people of Wales the distinction between the Assembly and the Government, and improve the accountability of the institutions that are part of the Assembly. It will also allow us to clarify that most of officials' work is undertaken on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government. The other amendments either raise matters that are outside the review's terms of reference, or they return to matters that did not have substantial support within the review group. That is why I recommend that they should not be supported.

Ron Davies: I will speak to amendment 10 in the name of Andrew Davies. We must

craffu ar ein his-ddeddfwriaeth ein hunain, mi dybiaf, y tu hwnt i'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau a minnau. Rhaid inni ganolbwyntio'n sylw ar y Mesurau hynny sy'n effeithio arnom fwyaf. Mae angen inni flaenoriaethu—fel y gwnawn gyda'n his-ddeddfwriaeth—yr achosion hynny lle y cynigiwn ni, ac eraill lle y gwnawn ddarpariaeth ar wahân a gwahanol ar gyfer Cymru.

O ran gwelliant 10, nid wyf am danseilio'r consensws sy'n sail i'r adroddiad, ond hoffwn ond nodi mai ceisio cynyddu effeithiolrwydd y Cynulliad i'r eithaf, boed mewn Pwyllgor neu yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, ac i gyfeirio ein hadnoddau lle y byddant yn cael yr effaith fwyaf a mwyaf defnyddiol yw ein nod. Dyna'r hyn a geisiodd yr adolygiad hwn ei wneud ar draws y piste ac anogaf y Cynulliad i gefnogi gwelliant 10 yn yr ysbryd hwnnw.

Yr wyf hefyd am nodi fy nghefnogaeth i welliannau 1 a 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Mae'n briodol yn y fan hon ein bod yn nodi'r adroddiad. Bydd Aelodau am ystyried y materion hynny ymhellach os byddant yn arwain at gynigion i wneud newidiadau i'r Rheolau Sefydlog, fel y bydd llawer ohonynt yn ei wneud. Bydd llawer o Aelodau yn amharod i ymrwymo i newidiadau yn oriau busnes y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu gwelliant 3, sy'n caniatáu i'r Cynulliad gydnabod yn ffurfiol y rhanriad rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r Cynulliad fel deddfwrfa, yn y ffordd y cynhaliwn ein busnes. Bydd y gwelliant hwn yn gymorth inni esbonio wrth bobl Cymru y gwahaniaeth rhwng y Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth, a gwella atebolrwydd y sefydliadau sy'n rhan o'r Cynulliad. Bydd hefyd yn caniatáu inni egluro bod y rhan fwyaf o waith swyddogion yn cael ei wneud ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae'r gwelliannau eraill naill ai yn codi materion sydd y tu allan i gylch gorchwyl yr adolygiad, neu maent yn dychwelyd at faterion na chawsant gefnogaeth sylweddol o fewn y grŵp adolygu. Dyna paham yr argymhellaf na ddylent gael eu cefnogi.

Ron Davies: Siaradaf am welliant 10 yn enw Andrew Davies. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod

recognise that Assembly resources are scarce in terms of time, people and money. We must concentrate resources to the best effect. Amendment 10 is therefore sensible. My only reservation is that I am not sure how practical it would be. David Melding made a good point when he said that most legislation is England and Wales legislation. We will not set a precedent for Parliament by having legislation and examining it in draft form before it is presented to Parliament. It is worth reflecting that, since the establishment of the National Assembly for Wales, we have not had a piece of legislation that is Wales only. To pretend or delude ourselves that we will have a whole host of draft Bills to examine is unrealistic. Nevertheless, we must concentrate on where we can have the best effect, and I certainly accept that.

I am slightly disappointed by the report, although I broadly welcome its recommendations. The report is modest, although, given the fact that it was a consensual process, we would inevitably emerge with the lowest common denominator, which we must accept. I hope that, somehow or other, the process will continue and perhaps the review group—if it continues to meet—will deal with some of the more difficult and contentious issues.

I will now deal with one issue that the review group has touched on, but which will have considerable implications for how the National Assembly operates, namely how we deal with legislation. I convey my warm thanks to the chief whip because for some reason I have managed to retain my position on the Legislation Committee, which deals with secondary legislation. Within the Labour Group, there is such a long queue of people for that Committee that positions on it are rationed. Some of my colleagues are limited to a maximum of six weeks' stay. However, because of the chief whip's generosity, I have managed to retain my place on that Committee. I looked this morning at the minutes of the Committee's proceedings last month, when it debated Christmas turkeys. It was a fascinating debate on the Agricultural Holdings (Units of Production) (Wales) (No. 2) Order 2001 and the Agricultural Holdings (Units of Production) (Wales) (No. 3) Order 2001. The minutes record the discussion on

adnoddau'r Cynulliad yn brin o ran amser, pobl ac arian. Rhaid inni ddefnyddio'n adnoddau i'r diben gorau. Mae gwelliant 10 felly yn un synhwyrol. Fy unig amheuaeth yw nad wyf yn siŵr pa mor effeithiol y byddai. Gwnaeth David Melding bwynt da pan ddywedodd fod y rhan fwyaf o ddeddfwriaeth yn ddeddfwriaeth Cymru a Lloegr. Ni osodwn gysail i'r Senedd drwy lunio deddfwriaeth a chraffu arni ar ffurf ddrafft cyn ei chyflwyno i'r Senedd. Mae'n werth nodi ers sefydlu Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, nad ydym wedi cael un darn o ddeddfwriaeth sydd i Gymru'n unig. Mae esgus neu dwyllo ein hunain y byddwn yn cael lluo o Fesurau drafft i'w harchwilio yn afrealistig. Serch hynny, dylem ganolbwyntio ar y manau lle y gallwn gael yr effaith orau, ac yr wyf yn sicr yn derbyn hynny.

Yr wyf braidd yn siomedig â'r adroddiad, er fy mod yn croesawu ei argymhellion yn fras. Mae'r adroddiad yn gymedrol, er, o gofio'r ffaith ei bod yn broses gytûn, byddem yn anochel yn cyrraedd yr hyn sydd yn dderbyniol i bawb, a rhaid derbyn hynny. Gobeithiaf, rywfodd neu'i gilydd y bydd y broses yn parhau ac efallai y bydd y grŵp adolygu—os bydd yn parhau i gwrdd—yn ymdrin â rhai o'r materion mwyaf dadleuol ac anodd.

Trof yn awr at un mater y mae'r grŵp adolygu wedi'i grybwyll, ond a fydd a goblygiadau sylweddol i'r ffordd y mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gweithredu, sef sut yr ymdriniwn â deddfwriaeth. Hoffwn ddiolch yn gynnes i'r prif chwip oherwydd fy mod am ryw reswm wedi llwyddo i gadw fy lle ar y Pwyllgor Deddfau, sy'n delio ag is-ddeddfwriaeth. Yn y Grŵp Llafur mae ciw mor hir o bobl i'r Pwyllgor hwnnw fel bod y lleoedd arno yn cael eu dogni. Mae rhai o'm cyd-Aelodau yn cael eu cyfyngu i fwyafswm o chwe wythnos. Fodd bynnag o ganlyniad i haelioni'r prif chwip llwyddais i gadw fy lle ar y pwyllgor hwnnw. Edrychais y bore yma ar gofnodion trafodion y pwyllgor fis diwethaf, pan drafododd dyrcwn Nadolig. Yr oedd yn ddadl ryfeddol ar Orchymyn Daliadau Amaethyddol (Unedau Cynhyrchu) (Cymru) (Rhif 2) 2001 a Gorchymyn Daliadau Amaethyddol (Unedau Cynhyrchu) (Cymru) (Rhif 3) 2001. Mae cofnodion y drafodaeth ar yr atodlen fel a ganlyn:

the schedule as follows:

'The Schedule contained a reference to "Christmas turkeys" in the English text but the Welsh text referred only to "turkeys". Assuming there was significance in the particular specification of "Christmas" turkeys, there was inconsistency between the English and Welsh texts. A query was raised whether frozen turkeys would come under the intended term...The Minister's letter explained why the terminology had changed as between successive orders but did not address the discrepancy which existed within the present order between the English and Welsh texts. Nevertheless it was clear from what the Minister said that there was significance in the particular specification of "Christmas" turkeys. Accordingly, the Committee is obliged to invite the Assembly to pay special attention as there is inconsistency between the English and Welsh texts.'

'Roedd yr Atodlen yn cynnwys cyfeiriad at "Christmas turkeys" yn y testun Saesneg ond cyfeiriodd y testun Cymraeg at "dwrcïod" yn unig. Gan dybio fod arwyddocâd i'r disgrifiad penodol o "Christmas" turkeys, roedd anghysondeb rhwng y testunau Cymraeg a Saesneg. Holwyd a fyddai twrcïod wedi'u rhewi yn dod o dan y term bwriadedig...Roedd llythyr y Gweinidog yn egluro pam newidiwyd y derminoleg rhwng gorchmynion olynol ond ni aeth i'r afael â'r anghysondeb a gafwyd rhwng y Gymraeg a'r Saesneg yn y gorchymyn presennol. Serch hynny, roedd yn amlwg o'r hyn a ddywedodd y gweinidog bod arwyddocâd i'r disgrifiad penodol o "Christmas" turkeys. O ganlyniad, byddai'n rhaid i'r Pwyllgor wahodd y Cynulliad i roi sylw arbennig oherwydd bod anghysondeb rhwng y testunau Cymraeg a Saesneg.'

That was an interesting discussion, and I am grateful to the lawyers who assisted our deliberations. Even I, devo-enthusiast that I am, would not argue that this debate went right to the heart of Government policy-making. We have dealt with over 200 Orders in the Legislation Committee, only two of which have had their policy content examined by the National Assembly's Subject Committees. That is an issue that must be addressed. There is considerable opportunity for us to consider beforehand the policy debates informing the host of secondary legislation emanating from Government. That point has been accepted, and I welcome the fact that Committees are now starting to look at the policy origins of Orders.

Yr oedd honno'n drafodaeth ddiddorol, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r cyfreithwyr a gynorthwyodd ein trafodaeth. Ni fyddwn i hyd yn oed, y datganolwr brwd fel ag yr ydwyf, yn dadlau bod hyn wedi mynd at galon proses llunio polisi y Llywodraeth. Yr ydym wedi delio â dros 200 o Orchmynion yn y Pwyllgor Deddfau, y mae Pwyllgorau Pwnc y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi archwilio cynnwys polisi dau ohonynt yn unig. Bydd yn rhaid mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw. Mae cryn gyfle inni ystyried ymlaen llaw y dadleuon polisi sy'n llywio'r llwyth o is-ddeddfwriaeth sy'n deillio o'r Llywodraeth. Derbyniwyd y pwynt hwnnw, a chroesawyd y ffaith bod Pwyllgorau yn awr yn dechrau edrych ar darddiadau polisi Gorchmynion.

11:25 a.m.

Finally, on primary legislation, the present arrangements are completely unsatisfactory; I take the Education Bill currently before the House of Commons as an example. It has over 30 clauses with substantial implications for Wales, which deal with the curriculum, the place of the Welsh language, faith schools, funding and local government arrangements, private sector involvement and the provision of special needs education.

Yn olaf, ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol, mae'r trefniadau presennol yn gwbl anfoddfaol; fel enghraifft cymeraf y Mesur Addysg sydd ar hyn o bryd gerbron Tŷ'r Cyffredin. Mae iddo 30 o gymalau â goblygiadau sylweddol i Gymru, sy'n delio â'r cwricwlwm, lle'r iaith Gymraeg, ysgolion ffydd, ariannu a threfniadau llywodraeth leol, ymwneud y sector preifat a darpariaeth addysg anghenion arbennig. Mae'r materion hyn wedi eu

These matters are contained in the clauses of the Bill that relate to Wales. However, no reference was made to these matters during the second reading of the Bill, and they have not been debated in Plenary or by the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee. A protocol exists between the National Assembly Government and the UK Government that prevents us from examining discussions between the National Assembly and the Department for Education and Skills on the contents of the Bill. Therefore we do not know whether the Bill reflects the views originally expressed by the Assembly Government or whether the views of DfES prevailed. We are prevented from having that debate.

When reading the official report of the Bill's second reading, I was amazed to discover that 'The Learning Country', which, effectively, informs Assembly policy, has no legitimacy or status in Parliament, which is contrary to parliamentary procedure. You will know, Llywydd, that, when debating in Parliament, you need to know the White Paper that provides the policy content. However, our White Paper was not available. I am concerned that, unless we can scrutinise and examine the policy content that we ask Westminster to deliver, we will put Wales at a disadvantage when it is debated in Parliament. Our deficiency will invite those in Westminster who are hostile to our intentions, to use the fact that we have not debated these matters to undermine the process of legislation in Westminster. We must address that, and I hope that we will make improvements in that regard in future.

Cynog Dafis: Yn dilyn sylwadau diddorol Ron Davies ar ddeddfwriaeth, yr wyf am ganolbwyntio ar y Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Croesawaf gefnogaeth yr adroddiad i argymhellion Richard Rawlings ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Efe a ddisgrifiodd y setliad presennol fel rysâit ar gyfer cymhlethdod a chawdel. Mae ei argymhellion yn ymdrech i roi rhywfaint o drefn ar y cymhlethdod hwnnw. Bydd ymateb Llywodraeth San Steffan i'r argymhellion yn brawf pwysig ar ei hagwedd at ddatganoli. Gobeithiaf y cawn gyfle i glywed ei hymateb cyn hir. Os bydd yr ymateb yn gadarnhaol, ac egwyddorion Rawlings yn cael eu

cynnwys yn y cymalau yn y Mesur sy'n ymwneud â Chymru. Fodd bynnag ni wnaed unrhyw gyfeiriad at y materion hyn yn ystod ailddarlleniad y Mesur, ac ni chawsant eu trafod yn y Cyfarfod Llawn na chan y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Mae protocol yn bod rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a Llywodraeth y DU sy'n ein rhwystro rhag archwilio trafodaethau rhwng y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r Adran Addysg a Sgiliau ar gynnwys y Mesur. Felly ni wyddom a yw'r mesur yn adlewyrchu'r farn a fynegwyd yn wreiddiol gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad neu ai barn yr Adran Addysg a Sgiliau a orfu. Fe'n rhwystrir rhag cael y drafodaeth honno.

Wrth ddarllen adroddiad swyddogol ailddarlleniad y Mesur, rhyfeddais i weld nad oes gan 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu', sydd i bob pwrpas yn llywio polisi'r Cynulliad, gyfreithlonrwydd na statws yn y Senedd, sy'n groes i weithdrefn seneddol. Fe wyddoch, Lywydd, bod angen ichi, wrth drafod yn y Senedd, wybod y Papur Gwyn sy'n darparu'r cynnwys polisi. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd ein Papur Gwyn ni ar gael. Yr wyf yn pryderu, os na chawn ni archwilio a chraffu ar gynnwys polisi y gofynnwn i San Steffan ei ddarparu, y byddwn yn rhoi Cymru o dan anfantais pan gaiff ei drafod yn y Senedd. Bydd ein diffyg yn annog y rhai hynny yn San Steffan sy'n wrthwynebus i'n bwriadau, i ddefnyddio'r ffaith nad ydym wedi trafod y materion hyn, i danseilio'r broses ddeddfu yn San Steffan. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hyn, a gobeithiaf y byddwn yn gwneud gwelliannau yn y cyfeiriad hwnnw yn y dyfodol.

Cynog Dafis: Following Ron Davies's interesting comments on legislation, I will concentrate on Subject Committees. I welcome the fact that the report supports Richard Rawlings's recommendations on primary legislation. It was he who described the current settlement as a recipe for complexity and confusion. His recommendations are an attempt to bring some kind of order to this confusion. The Westminster Government's response to the recommendations will be an important test of its attitude towards devolution. I hope that we will have an opportunity to hear that response soon. If the response is positive, and the

gweithredu, bydd hynny'n golygu datblygu rôl ddeddfwriaethol y Pwyllgorau mewn ffordd bwysig. Bydd angen i'r Pwyllgorau roi amser sylweddol i'r gwaith, a golyga hynny y bydd yn amser ar draul peth o'r gwaith sydd yn cael ei wneud yn y Pwyllgorau ar hyn o bryd.

Croesawaf yr alwad ym mharagraff 6.20 o'r adroddiad, am fwy o adnoddau dynol arbenigol i'r Pwyllgorau. Mae'n hanfodol bod yr adnoddau dynol hynny yn cael eu rhoi yn eu lle er mwyn i'r Pwyllgorau wneud y gwaith pwysig hwn. Cefnogaf bwynt III o welliant 5 Jocelyn Davies, sydd yn galw am sefydlu uned ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol o fewn Swyddfa'r Llywydd. Gwn nad yw hynny yn yr adroddiad, ond bydd angen yr arbenigedd hwnnw.

Rhagwelaf y bydd cyfle pwysig i'r Pwyllgorau ymwneud â deddfwriaeth drwy wneud rhai o'r pethau y cyfeiriodd Ron Davies atynt eisoes, sef cyfrannu at ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Rhaid i Bwyllgorau allu delio â'r cynseiliau polisi sydd yn arwain at ddeddfwriaeth, gwneud argymhellion ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, ac wedyn delio ag is-ddeddfwriaeth yn fanwl cyn i'r ddeddfwriaeth honno ddod i'r Cyfarfod Llawn. O weithredu'r egwyddorion hynny, fel yn y Mesur Addysg newydd, bydd yn waith sylweddol a manwl i'r Pwyllgorau. Yn yr achos hwn, nid yw hi'n amhriodol bod cydweithio'n digwydd rhwng y Gweinidog a'r gwasanaeth sifil mewn perthynas â deddfwriaeth o'r fath, cyhyd â bod gan y Pwyllgorau eu hadnoddau annibynnol eu hunain.

Trafodaf annibyniaeth y Pwyllgorau. Mae hynny'n hollbwysig mewn perthynas â dwy rôl arall y Pwyllgorau, sef craffu a datblygu polisi. Cefnogaf welliant 3 Jocelyn Davies—ac yr wyf yn falch bod Andrew Davies hefyd yn ei gefnogi—ynghŷn â chael y rhaniad clir iaf posibl rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad. Mae rôl y Gweinidog o fewn y Pwyllgor yn broblem yma. Mae'n anodd i'r Pwyllgor graffu ar waith Gweinidog tra bod y Gweinidog yn eistedd fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor. Dylai staff y Pwyllgor baratoi briff i'r Aelodau i'w harfogi i fynd i'r gad yn effeithiol wrth archwilio gwaith y Gweinidog. Fodd bynnag, fel ag y mae,

Rawlings recommendations are implemented, that will mean developing the legislative role of the Committees in an important way. The Committees will need to allocate a significant amount of time to this work, and that will have to be done at the expense of some of the work that is done in Committees at present.

I welcome the call in paragraph 6.20 of the report for more specialist human resources for the Committees. It is vital that those human resources are put in place so that the Committees can do this important work. I support point III of Jocelyn Davies's amendment 5, which calls for a primary legislation unit to be set up in the Presiding Office. I know that that is not included in the report, but we will need that expertise.

I foresee an important opportunity for the Committees to participate in legislation by doing some of the things to which Ron Davies referred, namely, contributing to primary legislation. Committees must be able to deal with the policy precedents that lead to legislation, make recommendations for primary legislation, and then deal with subordinate legislation in detail before that legislation comes to Plenary. Implementing these recommendations, as in the new Education Bill, will be significant and detailed work for the Committees. In that regard, collaboration between the Minister and the civil service in relation to such legislation would not be inappropriate, as long as the Committees have their own independent resources.

