Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)

The National Assembly for Wales
(The Official Record)

Dydd Mawrth 16 Mai 2000

Tuesday 16 May 2000

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd
Questions to the First Secretary

Y Llywydd: Gan fod y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn absennol oherwydd ei fod yn marchnata cynnyrch Cymru ac yn delio â materion eraill o fusnes y Cynulliad, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.3A galwaf ar y Trefnydd, Andrew Davies, i ateb ar ei ran.

The Presiding Officer: As the First Secretary is absent because he is marketing Welsh produce and dealing with other matters of Assembly business, under Standing Order No. 6.3A I call on the Business Secretary, Andrew Davies, to answer on his behalf.

Adroddiad Rowntree
Rowntree Report

Q1 Geraint Davies: Has the First Secretary had any discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales into the conclusions of the Rowntree report, which discussed deprivation in the old mining communities? (OAQ4953)

C1 Geraint Davies: A yw'r Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar gasgliadau adroddiad Rowntree a drafododd amddifadedd yn yr hen gymunedau glofaol? (OAQ4953)

The Business Secretary (Andrew Davies): The First Secretary has not discussed this report with the Secretary of State for Wales. He does however, have regular meetings with the Secretary of State for Wales to discuss the needs of all parts of Wales, including its former mining communities.

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Nid yw'r Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi trafod yr adroddiad hwn ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'n cyfarfod yn rheolaidd ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i drafod anghenion pob rhan o Gymru, gan gynnwys ei chymunedau cyn-lofaol.

Geraint Davies: I am disappointed that the First Secretary has not had discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales. This is an important report. It states the plight of the old mining communities. People in those communities are disappointed with the lack of investment over the last three years in roads, housing, health, education and so on. In particular, the report highlights the lack of investment in jobs. It states that the real unemployment rate is over 28 per cent compared to the official figures of 9 per cent. Has the First Secretary had discussions with Gordon Brown—because he holds the purse strings—to emphasise the need for major investment to regenerate the old mining communities?

Geraint Davies: Yr wyf yn siomedig na chafodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd drafodaethau gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Mae hwn yn adroddiad pwysig. Mae'n nodi cyflwr yr hen gymunedau glofaol. Mae pobl yn y cymunedau hynny'n siomedig ynghylch y diffyg buddsoddiad dros y tair blynedd diwethaf mewn ffyrdd, tai, iechyd, addysg ac yn y blaen. Yn benodol, mae'r adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at y diffyg buddsoddiad mewn swyddi. Mae'n nodi bod y wir gyfradd diweithdra dros 28 y cant o'i chymharu â 9 y cant yn y ffigurau swyddogol. A gafodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd drafodaethau â Gordon Brown—oherwydd ef sydd yn dal llinynnau'r pwrs—i bwysleisio'r angen am fuddsoddi helaeth er mwyn adfywio'r hen gymunedau glofaol?

Andrew Davies: The administration takes seriously the state of the former mining communities. The First Secretary is aware of the conclusions of the Rowntree report. One major thrust of this administration is to address the problems of the former coalfields and mining communities particularly through the Objective 1 programme. Over the next seven years, communities in the south Wales valleys will benefit from Objective 1. Community led action will provide accessible training and access to information, communication technology will be improved, community services will include excluded sections of the community; the physical environment of the Valleys will be improved and there will be activities to tackle disaffection and social exclusion. That is one of the Assembly's major policy thrusts. In addition, the Communities First programme recognises that there has been little improvement in conditions despite substantial amounts of money being spent over many years. I disagree that the First Secretary and the administration are downplaying the state of the former coalfield areas. I come from Swansea which is a former coalfield area. I know, therefore, how important these issues are. We are addressing the issue and we will take it up with the Secretary of State for Wales.

Andrew Davies: Mae'r weinyddiaeth yn cymryd cyflwr y cymunedau cyn-lofaol o ddifrif. Mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn ymwybodol o gasgliadau adroddiad Rowntree. Un o brif bwysleisiau'r weinyddiaeth hon yw ymdrin â phroblemau'r cyn-feysydd glo a chymunedau cyn-lofaol yn enwedig drwy'r rhaglen Amcan 1. Dros y saith mlynedd nesaf, bydd cymunedau yng nghymoedd de Cymru'n elwa o Amcan 1. Bydd gweithredu o dan arweiniad y cymunedau'n darparu hyfforddiant hygyrch a mynediad at wybodaeth, bydd gwelliant yn nhechnoleg cyfathrebu, bydd gwasanaethau cymunedol yn cynnwys rhannau o'r gymuned a allgaewyd; bydd gwelliant yn amgylchedd ffisegol y Cymoedd a bydd gweithgareddau i ymdrin â dieithrwch ac allgáu cymdeithasol. Dyna un o brif bwysleisiau polisi'r Cynulliad. At hynny, mae'r rhaglen Cymunedau'n Gyntaf yn cydnabod mai prin fu'r gwelliant yn yr amodau er gwario symiau sylweddol o arian dros flynyddoedd lawer. Ni chytunaf fod y Prif Ysgrifennydd a'r weinyddiaeth yn bychanu cyflwr ardaloedd y cyn-feysydd glo. Hanaf o Abertawe sydd yn un o ardaloedd y cyn-feysydd glo. Gwn, felly, mor bwysig yw'r materion hyn. Yr ydym yn ymdrin â'r mater a byddwn yn ei godi gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru.

Janice Gregory: As an Assembly Member who represents a former mining community, I thank you for your reply. You pre-empted my supplementary question which was whether the Secretary agrees, with Labour doing so well to secure Objective 1 funding for many former mining communities who were neglected under Tory rule, that we are now in a position to begin rectifying the problems highlighted in the Rowntree report.

Janice Gregory: Fel Aelod Cynulliad sydd yn cynrychioli cymuned gyn-lofaol, diolchaf i chi am eich ateb. Yr ydych wedi achub y blaen ar fy nghwestiwn atodol sef a yw'r Ysgrifennydd yn cytuno, a Llafur yn gwneud cystal i sicrhau cyllid Amcan 1 ar gyfer llawer o gymunedau cyn-lofaol a esgeuluswyd o dan lywodraeth y Torïaid, ein bod yn awr mewn sefyllfa i ddechrau cywiro'r problemau y tynnwyd sylw atynt yn adroddiad Rowntree.

Andrew Davies: This administration, as well as the Westminster Government, is taking substantial steps to address the damage and destruction that 18 years of Tory Government inflicted not only on the mining communities but also the rural communities of Wales.

Andrew Davies: Mae'r weinyddiaeth hon, yn ogystal â Llywodraeth San Steffan, yn cymryd camau bras i ymdrin â'r difrod a'r distryw a achoswyd nid yn unig i'r cymunedau glofaol ond hefyd i gymunedau gwledig Cymru gan 18 mlynedd o Lywodraeth Dorïaidd.

Jonathan Morgan: Now that the Business Secretary is in self-congratulatory mode, does he agree that the five-month delay in the first year of this programme is damaging the tremendous benefits that should be gained from this project? Will he indicate when we can expect a prompt start to the programme? Any further delays will be damaging to those who wish to submit projects.

Andrew Davies: The establishment of the single programming document and the programme for addressing the deficiencies in the Objective 1 area are a matter of negotiation between us and the European Commission. Inevitably, it is a lengthy process and we are confident that the single programming document will be approved by the European Commission in Brussels. We can then start to address the long-term and structural problems of west Wales and the Valleys.

Peter Black: There is a delay in implementing schemes for Objective 1. We are five months into its first year and not one scheme has started. Do you not agree that that is a matter of concern and that it will have an impact on the overall success of Objective 1 in these communities?

Andrew Davies: Over many months of debating this issue, I am concerned that Members, particularly of the Conservative Party as well as Peter Black, undermine what I consider the major policy initiative and thrust of the administration and the Assembly's programme. Objective 1 is a fantastic opportunity to address the problems that face the economy and communities of west Wales and the Valleys. As Peter will know, we should be encouraging good projects and programmes in Swansea and other areas of west Wales, which will underpin the economic and social regeneration of the Objective 1 area. We should go out and promote the benefits of Objective 1 and when we start the programme, we should ensure that there are projects on hand to address the underlying problems facing the Objective 1 area.

Jonathan Morgan: Gan fod y Trefnydd bellach mewn modd hunanglodforus, a yw'n cytuno bod yr oedi o bum mis ym mlwyddyn gyntaf y rhaglen hon yn niweidio'r manteision aruthrol y dylid eu cael o'r prosiect hwn? A wnaiff nodi pa bryd y gallwn ddisgwyl dechrau buan ar y rhaglen? Bydd unrhyw oedi pellach yn niweidiol i'r rhai sydd yn dymuno cyflwyno prosiectau.

Andrew Davies: Mae sefydlu'r ddogfen rhaglennu sengl a'r rhaglen i ymdrin â'r diffygion yn yr ardal Amcan 1 yn fater i'w negodi rhyngom ni a'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Mae'n anochel ei bod yn broses hirfaith ac yr ydym yn ffyddiog y caiff y ddogfen rhaglennu sengl ei chymeradwyo gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ym Mrwsel. Wedyn gallwn ddechrau ymdrin â phroblemau strwythurol a thymor hir gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd.

Peter Black: Mae oedi wrth weithredu cynlluniau ar gyfer Amcan 1. Aethom bum mis i'w flwyddyn gyntaf ac nid oes yr un cynllun wedi dechrau. Oni chytunwch ei fod yn fater o bryder ac y caiff effaith ar lwyddiant cyffredinol Amcan 1 yn y cymunedau hyn?

Andrew Davies: Dros fisoedd lawer o drafod y mater hwn, yr wyf yn bryderus bod Aelodau, yn enwedig o'r Blaid Geidwadol yn ogystal â Peter Black, yn tanseilio'r hyn a ystyriaf yn brif fenter a phwyslais polisi'r weinyddiaeth a rhaglen y Cynulliad. Mae Amcan 1 yn gyfle gwych i ymdrin â'r problemau sydd yn wynebu economi a chymunedau gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd. Fel y gŵyr Peter, dylem fod yn hybu prosiectau a rhaglenni da yn Abertawe ac ardaloedd eraill yng ngorllewin Cymru, a fydd yn sail i adfywiad economaidd a chymdeithasol yr ardal Amcan 1. Dylem fynd allan a hybu manteision Amcan 1 a phan ddechreuwn y rhaglen, dylem sicrhau bod prosiectau wrth law i ymdrin â'r problemau sylfaenol sydd yn wynebu'r ardal Amcan 1.

Strategaeth Gyflogi i Gymru
Employment Strategy for Wales

Q2 Pauline Jarman: What steps is the First Secretary taking to ensure that the commitment to having a clear employment strategy for Wales by December this year, which is one of the main action points within the 'Betterwales.com' document, will be met? (OAQ4956)

C2 Pauline Jarman: Pa gamau y mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn eu cymryd i sicrhau y bodlonir yr ymrwymiad i gael strategaeth gyflogi glir i Gymru erbyn mis Rhagfyr eleni sydd yn un o'r prif bwyntiau gweithredu oddi mewn i'r ddogfen 'Gwellcymru.com'? (OAQ4956)

Andrew Davies: A robust employment strategy must focus on creating good quality jobs and on preparing people to fill those jobs. Our proposals will be set out in the revised national economic development strategy. That will incorporate a strategy for skills and will take account of the priorities detailed in the single programming documents and 'Betterwales.com'.

Andrew Davies: Rhaid i strategaeth gyflogi gadarn ganolbwyntio ar greu swyddi o ansawdd da ac ar baratoi pobl i lenwi'r swyddi hynny. Bydd ein cynigion yn cael eu nodi yn y strategaeth datblygu economaidd cenedlaethol ddiwygiedig. Bydd hynny'n cynnwys strategaeth ar gyfer medrau ac yn cymryd i ystyriaeth y blaenoriaethau a nodir yn y ddogfen rhaglennu sengl a 'Gwellcymru.com'.

Pauline Jarman: I remind you of an extract from the 'Betterwales.com' document, because I was hoping that your answer would include a date to meet the December deadline:

'by December 2000 we will have set out a clear employment strategy for Wales'.

In addition to that, in the Plenary session on 5 April 2000, a motion was passed stating that the Assembly:

'agrees that, in any review of the programme, the conclusions of the Lisbon Summit, especially regarding employment, should be taken into account'.

There is no need to remind the First Secretary of the current crisis in manufacturing in Wales, which could prove disastrous in terms of job losses especially in the steel and car industries. Therefore, an employment strategy is even more urgent. We have a duty to protect jobs and do our best to create new ones. When does the First Secretary plan to meet Gordon Brown and the Secretary of State for Wales to discuss the support needed in the comprehensive spending review to finance job creation in Wales properly?

Pauline Jarman: Fe'ch atgoffaf o ddarn o'r ddogfen 'Gwellcymru.com', oherwydd yr oeddwn yn gobeithio y byddai'ch ateb yn cynnwys dyddiad er mwyn cyrraedd y terfyn amser yn Rhagfyr:

'erbyn Rhagfyr 2000 byddwn wedi cyflwyno strategaeth gyflogi eglur i Gymru'.

Yn ogystal â hynny, yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 5 Ebrill 2000, derbyniwyd cynnig a oedd yn datgan bod y Cynulliad:

'yn cytuno, wrth adolygu'r rhaglen, y rhoddir ystyriaeth i gasgliadau Uwchgynhadledd Lisbon, yn enwedig y rheini sydd yn ymwneud â chyflogaeth.'

Nid oes angen atgoffa'r Prif Ysgrifennydd am yr argyfwng presennol mewn gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru, a allai brofi'n drychinebus o ran colledion swyddi yn enwedig yn y diwydiannau dur a cheir. Felly, mae mwy o frys byth am strategaeth gyflogi. Mae dyletswydd arnom i ddiogelu swyddi a gwneud ein gorau i greu rhai newydd. Pa bryd y mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn bwriadu cyfarfod â Gordon Brown ac Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i drafod y cymorth y mae ei angen yn yr arolwg cynhwysfawr o wariant i ariannu creu swyddi

yng Nghymru yn briodol?

Andrew Davies: There is a question on the comprehensive spending review later, therefore I will go into it in more detail then. However, issues such as the state of the Welsh economy and communities, whether they be mining communities or rural ones, are at the top of the administration's agenda. In the First Secretary's discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales and other members of the Westminster Government, that is always at the top of his and our agendas.

Andrew Davies: Mae cwestiwn ar yr arolwg cynhwysfawr o wariant yn ddiweddarach, felly byddaf yn manylu'n fwy arno bryd hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae materion fel cyflwr economi a chymunedau Cymru, boed yn gymunedau glofaol neu'n rhai gwledig, ar ben agenda'r weinyddiaeth. Yn nhrafodaethau'r Prif Ysgrifennydd ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ac aelodau eraill o Lywodraeth San Steffan, mae hynny bob amser ar ben ei agenda ef a'n hagenda ni.

The single programming document must be in place before we can address the final establishment of the national economic development strategy. Everybody acknowledges that there are many deficiencies in the skill levels of many of the people of Wales, particularly in the Objective 1 area and we need to address that through the Future Skills Wales survey. On his return from fighting for and representing Wales in France, the First Secretary will be more than willing to give a more detailed answer to your questions.

Rhaid i'r ddogfen rhaglennu sengl fod ar waith cyn y gallwn roi sylw i sefydlu'r strategaeth datblygu economaidd cenedlaethol yn derfynol. Mae pawb yn cydnabod bod llawer o ddiffygion yn lefelau medrau llawer o bobl Cymru, yn enwedig yn yr ardal Amcan 1 ac mae angen inni roi sylw i hynny drwy'r arolwg Future Skills Wales. Pan ddychwel ar ôl ymladd dros Gymru a'i chynrychioli yn Ffrainc, bydd y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn fwy na pharod i roi ateb manylach i'ch cwestiynau.

Glyn Davies: Any clear employment strategy must show how it will achieve the jobs that it targets. Your current strategy indicates that you want to create 40,000 extra jobs in a year, yet your main instrument for doing that, the Welsh Development Agency, has a target of only 17,000 jobs. Taking into account the jobs being lost in agriculture and associated businesses, and the difficulties faced by tourism, where are all these extra jobs going to come from?

Glyn Davies: Rhaid i unrhyw strategaeth gyflogi eglur ddangos sut y bydd yn gwireddu'r swyddi y mae'n eu targedu. Mae'ch strategaeth gyfredol yn nodi eich bod yn dymuno creu 40,000 o swyddi ychwanegol o fewn blwyddyn, ond mae gan eich prif gyfrwng i wneud hynny, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, darged o ddim ond 17,000 o swyddi. Gan gymryd i ystyriaeth y swyddi sydd yn cael eu colli mewn amaethyddiaeth a busnesau cysylltiedig, a'r anawsterau a wynebir gan dwristiaeth, o ble y daw'r swyddi ychwanegol hyn?

2:10 p.m.

Andrew Davies: The Westminster Government, since coming to power, has created 30,000 extra jobs. The Assembly is working in partnership—and partnership is at the centre of the Assembly's work—with the UK Government to address the employment problems that were largely created by the former Tory Government. There is a whole raft of measures which both this

Andrew Davies: Ers dod i rym, mae Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi creu 30,000 o swyddi ychwanegol. Mae'r Cynulliad yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth—ac mae partneriaeth wrth graidd gwaith y Cynulliad—gyda Llywodraeth y DU er mwyn ymdrin â'r problemau cyflogaeth a grewyd i raddau helaeth gan y gyn Lywodraeth Doriaidd. Mae pentwr o fesurau

administration and the Westminster Government are undertaking to address the damage inflicted by the former Tory Governments. These include the single programming document and the related national economic development strategy, and the entrepreneur action plan that will have a crucial part to play in our economic strategy.

y mae'r weinyddiaeth hon a Llywodraeth San Steffan yn ymgymryd â hwy i ymdrin â'r difrod a achoswyd gan y cyn Lywodraethau Torïaidd. Yn eu plith y mae'r ddogfen rhaglennu sengl a'r strategaeth datblygu economaidd cenedlaethol sydd yn gysylltiedig, a'r cynllun gweithredu mentrwyr y bydd rhan holl bwysig iddo yn ein strategaeth economaidd.

Michael German: You recently relaunched or reincarnated 'Betterwales.com' and it has been published in glossy format. Why does that document not contain the five amendments that were passed by the Assembly? They clearly represent the view of the Assembly, in particular the amendments about the attainment of the aims in the document being dependent upon the match funding from the UK Treasury for Objective 1 areas in Wales. If those are the policies of the National Assembly for Wales, why are they not contained in the 'Betterwales.com' document that has been issued? Does that document belong to the Executive or to the Assembly as a whole?

Michael German: Yn diweddar yr ydych wedi ail-lansio neu aileni 'Gwellcymru.com' ac fe'i cyhoeddwyd ar ffurf sgleiniog. Pam nad yw'r ddogfen honno'n cynnwys y pum gwelliant a dderbyniwyd gan y Cynulliad? Mae'n amlwg eu bod yn adlewyrchu barn y Cynulliad, yn enwedig y gwelliannau a nodai fod cyflawni'r nodau yn y ddogfen yn dibynnu ar y cyllid cyfatebol o Drysorlys y DU i'r ardaloedd Amcan 1 yng Nghymru. Os yw'r rheini'n bolisïau gan Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, pam na cheir hwy yn y ddogfen 'Gwellcymru.com' a gyhoeddwyd? A yw'r ddogfen honno'n eiddo i'r Weithrediaeth neu i'r Cynulliad fel cyfangorff?

Andrew Davies: Our intention as an administration was that the 'Betterwales.com' document would be the Assembly's property. On this issue, I would have to consult with my colleague Edwina Hart who is driving the Better Wales programme forward. We will reply in due course.

Andrew Davies: Ein bwriad fel gweinyddiaeth oedd y byddai'r ddogfen 'Gwellcymru.com' yn eiddo i'r Cynulliad. Ar y mater hwn, byddai'n rhaid imi ymgynghori â'm cyd-Aelod Edwina Hart sydd yn hybu'r rhaglen Gwell Cymru. Byddwn yn ymateb gyda hyn.

Comisiynu Artisiaid Byw (Coffáu'r Mileniwm)
Commissioning Living Artists (Commemorating the Millennium)

Q3 William Graham: In order to boost the international reputation of Wales as a world centre of arts, leisure and tourism, will the First Secretary consider commissioning living artists in Wales to commemorate the millennium? (OAQ4954)

C3 William Graham: Er mwyn rhoi hwb i enw da rhyngwladol Cymru fel canolfan ryngwladol i gelfyddyd, hamdden a thwristiaeth, a wnaiff y Prif Ysgrifennydd ystyried comisiynu artistiaid byw yng Nghymru i goffáu'r mileniwm? (OAQ4954)

Andrew Davies: There are two major art and design projects by living artists taking place in Wales to commemorate the millennium: the art features commissioned for the Millennium Coastal Park in Llanelli and the artworks commissioned for the National Botanic Gardens of Wales in Carmarthenshire. I hope we can all join in

Andrew Davies: Mae dau brosiect celf a dylunio mawr gan artistiaid byw yn digwydd yng Nghymru i goffáu'r mileniwm: y nodweddion celfyddydol a gomisiynwyd ar gyfer Parc Arfordir y Mileniwm yn Llanelli a'r gweithiau celf a gomisiynwyd ar gyfer Gardd Fotanegol Genedlaethol Cymru yn Sir Gaerfyrddin. Gobeithiaf y gallwn oll

wishing the National Botanic Gardens of Wales well in its opening next week.

ddymuno'n dda i Ardd Fotanegol Genedlaethol Cymru wrth iddi agor yr wythnos nesaf.

The main agency for commissioning sculpture and public art is Cywaith Cymru: Artworks Wales. It is involved in commissioning a large amount of work on semi-rural and urban regeneration that is ongoing and not only to mark the millennium. The New Millennium Experience Company is responsible for promoting the millennium celebrations in communities in Wales. It is working with lottery distributors in Wales to bring forward around 1,000 events and projects across Wales as part of the Millennium Festival of Wales. These events will take place in village halls, schools, playing fields and streets around the country. All are aimed at enabling people to celebrate the new millennium in a way of their choosing, in their own localities.

Y brif asiantaeth ar gyfer comisiynu cerfluniau a chelf gyhoeddus yw Cywaith Cymru: Artworks Wales. Mae'n ymwneud â chomisiynu llawer o waith ar adfywio lled-wledig a threfol sydd yn mynd rhagddo ac nid er mwyn nodi'r mileniwm yn unig. Mae Cwmni Profiad y Mileniwm Newydd yn gyfrifol am hyrwyddo dathliadau'r mileniwm mewn cymunedau yng Nghymru. Mae'n gweithio gyda dosbarthwyr y loteri yng Nghymru er mwyn cyflwyno tua 1,000 o ddigwyddiadau a phrosiectau ledled Cymru fel rhan o Ŵyl Fileniwm Cymru. Bydd y digwyddiadau hyn mewn neuaddau pentref, ysgolion, caeau chwarae a strydoedd o gwmpas y wlad. Pwrpas pob un yw galluogi pobl i ddathlu'r mileniwm newydd mewn modd o'u dewis, yn eu hardaloedd eu hunain.

William Graham: Will your administration take on board the demand in Wales for a new national gallery to celebrate, in particular, living artists in Wales?

William Graham: A wnaiff eich gweinyddiaeth dderbyn yr alwad yng Nghymru am oriel genedlaethol newydd i ddathlu, yn benodol, artistiaid byw yng Nghymru?

Andrew Davies: The National Museums and Galleries of Wales already houses a distinguished collection of paintings and sculpture by prominent Welsh as well as international artists, although being Welsh and international are not mutually exclusive. The museum is currently engaged in reviewing its policy on the display of its art collection and the general use of display space at the Cathays Park site. It will complete the review later this year. Decisions regarding the future policy for displaying its collection of Welsh art will be a matter for the National Museums and Galleries of Wales in the light of the findings of the review and the resources made available to it.

Andrew Davies: Mae Amgueddfeydd ac Orielau Cenedlaethol Cymru eisoes yn cynnwys casgliad nodedig o beintiadau a cherflunwaith gan artistiaid amlwg o Gymru yn ogystal â rhai rhyngwladol, er nad yw bod yn Gymreig ac yn rhyngwladol yn annibynnol ar ei gilydd. Mae'r amgueddfa wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn adolygu ei pholisi ar arddangos ei chasgliad celf a'r defnydd cyffredinol o leoedd arddangos yn y safle ym Mharc Cathays. Bydd yn cwblhau'r adolygiad yn ddiweddarach eleni. Bydd penderfyniadau ynghylch y polisi yn y dyfodol ar gyfer arddangos ei chasgliad o gelf Gymreig yn fater i Amgueddfeydd ac Orielau Cenedlaethol Cymru yng ngoleuni canfyddiadau'r adolygiad a'r adnoddau a ddarperir iddo.

The Assembly has a role in promoting the work of living artists. I have had informal discussions with the Presiding Officer as to how we can use this building, and the milling area in particular, to have a regular series of

Mae rôl i'r Cynulliad wrth hybu gwaith artistiaid byw. Cefais drafodaethau anffurfiol â'r Llywydd ynghylch y modd y gallwn ddefnyddio'r adeilad hwn, a'r neuadd yn enwedig, i gael cyfres reolaidd o

exhibitions, a rolling programme hosted by Members, of living artists in their own locality. We can use the Assembly to good effect to promote the work of living artists throughout Wales.

arddangosfeydd, rhaglen dreiglol a gynhelir gan yr Aelodau, o artistiaid byw yn eu hardaloedd eu hunain. Gallwn ddefnyddio'r Cynulliad yn effeithiol i hybu gwaith artistiaid byw ledled Cymru.

Elin Jones: Yn sgîl y sylwadau hynny, a yw cynrychiolydd y Llywodraeth yn fodlon cefnogi'r alwad i osod cerflun yn y Cynulliad a fydd yn cydnabod a chofio rôl bwysig menywod Cymru yn ymgyrch heddwch Comin Greenham?

Elin Jones: Following on from those comments, is the Government's representative willing to support the call to erect a statue in the Assembly that will acknowledge and remember the women of Wales's important role in the Greenham Common peace campaign?

Andrew Davies: Perhaps I can say this, given that the Finance Secretary is not here. Speaking personally, and as a former member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, I would like to commemorate the work of the women of Greenham, who made a significant contribution to the cause of world peace. I give my personal support, but I cannot speak on behalf of the Government of Wales on that.

Andrew Davies: Efallai y gallaf ddweud hyn, gan nad yw'r Ysgrifennydd Cyllid yma. A siarad yn bersonol, ac fel cyn-aelod o'r Ymgyrch Ddiarfogi Niwclear, hoffwn goffáu gwaith benywod Greenham, a wnaeth gyfraniad o bwys i achos heddwch byd. Rhoddaf fy nghefnogaeth bersonol, ond ni allaf siarad ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru ar hynny.

Kirsty Williams: Andrew, I will take your advice and take the opportunity to promote the people's millennium art project of Powys. I urge as many Assembly Members as possible to see that project. On tourism, which William's question raised, what steps is the administration taking to increase the contribution that tourism makes to the national economy and to ensure that the Wales Tourist Board is more responsive to the needs and concerns of small tourism businesses, especially in rural Wales?

Kirsty Williams: Andrew, derbyniaf eich cyngor ac achub ar y cyfle i hybu prosiect celf mileniwm y bobl ym Mhowys. Anogaf gynifer ag y bo modd o Aelodau'r Cynulliad i weld y prosiect hwnnw. Ar dwristiaeth, a godwyd gan gwestiwn William, pa gamau y mae'r weinyddiaeth yn eu cymryd i gynyddu cyfraniad twristiaeth i'r economi cenedlaethol ac i sicrhau bod Bwrdd Croeso Cymru'n fwy ymatebol i anghenion a phryderon busnesau twristiaeth bach, yn enwedig yn y Gymru wledig?

Andrew Davies: Tourism is an important sector of the Welsh economy and makes a significant contribution to Wales's gross domestic product. The Wales Tourist Board's work is central to that. The former First Secretary, Alun Michael, and the current First Secretary take tourism's contribution to the Welsh economy seriously. As you aware, we are considering how we can promote Wales, the image of Wales and a brand of Wales in terms of economic and cultural development. Tourism has clear benefits for the Welsh economy, particularly cultural and sporting events, to relate this to William's question. That is where Wales has

Andrew Davies: Mae twristiaeth yn sector pwysig yn economi Cymru ac mae'n cyfrannu'n helaeth at gynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth Cymru. Mae gwaith Bwrdd Croeso Cymru'n ganolog i hynny. Mae'r cyn Brif Ysgrifennydd, Alun Michael, a'r Prif Ysgrifennydd presennol yn cymryd cyfraniad twristiaeth i economi Cymru o ddifrif. Fel y gwyddoch, yr ydym yn ystyried sut y gallwn hybu Cymru, delwedd Cymru a brand Cymru o ran datblygu economaidd a diwylliannol. Mae manteision eglur oddi wrth dwristiaeth i economi Cymru, yn enwedig digwyddiadau diwylliannol a chwaraeon, a chysylltu hyn â chwestiwn William. Dyna'r lle y mae gan

a significant advantage over other countries and other tourism products on offer. The First Secretary has played a leading role in highlighting tourism, particularly the contribution of smaller businesses and entrepreneurs in rural areas. The First Secretary shares the concerns that you have raised and your concerns have been noted.

Gymru fantais o bwys dros wledydd eraill a chynhyrchion twristiaeth eraill sydd ar gynnig. Chwaraeodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd ran arweiniol wrth bwysleisio twristiaeth, yn enwedig cyfraniad busnesau llai a mentrwyr mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn rhannu'r pryderon a godwyd gennych a nodwyd eich pryderon.

Datblygiadau'r Diwydiant Moduro
Motor Industry Developments

Q4 Alun Cairns: What discussions has the First Secretary had with the Department of Trade and Industry and the Secretary of State for Wales in relation to the latest developments in the motor industry and its impact on Wales? (OAQ4951)

C4 Alun Cairns: Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd â'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant a chydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru mewn perthynas â'r datblygiadau diweddaraf yn y diwydiant moduro a'u heffaith ar Gymru? (OAQ4951)

Andrew Davies: Officials have held and continue to hold regular meetings with their counterparts in the DTI and the Office of the Secretary of State for Wales to discuss the problems affecting the motor industry in Wales. The First Secretary will meet representatives of all political parties, together with the members of the Welsh Automotive Forum Taskforce, on 23 May to discuss the situation in greater detail. Earlier that day, he will also meet with representatives of the Transport and General Workers Union—his union and mine—to discuss the implications for their members and how the Assembly may be able to help them.

Andrew Davies: Mae'r swyddogion wedi cynnal ac yn parhau i gynnal cyfarfodydd rheolaidd â'u cymheiriaid yn yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant ac yn Swyddfa Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i drafod y problemau sydd yn effeithio ar y diwydiant moduron yng Nghymru. Bydd y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr o'r holl bleidiau gwleidyddol, ynghyd ag aelodau Tasglu Fforwm Moduron Cymru, ar 23 Mai i drafod y sefyllfa'n fanylach. Yn gynharach y diwrnod hwnnw, bydd yn cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr o Undeb y Gweithwyr Trafnidiaeth a Chyffredinol—ei undeb ef a'm hundeb innau—i drafod y goblygiadau i'w aelodau a'r modd y gallai'r Cynulliad eu helpu.