I will now deal with the independence of Committees. That is vital in relation to the Committees' two other roles, namely scrutiny and policy development. I support Jocelyn Davies's amendment 3—and I am pleased that Andrew Davies also supports it—on having the clearest possible separation between the Government and the Assembly. The Ministers' role within the Committee is a problem here. It is difficult for the Committee to scrutinise the Minister's work while he or she sits as a member of the Committee. Committee staff should prepare a brief for Members so that they are well armed to effectively scrutinise the Minister. However,

byddai'r Gweinidog yn derbyn copi o'r briff hwnnw a fyddai'n tansilio effeithiolrwydd y broses.

Mae Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 yn mynnu bod y Gweinidog yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor. Fodd bynnag, dylid gwneud trefniant anffurfiol fel ei fod ef neu hi yn ymwahanu oddi wrth y Pwyllgor yn llwyr i'r pwrpas hwn, gyda phrotocol yn gosod trefniant felly ar bapur. Dylai'r un peth fod yn wir ar gyfer adolygiadau polisi, sydd yn rôl bwysig a ffrwythlon. Tra bo Gweinidogion yn aelodau o'r Pwyllgorau, mae perygl iddynt a'u swyddogion ddylanwadu ar gynnwys adroddiad er cyfleustra'r Llywodraeth ac i hyrwyddo'u hagedâu eu hunain. Nid wyf yn sôn am unrhyw Weinidog penodol. Yr wyf yn sôn yn gyffredinol am y perygl hwnnw.

Nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr bod y Gweinidog ar y naill law yn arddel argymhellion adroddiad y Pwyllgor fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor, ac ar y llaw arall, yn rhydd i wrthod rhai o'r argymhellion hynny yn nes ymlaen. Cyn dyddiau'r glymblaid, yr oedd y fargen a oedd yn cael ei tharo yn y Pwyllgor yn benderfyniad polisi i bob pwrpas. Felly yr oedd yn nyddiau'r arolwg ar addysg dros 16, er enghraifft. Nid yw felly yn awr pan fo Llywodraeth fwyafrifol dros bawb. Dylai'r Gweinidog gamu i'r naill ochr o'r Pwyllgor yn ystod adolygiad polisi. Nid oes rheswm pam na allai'r Gweinidog fod yn bresennol i wrando ar y dystiolaeth ac i ddilyn y gweithgareddau. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai'r Gweinidog fod yn rhan o'r broses o lunio'r adroddiad.

Dylai fod dadl lawn, ac nid datganiad yn unig ar ymateb y Gweinidog i adroddiad y Pwyllgor pan gyhoeddir ef. Dywedaf air ynglŷn ag ymddygiad Aelodau mewn Pwyllgor. Teimlaf weithiau eu bod yn cael trafferth i wahaniaethu rhwng gwahanol fathau o weithgareddau. Mae adegau ar gyfer dadlau ac anghytuno mewn Pwyllgor—yn ffiniog os oes angen, ond bob amser yn gwrtais, gobeithio. Mae adegau eraill i wrando ac i'r Pwyllgor weithredu fel tîm wrth holi'r tystion: i hela fel pac ac osgoi'r ceccu rhyngbleidiol. Byddai gweithgareddau'r Pwyllgorau yn ennill parch pe bai aelodau yn ceisio deall y gwahaniaeth

as things stand, the Minister would have received a copy of that brief, which would undermine the effectiveness of the process.

The Government of Wales Act requires the Minister to be a member of the Committee. However, an informal arrangement should be made so that he or she can distance himself or herself from the Committee to this purpose, with a protocol setting this out on paper. The same should be true of policy reviews, which is an important and productive role. While Ministers remain members of the Committees, there is a danger that they, and their officials, may influence the content of reports for the Government's convenience and to promote their own agendas. I am not talking about any Minister in particular. I am speaking in general terms about that danger.

It makes no sense for the Minister on the one hand to endorse recommendations contained within Committee reports as a member of the Committee, and on the other hand, to be free to reject some of those recommendations later. Before the days of the coalition the agreement reached in Committee was, to all intents and purposes, a policy decision. That is how it was in the days of the review on post-16 education, for example. That is not the case now that the Government has an overall majority. The Minister should step aside from the Committee while policy reviews are carried out. There is no reason why the Minister should not be present to hear evidence and to follow proceedings. However, the Minister should not be part of the process of formulating the report.

There should be a full debate, not only a statement, on the Minister's response to the Committee report when that is published. I will say a word about the conduct of Committee Members. I feel sometimes that they have difficulty in distinguishing between different kinds of activities. There is a time for debate and disagreement in Committee—pointedly if needs be, although always courteously, I hope. There are other times to hear evidence and for the Committee to work as a team when questioning witnesses: to hunt as a pack and avoid inter-party bickering. The activities of the Committees would gain respect if members tried to

rhwng y ddau fath o weithgaredd. Fodd bynnag, mater o ddiwylliant a thraddodiad yw hynny, nid rheolau.

11:35 a.m.

Michael German: The Liberal Democrats thank the officials and Members who have contributed to this process. Those of us who have been in this building late at night will have been surprised to receive e-mails with yet another draft of the proposals. The staff of the Presiding Office and Cabinet Secretariat have worked hard to draft this material in an agreed format. I also thank you, Presiding Officer, and the Deputy Presiding Officer for the way in which you have developed this review.

The principle message that emerges from the report, and from our debate today, concerns the role of Subject Committees, and legislation. Both have raised unanswered questions about the future, and we will need to return to those matters. We may need to continue to review our procedures in some way in the future, to address the issues that will emerge as we proceed with these changes. I hope that a review of the whole of the legislative process and the Committee structures comes out of this, but that it will not focus too much on how long we sit, because I think that that could give the wrong impression to the public. However, I hope that the report's recommendations will be carried through.

I pay tribute, in particular, to several measures concerning the legislative process. I agree with Ron that we must prioritise and consider what comes our way in a mixed bag from Westminster. This report tries to promote, here and in Westminster, the good parliamentary practice of draft Bills. If that is developed, we will have an opportunity to undertake the work we want to do here in that prioritising process. It is important that the Subject Committees do more in the way of scrutinising legislation. Ron gave the example of Christmas turkeys, but I also draw his attention to the Egyptian potatoes and the mink farms, of which we have none in Wales, but on which we pass legislation, as

understand the difference between the two types of activity. However, that is a matter of culture and tradition, not rules.

Michael German: Hoffai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ddiolch i'r swyddogion a'r Aelodau a gyfrannodd at y broses hon. Bydd y rhai ohonom sydd wedi bod yn yr adeilad hwn yn hwyr y nos wedi synnu at gael negeseuon e-bost â drafft arall eto o'r cynigion. Bu staff Swyddfa'r Llywydd ac Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Cabinet yn gweithio'n galed i ddrafftio'r deunydd hwn ar ffurf gyfûn. Diolchaf hefyd ichi, Lywydd, a'r Diprwy Lywydd am y ffordd yr ydych wedi datblygu'r adolygiad hwn.

Y brif neges sy'n dod i'r amlwg o'r adroddiad, ac o'n dadl heddiw, yw rôl y Pwyllgorau Pwnc, a deddfwriaeth. Codwyd cwestiynau nas atebwyd ynglŷn â'r dyfodol gan y naill a'r llall, a bydd angen inni ddychwelyd at y materion hynny. Efallai y bydd angen inni barhau i adolygu ein gweithdrefnau mewn rhyw ffordd neu'i gilydd yn y dyfodol, i fynd i'r afael â'r materion a ddaw i'r golwg wrth inni fwrw ymlaen â'r newidiadau hyn. Gobeithiaf y cawn adolygiad o'r holl broses ddeddfu a strwythurau'r Pwyllgorau o ganlyniad i hyn, ond na fydd yn canolbwyntio'n ormodol ar faint o amser y mae'r Cynulliad yn eistedd, gan y gallai hynny roi camargraff i'r cyhoedd, yn fy marn i. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf y caiff argymhellion yr adroddiad eu gweithredu.

Talaf deyrnged, yn arbennig, i sawl mesur sy'n ymwneud â'r broses ddeddfu. Cytunaf â Ron fod yn rhaid inni flaenoriaethu ac ystyried yr amrywiol bethau sy'n dod i'n rhan o San Steffan. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ceisio hyrwyddo, yma ac yn San Steffan, yr arfer seneddol da o Fesurau drafft. Os datblygir hynny, cawn gyfle i wneud y gwaith yr ydym am ei wneud yma drwy'r broses flaenoriaethu honno. Mae'n bwysig bod y Pwyllgorau Pwnc yn gwneud mwy i graffu ar deddfwriaeth. Rhoddodd Ron yr enghraifft o dyrcwn Nadolig, ond hoffwn dynnu ei sylw hefyd at datws sy'n deillio o'r Aiff a'r ffermydd mincod, nad oes gennym yr un ohonynt yng Nghymru, ond y mae'n

I understand it, every year. However, there are matters covered by subordinate legislation that we have not developed properly, such as prescription charges, and eye and dental checks legislation. These were important policy issues, and we need to be more careful about how we work with them.

I also thank Andrew Davies for what I loosely call the Andrew Davies measures in this report, about enabling every Assembly Member to bring forward subordinate legislation. We need to educate the civic society around the Assembly that there is an opportunity to change things with subordinate legislation—which has been used with eye and dental checks and prescription charges—in a way that could influence policy. Hopefully, more Bills and legislation will come through that mechanism to assist Assembly Members in that process.

I note Nick's comments about the short debate; I also support this measure. Paragraph 3.18 of the report makes it clear that we are talking about a take-note motion because we understand that you might not want to compel Government in a short debate. Taking note has some form of power behind it, and I encourage people to support that aspect.

On the Regional Committee boundaries, there is a free vote on that amendment because I do not think that we will agree on that. The paper before us produces four models, there could be more, and all will probably be unhelpful to us. However, we will support amendments 1, 3 and 10 because we believe that they are important.

There are issues that have not been fully addressed. On the role of Subject Committees, Cynog's interesting response leads us down the inevitable route of full scrutiny committees, with no policy-making role. I do not agree with his view of removing the Minister from the Committee, as that would not allow the Committee the distinctive role it has at present. The

rhaid inni ddeddfu yn eu cylch bob blwyddyn, fe ddeallaf. Fodd bynnag, mae materion a gwmpesir gan is-ddeddfwriaeth nad ydym wedi ei datblygu'n briodol, megis taliadau presgripsiynau, a deddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud â phrofion llygaid a phrofion deintyddol. Yr oedd y rhain yn faterion polisi pwysig, ac mae angen inni fod yn fwy gofalus ynglŷn â sut yr ydym yn gweithio â hwy.

Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i Andrew Davies, am yr hyn a alwaf yn fras yn fesurau Andrew Davies yn yr adroddiad hwn, sy'n sôn am ei gwneud yn bosibl i bob Aelod Cynulliad gyflwyno is-ddeddfwriaeth. Mae angen inni addysgu'r gymdeithas sifil o amgylch y Cynulliad bod cyfle i newid pethau drwy is-ddeddfwriaeth—a ddefnyddiwyd yn achos profion llygaid a phrofion deintyddol a thaliadau presgripsiynau—mewn ffordd a allai ddylanwadu ar bolisi. Gobeithiaf y daw mwy o Fesurau a deddfwriaeth drwy'r system honno i gynorthwyo Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn y broses honno.

Nodaf sylwadau Nick ynglŷn â'r ddadl fer; cefnogaf innau y mesur hwn. Mae paragraff 3.18 o'r adroddiad yn egluro mai cynnig i dynnu sylw sydd yma gan ein bod yn deall na fydddech am orfodi'r Llywodraeth mewn dadl fer o bosibl. Mae rhywfaint o bŵer yn perthyn i dynnu sylw ac anogaf bobl i gefnogi'r agwedd honno.

O ran ffiniau'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth, mae pleidlais rydd ar y gwelliant hwnnw am na chredaf y byddwn yn cytuno ar hynny. Mae'r papur ger ein bron yn cynhyrchu pedwar model, gallai fod rhagor ohonynt, ac mae'n debygol na fydd yr un ohonynt yn ddefnyddiol inni. Fodd bynnag, cefnogwn welliannau 1, 3 a 10 gan eu bod yn bwysig yn ein barn ni.

Ceir materion nad ymdriniwyd â hwy yn llawn. O ran rôl y Pwyllgorau Pwnc, mae ymateb diddorol Cynog yn ein harwain ar hyd y llwybr anochel tuag at bwyllgorau craffu llawn, heb unrhyw rôl llunio polisi iddynt. Ni chytunaf ag ef o ran cael gwared â'r Gweinidog o'r Pwyllgor, gan na fyddai hynny yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i'r Pwyllgor chwarae'r rôl unigryw sydd ganddo ar hyn o

Assembly must try to find a route that is different from that of Westminster. We should have that hybrid role for Subject Committees with a policy-making role. Separating that out would only send us down the route of having a scrutiny committee. One of the Assembly's strengths is that Committees have had a strong policy-making role, which allows matters to be brought out in the open much more. For example, were it not for the Economic Development Committee's energy review, I doubt whether the Severn barrage would have emerged as a key issue for debate and discussion by the Assembly. It is an issue that has a profound impact on the environment and economy of Wales, as well as on parts of England.

In his summing up, I would like the Deputy Presiding Officer to advise me how he intends to take forward the recommendations that refer to the Presiding Office, particularly in relation to Standing Orders. The wording is a little heavy:

'Presiding Office staff to consider Standing Order amendments required and advise Business Committee.'

I thought that it was for the Assembly as a whole to amend Standing Orders, and I would like clarification of the Business Committee's role in this respect and an explanation of how that will be taken forward.

In conclusion, this report has made progress on many issues. It leaves some unanswered questions, and some to be moved forward. I urge the Assembly to vote for the amendments as I have described. There will be a free vote on the rest.

William Graham: The Welsh Conservative group supported the commitment given in the terms of reference of the Assembly Review of Procedure Committee, that it would proceed as far as possible on the basis of all-party consensus. I attended nearly all Committee meetings, and we were able to come to some consensus at the end of most of our discussions.

bryd. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad geisio dod o hyd i lwybr sy'n wahanol i San Steffan. Dylem fynnu bod gan y Pwyllgorau Pwnc y rôl gymysg honno ynghyd â rôl wrth lunio polisïau. Bydd rhaniad rhwng y ddwy rôl honno ond yn ein harwain ar hyd y llwybr tuag at bwyllgor craffu. Un o gryfderau'r Cynulliad yw'r ffaith bod gan y Pwyllgorau rôl gref wrth lunio polisïau, sy'n fodd i drafod materion mewn ffordd lawer mwy agored. Er enghraifft, oni bai am adolygiad ynni'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, amheuf a fyddai argae afon Hafren wedi dod i'r golwg fel mater allweddol i'r Cynulliad ei drafod. Mae'n fater a gaiff effaith ddwys ar amgylchedd ac economi Cymru, yn ogystal â rhannau o Loegr.

Wrth grynhoi, hoffwn pe bai'r Dirprwy Lywydd yn dweud wrthyf sut y mae'n bwriadu gweithredu ar yr argymhellion sy'n cyfeirio at Swyddfa'r Llywydd, yn arbennig ynglŷn â'r Rheolau Sefydlog. Mae'r geiriad braidd yn drwm:

'Staff Swyddfa'r Llywydd i ystyried y diwygiadau y mae angen eu gwneud i'r Rheolau Sefydlog a hysbysu'r Pwyllgor Busnes amdanynt.'

Credwn mai gwaith y Cynulliad cyfan oedd newid Rheolau Sefydlog, a hoffwn eglurhad ynglŷn â rôl y Pwyllgor Busnes yn hyn o beth ac esboniad o'r ffordd y bydd hynny'n datblygu.

I gloi, mae'r adroddiad hwn wedi gwneud cynnydd ar nifer o faterion. Erys rhai cwestiynau heb eu hateb o hyd, ac mae rhai y mae angen eu datblygu. Apeliar ar y Cynulliad i bleidleisio dros y gwelliannau a ddisgrifiais. Bydd pleidlais rydd ar y gweddill.

William Graham: Cefnogodd grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru yr ymrwymiad yng nghylch gorchwyl Pwyllgor Adolygu Gweithdrefnau'r Cynulliad, y byddai'n gweithredu ar sail consensws trawsbleidiol cymaint â phosibl. Mynychais bron pob cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor, a llwyddwyd i gael rhywfaint o gonsensws erbyn diwedd y rhan fwyaf o'n trafodaethau.

I am disappointed that Members' attendance shows that we have not taken ownership of this report. Members' commitment to making representations to the Committee was minor. Representations were made through party groups in the usual way, but few, if any, ordinary Members gave us their comments. I am also disappointed that few Ministers are present to hear the content of this report today. I am particularly disappointed that the First Minister is not here.

I was struck, in the relatively informal meetings at Cathays Park, where we listened to the questions of staff and tried to respond to them, by the staff's clear commitment to the National Assembly, not just to the civil service. I found that interesting and commented on it in my group; it gave me great reassurance for the future. Those sessions were well conducted. I urge all Members, if the Presiding Officer gives us the opportunity again to have that form of consultation, to go to those meetings and listen to our staff.

I was also impressed by the efforts taken to understand the proposals and ideas presented by the political parties represented in the Chamber, numerous groups and organisations and, particularly, individual members of our communities. That acknowledgement of other views demonstrated a commitment to proceed as far as possible on the basis of consensus.

Another important issue identified in many paragraphs of the report—paragraphs 4.4, 4.10 and 4.12—is to do with our ability to comment on legislation in Westminster and Brussels, although the latter was identified not so much in our report but in our discussions. That will have a profound impact on voting. If we are perceived, as a legislature, to have an impact on the issues concerning people's everyday aspirations, they are more likely to turn out to vote in our elections. If we are perceived as an irrelevance, with little authority and little input into our Government's actions, the turnout at our elections is likely to be lower.

Llywydd, you will know from your

Yr wyf yn siomedig bod presenoldeb yr Aelodau yn dangos nad ydym wedi dod yn berchen ar yr adroddiad hwn. Ychydig o ymrwymiad oedd gan yr Aelodau i wneud sylwadau i'r Pwyllgor. Gwnaed sylwadau drwy grwpiau'r pleidiau yn y ffordd arferol, ond ychydig o'r Aelodau cyffredin a roddodd sylwadau inni, os o gwbl. Yr wyf hefyd yn siomedig bod cyn lleied o'r Gweinidogion yn bresennol i wrando ar gynnwys yr adroddiad hwn heddiw. Yr wyf yn arbennig o siomedig nad yw'r Prif Weinidog yn bresennol.

Fe'm trawyd, yn y cyfarfodydd cymharol anffurfiol ym Mharc Cathays, lle y buom yn gwrando ar gwestiynau'r staff ac yn ceisio ymateb iddynt, gan ymrwymiad amlwg y staff i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, nid dim ond i'r gwasanaeth sifil. Yr oedd hynny'n ddiddorol a thynnais sylw ato yn fy ngrŵp; rhoddodd sicrwydd mawr imi ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr oedd y sesiynau hynny wedi'u cynnal yn dda. Apeliaf ar bob Aelod, os bydd y Llywydd yn rhoi cyfle inni gynnal y math hwnnw o ymgynghoriad eto, i fynd i'r cyfarfodydd hynny a gwrando ar ein staff.

Gwnaed argraff arnaf hefyd gan yr ymdrech a wnaed i ddeall y cynigion a'r syniadau a gyflwynwyd gan y pleidiau gwleidyddol a gynrychiolir yn y Siambr, grwpiau a mudiadau niferus, ac yn arbennig, unigolion o'n cymunedau. Dangosodd y gydnabyddiaeth honno o safbwynt pobl eraill ymrwymiad i weithredu cymaint â phosibl ar sail consensws.