Alun Cairns: The closure of the Ford assembly plant in Dagenham is regrettable, but in the same statement an additional 500 jobs at the engine plant in Dagenham were announced. I am sure that you will be pleased, as I am, about the upbeat comments coming from both the executives and the unions in relation to Ford's plant at Bridgend. What impact will the increased engine output in Dagenham have on the Bridgend plant?

Alun Cairns: Mae cau gwaith cydosod Ford yn Dagenham yn destun gofid, ond yn yr un datganiad cyhoeddwyd 500 o swyddi ychwanegol yn y gwaith peiriannau yn Dagenham. Yr wyf yn sicr y byddwch yn falch, fel yr wyf fi, ynghylch y sylwadau gobeithiol gan y gweithredwyr a'r undebau mewn perthynas â gwaith Ford ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Pa effaith a gaiff y cynnydd yn y cynnyrch peiriannau yn Dagenham ar waith Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr?

Andrew Davies: I speak as a former worker at a Ford engine plant in Bridgend. We believe that the work at Dagenham and Bridgend are complementary and that the welcome increased production at the

Andrew Davies: Siaradaf fel cyn-weithiwr yng ngwaith peiriannau Ford ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Credwn fod y gwaith yn Dagenham a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn cyflenwi'i gilydd ac na chaiff y cynnydd

Dagenham engine plant will not have an adverse effect on Bridgend. On the contrary, I believe that Ford has already announced that it sees an enhanced role for the engine plant in Bridgend. That is a tribute to the excellent record of both management, unions and the workers at Bridgend Ford, which for many years was the jewel in the crown of Ford's empire in Britain, as it were. It has led the way in its contributions to new working practices, in its high productivity and, in many ways, it is a model for the rest of the British economy, and the Welsh economy in particular. The automotive industry is central to the future of the Welsh economy, with about 25,000 employees in the sector and we, together with the Welsh Automotive Forum, are actively working to encourage the development of the automotive sector in Wales.

mewn cynnyrch sydd i'w groesawu yng ngwaith Dagenham effaith niweidiol ar Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr. I'r gwrthwyneb, credaf fod Ford eisoes wedi cyhoeddi ei fod yn rhagweld cynnydd yn rôl y gwaith peiriannau ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Mae'n deyrnged i record ragorol y rheolwyr, yr undebau a'r gweithwyr yn Ford ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a oedd am flynyddoedd lawer yn brif drysor ymerodraeth Ford ym Mhrydain, fel petai. Arweiniodd y ffordd yn ei gyfraniadau i arferion gweithio newydd, yn ei gynhyrchiant uchel ac, ar lawer ystyr, mae'n batrwm i weddill economi Prydain, ac economi Cymru'n enwedig. Mae'r diwydiant moduron yn ganolog i ddyfodol economi Cymru, gan fod tua 25,000 o weithwyr yn y sector ac yr ydym ni, ynghyd â Fforwm Moduron Cymru, yn gweithio'n egnïol i hybu datblygiad y sector moduron yng Nghymru.

2:20 p.m.

Helen Mary Jones: Thank you for that response. I press you to look at the issue in a wider context. Does the Government of Wales share the tough message on the economy overall that Tony Blair is expected to deliver later today, when he makes his speech to the CBI? If not, when will the Government of Wales as a whole, and the First Secretary in particular, take a public stand against the Westminster Government's disastrous policies? If, of course, the Government of Wales shares that tough message how would the Business Secretary justify this situation to his constituents, who, like mine, are losing jobs in manufacturing daily?

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch i chi am yr ymateb hwnnw. Pwysaf arnoch i ystyried y mater mewn cyd-destun ehangach. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n rhannu'r neges galed ar yr economi'n gyffredinol y disgwylir i Tony Blair ei datgan yn ddiweddarach heddiw, pan fydd yn traddodi ei araith i Gyd-ffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain? Os nad yw, pa bryd y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru fel cyfangorff, a'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn benodol, yn sefyll yn gyhoeddus yn erbyn polisïau trychinebus Llywodraeth San Steffan? Wrth gwrs, os yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n rhannu'r neges galed honno sut y byddai'r Trefnydd yn cyfiawnhau'r sefyllfa hon i'w etholwyr, sydd, fel fy rhai i, yn colli swyddi gweithgynhyrchu bob diwrnod?

Andrew Davies: If failure is record levels of growth, continued high employment, creation of jobs and low inflation, then I do not know what success is. Those are the things that the present Westminster Government is delivering. I was intrigued in last week's debate on global warming to hear Plaid Cymru's economic spokesperson say that inflation was needed. I must say that that is not something that would benefit people on low or fixed incomes. Increased inflation would not help the performance of the Welsh

Andrew Davies: Os mai methiant yw'r lefelau uchaf erioed o dwf, cyflogaeth uchel barhaol, creu swyddi a chwyddiant isel, ni wn beth yw llwyddiant. Dyna'r pethau y mae'r Llywodraeth bresennol yn San Steffan yn eu cyflawni. Yr oedd yn ddifyr iawn yn y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf ar y cynhesu byd-eang imi glywed llefarydd economaidd Plaid Cymru'n dweud bod angen chwyddiant. Rhaid imi ddweud nad yw hynny'n rhywbeth a fyddai er budd rhai ar incwm isel neu sefydlog. Ni fyddai chwyddiant cynyddol yn

economy. This Government is performing well economically. The people of Wales and the people of Britain recognise that and I am glad that they do.

helpu perfformiad economi Cymru. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn perfformio'n dda yn economaidd. Mae pobl Cymru a phobl Prydain yn cydnabod hynny ac yr wyf yn falch eu bod.

Carwyn Jones: A reference has been made to the situation with Ford. While none of us take any pleasure in what has happened at Dagenham, it became obvious last week that as a result of what happened at that plant, there will be further investment in the Bridgend plant. That has been welcomed by myself and by unions and management at the plant. Will you join me in rejecting the suggestion that the Ford plant at Bridgend is in any trouble? That is clearly not the case and has not been for some while. It has a good future. Do you welcome the increased investment at the Bridgend plant as a sign of the quality of the workforce and of the Government of Wales's work last year in securing a future for the plant?

Carwyn Jones: Cyfeiriwyd at y sefyllfa mewn perthynas â Ford. Er nad oes yr un ohonom yn ymhyfrydu yn yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn Dagenham, daeth yn amlwg yr wythnos diwethaf y bydd buddsoddi pellach, o ganlyniad i'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn y gwaith hwnnw, yn y gwaith ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Croesawyd hynny gennyf fi a chan yr undebau a'r rheolwyr yn y gwaith. A wnewch ymuno â mi wrth wrthod yr awgrym bod gwaith Ford ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr mewn unrhyw drafferthion? Mae'n amlwg nad yw hynny'n wir ac ni fu ers cryn amser. Mae iddo ddyfodol da. A ydych yn croesawu'r buddsoddi cynyddol yn y gwaith ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr fel arwydd o ansawdd y gweithlu a gwaith Llywodraeth Cymru y llynedd wrth sicrhau dyfodol i'r gwaith?

Andrew Davies: I am more than happy to agree with your points. The Bridgend plant, after some years of uncertainty in the early 1990s, is now in a good state. That is a tribute to the work of the management and unions in terms of good productivity and pioneering work practices.

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn fwy na hapus cydweld â'ch pwyntiau. Mae gwaith Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, ar ôl rhai blynyddoedd o ansicrwydd yn y 1990au cynnar, bellach mewn cyflwr da. Mae hynny'n deyrnged i waith y rheolwyr a'r undebau o ran cynhyrchiant da ac arferion gwaith arloesol.

You are right that, as an administration, we have worked hard to secure a future for the plant. Last year, we campaigned vigorously and the former First Secretary visited America to speak to senior Ford management about the future of Bridgend. We were delighted when the Ford executive announced future investment in the new engine and the continued production of the Zetec engine in Bridgend. I am delighted to see that the press reports on the continued faith that senior Ford management have in the Bridgend plant and the excellent work that has been carried out by the unions, workers and management.

Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud ein bod ni, fel gweinyddiaeth, wedi gweithio'n galed i sicrhau dyfodol i'r gwaith. Y llynedd, ymgyrchasom yn egnïol ac ymwelodd y cyn Brif Ysgrifennydd ag America i siarad ag uwch reolwyr Ford ynghylch dyfodol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr oeddem wrth ein bodd pan gyhoeddodd gweithredwyr Ford fuddsoddi i'r dyfodol yn y peiriant newydd a'r parhad yng nghynhyrchu'r peiriant Zetec ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr wyf yn falch iawn o weld yr adroddiadau yn y wasg am y parhad yn ffydd uwch reolwyr Ford yn y gwaith ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr a'r gwaith rhagorol a gyflawnwyd gan yr undebau, y gweithwyr a'r rheolwyr.

Y Mesur Cyfleustodau a Chyngor Defnyddwyr Nwy a Thrydan Arfaethedig
The Utilities Bill and the Proposed Gas and Electricity Consumer Council

Q5 Ann Jones: What discussions has the First Secretary had with the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry regarding the Utilities Bill and the proposed reform of the gas and electricity consumers' councils? (OAQ4952)

C5 Ann Jones: Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Fasnach a Diwydiant ynghylch y Mesur Cyfleustodau a'r bwriad i ddiwygio'r cynghorau defnyddwyr nwy a thrydan? (OAQ4952)

Andrew Davies: The First Secretary has regular discussions with the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, where they discuss a whole range of issues. He has also had correspondence with the Energy Minister, Helen Liddell, on matters connected with utilities legislation as well as the reform of the Gas Consumers' Council and the electricity consumers' committees. The First Secretary also had a recent meeting with Ann Robinson, Chair designate of the proposed new Gas and Electricity Consumer Council.

Andrew Davies: Mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn cael trafodaethau rheolaidd â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Fasnach a Diwydiant, lle y trafodant amrediad llawn o faterion. Bu mewn gohebiaeth hefyd â'r Gweinidog Ynni, Helen Liddell, ar faterion sydd yn gysylltiedig â deddfwriaeth ar gyfleustodau yn ogystal â diwygio'r Cyngor Defnyddwyr Nwy a'r pwyllgorau defnyddwyr trydan. Cafodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd gyfarfod yn ddiweddar hefyd ag Ann Robinson, darpar Gadeirydd y Cyngor Defnyddwyr Nwy a Thrydan newydd arfaethedig.

Ann Jones: Thank you for that reply. That is helpful. With the changes currently taking place in the provision of gas and electricity, I am sure that all Members accept that there is an urgent need to reform and modernise the regulatory structure. It is important that this time the interests of consumers are placed at the heart of this new system. Do you agree that it is also important to consider the issues of fuel poverty, energy efficiency and sustainability? Do you further agree that the way these issues are addressed will have a major effect in Wales on the Assembly's policies for social inclusion, on the home energy efficiency scheme, which we will discuss later, and on our environment in general? Can you assure the Assembly and the people of Wales that under this administration, Wales will have a strong voice in the Gas and Electricity Consumer Council and with the DTI so that the structure is appropriate to address and bring forward solutions to issues of particular concern within our country?

Ann Jones: Diolch i chi am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae hynny o gymorth. Yng ngolwg y newidiadau sydd yn digwydd ar hyn o bryd yn y ddarpariaeth o nwy a thrydan, yr wyf yn sicr bod yr holl Aelodau'n derbyn bod taer angen diwygio a moderneiddio'r strwythur rheoleiddiol. Mae'n bwysig y tro hwn y caiff buddiannau defnyddwyr eu rhoi wrth graidd y system newydd hon. A gytunwch ei bod hefyd yn bwysig ystyried materion tlodi tanwydd, effeithlonrwydd ynni a chynaliadwyedd? A gytunwch ymhellach y bydd y modd yr ymdrinnir â'r materion hyn yn cael effaith fawr yng Nghymru ar bolisïau'r Cynulliad ar gyfer cynhwysiant cymdeithasol, ar y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref, y byddwn yn ei drafod yn ddiweddarach, ac ar ein hamgylchedd yn gyffredinol? A allwch roi sicrwydd i'r Cynulliad a phobl Cymru y caiff Cymru lais cryf, o dan y weinyddiaeth hon, yn y Cyngor Defnyddwyr Nwy a Thrydan a chyda'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant fel bod y strwythur yn addas i ymdrin â materion sydd o bwys arbennig oddi mewn i'n gwlad a chyflwyno atebion ar eu cyfer?

Andrew Davies: I can give you the

Andrew Davies: Gallaf roi ichi'r sicrwydd a

reassurances that you are looking for. The Utilities Bill, which is currently going through its parliamentary stages is intended—through regulation of the gas and electricity sectors—to protect consumers against the abuse of market power by gas and electricity companies. The regulation will also ensure continuity of supply, set service and quality standards, ensure necessary investment by the companies, and impose safety obligations.

geisiwch. Bwriad y Mesur Cyfleustodau, sydd yn mynd drwy ei gamau seneddol ar hyn o bryd—drwy reoleiddio'r sectorau nwy a thrydan—yw gwarchod defnyddwyr rhag y camddefnydd o bŵer y farchnad gan gwmnïau nwy a thrydan. Bydd y rheoleiddio hefyd yn sicrhau parhad yn y cyflenwad, safonau gwasanaeth ac ansawdd gosod, yn sicrhau buddsoddi angenrheidiol gan y cwmnïau, ac yn gorfodi rhwymedigaethau diogelwch.

The objectives of the Bill include securing a fair balance between the interests of consumers on the one hand and shareholders on the other by placing the consumer's interests at the heart of the regulatory regime and making gas and electricity regulation more transparent, consistent and predictable. The benefits for consumers are that there will be a new obligation for the Gas and Electricity Markets Authority to have regard for low income consumers, the disabled, the chronically sick, pensioners and those living in rural areas—which I know is of concern to you and the people you represent. The Gas and Electricity Consumer Council will be independent and will champion the interests of these groups.

Ymhlith amcanion y Mesur y mae sicrhau cydbwysedd teg rhwng buddiannau defnyddwyr ar un llaw a'r cyfranddalwyr ar y llall drwy roi buddiannau'r defnyddiwr wrth graidd y gyfundrefn rheoleiddio a gwneud rheoleiddio nwy a thrydan yn fwy tryloyw, cyson a rhagweladwy. Y manteision i ddefnyddwyr yw y bydd gorfodaeth newydd ar yr Awdurdod Marchnadoedd Nwy a Thrydan i roi ystyriaeth i ddefnyddwyr ar incwm isel, yr anabl, cleifion cronig, pensiynwyr a'r rhai sydd yn byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig—y gwn eu bod yn destun pryder i chi a'r rhai a gynrychiolwch. Bydd y Cyngor Defnyddwyr Nwy a Thrydan yn annibynnol ac yn amddiffyn buddiannau'r grwpiau hyn.

The Bill also gives the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry powers to set energy efficiency obligations in statutory consultation with the energy industry and consumer bodies as well as other interests. The Assembly has been assured that we will be consulted on appointments to the regional committee in Wales and that the chair of the committee will automatically have a place on the national committee. In his meeting with Ann Robinson, the chair designate of the Gas and Electricity Consumer Council, the First Secretary expressed his concern that all consumers in Wales, especially those in rural areas, should have access to a consumer council. Ann Robinson assured him that the Welsh council, although based in Cardiff, would have teams dedicated to specific geographical areas throughout Wales. Each team would build a strong link with the area and the issues relating to it. There would also be regular outreach surgeries and possibly a mobile advice centre. The First Secretary

Mae'r Mesur hefyd yn rhoi pwerau i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Fasnach a Diwydiant bennu rhwymedigaethau effeithlonrwydd ynni mewn ymgynghoriad statudol â'r diwydiant ynni a mudiadau defnyddwyr yn ogystal â buddiannau eraill. Rhoddwyd sicrwydd i'r Cynulliad yr ymgynghorir â ni ar benodiadau i'r pwyllgor rhanbarthol yng Nghymru ac y caiff cadeirydd y pwyllgor le'n awtomatig ar y pwyllgor cenedlaethol. Yn ei gyfarfod ag Ann Robinson, darpar gadeirydd y Cyngor Defnyddwyr Nwy a Thrydan, mynegodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd ei bryder y dylai'r holl ddefnyddwyr yng Nghymru, yn enwedig y rhai mewn ardaloedd gwledig, gael mynediad at gyngor defnyddwyr. Fe'i sicrhawyd gan Ann Robinson y byddai gan y cyngor Cymreig, er ei leoli yng Nghaerdydd, dimau ar gyfer ardaloedd penodol ledled Cymru. Byddai pob tîm yn adeiladu cyswllt cryf â'r ardal a'r materion a oedd yn berthnasol iddi. Byddai cymorthfeydd allanol rheolaidd hefyd

also stressed the importance of making consumer advice available in the Welsh language.

a chanolfan gynghori symudol o bosibl. Pwysleisiodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd hefyd mor bwysig oedd darparu cyngor i ddefnyddwyr yn yr iaith Gymraeg.

Janet Davies: Given that telecommunications and water have been dropped from the Utilities Bill, what consumer protection and independent representation will customers be given in the meantime while we await the Government's decisions on the fate of these two important sectors in Wales?

Janet Davies: Gan fod telegyfathrebu a dŵr wedi eu gollwng o'r Mesur Cyfleustodau, pa warchodaeth a chynrychiolaeth annibynnol i ddefnyddwyr a roddir i gwsmeriaid yn y cyfamser tra arhoswn benderfyniadau'r Llywodraeth ynghylch tynged y ddau sector pwysig hyn yng Nghymru?

Andrew Davies: I do not know a great deal about this issue. I presume that the existing system will be retained until the new system and the new arrangements for consumer protection are introduced. However, I will check on that, Janet, and come back to you as soon as possible.

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf yn gwybod llawer am y mater hwn. Rhagdybiaf y cedwir y system bresennol nes cyflwyno'r system newydd a'r trefniadau newydd ar gyfer gwarchod defnyddwyr. Fodd bynnag, gwiriaf hynny, Janet, a deuaf yn ôl atoch gynted ag y bo modd.

David Davies: Privatisation has led to huge efficiency savings for taxpayers and consumers. Therefore, does he join us in wholeheartedly condemning this Government for trying to introduce a Bill that will increase regulation, interfere with the running of these utilities and could ultimately lead to a huge increase in prices for people in this country?

David Davies: Mae preifateiddio wedi arwain at arbedion effeithlonrwydd anferth i drethdalwyr a defnyddwyr. Felly, a yw'n ymuno â ni wrth lwyr gollfarnu'r Llywodraeth hon am geisio cyflwyno Mesur a fydd yn cynyddu rheoleiddio, yn ymyrryd yn y gwaith o redeg y cyfleustodau hyn ac a allai arwain yn y pen draw at gynnydd anferth mewn prisiau i bobl yn y wlad hon?

Andrew Davies: Listening to a Tory's question is rather like watching the film *Groundhog Day*—one seems to be doomed to listen to the same story over and over again. The present system is obviously in need of reform. The Government would not be introducing more consumer protection if that was not the case. My response to Ann's question also answers your question, David.

Andrew Davies: Mae gwrando ar gwestiwn gan Dori braidd fel gwylio'r ffilm *Groundhog Day*—ymddengys bod rhywun wedi ei dynghedu i wrando ar yr un stori dro ar ôl tro. Mae'n amlwg bod angen diwygio'r system bresennol. Ni fyddai'r Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno rhagor o warchodaeth ar gyfer defnyddwyr oni bai fod hynny'n wir. Mae fy ymateb i gwestiwn Ann hefyd yn ateb eich cwestiwn chi, David.

Sicrhau Rheolaeth Cymru dros Ddŵr
Securing Wales's Control of Water

C6 Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pa gamau y mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod Cymru'n parhau i fod â rheolaeth dros ei dŵr? (OAQ4959)

Q6 Ieuan Wyn Jones: What action is the First Secretary taking to ensure that Wales will continue to have control over its water? (OAQ4959)

Andrew Davies: The regulatory functions of the National Assembly for Wales and the

Andrew Davies: Bydd swyddogaethau rheoleiddiol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a

Director General of Water Services will continue to apply to water and sewerage undertakers operating wholly or mainly in Wales, irrespective of their ownership. The Director General of Water Services has consulted on the regulatory issues raised by the proposed acquisition of Hyder by St David Capital on behalf of Nomura International plc.

Chyfarwyddwr Cyffredinol Gwasanaethau Dŵr yn parhau i gynnwys ymgymerwyr dŵr a charthffosiaeth sydd yn gweithredu'n gyfan gwbl neu'n bennaf yng Nghymru, ni waeth pwy yw eu perchennog. Mae Cyfarwyddwr Cyffredinol Gwasanaethau Dŵr wedi ymgynghori ynghylch y materion rheoleiddiol a godir gan y bwriad i brynu Hyder gan St David Capital ar ran Nomura International ccc.

2:30 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A yw'r Trefnydd yn rhannu consýrn nifer ohonom fod y Cynulliad, a'r Llywodraeth yn San Steffan, yn ddiymadferth yn y broses o geisio cadw rheolaeth a pherchnogaeth ar un o adnoddau pwysicaf unrhyw wlad, sef dŵr? A yw'n derbyn bod cael gwared â'r gyfran euraid wedi bod yn gamgymeriad ac yn dangos na allwn wneud fawr ddim yn y sefyllfa bresennol? Pa bwysau y gall y Llywodraeth yn y Cynulliad eu rhoi ar unrhyw gwmni sydd yn cymryd perchnogaeth o Hyder i sicrhau ein bod yn cadw rheolaeth ar yr adnodd pwysig hwn a sicrhau bod swyddi o ansawdd da yn aros yng Nghymru?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Does the Business Secretary share the concern of a number of us that the Assembly, and the Westminster Government, is helpless in the process of trying to keep control and ownership of one of the most important resources of any country, namely water? Does he accept that getting rid of the golden share has been a mistake and demonstrates that we cannot do much at all in the present situation? What pressure can the Government in the Assembly put on any company that takes over ownership of Hyder to ensure that we keep control of this important resource and ensure that good quality jobs are retained in Wales?

Andrew Davies: It is a matter of regret that Wales's largest company seems likely to lose its independence. However, this is a commercial decision agreed between two companies and we are encouraged by the statements that Nomura representatives have made about their future business plans for Wales. These include plans to retain the Hyder name and to retain it as a Welsh company with its headquarters in Wales. While proposals have been made for a rival bid by Western Power, no formal offer has been made yet, although I understand that one may be made by the end of the week. We would need to examine the details of any such bid when, and if, it was formalised. The scale of estimated job losses in Wales associated with the Western Power bid is a matter of considerable concern. We would want to explore this aspect further if such a bid materialised.

Andrew Davies: Mae'n destun gofid ei bod yn ymddangos bod cwmni mwyaf Cymru yn debygol o golli ei annibyniaeth. Fodd bynnag, penderfyniad masnachol yw hwn a gytunwyd rhwng dau gwmni ac fe'n calonogwyd gan y datganiadau a wnaethpwyd gan gynrychiolwyr Nomura ynghylch eu cynlluniau busnes yn y dyfodol ar gyfer Cymru. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys bwriad i gadw enw Hyder a'i gadw'n gwmni Cymreig â'i bencadlys yng Nghymru. Er bod cynigion wedi eu gwneud ar gyfer cynnig cystadleuol gan Western Power, ni wnaethpwyd cynnig ffurfiol eto, er fy mod yn deall ei bod yn bosibl y gwneir un erbyn diwedd yr wythnos. Byddai angen inni archwilio manylion unrhyw gynnig o'r fath pan ac os câi ei ffurfioli. Mae maint y colledion swyddi amcangyfrifedig yng Nghymru sydd yn gysylltiedig â chynnig Western Power yn destun pryder sylweddol. Dymunem ymchwilio ymhellach i'r agwedd hon pe deuai cynnig o'r fath yn ffaith.

There is a debate in Plenary tomorrow on Hyder and the water utilities, and there will be a joint meeting of the Economic Development Committee and the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee to explore this in depth. That is a good way forward—it shows the Assembly taking the issue seriously, both the administration and the Subject Committees. I do not want to pre-empt tomorrow's discussion and the Subject Committees' work.

Bydd dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yfory ar Hyder a'r cyfleustodau dŵr, a bydd cyd-gyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Phwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth i drafod hyn yn fanylach. Mae honno'n ffordd dda ymlaen—dengys fod y Cynulliad yn cymryd y mater o ddifrif, y weinyddiaeth a'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Ni ddymunaf achub y blaen ar y drafodaeth yfory a gwaith y Pwyllgorau Pwnc.

Nick Bourne: I welcome the Business Secretary to questions to the First Secretary. Perhaps he should send him overseas more often as he seems to be making good fist of it. If Nomura is securing jobs in Wales and ensuring that the headquarters stays in Wales, we welcome that news. Is he in a position to say something about BAE Systems, because there is great concern about the position of jobs there? The trade unions are mounting a campaign against his own party and administration, as are the workers. His Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training is concerned about the position in his constituency, as are politicians and people throughout Wales.

Nick Bourne: Croesawaf y Trefnydd i'r cwestiynau i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd Efallai y dylai ei anfon dramor yn amlach gan yr ymddengys ei fod yn rhoi cynnig teg arni. Os yw Nomura yn diogelu swyddi yng Nghymru ac yn sicrhau bod y pencadlys yn aros yng Nghymru, croesawn y newydd hwnnw. A yw mewn sefyllfa i ddweud rhywbeth am BAE Systems, oherwydd mae pryder mawr ynghylch sefyllfa swyddi yn y fan honno? Mae'r undebau llafur yn dechrau ymgyrch yn erbyn ei blaid a'i weinyddiaeth ei hun, a'r gweithwyr hwythau. Mae ei Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 yn bryderus ynghylch y sefyllfa yn ei etholaeth, fel y mae gwleidyddion a phobl ledled Cymru.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This question is about water, not air—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r cwestiwn hwn yn ymwneud â dŵr, nid aer—

Nick Bourne: It is about jobs.

Nick Bourne: Mae'n ymwneud â swyddi.

The Presiding Officer: It is about water, not air, earth or fire.

Y Llywydd: Mae'n ymwneud â dŵr, nid aer na thir na thân.

Andrew Davies: Does that mean that you do not want me to answer the question?

Andrew Davies: A yw hynny'n golygu na ddymunwch imi ateb y cwestiwn?

The Presiding Officer: Answer it in order, if you will, Andrew.

Y Llywydd: Atebwch ef mewn trefn, os byddwch cystal, Andrew.

Andrew Davies: Being congratulated by Nick is rather a mixed blessing—you wonder what is coming next. The BAE Systems issue has been a matter of major concern to this administration. The First Secretary has met the company and the trade unions and is working to ensure that the massive investment announced by the Westminster Government is successful. Those discussions

Andrew Davies: Mae cael eich llongyfarch gan Nick yn fendith gymysg braidd—yr ydych yn meddwl tybed beth sydd yn dod nesaf. Bu mater BAE Systems yn destun pryder mawr i'r weinyddiaeth hon. Cyfarfu'r Prif Ysgrifennydd â'r cwmni a'r undebau llafur ac mae'n gweithio i sicrhau y bydd y buddsoddi anferth a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth San Steffan yn llwyddiannus.

and negotiations are ongoing.

Mae'r trafodaethau a'r negodiadau hynny'n parhau.

The Presiding Officer: I call Mick Bates. Please refer your question to water.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar Mick Bates. Cyfeiriwch eich cwestiwn at ddŵr, os gwelwch yn dda.

Mick Bates: I will come round to that. There is a good sense of humour here today. There is not too much water in the milk, I hope. If Hyder was broken up there could be a loss of high-value jobs and skills in the water industry. Has the Executive made the implications of such job losses clear to Stephen Byers, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and what was his response?

Mick Bates: Deuaf at hynny. Mae synnwyr digrifwch da yma heddiw. Nid oes gormod o ddŵr yn y llaeth, gobeithiaf. Pe câi Hyder ei chwalu gellid colli swyddi a medrau uchel eu gwerth yn y diwydiant dŵr. A yw'r Weithrediaeth wedi rhoi ar ddeall am oblygiadau colledion swyddi o'r fath i Stephen Byers, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Fasnach a Diwydiant, a beth oedd ei ymateb?

Andrew Davies: I thought that we were going to have a reference to a storm in a teacup. I cannot comment specifically on negotiations or discussions that Rhodri has had with the DTI. I will note that question and ask Rhodri to reply to you.

Andrew Davies: Credais ein bod am gael cyfeiriad at storm mewn cwpan de. Ni allaf wneud sylw penodol am negodiadau neu drafodaethau a gafodd Rhodri â'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Byddaf yn nodi'r cwestiwn hwnnw ac yn gofyn i Rhodri eich ateb.

The Presiding Officer: I will take the points of order after the business statement, for the convenience of the Business Secretary, as he is already standing at the lectern.

Y Llywydd: Byddaf yn derbyn y pwyntiau o drefn ar ôl y datganiad busnes, er hwylustod i'r Trefnydd, gan ei fod eisoes yn sefyll wrth y darllenfwrdd.

Datganiad Busnes
Business Statement

Andrew Davies: This is a statement on the next three weeks of Plenary business. I start by informing Members of the changes that I have made to business next week. In response to a request from party business managers, I have scheduled a debate on the release of genetically modified organisms into the Welsh environment. This is clearly an important issue and that is why it is scheduled for debate on Wednesday 24 May. To accommodate this, I have brought forward the debates on the Objective 2 and Objective 3 programmes from Wednesday 24 May to Tuesday 23 May, as, I am sure you would agree, we could not defer these vitally important debates. As a consequence, I have deferred the debate on the new Assembly building until the first opportunity in June. These changes were made with the full

Andrew Davies: Datganiad yw hwn ar y tair wythnos nesaf o fusnes y Cyfarfod Llawn. Dechreuaf drwy hysbysu'r Aelodau am y newidiadau a wneuthum yn y busnes ar gyfer yr wythnos nesaf. Mewn ymateb i gais oddi wrth reolwyr busnes y pleidiau, amserlennais ddadl ar ryddhau organebau a addaswyd yn enetig i amgylchedd Cymru. Mae'n amlwg bod hwn yn fater pwysig a dyna pam y'i hamserlennir ar gyfer dadl ar ddydd Mercher 24 Mai. Er mwyn gwneud lle i hynny, deuthum â'r dadleuon ar y rhaglenni Amcan 2 ac Amcan 3 ymlaen o ddydd Mercher 24 Mai i ddydd Mawrth 23 Mai, gan na allem, yr wyf yn sicr y cytunech, ohirio'r dadleuon holl bwysig hyn. O ganlyniad, gohiriais y ddadl ar adeilad newydd y Cynulliad tan y cyfle cyntaf posibl ym Mehefin. Gwnaethpwyd y newidiadau hyn gyda llwyr

agreement of the Business Committee this morning.

gytundeb y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma.

The Assembly will be in recess over the Whitsun holiday, between 29 May to 2 June. Business on 6 and 7 June is as I reported last week. There will be a debate on the NHS health review strategy on Tuesday 13 June along with five motions to approve the following items of secondary legislation: the Housing Renewal Grants (Prescribed Form and Particulars and Welsh Form and Particulars) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2000; the Relocation Grants (Forms of Application) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2000; the Education (Outturn Statements) (Wales) Regulations 2000; the National Health Service (General Medical Services) Amendment (Wales) Regulations 2000; and the National Health Service (Choice of Medical Practitioner) Amendment (Wales) Regulations 2000. On Wednesday 24 June, there will be a debate on the report of the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee. I will make arrangements to post a copy of this statement on the intranet and the internet later today.

Bydd y Cynulliad ar gau dros wyliau'r Sulgwyn, rhwng 29 Mai a 2 Mehefin. Bydd y busnes ar 6 a 7 Mehefin fel yr adroddais yr wythnos diwethaf. Bydd dadl ar strategaeth arolwg iechyd yr NHS ddydd Mawrth 13 Mehefin ynghyd â phum cynnig i gymeradwyo'r eitemau canlynol o ddeddfwriaeth eilaidd: y Rheoliadau Grantiau Adnewyddu Tai (Ffurflen a Manylion Rhagnodedig a Ffurflen a Manylion Cymraeg Rhagnodedig) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2000; y Rheoliadau Grantiau Adleoli (Ffurflenni Cais) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2000; y Rheoliadau Addysg (Datganiadau Alldro) (Cymru) 2000; Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol) Diwygio (Cymru) 2000; a Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Dewis Ymarferydd Meddygol) Diwygio (Cymru) 2000. Ddydd Mercher 24 Mehefin, bydd dadl ar adroddiad y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig. Byddaf yn gwneud trefniadau i osod copi o'r datganiad hwn ar y fewnrwyd a'r rhyngrwyd yn ddiweddarach heddiw.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement?

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiadau i'r datganiad busnes?

Nick Bourne: I have a question.

Nick Bourne: Mae gennyf gwestiwn.

The Presiding Officer: There are no objections to the business statement. Therefore we will have comments on the business statement.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes gwrthwynebiadau i'r datganiad busnes. Felly cawn sylwadau ar y datganiad busnes.

Nick Bourne: While I understand the need for the important debates next week, the agreement on the deferment of the decision on the new Assembly building was made with clenched teeth. I trust that it will not be deferred again. In view of the serious implications of the closure of this building over the weekend and some of the press rumours that are now emanating regarding the reasons for the closure, will the Business Secretary make a statement about the security implications? If he is not prepared to do so, will provision be made for the First Secretary to do so at an early opportunity

Nick Bourne: Er fy mod yn deall yr angen am y dadleuon pwysig yr wythnos nesaf, cytunwyd i ohirio'r penderfyniad ar adeilad newydd y Cynulliad gydag ychydig o anfodlonrwydd. Hyderaf na chaiff ei ohirio eto. Yng ngolwg y goblygiadau difrifol o gau'r adeilad hwn dros y penwythnos a rhai o'r sïon yn y wasg sydd bellach yn codi ynghylch y rhesymau am y cau, a wnaiff y Trefnydd ddatganiad am y goblygiadau diogelwch? Os nad yw'n barod i wneud hynny, a wneir darpariaeth i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd wneud hynny pan geir cyfle'n fuan oherwydd mae'n fater o bryder mawr i

because it of great concern to others who work here, not just Assembly Members?

eraill sydd yn gweithio yma, nid yn unig Aelodau'r Cynulliad?

Andrew Davies: You raised a valid point, Nick, one that I discussed with the Presiding Officer immediately before Plenary today. We discussed whether it is appropriate for us as an administration to make a statement, or whether the Presiding Officer should do so. It was felt that, because it is a matter about the building, it is more appropriate for the Presiding Officer, rather than the Executive, to make a statement.

Andrew Davies: Codasoch bwynt dilys, Nick, un a drafodais gyda'r Llywydd yn union cyn y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. Trafodasom a yw'n briodol i ni fel gweinyddiaeth wneud datganiad, neu a ddylai'r Llywydd wneud hynny. Teimlwyd, am ei fod yn fater sydd yn ymwneud â'r adeilad, ei bod yn fwy priodol i'r Llywydd, yn hytrach na'r Weithrediaeth, wneud datganiad.

Jenny Randerson: We will have a great deal of voting practice this week when we discuss what we call ourselves, because Plaid Cymru has tabled five amendments that replace the word 'Assembly' with 'National Assembly'. This matter was raised in the Business Committee this morning. However, I notice that Elin Jones, in the motion that she will propose tomorrow, refers to the 'Assembly'. There are people here who are keen on the word 'national' for one reason or another. Will you ensure, Andrew, that we have some kind of protocol about what we call this organisation in our motions? I am sure that it would be possible, via the Table Office, to have an automatic correction process to correct our use of the word 'Assembly'. I believe that we should call it the 'National Assembly for Wales'. After all, we could be talking about a school assembly or the Irish Assembly. I would like to see uniformity of approach on that issue.

Jenny Randerson: Byddwn yn cael llawer o ymarfer pleidleisio yr wythnos hon pan drafodwn beth a alwn ein hunain, oherwydd mae Plaid Cymru wedi cyflwyno pum gwelliant sydd yn rhoi 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol' yn lle'r gair 'Cynulliad'. Codwyd y mater hwn yn y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma. Fodd bynnag, sylwaf fod Elin Jones, yn y cynnig y bydd yn ei gynnig yfory, yn cyfeirio at y 'Cynulliad'. Mae pobl yma sydd yn frwd ynghylch y gair 'cenedlaethol' am un rheswm neu'r llall. A wnewch sicrhau, Andrew, ein bod yn cael rhyw fath o brotocol ynghylch beth a alwn y corff hwn yn ein cynigion? Yr wyf yn sicr y byddai modd, drwy'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno, cael proses gywiro awtomatig i gywiro ein defnydd o'r gair 'Cynulliad'. Credaf y dylem ei alw'n 'Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru'. Wedi'r cwbl, gallem fod yn sôn am gyfarfod boreol mewn ysgol neu'r Cynulliad Gwyddelig. Hoffwn weld dull unffurf o ymdrin â'r mater hwnnw.

We are grateful for the early opportunity to debate GM matters.

Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle buan i drafod materion addasiadau genetig.

Andrew Davies: As I reported in the Business Committee, I apologised for omitting the word 'national' from the motions. I will not refer to Plaid Cymru's embarrassment over the issue. I did not table the debate on GM organisms with clenched teeth but of my own free will and volition. That is how the Business Committee works, on the basis of consensus and inclusivity.

Andrew Davies: Fel yr adroddais yn y Pwyllgor Busnes, ymddiheuraf am hepgor y gair 'cenedlaethol' o'r cynigion. Ni chyfeiriaf at annifyrrwch Plaid Cymru ynghylch y mater. Cyflwynais y ddadl ar organebau a addaswyd yn enetig o'm gwirfodd, nid gydag anfodlonrwydd. Dyna sut y mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes yn gweithio, ar sail consensws a chynwysoldeb.

2:40 p.m.

Lorraine Barrett: Like most Members, I

Lorraine Barrett: Fel y rhan fwyaf o

was concerned to hear your statement that there is to be further delay on the debate for the new Chamber. Can you give us a specific date for the debate and can you assure us that it will be adhered to? At the meeting of the Cardiff Bay Business Forum last night, there was real concern about the uncertainty, which is affecting investment.

Aelodau, yr oeddwn yn bryderus o glywed eich datganiad y bydd oedi pellach cyn y ddadl ar y Siambr newydd. A allwch roi dyddiad penodol i ni ar gyfer y ddadl ac a oes modd ichi roi sicrwydd i ni y cedwir ato? Yn y cyfarfod o Fforwm Busnes Bae Caerdydd neithiwr, yr oedd gwir bryder ynghylch yr ansicrwydd, sydd yn effeithio ar fuddsoddi.

Andrew Davies: We want to avoid any uncertainty about the Assembly's future and location. That is why I reported to the Business Committee that the debate will be held before the end of June, probably on 21 June, but that I needed to consult with officials and colleagues on the best date for the debate. We were willing to defer it because a lot of work has to be done to ensure that the figures and information in the review that was undertaken by the First Secretary and the Finance Secretary are robust and full. We felt that it was better to have one debate rather than have a whole series of debates. We need to draw a line under this issue, make a decision and move on.

Andrew Davies: Dymunwn osgoi unrhyw ansicrwydd ynghylch dyfodol a lleoliad y Cynulliad. Dyna pam yr adroddais i'r Pwyllgor Busnes y cynhelir y ddadl cyn diwedd Mehefin, ar 21 Mehefin yn ôl pob tebyg, ond bod arnaf angen ymgynghori â swyddogion a chyd-Aelodau ynghylch y dyddiad gorau ar gyfer y ddadl. Yr oeddem yn barod i'w gohirio oherwydd gwnaethpwyd llawer iawn o waith i sicrhau bod y ffigurau a'r wybodaeth yn yr adolygiad yr ymgymerodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd a'r Ysgrifennydd Cyllid ag ef yn gadarn ac yn gyflawn. Teimlem ei bod yn well cael un ddadl yn hytrach na chyfres hir o ddadleuon. Mae angen inni dynnu llinell o dan y mater hwn, gwneud penderfyniad a symud ymlaen.

Lorraine Barrett: Am I allowed another question?

Lorraine Barrett: A ganiateir cwestiwn arall i mi?

The Presiding Officer: No. One question is allowed from each group but if you care to join the Plaid group, we might get another question through.

Y Llywydd: Na wneir. Un cwestiwn a ganiateir gan bob grŵp ond os hoffech ymuno â grŵp Plaid Cymru, efallai y llwyddem i gael cwestiwn arall drwodd.

Pwyntiau o Drefn
Points of Order

Michael German: Point of order. You will have heard the rumours, which need to be scotched, and concerns that are going around this building about the truth about the security alert that took place here over the weekend. There are concerns that we would like to highlight and understand. First, what was the reason for the security alert? Secondly, what action was taken as a result of those concerns and what were its results? Finally, what lessons have been learned from that action about future security in this building? Perhaps you will comment on the need for security and how we can act together. Staff and Assembly Members need

Michael German: Pwynt o drefn. Byddwch wedi clywed y sïon, y mae angen eu hatal, a'r pryderon sydd yn cylchredeg yn yr adeilad hwn ynghylch y gwir am y rhybudd diogelwch a ddigwyddodd yma dros y penwythnos. Mae pryderon yr hoffem dynnu sylw atynt a'u deall. Yn gyntaf, beth oedd y rheswm am y rhybudd diogelwch? Yn ail, pa gamau a gymerwyd o ganlyniad i'r pryderon hynny a beth oedd y canlyniadau? Yn olaf, pa wersi a ddysgwyd o'r camau hynny am ddiogelwch yn y dyfodol yn yr adeilad hwn? Efallai y gwnewch sylw am yr angen am ddiogelwch a sut y gallwn weithredu gyda'n gilydd. Mae angen i staff ac Aelodau'r

to feel satisfied with the security of this building.

Cynulliad deimlo'n fodlon â diogelwch yr adeilad hwn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I endorse the need for a statement on this issue. The Business Secretary is probably right that is appropriate that it should come out of the Office of the Presiding Officer. Members need to know the truth behind the security alert, what went on and why this was kept from Members over the weekend. Rumours are flying around. The press knew about a security alert before Assembly Members. It is important to set the record straight. On behalf of the Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales group, I ask for a statement to be made at the earliest opportunity so that we know the full implications of the incident and what is being done as a result of it.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ategaf yr angen am ddatganiad ar y mater hwn. Mae'n debyg bod y Trefnydd yn gywir ei bod yn briodol y dylai ddod o Swyddfa'r Llywydd. Mae angen i'r Aelodau wybod y gwir y tu ôl i'r rhybudd diogelwch, beth a aeth ymlaen a pham y cadwyd hyn oddi wrth yr Aelodau dros y penwythnos. Mae sïon ar led. Gwyddai'r wasg am y rhybudd diogelwch cyn Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Mae'n bwysig cywiro'r cofnod. Ar ran grŵp Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales, gofynnaf am ddatganiad ar y cyfle cyntaf fel y gwyddom holl oblygiadau'r digwyddiad a beth a wneir o ganlyniad iddo.

The Presiding Officer: On that point of order, a request was made to me on Friday lunchtime when I was in Pembrokeshire, at Pembroke College, to authorise a security search of the building. On the information that was conveyed to me, I allowed such a search to take place and was informed that the Assembly vetting procedures had revealed a possible issue involving a contractor's employee in this building. I was anxious that the search should take place as efficiently as possible. I understand that it was completed by 1 p.m. on Sunday and that Members, but not support staff, were able to have access to their offices during that period. I will ensure that parties are informed in greater detail about this issue should they wish to be further informed. The police personnel involved have already discussed the results of the alert, and the implications for the security of the building will be reviewed.

Y Llywydd: Ar y pwynt o drefn hwnnw, gwnaethpwyd cais i mi amser cinio dydd Gwener pan oeddwn yn Sir Benfro, yng Ngholeg Penfro, i awdurdodi chwiliad diogelwch o'r adeilad. Ar sail yr wybodaeth a drosglwyddwyd i mi, caniateiais i chwiliad o'r fath ddigwydd ac fe'm hysbyswyd bod gweithdrefnau gwirio'r Cynulliad wedi amlygu mater posibl a oedd yn ymwneud â gweithiwr i gontractwr yn yr adeilad hwn. Yr oeddwn yn awyddus y dylai'r chwiliad ddigwydd mor effeithlon ag y bo modd. Deallaf ei fod wedi ei gwblhau erbyn 1 p.m. ddydd Sul a bod yr Aelodau, ond nid y staff ategol, yn gallu mynd i'w swyddfeydd yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Byddaf yn sicrhau y caiff y pleidiau eu hysbysu'n fanylach am y mater hwn os dymunant gael gwybodaeth bellach. Mae staff yr heddlu a oedd yn gysylltiedig wedi trafod canlyniadau'r rhybudd eisoes, ac adolygir y goblygiadau i ddiogelwch yr adeilad.

Jocelyn Davies: I raise a point of order concerning the absence of the First Secretary today. I refer you to the changes made to the Standing Orders in April, which allow another Secretary to answer questions on his behalf. We were told that this would only happen in exceptional circumstances. We would like to make the point that if the First Secretary was not still doubling up as the Secretary for Economic Development, he

Jocelyn Davies: Codaf bwynt o drefn ynghylch absenoldeb y Prif Ysgrifennydd heddiw. Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at y newidiadau a wnaethpwyd yn y Rheolau Sefydlog yn Ebrill, sydd yn caniatáu i Ysgrifennydd arall ateb cwestiynau ar ei ran. Dywedwyd wrthym na fyddai hyn ond yn digwydd mewn amgylchiadau eithriadol. Hoffem wneud y pwynt y gallasai'r Prif Ysgrifennydd fod yma heddiw fel pennaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, pe

could have been here today as the head of the Government of Wales, to be held accountable by the Assembly.

na bai'n dal i fod yn Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd hefyd, i fod yn atebol i'r Cynulliad.

The Presiding Officer: As you are aware, that is not a point of order for me. The First Secretary wrote to me requesting leave of absence, which I was happy to give him because, according to the information I received, he was leading an important trade mission in one of our partner European regions. A First Secretary would be expected to undertake that kind of duty on behalf of the National Assembly.

Y Llywydd: Fel y gwyddoch, nid yw hynny'n bwynt o drefn i mi. Ysgrifennodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd ataf gan ofyn caniatâd i fod yn absennol. Yr oeddwn yn falch o roi caniatâd iddo oherwydd, yn ôl yr wybodaeth a dderbyniais, yr oedd yn arwain taith fasnach bwysig yn un o'n cyd-ranbarthau yn Ewrop. Byddai disgwyl i Brif Ysgrifennydd ymgymryd â dyletswydd o'r fath ar ran y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Andrew Davies: Further to that point of order, the First Secretary raised this issue at the meeting of the party leaders some weeks ago. He made it clear where he was going and that it is important that, as First Secretary, he represents not only the Assembly but the whole of Wales, as the Prime Minister does at Westminster level. It is accepted practice in the House of Commons that the Prime Minister has to represent the UK on foreign trips and foreign business. I think that the Assembly would want the First Secretary to represent the Assembly and Wales abroad. It is part of our efforts to raise the profile of Wales and the Assembly.

Andrew Davies: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, cododd y Prif Ysgrifennydd y mater hwn yng nghyfarfod arweinyddion y pleidiau rai wythnosau'n ôl. Rhoddodd ar ddeall i ble'r oedd yn mynd a'i bod yn bwysig, fel Prif Ysgrifennydd, ei fod yn cynrychioli nid yn unig y Cynulliad ond Cymru gyfan, fel y mae'r Prif Weinidog ar lefel San Steffan. Mae'n arfer gyffredin yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin bod rhaid i'r Prif Weinidog gynrychioli'r DU ar deithiau tramor a busnes tramor. Credaf y byddai'r Cynulliad yn dymuno i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd gynrychioli'r Cynulliad a Chymru dramor. Mae'n rhan o'n hymdrechion i hybu delwedd Cymru a'r Cynulliad.

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Awdurdod Ydau Cartref (Cyfradd Ardrethu) 2000
Approval of the Home Grown Cereals Authority (Rate of Levy) Order 2000

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

The Secretary for Agriculture and Rural Development (Christine Gwyther): I propose that

Yr Ysgrifennydd Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig (Christine Gwyther): Cynigiaf fod

the Assembly, acting in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.33 approves the draft of the Home Grown Cereals Authority (Rate of Levy) Order 2000, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 9 May 2000.

y Cynulliad, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.33, yn cymeradwyo'r drafft o'r Gorchymyn Awdurdod Ydau Cartref (Cyfradd Ardrethu) 2000, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mai 2000.

I apologise to Jenny Randerson, but on behalf of the Executive, I support Rhodri Glyn Thomas's amendment to delete 'Assembly' to read 'National Assembly'. I

Ymddiheuraf i Jenny Randerson, ond ar ran y Weithrediaeth, cefnogaf welliant Rhodri Glyn Thomas i ddileu 'Cynulliad' i ddarllen 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol'. Gobeithiaf mai

hope that is the last time I have to say that this week.

hwnnw yw'r tro olaf y bydd yn rhaid imi ddweud hynny yr wythnos yma.

This proposal is not contentious but I am sure that people will want to respond to it. The Standing Order gives us the right to approve, but not to amend, the Order. The Home Grown Cereals Authority is a statutory, non-departmental public body, which was set up under the Cereals Marketing Act 1965 to improve the production and marketing of home grown cereals and oilseeds. The Act requires the National Assembly for Wales, together with Ministers from other UK territories, to do three things annually.

Nid yw'r cynnig hwn yn ddadleuol ond yr wyf yn sicr y bydd pobl yn dymuno ymateb iddo. Mae'r Rheol Sefydlog yn rhoi inni'r hawl i gymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn, ond nid i'w ddiwygio. Mae'r Awdurdod Ydau Cartref yn gorff cyhoeddus anadrannol, statudol, a sefydlwyd o dan y Ddeddf Marchnata Ydau 1965 i wella'r cynhyrchu a'r marchnata ar ydau cartref a hadau olew. Mae'r Ddeddf yn mynnu y bydd Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, ynghyd â Gweinidogion o diriogaethau eraill y DU, yn gwneud tri pheth bob blwyddyn.

The first requirement is to determine the amount to be raised by levy for the purposes of the Authority's functions and the kinds of cereals in respect of which a levy is to be raised. The second requirement is to apportion the amounts determined between the specified kinds of home grown cereal. The final requirement is to make an order specifying such rates of levy as appear to be sufficient. The main purpose of this Levy Order is to empower the Home Grown Cereals Authority to raise sufficient levies from cereal growers, dealers and processors to enable it to carry out its functions. The levy rates are set annually on the basis of budget proposals and levy recommendations, which are submitted by the Home Grown Cereals Authority. We have a Welsh member on the Authority.

Y gofyniad cyntaf yw penderfynu ar y swm sydd i'w godi drwy ardrethu i ddibenion swyddogaethau'r Awdurdod a'r mathau o ydau y mae ardreth i'w chodi mewn perthynas â hwy. Yr ail ofyniad yw dyrannu'r symiau a bennwyd rhwng y mathau o ydau cartref a ddynodwyd. Y gofyniad olaf yw gwneud gorchymyn yn dynodi'r cyfryw gyfraddau ardrethu a ymddengys yn ddigonol. Prif bwrpas y Gorchymyn Ardrethu hwn yw galluogi'r Awdurdod Ydau Cartref i godi ardrethi digonol ar dyfwyr, masnachwyr a phroseswyr ydau i'w alluogi i gyflawni ei swyddogaethau. Pennir y cyfraddau ardrethu bob blwyddyn ar sail cynigion cyllideb ac argymhellion ardrethu, a gyflwynir gan yr Awdurdod Ydau Cartref. Mae gennym aelod o Gymru ar yr Awdurdod.

I have received these for the cereals' marketing year, which is from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. The proposal is that there will be no increase for the coming year. The rates have been agreed by the other UK agriculture departments.

Derbyniais y rhain ar gyfer y flwyddyn marchnata ydau, sef o 1 Gorffennaf 2000 i 30 Mehefin 2001. Y cynnig yw na fydd cynnydd ar gyfer y flwyddyn sydd i ddod. Cytunwyd ar y cyfraddau gan adrannau amaethyddiaeth eraill y DU.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cynigiaf welliant 1.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I propose amendment 1.

Yn llinell 1 dileer '*Cynulliad*' a rhodder

'*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol* ' yn ei le.

In line 1 delete '*Assembly*' and replace with

'*National Assembly*'.

Diolchaf i'r weinyddiaeth ac i Christine am gefnogi'r gwelliant. Yr ydym ni fel grŵp yn

I thank the administration and Christine for supporting the amendment. We as a group

credu ei bod yn eithriadol o bwysig bod teitl swyddogol y Cynulliad yn cynrychioli'r hyn y mae'r Cynulliad i fod i'w wneud. Fel y soniodd Jenny, gallai'r gair Cynulliad gyfeirio at unrhyw gorff neu gasgliad o bobl. Yr hyn sydd yn bwysig am y Cynulliad hwn yw ei fod yn Gynulliad cenedlaethol ac yn gyfrifol am greu strategaethau cenedlaethol.

believe that it is extremely important that the Assembly's official title represents what the Assembly is meant to do. As Jenny mentioned, the word Assembly could refer to any body or collection of people. What is important about this Assembly is that it is a national Assembly and is responsible for creating national strategies.

2:50 p.m.

Yn y gorffennol, mae strategaethau ynglŷn â chnydau wedi bod yn ddiffygiol mewn perthynas â Chymru gan nad ydym wedi gosod digon o bwys arnynt. Fel y gwelsom yn ystod y dyddiau diwethaf, os nad yw'r cyflwyniadau o ran strategaethau cenedlaethol yn ddigon cryf, mae amwysedd yn codi. Pe bai ein strategaeth ar Gymru rydd o gnydau a addaswyd yn enetig yn ddigon clir, mae'n bosibl na fyddai'r cwestiynau sydd wedi codi dros y dyddiau diwethaf ynglŷn â'r treialon hyn yn Sir y Fflint wedi codi. Pe bai ein strategaethau a'r cyflwyniadau ohonynt yn Ewrop yn ddigon clir, mae'n bosibl na fyddai problemau wedi codi ynglŷn â thyfiant cnydau llin a chywarch yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig bod y Cynulliad hwn yn ymwybodol o'i gyfrifoldebau. Yr ydym wedi trafod dros yr wythnosau a'r misoedd diwethaf fethiant y weinyddiaeth hon, ar ran y Cynulliad, i gyflwyno'r dadleuon cryf dros sicrhau arian cyfatebol ar gyfer arian Amcan 1. Rhaid bod yn ymwybodol mai Cynulliad cenedlaethol dros bobl Cymru yw hwn.

In the past, strategies relating to crops have been deficient in relation to Wales because we have not placed enough importance on them. As we have seen during the last few days, unless the representations regarding national strategies are strong enough, ambiguity arises. If our strategy for a Wales free from genetically modified crops were clear enough, it is possible that the questions that have arisen over the last few days regarding these trials in Flintshire would not have arisen. If our strategies and their representation in Europe were clear enough, it is possible that problems would not have arisen regarding the flax and hemp crops in Wales. It is important that this Assembly is aware of its responsibilities. We have discussed over the last weeks and months the administration's failure, on the Assembly's behalf, to represent the strong arguments for securing matched funding for Objective 1 funding. We must be aware that this is a national Assembly for the people of Wales.

Yr wyf yn falch o gyflwyno'r gwelliant hwn ar ran grŵp Plaid Cymru. Gobeithiaf na welwn yr amwysedd hwn yn codi yn y math o gynigion a gyflwynir gerbron y Cynulliad nac yn y math o ddadleuon y mae'r weinyddiaeth hon yn eu cyflwyno.

I am pleased to present this amendment on behalf of the Plaid Cymru group. I hope that we will not see such ambiguity arising in the kind of motions that are presented before the Assembly or in the kind of debates that this administration presents.

Peter Rogers: The Welsh Conservatives will support the motion.

Peter Rogers: Bydd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig yn cefnogi'r cynnig.

Mick Bates: This is a good piece of legislation that shows that farmers are helping themselves by promoting and marketing their products. This week all Assembly Members will have an opportunity to further support the farming industry when the all-Wales livestock co-operative will be

Mick Bates: Mae hon yn eitem dda o ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn dangos bod ffermwyr yn eu helpu eu hunain drwy hybu a marchnata eu cynnyrch. Yr wythnos hon bydd cyfle i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad roi cefnogaeth bellach i'r diwydiant ffermio pan gaiff cwmni cydweithredol da byw Cymru

launched on Friday. The administration wishes to support this principle. We should all go out to promote and carry this forward. We support this piece of legislation. The farmers are out there helping themselves.

gyfan ei lansio ddydd Gwener. Mae'r weinyddiaeth yn dymuno cefnogi'r egwyddor hon. Dylem oll fynd allan i hyrwyddo hyn a'i hybu. Cefnogwn yr eitem hon o ddeddfwriaeth. Mae'r ffermwyr allan yn y fan honno'n eu helpu eu hunain.

Christine Gwyther: We will support Rhodri Glyn Thomas's amendment 1. You did not mention anything else about the draft, so I cannot give a further response. Thank you for your support, Peter. Mick, thank you for mentioning the all-Wales livestock co-operative. It is important that we recognise that the Home Grown Cereals Authority and the levy to which all parts of the food chain contribute improve their product and export opportunities. We have also seen this in milk, about which we talked earlier this year, and that goes forward to the meat and livestock market. That was a good and well-made point.

Christine Gwyther: Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1 Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Ni ddywedasoch ddim arall am y drafft, felly ni allaf roi ymateb pellach. Diolch i chi am eich cefnogaeth, Peter. Mick, diolch i chi am sôn am gwmni cydweithredol da byw Cymru gyfan. Mae'n bwysig inni sylweddoli bod yr Awdurdod Ydau Cartref a'r ardreth y mae pob rhan o'r gadwyn fwyd yn cyfrannu ati'n gwella eu cynnyrch a'u cyfleoedd allforio. Gwelsom hynny hefyd yn achos llaeth, a drafodasom yn gynharach eleni, ac mae hynny'n mynd ymlaen at y farchnad cig a da byw. Yr oedd hwnnw'n bwynt da a chelfydd.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Amendment adopted.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amended motion:

the National Assembly, acting in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.33 approves the draft of the Home Grown Cereals Authority (Rate of Levy) Order 2000, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 9 May 2000.

Y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio:

bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.33, yn cymeradwyo'r drafft o'r Gorchymyn Awdurdod Ydau Cartref (Cyfradd Ardrethu) 2000, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mai 2000.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amended motion: For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin

Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Amended motion adopted.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.

Rheoliadau'r Cynllun Effeithlonrwydd Ynni ar Aelwydydd
Home Energy Efficiency Scheme Regulations

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 4 a 5 yn enw Janet Ryder, gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Peter Black a gwelliant 6 yn enw David Davies.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 4 and 5 in the name of Janet Ryder, amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Peter Black and amendment 6 in the name of David Davies.

The Secretary for Local Government and Housing (Peter Law): I propose that the Assembly—or National Assembly, as I agree with amendment 1—

Yr Ysgrifennydd Llywodraeth Leol a Thai (Peter Law): Cynigiaf fod y Cynulliad—neu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan fy mod yn cytuno â gwelliant 1—

endorses the new home energy efficiency scheme for Wales (laid in the Table Office on 9 May 2000), a £15.3 million scheme to help alleviate the problem of fuel poverty in Wales and improve the condition of housing; people's health and personal security; and contribute to the Assembly's priorities for sustainable development.

yn cymeradwyo'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd i Gymru (a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mai 2000), sef cynllun gwerth £15.3 miliwn i roi cymorth i liniaru'r broblem o dlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru a gwella cyflwr tai; iechyd a diogelwch personol pobl; a chyfrannu at flaenoriaethau'r Cynulliad ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy.

I welcome the opportunity today to discuss our proposals for the new home energy efficiency scheme for Wales. Decades of decline have undeniably left a mark on Welsh society and created a raft of problems, including those faced by thousands of people who often have to choose between heating their homes and other basic necessities. The people caught in this trap, the 'fuel poor', are

Croesawaf y cyfle heddiw i drafod ein cynigion ar gyfer y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd i Gymru. Ni ellir gwadu bod degawdau o ddirywiad wedi gadael eu hôl ar y gymdeithas yng Nghymru ac wedi creu llu o broblemau, gan gynnwys y rhai a wynebir gan filoedd o bobl sydd yn aml yn gorfod dewis rhwng gwresogi eu cartrefi ac anghenion sylfaenol eraill. Y rhai a ddelir yn

often the most vulnerable also: the elderly, the disabled, and benefit-dependent families. In Wales a quarter of a million households fall into this category.

y fagl hon, y 'tlodion tanwydd', yw'r rhai sydd hefyd yn fwyaf agored i niwed yn aml: yr oedrannus, yr anabl, a theuluoedd sydd yn dibynnu ar fudd-daliadau. Yng Nghymru mae chwarter miliwn o deuluoedd yn perthyn i'r dosbarth hwn.

This Assembly wishes to tackle head-on the problem of fuel poverty that also affects many other parts of the United Kingdom, and which the UK Government is also committed to tackling. In 1991, to this end, the UK-wide home efficiency scheme was introduced to provide a range of practical energy-efficiency measures in the homes of the most needy. The scheme has been a success, providing benefits to over three 3 million homes, whose occupants, on average, saved £45 per year on their fuel bills.

Mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn dymuno mynd i'r afael â phroblem tlodi tanwydd sydd hefyd yn effeithio ar lawer o rannau eraill o'r DU, ac mae Llywodraeth y DU hefyd wedi ymrwymo i fynd i'r afael â hi. Yn 1991, i'r diben hwn, cyflwynwyd cynllun effeithlonrwydd cartref ledled y DU i ddarparu amrediad o fesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni ymarferol yng nghartrefi'r rhai mwyaf anghenus. Bu'r cynllun yn llwyddiant, gan ddod â manteision i dros dair miliwn o gartrefi, y mae eu deiliaid, ar gyfartaledd, wedi arbed £45 y flwyddyn ar eu biliau tanwydd.

The scheme is being replaced by a new scheme which is more appropriate to regional needs. In Wales we decided to extend the existing scheme while increasing the available grant and the measures that can be undertaken, until the new home energy efficiency scheme for Wales is implemented in October 2000. The scheme builds on the successes of the earlier scheme and was developed following wide-ranging consultation. It offers a comprehensive range of energy-efficiency activities and measures. For pensioners, it is combined with a range of security measures, which gives them opportunities to be warmer and safer.