Un mater pwysig arall a nodwyd mewn nifer o baragraffau yn yr adroddiad—paragraffau 4.4, 4.10 a 4.12—yw ein gallu i wneud sylwadau ar ddeddfwriaeth yn San Steffan a Brwsel, er i'r olaf gael ei nodi yn ein trafodaethau yn hytrach nag yn ein hadroddiad. Bydd hynny yn cael effaith fawr ar bleidleisio. Os teimla pobl ein bod ni, fel deddfwrfa, yn dylanwadu ar y materion sy'n ymwneud â dyheadau pobl o ddydd i ddydd, maent yn fwy tebygol o bleidleisio yn ein hetholiadau. Os teimla pobl nad ydym yn berthnasol, nad oes gennym fawr o awdurdod na dylanwad ar weithredoedd ein Llywodraeth, mae'n debygol y bydd llai yn pleidleisio yn ein hetholiadau.

Llywydd, ar ôl bod yn y cyfarfodydd hyn fe

participation in these meetings that they were not only well conducted but that those who made presentations felt that their views were considered. I hope that those points will be taken on board when we vote on this. This is an important review. I hope that we can go forward like this for other measures in future, but perhaps in not so formal a way.

Again, I emphasise that Members had the opportunity to put their views to this group. Few were expressed; therefore, I hope that this exercise will be undertaken again, but in a less involved and contrived form.

11:45 a.m.

Lorraine Barrett: I welcome the review. It would be appropriate for us to continue it as time goes on, as Ron said, because we are a new, still-evolving body. I will comment on some of the amendments. On Jonathan Morgan's amendment 8, I am opposed to a vote on the short debate. It is the only opportunity afforded to backbenchers to speak on any subject that they wish, unconstrained by the knowledge that there might be a vote at the end of it. It is also impossible to form a reasoned opinion based on a 15-minute speech and a few brief contributions from other Members. The short debate could also be given a better slot than—though I hate Alun Pugh's expression—'the fag end of Thursday mornings'. Can we consider a fairer system of allocating the debates, perhaps an alphabetical one, which would prevent some of us having three opportunities to hold a short debate in one year?

We will vote against Jonathan's amendment 9 on hard copies of the Record of Proceedings being made available. We lead the way in information technology provision and in our working practices. It would be a retrograde step. We would probably have to build a new library in the car park to store the tomes of bound copies. The information unit here is good at providing copies to anyone who requests them. Also, places such as schools, public bodies and libraries, and the voluntary and business sectors, all have access to the internet.

wyddoch eu bod nid yn unig wedi'u cynnal yn dda ond bod y rhai a wnaeth gyflwyniadau yn teimlo bod eu barn hwy yn cael ei hystyried. Gobeithiaf y byddwn yn cofio'r pwyntiau hynny pan bleidleisiwn ar hyn. Mae hwn yn adolygiad pwysig. Gobeithiaf y gallwn weithredu fel hyn ar gyfer mesurau eraill yn y dyfodol, ond efallai mewn ffordd lai ffurfiol.

Unwaith eto, pwysleisiaf i'r Aelodau gael cyfle i fynegi barn i'r grŵp hwn. Ychydig a wnaeth hynny; felly, gobeithiaf y caiff yr ymarfer hwn ei gynnal eto, ond mewn ffordd symlach.

Lorraine Barrett: Croesawaf yr adolygiad. Byddai'n briodol inni barhau ag ef dros gyfnod, fel y dywedodd Ron, gan ein bod yn gorff newydd sy'n datblygu o hyd. Gwnaf sylwadau ar rai o'r gwelliannau. O ran gwelliant 8 Jonathan Morgan, anghytunaf â chynnal pleidlais ar y ddadl fer. Dyma'r unig gyfle sydd gan aelodau'r meinciau cefn i siarad ar unrhyw bwnc a ddymunant, yn rhydd, gan wybod na fyddai pleidlais ar y diwedd. Mae'n amhosibl hefyd lunio barn resymol yn seiliedig ar araith 15 munud ac ychydig o gyfraniadau byr gan Aelodau eraill. Gallai'r ddadl fer hefyd gael gwell lle ar yr amserlen yn hytrach na'r '*fag end of Thursday mornings*'—er bod yn gas gennyf ymadrodd Alun Pugh. A allwn ystyried system decach o ddyrannu'r dadleuon, yn nhrefn y wyddor o bosibl, a fyddai'n osgoi sefyllfa lle bo rhai ohonom yn cael tri chyfle i gynnal dadl fer mewn blwyddyn?

Pleidleisiwn yn erbyn gwelliant 9 Jonathan ynglŷn â darparu copïau caled o Gofnod y Trafodion. Yr ydym ar flaen y gad o ran darpariaeth technoleg gwybodaeth a'n harferion gwaith. Byddai'n gam yn ôl. Yn fwy na thebyg byddai'n rhaid inni adeiladu llyfrgell newydd yn y maes parcio i gadw'r cyfrolau rhwymedig o'r Cofnod. Mae'r uned wybodaeth yma yn gwneud gwaith da o ran darparu copïau i unrhyw un sy'n gofyn amdanynt. Yn ogystal, mae lleoedd megis, ysgolion, cyrff cyhoeddus a llyfrgelloedd, a'r sectorau gwirfoddol a busnes oll yn defnyddio'r rhyngwyd.

I am against the proposal to extend Tuesday Plenaries to 6 p.m. and, if necessary and with notice, to 7 p.m. We need to think about how the uncertainty and inconvenience will affect the staff, including clerks, translators, the broadcasting unit and the record of proceedings team. It is not fair to impose these working times on them, at least not without consulting them. I do not know whether they were included in the consultation process. All Members are usually here until 8 p.m. and few of us go home to spend a quiet evening with our families. I spend several hours at home catching up on e-mails and correspondence. Therefore, it is not a case of Members wanting to be out of here at 5:30 p.m.

What also bothers me about the proposal is the effect that it will have on outside bodies. We welcome and encourage them to visit us at 5:30 p.m, perhaps for a 6 p.m. reception or presentation and the opportunity to speak to Members. It will also affect the all-party groups, which tend to meet at 5:30 p.m. for a 6 p.m. start. The proposed change will push the time even later and could adversely affect the groups. It takes a great deal of planning for an organisation to visit us from the various corners of Wales and even given a week's notice that we might be sitting until 7 p.m., those organisations will already have sent out invitations to dozens of people. We need to consider that. I will vote in favour of the motion today, but will reserve judgment on how I will vote when the revisions to Standing Orders necessary to extend working hours comes before us. I may well vote against it. I would like us all to think about the implications of working later and the uncertainty that will arise from not knowing on which nights we may be working late.

As I still have a minute or two in which to speak, I will comment on First Minister's question time. During my wonderful visit to Ottawa with the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association—which some of you will have heard about several times—I was amazed by how Prime Minister's

Ni chefnogaf y cynnig i ymestyn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar ddydd Mawrth i 6 p.m. ac, os oes angen a gyda rhybudd, i 7 p.m. Mae angen inni ystyried sut y bydd yr ansicrwydd a'r anghyfleuster yn effeithio ar y staff, gan gynnwys y clercod, y cyfieithwyr, yr uned ddarlledu a thîm cofnod y trafodion. Nid yw'n deg gosod yr amseroedd gwaith hyn arnynt, o leiaf nid heb ymgynghori â hwy. Ni wn a oeddent yn rhan o'r broses ymgynghori. Mae pob Aelod yma tan 8 p.m. fel arfer a nifer fach ohonom sy'n mynd adref i dreulio noson dawel gyda'n teuluoedd. Treuliaf sawl awr gartref yn darllen fy negeseuon e-bost a'm gohebiaeth ddiweddaraf. Felly, nid mater o Aelodau sydd am ei baglu hi am 5:30 p.m ydyw.

Yr hyn sy'n fy mhryderu hefyd ynglŷn â'r cynnig yw'r effaith a gaiff ar gyrff allanol. Yr ydym yn eu croesawu ac yn eu hannog i ymweld â ni am 5:30 p.m., efallai ar gyfer derbyniad neu gyflwyniad am 6 p.m a'r cyfle i siarad â'r Aelodau. Bydd hefyd yn effeithio ar y grwpiau trawsbleidiol, sy'n tueddu i gyfarfod am 5:30 p.m. i ddechrau am 6 p.m. Bydd y newid arfaethedig yn gofyn inni gyfarfod yn hwyrach byth a gallai gael effaith andwyol ar y grwpiau. Mae gofyn i sefydliad gynllunio cryn dipyn i ymweld â ni o wahanol rannau o Gymru a hyd yn oed pe baem yn cael wythnos o rybudd bod y Cyfarfod Llawn yn parhau tan 7 p.m., bydd y sefydliadau eisoes wedi gwahodd dwsinau o bobl. Mae angen inni ystyried hynny. Byddaf yn pleidleisio o blaid y cynnig heddiw, ond byddaf yn gohirio penderfyniad ar sut y byddaf yn pleidleisio pan ddaw'r diwygiadau i'r Rheolau Sefydlog sydd eu hangen i ymestyn oriau gwaith ger ein bron. Mae'n ddigon posibl y byddaf yn pleidleisio yn erbyn hynny. Hoffwn pe bai pob un ohonom yn meddwl am oblygiadau gweithio'n hwyr a'r ansicrwydd y bydd hynny yn ei achosi os na wyddom ar ba nosweithiau y byddwn yn gweithio'n hwyr.

Gan fod gennyf funud neu ddwy ar ôl i siarad, gwnaf sylwadau ar sesiwn holi'r Prif Weinidog. Yn ystod fy ymweliad gwych ag Ottawa gyda Chymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad—y bydd rhai ohonoch wedi clywed amdani sawl gwaith eisoes—yr oedd y ffordd yr ymdrinnid â sesiwn holi'r Prif

question time was dealt with. Will our First Minister consider having a completely open session, where there are no set questions and everyone can jump up and ask whatever they wish? Canada also has a weekly 10 minute slot when backbenchers can say whatever they wish—within certain standards—for one minute. Several people have mentioned the need for backbenchers to be afforded the opportunity to have a real say in this Chamber today. Finally, I will vote against amendments 8 and 9.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call David Melding, I indicate that I will call the Deputy Presiding Officer at 12.15 p.m., and nine other Members are on my list to speak. Therefore, you can work out the mathematics for yourselves.

David Melding: I will make some remarks about the legislative process, which is crucial to the Assembly, and reflect on the recommendations of what is a worthwhile report and a good start in reforming some of our procedures. On primary legislation, it is clear that the most effective way for the Assembly to have an input into it would be via draft Bills published by Her Majesty's Government. The Minister for Assembly Business acknowledged that earlier when he mentioned his discussions with the Leader of the House of Commons during his visit to the Assembly last Tuesday. He said that Bills that apply only to Wales ought to undergo a pre-legislative scrutiny in the Assembly. I welcome that; it is important. However, please note the definition: the Bills that would be prepared in draft would be those that apply to Wales only. That is only likely to be the case for specific and limited Bills.

For instance, let us take the NHS (Wales) Bill, which we are told will be presented in draft form sometime this year. That will deal principally with the future of community health councils in Wales. It is significant; they are important organisations and will have an important function in the reformed national health service. However, it is very specific. The more significant, major Bills that deal with major items of public policy, will continue to be presented on an England

Weinidog yn fy syfrdanu. A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ystyried cynnal sesiwn gwbl agored, lle nad oes unrhyw gwestiynau gosod a lle y gall pawb neidio ar eu traed a gofyn pa gwestiwn bynnag a ddymument? Ceir sesiwn 10 munud hefyd yng Nghnada lle y gall aelodau'r meinciau cefn ddweud beth bynnag a ddymument—yn unol â safonau penodol—am funud. Soniodd sawl un am yr angen i roi cyfle i aelodau'r meinciau cefn leisio barn yn y Siambr hon heddiw. I gloi, pleidleisiaf yn erbyn gwelliannau 8 a 9.

Y Llywydd: Cyn imi alw ar David Melding, nodaf y byddaf yn galw ar y Dirprwy Lywydd am 12.15 p.m. a bod naw Aelod arall ar fy rhestr i siarad. Felly, gallwch wneud y symiau eich hunain.

David Melding: Gwnaf ychydig sylwadau ar y broses deddfu, sy'n hanfodol i'r Cynulliad, gan ystyried argymhellion adroddiad sy'n fuddiol ac yn fan cychwyn da ar gyfer diwygio rhai o'n gweithdrefnau. O ran deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, mae'n amlwg mai'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn cyfrannu ati fyddai drwy Fesurau drafft a gyhoeddir gan Lywodraeth ei Mawrhydi. Cydnabuwyd hynny gan y Trefnydd yn gynharach pan gyfeiriodd at ei drafodaethau gydag Arweinydd Tŷ'r Cyffredin yn ystod ei ymweliad â'r Cynulliad ddydd Mawrth diwethaf. Dywedodd y dylai'r Cynulliad graffu ar Fesurau sydd ond yn berthnasol i Gymru cyn deddfu. Croesawaf hynny; mae'n bwysig. Fodd bynnag, noder y diffiniad: mesurau sy'n berthnasol i Gymru yn unig fyddai'r Mesurau a fyddai'n cael eu paratoi ar ffurf ddrafft. Dim ond yn achos Mesurau penodol a chyfyngedig eu cwmpas y bydd hynny'n debygol o ddigwydd.

Er enghraifft, os edrychwn ar Fesur GIG (Cymru), y dywedir wrthym y caiff ei gyflwyno ar ffurf ddrafft rhywbryd eleni. Bydd hwnnw yn ymdrin yn bennaf â dyfodol cynghorau iechyd cymuned yng Nghymru. Mae hynny o bwys; maent yn sefydliadau pwysig a bydd ganddynt swyddogaeth bwysig yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol diwygiedig. Fodd bynnag, mae'n Fesur penodol iawn. Bydd y Mesurau mawr pwysigaf sy'n ymdrin ag eitemau pwysig o

and Wales basis. That is already the practice. The NHS Reform and Health Care Professionals Bill and the Education Bill have been presented as England and Wales measures. If major Bills on health and education, which are probably the most significant of the devolved matters—certainly in terms of the amount of public expenditure that they require—are not disaggregated and presented as Wales-only measures, then the future for our influence on primary legislation is grim.

Let us reflect on the fact that the Minister for Health and Social Services originally told us last June that the restructuring of the national health service in Wales would be dealt with by a Bill specific to Wales. Before the end of July last year—within six weeks—she had written to all the Health and Social Services Committee members to say that the measures would have to be carried in an England and Wales Bill. Such a volte-face within six weeks indicates that something dramatic happened in the Assembly Government's discussions with its Westminster colleagues. To me, it is quite obvious what happened. The minute that you present a Wales-only Bill on the restructuring of the health service, which is happening around the UK, then you have to present an England-only Bill to deal with the restructuring of the health service in England. That would set a constitutional precedent that the Government is unwilling to set. I will not go into the constitutional implications, but they are extensive. I believe that we will never see significant draft Wales-only Bills presented to the Assembly. Indeed, we may go through this whole Assembly without dealing with one draft Bill if time is not obtained in the Queen's Speech for the proposed NHS (Wales) Bill, which will reform community health councils.

On the secondary, or subordinate, legislation that the Assembly deals with, contrary to all original expectations, the executive and accelerated procedures have dominated our business. Last year, the extended procedure was not used once in the Health and Social

bolisi cyhoeddus yn parhau i gael eu cyflwyno ar sail Cymru a Lloegr. Dyna'r arfer eisoes. Cyflwynwyd Mesur Diwygio'r GIG a Phroffesiynau Gofal Iechyd a'r Mesur Addysg fel mesurau i Gymru a Lloegr. Os na chaiff Mesurau pwysig ar iechyd ac addysg, sef y materion datganoledig pwysicaf yn ôl pob tebyg—yn sicr o ran y gwariant cyhoeddus sydd ei angen arnynt—eu gwahanu a'u cyflwyno fel mesurau i Gymru yn unig, yna mae'r dyfodol o ran ein dylanwad ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn edrych yn ddu.

Gadewch inni ystyried y ffaith i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ddweud wrthym yn wreiddiol fis Mehefin diwethaf y byddai Mesur penodol i Gymru yn ymdrin â'r broses o ailstrwythuro'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Erbyn diwedd mis Gorffennaf y llynedd—o fewn chwe wythnos—ysgrifenasai at bob aelod o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i dweud y byddai'n rhaid cynnwys y mesurau mewn Mesur i Gymru a Lloegr. Mae newid cyfeiriad polisi felly o fewn chwe wythnos yn awgrymu bod rhywbeth dramatig wedi digwydd yn ystod trafodaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gyda'i chyd-aelodau yn San Steffan. I mi, mae'n gwbl amlwg beth a ddigwyddodd. Cyn gynted ag y cyflwynwch Fesur i Gymru yn unig ar ailstrwythuro'r gwasanaeth iechyd, sef proses sy'n digwydd ledled y DU, yna rhaid ichi gyflwyno Mesur i Loegr yn unig i ymdrin ag ailstrwythuro'r GIG yn Lloegr. Byddai hynny yn gosod cysail gyfansoddiadol nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn fodlon ei gosod. Nid ymhelaethaf ar y goblygiadau i'r cyfansoddiad, ond maent yn bellgyrhaeddol. Credaf na welwn fyth Fesurau drafft pwysig i Gymru yn unig yn cael eu cyflwyno i'r Cynulliad. Yn wir, mae'n bosibl yr awn drwy gydol y Cynulliad hwn heb ymdrin â'r un Mesur drafft os na sicrheir amser yn Araith y Frenhines ar gyfer y Mesur GIG (Cymru) arfaethedig, a fydd yn diwygio cynghorau iechyd cymuned.

O ran yr is-ddeddfwriaeth y mae'r Cynulliad yn ymdrin â hi, yn groes i bob disgwyl yn wreiddiol, yn ein busnes, y weithdrefn weithredol a'r weithdrefn gyflym sydd wedi tra-arglwyddiaethu. Y llynedd, ni ddefnyddiwyd y weithdrefn estynedig o gwbl

Services Committee. The Executive must take responsibility for that and should indicate in an ordered manner, in advance, which items it thinks should be dealt with by the standard procedure and which by the extended procedure. One major argument in favour of devolution was that the Assembly would be able to scrutinise subordinate legislation and thereby legitimise it. Executive procedures are often required, because so much secondary legislation is routine. I do not object to that, but we are neither picking our targets nor using our full range of powers. Most major items of legislation should be subject to the extended procedure. For example, on reflection, it would have been better if we had sent the care standards regulations to the Subject Committee. A major consequence of using the extended procedure more frequently would be that, inevitably, the workload and work patterns of the Subject Committees would change dramatically. They would have to spend up to half their time scrutinising legislation. I would welcome that development.

yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Rhaid i'r Weithrediaeth ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros hynny a dylai nodi mewn modd trefnus, ymlaen llaw, pa eitemau y dylid ymdrin â hwy drwy'r weithdrefn safonol a pha rai y dylid ymdrin â hwy drwy'r weithdrefn estynedig, yn ei barn hi. Un o'r dadleuon mawr o blaid datganoli oedd y gallai'r Cynulliad graffu ar is-ddeddfwriaeth a thrwy hynny ei dilysu. Mae angen defnyddio'r gweithdrefnau gweithredol yn aml, am fod cymaint o'r is-ddeddfwriaeth yn ymwneud â materion cyffredin. Ni wrthwynebam hynny, ond nid ydym yn dewis ein targedau nac yn defnyddio ystod lawn ein pwerau. Dylid defnyddio'r weithdrefn estynedig ar gyfer rhan fwyaf y prif eitemau o ddeddfwriaeth. Er enghraifft, o edrych yn ôl, byddai wedi bod yn well pe baem wedi anfon y rheoliadau safonau gofal i'r Pwyllgor Pwnc. Un o brif ganlyniadau defnyddio'r weithdrefn estynedig yn amlach fyddai newid mawr anochel ym maich gwaith a phatrwm gwaith y Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Byddai'n rhaid iddynt dreulio hyd at hanner eu hamser yn craffu ar ddeddfwriaeth. Croesawn y datblygiad hwnnw.