Ceir cynllun newydd yn lle'r cynllun hwnnw'n awr sydd yn fwy priodol i anghenion rhanbarthol. Yng Nghymru penderfynasom ehangu'r cynllun presennol gan gynyddu'r grant sydd ar gael a'r mesurau y gellir ymgymryd â hwy, hyd nes y rhoddir y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd i Gymru ar waith yn Hydref 2000. Mae'r cynllun yn adeiladu ar lwyddiannau'r cynllun cynharach ac fe'i datblygwyd ar ôl ymgynghori helaeth. Mae'n cynnig amrediad cynhwysfawr o weithgareddau a mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni. Ar gyfer pensiynwyr, fe'i cyfunir ag amrediad o fesurau diogelwch, sydd yn rhoi cyfleoedd iddynt fod yn gynhesach ac yn ddiogelach.

The scheme will target owner-occupied and privately-rented households, increase the grant for the basic scheme to £700, offer gas or electric central heating to a grant maximum of £2,000, and offer a range of security measures. The scheme will run initially for two years at a cost of £15.3 million, with the first installations taking place in October.

Bydd y cynllun yn targedu teuluoedd tai mewn perchnogaeth breswyl a rhai preifat ar osod, yn cynyddu'r grant ar gyfer y cynllun sylfaenol i £700, yn cynnig gwresogi canolog nwy neu drydan hyd at uchafswm grant o £2,000, ac yn cynnig amrediad o fesurau diogelwch. Bydd y cynllun yn rhedeg i ddechrau am ddwy flynedd ar gost o £15.3 miliwn, a bydd y gosodiadau cyntaf yn digwydd ym mis Hydref.

We estimate that fuel poverty affects 250,000 households in Wales: tackling this problem will take many years. The Assembly's

Amcangyfrifwn fod tlodi tanwydd yn effeithio ar 250,000 o deuluoedd yng Nghymru: cymer flynyddoedd lawer i ymdrin

strategic plan provides us with a three-year target to improve the home energy efficiency of 30,000 homes. The scheme will go a long way towards achieving that target. However, the problems of fuel poverty are compounded in Wales. The figure of 250,000 households is only an estimate. The true scale of fuel poverty in Wales has never been established. Moreover, the data sources to measure the true figure accurately do not exist.

â'r broblem hon. Mae cynllun strategol y Cynulliad yn rhoi inni darged tair blynedd i wella effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref 30,000 o gartrefi. Bydd y cynllun yn mynd ymhell tuag at gyrraedd y targed hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae problemau tlodi tanwydd yn ddwysach yng Nghymru. Nid yw'r ffigur o 250,000 o deuluoedd ond yn amcangyfrif. Ni chanfuwyd gwir faint y tlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru erioed. Ymhellach, nid oes ffynonellau data i fesur y gwir ffigur yn fanwl.

In order to resolve this, we are considering our future information requirements. As part of this process, the merits of alternative approaches to estimate the number of fuel-poor households are being explored. I agree with Peter Black that it is essential to have an effective system to measure fuel poverty accurately. However, the appropriate vehicle to collect this data needs careful consideration and the Welsh house condition survey may not necessarily provide us with the data that we require. Accurately measuring fuel poverty is central to our future policies in this area. It is important, therefore, that we consider a number of data collection methods to ensure that we hit upon the best and most appropriate model. I am therefore prepared to support Peter Black's amendment 3, on the basis that we must use the most suitable method to achieve our aims. I will report further on this at future meetings of the Local Government and Housing Committee.

Er mwyn datrys hyn, yr ydym yn ystyried ein hanghenion gwybodaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol. Fel rhan o'r broses hon, ymchwilir i rinweddau dulliau eraill o amcangyfrif nifer y teuluoedd sydd yn dlawd o ran tanwydd. Cytunaf â Peter Black ei bod yn holl bwysig cael system effeithiol i fesur tlodi tanwydd yn fanwl. Fodd bynnag, mae angen ystyried y cyfrwng priodol i gasglu'r data hyn yn ofalus ac mae'n bosibl nad yr arolwg o gyflwr tai yng Nghymru o reidrwydd fydd yn darparu'r data y mae arnom eu hangen. Mae mesur tlodi tanwydd yn fanwl yn ganolog i'n polisïau ar gyfer y dyfodol yn y maes hwn. Mae'n bwysig, felly, inni ystyried sawl dull casglu data i sicrhau y deuwn o hyd i'r model gorau a mwyaf priodol. Yr wyf felly'n barod i gefnogi gwelliant 3 Peter Black, ar y sail bod rhaid inni ddefnyddio'r dull mwyaf addas i gyrraedd ein nodau. Byddaf yn adrodd ymhellach ar hyn mewn cyfarfodydd o'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai yn y dyfodol.

This is closely linked with Janet Ryder's amendment 5, which I am also happy to support. If the scheme is to make any long-term impact on fuel poverty in Wales, its short and medium-term success will need to be measured so that we can amend the scheme in the future to take account of any shortcomings. I remember my colleague, Janice Gregory, making a similar point when the Committee discussed the principle of this scheme earlier this year.

Mae cysylltiad agos rhwng hynny a gwelliant 5 Janet Ryder, yr wyf hefyd yn falch o'i gefnogi. Os yw'r cynllun i gael effaith dymor hir ar dlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru, bydd angen mesur ei lwyddiant tymor byr a chanolig fel y gallwn newid y cynllun yn y dyfodol er mwyn rhoi ystyriaeth i unrhyw ddiffygion. Cofiaf fy nghyd-Aelod, Janice Gregory, yn gwneud pwynt tebyg pan drafododd y Pwyllgor egwyddor y cynllun hwn yn gynharach eleni.

In order to measure the success of this scheme in achieving its global objective of reducing fuel poverty, it will be monitored in its first year, using a combination of output

Er mwyn mesur llwyddiant y cynllun hwn wrth gyrraedd ei amcan cyffredinol o leihau tlodi tanwydd, caiff ei fonitro yn ei flwyddyn gyntaf, gan ddefnyddio cyfuniad o ddata

data from the scheme and information from the 1997 Welsh house condition survey.

allbwn o'r cynllun a gwybodaeth o arolwg cyflwr tai Cymru 1997.

3:00 p.m.

Monitoring for future years is currently being considered as part of our future housing information needs. The scheme gives us an opportunity to modernise the Welsh housing stock and tackle fuel poverty and it also cuts across many of the Assembly's policies. It contributes to our policies for sustainability. It will assess the impact of improved heating and insulation on people's health. It contributes to crime prevention which is an important initiative. Links to the New Deal will help train and employ young people. However, the scheme, while important, is but one aspect of a package of measures that we are developing for Wales. In support of our policies, I recently agreed to join the inter-departmental ministerial group on fuel poverty which is meeting next week. That important group aims to take a strategic overview to ensure that policies and new initiatives reserved and devolved with a bearing on fuel poverty are co-ordinated across the Government. As the group's Welsh representative, I will have the opportunity to represent Welsh views at the highest level of Government and to influence national policy as it is made that affects Wales and the UK.

Mae monitro ar gyfer y blynyddoedd i ddod yn cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd fel rhan o'n hanghenion gwybodaeth tai yn y dyfodol. Mae'r cynllun yn rhoi cyfle inni foderneiddio stoc dai Cymru a mynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd ac mae hefyd yn torri ar draws llawer o bolisïau'r Cynulliad. Mae'n cyfrannu at ein polisïau ar gyfer cynaliadwyedd. Bydd yn asesu effaith gwell gwresogi ac inswleiddio ar iechyd pobl. Mae'n cyfrannu at atal troseddu sydd yn fenter bwysig. Bydd cysylltiadau â'r Fargen Newydd yn helpu i hyfforddi a chyflogi pobl ifanc. Fodd bynnag, er ei fod yn bwysig, nid yw'r cynllun ond yn un agwedd ar becyn o fesurau yr ydym yn ei ddatblygu i Gymru. Er mwyn cefnogi'n polisïau, cytunais yn ddiweddar i ymuno â'r grŵp gweinidogol rhyngadrannol ar dlodi tanwydd a fydd yn cyfarfod yr wythnos nesaf. Mae'r grŵp pwysig hwnnw'n ceisio ymgymryd ag uwcholwg strategol er mwyn sicrhau bod polisïau a mentrau newydd, yn rhai a gadwyd a rhai a ddatganolwyd, sydd yn berthnasol i dlodi tanwydd yn cael eu cydlynu ar draws y Llywodraeth. Fel y cynrychiolydd o Gymru ar y grŵp, bydd gennyf gyfle i gynrychioli'r farn yng Nghymru ar y lefel uchaf o Lywodraeth a dylanwadu ar bolisi cenedlaethol wrth ei wneud sydd yn effeithio ar Gymru a'r DU.

The new energy efficiency standards and performance also complement the scheme by offering a similar range of measures. The programme means an annual investment of up to £4 million over two years on fuel saving measures by the public utilities in Wales—

Mae'r safonau a pherfformiad effeithlonrwydd ynni newydd hefyd yn cyflenwi'r cynllun drwy gynnig amrediad tebyg o fesurau. Mae'r rhaglen yn golygu buddsoddiad blynyddol o hyd at £4 miliwn dros ddwy flynedd ar fesurau arbed tanwydd gan y cyfleustodau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru—

John Marek: At the ministerial group, will you press for value added tax to be removed from energy saving materials when fitted into homes?

John Marek: Yn y grŵp gweinidogol, a wnewch bwyso am dynnu treth ar werth oddi ar ddeunyddiau arbed ynni pan osodir hwy mewn tai?

Peter Law: I did not know that you were going to raise that point. I will look into it. We would want to consider anything that we

Peter Law: Ni wyddwn eich bod am godi'r pwynt hwnnw. Ymchwiliaf iddo. Byddem yn dymuno ystyried unrhyw beth a allwn yn

can in the Government of Wales to alleviate that burden. I am pleased to take that on board. It will be an interesting matter for me to pursue in the first meeting.

Llywodraeth Cymru i leddfu'r baich hwnnw. Yr wyf yn falch o dderbyn hynny i'w ystyried. Bydd yn fater diddorol imi ei ddilyn yn y cyfarfod cyntaf.

The provisions of the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995, are also central to our energy efficiency and sustainability policies. The Act places a responsibility on local authorities to put 10-year strategies in place aimed at achieving a 30 per cent reduction in the energy efficiency of residential accommodation in their area by 2007. It is a challenging target and we are committed to helping local authorities to meet it. The Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Bill is currently working its way through Parliament. It requires the Government and the Assembly to publish comprehensive strategies for the alleviation of fuel poverty. I have already written to Lord Whitty at the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions to express the Assembly's support for the principles of the Bill.

Mae darpariaethau'r Ddeddf Cadwraeth Ynni Cartref 1995 hefyd yn ganolog i'n polisïau effeithlonrwydd ynni a chynaliadwyedd. Mae'r Ddeddf yn rhoi cyfrifoldeb ar awdurdodau lleol i roi strategaethau 10 mlynedd ar waith er mwyn cyflawni gostyngiad o 30 y cant yn effeithlonrwydd ynni tai preswyl yn eu hardal erbyn 2007. Mae'n darged ymestynnol ac yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i helpu awdurdodau lleol i'w gyrraedd. Mae'r Mesur Cartrefi Cynnes a Chadwraeth Ynni ar ei hynt ar hyn o bryd drwy'r Senedd. Mae'n mynnu bod y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad yn cyhoeddi strategaethau cynhwysfawr i liniaru tlodi tanwydd. Ysgrifennais eisoes at yr Arglwydd Whitty yn Adran yr Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau i fynegi cefnogaeth y Cynulliad i egwyddorion y Mesur.

I am prepared to support Peter Black's amendment 2. It requires the scheme to be linked to a comprehensive private sector renewal strategy. We are already achieving this to a large extent. All local authorities as part of their housing strategy operational plans now have comprehensive strategies which take into account our priorities for reducing fuel poverty and increasing energy efficiency in the housing stock in their areas. I am also happy to support Janet Ryder's amendments 1 and 4. I acknowledged them earlier. Amendment 1 states that the definitive title of this organisation is the National Assembly for Wales. I am sure that this will be correct in the future as far as my legislation is concerned.

Yr wyf yn barod i gefnogi gwelliant 2 Peter Black. Mae'n gofyn i'r cynllun gael ei gysylltu â strategaeth adnewyddu sector preifat gynhwysfawr. Yr ydym eisoes yn cyflawni hyn i raddau helaeth. Bellach mae strategaethau cynhwysfawr gan yr holl awdurdodau lleol fel rhan o gynlluniau gweithredol eu strategaethau dai sydd yn cymryd i ystyriaeth ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer lleihau tlodi tanwydd a chynyddu effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y stoc dai yn eu hardaloedd. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch o gefnogi gwelliannau 1 a 4 Janet Ryder. Cydnabûm hwy'n gynharach. Mae gwelliant 1 yn datgan mai teitl swyddogol y corff hwn yw Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd hyn yn gywir yn y dyfodol o ran fy neddfwriaeth i.

The scheme is demand-led. Adequate publicity is crucial therefore to ensuring the full take up of the available grant and the success of the scheme itself. Officials will liase closely with the scheme manager to ensure that a comprehensive all-Wales publicity campaign is in place. I support the principle of David Davies's amendment and I

Arweinir y cynllun gan y galw. Mae cyhoeddusrwydd digonol yn holl bwysig felly er mwyn sicrhau y derbynnir y cwbl o'r grant sydd ar gael a llwyddiant y cynllun ei hun. Bydd y swyddogion yn cysylltu'n agos â rheolwr y cynllun er mwyn sicrhau bod ymgyrch gyhoeddusrwydd gynhwysfawr i Gymru gyfan ar waith. Cefnogaf egwyddor

acknowledge the issue regarding the importance of people living in isolated areas. However, I am unable to agree that amendment. The crime prevention measures are being funded primarily from money provided from the Home Office Crime Reduction Programme which is specifically targeted at the elderly. Extending the eligibility criteria would have considerable cost implications that would have to be borne using funding earmarked for energy efficiency measures. That would detract from the main thrust of the scheme to alleviate fuel poverty. However, in recognition of the particular problems of people living in isolated areas, we are currently examining how the funds can be split geographically. We are also having discussions with senior police officers in the rural constabularies to adequately reflect the importance of rural crime prevention in Wales. The scheme, taken together with our other energy efficiency and fuel poverty initiatives, offers us real opportunities to make an impact on the lives of the most disadvantaged. I commend the motion.

gwelliant David Davies a chydnabyddaf y mater sydd yn ymwneud â phwysigrwydd pobl sydd yn byw mewn ardaloedd diarffordd. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf gytuno â'r gwelliant hwnnw. Cyllidir y mesurau atal troseddu'n bennaf o arian a ddarperir o Raglen Lleihau Troseddu'r Swyddfa Gartref sydd wedi ei thargedu'n benodol at yr oedrannus. Byddai cryn oblygiadau o ran cost o ymestyn y meini prawf ar gyfer cymhwyster a byddai'n rhaid talu amdanynt drwy ddefnyddio arian a glustnodwyd ar gyfer mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni. Byddai hynny'n amharu ar brif bwyslais y cynllun ar liniaru tlodi tanwydd. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn cydnabod problemau penodol rhai sydd yn byw mewn ardaloedd diarffordd, yr ydym ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried sut y gellir rhannu'r arian yn ddaearyddol. Yr ydym hefyd yn cynnal trafodaethau ag uwch swyddogion heddlu yn yr heddluoedd gwledig er mwyn adlewyrchu'n briodol bwysigrwydd atal troseddu gwledig yng Nghymru. Mae'r cynllun, o'i gymryd gyda'n mentrau effeithlonrwydd ynni a thlodi tanwydd eraill, yn cynnig gwir gyfleoedd inni gael effaith ar fywydau'r rhai mwyaf difreintiedig. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig.

Janet Ryder: I propose amendment 1. In lines 1 and 4 delete '*Assembly*' and replace with '*National Assembly*'.

Janet Ryder: Cynigiaf welliant 1. Yn llinellau 1 a 5 dileer '*Cynulliad*' a rhodder '*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol*' yn ei le.

I propose amendment 4. Add at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 4. Ychwaneger ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

; and ensures adequate publicity is given to this scheme for maximum take up.

; ac yn sicrhau bod cyhoeddusrwydd digonol yn cael ei roi i'r cynllun hwn er mwyn sicrhau bod cynifer ag sydd yn bosibl yn manteisio arno.

I propose amendment 5. Add at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 5. Ychwaneger ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

; and puts in place the procedures to ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation takes place to accurately measure the impact of this scheme.

; ac yn rhoi'r gweithdrefnau ar waith a fydd yn sicrhau bod y cynllun yn cael ei fonitro a'i werthuso yn ddigonol fel bod modd mesur effaith y cynllun hwn.

Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales welcomes the new home energy efficiency scheme. It is specifically designed to target those least able to afford to heat and maintain

Mae Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn croesawu'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd. Fe'i dyfeisiwyd yn benodol er mwyn targedu'r rhai sydd â'r lleiaf o allu i

comfortable temperatures in their homes. As Peter has outlined, there is a great need for this scheme to be implemented, and it is in accordance with the Assembly's commitment to sustainable development. It is only right that those people most at risk of suffering the health disbenefits of fuel poverty are given priority in Wales.

fforddio gwresogi a chynnal tymereddau cyfforddus yn eu cartrefi. Fel yr amlinellodd Peter, mae mawr angen gweithredu'r cynllun hwn, ac mae'n unol ag ymroddiad y Cynulliad i ddatblygu cynaliadwy. Nid yw ond yn iawn bod y bobl hynny sydd yn y perygl mwyaf o ddioddef anfanteision iechyd tlodi tanwydd yn cael blaenoriaeth yng Nghymru.

Sustainable development is about looking at long-term benefits or disbenefits in social, environmental and economic terms. Energy efficiency impacts on climate change and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, on pollution and improved air quality and on health issues and the ability of occupants to pay for heating their homes. As 60 per cent of energy in Great Britain's homes is used for heating, the potential benefits of this scheme are substantial and its importance in helping to alleviate fuel poverty should not be underestimated. This scheme, which is desperately needed, is intended to try to address the problem in our present housing stock. To address the problem in the long term we must insist on improvements to how our homes and workplaces are built in the first place. We should look at best practice examples that exist in countries such as Germany and the Netherlands. Using well established design criteria such as passive solar, along with tried and tested technology such as solar water heating systems, those countries are at the forefront of green design. This is not rocket technology but it is imaginative use of current technology.

Mae datblygu cynaliadwy'n ymwneud ag ystyried manteision neu anfanteision tymor hir mewn termau cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol ac economaidd. Mae effeithlonrwydd ynni'n effeithio ar newid yn yr hinsawdd a llai o ollyngiadau o nwyon tŷ gwydr, ar ddifwyno a gwell ansawdd aer ac ar faterion iechyd a gallu deiliaid i dalu am wresogi eu cartrefi. Gan fod 60 y cant o'r ynni yng nghartrefi Prydain Fawr yn cael ei ddefnyddio i wresogi, mae manteision dichonol y cynllun hwn yn sylweddol ac ni ddylid bychanu ei bwysigrwydd wrth helpu i liniaru tlodi tanwydd. Bwriad y cynllun hwn, y mae taer angen amdano, yw ceisio rhoi sylw i'r broblem yn ein stoc dai bresennol. Er mwyn rhoi sylw i'r broblem yn y tymor hir rhaid inni fynnu gwelliannau yn y modd yr adeiledir ein tai a'n gweithleoedd yn y lle cyntaf. Dylem edrych ar enghreifftiau o'r arfer gorau a geir mewn gwledydd fel yr Almaen a'r Iseldiroedd. Drwy ddefnyddio meini prawf cynllunio sefydledig fel ynni haul goddefol, ynghyd â thechnoleg brofedig fel systemau gwresogi dŵr ag ynni'r haul, mae'r gwledydd hynny ar y blaen mewn cynllunio gwyrdd. Nid technoleg rocedi mo hyn ond mae'n ddefnydd creadigol o'r dechnoleg gyfredol.

The most efficient savings can be made at the design and construction stages and, unless building practices change, we shall always be trying to catch up with more innovative practices elsewhere in the world. For example, the governor of New York has proposed a $25 million tax credit for eco-friendly building projects. That is how important he sees the issue as part of progressing social change and bringing with it economic and environmental improvements.

Gellir cyflawni'r arbedion mwyaf effeithlon yn y cyfnodau cynllunio ac adeiladu ac, oni bai fod arferion adeiladu'n newid, byddwn bob amser yn ceisio goddiweddyd yr arferion mwy arloesol mewn mannau eraill yn y byd. Er enghraifft, mae llywodraethwr Efrog Newydd wedi cynnig credyd treth o $25 miliwn ar gyfer prosiectau adeiladu ecolegol ffafriol. Dyna'r pwys y mae'n ei roi ar y mater fel rhan o hybu newid cymdeithasol gan ddod â gwelliannau economaidd ac amgylcheddol gydag ef.

Our amendment 1 calls for the proper name of this body to be used in any motion. Amendment 4 calls for the need to ensure adequate publicity for this scheme. The past take up of energy efficiency advice has been steadily falling despite its impact in reducing fuel bills. The new scheme needs to be more readily accessible and understood. It needs wider publicity as well as a comprehensive and structured approach when the schemes are installed. Amendment 5 stresses the importance of adequate data to measure the impact of improvements. It is generally accepted that there is insufficient data to accurately measure impacts. The housing research and information needs analysis is hopefully a step in the right direction to rectify that shortfall. Without this information, it will be difficult to assess the success of the scheme and link it to health impact assessments. It is because of the need for reliable data that we will support amendment 3. The process of collecting adequate information is an important first step towards forming the National Assembly's sustainability indicators that will link up improvements in one area to benefits in another and promote the idea of cross-cutting themes.

Mae gwelliant 1 o'n heiddo'n galw am ddefnyddio priod enw'r corff hwn mewn unrhyw gynnig. Mae gwelliant 4 yn galw am yr angen i sicrhau cyhoeddusrwydd digonol i'r cynllun hwn. Bu gostyngiad cyson yn y cyngor effeithlonrwydd ynni a dderbyniwyd yn y gorffennol er gwaethaf ei effaith wrth leihau biliau tanwydd. Mae angen i'r cynllun newydd fod yn fwy hygyrch a dealladwy. Mae angen cyhoeddusrwydd ehangach ar ei gyfer yn ogystal â dull cynhwysfawr a strwythurol o weithredu pan osodir y cynlluniau. Mae gwelliant 5 yn pwysleisio mor bwysig yw data digonol er mwyn mesur effaith gwelliannau. Derbynnir yn gyffredinol nad oes digon o ddata i fesur effeithiau'n gywir. Gobeithio bod y dadansoddiad o anghenion ymchwil a gwybodaeth tai yn gam yn y cyfeiriad iawn i gywiro'r diffyg hwnnw. Heb yr wybodaeth hon, byddai'n anodd asesu llwyddiant y cynllun a'i gysylltu ag asesiadau effaith iechyd. Yr angen am ddata dibynadwy yw'r rheswm y byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 3. Mae'r broses o gasglu gwybodaeth ddigonol yn gam pwysig cyntaf tuag at lunio dangosyddion cynaliadwyedd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a fydd yn cysylltu gwelliannau mewn un maes â manteision mewn un arall ac yn hybu'r syniad o themâu trawsbynciol.

As I have said, we will support amendment 3. We will also support amendment 2 because of the need to address the general level of housing stock in Wales. However, before supporting amendment 6, I seek clarification from David Davies—I am sorry that he is not in the Chamber to explain—that the enlargement of the eligibility criteria, which he seeks through his amendment, applies only to the £500,000 and the £250,000 outlined in this scheme, and would not turn the whole scheme into one of crime prevention. That is not what it aims to be. It is an energy efficiency scheme. If David speaks to his amendment, I hope that he can clarify that point, otherwise we would find it difficult to support amendment 6.

Fel y dywedais, byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 3. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliant 2 oherwydd yr angen i roi sylw i lefel gyffredinol y stoc dai yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, cyn cefnogi gwelliant 6, ceisiaf eglurhad gan David Davies—mae'n ddrwg gennyf nad yw yn y Siambr i egluro—fod yr ehangu ar y meini prawf ar gyfer cymhwyster, a gais drwy'r gwelliant, ond yn ymwneud â'r £500,000 a'r £250,000 a amlinellir yn y cynllun hwn, ac na fyddai'n troi'r cynllun cyfan yn un atal troseddu. Nid hynny yw ei fwriad. Cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni ydyw. Os bydd David yn siarad ar destun ei welliant, gobeithiaf y bydd yn gallu egluro'r pwynt hwnnw, neu fel arall fe'i caem yn anodd cefnogi gwelliant 6.

Peter Black: I propose amendment 2. Add at the end of the motion:

Peter Black: Cynigiaf welliant 2. Ychwaneger ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

This Assembly resolves that the Assembly

Mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn penderfynu y dylai

Secretary for Local Government and Housing reports further on measures to link the new home energy efficiency scheme to a comprehensive private sector renewal strategy.

Ysgrifennydd y Cynulliad dros Lywodraeth Leol a Thai adrodd ymhellach ar y mesurau i gysylltu'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd â strategaeth adnewyddu sector preifat gynhwysfawr.

I propose amendment 3. Add at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 3. Ychwaneger ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

This Assembly resolves that a system of data collection to assess the level of fuel poverty in Wales be included in future Welsh house condition surveys.

Mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn penderfynu y dylai system casglu data sydd yn asesu lefel tlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru gael ei chynnwys yn yr arolygon o gyflwr tai Cymru a gynhelir yn y dyfodol.

3:10 p.m.

The £15.3 million available for this scheme in Wales over two years is a welcome step forward in tackling fuel poverty in this country. The scheme's potential impact goes to the heart of social inclusion. I welcome the recognition in the scheme that people experiencing the highest degrees of fuel poverty live in private housing and accordingly, the scheme targets this sector specifically. It is also likely that elderly people, often living alone in property that has grown too large for them and cannot afford to properly maintain it, are in the worst fuel poverty.

Mae'r £15.3 miliwn sydd ar gael i'r cynllun hwn yng Nghymru dros ddwy flynedd yn gam ymlaen i'w groesawu wrth fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd yn y wlad hon. Mae effaith ddichonol y cynllun yn mynd at graidd cynhwysiant cymdeithasol. Croesawaf y gydnabyddiaeth yn y cynllun bod pobl sydd yn profi'r graddau uchaf o dlodi tanwydd yn byw mewn tai preifat ac yn unol â hynny, mae'r cynllun yn targedu'r sector hwn yn benodol. Mae hefyd yn debygol mai pobl oedrannus, yn aml yn byw ar eu pennau eu hunain mewn tŷ a aeth yn rhy fawr iddynt a hwythau'n methu fforddio ei gynnal a'i gadw'n briodol, sydd yn y tlodi tanwydd gwaethaf.

Other categories of people are also eligible to apply for this scheme. It is estimated that 6,300 lone parent private households and approximately 14,000 sick and disabled private households have no central heating and are eligible for the basic scheme. The main problem, as Peter Law acknowledged, is the inadequate data available to identify these households and ensure that the scheme works effectively. That is why I have tabled an amendment that seeks to include the collection of such data in future Welsh house condition surveys. We are always constrained by the resources we have at our disposal, which is why it is important to target them properly. Without updating this data regularly, that targeting cannot be done. However, I accept Peter Law's point that there may be more appropriate ways of collecting this data and that the Local

Mae categorïau eraill o bobl hefyd yn gymwys i ymgeisio ar gyfer y cynllun hwn. Amcangyfrifir bod 6,300 o deuluoedd un rhiant preifat a thua 14,000 o deuluoedd sâl ac anabl preifat heb wresogi canolog ac yn gymwys ar gyfer y cynllun sylfaenol. Y brif broblem, fel y cydnabu Peter Law, yw'r data annigonol sydd ar gael i ddynodi'r teuluoedd hyn a sicrhau bod y cynllun yn gweithio'n effeithiol. Dyna pam y cyflwynais welliant sydd yn ceisio cynnwys casglu data o'r fath yn arolygon cyflwr tai Cymru yn y dyfodol. Fe'n cyfyngir bob amser gan yr adnoddau sydd ar gael i ni, a dyna pam ei bod yn bwysig eu targedu'n briodol. Heb ddiweddaru'r data hyn yn rheolaidd, ni ellir cyflawni'r targedu hynny. Fodd bynnag, derbyniaf bwynt Peter Law ei bod yn bosibl bod dulliau mwy priodol o gasglu'r data hyn ac y dylai'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a

Government and Housing Committee should consider it more closely.

Thai ei ystyried yn fanylach.

In this regard, the other concern is how the scheme will be publicised, as Janet Ryder outlined. If we are to ensure that the money is fully used, there must be clear and adequate publicity, so that those who are eligible apply. In many instances, there will be referrals from agencies, which will account for most of the grants. However, there is still the danger that people will be missed out. One of the working parties' reports on a housing strategy for Wales to be considered by the Local Government and Housing Committee on Thursday, makes the valid point that poor quality housing stock is mainly caused by low incomes. This is the main housing problem in urban and rural areas, which is particularly significant with older homeowners who have difficulty maintaining their property. When defects arise, they are unable to arrange adequate repairs, and consequently, in cases of damp for example, their health suffers.

Yn hyn o beth, y pryder arall yw sut y rhoddir cyhoeddusrwydd i'r cynllun, fel yr amlinellodd Janet Ryder. Os ydym i sicrhau y caiff yr arian ei ddefnyddio'n llawn, rhaid cael cyhoeddusrwydd clir a digonol, fel bod y rhai sydd yn gymwys yn ymgeisio. Mewn llawer o achosion, bydd atgyfeiriadau o asiantaethau, a fydd yn cyfrif am y rhan fwyaf o'r grantiau. Fodd bynnag, mae perygl methu pobl o hyd. Mae un o adroddiadau'r gweithgorau ar strategaeth dai i Gymru sydd i'w ystyried gan y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai ddydd Iau, yn gwneud y pwynt dilys bod stoc dai o ansawdd gwael wedi ei hachosi'n bennaf gan incymau isel. Dyma'r brif broblem dai mewn ardaloedd trefol a gwledig, sydd yn arbennig o bwysig yn achos perchnogion tai hŷn sydd yn ei chael yn anodd cynnal a chadw eu tai. Pan yw diffygion yn codi, ni allant drefnu atgyweiriadau digonol, ac o ganlyniad, mewn achosion o leithder er enghraifft, mae eu hiechyd yn dioddef.

In addition, the 1997 Welsh household survey revealed that 13 per cent of households consider that their properties are in need of adaptation. A later report on that agenda highlights the long waiting lists of disabled facility grants in some areas in Wales. It states that the lack of emphasis on discretionary renovation grants in some areas means that vulnerable people are unable to make full use of disabled facility grants. The working parties that wrote this report argue that there should be a mandatory link between renovation grants and disabled facility grants.

At hynny, dangosodd yr arolwg o deuluoedd yng Nghymru yn 1997 fod 13 y cant o deuluoedd o'r farn bod angen addasu eu tai. Mae adroddiad diweddarach ar yr agenda honno'n tynnu sylw at y rhestrau aros hir am grantiau cyfleusterau'r anabl mewn rhai ardaloedd yng Nghymru. Mae'n nodi bod y diffyg pwyslais ar grantiau adnewyddu dewisol mewn rhai ardaloedd yn golygu bod pobl sydd yn agored i niwed yn methu â gwneud defnydd llawn o grantiau cyfleusterau'r anabl. Mae'r gweithgorau a ysgrifennodd yr adroddiad hwn yn dadlau y dylid cael cyswllt gorfodol rhwng grantiau adnewyddu a grantiau cyfleusterau'r anabl.

Kirsty Williams: Do you accept that if there are delays in those disabled grants, this has a knock-on effect and can exasperate problems of delayed discharge which we debated recently?

Kirsty Williams: A ydych yn derbyn bod effaith gynyddol os ceir oedi yn y grantiau anabl hynny ac y gall waethygu problemau rhyddhau gohiriedig a drafodasom yn ddiweddar?

Peter Black: That is a valid point. The delays in giving these grants—and there are increasing numbers of delays with disabled facility grants, which partly link to the lack

Peter Black: Mae hynny'n bwynt dilys. Mae'r oedi wrth roi'r grantiau hyn—ac mae nifer cynyddol o achosion o oedi gyda grantiau cyfleusterau'r anabl, sydd yn

of renovation grants being available—cause additional problems and pressures on beds in NHS hospitals.

rhannol gysylltiedig â diffyg argaeledd grantiau adnewyddu—yn achosi problemau a phwysau ychwanegol ar welyau yn ysbytai'r NHS.

As a member of the Local Government and Housing Committee, I am aware of the decline in funds for renovation grants. As the amount of money available in Wales for improving private housing declines, the level of disrepair is getting worse. Local authorities increasingly have to target their money to get best value from it. However, those in greatest need are not always those who are targeted. That is why the Liberal Democrats have tabled an amendment to ensure that the Secretary for Housing and Local Government reports further on measures to link the new home energy efficiency scheme to a comprehensive private sector renewal strategy. Those who are fuel-poor are those in the worst properties by virtue of their age and income and whose homes need adaptations.

Fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r dirywiad yn yr arian ar gyfer grantiau adnewyddu. Wrth i'r swm o arian sydd ar gael yng Nghymru i wella tai preifat ddirywio, mae lefel yr adfeiliad yn gwaethygu. Rhaid i awdurdodau lleol dargedu eu harian fwyfwy er mwyn cael y gwerth gorau ohono. Fodd bynnag, nid y rhai mwyaf anghenus yw'r rhai a dargedir bob amser. Dyna pam y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi cyflwyno gwelliant i sicrhau bod yr Ysgrifennydd Tai a Llywodraeth Leol yn adrodd ymhellach ar fesurau i gysylltu'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd â strategaeth adnewyddu sector preifat gynhwysfawr. Y rhai sydd yn dlawd o ran tanwydd yw'r rhai sydd yn y tai gwaethaf yn rhinwedd eu hoed a'u hincwm a'r rhai y mae arnynt angen addasiadau yn eu cartrefi.

This holistic approach will ensure that the limited resources we have will help those who need it most. However, if it is to succeed, we must provide the necessary guidance to local councils. That is why the Committee needs further reports and must draft that guidance.

Bydd y dull cyfannol hwn yn sicrhau y bydd yr adnoddau cyfyngedig sydd gennym yn helpu'r rhai mwyaf anghenus. Fodd bynnag, os ydyw i lwyddo, rhaid inni ddarparu'r arweiniad angenrheidiol i gynghorau lleol. Dyna pam y mae ar y Pwyllgor angen adroddiadau pellach a pham y mae'n rhaid iddo ddrafftio'r arweiniad hwnnw.

In the long run the problem is one of inadequate resources, which repeatedly arises in the working groups' reports for Thursday's meeting of the Local Government and Housing Committee. The National Assembly must address this problem. We cannot continue to neglect our housing stock. We must invest in it and in the people who occupy it.

Problem o adnoddau annigonol ydyw yn y tymor hir, ac mae hyn yn codi dro ar ôl tro yn adroddiadau'r gweithgorau ar gyfer cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai ddydd Iau. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ymdrin â'r broblem hon. Ni allwn barhau i esgeuluso ein stoc dai. Rhaid inni fuddsoddi ynddi a'r bobl sydd yn byw ynddi.

We are happy to support Janet Ryder in her attention to detail in amendment 1 and, likewise, amendment 4, which reflects my earlier points about publicity. We are also happy to support Janet Ryder's amendment 5 on monitoring and evaluation. It is essential that this takes place if we are to ensure that we are getting value for money and the

Yr ydym yn falch o gefnogi Janet Ryder yn ei gofal am fanylder yng ngwelliant 1 ac, yn yr un modd, gwelliant 4, sydd yn adlewyrchu'r pwyntiau a wneuthum yn gynharach am gyhoeddusrwydd. Yr ydym hefyd yn falch o gefnogi gwelliant 5 Janet Ryder ar fonitro a gwerthuso. Mae'n holl bwysig i hynny ddigwydd os ydym i sicrhau ein bod yn cael

scheme hits its target. We should assess how many households are lifted out of poverty and the impact of the scheme on the health service's bill for treating cold-related illnesses. We will also support David Davies's amendment 6—flawed as it may be—and suggest that if a report on integrating grants with the home energy efficiency scheme comes to the Local Government and Housing Committee, it should also look at the crime prevention initiative. It follows that, if the scheme is targeted at elderly people and single parent families because they are in fuel poverty, they will also be vulnerable to crime. As part of our holistic approach, we should also deal with that factor, and if possible, use the data we collect and the criteria we apply to assist the Home Office in ensuring that its scheme hits the target.

gwerth am arian a bod y cynllun yn taro'r nod. Dylem asesu pa nifer o deuluoedd a godir o dlodi ac effaith y cynllun ar fil y gwasanaeth iechyd am drin anhwylderau sydd yn gysylltiedig ag oerfel. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliant 6 David Davies—er ei wendid—ac yn awgrymu, os daw adroddiad ar integreiddio grantiau â'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref i'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai, y dylai edrych hefyd ar y fenter atal troseddu. Mae'n dilyn, os targedir y cynllun at bobl oedrannus a theuluoedd un rhiant am eu bod mewn tlodi tanwydd, y byddant hefyd yn agored i droseddu. Fel rhan o'n dull cyfannol, dylem ddelio hefyd â'r ffactor hwnnw ac, os oes modd, defnyddio'r data a gasglwn a'r meini prawf a gynhwyswn i gynorthwyo'r Swyddfa Gartref wrth sicrhau bod ei chynllun yn taro'r nod.

David Davies: I propose amendment 6. Add at the end of the motion:

David Davies: Cynigiaf welliant 6. Ychwaneger ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

The Assembly agrees that the crime prevention initiative be extended to all who are eligible for the new home energy efficiency scheme, especially those living in rural areas as they are more vulnerable due to their isolation.

Mae'r Cynulliad yn cytuno y dylid ymestyn y fenter atal troseddu i gynnwys pawb sydd yn gymwys i dderbyn y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd, yn arbennig rhai sydd yn byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig am eu bod yn fwy agored i niwed oherwydd eu bod yn byw mewn ardaloedd anghysbell.

The Conservative Party will give a cautious welcome to the home energy efficiency scheme, which was originally established by the previous Conservative Government. The principle of providing support to people who want to improve their homes' energy efficiency fits in neatly with the commitment we all share, and which we discussed last week, namely to tackle climate change and reduce global warming by promoting greater fuel efficiency and, at the same time, helping to keep the poorest people warm in their homes.

Bydd y Blaid Geidwadol yn rhoi croeso gochelgar i'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref, a sefydlwyd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol yn wreiddiol. Mae'r egwyddor o ddarparu cymorth i bobl sydd yn dymuno gwella effeithlonrwydd ynni eu cartrefi'n cydweddu'n daclus â'r ymrwymiad a rannwn oll, ac a drafodasom yr wythnos diwethaf, sef mynd i'r afael â'r newid hinsawdd a lleihau'r cynhesu byd-eang drwy hybu effeithlonrwydd tanwydd gwell ac, ar yr un pryd, helpu i gadw'r bobl dlotaf yn gynnes yn eu cartrefi.

However, while we support the scheme, we feel that the crime prevention initiative that goes hand in hand with the new home energy efficiency scheme could go further. I am happy to clarify why I tabled amendment 6. The benefits of the crime prevention initiative are available only to those aged

Fodd bynnag, er ein bod yn cefnogi'r cynllun, teimlwn y gallai'r fenter atal troseddu sydd yn mynd law yn llaw â'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd fynd ymhellach. Yr wyf yn falch i egluro pam y cyflwynais welliant 6. Nid yw manteision y fenter atal troseddu ond ar gael

over 60, yet we are told that the idea behind the new scheme and the crime prevention initiative is to make all people feel safe and warm in their homes. While I do not want to overshadow the debate on the home energy efficiency scheme, everyone should be able to feel safe and warm in their homes. It is becoming increasingly clear that many people, especially in rural areas, as stated in my amendment, are not able to feel safe and secure in their homes, because it is becoming increasingly difficult for the police to offer appropriate levels of protection due to a lack of resources.

i rai dros 60 oed, ond dywedir wrthym mai'r syniad sydd y tu ôl i'r cynllun newydd a'r fenter atal troseddu yw gwneud i bawb deimlo'n ddiogel ac yn gynnes yn ei gartref. Er na ddymunaf fwrw'r ddadl ar y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref i'r cysgod, dylai pawb allu teimlo'n ddiogel ac yn gynnes yn ei gartref. Mae'n dod yn fwyfwy eglur bod llawer o bobl, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, fel y nodir yn fy ngwelliant, na allant deimlo'n ddiogel ac yn sicr yn eu cartrefi, am ei bod yn mynd yn fwyfwy anodd i'r heddlu gynnig lefelau priodol o amddiffyniad oherwydd diffyg adnoddau.

Last night, Fred Broughton, the Chairman of the Police Federation, said that cutting police numbers in rural areas has been disastrous. Meanwhile, the Tony Martin case has highlighted some of the problems of rural policing. Mr Broughton said that many forces are so short staffed that they are barely able to control anarchy on the streets. I am not being critical of the police; I recently spent an evening on patrol with the police in Monmouthshire learning first-hand about the problems they face. I was extremely impressed by their professionalism and commitment—

Neithiwr, dywedodd Fred Broughton, Cadeirydd Ffederasiwn yr Heddlu, fod torri niferoedd yr heddlu mewn ardaloedd gwledig wedi bod yn drychinebus. Yn y cyfamser, mae achos Tony Martin wedi tynnu sylw at rai o broblemau plismona yng nghefn gwlad. Dywedodd Mr Broughton fod llawer o heddluoedd mor brin o staff fel mai prin eu bod yn gallu rheoli anhrefn ar y strydoedd. Nid wyf yn bod yn feirniadol o'r heddlu; treuliais noswaith ar batrôl gyda'r heddlu yn Sir Fynwy yn ddiweddar yn dysgu'n uniongyrchol am y problemau a wynebant. Gwnaeth eu proffesiynoldeb a'u hymroddiad argraff fawr arnaf—

Janet Ryder: I clarify that we are discussing a home energy efficiency scheme, not a crime prevention scheme. As much as we sympathise with the need to make people feel safe in their homes, this is primarily an energy efficiency scheme to make people feel warm and comfortable and able to afford that warmth and comfort in their homes. I hope that you will clarify the point that I asked you to clarify: that this will be restricted to the £500,000 and £250,000 delineated in this scheme and not extended to the whole scheme to create a new crime prevention measure.

Janet Ryder: Egluraf ein bod yn trafod cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref, nid cynllun atal troseddu. Er cymaint y cydymdeimlwn â'r angen i wneud i bobl deimlo'n ddiogel yn eu cartrefi, cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni yw hwn yn bennaf i wneud i bobl deimlo'n gynnes a chyfforddus ac yn alluog i fforddio'r cynhesrwydd a'r cysur hwnnw yn eu cartrefi. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn egluro'r pwynt y gofynnais ichi eu hegluro: y cyfyngir hyn i'r £500,000 a'r £250,000 a amlinellir yn y cynllun hwn, heb ei ymestyn i gynnwys y cynllun cyfan er mwyn creu mesur atal troseddu newydd.

3:20 p.m.

David Davies: I tabled amendment 6 because if you—and I am sure that you have, so I do not want to sound patronising—[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] I am trying to think of a polite way of putting it. When you looked at the document that was published with the

David Davies: Cyflwynais welliant 6 oherwydd os ydych—ac yr wyf yn sicr eich bod, felly ni ddymunaf swnio'n nawddoglyd—[AELODAU CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Yr wyf yn ceisio dod o hyd i ffordd o'i ddweud yn gwrtais. Pan edrychasoch ar y

home energy efficiency scheme, you would have seen that it also mentions the crime prevention initiative. I do not have the document in front of me, but I believe that it states that they go hand in hand. I am concentrating on the crime prevention initiative because the Conservative Party supports the home energy efficiency scheme. It was the previous Conservative Government—

ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd gyda'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref, byddech wedi gweld ei bod hefyd yn sôn am y fenter atal troseddu. Nid yw'r ddogfen gennyf o'm blaen, ond credaf ei bod yn datgan eu bod yn mynd law yn llaw. Yr wyf yn canolbwyntio ar y fenter atal troseddu am fod y Blaid Geidwadol yn cefnogi'r cynllun effeithlonwydd ynni cartref. Y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol—

Mick Bates rose—

Mick Bates a gododd—

The Presiding Officer: One at a time, please. David, are you giving way to Mick Bates?

Y Llywydd: Un ar y tro, os gwelwch yn dda. David, a ydych yn ildio i Mick Bates?

David Davies: Yes, but I just wanted to remind Mick Bates beforehand that since we set it up, over two million homes have benefited, so it is not a controversial measure for us.

David Davies: Ydwyf, ond yr oeddwn am atgoffa Mick Bates ymlaen llaw bod dros ddwy filiwn o gartrefi wedi elwa, ers inni ei sefydlu, felly nid yw'n fesur dadleuol i ni.

Mick Bates: Thank you for the explanation that you gave to Janet. I am interested in your reference to the Tony Martin case. I live in a fairly remote rural area, so I am interested in your view about what 'reasonable self-defence' means. Does it mean, for example, shooting somebody in the back?

Mick Bates: Diolch i chi am yr eglurhad a roesoch i Janet. Ymddiddoraf yn eich cyfeiriad at achos Tony Martin. Yr wyf yn byw mewn ardal wledig eithaf anghysbell, felly ymddiddoraf yn eich barn am yr hyn a olyga gan 'hunanamddiffyn rhesymol'. A yw'n golygu, er enghraifft, saethu rhywun yn ei gefn?

David Davies: Now we are straying from the—

David Davies: Yr ydym bellach yn crwydro oddi wrth—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This debate is about the home energy efficiency scheme. There is an important debate on the film industry to follow. We should move on.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r ddadl hon yn ymwneud â'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref. Mae dadl bwysig ar y diwydiant ffilm i ddilyn. Dylem symud ymlaen.

David Davies: The Llywydd is right to say that we should move on. The Tony Martin case is a specific case. I do not agree with what he did but I do not believe that he was necessarily dealt with as he should have been by the law.

David Davies: Mae'r Llywydd yn iawn wrth ddweud y dylem symud ymlaen. Mae achos Tony Martin yn achos penodol. Ni chytunaf â'r hyn a wnaeth ond ni chredaf ei fod o reidrwydd wedi ei drin fel y dylasai wedi bod gan y gyfraith.

I hope that I have clarified why I proposed amendment 6 about extending the crime prevention initiative. It is simply because, as Mick Bates would be the first to admit, there is a problem policing rural areas. That is not a comment on the professionalism of the

Gobeithiaf fy mod wedi egluro pam y cynigiais welliant 6 ynghylch ymestyn y fenter atal troseddu. Yn syml, fel y byddai Mick Bates y cyntaf i'w gyfaddef, y mae am fod problem wrth blismona ardaloedd gwledig. Nid yw hynny'n sylw ar

police force, it is a comment on the—

broffesiynoldeb yr heddlu, ond yn sylw ar—

The Presiding Officer: This debate is not about the Tony Martin case, it is about the home energy efficiency scheme.

Y Llywydd: Nid yw'r ddadl hon yn un am achos Tony Martin, mae'n ymwneud â'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref.

David Davies: We will vote in favour of amendments 1, 2, 4 and 5, which are straightforward—

David Davies: Byddwn yn pleidleisio o blaid gwelliannau 1, 2, 4 a 5, sydd yn syml—

Kirsty Williams: Will you give way?

Kirsty Williams: A wnewch ildio?

David Davies: All right. I hope that this is relevant to the discussion—

David Davies: O'r gorau. Gobeithiaf fod hyn yn berthnasol i'r drafodaeth—

Kirsty Williams: It is relevant, David. Let us get back to the key issue, energy. I am touched by your concerns for the fuel poor, but I am also confused. Can you confirm that it was your previous Government that introduced VAT on fuel in the first place? Will you dissociate yourself from that previous Government because of those actions?

Kirsty Williams: Mae'n berthnasol, David. Gadewch inni fynd yn ôl at y mater allweddol, ynni. Mae'ch pryderon am y rhai tlawd o ran tanwydd wedi cyffwrdd â'm calon, ond yr wyf hefyd mewn penbleth. A allwch gadarnhau mai'ch Llywodraeth flaenorol chi a gyflwynodd dreth ar werth ar danwydd yn y lle cyntaf? A wnewch eich datgysylltu'ch hun oddi wrth y Llywodraeth flaenorol honno oherwydd y camau hynny?

David Davies: I am not here to defend the record of the last Government. I would far rather talk about the enormous increases in stealth taxes that this Government has levied in all sorts of ways and which have hit all sorts of people. It would be nice to see—

David Davies: Nid wyf yma i amddiffyn record y Llywodraeth ddiwethaf. Byddai'n well o lawer gennyf sôn am y codiadau anferth mewn trethi slei a gododd y Llywodraeth hon ym mhob math o ffyrdd ac sydd wedi bwrw pob math o bobl. Byddai'n braf gweld—

Kirsty Williams: Can you confirm that it was your Government? Confirm it, David.

Kirsty Williams: A allwch gadarnhau mai'ch Llywodraeth chi ydoedd? Cadarnhewch ef, David.

The Presiding Officer: Order. There is only one Government in this Assembly, and only one has existed here. There could therefore not have been a previous Government in this Chamber. If Members are referring to other Governments in the United Kingdom, they should specify which. There is a danger as we approach an election for a change of government in the United Kingdom that there might be surrogate debates in this Chamber about matters that might well be debated elsewhere. I will take a dim view of such debates. Will you conclude, please, David?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes ond un Llywodraeth yn y Cynulliad hwn, a hi yw'r unig un a fu yma. Felly, ni fuasai modd cael Llywodraeth flaenorol yn y Siambr hon. Os yw Aelodau'n cyfeirio at Lywodraethau eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig, dylent fanylu ar ba rai. Mae perygl wrth inni nesáu at etholiad ar gyfer newid llywodraeth yn y Deyrnas Unedig, y gellid cael dadleuon dirprwyol yn y Siambr hon am faterion a allai gael eu trafod mewn man arall. Byddaf yn anghymeradwyo dadleuon o'r fath. A wnewch derfynu, os gwelwch yn dda, David?

David Davies: I look forward to the Liberal

David Davies: Edrychaf ymlaen at weld

Democrat Party of Wales dissociating themselves from all stealth taxes, whether by this Government in Wales, or by any other Governments in other places.

Plaid Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n ei datgysylltu ei hun oddi wrth bob treth slei, boed hynny gan y Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru, neu gan unrhyw Lywodraethau eraill mewn mannau eraill.

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Government of this Assembly, as you know, does not currently impose taxes. Will you please conclude?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Fel y gwyddoch, nid yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad hwn yn gosod trethi ar hyn o bryd. A wnewch derfynu, os gwelwch yn dda?

David Davies: On amendment 2, we have no objection to collecting data on fuel poverty, but we would only be willing to support this if it could be done at a reasonable cost and using existing agencies, which is why we will abstain. Overall, the motion is not controversial. The previous Conservative Government started the home energy efficiency scheme. We commend the present administration for continuing with wise policies as set down by previous administrations in Westminster and ask that they will give further consideration to those affected by crime in areas that cannot easily and quickly be reached by police.

David Davies: Ar welliant 2, nid ydym yn gwrthwynebu casglu data ar dlodi tanwydd, ond ni fyddem ond yn barod i gefnogi hyn os gellir ei wneud ar gost resymol a chan ddefnyddio asiantaeth sydd yn bod eisoes, a dyna pam y byddwn yn ymatal. At ei gilydd nid yw'r cynnig yn un dadleuol. Y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol a ddechreuodd y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref. Cymeradwywn y weinyddiaeth bresennol am barhau polisïau doeth fel y'u gosodwyd gan weinyddiaethau blaenorol yn San Steffan a gofynnwn iddi roi ystyriaeth bellach i'r rhai a effeithir gan droseddu mewn ardaloedd na all yr heddlu eu cyrraedd yn rhwydd ac yn gyflym.

Peter Law: The versatility of the Tory benches knows no bounds in any debate. They went from energy efficiency today to nearly a full-blown law and order debate. I thought at one time that their contribution to energy efficiency was when three out of their eight or nine Members were present—that is energy efficient for any political group.

Peter Law: Mae amlochredd y meinciau Torïaidd mewn unrhyw ddadl yn ddi-ben-draw. Aethant o effeithlonrwydd ynni heddiw bron at ddadl gyflawn ar gyfraith a threfn. Credais ar un adeg mai eu cyfraniad at effeithlonrwydd ynni oedd pan oedd tri o'u hwyth neu naw o Aelodau'n bresennol—mae hynny'n ynni-effeithlon i unrhyw grŵp gwleidyddol.

I am grateful to Members for the wide-ranging and useful discussion on our proposals in this scheme. I have considered John Marek's point, and Her Majesty's Customs and Excise has agreed that value added tax will be reduced to the lower rate of five per cent for materials under the scheme. I am sure he will welcome that.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelodau am y drafodaeth eang a defnyddiol ar ein cynigion yn y cynllun hwn. Ystyriais bwynt John Marek, ac mae'r Tollau Tramor a Chartref Ei Mawrhydi wedi cytuno y caiff treth ar werth ei lleihau i'r gyfradd is o 5 y cant ar gyfer deunyddiau o dan y cynllun. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yn croesawu hynny.

I thank Janet Ryder for her positive points and the welcome that she gave the scheme. She is right to underline that the potential benefits are substantial and that in the long term we need to look at best practice.

Diolchaf i Janet Ryder am ei phwyntiau cadarnhaol a'r croeso a roddodd i'r cynllun. Mae'n iawn wrth bwysleisio bod y manteision dichonol yn fawr ac yn y tymor hir mae angen inni edrych ar yr arfer gorau.

Jocelyn Davies: We have heard from speakers this afternoon that poverty is still rife, especially among the most disadvantaged. The home-insulation measures should be seen as part of a package. There is no point in insulating the roof if the windows do not fit, the central heating system does not work and the house is in disrepair. How will you ensure that each property is looked at in the round?

Jocelyn Davies: Clywsom oddi wrth siaradwyr y prynhawn yma fod tlodi'n rhemp o hyd, yn enwedig ymysg y rhai mwyaf difreintiedig. Dylid gweld y mesurau inswleiddio cartrefi yn rhan o becyn. Nid oes diben inswleiddio'r to os nad yw'r ffenestri'n ffitio, os nad yw'r system gwresogi canolog yn gweithio ac os yw'r tŷ'n adfeiliedig. Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau y caiff pob tŷ ei ystyried yn ei gyfanrwydd?

Peter Law: We will need to work in conjunction with several organisations to ensure that we have the fullest and most comprehensive survey. There will be a contractor, whose name escapes me at the moment, for the whole of the UK who will be represented here. An energy-efficiency manager for Wales will be appointed next month, who will draw up the appropriate actions to ensure that a comprehensive survey is applied to all applicants. I will be pleased to give you more details. I hope that you will understand that because the manager has not yet been appointed and because we are running the old scheme at the moment and are not starting this scheme until October, I will need to get more information for the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee. I will be pleased to supply you with a copy.

Peter Law: Bydd angen inni weithio ar y cyd â sawl corff er mwyn sicrhau y cawn yr arolwg llawnaf a mwyaf cynhwysfawr. Bydd contractwr, nad wyf yn cofio ei enw ar hyn o bryd, ar gyfer y DU gyfan a gynrychiolir yma. Penodir rheolwr effeithlonrwydd ynni i Gymru y mis nesaf, a fydd yn paratoi'r camau priodol i sicrhau y bydd arolwg cynhwysfawr ar gyfer pob ymgeisydd. Byddaf yn falch o roi mwy o fanylion i chi. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn deall, gan nad yw'r rheolwr wedi ei benodi eto ac am ein bod yn rhedeg yr hen gynllun ar hyn o bryd ac am nad ydym yn dechrau'r cynllun hwn tan fis Hydref, y bydd angen imi gael mwy o wybodaeth ar gyfer Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth. Byddaf yn falch o ddarparu copi i chi.

Janet Ryder made the point that standards of housing energy-efficiency should be improved. Part L of the building regulations is soon to go out for consultation. The Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions—my great friend in London—has indicated that substantial increases in energy-efficiency can be expected to support Government Kyoto commitments. We will be hearing more about that shortly. It is important to ensure that we learn best practices and look at other European countries. I acknowledge that point and I will want to work with anybody in that respect.

Gwnaeth Janet Ryder y pwynt y dylid gwella safonau effeithlonrwydd ynni tai. Cylchredir rhan L y rheoliadau adeiladu ar gyfer ymgynghori cyn hir. Mae Adran yr Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau—fy nghyfaill mawr yn Llundain—wedi nodi y gellir disgwyl cynnydd sylweddol mewn effeithlonrwydd ynni er mwyn cefnogi ymrwymiadau'r Llywodraeth mewn perthynas â Kyoto. Byddwn yn clywed rhagor am hynny cyn hir. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau y dysgwn yr arferion gorau ac yr edrychwn ar wledydd Ewropeaidd eraill. Cydnabyddaf y pwynt hwnnw a byddaf yn dymuno gweithio ag unrhyw un yn y cyswllt hwnnw.

I am grateful to Peter Black and the Liberal Democrats for his positive comments. He saw the scheme as a step forward. He made his usual point about inadequate resources,

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Peter Black a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am ei sylwadau cadarnhaol. Gwelodd y cynllun yn gam ymlaen. Gwnaeth ei bwynt arferol am

and went on to mention disabled facility grants and hospital discharge schemes. I understand his sentiment and sincere concern. He asked about the scheme manager who will be responsible for co-ordinating the broad network of bodies including local authorities and health staff. That is important, as Jocelyn said. On publicity, the scheme manager will ensure that co-ordination takes effect. Voluntary groups will be included. That will all be referred to applicants. The scheme is targeted at the private sector, with 70 per cent of funds to reach households. We will need a major commitment to publicity for this scheme. I assure you that I want to ensure that the scheme is fully projected.

adnoddau annigonol, ac aeth ymlaen i sôn am grantiau cyfleustra'r anabledd a chynlluniau rhyddhau ysbytai. Deallaf ei deimlad a'i bryder diffuant. Holodd ynghylch rheolwr y cynllun a fydd yn gyfrifol am gydlynu'r rhwydwaith eang o gyrff sydd yn cynnwys awdurdodau lleol a staff iechyd. Mae hynny yn bwysig, fel y dywedodd Jocelyn. Ar gyhoeddusrwydd, bydd rheolwr y cynllun yn sicrhau y bydd cydlynu'n dod i rym. Caiff grwpiau gwirfoddol eu cynnwys. Fe'u cyfeirir oll at yr ymgeiswyr. Targedir y cynllun ar y sector preifat, ac mae 70 y cant o'r arian i gyrraedd cartrefi. Bydd arnom angen ymrwymiad mawr o ran cyhoeddusrwydd ar gyfer y cynllun hwn. Fe'ch sicrhaf fy mod am ofalu y caiff y cynllun ei hyrwyddo'n drwyadl.

Peter also asked about assessing the scheme's impact on health. It is a pilot scheme for health-impact assessments and a healthier Wales strategy, which is soon to be completed. I am sure that you will welcome that. We will consider how the outputs of the scheme might be monitored as far as health is concerned. I know that Jane Hutt, the Secretary for Health and Social Services, will also want to look at that.

Holodd Peter hefyd ynghylch asesu effaith y cynllun ar iechyd. Mae'n gynllun peilot ar gyfer asesiadau effaith iechyd a strategaeth Cymru iachach, sydd i'w chwblhau cyn hir. Yr wyf yn sicr y byddwch yn croesawu hynny. Byddwn yn ystyried sut y gellir monitro canlyniadau'r cynllun o ran iechyd. Gwn y bydd Jane Hutt, yr Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn dymuno edrych ar hynny hefyd.

I return to amendment 6, which I cannot support. I said at the beginning—but as David Davies was not here to hear it, I will say it again—that I respect the principle of the amendment, but to go to the extent that the Conservatives suggest would dilute this scheme. We would not have sufficient resources to undertake the important work that we want to do.

Dychwelaf at welliant 6, na allaf ei gefnogi. Dywedais ar y dechrau—ond gan nad oedd David Davies yma i glywed hynny, fe'i dywedaf eto—fy mod yn parchu egwyddor y gwelliant, ond byddai mynd mor bell ag y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei awgrymu'n gwanhau'r cynllun hwn. Ni fyddai gennym ddigon o adnoddau i ymgymryd â'r gwaith pwysig y dymunwn ei wneud.

3:30 p.m.

We must look at this as a useful, important initiative to help older people live warmer and safer lives. The sum of £750,000 is available. I do not want to dilute that; that would be ridiculous. I would rather that the Conservatives made a big gesture and withdrew amendment 6, because common sense should prevail. We have £500,000 from the Home Office. I want anything that I can get from London for Wales to be spent for the good of the people of Wales. The sum of £500,000 is available, through this

Rhaid inni edrych ar hyn fel menter bwysig, ddefnyddiol i helpu pobl hŷn i fyw bywydau cynhesach a diogelach. Mae'r swm o £750,000 ar gael. Ni ddymunaf wanhau hynny; byddai hynny'n chwerthinllyd. Byddai'n well gennyf pe bai'r Ceidwadwyr yn gwneud arwydd mawr ac yn tynnu'n ôl gwelliant 6, oherwydd synnwyr cyffredin a ddylai deyrnasu. Mae gennym £500,000 oddi wrth y Swyddfa Gartref. Yr wyf am gael popeth y gallaf ei gael o Lundain ar gyfer Cymru i'w wario er lles pobl Cymru. Mae'r

initiative, to help our older people feel safer. It is also cost-effective in terms of time, because we will also be doing energy efficiency work at those properties at the same time. That is excellent. This is a first-class initiative and it will be open to more than a quarter of a million households, over 40,000 of which we estimate have no central heating and contain around half a million people. I ask Members to support the motion and the amendments to which I have referred, excluding amendment 6.

swm o £500,000 ar gael, drwy'r fenter hon, i helpu'n pobl hŷn i deimlo'n ddiogelach. Mae hefyd yn gost-effeithiol o ran amser, oherwydd byddwn hefyd yn gwneud gwaith effeithlonrwydd ynni ar y tai hynny yr un pryd. Mae hynny'n rhagorol. Mae hon yn fenter ardderchog a bydd ar gael i dros chwarter miliwn o deuluoedd, y mae dros 40,000 ohonynt, yn ôl ein hamcangyfrif, heb wresogi canolog ac yn cynnwys tua hanner miliwn o bobl. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau gefnogi'r cynnig a'r gwelliannau y cyfeiriais atynt, heblaw am welliant 6.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Amendment adopted. *Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 2: For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Amendment adopted. *Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Gwelliant 3: O blaid 41, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 3: For 41, Abstain 8, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

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

Amendment adopted.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Gwelliant 4: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 4: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog

Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Amendment adopted. *Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Gwelliant 5: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 5: For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Edwards, Richard

Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Amendment adopted.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Gwelliant 6: O blaid 14 , Ymatal 14, Yn erbyn 21.
Amendment 6: For 14, Abstain 14, Against 21.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
German, Michael
Graham, William
Humphreys, Christine
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Williams, Kirsty

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Marek, John
Middlehurst, Tom
Pugh, Alun
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

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

Amendment rejected.