11:55 a.m.

Delyth Evans: Yr wyf am siarad ar yr argymhelliad i ymestyn oriau'r Cyfarfod Llawn tan 6 p.m., neu weithiau tan 7 p.m., ar nos Fawrth. Yr wyf yn gwrthwynebu unrhyw newid o'r fath yn gryf. Mae hwn yn bwynt pwysig o egwyddor i mi ac i Aelodau eraill, yn y Blaid Lafur yn arbennig. Yr ydym yn ceisio datblygu system o lywodraeth fodern, gynhwysol sydd yn addas ar gyfer y byd real a bywydau pobl normal. Anfonwn neges gwbl anghywir allan ynglŷn â sut yr ydym am weithio yma os cyflwynwn y newid hwnnw.

Delyth Evans: I will speak on the recommendation to extend Plenary hours until 6 p.m., or sometimes until 7 p.m., on Tuesdays. I strongly oppose any change of this kind. This is an important point of principle for me and other Members, in the Labour Party especially. We are trying to develop a system of modern, inclusive government that is suitable for the real world and the lives of normal people. The adoption of this change would send entirely the wrong message.

David Davies: A gytunwch y byddwn yn anfon neges negyddol allan os nad ydym yn barod i drafod materion o bwys i Gymru?

David Davies: Do you agree that we will send out a negative message if we are not ready to debate matters that are important to Wales?

Delyth Evans: Derbyniaf yn llwyr fod angen trafod materion o bwys. Yr wyf wedi dod i'r casgliad nad yw bywyd gwleidyddol yn ystyriol o fywyd teuluol, ac i Aelodau'r Cynulliad sydd yn byw yn y Gogledd neu'r

Delyth Evans: I fully accept that we need to discuss important matters. I have come to the conclusion that political life is not family friendly, and for Assembly Members who live in north or west Wales, the Assembly is

Gorllewin, nid yw'r Cynulliad yn lle ystyriol o deuluoedd o gwbl. Ond nid yw hynny yn rheswm i ildio ar ein llwyddiannau pwysig yn y lle hwn.

I object to your glib reference to what you called the 'Llanelli amendment', Nick. Had you any idea of the difficulties of trying to balance work with family life in this place, you would not single out certain people as if they were odd, particularly Helen Mary Jones, who is a single parent. We ought to protect such people and make it easier for them to do this kind of work, not behave as you did. I suggest that you look to your own party and ask yourself why there are no female Members on your benches when you speak in favour of this kind of change.

Nick Bourne: I accept the rebuke in relation to Helen Mary Jones. However, do you agree that all we are seeking to do is extend business for half an hour? I am sure that you would agree that there are many people in your own party from mid and north Wales—and you represent Mid and West Wales yourself—who would welcome this change, and who are often here until 8 p.m. or 9 p.m. at night anyway.

Delyth Evans: Ar fater yr hanner awr ychwanegol, bydd llawer o bobl yn dweud na fydd hanner awr yn gwneud llawer o wahaniaeth. Fodd bynnag, fe fyddwn i'n awgrymu nad yw'r bobl hynny yn deall problemau ymarferol gofal plant. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o ofalwyr plant yn gorffen eu gwaith am 6 p.m. ac mae'r rhan fwyaf o feithrinfeydd yn cau am 6 p.m. Felly byddai unrhyw aelod o staff y Cynulliad sydd yn manteisio ar yr adnoddau hynny yn dioddef yn ofnadwy, ac fe fyddwn innau hefyd.

Mae plant ifanc a babanod yn mynd i'r gwely o gwmpas 7 p.m., felly bydd colli hanner awr o'r amser prin hwnnw ar ddiwedd y dydd gyda'r teulu yn gwneud byd o wahaniaeth i bobl sydd yn ceisio cydbwysu gwaith llawn amser â gofal plant. Bu'n rhaid inni frwydro'n galed dros yr egwyddor hon wrth sefydlu'r Cynulliad, a byddai'n gwbl annerbyniol inni ildio'r egwyddor honno yn

not a family-friendly place at all. However, that is no reason to give in on our important achievements in this place.

Yr oedd eich cyfeiriad gwamal at 'welliant Llanelli' fel y bu ichi ei alw, Nick, yn annerbyniol yn fy marn i. Pe bai gennych unrhyw amcan o'r anawsterau a wynebwr wrth geisio sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng gwaith a bywyd teuluol yn y lle hwn, ni fyddwch yn tynnu sylw at rai unigolion fel pe baent yn rhyfedd—yn enwedig Helen Mary Jones, a hithau'n rhiant sengl. Dylem ddiogelu'r unigolion hyn a'i gwneud yn haws iddynt wneud y math hwn o waith, nid ymddwyn fel y gwnaethoch. Awgrymaf ichi edrych ar eich plaid eich hun a gofyn pam nad oes unrhyw Aelodau sy'n ferched ar eich meinciau pan fyddwch yn siarad o blaid newid o'r fath.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn cwmpo ar fy mai o ran Helen Mary Jones. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch mai'r cyfan yr ydym yn gofyn amdano yw ymestyn busnes gan hanner awr? Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunech fod llawer o bobl yn eich plaid chi eich hun o'r Canolbarth a'r Gogledd—ac yr ydych chi yn cynrychioli Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru eich hun—a fyddai'n croesawu'r newid hwn ac sydd yn aml yma tan 8 p.m. neu 9 p.m. yr hwyr fodd bynnag.

Delyth Evans: On the question of an extra half an hour, many people will say that half an hour will not make much difference. However, I would suggest that those people do not understand the practical problems of childcare. The majority of childminders finish work at 6 p.m. and the majority of nurseries close at 6 p.m. Therefore, any Assembly staff member who takes advantage of those resources would suffer significantly, as would I.

Young children and babies go to bed at around 7 p.m., so losing half an hour of that scarce time at the end of the day with the family will make a world of difference to those trying to balance full-time work with childcare. We had to fight hard for this principle in establishing the Assembly, and it would be totally unacceptable for us to surrender that principle now. For that reason,

awr. Am y rheswm hwnnw, ni chytunaf â gwelliant 5 Plaid Cymru, oherwydd ni ddylem ildio yr un fodfedd ar yr egwyddor sylfaenol hon ynglŷn â sut y mae'r Cynulliad yn gweithio. Derbyniaf bwynt David a Nick ynglŷn â'r pwysau ar amser y Cynulliad, ond dylem geisio darganfod ffyrdd mwy creadigol o ddefnyddio'r amser sydd gennym, nid tanseilio'r egwyddor sylfaenol hon o barchu bywyd teuluol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I also welcome this report. However, as many Members have said, I note that it is a fairly modest report and that the recommendations are limited in their effect on the workings of this place. We must accept that this whole process is based on a fundamentally flawed constitutional settlement. It is therefore as effective as trying to adjust the picture quality on a clapped-out television set.

Mae angen inni edrych yn sylfaenol ar rai o'r pwyntiau hyn. Edrychwch, er enghraifft, ar weithgareddau'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Mae problemau gyda hwy. Rhaid inni gofio cefndir sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Y bwriad gwreiddiol oedd cael system o bwyllgorau, ond fe newidiwyd honno i system gabinet. Felly, mae'r Pwyllgorau wedi eu seilio ar system nad yw'n bodoli bellach.

Mae rôl y Gweinidog ar bwyllgorau yn fater. Er bod manteision i bresenoldeb y Gweinidog, mae hefyd anfanteision. Gall pobl sy'n cyflwyno tystiolaeth gredu, pan fo adroddiad Pwyllgor yn cael ei baratoi a bod y Gweinidog yn rhan o'r broses honno, fod yr adroddiad yn cynrychioli barn y Gweinidog neu bolisi'r Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n wir, ac mae'n rhaid i'r Gweinidog ymateb i'r adroddiad hwnnw maes o law. Gall y Gweinidog, er iddo fod yn rhan o baratoi'r adroddiad, benderfynu gwrthod ei holl argymhellion. Cred Plaid Cymru ei bod yn bwysig cael dadl lawn, nid ar yr adroddiad ei hun, ond ar ymateb y Gweinidog iddo—i weld beth yn union y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei ddweud amdano—fel y gallwn effeithio ar bolisi. Mae rôl y Pwyllgorau yn gyfyngedig i graffu a chyflwyno syniadau ar gyfer polisi. Mae ffurfio polisi yn rhan o gyfrifoldeb y Weithrediaeth, ac felly y dylai fod.

I do not agree with Plaid Cymru's amendment 5. We should not give an inch on this fundamental principle regarding how the Assembly works. I accept David and Nick's point about the pressure on Assembly time, but we should be trying to find more creative ways of using the time that we have, not undermining this fundamental principle of respecting family life.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Croesawaf innau'r adroddiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd llawer o'r Aelodau, nodaf mai adroddiad cymedrol ydyw ac mai ychydig fyddai effeithiau'r argymhellion ar drefn waith y lle hwn. Rhaid inni dderbyn bod y broses gyfan hon yn seiliedig ar setliad cyfansoddiadol diffygiol. Felly mae'r broses mor effeithiol â cheisio newid ansawdd llun ar hen set deledu.

We must consider some of these points fundamentally. Consider, for example, the Subject Committees' activities. There are problems with them. We must remember the background to the Assembly's establishment. The original intention was to have a committee system, but that was changed to a cabinet system. The Committees are therefore based on a system that no longer exists.

The Minister's role on Committees is a difficult issue. Although there are advantages to the Minister's presence, there are also disadvantages. People presenting evidence may think, when a Committee report is being prepared and the Minister is part of the process, that the report reflects the Minister's opinion or Government policy. However, it does not, and the Minister must respond to that report in due course. Ministers, even though he or she may have played a part in preparing the report, may dismiss all its recommendations. Plaid Cymru believes that it is important to have a full debate, not on the report itself, but on the Minister's response to the report—to see what exactly the Minister has to say—so that we may influence policy. The Committees' role is restricted to scrutiny and presentation of ideas for policy. The formulation of policy is part of the Executive's responsibility, as it should be.

Mae problem gyda'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth hefyd. Maent yn bwysig o ran rhoi cyfle i'r cyhoedd fynegi barn, ond rhaid inni greu strwythur a fydd yn galluogi i'r trafodaethau gael eu bwydo yn ôl i weithgareddau prif ffrwd y Cynulliad. Nid yw'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ymwneud ag aelodaeth y Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth a'r ardaloedd maent yn ymwneud â hwy; nid yw'n ymwneud â'u gweithrediadau. Dylai'r Pwyllgorau hynny edrych ar adolygiadau sy'n cael eu cynnal gan y Cynulliad a bwydo'r gwaith hwnnw. Dylid cael strwythur a fyddai'n golygu y byddai'n rhaid inni ystyried y dystiolaeth a gyflwynir i'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth.

Mae fy amser bron ar ben ac felly terfynaf fy sylwadau yn y fan honno i Aelodau eraill gael cyfle i gyfrannu at y drafodaeth hon.

Peter Law: First, I congratulate the Llywydd and the Dirprwy Lywydd, and all members of the Review Committee on their work on our behalf. This is the property of all Assembly Members as it affects us all. This is an important occasion for Members to be present and I wish that more were here to discuss the report. There are several issues that have been well focused upon and which will help us to make the National Assembly more efficient. That is important. There is no point tilting at windmills and talking about extra powers and so on; that was never the point of this review. That is an issue for the commission that will follow.

On the South East Wales Regional Committee, I have much sympathy for Jonathan—who chairs the Committee and does a great job—and his amendment 6. It is a top-heavy Committee. There are 12 regional list Members out of 20 on it. Four of those represent South Wales West. I cannot understand why they are on that Committee. It makes it unwieldy and causes great confusion for the public about its identity. I would like that changed in the future and hope that that can be done. I would support that amendment today were it not for the fact that I am only recently back in the Labour

There is also a problem with the Regional Committees. They are important in terms of giving the public the opportunity to express opinions, but we must create a structure that will allow the discussions to be fed back into the Assembly's mainstream activities. That does not happen at present. This report deals with the membership of the Regional Committees and the regions they deal with; it does not deal with their activities. Those Committees should consider the reviews that are being undertaken by the Assembly and feed into that work. We need a structure that would compel us to consider the evidence presented to the Regional Committees.

My time is almost up, so I will conclude my comments at that juncture so that other Members can have an opportunity to contribute to this discussion.

Peter Law: Yn gyntaf, llongyfarchaf y Llywydd a'r Dirprwy Lywydd, a holl aelodau'r Pwyllgor Adolygu ar y gwaith a wnaethant ar ein rhan. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn eiddo i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad gan ei fod yn effeithio ar bob un ohonom. Mae hwn yn achlysur pwysig i Aelodau fod yn bresennol ynddo a byddai'n dda gennyf pe bai mwy o Aelodau yma i drafod yr adroddiad. Mae sawl mater y rhoddyd sylw da iddynt ac a fydd yn ein helpu i sicrhau bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn fwy effeithlon. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Nid oes diben anelu at felinau gwynt a sôn am gael pwerau ychwanegol ac ati; nid dyna oedd diben yr adolygiad hwn erioed. Mater i'r comisiwn fynd ar ei ôl yw hynny.

O ran Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y De-ddwyrain, cydymdeimlaf yn fawr â Jonathan—sy'n ei gadeirio ac sy'n gwneud gwaith ardderchog—a'i welliant 6. Mae'n Bwyllgor anghytbwys. O'r 12 Aelod ar y Pwyllgor, mae 12 o'r rhestrau rhanbarthol. Mae pedwar o'r rhain yn cynrychioli Gorllewin De Cymru. Ni ddeallaf o gwbl pam y maent ar y Pwyllgor hwnnw. Mae'n peri i'r Pwyllgor fod yn anhydrin ac yn achosi dryswch mawr i'r cyhoedd ynglŷn â'i hunaniaeth. Hoffwn i hynny newid a gobeithiaf y bydd hynny'n bosibl. Cefnogwn y gwelliant hwnnw heddiw oni bai am y ffaith mai dim ond yn

group and do not want to go against the whip and find myself outside it again. You will understand that discretion is the better part of valour.

To raise a point of particular concern to me, under point 3.26, there is a passing reference to a 'temporary chair' as though we were talking about some village institute committee. We are talking about a temporary Chair of the National Assembly for Wales. We need to value that and understand what this is about. This is an important constitutional principle. The election of Chair of this Assembly is the ultimate collective power of all Assembly Members. We all have great confidence in and respect for you and your Deputy, Llywydd, and we thank you for the good work that you undertake. However, it is not appropriate to treat the position of Chair—in your absence or your Deputy's absence through indisposition—as a political bauble. This reference smacks of the political naivety of the civil service suggesting it.

12:05 a.m.

I am sure that when you think about it carefully, you will realise what this is about. With respect, it is not for our Presiding Officer or Deputy Presiding Officer to devolve power to a panel of Chairs, which is described as an informal forum on page 22 of the report. With all due respect to the individuals who make up that forum, it is not for that little cabal alone to have the opportunity to be called to chair this Assembly. The role is far more important than that. It should be open to a vote by Assembly Members in the Chamber, as has been the practice in the past, through a secret ballot. That is how we should appoint a Chair, even temporarily. That is important. It is not as if Members here could not Chair these debates, if we needed them to do so because there is a division between 'haves' and 'have-nots' here. I need only look around and see Members such as Ron Davies, a former Secretary of State for Wales, and Dafydd Wigley—who is not here today—a Privy Councillor. There is also Mike German, an ex-Minister—an ex ex-Minister, because he is not in the Chamber at the moment. However, as a party leader, it might be difficult for him to chair. Rosemary Butler—

ddiweddar y cefais fy aildderbyn i'r grŵp Llafur ac nad wyf am fynd yn groes i'r chwip a bod y tu allan i'r grŵp unwaith eto. Byddwch yn deall mai gwell traed na gwaed.

Codaf bwynt sy'n achosi pryder arbennig imi, sef, o dan bwynt 3.26, mae cyfeiriad byr at 'gadeirydd dros dro', fel pe baem yn sôn am ryw bwyllgor sefydliad pentref. Sôn yr ydym am Gadeirydd dros dro Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Mae angen inni werthfawrogi hynny a deall diben hyn oll. Mae hon yn egwyddor gyfansoddiadol bwysig. Ethol Cadeirydd y Cynulliad hwn yw'r pŵer mwyaf a rennir gan holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Mae gennym oll barch atoch, a hyder ynoch chi a'ch Dirprwy, Lywydd, ac yr ydym yn diolch ichi am y gwaith da a wnewch. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n briodol trin swydd Cadeirydd—pan na fyddwch chi na'ch Dirprwy yn bresennol oherwydd salwch—fel rhyw degan wleidyddol. Mae ôl naiffrwydd gwleidyddol y gwasanaeth sifil a awgrymodd hynny yn y sylw hwnnw.

Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn sylweddoli beth yw ergyd hyn, ar ôl ichi ei ystyried yn ofalus. Gyda phob parch, nid cyfrifoldeb ein Llywydd neu ein Dirprwy Lywydd yw datganoli pŵer i banel o Gadeiryddion, a ddisgrifir yn fforwm anffurfiol ar dudalen 22 o'r adolygiad. Gyda phob parch i'r unigolion sy'n rhan o'r fforwm hwnnw, nid dim ond aelodau o'r cabal bach hwnnw ddylai gael cyfle i gael eu galw i gadeirio'r Cynulliad hwn. Mae'r swyddogaeth yn llawer pwysicach na hynny. Dylai fod yn agored i bleidlais gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn y Siambr, fel sydd wedi digwydd yn y gorffennol, drwy bleidlais gudd. Dyna sut y dylem benodi Cadeirydd, hyd yn oed am gyfnod dros dro. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Nid yw fel na allai'r Aelodau yma gadeirio'r dadleuon hyn pe bai angen iddynt wneud hynny gan fod rhaniad rhwng y detholedig a'r gwrthodedig rai. Nid oes ond rhaid imi edrych o'm cwmpas i weld Aelodau megis Ron Davies, cyn-Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, a Dafydd Wigley—nad yw'n bresennol heddiw—sy'n aelod o'r Cyfrin Gyngor. Mae Mike German hefyd, sy'n gyn-Weinidog—cyn cyn-Weinidog am nad yw yn y Siambr ar hyn o bryd. Er hynny efallai y

who is not here at the moment—Tom Middlehurst, myself and others, could also offer our services. There are other able Members and young bright sparks, such as Lynne Neagle, Christine Chapman, Huw Lewis, and Jocelyn Davies, who has an excellent grasp on constitutional matters, which we should all respect—
[CONSERVATIVE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘What about us?’]

Glyn Davies, for example, is part of the cabal; I cannot include him. These proposals will come before us again because Standing Orders will need to be revised. We will all have our say on that. It is important that all Members are given the same opportunity when we select and elect the first among equals, which is the position held by you, Llywydd, or the Member who takes your seat temporarily. I suggest that we set up a panel and hold a secret ballot to elect Members to that panel so that they can be democratically elected with a mandate and franchise from us. They could then be called on, if necessary, to take over from the Llywydd or Dirprwy Lywydd.