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amended motion:

The National Assembly endorses the new home energy efficiency scheme for Wales (laid in the Table Office on 9 May 2000), a £15.3 million scheme to help alleviate the problem of fuel poverty in Wales and improve the condition of housing; people's health and personal security; and contribute to the National Assembly's priorities for sustainable development;

this Assembly resolves that the Assembly Secretary for Local Government and Housing report further on measures to link the new home energy efficiency scheme to a comprehensive private sector renewal strategy;

that a system of data collection to assess the level of fuel poverty in Wales be included in future Welsh house condition surveys;

ensures adequate publicity is given to this scheme in order for maximum take up; and

puts in place the procedures to ensure adequate monitoring and evaluation takes place to accurately measure the impact of this scheme.

Y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cymeradwyo'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd i Gymru (a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mai 2000), sef cynllun gwerth £15.3 miliwn i roi cymorth i liniaru'r broblem o dlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru a gwella cyflwr tai; iechyd a diogelwch personol pobl; a chyfrannu at flaenoriaethau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar gyfer datblygu cynaliadwy;

y Cynulliad hwn yn penderfynu y dylai Ysgrifennydd y Cynulliad dros Lywodraeth Leol a Thai adrodd ymhellach ar y mesurau i gysylltu'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref newydd â strategaeth adnewyddu sector preifat gynhwysfawr;

y dylai system casglu data sydd yn asesu lefel tlodi tanwydd yng Nghymru gael ei chynnwys yn yr arolygon o gyflwr tai Cymru a gynhelir yn y dyfodol;

yn sicrhau bod cyhoeddusrwydd digonol yn cael ei roi i'r cynllun hwn er mwyn sicrhau bod cynifer ag sydd yn bosibl yn manteisio arno; ac

yn rhoi'r gweithdrefnau ar waith a fydd yn sicrhau bod y cynllun yn cael ei fonitro a'i werthuso yn ddigonol fel bod modd mesur effaith y cynllun hwn.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amended motion: For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Amended motion adopted.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.

Pwynt o Drefn
Point of Order

David Davies: Point of order. I could not vote on the first two amendments because my card was incorrectly placed. The votes open and close quickly. I want to record that I wished to vote for those two amendments. In

David Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Ni allwn bleidleisio ar y ddau welliant cyntaf am fod fy nghherdyn wedi ei osod yn anghywir. Mae'r pleidleisiau'n agor ac yn cau'n gyflym. Dymunaf gofnodi fy mod wedi

years to come, I do not want people to think that I was absent during the votes. [*Interruption.*]

dymuno pleidleisio o blaid y ddau welliant hynny. Yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod, nid wyf am i bobl gredu fy mod yn absennol yn ystod y pleidleisiau. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. The placing of cards in the machine, a year into the Assembly, is a matter for Members. However, I will ask the clerk to take a roll-call vote on those two amendments. Will you confirm that you were present and sought to vote?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae gosod cardiau yn y peiriant, ar ôl blwyddyn yn y Cynulliad, yn fater i'r Aelodau. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn gofyn i'r clerc gymryd pleidlais drwy alw'r gofrestr ar y ddau welliant hynny. A wnewch gadarnhau eich bod yn bresennol ac wedi ceisio pleidleisio?

David Davies: Yes, I was present during both votes.

David Davies: Oeddwn, yr oeddwn yn bresennol yn ystod y ddwy bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: And you sought to vote but your vote was not recorded because you placed the card incorrectly in the machine?

Y Llywydd: A cheisiasoch bleidleisio ond ni chofnodwyd eich pleidlais am eich bod wedi gosod y cerdyn yn anghywir yn y peiriant?

David Davies: I was present, I sought to vote and I was unable to vote because the card was placed incorrectly in the machine. [*Interruption.*]

David Davies: Yr oeddwn yn bresennol, ceisiais bleidleisio ac ni allwn bleidleisio am fod y cerdyn wedi ei osod yn anghywir yn y peiriant. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Could we confirm David's vote please?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A allem gadarnhau pleidlais David, os gwelwch yn dda?

David Davies: I confirm that I voted for amendments 1 and 2.

David Davies: Cadarnhaf imi bleidleisio dros welliannau 1 a 2.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Point of order. Can you organise card placing training for David so that we can save time in discussions?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Pwynt o drefn. A allwch drefnu hyfforddiant gosod cardiau ar gyfer David fel y gallwn arbed amser mewn trafodaethau?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I thought that I had made the point in as gentle as possible a manner.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Credais fy mod wedi gwneud y pwynt mor hynaws â phosibl.

Adroddiad Grant Arbennig ar Safonau Ysgolion a Grantiau Cymorth i Ysgolion
Special Grant Report on School Standards and School Support Grant

The Secretary for Education and Children (Rosemary Butler): I propose that

Yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Phlant (Rosemary Butler): Cynigiaf fod

the Assembly, under Section 88B of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, and in accordance with Standing Order No. 19.10, approves the School Support Special Grant Report (No. 6) (Wales) 2000, which was laid

y Cynulliad, o dan Adran 88B Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988, ac yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.10, yn cymeradwyo'r Adroddiad Grant Arbennig ar Gynnal Ysgolion (Rhif 6) (Cymru) 2000, a osodwyd

in the Table Office on 9 May 2000.

This special grant report will enable the Assembly to make considerable and welcome additional funds available to schools. Rhodri Glyn Thomas tabled an amendment to the motion, which replaces the word 'Assembly' in the first line with the words 'National Assembly'. I agree with that amendment.

On 12 April, Edwina Hart announced that £20.5 million of additional funding made available for education, following the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget statement, would be used to support schools in Wales. Schools will receive between £3,000 and £50,000, depending on the number of pupils that they had on roll in January. The National Assembly confirmed that it thought that this was an appropriate way to spend the money. This report enables us to get these funds into schools' delegated budgets via the local authorities. The National Assembly has no powers to make payments of this sort directly to schools. The money will make a difference to schools and I thank my Assembly colleagues for agreeing that it should be used to help drive up standards in schools.

Approval of the special grant report will enable the allocation of the money to local authorities and require them to increase schools' budgets by the appropriate amounts within 15 working days of receipt of the money.

Gareth Jones: Mae hwn yn fater i chi, Lywydd. Hoffwn dderbyn eglurhad. Cyfeiriasoch at hon fel dadl a chyfeiriodd Rosemary at welliannau. Fy nealltwriaeth i yw nad dadl yw hon yng ngwir ystyr y gair, gan nad yw'n bosibl inni gynnig gwelliannau. A eglurwch hynny os gwelwch yn dda?

Rosemary Butler: I cannot explain that. I assume that, as Rhodri Glyn tabled an amendment to this motion—it was accepted by the Table Office—amendments were acceptable. However, I would need guidance on that.

yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mai 2000.

Bydd yr adroddiad grant arbennig hwn yn galluogi'r Cynulliad i ddarparu arian ychwanegol sylweddol a derbyniol i ysgolion. Cyflwynodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas welliant i'r cynnig, sydd yn rhoi'r gair 'Cynulliad' yn y llinell gyntaf yn lle'r geiriau 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol'. Cytunaf â'r gwelliant hwnnw.

Ar 12 Ebrill, cyhoeddodd Edwina Hart y byddai £20.5 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol a ddarparwyd i addysg, ar ôl datganiad cyllideb Canghellor y Trysorlys, yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gynnal ysgolion yng Nghymru. Bydd ysgolion yn derbyn rhwng £3,000 a £50,000, yn ôl nifer y disgyblion a oedd ar eu cofrestr yn Ionawr. Cadarnhaodd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ei fod o'r farn bod hwn yn ddull priodol o wario'r arian. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ein galluogi i roi'r arian hwn yng nghyllidebau dirprwyedig yr ysgolion drwy'r awdurdodau lleol. Nid oes gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bwerau i wneud taliadau o'r math hwn yn uniongyrchol i ysgolion. Bydd yr arian yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i'r ysgolion a diolchaf i'm cyd-Aelodau am gytuno y dylid ei ddefnyddio i hybu safonau mewn ysgolion.

Bydd cymeradwyo'r adroddiad grant arbennig yn ei gwneud yn bosibl dyrannu'r arian i awdurdodau lleol a mynnu y byddant yn cynyddu cyllidebau ysgolion â'r symiau priodol o fewn 15 diwrnod gwaith ar ôl derbyn yr arian.

Gareth Jones: This is a matter for you, Presiding Officer. I wish to receive an explanation. You referred to this as a debate and Rosemary referred to amendments. My understanding is that this is not a debate in the true meaning of the word, because it is not possible for us to propose amendments. Will you explain that please?

Rosemary Butler: Ni allaf egluro hynny. Rhagdybiaf, gan fod Rhodri Glyn wedi cyflwyno gwelliant i'r cynnig hwn—fe'i derbyniwyd gan y Swyddfa Gyflwyno—fod gwelliannau'n dderbyniol. Fodd bynnag, byddai arnaf angen arweiniad ar hynny.

Gareth Jones: Cynigiais welliannau i'r hyn a gredwn a oedd yn ddadl ond fe'u gwrthodwyd oherwydd mai cyflwyno adroddiad a wneir yn hytrach na dadl yn yr ystyr arferol. Hoffwn dderbyn eglurhad ar hynny, oherwydd yr ydym wedi colli cyfle i gyflwyno gwelliannau.

Gareth Jones: I proposed amendments to what I thought was a debate but they were refused because a report is being presented rather than a debate in the usual sense. I would like to receive an explanation on that, as we have missed a chance to table amendments.

3:40 p.m.

Rosemary Butler: I am sorry if you missed the opportunity to table amendments. However, I would have been disappointed if you had, as this is simply a technical way to ensure that the money that was agreed by the Assembly gets into schools as quickly as possible.

Rosemary Butler: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf os collasoch y cyfle i gyflwyno gwelliannau. Fodd bynnag, buaswn wedi bod yn siomedig pe baech wedi gwneud, gan nad yw hyn ond yn ddull technegol o sicrhau y bydd yr arian a gytunwyd gan y Cynulliad yn mynd i'r ysgolion cyn gynted ag y bo modd.

Gareth Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gen i, Rosemary, ond nid dyna'r pwynt. Mater o egwyddor ydyw. Nid mater o a fyddem yn cyflwyno gwelliannau ai peidio ydyw, ond ein bod wedi cael ein rhwystro rhag gwneud.

Gareth Jones: I am sorry, Rosemary, but that is not the point. It is a matter of principle. It is not a matter of whether or not we would table amendments, but that we were prevented from doing so.

Rosemary Butler: I am sorry, Gareth, but that is a matter for the Presiding Officer and his office. Perhaps we can consider the matter after the Plenary session.

Rosemary Butler: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Gareth, ond mae hynny'n fater i'r Llywydd a'i swyddfa. Efallai y gallwn ystyried y mater ar ôl y Cyfarfod Llawn.

Approval of the special grant report will enable the allocation of the money to local authorities and require them to increase schools' budgets by the appropriate amount within 15 working days of receiving the money. I have received assurances through the Welsh Local Government Association that authorities will co-operate fully in ensuring prompt transmission of these resources to schools. The terms of the report do not allow local authorities to retain any of the funds, although there are limited exceptions. Where a school is closing at the end of the summer term, it is entitled to receive one third of the full allocation. The local education authority can hold back the balance but must allocate it in September to the successor school that takes pupils who would otherwise have attended the closed school.

Bydd cymeradwyo'r adroddiad grant arbennig yn ei gwneud yn bosibl dyrannu'r arian i awdurdodau lleol a mynnu y byddant yn cynyddu cyllidebau'r ysgolion â'r swm priodol o fewn 15 diwrnod gwaith ar ôl derbyn yr arian. Derbyniais eiriau o sicrwydd drwy Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru y bydd yr awdurdodau'n cydweithredu'n llawn wrth sicrhau y caiff yr adnoddau hyn eu trosglwyddo i'r ysgolion yn ddi-oed. Nid yw telerau'r adroddiad yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol gadw dim o'r arian, er bod eithriadau cyfyngedig. Lle y bo ysgol yn cau ar ddiwedd tymor yr haf, mae ganddi hawl i dderbyn un rhan o dair o'r dyraniad llawn. Gall yr awdurdod addysg lleol ddal yn ôl y gweddill ond rhaid iddo'i ddyrannu ym Medi i'r ysgol olynol sydd yn derbyn disgyblion a fyddai fel arall wedi mynychu'r ysgol a gaewyd.

Jocelyn Davies: Point of order. Rosemary Butler referred to an amendment in the name

Jocelyn Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Cyfeiriodd Rosemary Butler at welliant yn enw Rhodri

of Rhodri Glyn Thomas, although it does not appear on the agenda. There is some confusion as to whether or not there is an amendment to this motion.

Glyn Thomas, er nad yw'n ymddangos ar yr agenda. Mae peth dryswch ynghylch a oes gwelliant i'r cynnig hwn ai peidio.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not intend to take a point of order in the middle of a speech. I will take it later in the debate, if it is appropriate.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni fwriadaf dderbyn pwynt o drefn ar ganol araith. Fe'i derbyniaf yn ddiweddarach yn y ddadl, os yw'n briodol.

Rosemary Butler: I expect all schools to receive their funding by mid June at the latest. To expedite this, local education authorities have already been asked to confirm their list of schools and the January pupil numbers. Most schools have already responded. It will be entirely up to schools to decide how they spend the money. The only condition attached is that they use the money for staffing or facilities that will help to push up standards. They should bear in mind that this must be treated as a one-off allocation.

Rosemary Butler: Disgwyliaf i'r holl ysgolion dderbyn eu harian erbyn canol Mehefin fan hwyraf. Er mwyn hwyluso hyn, gofynnwyd eisoes i'r holl awdurdodau addysg lleol gadarnhau eu rhestr o ysgolion a niferoedd y disgyblion yn Ionawr. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o ysgolion wedi ymateb eisoes. Mater i'r ysgolion yn llwyr yw penderfynu sut y gwariant yr arian. Yr unig amod ar hynny yw eu bod yn defnyddio'r arian ar gyfer staffio neu gyfleusterau a fydd yn helpu i hybu safonau. Dylent gofio bod yn rhaid trin hyn fel dyraniad unigryw.

In 1997-98, the Government in Westminster increased provision for schools in the local government revenue settlement by £50 million. Authorities increased their overall budgets for education by £60 million and delegated school budgets by £48 million. In 1999-2000, the increase in the settlement for education was £70.2 million and authorities responded by increasing overall budgets by £73 million and delegated budgets by £56 million. A further £91 million was provided in 2000-01, including £14.4 million to honour our pledge to fully fund the costs of teachers' pay restructuring. Most authorities have now made their budget returns to the Assembly and their decisions are being analysed. A report is due to go to the Pre-16 Education Committee in early July.

Yn 1997-98, cynyddodd y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan y ddarpariaeth i ysgolion yn y setliad refeniw llywodraeth leol o £50 miliwn. Cynyddodd yr awdurdodau eu cyllidebau cyffredinol i addysg o £60 miliwn ac i gyllidebau ysgolion dirprwyedig o £48 miliwn. Yn 1999-2000, y cynnydd yn y setliad i addysg oedd £70.2 miliwn ac ymatebodd yr awdurdodau drwy gynyddu eu cyllidebau cyffredinol o £73 miliwn a'r cyllidebau dirprwyedig o £56 miliwn. Darparwyd £91 miliwn pellach yn 2000-01, gan gynnwys £14.4 miliwn er mwyn cadw ein haddewid i ariannu'n llawn gostau ailstrwythuro tâl athrawon. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r awdurdodau bellach wedi dychwelyd eu ffurflenni cyllideb i'r Cynulliad a dadansoddir eu penderfyniadau. Mae adroddiad i fod i fynd i'r Pwyllgor Addysg Cyn-16 yn gynnar yng Ngorffennaf.

From the figures that we are receiving, it is not true to suggest that large amounts of money are being held back by local education authorities for administration costs. In 1999-2000, 79 per cent of budgets went into schools' delegated budget funding. The bulk of the remaining 21 per cent was used to fund central services such as

O'r ffigurau yr ydym yn eu derbyn, nid yw'n wir awgrymu bod symiau mawr o arian yn cael eu dal yn ôl gan awdurdodau addysg lleol ar gyfer costau gweinyddu. Yn 1999-2000, aeth 79 y cant o'r cyllidebau i ariannu cyllidebau dirprwyedig yr ysgolion. Defnyddiwyd y rhan helaethaf o'r 21 y cant a oedd yn weddill i ariannu gwasanaethau

specialist special educational needs provision, school transport and advisory provision. Central administration costs accounted for only 1.8 per cent of the total.

canolog fel darpariaeth anghenion addysgol arbennig arbenigol, cludiant ysgolion a darpariaeth ymgynghorol. Nid oedd costau gweinyddu canolog yn cyfrif ond am 1.8 y cant o'r cyfanswm.

Schools must be able to rely on good local education authority services to do their job effectively. However, it is right that all of the additional funding should go to schools on this occasion as it is a one-off payment. I commend this report to Members.

Rhaid i ysgolion allu dibynnu ar wasanaethau awdurdod addysg lleol da i wneud eu gwaith yn effeithiol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n iawn y dylai'r cwbl o'r cyllid ychwanegol fynd i'r ysgolion y tro hwn fel taliad unigryw. Cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad hwn i'r Aelodau.

Gareth Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf am y dryswch ynglŷn â gwelliannau. Mae'n parhau i beri dryswch i mi, ond cawn ddychwelyd at hynny efallai.

Gareth Jones: I apologise for the confusion regarding amendments. It is still confusing to me, but maybe we can return to that.

Y Llywydd: Pwynt o drefn. Er mwyn datrys y dryswch cyn parhau, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 19.12 ni ellir derbyn gwelliannau i gynigion ar adroddiadau cyllid llywodraeth leol oherwydd eu bod yn gynigion ariannol.

The Presiding Officer: Point of order. In order to solve the confusion before progressing, under Standing Order No. 19.12 amendments to motions on local government finance reports cannot be accepted as they are financial motions.

Gareth Jones: Yr hyn sydd yn peri dryswch yw i Rosemary gyfeirio at ddau welliant ar ddechrau'r ddadl.

Gareth Jones: What creates confusion is that Rosemary referred to two amendments at the start of the debate.

Y Llywydd: Mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19.12 yn nodi nad oes modd derbyn gwelliannau i gynigion o'r fath.

The Presiding Officer: Standing Order No. 19.12 specifies that it is not possible to accept amendments to such motions.

Gareth Jones: Soniodd Rosemary yn gynharach y byddem efallai eisiau cyflwyno gwelliant er mwyn rhwystro'r arian hwn rhag mynd i'r ysgolion. Nid dyna'r nod o gwbl.

Gareth Jones: Rosemary mentioned earlier that we would possibly want to table an amendment to prevent this money from going to schools. That is not the aim at all.

Ar ran Plaid Cymru, croesawaf y gwariant ychwanegol hwn sydd yn rhan o'r £50 miliwn a ddyrannwyd i'r gwasanaeth addysg yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn anfodlon â'r modd y dyrannwyd yr arian hwn i ni yng Nghymru. Mae maint yr arian i'w groesawu, a'r ffaith ei fod yn mynd i'n hysgolion. Fe'i clustnodwyd yn uniongyrchol i gyllidebau ysgolion ac yr ydym yn sôn yma am £20 miliwn. Cyfeiriaf fy sylwadau at Lywodraeth Cymru a'r Llywodraeth Brydeinig.

On behalf of Plaid Cymru, I welcome this additional expenditure that is part of the £50 million allocated to the education service in Wales. However, I am not satisfied with the way in which this money was allocated to us in Wales. The sum of the money is to be welcomed, as is the fact that it will go to our schools. It has been directly earmarked for schools' budgets and we are talking here about £20 million. I direct my comments to the Government of Wales and the British Government.

Mae'n anffodus fod dyrannu swm mor sylweddol mor ddirybudd yn tanseilio

It is unfortunate that allocating such a substantial sum at such short notice

cynllunio gofalus ac effeithiol. Mae rhyddid i ysgolion, fel y clywsoch, i ddefnyddio'r arian fel y mynnant. Byddwn yn hapusach pe bai'r ysgolion yn cael eu cyfarwyddo neu eu cynghori i ddefnyddio'u harian yn unol â'u cynlluniau datblygu ysgol, oherwydd gwella safonau yw'r bwriad. Nid yw'n dilyn fod yr arian hwn yn mynd i gael ei wario yn uniongyrchol yn unol â chynlluniau datblygu ysgol.

undermines careful and effective planning. Schools are free, as you heard, to use the money as they wish. I would be happier if schools were directed or advised to use their money in accordance with their school development plans, because the aim is to improve standards. It does not follow that this money will be spent directly in accordance with school development plans.

Mae'r cynlluniau datblygu ysgol yn gysylltiedig â chynlluniau strategol awdurdodau addysg ac yn ddarostyngedig iddynt. Mae'r cynlluniau hynny dan oruchwyliaeth y Cynulliad. Dyna sut y mae'r system yn gweithio ac mae'n system foddhaol. Beth yw'r pwynt o roi pwysau ar ysgolion i gynllunio'n ofalus drwy gynlluniau datblygu a gaiff eu harolygu a'u monitro'n allanol, ac yna anwybyddu'r cynlluniau hynny oherwydd penderfyniadau mympwyol a wneir i geisio ennill poblogrwydd ac sydd yn golygu gwario er mwyn gwario heb gynllunio na monitro?

School development plans are linked to, and are subject to, the strategic plans of education authorities. Those plans are under the supervision of the Assembly. That is how the system works and it is a satisfactory system. What is the point of putting pressure on schools to plan carefully through development plans that are reviewed and monitored externally, only then to ignore these plans because of arbitrary decisions that are made to try to gain popularity and which lead to spending for the sake of spending without planning or monitoring?

Wrth ddyrannu arian fel hyn, pa ystyriaethau a roddir i'r anghenus ac i ddalgylchoedd difreintiedig? A ydym wedi trafod hynny fel Cynulliad? Oni ddylai'r anghenion hynny gael eu hadlewyrchu yn y dyraniad a'r dosbarthiad? Beth am ffactorau megis gwledigrwydd, strategaeth ar gyfer ysgolion bach, cyfle cyfartal, y difreintiedig a'r diffyg cydbwysedd rhwng y sectorau cynradd ac uwchradd? A fyddai modd inni fod wedi defnyddio'r arian hwn yn fwy effeithiol yn ein hysgolion drwy ei gydweddu ag arian Amcan 1 a gwneud defnydd llawer gwell ohono?

By allocating money like this, what considerations are given to the needy and to underprivileged catchment areas? Have we discussed that as an Assembly? Should not those needs be reflected in the allocation and the distribution? What about factors such as rurality, a strategy for small schools, equal opportunities, the underprivileged and the imbalance between the primary and secondary sectors? Would it have been possible for us to use this money more effectively in our schools by tying it in with Objective 1 money and making much better use of it?

Owen John Thomas: Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed eich cyfeiriad at y diffyg cydbwysedd rhwng y sectorau cynradd ac uwchradd. Mae'r adroddiad ar y grant arbennig yn nodi bod ysgol gynradd â 500 o blant yn derbyn grant o £9,000 tra bod ysgol uwchradd â 500 o blant yn derbyn £30,000. Felly, byddai £18 y pen ar gyfer pob disgybl mewn ysgol gynradd o'r maint hwnnw, tra byddai disgyblion ysgol uwchradd yn derbyn £60 y pen; hynny yw, teirgwaith a thraean yn fwy i ddisgyblion uwchradd. Mae hwn yn

Owen John Thomas: I was pleased to hear your reference to the imbalance between the primary and secondary sectors. The special grant report notes that a primary school with 500 children receives a grant of £9,000 while a secondary school with 500 children receives £30,000. Therefore, there would be £18 per head for every pupil in a primary school of that size, while secondary school pupils would receive £60 per head; that is three times and a third more for secondary school pupils. This is a long-term thing

rhywbeth tymor hir oherwydd bob blwyddyn mae ysgolion uwchradd yn derbyn £2,400 y pen tra bod ysgolion cynradd yn derbyn £1,700 y pen. Gobeithiaf, Gareth, y gallwn bwyso ar Rosemary i sylwi ar hyn a gwneud rhywbeth amdano. Mae pob athro mewn ysgol gynradd yn dysgu 12 o bynciau ac mae pwysau mawr arnynt. Mae eisiau mwy o arian arnynt i sicrhau eu bod yn gallu gwneud hyn.

because every year secondary schools receive £2,400 per head while primary schools receive £1,700 per head. I hope, Gareth, that we can put pressure on Rosemary to take notice of this and to do something about it. Every teacher in a primary school teaches 12 subjects and there is great pressure on them. They need more money to ensure that they can do this.

3:50 p.m.

Gareth Jones: Mae hynny yn bwynt pwysig. Sut bynnag yr edrychwch arno, mae'n rhaid ei ystyried y naill ffordd neu'r llall. Nid ydym wedi cael trafodaeth ar hynny. Beth sydd yn rhwystro ysgolion sydd mewn dyled rhag defnyddio'r arian i glirio'r ddyled? A fydd hynny'n gwella safonau? Dibynna'n union ar ba ddefnydd a wnaiff ysgolion o'r arian hwn. Beth am yr ysgolion a fydd yn rhoi arian wrth gefn, ac felly yn ychwanegu at y £30 miliwn a amcangyfrifir sydd wrth gefn yn ysgolion Cymru? A fydd hynny'n gwella safonau? Mae'r rhain yn gwestiynau o bwys.

Gareth Jones: That is an important point. Whichever way you look at it, it must be considered one way or another. We have not had a discussion on that. What prevents schools that are in debt from using this money to clear the debt? Will that improve standards? It depends entirely on what use schools will make of this money. What about schools that put money in reserve, therefore adding to the estimated £30 million that is in reserve in Wales's schools? Will that improve standards? These are important questions.

Delyth Evans: Ni wn beth yw'r ymadrodd Cymraeg am *looking a gift horse in the mouth*, ond mae'n annheg beirniadu pan fo cymaint o arian newydd yn cael ei roi i ysgolion. Pe baech yn gofyn i'r ysgolion ac i'r prifathrawon, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddent yn falch o gael y rhyddid i wario'r arian yn y modd y maent hwy yn ei ddymuno, yn hytrach na'i fod yn cael ei reoli'n ganolog. Mae hefyd yn annheg beirniadu'r Llywodraeth am beidio â gadael i bobl gynllunio, oherwydd Gordon Brown a gyflwynodd system yr arolwg cynhwysfawr o wariant i roi arian bob tair blynedd yn hytrach nag yn flynyddol fel bod y sector cyhoeddus yn gallu cynllunio. Nid yw hi'n deg beirniadu'r Llywodraeth ar y pwnc hwn.

Delyth Evans: I do not know the Welsh expression for looking a gift horse in the mouth, but it is unfair to criticise when so much new money is being given to schools. If you asked schools and headteachers, I am sure that they would be glad to have the freedom to spend the money in whichever way they wish, rather than it being managed centrally. It is also unfair to criticise the Government for not allowing people to plan, because it was Gordon Brown who introduced the comprehensive spending review system to give money every three years rather than annually so that the public sector could plan. It is not fair to criticise the Government on this subject.

Gareth Jones: Diolch am eich sylw, ond nid oes cynllunio yma. Mae'r arian wedi dod yn sydyn ac nid oes cynllunio gofalus ar ei gyfer. Mae hwnnw yn fodd aneffeithiol o ddefnyddio arian. Dyfynnaf y Llywodraeth yr ydym yn rhan ohoni o 'Gwellcymru.com', paragraff 2.28:

Gareth Jones: Thank you for those remarks, but there is no planning here. The money has come suddenly and there is no careful planning for it. That is an ineffective way of using money. I quote the Government of which we are part from 'Betterwales.com', paragraph 2.28:

‘Yr her i ni ac i’n partneriaid yw codi safonau ym mhob man gan ddefnyddio adnoddau yn y ffyrdd gorau posibl. Ni allwn wneud hyn ond drwy sicrhau bod adnoddau’n cael eu targedu at flaenoriaethau y cytunwyd arnynt’.

‘The challenge for our partners and for us is to raise standards everywhere using resources in the best ways possible. We can only do this by ensuring that resources are targeted on agreed priorities’.

Yr ydych chi a minnau wedi cytuno ar y blaenoriaethau hyn. A yw’r ysgolion wedi cytuno â’r awdurdodau? Mae’r diffyg cynllunio hwn yn wendid. Nid oedd y Cynulliad wedi cynllunio i wario ar gyflogau i raddedigion sydd yn hyfforddi i fod yn athrawon. Nid yw hynny wedi ei drafod ac ni chynlluniwyd ar ei gyfer. Mae hynny yn ffaith. Eto i gyd, mae rhan o’r arian a glustnodwyd i’r Cynulliad ar gyfer gwella recriwtio, sef £2.3 miliwn, yn gorfod mynd at y cynllun hwnnw oherwydd y gosodiadau hyn a’r datganiadau diweddaraf gan David Blunkett. Golyga hynny fod ein cynlluniau yn cael eu taflu o’r herwydd. Ynglŷn â’ch pwynt chi, Delyth, am *looking a gift horse in the mouth*—nid hynny sydd gennyf. Yr ydym eisiau’r arian ond mae’n rhaid cynllunio’n ofalus neu bydd yr arian hwn yn colli ei effeithiolrwydd.

You and I have agreed on these priorities. Have schools agreed with the authorities? This lack of planning is a weakness. The Assembly had not planned to spend on salaries for graduates training to be teachers. That has not been discussed or planned for. That is a fact. Yet, part of the money that was earmarked for the Assembly to improve recruiting, namely £2.3 million, must now go to that scheme because of these statements and the latest declarations by David Blunkett. That means that our schemes are being thrown because of this. With regard to your point, Delyth, about looking a gift horse in the mouth—that is not my point. We want the money but we need to plan carefully, otherwise the money will loose its efficacy.

Gwenda Thomas: Dengys hynny ddiffyg hyder yng ngallu aelodau byrddau llywodraethu i benderfynu’r ffordd orau i wario’r arian yn eu hysgolion eu hunain.

Gwenda Thomas: That shows a lack of confidence in the members of governing boards to decide the best way to use the money in their own schools.

Gareth Jones: A oes modd i chi ddod yn ôl atom a dweud sut y bydd yr arian hwn wedi cael ei wario? Os felly, a fydd monitro gofalus ar yr arian hwn? Yr ateb yw na fydd, ac ni fydd modd inni fel Cynulliad wybod a fydd yr arian wedi cael ei ddefnyddio yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol. Yr ydym yn methu’r pwynt.