Jonathan Morgan: I will make some brief remarks on legislation and the role of Regional Committees. Those two issues are unrelated, but nonetheless important. I support David Melding’s and Ron Davies’s remarks on legislation this morning. In my experience, the Assembly needs to learn lessons on, for example, how the Education Bill was dealt with. We were fortunate to have the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Wales in Committee for approximately an hour to consider the Bill and discuss some of its provisions. Unfortunately, the Westminster Government has had no way of assessing the Assembly’s views. It has been able to assess the views of Assembly officials, because they have provided assistance, and the views of the Minister and the Cabinet, because of close political links. However, it has not had the opportunity to establish the views and assess the opinions of individual Assembly Members because that Bill has not been debated in Plenary. We need to consider that process and learn from the mistakes that have

byddai’n anodd iddo gadeirio ac yntau’n arweinydd plaid. Mae Rosemary Butler—nad yw’n bresennol ar hyn o bryd—Tom Middlehurst, minnau ac eraill a allai gynnig ein gwasanaeth hefyd. Mae Aelodau medrus eraill a’r to ifanc disglair, megis Lynne Neagle, Christine Chapman, Huw Lewis a Jocelyn Davies, sy’n meddu ar ddealltwriaeth gadarn o faterion cyfansoddiadol, y dylai pob un ohonom ei pharchu—[AELODAU CEIDWADOL Y CYNULLIAD: ‘Beth amdanom ni?’]

Mae Glyn Davies, er enghraifft, yn rhan o’r cabál; ni allaf ei gynnwys ef. Daw’r cynigion hyn ger ein bron eto oherwydd y bydd angen diwygio’r Rheolau Sefydlog. Bydd cyfle i bob un ohonom leisio barn ar hynny. Mae’n bwysig y caiff pob Aelod yr un cyfle pan fyddwn yn dethol ac yn ethol y cyntaf ymhlith cydraddolion, sef y safle a ddelir gennych chi, Lywydd, neu’r Aelod sy’n cadeirio yn eich lle dros dro. Awgrymaf y dylem sefydlu panel a chynnal pleidlais gudd i ethol Aelodau i’r panel hwnnw fel y gallant gael eu hethol yn ddemocrataidd gyda mandad ac etholfraint gennym ni. Yna gellid galw arnynt, yn ôl yr angen, i gadeirio yn lle’r Llywydd neu’r Dirprwy Lywydd.

Jonathan Morgan: Gwnaf ychydig o sylwadau byr ar ddeddfwriaeth a rôl y Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth. Nid oes cyswllt rhwng y ddau fater hynny, ond, serch hynny, maent yn bwysig. Cefnogaf sylwadau David Melding a Ron Davies y bore yma ynglŷn â deddfwriaeth. O brofiad, credaf fod angen i’r Cynulliad ddysgu gwersi o’r ffordd yr ymdriniwyd â’r Mesur Addysg, er enghraifft. Buom yn ffodus bod Is-Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn bresennol yn y Pwyllgor am ryw awr i ystyried y Mesur a thrafod rhai o’i ddarpariaethau. Yn anffodus, ni fu modd i Lywodraeth San Steffan asesu barn y Cynulliad o gwbl. Bu modd iddi asesu barn swyddogion y Cynulliad, gan eu bod wedi rhoi cymorth, a barn y Gweinidog a’r Cabinet, oherwydd cysylltiadau gwleidyddol agos. Fodd bynnag, ni fu cyfle i San Steffan ganfod beth yw barn Aelodau unigol o’r Cynulliad a’i hasesu am na thrafodwyd y Mesur hwnnw mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Mae angen inni ystyried y broses honno a dysgu o’r camgymeriadau a wnaed—

been made—

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to you for giving way and I endorse your points. However, do you agree that, were different parties to govern at Westminster and in the Assembly, the link between Westminster and Assembly Ministers would not necessarily be as close as it is now and that that would exacerbate the problem?

Jonathan Morgan: I am sure that that might be the case. However, if the Assembly were allowed to examine these kinds of Bills more closely, particularly if large parts of them are devoted solely to Wales, as is the case with the Education Bill, we would have an opportunity to form a view. However, the Westminster Government is not aware of the Assembly's views on this issue. That is also important in terms of the link that you described, Alun.

Having a UK Government Minister attend the Committee is useful, and I hope that we will make further use of that in future; the Secretary of State for Wales or the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Wales, or even a Whitehall Minister, could come to the Assembly to participate in Committee proceedings. It is advisable, as is set out in the report, for Assembly Ministers to be able to give advance notice to Subject Committees of aspects of subordinate legislation. I agree with the Minister for Assembly Business and David Melding that that will lead to an explosion in the workload of Subject Committees in terms of scrutinising subordinate legislation.

The work of Regional Committees has become more focused. It is easy for Members to treat these Committees as an add-on—the bit that we do at the end of a week from time to time. I know that some Members find it difficult to attend Committee meetings, particularly those who are members of more than one. In response to Peter Law's comments about the size of the South East Wales Regional Committee, which has 30 members, I believe that Regional Committees' boundaries should be coterminous with the Assembly's electoral boundaries. There are several facts that support making such a decision. First, the

Alun Cairns: Diolch ichi am ildio a chefnogaf eich pwyntiau. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch na fyddai'r cyswllt rhwng San Steffan a Gweinidogion y Cynulliad mor agos o reidrwydd ag y mae ar hyn o bryd pe bai gwahanol bleidiau mewn grym yn San Steffan a'r Cynulliad ac y byddai hynny yn gwaethygu'r broblem?

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn siŵr y gallai hynny fod yn wir. Fodd bynnag, pe gallai'r Cynulliad archwilio Mesurau o'r fath yn fanylach, yn arbennig os yw rhannau helaeth ohonynt yn ymwneud â Chymru yn unig, fel yn achos y Mesur Addysg, byddai cyfle gennym i lunio barn. Fodd bynnag, nid yw Llywodraeth San Steffan yn ymwybodol o farn y Cynulliad ar y mater hwn. Mae'n bwysig hefyd o ran y cyswllt a ddisgrifiwyd gennych, Alun.

Mae'n ddefnyddiol i Weinidog Llywodraeth y DU ddod i gyfarfod y Pwyllgor, a gobeithiaf y gwnawn ddefnydd helaethach o hynny yn y dyfodol; gallai Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru neu Is-Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, neu hyd yn oed Gweinidog Whitehall, ddod i'r Cynulliad i gymryd rhan yn nhrafodaethau'r Pwyllgorau. Mae'n ddoeth, fel y nodwyd yn yr adroddiad, i Weinidogion y Cynulliad allu rhoi rhybudd ymlaen llaw i'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc o agweddau ar is-ddeddfwriaeth. Cytunaf â'r Trefnydd a David Melding y bydd hynny'n arwain at gynnydd mawr ym maich gwaith y Pwyllgorau Pwnc o ran craffu ar is-ddeddfwriaeth.

Mae llawer mwy o ffocws i waith y Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth bellach. Mae'n hawdd i'r Aelodau drin y Pwyllgorau hyn fel ychwanegiad—y rhan a wnawn ar ddiwedd yr wythnos o bryd i'w gilydd. Gwn ei bod yn anodd i rai Aelodau fynychu cyfarfodydd Pwyllgorau, yn arbennig y rhai sy'n aelod o fwy nag un pwyllgor. Mewn ymateb i sylwadau Peter Law ynglŷn â maint Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y De-Ddwyrain, sydd â 30 o aelodau, credaf y dylai ffiniau'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth gyfateb â ffiniau etholaethau'r Cynulliad. Mae sawl ffaith sy'n ategu penderfyniad o'r fath. Yn gyntaf, mae'r cyhoedd yn dod yn fwy ymwybodol o waith

public is becoming more aware of the regional work of regional Assembly Members; people are more aware of the concept of me being the Member for South Wales Central. As a result, it would be wise to have Regional Committees that identify with our constituencies.

Secondly, members of public bodies also recognise the role of regional Assembly Members, as we tend to receive a considerable amount of correspondence and invitations to attend meetings that are pertinent to the geographical boundaries of our constituencies. The publicity we gain as regional Members and people's greater understanding of our work means that having Regional Committees that represent electoral regions would be appropriate. It is difficult for regional Assembly Members to take a keen interest in such expansive areas, particularly in terms of the South East Wales Regional Committee, whose area of responsibility stretches from Monmouthshire in the east, to Bridgend in the west. It is difficult to take an interest in areas that we do not represent, and perhaps we would not have a full understanding of issues affecting certain parts of that area. Regional Committees based on regional electoral boundaries would allow us to show a real interest in the areas we represent as Members.

In terms of input into the policy process, I would welcome the notion, particularly as Chair of the South East Wales Regional Committee, that Regional Committees should be able to submit reports to Plenary for debate. In May, the South East Wales Regional Committee will debate transport and communications, with a particular focus on Cardiff international airport as a major contributor to the economy, transport and communications in south-east Wales. That is the kind of issue that the Committee could put on the agenda for Plenary debate.

I welcome this report and urge Members to support the amendments in my name.

Brian Gibbons: As for all other issues, we are most likely to concentrate on areas of the report with which we are not happy. I will

rhanbarthol Aelodau rhanbarthol y Cynulliad; mae pobl yn fwy ymwybodol o'r cysyniad ohonof fi fel Aelod dros Ganol De Cymru. O ganlyniad, byddai'n ddoeth pe bai gennym Bwyllgorau Rhanbarth sy'n cyfateb â'n hetholaethau.

Yn ail, mae aelodau o gyrrff cyhoeddus hefyd yn cydnabod rôl Aelodau rhanbarthol y Cynulliad, gan ein bod yn tueddu i gael cryn dipyn o ohebiaeth a gwahoddiadau i fynychu cyfarfodydd sy'n berthnasol i ffiniau daearyddol ein hetholaethau. Mae'r cyhoeddusrwydd a gawn fel Aelodau rhanbarthol ynghyd â dealltwriaeth well pobl o'n gwaith yn golygu y byddai'n briodol i Bwyllgorau Rhanbarth gynrychioli ardaloedd etholiadol. Mae'n anodd i Aelodau rhanbarthol y Cynulliad ymddiddori mewn ardaloedd sydd mor eang, yn enwedig o ran Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y De-Ddwyrain, sydd â chyfrfoldeb am ardal sy'n ymestyn o Sir Fynwy yn y dwyrain, i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr yn y gorllewin. Mae'n anodd ymddiddori mewn ardaloedd nad ydym yn eu cynrychioli, ac efallai na fyddem yn deall yn llawn y materion sy'n effeithio ar rannau penodol o'r ardal honno. Byddai Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth sy'n seiliedig ar ffiniau etholiadol rhanbarthol yn ein galluogi i ddangos diddordeb gwirioneddol yn yr ardaloedd yr ydym yn eu cynrychioli fel Aelodau.

O ran dylanwadu ar y broses o lunio polisiau, croesawan y cysyniad, yn enwedig fel Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y De-Ddwyrain, y gallai'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth gyflwyno adroddiadau i'r Cyfarfod Llawn i'w trafod. Ym mis Mai, bydd Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y De-Ddwyrain yn trafod trafndiaeth a chysylltiadau, gan roi sylw arbennig i faes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd fel cyswllt sy'n cyfrannu'n sylweddol at economi, trafndiaeth a chysylltiadau yn y de-ddwyrain. Dyna'r math o fater y gallai'r Pwyllgor ei roi ar yr agenda ar gyfer dadl mewn Cyfarfod Llawn.

Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn ac apelïaf ar yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r gwelliannau yn fy enw i.

Brian Gibbons: Fel popeth arall, yr ydym fwyaf tebygol o ganolbwyntio ar y rhannau o'r adroddiad nad ydym yn fodlon arnynt.

refer briefly to how we deal with Plenary debates, and to amendment 10 in the name of Andrew Davies.

Plenary debates are the Assembly's centrepiece in terms of public accountability. Frequently, we fail to reflect our achievements positively to the people of Wales. In major debates there is often a rule of inverse importance; in other words, there is an inverse relationship between the amount of time allocated to discuss an item and its importance. This debate—as I try to make my contribution as brief as possible—is a clear example of that. We need a situation in which Members who are contributing to a debate are given a guaranteed amount of time in which to contribute. It is not acceptable for people, with virtually no notice, to be told that they can only contribute for between 30 seconds and three minutes in important debates. All Members should be given a minimum of five minutes in which to make contributions. It is the Business Committee's duty to try to anticipate the length of time of each debate and how long contributions should be, according to the subject's importance. If there is not enough time at the end of a debate to include everyone who wishes to speak then that debate should be automatically adjourned and rescheduled for another time, rather than contributions being curtailed, as frequently happens at present.

I support amendment 10. It is important that the Assembly has an opportunity to consider the general run of legislation, if it affects Wales. However, it would be out of order for us to carry out detailed scrutiny of primary legislation; that is the responsibility of our Members of Parliament. There are probably Assembly Members who would like to have a virtual parliament in exile in Wales, scrutinising the legislation being formed at Westminster. That would be an inappropriate use of time and resources and would reflect badly on the National Assembly.

12:15 p.m.

David Melding: The problem with what you have just said is that you would have the Government and the policy-generating

Cyfeiriad yn fyr at y ffordd yr ydym yn ymdrin â dadleuon mewn Cyfarfodydd Llawn, ac at welliant 10 yn enw Andrew Davies.

Dadleuon y Cyfarfodydd Llawn yw prif lwyfan y Cynulliad o ran atebolrwydd i'r cyhoedd. Yn aml, nid ydym yn rhoi darlun cadarnhaol o'n llwyddiannau i bobl Cymru. Mewn dadleuon pwysig mae rheol pwysigrwydd gwrthgyfartal yn aml ar waith; hynny yw, mae perthynas wrthgyfartal rhwng yr amser a neilltuir ar gyfer trafod eitem a'i phwysigrwydd. Mae'r ddadl hon—wrth imi geisio sicrhau bod fy nghyfraniad mor gryno â phosibl—yn enghraifft amlwg o hynny. Mae angen inni gael sefyllfa lle y caiff yr Aelodau sy'n cyfrannu i ddadl amser gwarantedig i wneud eu cyfraniad. Nid yw'n dderbyniol bod pobl, â bron dim rhybudd, yn cael gwybod mai rhwng 30 o eiliadau a thair munud sydd ganddynt i gyfrannu at ddadleuon pwysig. Dylai pob Aelod gael o leiaf pum munud i wneud cyfraniad. Mae dyletswydd ar y Pwyllgor Busnes i geisio rhagweld hyd pob dadl a pha mor hir ddylai cyfraniadau fod, yn ôl pwysigrwydd y pwnc. Os nad oes digon o amser ar ddiwedd dadl i gynnwys pawb sydd am gyfrannu, dylid gohirio'r ddadl yn awtomatig a threfnu amser ar ei chyfer ar adeg arall, yn hytrach na chyfyngu ar y cyfraniadau fel sy'n digwydd yn aml ar hyn o bryd.

Cefnogaf welliant 10. Mae'n bwysig i'r Cynulliad gael cyfle i ystyried ystod gyffredinol deddfwriaeth, os yw'n effeithio ar Gymru. Ni fyddai'n briodol inni graffu ar ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn fanwl; dyna gyfrifoldeb ein Haelodau Seneddol. Mae rhai Aelodau Cynulliad, yn ôl pob tebyg, a hoffai gael senedd rithwir alltud yng Nghymru, a fyddai'n craffu ar y ddeddfwriaeth a lunnir yn San Steffan. Byddai hynny'n ddefnydd amhriodol o'n hamser a'n hadnoddau a byddai'n adlewyrchu'n wael ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

David Melding: Y drwg â'r hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud yw y byddai'r Llywodraeth a'r sefydliad sy'n creu polisiau

institution in the Assembly, while the primary law that needs to underpin much of its work would be scrutinised in Westminster. That is not a coterminous system.

Brian Gibbons: I was going on to say that the legislation that directly affects our devolved powers needs to be separated from other legislation. We need a mechanism to scrutinise that legislation in particular detail. We should not spend a large amount of time and resources dealing with legislation that is the responsibility of our MPs. We need to consider that which is relevant to devolved matters in more detail. I criticise this report for not giving us enough advice or help on how we should deal with this particular problem.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (John Marek): We have had a useful debate. All the comments have been helpful. No unhelpful comments were made. I will read the Record carefully.

Many issues were raised. First, principally raised by Ieuan Wyn Jones, Cynog Dafis, Mike German and Rhodri Glyn, was the matter of Ministers in Committees. I think that we should wait a full Assembly and consider any changes after we have fully experienced how the system is working. I would not want the Ministers to be removed from Committees. If Ministers are present in a policy-making role, Members have the opportunity to influence the Minister and policy in Committee. However, I understand that in scrutiny sessions, the Minister has a different position and some changes should perhaps be made. Ministers should perhaps not be privy to briefings when they are to be scrutinised by the Committee. The issue should be explored. However, I agree with Mike German on this issue. As a sensible way forward we are trying to bring in an additional element to what is being done in the House of Commons, where you simply have scrutiny and an oppositional system.

Peter Law made a good point about temporary Chairs. The proposals are only included because, sooner or later, either Dafydd or I will have had too much water

yn y Cynulliad, tra y byddai San Steffan yn craffu ar y ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol sydd ei hangen yn sail i lawer o'i waith. Nid yw hynny'n system gydffiniol.

Brian Gibbons: Yr oeddwn ar fin dweud bod angen didoli'r ddeddfwriaeth sy'n effeithio ar ein pwerau datganoledig yn uniongyrchol oddi wrth ddeddfwriaeth arall. Mae angen system ar gyfer craffu ar y ddeddfwriaeth honno yn fanwl iawn. Ni ddylem dreulio amser ac adnoddau sylweddol yn ymdrin â deddfwriaeth y mae ein Haelodau Seneddol yn gyfrifol amdani. Mae angen inni ystyried yr hyn sy'n berthnasol i faterion datganoledig yn fanylach. Yr wyf yn beirniadu'r adroddiad hwn am bedio â rhoi digon o gyngor a chymorth inni ar sut y dylem ymdrin â'r broblem benodol hon.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek): Cawsom ddadl ddefnyddiol. Bu'r holl sylwadau yn ddefnyddiol. Ni wnaed unrhyw sylwadau diwerth. Byddaf yn darllen y Cofnod yn ofalus.

Codwyd llawer o faterion. Yn gyntaf, codwyd mater, yn bennaf gan Ieuan Wyn Jones, Cynog Dafis, Mike German a Rhodri Glyn, ynglŷn â Gweinidogion mewn Pwyllgorau. Credaf y dylem aros Cynulliad llawn ac ystyried unrhyw newidiadau ar ôl inni brofi'n llawn sut y mae'r system yn gweithio. Nid wyf am gael gwared â Gweinidogion o'r Pwyllgorau. Os yw Gweinidogion yn bresennol yn rhinwedd eu swydd llunio polisi, caiff aelodau gyfle i ddylanwadu ar y Gweinidog a'r polisiau yn y Pwyllgor. Fodd bynnag, deallaf fod gan y Gweinidog rôl wahanol mewn sesiynau craffu—efallai y dylid gwneud rhai newidiadau. Efallai ni ddylai Gweinidogion fod yn rhan o'r sesiynau briffio pan fydd y Pwyllgor am graffu ar eu gwaith. Dylid ystyried y mater. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf â Mike German ar y mater hwn. Fel ffordd synhwyrol ymlaen yr ydym yn ceisio cyflwyno elfen arall i'r hyn a wneir yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, lle mae craffu a system wrthbleidiol yn unig.

Gwnaeth Peter Law bwynt da ynglŷn â Chadeiryddion dros dro. Nid yw'r cynigion ond wedi'u cynnwys oherwydd, yn hwyr neu'n hwyrach, bydd Dafydd neu finau

and will need a Chair to take our place for a few minutes. There is no intention to appoint a second Deputy Presiding Officer. However, we will consider those issues.

Many Members, including Lorraine Barrett and Delyth Evans, spoke about Plenary timings. Lorraine, I believe, would be happy for Plenary to end at 6 p.m. I believe Delyth would not even be happy with 6 p.m. Brian Gibbons, however, would have us here until probably 8 p.m. or 9 p.m. if everyone was to speak for five minutes. These matters will go to the Business Committee and party groups, and we will then decide. Members will be able to vote for or against any particular proposals.

Finally, Mike German asked how this will be progressed. There is much to do. The Cabinet and certain Committees must consider matters. The panel of Chairs and Regional Committees are also involved. The Presiding Office will ensure that the necessary changes to Standing Orders will be brought before the Business Committee. They can then go to the party groups for further consideration and will eventually be brought before Plenary, where a two-thirds majority vote in favour will be required to adopt them.

I do not want to take up any more time. I have about 20 seconds left and, as the Deputy Presiding Officer, I am the last person who should break the rules on timing. I commend this report to you. It is a step forward and will improve our procedures.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pwynt o drefn. A gaf gadarnhad y byddem yn pleidleisio ar y gwelliannau yn y drefn sydd ar We'r Siambr, gan ei bod yn wahanol i'r drefn ar rai o'r rhaglenni printiedig?

Y Llywydd: Y drefn sydd ar We'r Siambr fydd y drefn bleidleisio.

Alun Pugh: Point of order. Deciding whom to call to speak in debates is a difficult

wedi cael gormod o ddŵr i yfed a bydd angen Cadeirydd i gymryd ein lle am ychydig funudau. Ni fwriedir penodi ail Ddirprwy Lywydd. Fodd bynnag, gwnawn ystyried y materion hynny.

Soniodd llawer o'r Aelodau, gan gynnwys Lorraine Barrett a Delyth Evans, am amseroedd y Cyfarfod Llawn. Byddai Lorraine, fe gredaf, yn fodlon i'r Cyfarfod Llawn orffen am 6 p.m. Ni chredaf y byddai Delyth yn fodlon iddo orffen am 6 p.m. hyd yn oed. Fodd bynnag, byddai Brian Gibbons yn sicrhau ein bod yma tan 8 p.m. neu 9 p.m. yn fwy na thebyg pe bai pawb yn siarad am bum munud. Bydd y materion hyn yn mynd gerbron y Pwyllgor Busnes a grwpiau'r pleidiau, ac wedyn byddwn yn penderfynu. Bydd yr Aelodau yn gallu pleidleisio o blaid neu'n erbyn unrhyw gynigion penodol.

I gloi, gofynnodd Mike German sut y byddwn yn datblygu hyn. Mae llawer i'w wneud. Rhaid i'r Cabinet a Phwyllgorau penodol ystyried materion. Mae panel y Cadeiryddion a'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth hefyd yn rhan o'r broses. Bydd Swyddfa'r Llywydd yn sicrhau y caiff y newidiadau sydd eu hangen i'r Rheolau Sefydlog eu cyflwyno gerbron y Pwyllgor Busnes. Yna gellir eu cyflwyno gerbron grwpiau'r pleidiau i'w hystyried ymhellach ac yn y pen draw gerbron Cyfarfod Llawn, lle bydd angen i fwyafrif o ddwy ran i dair o bleidleisio o blaid y cynigion er mwyn iddynt gael eu mabwysiadu.

Nid wyf am fynd â rhagor o amser. Mae gennyf tua 20 eiliad ar ôl ac, fel y Dirprwy Lywydd, fi yw'r person olaf a ddylai dorri'r rheolau ar amseriad. Cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad hwn ichi. Mae'n gam ymlaen a bydd yn gwella ein gweithdrefnau.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Point of order. Will you confirm that we will vote on the amendments in the order given on the Chamberweb, as it differs from that on some of the printed schedules?

The Presiding Officer: The order on the Chamberweb will be the voting order.

Alun Pugh: Pwynt o drefn. Mae penderfynu ar bwy i alw i siarad mewn dadl yn anodd, yn

matter, especially in terms of geographical balance. I just wanted to point out that we are in recess next week, but schools in north Wales take their half term this week.

enwedig o ran cydbwysedd daearyddol. Hoffwn nodi ein bod ar doriad yr wythnos nesaf, ond mae'r ysgolion yn y Gogledd yn cael gwyliau hanner tymor yr wythnos hon.

The Presiding Officer: I am not the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, nor am I in charge of local education authorities. I cannot intervene in how local authorities operate.

Y Llywydd: Nid fi yw'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, ac nid wyf yn gyfrifol am awdurdodau addysg lleol. Ni allaf ymyrryd â gweithrediadau awdurdodau lleol.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

Ni ddetholwyd gwelliant 2.
Amendment 2 not selected.

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3: For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 4: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 33.
Amendment 5: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 33.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw

Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
 Amendment 6: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

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

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 19, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 27.
 Amendment 7: For 19, Abstain 1, Against 27.*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, David
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Graham, William

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew

Hancock, Brian
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Rogers, Peter
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Phil

Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
 The following Member abstained:

Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 33.
 Amendment 8: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 33.*

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

Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 Gibbons, Brian
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda

Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 9: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Graham, William
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Rogers, Peter
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 10: For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn

Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35.
 Amendment 11: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 35.*

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

Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Geraint
 Hancock, Brian
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Neagle, Lynne
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Phil

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane

Jones, Ann
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Amended motion:

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio:

The National Assembly for Wales:

Mae Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p><i>1. notes the report of the Assembly review of procedure group and welcomes the group's adoption of the principle that there should be the clearest possible separation between the Government and the Assembly which is achievable under current legislation;</i></p> <p><i>2. approves the recommendations of the group;</i></p> <p><i>3. encourages the publication of Bills in draft, but recognises scrutiny must, in practice, prioritise Bills proposed by the Assembly and those which significantly affect Wales;</i></p> <p><i>4. asks the parties listed in chapter 10 of the report to drive forward the implementation of the review group's recommendations.</i></p> | <p><i>1. yn nodi adroddiad grŵp adolygu gweithdrefnau'r Cynulliad ac yn croesawu'r ffaith bod y grŵp wedi mabwysiadu'r egwyddor bod y rhaniad cliraf posibl a ganiateir gan y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad;</i></p> <p><i>2. yn cymeradwyo argymhellion y grŵp;</i></p> <p><i>3. yn annog cyhoeddi Mesurau ar ffurf drafft, ond gan gydnabod bod yn rhaid i'r broses graffu, yn ymarferol, roi blaenoriaeth i Fesurau a gyflwynir gan y Cynulliad a'r rheini sy'n cael effaith arwyddocaol ar Gymru.</i></p> <p><i>4. yn gofyn i'r partion a restrir ym mhennod 10 o'r adroddiad fynd ati i weithredu argymhellion y grŵp adolygu.</i></p> |
|---|---|

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Amended motion: For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint

Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Ron
 Essex, Sue
 Evans, Delyth
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Jarman, Pauline
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Williams, Phil

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 12:25 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 12:25 p.m.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Mastiau Ffonau Symudol—Diogel neu Beidio? Mobile Phone Masts—Safe or Not?

Peter Black: I have received requests to speak from Alun Pugh, Lorraine Barrett, Elin Jones and David Davies. I hope that there will be time for them to speak at the end of my speech. As this is St Valentine's Day, I had considered calling this debate 'mobile phone masts—love them or hate them?'. However, the question on the agenda is far more difficult, because no-one can yet know for certain how safe these masts are. Many people think that they know the answer, scientists and the mobile phone industry among them. However, as for so many other

Peter Black: Derbyniais geisiadau i siarad gan Alun Pugh, Lorraine Barrett, Elin Jones a David Davies. Gobeithiaf y bydd amser iddynt siarad ar ddiwedd fy araith. Gan fod heddiw yn Ddydd Sant Ffolant, ystyriais alw'r ddadl hon yn 'fastiau ffonau symudol—eu caru ynteu eu casáu?' Fodd bynnag, mae'r cwestiwn ar yr agenda yn llawer mwy dyrys, gan na wŷr neb i sicrwydd eto pa mor ddiogel yw'r mastiau hyn. Cred llawer o bobl eu bod yn gwybod yr ateb, gan gynnwys gwyddonwyr a'r diwydiant ffonau symudol. Fodd bynnag, fel llawer o faterion eraill,

issues, the discussion of safety generates more heat than light. That applies quite literally to the masts themselves, as well as to the phones.

I have always been a fan of science but, like many people, I have grown increasingly sceptical. The lack of openness over BSE, and other issues, has led people to distrust public health advice. Perhaps, also, lay people like myself have always sought certainty when, in reality, there are no absolutes. The more we learn, the more questions we ask and the greater the doubts. That phenomenon can be no better illustrated than by the series of controversies surrounding BSE, genetically modified crops, MMR vaccinations and mobile phone masts, as well as the differences of opinion as to what constitutes evidence in relation to dredging in the Bristol channel.

I will concentrate on two issues today: the planning regime for mobile phone masts, and health issues. There has been much publicity surrounding the dangers of mobile phones and the impact on the brain of holding a device generating low-level radiation to the head for any length of time. I understand that that is particularly dangerous for children and that, ironically, the further away from a mast a phone is used, the harder it works to pick up a signal, generating an increased heating effect, and causing more damage.

The main controversy, however, concerns the safety of the masts. Some local councils have already adopted a policy of refusing to allow masts to be erected on school buildings. In doing so, they reflect the general population's concerns about the safety of these masts.

The official line is that mobile phone mast outputs are so low that they cannot cause any heating effect, like that of a microwave oven, on people near them. However, some studies have shown that microwaves have biological effects at the levels of intensity sometimes found near masts. These are subtle effects and, if they are harmful, that will only be evident after several years of exposure. Some results suggest that cellphone emissions have a variety of strange effects on living tissue

mae'r drafodaeth ddiogelwch yn cynhyrchu mwy o gynnwrf nag o oleuni. Mae hynny'n llythrennol berthnasol i'r mastiau eu hunain yn ogystal â'r ffonau.

Bûm yn hoff o wyddoniaeth erioed, ond, fel llawer o bobl, deuthum yn gynyddol amheus ohono. Mae peidio â bod yn agored am BSE, a materion eraill, wedi achosi i bobl golli ffydd mewn cyngor ar iechyd cyhoeddus. Efallai, hefyd, fod pobl leyg fel fi wedi chwilio am sicrwydd bob amser, pan nad oedd unrhyw beth yn absoliwt mewn gwirionedd. Po fwyaf a ddysgwn, po fwyaf o gwestiynau ofynnwn a pho fwyaf yw'r amheuan. Ni ellir dangos y ffenomenon hwnnw yn well na'r gyfres o ddadleuon am BSE, cynydau wedi eu haddasu'n enetig, brechiadau MMR a mastiau ffonau symudol, yn ogystal â'r gwahaniaeth barn ynglŷn â'r dystiolaeth sy'n ymwneud â charthu Môr Hafren.

Canolbwyntiaf ar ddau fater heddiw: y drefn gynllunio ar gyfer mastiau ffonau symudol, a materion iechyd. Bu llawer o gyhoeddusrwydd am beryglon ffonau symudol a'r effaith ar y pen o ddal dyfais sy'n cynhyrchu lefelau isel o ymbelydredd yn agos ato am unrhyw gyfnod o amser. Deallaf fod hyn yn arbennig o beryglus i blant, a'r eironi yw bod yn rhaid i'r teclyn weithio'n galetach i gael signal pan fo'n bellach i ffwrdd o fast, gan gynhyrchu effaith gwresogi uwch, a chreu mwy o niwed.

Fodd bynnag, y brif ddadl yw diogelwch y mastiau. Mae rhai cynghorau eisoes wedi mabwysiadu polisi o wrthod gadael i fastiau gael eu codi ar adeiladau ysgolion. Wrth wneud hynny, maent yn adlewyrchu pryderon y cyhoedd yn gyffredinol am ddiogelwch y mastiau hyn.

Y neges swyddogol yw bod allbwn mastiau ffonau symudol mor isel fel nad ydynt yn creu effaith gwresogi ar bobl gyfagos, fel sy'n digwydd gyda meicrodon. Fodd bynnag, dangosodd rhai astudiaethau bod gan feicrodonau effeithiau biolegol sydd ar yr un lefelau o ddwyster â'r hyn a geir weithiau ger y mastiau. Effeithiau cudd ydynt, ac os ydynt yn niweidiol, dim ond ar ôl blynyddoedd o amlygiad iddynt y daw'r effeithiau hynny'n amlwg. Awgryma rhai canlyniadau y caiff

that cannot be reconciled with conventional radiation biology. There is also anecdotal evidence suggesting that there are clusters of illness around certain masts.

One such cluster that has come to my attention is around the masts in Stormy Down in my electoral region. It was identified by campaigners in Porthcawl who carried out their own survey on being told that seven people were suffering from growths in the soft tissue of their sinus, dizzy spells and headaches, after living near a Vodaphone mast for six years. That survey centred on the 15 ex-Royal Air Force houses in Stormy Lane, which is adjacent to several masts.

The resident who lives closest to the mast recently had a section of his thyroid removed; he suffers from sleep problems, skin rashes, headaches, ear infections and Crohn's disease. Two years ago, his partner was diagnosed as having inoperable lesions in the brain. Other residents have developed cancers in recent years. Some suffer from severe headaches and irritable bowel syndrome. The consensus is that there are poor levels of health among the majority of people living there.

Anecdotal evidence must be treated with caution but it exists and it fuels people's fears. Therefore, I welcome the fact that the Department of Health has now commissioned further research into the health impact of mobile phone masts. I urge the Minister for Health and Social Services to refer the example of Stormy Down to it as a potential case study. Like everybody else, I want some certainty on this issue and I hope that this research will add to that.

Like many people, I own a mobile phone—it is switched off now. I accept that our dependence on mobile phones is irreversible and that they are now an essential part of everyday life. Clearly, there are large parts of Wales where signals are not available, or are weak, and the impact of that is more than mere inconvenience; it can affect economic development. To deal with that problem we must have masts and, as the third generation of mobile phones is rolled out, there will

allbwn ffonau symudol amrywiaeth o effeithiau rhyfedd ar feinwe byw ac ni ellir cysoni'r rhain gyda bioleg ymbelydredd arferol. Ceir tystiolaeth anecdotaidd hefyd sy'n awgrymu fod clystyrau o salwch yn bodoli o amgylch rhai mastiau.

Ceir un clwstwr o'r fath, a ddaeth i'm sylw, o amgylch y mastiau yn Stormy Down yn fy rhanbarth etholiadol. Tynnwyd sylw ato gan ymgyrchwyr ym Mhorthcawl a gynhaliodd eu harolwg eu hunain ar ôl clywed fod saith o bobl yn dioddef tyfiant ym meinwe meddal eu sinws, ac o bendro a chur pen ar ôl byw ger mast Vodaphone am chwe blynedd. Canolbwyntiodd yr arolwg hwnnw ar y 15 o gyn-gartrefi'r Awyrlu yn Stormy Lane, sydd gerllaw sawl mast.

Yn ddiweddar, tynnwyd rhan o thyroid yr unigolyn sy'n byw agosaf at y mast; mae'n dioddef problemau cysgu, brech ar y croen, cur pen, heintiau yn y glust, ac afiechyd Crohn. Ddwy flynedd yn ôl canfu fod gan ei bartner nam ar yr ymennydd na ellid ei drin. Mae trigolion eraill wedi datblygu canserau dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae rhai yn dioddef cur pen difrifol a syndrom coluddyn llidus. Y farn gyffredinol yw bod mwyafrif y bobl sy'n byw yno yn dioddef iechyd gwael.

Rhaid bod yn wylidwrus o dystiolaeth anecdotaidd, ond mae'n bodoli ac mae'n dwysáu ofnau pobl. Felly, croesawaf y ffaith bod yr Adran Iechyd bellach wedi comisiynu mwy o ymchwil i effaith mastiau ffonau symudol ar iechyd. Pwysaf ar y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i'w cyfeirio at enghraifft Stormy Down fel astudiaeth achos bosibl. Fel pawb arall, yr wyf am gael sicrwydd ar y mater hwn a gobeithiaf y bydd yr ymchwil hon yn ychwanegu at hynny.

Fel llawer o bobl, mae gennyf ffôn symudol—mae wedi ei ddiffodd ar hyn o bryd. Derbyniaf na allwn wyrdroi ein dibyniaeth ar ffonau symudol a'u bod bellach yn rhan hanfodol o fywyd bob dydd. Mae'n amlwg nad oes signal mewn rhannau eang o Gymru, neu maent yn wan, ac nid anghyfleustod yn unig yw effaith hynny; gall effeithio ar ddatblygiad economaidd. Rhaid cael mastiau i ddelio â'r broblem honno, ac wrth ddatblygu'r drydedd genhedlaeth o ffonau

need to be yet more masts. They need to be sited in optimum locations, if they are to be effective. However, that need must be balanced against other considerations, including the impact on the environment, health and the effect on communities. There cannot be a free-for-all.

Planning should control that balance. The Stewart report set out important principles to be followed in operating a planning regime along precautionary principles. Draft 'Planning Policy Wales' states that councils can take account of health considerations and public concern, for example, when determining planning applications. It goes on to say that

'In deciding what weight to put on health considerations and public concern, authorities are advised to have regard to the report of the Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones'.

However, it continues,

Fodd bynnag, aiff ymlaen,

'local planning authorities should not implement their own precautionary policies, e.g. imposing a ban on moratorium on new telecommunications development or insisting on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development.'

12:35 p.m.

Frustrating as these guidelines can be—and I declare an interest as a member of the City and County of Swansea Council—the fact that a large number of mast applications do not require planning permission is even more frustrating. To compensate for that, the Minister announced earlier this year that she would introduce legislation to strengthen public consultation requirements on proposals for masts of 15 metres and below. In addition, she said that she would increase the time for local authorities to deal with prior approval applications to 56 days for ground-based masts and that, for those on buildings, she would extend the prior approval arrangements to cover antennae on roofs where the height of the antenna exceeds 4 metres. School governors were also to be required to be consulted on all proposals for new masts in or near a school or college. The Federation of the Electronics Industry has produced 10 commitments to improve consultation with local communities, to work closely with local councils, to seek to improve site sharing, to ensure radio base

symudol, bydd yr angen am fwy o fastiau yn cynyddu. Os ydynt am fod yn effeithiol, rhaid eu lleoli yn y safleoedd gorau. Fodd bynnag, rhaid cydbwysu'r angen hwnnw yn erbyn ystyriaethau eraill, gan gynnwys yr effaith ar yr amgylchedd, iechyd ac ar gymunedau. Ni ellir rhoi rhyddid i bawb.

Dylai cynllunio reoli'r cydbwysedd hwnnw. Nododd adroddiad Stewart egwyddorion pwysig y dylid eu dilyn wrth weithredu trefn gynllunio ar egwyddorion rhagofalus. Mae'r adroddiad drafft 'Planning Policy Wales' yn nodi y gall cynghorau ystyried iechyd a barn gyhoeddus, er enghraifft, wrth wneud penderfyniadau ar geisiadau cynllunio. Aiff ymlaen i ddweud

Er mor rhwystredig y gall y canllawiau hyn fod—a datganaf fuddiant fel aelod o Gyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe—mae'r ffaith nad oes angen caniatâd cynllunio ar nifer helaeth o geisiadau ar gyfer mastiau hyd yn oed yn fwy rhwystredig. I wneud iawn am hynny, datganodd y Gweinidog yn gynharach eleni y byddai'n cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i atgyfnerthu gofynion ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar gynigion ar gyfer mastiau 15 metr ac is. Yn ogystal, dywedodd y byddai'n cynyddu'r cyfnod i awdurdodau lleol gael delio â cheisiadau caniatâd blaenorol i 56 diwrnod ar gyfer mastiau daear ac, ar gyfer y rhai ar adeiladau, byddai'n ymestyn y trefniadau caniatâd blaenorol i gynnwys erialau ar doeon os ydynt dros 4 metr o uchder. Nodwyd y byddai angen ymgynghori â llywodraethwyr ysgolion ar bob cynnig am fast newydd gerllaw i ysgol neu goleg. Cyhoeddodd Ffederasiwn y Diwydiant Electroneg 10 ymrwymiad i wella'r broses ymgynghori â chymunedau lleol, i weithio'n agos â chynghorau lleol, i geisio gwella sut y rhennir safleoedd, i sicrhau bod gorsafoedd â

stations comply with international standards, and to fund research. However, these arrangements do not address the concerns felt by local communities, which are consistently denied any say in the location of mobile phone masts. The normal democratic channels, their local councillors, are often equally powerless.