Gareth Jones: Are you able to come back to us and say how this money will have been spent? If so, will there be careful monitoring of this money? The answer is no, and there is no way for us as an Assembly to know whether this money has been spent in the most effective way. We are missing the point.

Alun Pugh: Before I came to this place I was a college manager. We had a strategic plan and a college improvement plan and we also had a list of projects that we could not fulfil because of lack of resources. If I were still the manager in a school or college listening to this debate and listening to Rosemary’s announcement, I would be saying thank you very much and putting that money to develop standards and improve education for the people of Wales.

Alun Pugh: Cyn imi ddod i’r lle hwn yr oeddwn yn rheolwr coleg. Yr oedd gennym gynllun strategol a chynllun gwella coleg ac yr oedd gennym hefyd restr o brosiectau na allem eu cyflawni oherwydd diffyg adnoddau. Pe bawn yn rheolwr o hyd mewn ysgol neu goleg yn gwrando ar y ddadl hon ac yn gwrando ar gyhoeddiad Rosemary, byddwn yn dweud diolch yn fawr iawn ac yn rhoi’r arian hwnnw tuag at ddatblygu safonau a gwella addysg ar gyfer pobl Cymru.

Gareth Jones: Gobeithio bod hynny'n gywir. Os yw'r arian hwn yn mynd i ryw fanc yn rhywle ac yn cael ei ddefnyddio i glirio dyled, sut y bydd hynny yn cyfrannu at wella safonau? Mae angen gwell cynllunio ymlaen llaw, mwy o fonitro, ac angen inni wybod yn union sut yr ydym yn mynd i fesur sut mae gwella safonau. Yn anffodus, nid oes modd inni gael dadl ar hyn, dim ond gwneud adroddiadau neu ddatganiadau. Yr wyf yn anfodlon fod datganiadau yn dod o Lundain a'n bod ninnau yn gorfod gollwng popeth yr ydym yn ei wneud yn y Cynulliad a newid ein cynlluniau. Mae hynny yn annerbyniol. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf os nad yw'r neges honno wedi mynd adref.

Gareth Jones: I hope that that is correct. If that money goes to a bank somewhere and is used to clear debts, how will that contribute to improving standards? There is need for better forward planning, more monitoring, and a need for us to know exactly how we will measure how to improve standards. Unfortunately, it is not possible for us to have a discussion on this, only to make reports or statements. I am unhappy that statements are coming from London and that we have to drop everything that we do in the Assembly and change our plans. That is unacceptable. I am sorry if that message has not reached home.

Alun Cairns: Onid gwir bwrpas datganoli yw rhoi'r grym i'r lefel isaf posibl, a thrwy roi'r arian yn uniongyrchol i'r ysgolion y mae ganddynt y grym i wario'r arian yn y ffordd y maent hwy'n teimlo yw'r mwyaf effeithiol ar gyfer yr ysgol?

Alun Cairns: Is not the real purpose of devolution to give power to the lowest level possible, and by giving the money directly to schools they have the power to spend that money in the way that they feel is the most effective for that school?

Gareth Jones: Mae'r ysgolion yn gwybod sut i ddefnyddio arian, a gobeithiaf eu bod wedi cynllunio ar gyfer hynny. Pan ddaw'r arian hwn yn fyrbwyll, ar fympwy fel hyn, gall hynny eu gorfodi i wario ar bethau nad ydynt wedi cynllunio yn ofalus ar eu cyfer. Mae hynny'n achosi i'r arian golli ei effaith. Golyga hefyd nad ydym fel Aelodau o'r Cynulliad yn cael yr oruchwyliaeth—nid y cyfarwyddo—ar yr hyn sydd yn digwydd ac ar fonitro safonau. Yr ydym yn colli'r pwynt hwnnw.

Gareth Jones: Schools know how to use money, and I hope that they have planned for that. When this money comes hastily and arbitrarily like this, it can oblige them to spend on things for which they have not planned carefully. That causes the money to lose its effect. It also means that we as Assembly Members are not able to supervise—not direct—on what happens and monitor standards. We are losing that point.

Jonathan Morgan: On behalf of the Welsh Conservative Party I welcome any new money that is directed towards schools. We have always believed that headteachers and governors are the best people in our education system to decide how money should be spent. I will take Gareth's points on board. However, any new money—whether it is now, next month or the following month—provided that it is sent to schools, that it is ring-fenced and that schools have the option to decide how to spend it, is a welcome move forward. In welcoming this announcement, I would ask the Secretary for Education and Children

Jonathan Morgan: Ar ran Plaid Geidwadol Cymru croesawaf unrhyw arian newydd a gyfeirir tuag at ysgolion. Credwn erioed mai prifathrawon a llywodraethwyr yw'r bobl orau yn ein system addysg i benderfynu sut y dylid gwario arian. Cymeraf bwyntiau Gareth i ystyriaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae unrhyw arian newydd—boed yn awr, y mis nesaf neu'r mis wedyn—ar yr amod y'i hanfonir i ysgolion, ei fod wedi ei glustnodi a bod dewis gan ysgolion ynghylch y modd i'w wario, yn gam ymlaen i'w groesawu. Wrth groesawu'r cyhoeddiad hwn, gofynnaf i'r Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Phlant a ellir defnyddio'r dull a ddefnyddiwn heddiw i gyfeirio'r arian i

whether or not the mechanism that we are using today to direct the money to schools can be used next year or the following year, if and when additional money becomes available for our schools' sector. Having this mechanism to ring-fence money to go to schools without it being taken up by local authorities is a major step forward. I hope that the exception of a local education authority holding back money will be limited and that all local authorities will ensure that that money reaches schools as quickly as possible. Will the Secretary for Education and Children give a commitment to ensure that we can reduce the amount of money taken by local education authorities year in, year out to be spent on central services? Some 21 per cent of education budgets is a lot of money. We need real analysis to establish where this money is spent.

ysgolion y flwyddyn nesaf neu'r flwyddyn ganlynol, os a phan fydd arian ychwanegol ar gael ar gyfer ein sector ysgolion. Mae cael y dull hwn i glustnodi arian i fynd i'r ysgolion heb ei gymryd gan awdurdodau lleol yn gam mawr ymlaen. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr eithriad o awdurdod addysg lleol yn dal arian yn ôl yn gyfyngedig ac y bydd yr holl awdurdodau lleol yn sicrhau y bydd yr arian hwnnw'n cyrraedd ysgolion gynted ag y bo modd. A wnaiff yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Phlant ymrwymo i sicrhau y gallwn leihau swm yr arian a gymerir gan awdurdodau addysg lleol o flwyddyn i flwyddyn i'w wario ar wasanaethau canolog? Mae tua 21 y cant o gyllidebau addysg yn llawer o arian. Mae angen dadansoddi gwirioneddol er mwyn canfod ym mhle y gwarir yr arian hwn.

Peter Black: Could Jonathan outline what role exactly he sees for education authorities? I appreciate his concern to cut down on bureaucracy and to ensure that the maximum amount of money goes to schools. Does he not accept that education authorities have a strategic role, particularly relating to special needs, school transport, advisory issues, and so on, and that they need money to pay for that role?

Peter Black: A oes modd i Jonathan ddisgrifio pa rôl yn union y mae'n ei gweld i awdurdodau addysg? Deallaf y pwys y mae'n ei roi ar gwtogi ar fiwrocratiaeth a sicrhau yr â'r swm mwyaf posibl o arian i ysgolion. Onid yw'n derbyn bod rôl strategol i awdurdodau addysg, yn enwedig mewn perthynas ag anghenion arbennig, cludiant ysgolion, materion ymgynghorol, ac yn y blaen, a bod arnynt angen arian i dalu am y rôl honno?

Jonathan Morgan: I do not doubt that LEAs in their present form have some role to play, but I doubt the actual costs that are incurred by those local education authorities. They are involved in some strategic planning, in special educational needs, and in monitoring standards. I would ask, however, that we conduct an analysis as to where the money is spent in local education authorities. It is only fair because we can look at local education authorities in Wales—some authorities have a better record of devolving more of their budget directly to schools. If you look at the statistics, there are wide variations between local education authorities. It is only fair for us as Assembly Members in Wales to expect that that analysis could be conducted. Provided that the core services that the schools rely on can be supported, I do not have a problem with cutting down in other

Jonathan Morgan: Nid amheuaf nad oes rhyw rôl i'w chwarae gan AALlau ar eu ffurf bresennol, ond amheuaf yr union gostau i'r awdurdodau addysg lleol hynny. Mae ganddynt ran mewn rhywfaint o gynllunio strategol, mewn anghenion addysgol arbennig, ac wrth fonitro safonau. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf ein bod yn cynnal dadansoddiad ynghylch ymhle y gwarir yr arian mewn awdurdodau addysg lleol. Nid yw ond yn deg oherwydd gallwn edrych ar awdurdodau addysg lleol yng Nghymru—mae gan rai awdurdodau well hanes o ddatganoli mwy o'u cyllideb yn uniongyrchol i ysgolion. Os edrychwch ar yr ystadegau, mae amrywiadau mawr rhwng awdurdodau addysg lleol. Nid yw ond yn deg i ni fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad yng Nghymru ddisgwyl y gellid cynnal y dadansoddiad hwnnw. Ar yr amod y gellir cynnal y

areas if money can be sent to schools for teachers and governors to use.

gwasanaethau craidd y mae'r ysgolion yn dibynnu arnynt, nid oes gennyf wrthwynebiad i gwtogi ar feysydd eraill os gellir anfon arian i ysgolion i'w ddefnyddio gan athrawon a llywodraethwyr.

I have travelled around many schools in my constituency, particularly primary schools that are in desperate need of employing classroom assistants. I have visited many local primary schools here in Cardiff who have some good classroom assistants to work with the classroom teacher. If this money can be used in some way to help headteachers use that resource to employ classroom assistants on a part-time basis, then this money should be welcomed. It might not fit into the overall plan that Gareth Jones and Plaid Cymru would like to see. However, if you speak to headteachers, particularly those with whom I have conversed, they will confirm that they are happy to be getting extra money to use as they see fit. I acknowledge that it does not come within a normal budget process and that it may not fit within their normal strategic plan. However, the fact that they have this extra money to use should be welcomed. Headteachers will want to use that money to the best effect for their classes.

Teithiais o gwmpas llawer o ysgolion yn fy etholaeth, yn enwedig ysgolion cynradd sydd â thaer angen cyflogi cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth. Ymwelais â llawer o ysgolion cynradd lleol yma yng Nghaerdydd sydd â rhai cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth da i weithio gyda'r athro dosbarth. Os gellir defnyddio'r arian hwn mewn rhyw ffordd i helpu prifathrawon i ddefnyddio'r adnodd hwnnw i gyflogi cynorthwywyr ystafell ddosbarth yn rhan-amser, yna dylid croesawu'r arian hwn. Efallai na fyddai hynny'n ffitio i'r cynllun cyffredinol yr hoffai Gareth Jones a Phlaid Cymru ei weld. Fodd bynnag, os siaradwch â phenaethiaid, yn enwedig y rhai y siaredais i â hwy, byddant yn cadarnhau eu bod yn falch o gael arian ychwanegol i'w ddefnyddio fel y barnant orau. Derbyniaf nad yw hynny'n dod o fewn proses gyllideb arferol ac nad yw efallai'n ffitio i'w cynllun strategol arferol. Fodd bynnag, dylid croesawu'r ffaith bod yr arian ychwanegol hwn ganddynt i'w ddefnyddio. Bydd prifathrawon yn dymuno defnyddio'r arian hwnnw er y budd gorau i'w dosbarthiadau.

4:00 p.m.

Gareth Jones: Fel yr wyf yn ceisio egluro, oherwydd bod yr arian yma yn newydd, ar hyn o bryd mae ein hysgolion a'n prifathrawon yn cael eu cymell—fel y dywedir yn yr adroddiad hwn—i gyflogi staff. Maent yn cyflogi staff.

Gareth Jones: As I am trying to explain, because this money is new, at present our schools and headteachers are being urged—as is said in this report—to employ staff. They are employing staff.

Rosemary Butler: No.

Rosemary Butler: Nac ydynt.

Gareth Jones: Ydynt, mae hynny yn y cyfarwyddiadau, Rosemary. Maent yn cyflogi staff. Dyna fy nealltwriaeth i. Cewch fy nghywiro wedyn. Cyn gynted ag y digwydd hynny, yr ydym yn clywed Rosemary yn dweud na fydd yr arian yno y flwyddyn nesaf. Pa fath o gynllunio yw hynny i'n plant ac i les ein plant a phlant ag anghenion addysgol arbennig?

Gareth Jones: Yes, that is in the guidelines, Rosemary. They are employing staff. That is my understanding. You can correct me afterwards. As soon as that happens, we hear Rosemary saying that the money will not be there next year. What sort of planning is that for our children and for the welfare of our children and children with special needs?

Jonathan Morgan: If one looks at the management of a school and the constraints that exist within our primary and secondary school sectors, we should all support anything that can be done by the National Assembly to ensure that headteachers have the greatest flexibility to improve the staffing of their classrooms or the resources available. I imagine that this sort of announcement will happen from time to time. It will not only happen every year when we consider our budgets. It will happen when the United Kingdom considers its budgets and when extra moneys are made available. That needs to be taken into account. It could happen next year, the year after or the year after that. We cannot avoid that.

Jonathan Morgan: Os yw rhywun yn edrych ar reolaeth ysgol a'r cyfyngiadau sydd yn bod oddi mewn i'n sectorau ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd, dylem oll gefnogi unrhywbeth y gellir ei wneud gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i sicrhau y caiff prifathrawon yr hyblygrwydd mwyaf i wella'r staffio yn eu hystafelloedd dosbarth neu'r adnoddau sydd ar gael. Gallwn feddwl y bydd cyhoeddiad o'r math hwn yn digwydd o bryd i'w gilydd. Ni fydd ond yn digwydd pan ystyriwn ein cyllidebau bob blwyddyn. Bydd yn digwydd pan fydd y Deyrnas Unedig yn ystyried ei chyllidebau a phan ddarperir arian ychwanegol. Mae angen cymryd hynny i ystyriaeth. Gallai ddigwydd y flwyddyn nesaf, y flwyddyn ganlynol neu'r flwyddyn ar ôl hynny. Ni allwn osgoi hynny.

When speaking to headteachers in constituencies, you will find that they are in favour of getting this extra money. Headteachers want extra cash to spend on necessities. We heard the announcement last year of an extra £70 million for education. I have raised this point in Committee on a number of occasions. It is worth looking at the press releases that were sent out by the Executive about this. Many headteachers assumed that that money would go towards classrooms and school budgets. In fact, about £15 or £16 million of that £70 million went into schools. About £54 or £55 million disappeared into local education authorities, which is what I term the LEA Bermuda Triangle. It disappeared into central services, into inflationary costs, pay awards and other pay restructures from the previous year. It is a great pity that that money could not be put through the mechanism that we are using today. I ask that in future we give any new money directly to schools, which is where it matters. It does not matter when it goes to town halls or the bureaucrats who administer the system. It matters when it goes into school coffers. We will do a great service to the schools of Wales if we ensure in the years ahead that more money is directed to them and not through LEAs.

Wrth siarad â phrifathrawon ysgol mewn etholaethau, cewch eu bod o blaid cael yr arian ychwanegol hwn. Mae ar brifathrawon eisiau arian ychwanegol i'w wario ar angenrheidiau. Clywsom y cyhoeddiad y llynedd am £70 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gyfer addysg. Codais y mater hwn yn y Pwyllgor sawl gwaith. Mae'n werth edrych ar y datganiadau i'r wasg a gylchredwyd gan y Weithrediaeth am hyn. Cymerodd llawer o brifathrawon y byddai'r arian yn mynd tuag at ystafelloedd dosbarth a chyllidebau ysgol. Mewn gwirionedd, tua £15 neu £16 miliwn o'r £70 miliwn hwnnw a aeth i'r ysgolion. Diflannodd tua £54 neu £55 miliwn i'r awdurdodau addysg lleol, sef yr hyn a alwaf yn Driongl Bermwda'r AALlau. Diflannodd i wasanaethau canolog, i gostau chwyddiannol, dyfarniadau tâl ac ailstrwythuriadau tâl eraill o'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Mae'n drueni mawr na allesid rhoi'r arian hwnnw drwy'r dull a ddefnyddiwn heddiw. Gofynnaf ein bod yn y dyfodol yn rhoi unrhyw arian newydd yn uniongyrchol i'r ysgolion, lle y mae'n cyfrif. Nid yw o bwys pa bryd y bydd yn mynd i neuaddau tref neu at y biwrocratiaid sydd yn gweinyddu'r system. Mae o bwys pa bryd yr â i goffrau ysgolion. Byddwn yn gwneud cymwynas fawr ag ysgolion Cymru os sicrhawn y cyfeirir mwy o arian atynt hwy yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod ac nid drwy AALlau.

Jenny Randerson: Everyone has to welcome this money today. It would be foolish not to regard it as a tremendous bonus. I welcome the fact that the money is going straight to schools. I did a survey of every school in my constituency. They replied unanimously that they wanted to get their hands directly on the money. I know that the money has to go via the LEA but, in practice, schools know exactly how much money they will get. It will go straight to them. There would be great problems for any LEA that did not do that. I also welcome the speed with which this has been addressed. In government terms, this is quick. Only a couple of headteachers have contacted me to ask where the money was and when it was coming. That is also to be welcomed.

Jenny Randerson: Rhaid i bawb groesawu'r arian hwn heddiw. Byddai'n ffôl peidio â'i ystyried yn fonws aruthrol. Croesawaf y ffaith bod yr arian yn mynd yn syth i'r ysgolion. Gwneuthum arolwg o bob ysgol yn fy etholaeth. Atebasant yn unfryd eu bod yn dymuno cael gafael yn uniongyrchol ar yr arian. Gwn fod rhaid i'r arian fynd drwy'r AALl ond, yn ymarferol, gŵyr yr ysgolion yn union faint o arian a gânt. Â'n syth atynt. Byddai problemau mawr i unrhyw AALl na wnâi hynny. Croesawaf hefyd y cyflymder wrth ymdrin â hyn. O ran llywodraeth, mae hyn yn gyflym. Dim ond un neu ddau o brifathrawon a gysylltodd â mi i holi ymhle yr oedd yr arian a pha bryd y deuai. Mae hynny hefyd i'w groesawu.

However, I am concerned about some points. Gareth is wrong. There is a great deal to be said for an additional amount of money that schools can spend as they wish. Anyone who knows school budgets in detail will know that there are all sorts of pinch points. They will always have a wish list. Schools will not need to do much wishing to spend this extra money because it is hardly a vast amount. It is hardly a king's ransom. It is small amount of money, £3,000 upwards. That does not take much decision-making. I am convinced that the number of schools in Wales that will waste that money will be infinitesimal. They will use it for good, strategic reasons. They will have a school plan—to develop numeracy, for example—and will use the money to bolster the plan. It will be used strategically.

Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch rhai pwyntiau. Mae Gareth yn anghywir. Mae llawer iawn i'w ddweud dros swm ychwanegol o arian y gall ysgolion ei wario'n ôl eu dymuniad. Mae unrhywun sydd â gwybodaeth fanwl am gyllidebau ysgol yn gwybod bod pob math o bwyntiau gwasgu. Mae ganddynt restr ddymuniadau bob amser. Ni fydd ar ysgolion angen llawer o ddymuno i wario'r arian ychwanegol hwn oherwydd prin ei fod yn swm enfawr. Prin ei fod yn ffortiwn. Mae'n swm bach o arian, £3,000 a mwy. Nid oes angen llawer o waith penderfynu ar gyfer hynny. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog mai bach iawn fydd nifer yr ysgolion yng Nghymru a fydd yn gwastraffu'r arian hwnnw. Fe'i defnyddiant am resymau strategol, da. Bydd ganddynt gynllun ysgol—i ddatblygu rhifogrwydd, er enghraifft—a defnyddiant yr arian i gynnal y cynllun. Fe'i defnyddir yn strategol.

However, I have concerns about how the money has been divided. This is a blunt instrument. Owen John Thomas referred to some of the inequalities. There are others. For example, if you have a separate nursery unit, you get £3,000, but if you have a nursery within a school you do not. Yet, technically, a nursery within a primary school is separate from the rest of the school. For example, it does not have a catchment area. There are legal differences between the nursery and the rest of the primary school.

Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf bryderon ynghylch y modd y rhannwyd yr arian. Mae hwn yn erfyn di-awch, Cyfeiriodd Owen John Thomas at rai o'r anghydraddoldebau. Mae eraill. Er enghraifft, os oes gennych uned feithrin ar wahân, cewch £3,000, ond os oes gennych feithrinfa oddi mewn i ysgol ni chewch. Eto, yn dechnegol, mae meithrinfa oddi mewn i ysgol gynradd ar wahân i weddill yr ysgol. Er enghraifft, nid oes iddi ddalgylch. Mae gwahaniaethau cyfreithiol rhwng y feithrinfa a gweddill yr ysgol

Therefore, in many ways that is unfair.

gynradd. Felly, ar lawer ystyr mae hynny'n annheg.

I also share the concerns about the difference between the amount of money going to primary and to secondary schools. It seems to me that primary schools in Wales are Cinderellas all down the line. I have said this in relation to information technology provision and the Assembly Secretary knows of my concern about the fact that the £6,000 available in England will not be available to those in primary teacher training in Wales. I have received many comments on this and have already heard of disturbing cases of people changing their minds about where they will train because of this. That worries me.

Rhannaf hefyd y pryderon am y gwahaniaeth rhwng y swm o arian sydd yn mynd i ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd. Ymddengys i mi fod ysgolion cynradd yng Nghymru'n Sinderelas ar hyd y ffordd. Dywedais hyn mewn perthynas â'r ddarpariaeth technoleg gwybodaeth a gŵyr yr Ysgrifennydd Cynulliad am fy mhryder am y ffaith na fydd y £6,000 sydd ar gael yn Lloegr ar gael i'r rhai mewn hyfforddiant athrawon cynradd yng Nghymru. Derbyniais lawer o sylwadau ar hyn a chlywais eisoes am achosion sydd yn peri pryder o bobl yn newid eu meddwl am y lle y byddant yn hyfforddi oherwydd hyn. Mae hynny'n peri pryder i mi.

This rough and ready set of figures was chosen to follow England's lead, obviously. Given the circumstances, I understand that. However, we were prepared to depart from England's lead in primary school teacher training, so there does not seem to be coherent logic here. Overall, as I said earlier, I welcome the amount of money available and how it will go speedily into schools. I do not share Gareth's concern about our overall strategic vision. It still exists and always did. We thought that we had a certain amount of money to spend. No school will go off course from our aims and objectives for the sake of £3,000.

Dewiswyd y set ffwrdd-â-hi hon o ffigurau er mwyn dilyn arweiniad Lloegr, mae'n amlwg. O ystyried yr amgylchiadau, deallaf hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddem yn barod i wyro oddi wrth arweiniad Lloegr mewn hyfforddiant athrawon cynradd, felly nid ymddengys bod rhesymeg gyson yma. At ei gilydd, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, croesawaf y swm o arian sydd ar gael a'r modd yr â'n gyflym i'r ysgolion. Ni rannaf bryder Gareth ynghylch ein gweledigaeth strategol gyffredinol. Mae'n dal i fod a bu erioed. Credem fod gennym swm penodol o arian i'w wario. Ni fydd yr un ysgol yn gwyro oddi wrth ein nodau a'n hamcanion er mwyn £3,000.

Rosemary Butler: I welcome today's debate. Although it was somewhat contentious, that demonstrates that schools and our school pupils' needs are important to all Assembly Members. I thank Jenny and Jonathan for their support. I think that they are right. I was surprised at Gareth's comments. I have always held Gareth's views in high regard. However, I feel that he was a little confused today. All schools have strategies and shopping lists of items on which they would like to spend money, which are not just wish lists. How anyone could say that an additional £20 million undermines careful planning, I do not know. I found that statement a little odd, Gareth.

Rosemary Butler: Croesawaf y ddadl heddiw. Er ei bod braidd yn gynhennus, dengys hynny fod anghenion ysgolion a'n disgyblion ysgol yn bwysig i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Diolchaf i Jenny a Jonathan am eu cefnogaeth. Credaf eu bod yn gywir. Synnais at sylwadau Gareth. Mae gennyf barch mawr i farn Gareth erioed. Fodd bynnag, teimlaf ei fod wedi drysu ychydig heddiw. Mae gan bob ysgol strategaethau a rhestrau siopa o eitemau yr hoffent wario arian arnynt, sydd yn amgenach na rhestrau dymuniadau. Sut y gall neb ddweud bod £20 miliwn ychwanegol yn tanseilio cynllunio gofalus, ni wn. Cefais y datganiad hwnnw braidd yn rhyfedd, Gareth.

Gareth Jones: Efallai fy mod i wedi drysu, ond nid fi yw'r unig un. A allwch egluro'r pwynt imi unwaith ac am byth? A fydd ysgolion yn cael defnyddio'r arian hwn i gyflogi staff ai peidio?

Gareth Jones: Perhaps I am confused, but I am not the only one. Could you explain the point to me once and for all? Will schools be able to use this money to employ staff or not?

Rosemary Butler: Yes, if they wish. I have listed a whole raft of items—from new libraries to IT equipment, refurbishment and minor repairs—on which they could spend the money. If they wish to employ staff, schools must be aware that this is a one-off grant. If they wish to employ someone to tide them over to the end of this year, that is up to them.

Rosemary Butler: Byddant, os dymunant. Rhestrais lu o eitemau—o lyfrgelloedd newydd i offer technoleg gwybodaeth, adnewyddu a mân atgyweiriadau—y gallent wario'r arian arnynt. Os dymunant gyflogi staff, rhaid i ysgolion fod yn ymwybodol mai grant unigryw yw hwn. Os dymunant gyflogi rhywun i'w cynnal tan ddiwedd y flwyddyn hon, mater iddynt hwy yw hynny.

Gareth Jones: Gyda phob parch, ni throsglwyddwyd y neges honno i'n hysgolion hyd yn hyn. Os ydym yn cyfeirio at ddatblygiad cynaliadwy ac yn y blaen, yna y mae'r sefyllfa hon yn beryglus, gan fod ysgolion yn cael eu gorfodi i gyflogi staff ac wedyn yn sylweddoli na fydd yr arian hwn ar gael iddynt y flwyddyn wedyn. Mae hynny yn beryglus.

Gareth Jones: With all respect, that message has not been conveyed to our schools as yet. If we refer to sustainable development and so on, then this situation is dangerous, because schools are forced to employ staff and then realise that this money will not be available to them the following year. That is dangerous.

Rosemary Butler: No one is being forced to do anything, Gareth. However, I take note of what you say. When local authorities get this money to schools, which will be within 15 days of us agreeing this—certainly by the middle of June—I will ensure that every school is aware that it is a one-off grant and that they are not being forced to spend money on any one thing in particular. It is for the schools to decide. I am sure that headteachers and governing bodies have plans on how they wish to spend money, governing bodies in particular, because they work hard and have strategic plans and short, long and medium-term plans on which they would like to spend money that has not been available to them. Jonathan keeps making the point—and he has not yet given me any evidence apart from anecdotal evidence—that local authorities are not passing money into schools and that we do not know how the money is being spent. We know how it is being spent: 1.8 per cent is being held back for administrative purposes and the remaining £21 million is being put into central services such as music and psychology services and so on. If you have

Rosemary Butler: Ni orfodir neb i wneud unrhywbeth, Gareth. Fodd bynnag, nodaf yr hyn a ddywedwch. Pan fydd yr awdurdodau lleol yn trosglwyddo'r arian hwn i'r ysgolion, o fewn 15 diwrnod ar ôl inni gytuno ar hyn—yn sicr erbyn canol Mehefin—byddaf yn sicrhau bod pob ysgol yn ymwybodol ei fod yn grant unigryw ac na orfodir hwy i wario arian ar unrhyw beth yn benodol. Mae'n fater i'w benderfynu gan yr ysgolion. Yr wyf yn sicr bod gan brifathrawon a chyrff llywodraethol gynlluniau ynghylch sut y dymunant wario arian, cyrff llywodraethol yn arbennig, am eu bod yn gweithio'n galed ac am fod ganddynt gynlluniau strategol a chynlluniau tymor byr, hir a chanolig yr hoffent wario arian na fu ar gael iddynt gynt arnynt. Mae Jonathan yn gwneud y pwynt o hyd—ac ni roddodd unrhyw dystiolaeth imi eto heblaw am dystiolaeth anecdotaidd—nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn trosglwyddo arian i ysgolion ac na wyddom sut y caiff yr arian ei wario. Gwyddom sut y caiff ei wario: cedwir 1.8 y cant at ddibenion gweinyddol a rhoddir y £21 miliwn sydd yn weddill i wasanaethau canolog fel gwasanaethau cerddoriaeth a seicoleg ac yn y blaen. Os oes gennych

any evidence to the contrary, I would like to see it.

unrhyw dystiolaeth i'r gwrthwyneb, hoffwn ei gweld.

4:10 p.m.

Jonathan Morgan: In one of the Pre-16 Education Committee meetings when we were trying to discover where £70 million was going, the head of Schools Administration Division confirmed that my figures were accurate, and that out of £70 million around £16 million was going to schools and the rest was disappearing into the LEA Bermuda Triangle. Those figures were quoted and I pointed out that money was being used to pay for restructuring, pay awards and inflationary costs. While you 'ummed and ahed' in Committee, your head of division confirmed that that was the case.

Jonathan Morgan: Yn un o gyfarfodydd y Pwyllgor Addysg Cyn-16 pan oeddem yn ceisio darganfod i ble'r oedd £70 miliwn yn mynd, cadarnhaodd pennaeth yr Adran Gweinyddu Ysgolion fod fy ffigurau'n gywir, ac o'r £70 miliwn fod tua £16 miliwn yn mynd i ysgolion a'r gweddill yn diflannu i Driongl Bermwda'r AALlau. Dyfynnwyd y ffigurau hynny a nodais fod arian yn cael ei ddefnyddio i dalu am ailstrwythuro, dyfarniadau tâl a chostau chwyddiannol. Tra oeddech yn anwadalu yn y Pwyllgor, cadarnhaodd eich pennaeth adran fod hynny'n wir.

Rosemary Butler: I am sorry if I 'ummed and ahed' but I am sure that one of my officials did not call it 'the Bermuda triangle'. I am amazed that you claim that the money that we are providing for teachers' pay rises is not going into education. Since the Labour Government has been in power, it has given money for pay increases each year. It has not left it to the LEAs to find that money in their education budgets—it has provided additional money. I lose the thread of argument when people say that increases in teachers' salaries are not improving education.

Rosemary Butler: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf os oeddwn yn anwadalu ond yr wyf yn sicr na alwodd un o'm swyddogion ef yn 'driongl Bermwda'. Synnaf eich bod yn honni nad yw'r arian a ddarparwn ar gyfer codiadau tâl athrawon yn mynd i addysg. Ers i'r Llywodraeth Lafur ddod i rym, rhoddodd arian ar gyfer codiadau tâl bob blwyddyn. Ni adawodd i'r AALlau ganfod yr arian hwnnw yn eu cyllidebau addysg—darparodd arian ychwanegol. Collaf rediad dadl pan ddywed pobl nad yw codiadau yng nghyflogau athrawon yn gwella addysg.