Two recent applications in Porthcawl, by Orange and BT Airwaves, failed to follow the procedures in the code of conduct in respect of two controversial sites. Pre-application discussions with local communities did not take place, and the local council did not enforce them. Recently, masts appeared on a building in the ward I represent on Swansea council. The first I knew of it was when it was erected, despite the clear duty on phone companies to undertake consultation prior to erecting masts. That cannot be satisfactory.

This democratic deficit must be addressed. Full planning permission should be required for all base stations, regardless of height or whether they are mounted on buildings. We should encourage sensitive sitings, away from inhabited buildings, and allow health concerns to be a factor in decision-making.

When the Stewart report was published on 11 May 2000, the Minister's initial response was that there should be full planning control over the siting of all new telecommunications masts. That position changed during the consultation process; I believe that we should return to the original intention.

We should not seek to stop new masts being built, nor to unduly delay the roll-out of new technology. However, such developments must be undertaken, as far as possible, in partnership with local communities, allowing elected representatives to participate in that process, within normal planning constraints.

The jury is still out on the safety, or otherwise, of mobile phone masts. Hopefully,

radio ynddynt yn cydymffurfio â safonau rhyngwladol, ac i ariannu gwaith ymchwil. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r trefniadau hyn yn mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon sydd gan gymunedau lleol sef nad ydynt byth yn cael rhoi eu barn ar leoliad mastiau ffonau symudol. Mae'r sianelau democrataidd arferol, sef eu cynghorwyr lleol, yr un mor ddi-rym yn aml.

Methodd dau gais diweddar ym Mhorthcawl, gan Orange a BT Airwaves, â dilyn y gweithdrefnau yn y cod ymddygiad yn ymwneud â dau safle dadleuol. Ni chynhaliwyd trafodaethau â chymunedau lleol cyn cyflwyno ceisiadau a nis gorfodwyd hwy gan y cyngor lleol. Yn ddiweddar, ymddangosodd mastiau ar adeilad mewn ward a gynrychiolaf ar gyngor Abertawe. Dim ond ar ôl iddo gael ei godi y deuthum yn ymwybodol ohono, er gwaethaf y ddyletswydd glir ar gwmnïau ffonau i gynnal ymgynghoriad cyn codi mastiau. Ni all hynny fod yn foddhaol.

Rhaid mynd i'r afael â'r diffyg democrataidd hwn. Dylai caniatâd cynllunio llawn fod yn ofynnol ar gyfer pob gorsaf sylfaen, waeth pa mor uchel ydynt a pha un a ydynt wedi eu codi ar adeiladau ai peidio. Dylem annog lleoliadau synhwyrol, ymhell o adeiladau sy'n cael eu defnyddio a galluogi pryderon iechyd i fod yn ffactor wrth wneud penderfyniadau.

Pan gyhoeddwyd adroddiad Stewart ar 11 Mai 2000, ymateb cyntaf y Gweinidog oedd y dylid cael rheolaeth gynllunio llawn ar leoliad pob mast telegyfathrebu newydd. Newidiodd y safbwynt hwnnw yn ystod y broses ymgynghori; credaf y dylem ddychwelyd at y bwriad gwreiddiol.

Ni ddylem geisio rhwystro mastiau newydd rhag cael eu codi, nac oedi datblygiad technoleg newydd. Fodd bynnag, dylid ymgymryd â datblygiadau o'r fath gymaint â phosibl, mewn partneriaeth â chymunedau lleol, gan alluogi cynrychiolwyr etholedig i gymryd rhan yn y broses honno, o fewn y cyfyngiadau cynllunio arferol.

Ni wnaed penderfyniad eto a yw mastiau ffôn yn ddiogel ai peidio. Gobeithio y bydd

the Department of Health's research will answer some of the many questions being posed in that regard. However, safe or not, these structures cannot be allowed to proliferate outside the discipline of the planning process. A body such as the National Assembly for Wales, which is committed to transparency, openness and accountability, owes it to communities to require that all new masts have planning consent. I urge the Minister to reconsider this issue.

Alun Pugh: I am grateful to Peter Black for raising this important matter and allowing me to contribute to this debate. Many claims are made about the health impact of mobile phones and the associated transmission masts. I am not a specialist on the health impact of these devices, but there is no doubt that the masts cause distress, and stress and distress are health issues.

This week, I visited a constituent in Kinmel Bay, whose quality of life has been damaged by an unsightly mast which towers over his home. This gentleman has fought for his country and wanted to enjoy his retirement in peace, yet planning regulations, indeed, the planning system has let him and his neighbours down. We all use mobile phones, and we will all use the next generation of smarter devices as well. It should not be beyond our collective wit to locate base stations sensitively, taking into account the legitimate concerns of those who work, live and play near them.

Lorraine Barrett: I have nothing to add to what has already been said. I also thank Peter for raising this issue, which was one of the first issues that I ever raised with the Minister as an Assembly Member. Uncertainty is the problem here. I would rather err on the side of caution than not. It is important for the industry to consult and I am glad to see representatives of the industry here. They should consult properly with those communities where masts are proposed.

Only time will tell what the true effects of these masts are. It is important to note that

ymchwil yr Adran Iechyd yn ateb rhai o'r lluo o gwestiynau a gaiff eu gofyn ynglŷn â hynny. Fodd bynnag, diogel ai peidio, ni allwn ganiatáu i'r strwythurau hyn ymledu y tu hwnt i ddisgyblaeth y broses gynllunio. Er lles y cymunedau, dylai corff megis Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, sy'n ymrwymedig i dryloywder, sy'n agored ac yn atebol, ei gwneud hi'n ofynnol i bob mast newydd gael caniatâd cynllunio. Pwysaf ar y Gweinidog i ailystyried y mater hwn.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Peter Black am godi'r mater pwysig hwn a'm galluogi i gyfrannu i'r ddadl hon. Gwneir llawer o honiadau am effaith ffonau symudol a mastiau trosglwyddo cysylltiedig ar iechyd. Nid wyf yn arbenigwr ar effaith y dyfeisiadau hyn ar iechyd, ond nid oes amheuaeth bod y mastiau'n achosi pryder, ac mae straen a phryder yn faterion iechyd.

Yr wythnos hon, ymwelais ag etholwr ym Mae Cinmel, y mae ansawdd ei fywyd wedi'i ddifetha gan fast hyll sy'n taflu cysgod dros ei gartref. Mae'r gŵr bonheddig hwn wedi ymladd dros ei wlad ac yr oedd am fwynhau ei ymddeoliad mewn heddwch, ond mae rheoliadau cynllunio, yn wir, y system gynllunio wedi ei siomi ef a'i gymdogion. Mae pob un ohonom yn defnyddio ffonau symudol, a bydd pob un ohonom yn defnyddio'r genhedlaeth nesaf o ddyfeisiadau clyfrach hefyd. Ni ddylai fod y tu hwnt i'n gallu i leoli gorsafoedd sylfaen yn synhwyrol ac ystyried pryderon dilys y rhai sy'n gweithio, yn byw ac yn chwarae gerllaw iddynt.

Lorraine Barrett: Nid oes gennyf ddim i'w ychwanegu i'r hyn a ddywedwyd eisoes. Diolchaf innau hefyd i Peter am godi'r mater hwn, a oedd yn un o'r materion cyntaf erioed i mi ei godi gyda'r Gweinidog fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad. Ansicrwydd yw'r broblem yma. Byddai'n well gennyf fod yn ofalus na pheidio. Mae'n bwysig bod y diwydiant yn ymgynghori ac rwyf yn falch o weld cynrychiolwyr y diwydiant yma. Dylent ymgynghori'n briodol â'r cymunedau lle y caiff mastiau eu hargymell.

Amser a ddengys beth fydd gwir effeithiau'r mastiau hyn. Mae'n bwysig nodi bod angen

much more work needs to be done to ensure that we all know what we are doing, given that consumer demand for mobile phones is high and ever increasing.

Elin Jones: Diolch am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddatl hon. Cyfeiriau yn benodol at fastiau TETRA, y system gyfathrebu bwerus newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau argyfwng. Mae'r mastiau yn awr yn ymddangos ar hyd a lled y wlad. Mae un mast newydd ei gymeradwyo ym Mhont-siân yn f'etholaeth, ac mae cais ar gyfer un arall yn Llanbadarn Fawr. Mae consŷrn sylweddol am effeithiau ar iechyd yn deillio o'r mastiau hyn. Mae gan Ffederasiwn yr Heddlu gonsŷrn mawr ynglŷn â defnyddio'r system gyfathrebu hon.

Mae adroddiad annibynnol Stewart wedi dweud y dylid mabwysiadu'r egwyddor ragofalus, pan fydd system yn cyfleu micro-donnau ar donfedd o tua 16 hertz. Mae TETRA yn gweithio ar donfedd o 17.6 Hz. Mewn llythyr ataf ym mis Tachwedd, gwadodd y Gweinidog bod mastiau TETRA yn gweithredu ar donfedd o 17.6 Hz, ond bu iddi gydnabod bod y clustffonau yn gweithredu ar y donfedd honno. Dylai hynny fod yn ddigon o reswm ynddo'i hun i beidio â datblygu'r system TETRA yng Nghymru. Yn ogystal â hynny, nid oes prawf na fydd y mastiau yn effeithio ar iechyd trigolion sydd yn byw'n gyfagos—caiff rhai o'r mastiau eu codi o fewn cyrraedd tai ac ysgolion. Hoffwn i'r Gweinidog ohirio datblygu'r system TETRA hyd nes y daw sicrwydd am ddiogelwch y system newydd—os y daw o gwbl.

David Davies: I also thank Peter for raising this important issue. He has latched onto the two major issues. The first is safety. I have an open mind on this, but I am also concerned by the TETRA masts, which are likely to be erected shortly, although I have been assured in meetings that the amount of radiation that they emit is well within safety guidelines. You have to approach this with an open mind. However, I certainly welcome any steps that have been taken to look into health matters.

The second major issue is environmental

gwneud llawer mwy o waith i sicrhau ein bod yn gwybod beth a wnawn, o gofio bod y galw am ffonau symudol yn uchel gan ddefnyddwyr a'i fod yn cynyddu.

Elin Jones: Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I will refer specifically to the masts for TETRA, the powerful new communications system for the emergency services. The masts are now appearing across the country. One new mast has just been approved in Pont-siân in my constituency, and another is proposed for Llanbadarn Fawr. There is great concern about the health effects of these masts. The Police Federation is also greatly concerned about using this communications system.

The independent Stewart report has stated that the precautionary principle should be adopted where a system sends out microwaves at a frequency of 16 hertz. TETRA works at a frequency of 17.6 Hz. In a letter to me in November, the Minister denied that TETRA masts operate at a frequency of 17.6 Hz, but acknowledged that the headsets operate at that frequency. That, in itself, should be reason enough not to develop the TETRA system in Wales. In addition, there is no proof that the masts will not affect the health of residents living near them—some masts are erected within a stone's throw of houses and schools. I would like the Minister to place a moratorium on the development of the TETRA system until we get an assurance about the new system's safety—if we do get that at all.

David Davies: Diolchaf innau hefyd i Peter am godi'r mater pwysig hwn. Mae wedi codi'r ddau brif fater. Y cyntaf yw diogelwch. Mae gennyf feddwl agored ynglŷn â hyn, ond yr wyf innau hefyd yn pryderu am y mastiau TETRA, sy'n debygol o gael eu codi cyn bo hir, er y cefais sicrwydd mewn cyfarfodydd fod cyfanswm yr ymbelydredd a gynhyrchir ganddynt yn cyd-fynd â'r canllawiau diogelwch. Rhaid ichi ystyried hyn â meddwl agored. Fodd bynnag, croesawaf yn frwdfrydig unrhyw gamau a gymerwyd i edrych ar faterion iechyd.

Yr ail brif fater yw'r effaith amgylcheddol.

impact. It worries me greatly that these masts seem to be springing up all over our countryside. I urge the Minister to meet companies that can facilitate mast-sharing technology. That technology exists, but the phone companies have a vested interest in not using it. I recently met a company called Quintel, which is an offshoot of the Ministry of Defence. It already has the technology in place to allow up to four different companies to share a mast.

I welcome that this debate has taken place today, and I look forward to further developments and stronger planning legislation.

The Minister for Environment (Sue Essex): This issue covers the portfolios of both Jane Hutt and myself. However, I will respond to Peter's debate because, although the title of the debate is 'Mobile Phone Masts—Safe or Not?', he touched mainly on planning issues rather than health issues. However, both Jane and I have been listening to the debate, and he may want to discuss any further issues with us afterwards.

To put the amazing acceleration of this technology into context, we estimate that around 40 million mobile phones are now in circulation in the UK, and that 60 per cent of the UK population uses mobile phones and enjoys the convenience and accessibility that they provide. Parents and children feel more secure because of them. We have to present a balanced point of view. Mobile phones save lives, as they allow emergency services to be called immediately. None of that can happen without the masts and other infrastructure that enable services to be delivered. There are also economic issues involved.

At Assembly level, 'Cymru Ar-lein—Online for a Better Wales' recognises the need for an affordable, accessible telecommunications infrastructure throughout Wales. That will ensure that there is no digital divide. We do not want a Wales where there are digital haves and have nots; we want equality of opportunity for all. We must not forget that the mobile phone industry is a major

Mae'n bryder mawr i mi fod y mastiau hyn yn ymddangos fel pe baent yn ymledu ar draws cefn gwlad. Pwysaf ar y Gweinidog i gwrdd â chwmnïau a all hwyluso technoleg rhannu mastiau. Mae'r dechnoleg honno'n bodoli, ond byddai o fantais i gwmnïau ffôn beidio ei defnyddio. Cyfarfûm yn ddiweddar â chwmni o'r enw Quintel, sy'n gangen o'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn. Mae ganddo'r dechnoleg eisoes i alluogi hyd at bedwar cwmni gwahanol i rannu mast.

Croesawaf y ffaith fod y ddadl hon wedi digwydd heddiw, ac edrychaf ymlaen at ddatblygiadau pellach a deddfwriaeth gynllunio gryfach.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd (Sue Essex): Mae'r mater hwn yn ymwneud â phortffolios Jane Hutt a minnau. Fodd bynnag, ymatebaf i ddadl Peter gan ei fod, er mai teitl y ddadl yw 'Mastiau Ffonau Symudol—Diogel neu Beidio?', wedi crybwyll materion cynllunio yn bennaf yn hytrach na materion iechyd. Fodd bynnag, mae Jane a minnau wedi gwrandao ar y ddadl, ac efallai y bydd am drafod unrhyw faterion eraill ymhellach â ni wedyn.

I roi cynnydd aruthrol y dechnoleg hon yn ei chyd-destun, amcangyfrifwn fod oddeutu 40 miliwn o ffonau symudol mewn cylchrediad yn y DU bellach, a bod 60 y cant o boblogaeth y DU yn defnyddio ffonau symudol ac yn mwynhau'r hwylustod a'r hygyrchedd mynediad a ddarparant. Teimla rhieni a phlant yn fwy diogel o'u herwydd. Rhaid inni gyflwyno barn gytbwys. Mae ffonau symudol yn achub bywydau, gan eu bod yn galluogi bobl i gysylltu â'r gwasanaethau brys ar unwaith. Ni all hynny ddigwydd o gwbl heb y mastiau ac isadeiledd sy'n galluogi gwasanaethau i gael eu darparu. Mae materion economaidd hefyd ynghlwm â hyn.

Ar lefel y Cynulliad, mae 'Cymru Ar-lein—Online for a Better Wales' yn cydnabod yr angen am isadeiledd telegyfathrebu fforddiadwy a hygyrch ledled Cymru. Bydd hynny'n sicrhau na fydd rhaniad digidol. Nid ydym am gael Cymru lle mae cyfoethogion a thlodion digidol; yr ydym am sicrhau cyfle cyfartal i bawb. Ni ddylem anghofio bod y diwydiant ffonau symudol yn gwneud

contributor to economic activity and provides significant employment opportunities.

It is important that I first make these points about the accessibility of mobile phones—which I am sure that everyone in this Chamber uses—and that we want these facilities provided to people across Wales. However, as Peter and others have rightly said, we must also address the downside of that.

12:45 p.m.

I will pick up on some of the points on health first and then those on planning. Concerns about the possible effects on health of the use of mobile phones and of base stations and transmitters were led by the Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones, which is often referred to as the Stewart group. It conducted a rigorous assessment of existing research and gave advice based on the present state of knowledge. On 11 May 2000, the Stewart report was published and concluded that the balance of evidence did not suggest that mobile phone technologies put the health of the public at risk. However, there was evidence that in some cases, people's wellbeing may be adversely affected by the insensitive siting of masts. Overall, it proposed that a precautionary approach be adopted until more evidence becomes available. The Stewart report did not commend a ban or moratorium on the construction of mobile phone masts, nor did it recommend the introduction of exclusion zones between new masts and existing developments or between new developments and existing masts.

The Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Government accepted the precautionary approach recommended by the Stewart report and have taken forward a range of precautionary actions. They include ensuring that all mobile phone base stations meet the international exposure guidelines; that mobile phone base stations are audited to assess emissions, focusing on stations; and the establishing of a national database with

cyfraniad sylweddol i weithgaredd economaidd ac yn darparu cyfleoedd cyflogaeth sylweddol.

Mae'n bwysig fy mod yn gwneud y pwyntiau hyn am hwylustod mynediad ffonau symudol—yr wyf yn siŵr bod pawb yn y Siambr hon yn eu defnyddio—a'n bod am weld y cyfleusterau hyn yn cael eu darparu i bobl ledled Cymru. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd Peter ac eraill yn iawn, rhaid inni hefyd edrych ar ochr arall y geiniog.

Trafodaf rai o'r pwyntiau ar iechyd yn gyntaf, ac yna y rhai ar gynllunio. Arweiniwyd y pryderon am effeithiau posibl defnydd ffonau symudol a gorsafodded sylfaen a throsglwyddyddion ar iechyd gan yr Independent Expert Group on Mobile Phones, a elwir yn aml yn grŵp Stewart. Cynhaliodd y grŵp asesiad trwyadl o ymchwil bresennol a rhoddodd gyngor yn seiliedig ar y wybodaeth bresennol. Cyhoeddwyd adroddiad Stewart ar 11 Mai 2000, a daeth i'r casgliad nad yw'r dystiolaeth yn awgrymu bod technolegau ffonau symudol yn creu risg i iechyd y cyhoedd. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd tystiolaeth mewn rhai achosion bod lleoliad ansensitif mastiau yn cael effaith andwyol ar les pobl. Ar y cyfan, awgrymodd y dylid mabwysiadu ymagwedd ragofalus nes y bydd mwy o dystiolaeth ar gael. Nid oedd adroddiad Stewart yn cymeradwyo gwahardd na rhoi moratoriwm ar adeiladu mastiau ffonau symudol, ac nid oedd ychwaith yn cymeradwyo cyflwyno ardaloedd gwaharddedig rhwng mastiau newydd a datblygiadau presennol na rhwng datblygiadau newydd a mastiau presennol.

Derbyniodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU yr ymagwedd ragofalus a argymhellodd adroddiad Stewart ac maent wedi cyflwyno ystod o weithredoedd rhagofalus. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys sicrhau bod pob gorsaf sylfaen ffonau symudol yn glynu at ganllawiau rhyngwladol ar amlygiad; archwilio gorsafodded sylfaen ffonau symudol i asesu allyriannau, gan ganolbwyntio ar orsafodded; a sefydlu cronfa

details of base stations. The Radiocommunications Agency is responsible for that and the information can be seen on its website. As most of you know, the agency prioritised the examination of school sites where masts are located.

In addition, the action included launching a new £7 million joint UK Government and industry research programme and the publishing of leaflets on mobile phones, base stations and health to provide people with the latest information and advice. I have checked with the Assembly's public health division and these leaflets have been widely distributed to post offices, places in the community, and to shops selling the equipment. If anyone thinks that they have not been received in their communities, please let Jane Hutt or me know. However, I understand that they have been widely distributed.

In respect of the health implications of proposed development, our policy is that the development should meet the International Commission on Non-ionising Radiation Protection guidelines as expressed in the European Union Council recommendation on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields and thus it should not be necessary for a local planning authority, in processing an application for planning permission or prior approval, to consider further the health aspects and concerns about them. That certification is important.

The mobile phone operators, under the umbrella of the Federation of Electronics Industry acknowledge that some radio base stations have been sited insensitively and without adequate consideration and consultation.

Brian Hancock: In other situations where there are hazardous installations or chemicals involved, you can recommend separation distances. That is not because it is expected that an event will occur, but in case it does. In other words, it is preventative. Therefore, you would have separation distances for liquid petroleum gas storage cylinders in a garden centre so that there is no encroachment on the

ddata genedlaethol gyda manylion gorsafoedd. Yr Asiantaeth Radiogyfathrebu sy'n gyfrifol am hynny a gellir gweld y wybodaeth ar ei gwefan. Fel y gwyr y rhan fwyaf ohonoch, rhoddodd yr asiantaeth flaenoriaeth i archwilio safleoedd ysgolion lle mae mastiau wedi eu lleoli.

Yr oedd y gweithgaredd hefyd yn cynnwys lansio rhaglen ymchwil newydd gwerth £7 miliwn rhwng Llywodraeth y DU a'r diwydiant a chyhoeddi taflenni ar ffonau symudol, gorsafoedd sylfaen ac ar iechyd er mwyn rhoi'r wybodaeth a'r cyngor diweddaraf i bobl. Cysylltais ag adran iechyd y cyhoedd y Cynulliad a dosbarthwyd y taflenni hyn yn eang i swyddfeydd post, lleoliadau yn y gymuned a siopau sy'n gwerthu'r offer. Os oes unrhyw un yn credu nad yw eu cymuned wedi derbyn rhai, rhowch wybod i Jane Hutt neu minnau. Fodd bynnag, deallaf iddynt gael eu dosbarthu yn eang.

O ran effeithiau datblygiadau arfaethedig ar iechyd, ein polisi yw y dylai'r datblygiad llynu at ganllawiau'r Comisiwn Rhyngwladol ar Ddiogelwch Ymbelydredd Di-ionaid fel y nodwyd yn argymhellion Cyngor yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ar gyfyngu amlygiad y cyhoedd i feysydd electromagnetig gan olygu felly na fyddai awdurdod cynllunio lleol, wrth brosesu cais am ganiatâd cynllunio neu ganiatâd blaenorol, yn gorfod ystyried yr agweddau iechyd ymhellach na'r pryderon amdanynt. Mae'r ardystiad hwnnw'n bwysig.

Mae gweithredwyr y ffonau symudol, o dan ymbarél Ffederasiwn y Diwydiant Electroneg, yn cydnabod bod rhai gorsafoedd sylfaen radio wedi'u lleoli mewn lleoliad ansensitif ac ni roddwyd ystyriaeth nac ymgynghoriad digonol.

Brian Hancock: Mewn sefyllfaoedd eraill lle mae gosodiadau neu gemegau peryglus dan sylw, gallwch argymhell pellteroedd gwahanu. Nid oherwydd y disgwylir i rywbeth ddigwydd, ond rhag iddo ddigwydd. Mewn geiriau eraill, mae'n ataliol. Felly, byddai gennych bellteroedd gwahanu ar gyfer silindrau storio hylif nwy petrolewm mewn canolfan arddio fel nad yw'r pellter

explosive distance between them. You can also have separation distances for sterilisation plants and—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is supposed to be an intervention.

Brian Hancock: I was just citing examples. Could we use such recommendations on separation distances in the planning applications? It would be using what has been used before.

Sue Essex: You cited hazardous substances and that is a different category to the one that we are talking about. We must rely on the Stewart report in this. With due respect to Brian, I know that he is knowledgeable about such matters but neither Jane nor I, nor our officials have that expertise. Despite Peter Black's concerns about experts, we must rely on expert opinion and on how the Stewart group interpreted the precautionary measures. It did not recommend separation distances. We have to work on the basis of those recommendations; to do otherwise different would be to use a measure without a scientific base.

Returning to the Federation of Electronics Industry, it acknowledged that there was some insensitivity in terms of siting the masts. To address these concerns, the operators have made 10 commitments: perhaps it should be 10 commandments. One is to submit certificates of compliance with ICNIRP guidelines with prior approval and planning permission applications.

On auditing base stations, the first audits show that the emissions measured are substantially within those ICNIRP guidelines, and meet the corresponding recommendations of the Stewart report by a substantial margin.

On research, the further research of the mobile telecommunications and health research programme will inform our knowledge of any effects that mobile phone technology may have on human health. The research programme management committee has invited research proposals for funding

ymfflamychol rhyngddynt yn gorgyffwrdd. Gallwch gael pellteroedd gwahanu hefyd ar gyfer gweithfeydd diheintio a—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ymyrraeth yw hyn i fod.

Brian Hancock: Cyflwyno enghreifftiau yn unig yr oeddwn. A fyddai'n bosibl inni ddefnyddio argymhellion tebyg ar bellteroedd gwahanu yn y ceisiadau cynllunio? Defnyddio'r hyn a ddefnyddiwyd eisoes fyddai hynny.

Sue Essex: Cyflwynasoch sylweddau peryglus ac mae hynny'n fater gwahanol i'r mater dan sylw. Rhaid inni ddibynnu ar adroddiad Stewart yn hyn o beth. A phob parch i Brian, gwn ei fod yn ddeallus mewn materion o'r fath, ond nid yw'r arbenigedd hwnnw gan Jane na minnau, na'n swyddogion. Er gwaethaf pryderon Peter Black am arbenigwyr, rhaid inni ddibynnu ar farn arbenigol ac ar y modd y dadansoddodd grŵp Stewart y mesurau rhagofalus. Nid argymhellodd bellteroedd gwahanu. Rhaid inni weithio ar sail yr argymhellion hynny; byddai gwneud yn groes i hynny yn fater o ddefnyddio mesur heb sail wyddonol.

I ddychwelyd at Ffederasiwn y Diwydiant Electroneg, cydnabu y bu peth ansensitifrwydd o ran lleoli'r mastiau. Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon hyn, gwnaeth y gweithredwyr 10 ymrwymiad: efallai mai 10 gorchymyn y dylent fod. Un ohonynt yw cyflwyno tystysgrifau cydymffurfiaeth â chanllawiau ICNIRP gyda cheisiadau am ganiatâd blaenorol a chaniatâd cynllunio.

Wrth archwilio gorsafodded sylfaen, mae'r archwiliadau cyntaf yn dangos bod yr allyriannau a fesurwyd o fewn y canllawiau hynny gan ICNIRP o dipyn, ac yn cwrdd ag argymhellion cyfatebol adroddiad Stewart yn rhwydd.

O ran ymchwil, bydd ymchwil bellach i raglen delegyfathrebu symudol ac ymchwil iechyd yn llywio ein dealltwriaeth o unrhyw effaith a gaiff technoleg ffonau symudol ar iechyd dynol. Mae pwyllgor rheoli'r rhaglen ymchwil wedi gwahodd cynigion ymchwil ar gyfer ariannu mewn meysydd blaenoriaeth a

against identified priority areas. I understand that the most recent invitation bid is now closed. However, I have spoken to Jane about Peter's evidence on Stormy Down, and Jane is happy to submit the details of that case study to the research committee.

As I mentioned, leaflets have been distributed across Wales. The National Radiological Protection Board has also produced a video on mobile telephony and health, which has been widely distributed to local authorities. In terms of what we are doing now, as Peter said, my original approach was to secure full planning permission for those masts under 15 metres, but I will explain why I went back on that slightly.

Following public consultation, the Assembly Government is considering proceeding with legislative proposals. They include proposals to greatly strengthen the prior approval procedures, by introducing improved public consultation notification requirements for masts up to 15 metres in height, so that they are the same as for full planning applications. In addition, the legislation would increase the determination period for prior approval applications to 56 days—it is currently 42 days for ground-based masts, and 28 days for masts on buildings or structures—and increase the planning fee for prior approval applications, to improve consultations.

The Stewart report recommended that masts should be subject to full planning control in order to improve local consultation. Our proposed new arrangements will introduce exactly the same consultation arrangements as for an application for planning permission, thereby meeting the basis on which the Stewart report made that recommendation. Planning policy guidelines underline our commitment to encouraging mast and site sharing, where that represents the best environmental solution, to minimise the proliferation of masts and the importance of sensitive design in siting new masts.

The Welsh Assembly Government's view is that telecommunications development must be taken forward through partnership

nodwyd. Deallaf fod y gwahoddiad diweddaraf ar gyfer ceisiadau wedi cau erbyn hyn. Fodd bynnag, siaradais â Jane am dystiolaeth Peter ynglŷn â Stormy Down, ac mae Jane yn fwy na bodlon cyflwyno manylion yr astudiaeth achos honno i'r pwyllgor ymchwil.

Fe y soniais, dosbarthwyd taflenni ledled Cymru. Mae Bwrdd Cenedlaethol Diogelu Radiolegol hefyd wedi cynhyrchu fideo ar ffonau symudol ac iechyd, a ddosbarthwyd yn helaeth i'r awdurdodau lleol. Yn nhermau yr hyn a wnawn yn awr, fel y dywedodd Peter, fy marn wreiddiol oedd sicrhau caniatâd cynllunio llawn ar gyfer mastiau o dan 15 metr, ond egluraf pam i mi ailystyried hynny rhywfaint.

Yn dilyn ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ystyried cyflwyno cynigion deddfwriaethol. Maent yn cynnwys cynigion atgyfnerthu'r gweithdrefnau caniatâd blaenorol drwy gyflwyno gofynion hysbysiadu ymgynghori cyhoeddus gwell ar gyfer mastiau hyd at 15 metr o uchder, fel eu bod yn union fel ceisiadau cynllunio llawn. Yn ogystal, byddai'r ddeddfwriaeth yn cynyddu'r cyfnod penderfynu ar gyfer ceisiadau caniatâd blaenorol i 56 diwrnod—sydd yn 42 diwrnod ar gyfer mastiau daear, a 28 diwrnod ar gyfer mastiau ar adeiladau neu strwythurau ar hyn o bryd—a chynyddu'r ffi gynllunio ar gyfer ceisiadau am ganiatâd blaenorol, er mwyn gwella ymgynghoriadau.

Argymhellodd adroddiad Stewart y dylai mastiau fod yn destun rheolaeth cynllunio llawn er mwyn gwella ymgynghoriad lleol. Bydd ein trefniadau newydd arfaethedig yn cyflwyno'r un trefniadau ymgynghori â'r rhai ar gyfer ceisiadau am ganiatâd cynllunio, sydd felly'n cwrdd â'r sail y gwnaethpwyd yr argymhelliad hwnnw yn adroddiad Stewart. Mae canllawiau polisi cynllunio yn tanlinellu ein hymrwymiad i annog rhannu mastiau a safleoedd, os mai dyna fyddai'r ateb amgylcheddol gorau, er mwyn atal lledaeniad mastiau a phwysigrwydd cynllunio synhwyrol wrth leoli mastiau newydd.

Barn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yw y dylid cyflwyno datblygiad telegyfathrebu drwy bartneriaeth rhwng gweithredwyr,

between operators, local planning authorities and the local community. Revised planning guidance will make clear that governing bodies of schools and colleges must be consulted on all proposals to site mobile phone masts on or near the premises. The planning guidance will be supplemented by a revised Technical Advice Note (Wales) 19 'Telecommunications' to be produced in the spring.

I am also concerned that people and communities feel that mobile phone base stations are the cause of ill health. While the balance of evidence indicates that there is no general risk to the health of people living near base stations—on the basis that exposures are expected to be small fractions of the guideline levels—such concerns can adversely affect people's wellbeing. That is why local planning authorities and operators must be sensitive to community concerns when deciding on siting masts.

It is proposed that the existing code of practice for telecommunications operators be revised. A working group, chaired by the Department of Transport, Local Government and the Regions, has recently been established and the Assembly is represented on it. Its terms of reference include overseeing the implementation of and monitoring the effectiveness of the operators' commitments. In the meantime, if Peter or anyone else has concerns about operators not complying with any of these commitments, I would be pleased to receive details, with a view to taking the matter up with the Federation of Electronics Industry.

12:55 p.m.

Finally, the reason why I changed my mind about full planning permission was that we saw a way forward whereby we could get exactly the same consultation and would still have the opportunity for local authorities to say no to masts. Most importantly—and we will examine this to see to what extent it is happening—we reached an agreement on two points. The first is on a co-operative approach to sharing masts, which reduces the overall need for masts. Secondly is an agreement that

awdurdodau cynllunio lleol a'r gymuned leol. Bydd arweiniad cynllunio diwygiedig yn pwysleisio y dylid ymgynghori â chyrff llywodraethol ysgolion a cholegau ar bob cynnig i leoli mastiau ffonau symudol ar yr eiddo neu gerllaw iddynt. Bydd Nodyn Cyngor Technegol diwygiedig (Cymru) 19 'Telathrebu' a gynhyrchir yn y gwanwyn yn ategu'r arweiniad cynllunio.

Yr wyf yn bryderus hefyd bod pobl a chymunedau yn teimlo mai gorsafoedd sylfaen ffonau symudol sy'n achosi salwech. Er bod y dystiolaeth yn dangos nad oes unrhyw risg cyffredinol i iechyd pobl sy'n byw ger gorsafoedd sylfaen—ar y sail mai cyfran fechan o'r lefelau canllaw a ddisgwylir o amlygiadau—gall pryderon o'r fath gael effaith andwyol ar les pobl. Dyna pam mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau cynllunio lleol a gweithredwyr drin pryderon cymunedol yn ofalus wrth benderfynu ar lle i leoli mastiau.

Argymhellir y dylid diwygio'r cod ymarfer presennol ar gyfer gweithredwyr telegyfathrebu. Sefydlwyd gweithgor yn ddiweddar o dan gadeiryddiaeth yr Adran Drafnidiaeth, Llywodraeth Leol a'r Rhanbarthau, a chynrychiolir y Cynulliad arno. Mae ei gylch gorchwyl yn cynnwys goruchwyllo'r broses o gyflwyno ymrwymadau'r gweithredwyr a monitro eu heffeithiolrwydd. Yn y cyfamser, os yw Peter neu unrhyw un arall yn pryderu na fydd gweithredwyr yn cydymffurfio â'r ymrwymadau hyn, byddwn yn falch o dderbyn y manylion, gyda'r bwriad o drafod y mater gyda Ffederasiwn y Diwydiant Electroneg.

Yn olaf, y rheswm pam y newidiais fy meddwl ynglŷn â chaniatâd cynllunio llawn oedd am inni weld ffordd ymlaen lle y gallem gael yr un ymgynghoriad yn union a pharhau i gael y cyfle i awdurdodau lleol ddweud na i fastiau. Yn bwysicach—ac archwiliwn hyn i weld i ba raddau y mae'n digwydd—daethpwyd i gytundeb rhyngom ar ddau bwynt. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud ag ymagwedd gydweithredol i rannu mastiau, sy'n lleihau'r angen cyffredinol am fastiau.

the operators would consult local communities on the forward roll-out. That was the crucial issue for me. Even with full planning permission, without that second agreement—and it was quid pro quo—we would lose the opportunity to take a more proactive approach to the siting of masts.

Like Peter, I have masts sited in my constituency. When you speak to the local community, you cannot remove all their objections, because people are worried and are sensitive about this. However, through talking to communities, there are opportunities to find better sites for masts. Following this debate, I will check to what extent this roll-out programme is working, because this needs to be worked on with local authorities, and consultation procedures need to be in place so that people have the right to say 'no', give their views, or suggest better alternatives.

I will also follow up on the issue of companies sharing masts. We have some information on that, but I am sure that there are people here, perhaps in the public gallery, or in the body of the Assembly, who might have more examples of that.

On Elin's point about TETRA masts, I cannot remember whether that was a question for Jane Hutt or for me. Elin is indicating that it was for me. Sorry, Elin, my memory is failing me. I will talk to you again about that to follow up on some of your points and to clarify the issue.

I am concerned that the code that we have agreed should be made to work and made to work consistently. That is important. We must then await the outcome of the research being done. Technology is expanding at a huge rate. I am hopeful that a time will come fairly soon when we will not need to have the proliferation of mobile telephone masts. They worry people and can also be unsightly. However, we are still a few years away from that.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Yr ail yw cytundeb y byddai gweithredwyr yn ymgynghori â chymunedau lleol ar y datblygiad. Dyna oedd y mater pwysig i mi. Hyd yn oed, ar ôl cael caniatâd cynllunio llawn, heb yr ail gytundeb—ac yr oedd yn quid pro quo—byddem yn colli'r cyfle i rannu ymagwedd fwy rhagweithiol ar leoli mastiau.

Fel Peter, mae mastiau wedi'u lleoli yn fy etholaeth innau. Wrth siarad â'r gymuned leol, ni allwch ddileu'r holl bryderon sydd ganddynt gan fod pobl yn pryderu am hyn ac yn sensitif iddo. Fodd bynnag, drwy siarad â chymunedau, ceir cyfleoedd i ddod o hyd i safleoedd gwell i'r mastiau. Yn dilyn y ddatl hon, edrychaf i weld pa mor llwyddiannus yw'r rhaglen ddatblygu hon, gan fod angen gweithredu hyn gyda'r awdurdodau lleol, a rhaid sefydlu gweithdrefnau ymgynghori fel bod gan bobl yr hawl i ddweud 'na', lleisio eu barn, neu gynnig syniadau gwell.

Byddaf hefyd yn mynd ar drywydd y mater o gwmnïau yn rhannu mastiau. Mae gennym ychydig o wybodaeth am hynny, ond yr wyf yn siŵr fod gan bobl yma, efallai yn oriel y cyhoedd, neu yng nghorff y Cynulliad, fwy o enghreifftiau o hynny.

Ynglŷn â phwynt Elin am fastiau TETRA, ni allaf gofio ai cwestiwn imi ydoedd ynteu i Jane Hutt. Mae Elin yn nodi mai imi yr oedd. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Elin, yr wyf yn mynd yn anghofus. Siaradaf â chi eto am hynny a mynd ar drywydd rhai o'ch pwyntiau ac egluro'r mater.

Yr wyf yn awyddus ein bod yn gwneud i'r cod a gytunwyd rhyngom weithio a hynny'n gyson. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Yna bydd yn rhaid inni aros am ganlyniadau'r ymchwil a wneir. Mae technoleg yn ymestyn yn gyflym iawn. Yr wyf yn obeithiol y daw amser cyn bo hir pan na fydd angen lledaenu mastiau ffonau symudol. Maent yn peri pryder i bobl, a gallant fod yn hyll. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai blynyddoedd i fynd tan hynny.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 12.57 p.m.

The session ended at 12.57 p.m.