I hope that we all agree that we need to get this money into schools as quickly as possible. I reaffirm the fact that this money was a nice surprise, therefore we considered it carefully and decided to allocate it in the most sensible way that we thought possible at the time. The idea of looking at rurality, as Gareth suggested, and at deprived areas are points that have been well made in Committee by Huw Lewis and others. We need to consider a direct formula and whether we should be giving the same amount to every school across Wales. That needs to be considered by Edwina Hart and Peter Law and will be raised in the next budget round. I ask the Assembly to vote in favour of this motion.

Gobeithiaf fod pawb ohonom yn cytuno bod angen inni fynd â'r arian hwn i'r ysgolion gynted ag y bo modd. Ailddatganaf y ffaith bod yr arian hwn yn newydd annisgwyl braf, felly fe'i hystyriasom yn ofalus a phenderfynu ei ddyrannu yn y modd mwyaf synhwyrol a welem yn bosibl ar y pryd. Mae'r syniad o edrych ar wledigrwydd, fel yr awgrymodd Gareth, ac ar ardaloedd difreintiedig yn bwyntiau a wnaethpwyd yn dda yn y Pwyllgor gan Huw Lewis ac eraill. Mae angen inni ystyried fformwla uniongyrchol ac a ddylem roi'r un swm i bob ysgol ledled Cymru. Mae angen i hynny gael ei ystyried gan Edwina Hart a Peter Law ac fe'i codir yng nghylch nesaf y gyllideb. Gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad bleidleisio o blaid y cynnig hwn.

Cynnig: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Phil

Motion adopted.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Ffilm yng Nghymru
Film in Wales

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2 and 8 in the name of Elin

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2 ac 8 yn enw Elin Jones, gwelliant 3 yn

Jones, amendment 3 in the name of Jonathan Morgan and amendments 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the name of Christine Humphreys.

enw Jonathan Morgan a gwelliannau 4, 5, 6 a 7 yn enw Christine Humphreys.

The Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training (Tom Middlehurst): I propose that

Yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 (Tom Middlehurst): Cynigiaf fod

the Assembly

y Cynulliad

acknowledges the positive impact film-making has on the Welsh economy and the image and promotion of Wales, and applauds the recent efforts of film-makers, broadcasters and others;

yn cydnabod yr effaith gadarnhaol y mae gwneud ffilmiau yn ei chael ar economi a delwedd Cymru ac ar y broses o hyrwyddo Cymru, ac yn canmol ymdrechion diweddar gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau, darlledwyr ac eraill;

notes how this contributes to the economic, social and cultural objectives of 'A Better Wales'; and

yn nodi'r modd y mae hyn yn cyfrannu at amcanion economaidd, cymdeithasol a diwylliannol 'Gwell Cymru'; ac

in the light of this calls on the UK Film Council and all others concerned to continue to support and develop film-making in Wales in the most effective way.

yng ngoleuni hyn, yn galw ar Gyngor Ffilm y DU ac eraill sydd yn gysylltiedig i barhau i gefnogi a datblygu gwneud ffilmiau yng Nghymru, yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol.

It is a pleasure to open this debate this afternoon with you in the chair, Llywydd and I do not say that to ingratiate myself with you, I say it because, at the outset, I acknowledge your contribution to this subject as a former chair of Sgrîn and a former governor of the British Film Institute.

Pleser yw agor y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma a chithau yn y gadair, Lywydd ac ni ddywedaf hynny i geisio'ch plesio, fe'i dywedaf am fy mod, ar y dechrau, yn cydnabod eich cyfraniad i'r pwnc hwn fel cyn-gadeirydd Sgrîn a chyn-lywodraethwr Sefydliad Ffilm Prydain.

This debate is timely because this year is an exceptionally good one for film in Wales and the debate also gives the Assembly an opportunity to take stock and reflect on that fact. Once again, an S4C film, *Solomon and Gaenor* has achieved an oscar nomination. It received grant aid towards its production from the lottery fund administered by the Arts Council of Wales. An S4C and BBC Wales project involving years of painstaking work by a team based in Wales and Russia has produced the extraordinary film animation, *The Miracle Maker.* That film was shown on network television across the USA as a special feature for Easter. It was estimated that between 20 and 25 million people watched the film. The response received by the television network website following the showing compared favourably with that received when *Who Wants to be a*

Mae'r ddadl hon yn amserol oherwydd mae'r flwyddyn hon yn un eithriadol o dda i ffilm yng Nghymru ac mae'r ddadl hefyd yn rhoi cyfle i'r Cynulliad bwyso a mesur a myfyrio ynghylch y ffaith honno. Unwaith eto, mae ffilm o eiddo S4C, *Solomon a Gaenor* wedi sicrhau enwebiad Oscar. Derbyniodd gymorth grant at ei chynhyrchu o'r gronfa loteri a weinyddir gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Mae prosiect gan S4C a BBC Cymru a olygodd flynyddoedd o waith dyfal gan dîm a oedd wedi ei leoli yng Nghymru a Rwsia wedi cynhyrchu'r animeiddiad ffilm rhyfeddol, *Gŵr y Gwyrthiau.* Dangoswyd y ffilm honno ar deledu rhwydwaith ledled UDA fel nodwedd arbennig ar gyfer y Pasg. Amcangyfrifwyd bod rhwng 20 a 25 miliwn o bobl wedi gwylio'r ffilm. Yr oedd yr ymateb a dderbyniwyd gan wefan y rhwydwaith teledu ar ôl ei dangos yn

Millionaire was launched. We can conclude that the Americans liked it. The film has already been released in Italy and France and will open in Spain at the end of June. Great credit goes to S4C and the BBC and the animators in Wales and Russia.

cymharu'n ffafriol â'r hyn a dderbyniwyd pan lansiwyd *Who Wants to be a Millionaire*. Gallwn ddod i'r casgliad bod yr Americanwyr yn ei hoffi. Mae'r ffilm eisoes wedi ei rhyddhau yn yr Eidal a Ffrainc a bydd yn agor yn Sbaen ddiwedd Mehefin. Mae hyn yn glod mawr i S4C a'r BBC a'r animeiddwyr yng Nghymru a Rwsia.

Rancid Aluminium was released in January. Further films will be released later this year: *The Testimony of Taliesin Jones*, *One of the Hollywood Ten* and a new film by director Sara Sugarman entitled *Very Annie Mary*. I was lucky enough to see some of the filming of *Very Annie Mary* during an on-location visit last year to Pontycymer. At the same time, a sudden flourishing of screen talent is making an impact on the film industry for the principality. Among the most prominent are Catherine Zeta Jones, Ioan Gruffudd, Rhys Ifans and Matthew Rhys. Matthew Rhys will be appearing in *Titus* alongside Anthony Hopkins, and Ioan Gruffudd is soon to be seen in *102 Dalmations* with Glenn Close and Gerard Depardieu.

Rhyddhawyd *Rancid Aluminium* yn Ionawr. Rhyddheir ffilmiau pellach yn ddiweddarach eleni: *The Testimony of Taliesin Jones*, *One of the Hollywood Ten* a ffilm newydd gan y cyfarwyddwr Sara Sugarman o'r enw *Very Annie Mary*. Yr oeddwn yn ddigon ffodus i weld ychydig o ffilmio *Very Annie Mary* yn ystod ymweliad ar-leoliad y llynedd â Phontycymer. Ar yr un pryd, mae blodeuo sydyn o dalent ar y sgrîn yn dylanwadu dros y dywysogaeth ar y diwydiant ffilm. Ymysg y rhai amlycaf y mae Catherine Zeta Jones, Ioan Gruffudd, Rhys Ifans a Matthew Rhys. Bydd Matthew Rhys yn ymddangos yn *Titus* ochr yn ochr ag Anthony Hopkins, ac mae Ioan Gruffudd i'w weld cyn hir yn *102 Dalmations* gyda Glenn Close a Gerard Depardieu.

We can look back over more than 100 years of film and I hope that I will not be thought parochial if I point out that my part of Wales was heavily represented in those early days. Arthur Cheetham's pioneering 30 films around the turn of the twentieth century were made from his base at Rhyl. They include films of a Rhyl Town football match, the horse fair at Llangollen and beach entertainment at Colwyn Bay.

Gallwn edrych yn ôl dros fwy na 100 mlynedd o ffilm a gobeithiaf nad ystyrir fi'n bwyfol os nodaf fod fy rhan i o Gymru yn amlwg iawn yn y dyddiau cynnar hynny. Gwnaethpwyd y 30 o ffilmiau arloesol gan Arthur Cheetham ar droad yr ugeinfed ganrif o'i ganolfan yn Y Rhyl. Yn eu plith mae ffilmiau o un o gemau pêl-droed Rhyl Town, y ffair geffylau yn Llangollen ac adloniant ar y traeth ym Mae Colwyn.

Ann Jones: Hooray.

Ann Jones: Hwrê.

4:20 p.m.

Tom Middlehurst: I thought I would get a cheer from Ann Jones for mentioning Rhyl.

Tom Middlehurst: Tybiais y clywn floedd gan Ann Jones am grybwyll Y Rhyl.

For all that experience, we could not have said what we can say today: that Wales had anything even resembling a vibrant, indigenous film industry or film culture and it is worth recording that two of the rare high points of our cinematic history featured amateur actors. I am referring to *David*,

Er gwaethaf y profiad hwnnw, ni allasem ddweud yr hyn y gallwn ei ddweud heddiw: bod gan Gymru ddim a oedd yn debyg o gwbl i dddiwydiant ffilm neu ddiwylliant ffilmiau brodorol, bywiog ac mae'n werth cofnodi bod dau o'r uchafbwyntiau prin yn ein hanes sinematig yn cynnwys actorion

Wales's cinematic contribution to the Festival of Britain in 1951 and Karl Francis's 1975 film, *Above Us The Earth*. I do not want to overstate our contribution or over-egg the pudding. However, the fact that the film world is currently converging on Cannes from six continents reminds us that film is a highly globalised cultural form. The majority of films shown and watched each weekend in Wales and across Europe are products of the world's dream factory in Hollywood, despite the fact that many of Europe's nation states and devolved governments are engaged in promoting indigenous film industries. A small nation needs to focus sharply on what it is setting out to achieve in such a global environment.

amatur. Cyfeiriaf at *David*, cyfraniad sinematig Cymru at Ŵyl Prydain yn 1951 a ffilm Karl Francis yn 1975, *Above Us The Earth.* Ni ddymunaf or-ddweud ein cyfraniad neu organmol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffaith bod y byd ffilm yn dod at ei gilydd ar hyn o bryd yn Cannes o chwe chyfandir yn ein hatgoffa bod ffilm yn ffurf ddiwylliannol dra byd-eang. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o ffilmiau a gaiff eu dangos a'u gwylio bob penwythnos yng Nghymru a ledled Ewrop yn gynhyrchion ffatri breuddwydion y byd yn Hollywood, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod llawer o genedl wladwriaethau a llywodraethau datganoledig yn Ewrop â rhan mewn hybu diwydiannau ffilm brodorol. Mae angen i genedl fach ganolbwyntio'n fanwl ar yr hyn y mae'n ceisio ei gyflawni yn y fath amgylchedd byd-eang.

The administration's motion draws attention to the key strengths of our current position. It also outlines today's key challenges and relates them to Better Wales objectives, which is what we are inviting the Assembly to reflect on today. I have no problem with Jonathan Morgan's amendment 3, which recognises the key players in Welsh film. I also support Elin Jones's amendment 1 on adding 'national' to the motion. I detect a little wrist slapping there, Elin, but I am happy to support that.

Mae cynnig y weinyddiaeth yn tynnu sylw at y cryfderau allweddol yn ein sefyllfa bresennol. Mae hefyd yn amlinellu'r heriau allweddol heddiw ac yn eu cysylltu ag amcanion Gwell Cymru, sef yr hyn yr ydym yn gwahodd y Cynulliad i'w ystyried heddiw. Nid oes gennyf wrthwynebiad i welliant 3 Jonathan Morgan, sydd yn cydnabod y chwaraewyr allweddol mewn ffilm yng Nghymru. Cefnogaf hefyd welliant 1 Elin Jones ar ychwanegu 'cenedlaethol' at y cynnig. Synhwyraf ychydig o ddweud y drefn yn y fan honno, Elin, ond yr wyf yn fodlon cefnogi hynny.

We believe that one of the most eloquent arguments for film is made simply by the numbers that enjoy it. Figures covering Wales and the west of England put the number of cinema visits in the first six months of 1999 at 5.4 million. That would lead one to expect typical full year attendances across those two regions to top 10 million, which is a significant figure when you set alongside it the fact that attendances at all arts events run by the Arts Council of Wales clients are put at 2.8 million. Annual visits to the National Museum were running at 0.75 million before we introduced free access.

Credwn mai un o'r dadleuon croywaf dros ffilm yw'r niferoedd sydd yn ei mwynhau. Mae ffigurau sydd yn cynnwys Cymru a gorllewin Lloegr yn nodi mai nifer yr ymweliadau â sinemâu yn chwe mis cyntaf 1999 oedd 5.4 miliwn. Byddai hynny'n arwain rhywun i ddisgwyl y byddai'r ymweliadau mewn blwyddyn lawn nodweddiadol ledled y ddau ranbarth hyn yn fwy na 10 miliwn, sydd yn ffigur uchel pan ystyriwch hynny ochr yn ochr â'r ffaith mai'r amcangyfrif o'r niferoedd sydd yn mynychu'r holl ddigwyddiadau celfyddydol a gynhelir gan glientau Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yw 2.8 miliwn. Nifer yr ymweliadau blynyddol â'r Amgueddfa Genedlaethol oedd 0.75 miliwn cyn inni gyflwyno mynediad am ddim.

When I met the Cinema Exhibitors Association, which represents most cinema owners in Wales, the profile of those audiences as well as their extent was clear. The audience for film, particularly in the new multiplexes, is disproportionally young. In thinking about social inclusion, we need to see that for some young people in our communities, going to watch a film may be their sole cultural experience. Those young people have, on the whole, few opportunities to see films that interpret their own lives and circumstances or interpret broader scenes in a setting which is recognisably our own. The fact that they have any opportunity to do so is down to the commitment shown by the Welsh broadcasters, the Arts Council of Wales, the Welsh Development Agency and Sgrîn—the Media Agency for Wales. Investment in film by S4C over one and a half decades has been substantial. Major successes such as *Gadael Lenin*, *Hedd Wyn* and *Solomon and Gaenor* have shown a consistent policy of film development by the channel.

Pan gyfarfûm â'r Gymdeithas Arddangoswyr Sinema sydd yn cynrychioli'r rhan fwyaf o berchnogion sinemâu yng Nghymru, yr oedd proffil y cynulleidfaoedd hynny yn ogystal â'u maint yn amlwg. Mae'r gynulleidfa i ffilm yn enwedig yn y sinemâu aml-sgrîn newydd yn anghyfartal o ifanc. Wrth feddwl am gynhwysiant cymdeithasol, mae angen inni weld ei bod yn bosibl mai mynd i wylio ffilm fydd yr unig brofiad diwylliannol a gaiff rhai pobl ifanc yn ein cymunedau. Prin yw'r cyfle sydd gan y bobl ifanc hynny, ar y cyfan, i weld ffilmiau sydd yn dehongli eu bywydau a'u hamgylchiadau eu hunain neu'n dehongli golygfeydd ehangach mewn lleoliad y gellir ei adnabod fel un sydd yn eiddo iddynt hwy. Mae'r ffaith bod ganddynt gyfle i wneud hynny yn dibynnu ar yr ymrwymiad a amlygwyd gan y darlledwyr yng Nghymru, Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Sgrîn—Asiantaeth y Cyfryngau i Gymru. Cafwyd buddsoddi sylweddol mewn ffilm gan S4C dros ddegawd a hanner. Mae llwyddiannau mawr fel *Gadael Lenin*, *Hedd Wyn* a *Solomon a Gaenor* wedi dangos polisi cyson o ddatblygu ffilm gan y sianel.

The establishment of the national lottery has been a second watershed in the fortunes of Welsh cinema. A conviction by the broadcasters, the Arts Council of Wales and the WDA that Wales needed a primary organisation to take forward the development of film led to the establishment of Sgrîn—the Media Agency for Wales in 1997. Sgrîn receives grant aid of some £300,000 from Welsh block sources such as the Arts Council of Wales and the WDA. It receives a similar amount of income from broadcasters and other sources. Sgrîn runs a range of its own initiatives for film from these resources. It currently advises on the allocation of the Arts Council of Wales's £1 million of lottery film funding and monitors its use. Members may think that those sums are small.

Bu sefydlu'r loteri genedlaethol yn ail drobwynt yn ffawd sinema Cymru. Oherwydd argyhoeddiad ar ran y darlledwyr, Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ac ADC bod ar Gymru angen corff sylfaenol i hybu a datblygu ffilm sefydlwyd Sgrîn—Asiantaeth y Cyfryngau i Gymru yn 1997. Mae Sgrîn yn derbyn cymorth grant o tua £300,000 o ffynonellau bloc Cymru fel Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ac ADC. Mae'n derbyn swm tebyg o incwm oddi wrth ddarlledwyr a ffynonellau eraill. Mae Sgrîn yn rhedeg amrediad o'i fentrau ei hun ar gyfer ffilm o'r adnoddau hyn. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n cynghori ynghylch dyrannu'r £1 filiwn o arian ffilm loteri Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ac yn monitro'r defnydd ohono. Mae'n bosibl bod yr Aelodau'n ystyried y symiau hynny'n rhai bach.

We should know that film is not a wholly devolved area. The Welsh film industry continues to have access to the institutions and resources at UK level. The UK

Dylem wybod nad yw ffilm yn faes cwbl ddatganoledig. Mae gan y diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru fynediad o hyd at y sefydliadau a'r adnoddau ar lefel y DU. Mae

Government's statutory powers in relation to film are a little weak. They derive principally from the British Film Institute Act 1949 and the Film Act of 1985. These powers include defining what constitutes a British film. That determines film-makers' eligibility for important tax concessions. All these functions are vested in the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. They have not been transferred to Wales or the Assembly.

pwerau statudol Llywodraeth y DU mewn perthynas â ffilm braidd yn wan. Maent yn deillio'n bennaf o Ddeddf Sefydliad Ffilm Prydain 1949 a'r Ddeddf Ffilm 1985. Mae'r pwerau hyn yn cynnwys diffinio beth yw ffilm Brydeinig. Mae hynny'n penderfynu hawl gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau i dderbyn manteision treth pwysig. Ymddiriedwyd yr holl swyddogaethau hyn i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon. Ni throsglwyddwyd hwy i Gymru nac i'r Cynulliad.

The powers that enable the Assembly and some of our sponsored public bodies to be involved with film are more general functions of promoting cultural and economic development. That is why it is also vital for Wales to keep its eye on the UK picture. As an administration, we welcome the establishment on 1 April of a new Film Council for the UK. The Film Council has taken charge of the bulk of the UK's lottery funding for film. It absorbed the British Film Commission and now sponsors and funds the British Film Institute. Adding funds voted by Parliament and lottery money together, it has a significant budget of around £50 million a year.

Mae'r pwerau sydd yn galluogi'r Cynulliad a rhai o'r cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gennym i ymwneud â ffilm yn swyddogaethau mwy cyffredinol o hybu datblygu diwylliannol ac economaidd. Dyna pam y mae hefyd yn holl bwysig i Gymru gadw golwg ar y darlun yn y DU. Fel gweinyddiaeth, croesawn sefydlu Cyngor Ffilm newydd i'r DU ar 1 Ebrill. Mae'r Cyngor Ffilm wedi ymgymryd â'r cyfrifoldeb dros y rhan helaethaf o arian loteri'r DU ar gyfer ffilm. Llyncodd Gomisiwn Ffilm Prydain ac mae bellach yn noddi ac yn ariannu Sefydliad Ffilm Prydain. Gan ychwanegu arian a ddyfarnwyd gan y Senedd ac arian loteri, mae iddo gyllideb sylweddol o tua £50 miliwn y flwyddyn.

I will support Elin Jones's amendment 2. I agree that Sgrîn has an important role to play in promoting and developing a strategic approach to the film industry in Wales. Sgrîn is our own media agency. It is a valuable addition to and not a replacement for the UK Film Council. Its remit and budget should be seen in that context. Christine Humphreys's amendment 7 relates to a proposal that emanates from her party's manifesto. I am willing to consider investigating the creation of a Welsh producers' fund to assist Welsh film-makers. I welcome any specific proposal that Christine may have in mind. We would want to ensure that it is complementary activity and not duplication.

Cefnogaf gwelliant 2 Elin Jones. Cytunaf fod gan Sgrîn rôl bwysig i'w chwarae wrth hybu a datblygu dull strategol o ymwneud â'r diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru. Sgrîn yw ein hasiantaeth gyfryngau ein hunain. Mae'n ychwanegiad gwerthfawr at Gyngor Ffilm y DU ac nid yw'n cymryd ei le. Dylid edrych ar ei gylch gwaith a'i gyllideb yn y cyd-destun hwnnw. Mae gwelliant 7 Christine Humphreys yn ymwneud â chynnig sydd yn deillio o faniffesto ei phlaid. Yr wyf yn barod i ystyried ymchwilio i greu cronfa cynhyrchwyr Cymru i gynorthwyo gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau yng Nghymru. Croesawaf unrhyw gynnig penodol a allai fod dan sylw gan Christine. Dymunem sicrhau ei fod yn weithgaredd cyflenwol ac nid yn ddyblygiad.

At the launch of the Film Council's strategy on 2 May, the chief executive stressed the council's intention to co-operate closely with Sgrîn and the other equivalent bodies in

Yng nghyfarfod lansio strategaeth y Cyngor Ffilm ar 2 Mai, rhoddodd y prif weithredwr bwyslais ar fwriad y cyngor i gydweithredu'n agos â Sgrîn a'r cyrff cyfatebol eraill yn yr

Scotland and Northern Ireland. We look forward to the fruits of this co-operation.

Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Edrychwn ymlaen at ffrwyth y cydweithredu hwn.

As this is an important, new, UK-wide agency, it has been agreed that the Film Council should, in future, present its annual report to this Assembly. It may be requested to give evidence to Assembly committees.

Gan fod hon yn asiantaeth newydd, bwysig, ledled y DU, cytunwyd y dylai'r Cyngor Ffilm o hyn ymlaen gyflwyno ei adroddiad blynyddol i'r Cynulliad hwn. Gellir gwneud cais iddo roi tystiolaeth i bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad.

Since the remit of the Film Council is UK wide, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport has decided to establish a committee of the chairs of the four UK film bodies to discuss the Film Council's strategy and operations.

Gan fod cylch gwaith y Cyngor Ffilm yn cynnwys y DU gyfan, penderfynodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon sefydlu pwyllgor o gadeiryddion pedwar corff ffilm y DU i drafod strategaeth a gweithrediadau'r Cyngor Ffilm.

We recognise that there is an economic and cultural importance to film. In 1998, the North Wales Film Commission estimated the economic impact of film activity at £2.4 million for north Wales alone. Figures for mid and south Wales are similar. They reflect the monetary impact of inward locating and indigenous film-making. I therefore agree with Elin Jones's amendment 8, that the role of film commissions in promoting Wales as a location for film production is an important one. The First Secretary and I met all three commissions in March this year when they briefed us on their work.

Cydnabyddwn fod pwysigrwydd economaidd a diwylliannol i ffilm. Yn 1998, amcangyfrifodd Comisiwn Ffilm Gogledd Cymru fod yr effaith economaidd oddi wrth weithgaredd ffilm yn £2.4 miliwn yng ngogledd Cymru'n unig. Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer canolbarth a de Cymru'n debyg. Maent yn adlewyrchu effaith ariannol mewnleoli a gwneud ffilmiau brodorol. Cytunaf felly â gwelliant 8 Elin Jones, bod rôl comisiynau ffilm wrth hybu Cymru fel lleoliad ar gyfer cynhyrchu ffilmiau yn un bwysig. Cyfarfu'r Prif Ysgrifennydd a minnau â phob un o'r tri chomisiwn ym mis Mawrth eleni pan roesant gyfarwyddyd i ni ar eu gwaith.

Christine Humphreys proposed amendment 6, which refers to securing continual funding for the commissions. To date, they have been funded by local authorities in the areas in which they operate. They have drawn down money from the European regional development fund and the WDA has contributed annually.

Cynigiodd Christine Humphreys welliant 6, sydd yn cyfeirio at sicrhau ariannu parhaol ar gyfer y comisiynau. Hyd yn hyn, fe'u hariannwyd gan awdurdodau lleol yn yr ardaloedd lle y gweithredant. Maent wedi codi arian o'r gronfa ddatblygu ranbarthol Ewropeaidd a chyfrannodd ADC yn flynyddol.

I understand that the WDA will continue to offer funding to the commissions and that they are investigating the possibilities presented for further funding from Europe. I hope that the commissions continue to work with their local partners. I expect that Christine would agree that the North Wales Film Commission has set a good example in the commitment it has secured from the North Wales Economic Forum. On that basis

Deallaf y bydd ADC yn parhau i gynnig arian i'r comisiynau a'u bod yn ymchwilio i'r posibiliadau a geir ar gyfer ariannu pellach o Ewrop. Gobeithiaf y bydd y comisiynau'n parhau i weithio gyda'u partneriaid lleol. Rhagdybiaf y byddai Christine yn cytuno bod Comisiwn Ffilm Gogledd Cymru wedi gosod esiampl dda yn yr ymrwymiad a sicrhaodd gan Fforwm Economaidd Gogledd Cymru. Ar y sail honno cefnogaf welliant 6 o'i

I support her amendment 6.

The new Film Council is to examine the role of the film commissions to decide how they can provide the best service to the industry. At this point, I respond to Christine Humphrey's amendments 4 and 5. Cyfle is a well respected provider of opportunities for graduates and others to train for the broadcasting and film industry and I agree that maintaining a well-trained, viable workforce in Wales is important to the Welsh film industry. If film-makers take advantage of the funding opportunities that currently present themselves, and those that will flow from the Film Council's new programmes—namely the development fund, the premier production fund and the new cinema fund, whose combined budgets amount to £20 million—I hope that employment in the industry in Wales can be secured.

The cultural importance is that of having the magic of the big screen penetrate our distinctive concerns and interpret our realities. We can, and should, rejoice with the wider British film industry in its successes, but, at the end of the day, is the world of *Four Weddings and a Funeral* much closer to ours than that of *American Beauty*? For the many who have the lives of working people in Wales at heart, some of Karl Francis's films have an immediacy which is a rare thing. I have not seen a preview of Martin Duffy's forthcoming film, *The Testimony of Taliesin Jones*, but Rhidian Brook's novel is a touchingly understated look at growing up and family tensions, into which is knitted the unmistakable character of west Wales. Alongside these films set in Wales are films like the forthcoming *One of the Hollywood Ten*, which show that Welsh directors and actors can also interpret other settings and realities.

This administration aspires to see films like these gaining larger audiences. There have been considerable improvements in exhibition and distribution in many parts of Wales in recent years, but Welsh and British films still need to appeal more strongly to their audiences. I welcome the fact that this

heiddo.

Bydd y Cyngor Ffilm newydd yn archwilio rôl y comisiynau ffilm er mwyn penderfynu sut y gallant ddarparu'r gwasanaeth gorau i'r diwydiant. Ymatebaf yn awr i welliannau 4 a 5 Christine Humphreys. Mae Cyfle yn ddarparwr mawr ei barch ar gyfleoedd i raddedigion ac eraill hyfforddi ar gyfer y diwydiant darlledu a ffilm a chytunaf fod cynnal gweithlu hyfyw, hyfforddedig yng Nghymru yn bwysig i dddiwydiant ffilm Cymru. Os yw gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau'n manteisio ar y cyfleoedd ariannu sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd, a'r rhai a ddaw o raglenni newydd y Cyngor Ffilm—sef y gronfa ddatblygu, y brif gronfa gynhyrchu a'r gronfa sinema newydd, y mae eu cyllidebau gyda'i gilydd yn £20 miliwn—gobeithiaf y gellir diogelu cyflogaeth yn y diwydiant yng Nghymru.

Y pwysigrwydd diwylliannol yw hynny o gael hud y sgrîn fawr yn treiddio i'n pryderon penodol ac yn dehongli ein gwirioneddau. Gallwn, a dylem, lawenhau gyda'r diwydiant ffilm Prydeinig ehangach yn ei lwyddiannau, ond, yn y pen draw, a yw byd *Four Weddings and a Funeral* yn llawer agosach i'n byd ni nag un *American Beauty*? I'r nifer fawr y mae bywydau gweithwyr Cymru yn agos i'w calon, mae gan rai o ffilmiau Karl Francis uniongyrchedd sydd yn brin. Ni welais ragolwg ar y ffilm sydd i ddod gan Martin Duffy, *The Testimony of Taliesin Jones*, ond mae nofel Rhidian Brook yn bwrw golwg teimladwy o gynnil ar dyfu a thensiynau teuluol, sydd ynghlwm â chymeriad digamsyniol gorllewin Cymru. Ochr yn ochr â'r ffilmiau hyn a leolir yng Nghymru y mae ffilmiau fel *One of the Hollywood Ten* sydd ar ddod, sydd yn dangos y gall cyfarwyddwyr ac actorion o Gymru ddehongli lleoliadau a gwirioneddau eraill hefyd.

Mae'r weinyddiaeth hon yn gobeithio gweld ffilmiau fel y rhain yn ennill cynulleidfaoedd ehangach. Bu gwelliannau sylweddol o ran arddangos a dosbarthu mewn llawer rhan o Gymru yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf hyn, ond mae angen o hyd i ffilmiau o Gymru a Phrydain apelio'n gryfach at eu

is a priority set out by the new UK Film Council and it is one that the Arts Council of Wales and Sgrîn share.

cynulleidfaoedd. Croesawaf y ffaith bod hyn yn flaenoriaeth a nodwyd gan Gyngor Ffilm newydd y DU a'i bod yn un a rennir gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Sgrîn.

In Scotland, control of lottery funding has recently been passed to the Scottish Screen. Some people are asking whether the same might happen in Wales. It is for the Arts Council of Wales and Sgrîn to agree on what is in the best interests of Welsh film, before approaching us.

Yn yr Alban, mae rheolaeth ar arian loteri wedi ei throsglwyddo'n ddiweddar i Scottish Screen. Mae rhai'n holi a allai'r un peth ddigwydd yng Nghymru. Lle Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Sgrîn yw cytuno ar yr hyn sydd orau er budd ffilm Cymru, cyn dod atom ni.

4:30 p.m.

If both bodies favoured transferring control of the funds, it may require an Assembly order under the National Lottery Act 1993 to facilitate that. Two objectives incorporated in 'Betterwales.com' are relevant to today's debate. The first is extending access to and awareness of our culture. That aim is closely linked to our social inclusion agenda. The second is the objective of substantially increasing international knowledge and appreciation of Welsh cultural products including film.

Pe bai'r ddau gorff o blaid trosglwyddo rheolaeth ar yr arian efallai y byddai angen gorchymyn Cynulliad o dan y Ddeddf Loteri Genedlaethol 1993 er mwyn hwyluso hynny. Mae dau amcan a ymgorfforir yn 'Gwellcymru.com' yn berthnasol i'r ddadl heddiw. Y cyntaf yw ehangu mynediad at ein diwylliant ac ymwybyddiaeth ohono. Mae cysylltiad agos rhwng y nod honno a'n hagenda cynhwysiant cymdeithasol. Yr ail yw'r amcan o gynyddu'n sylweddol yr wybodaeth a'r gwerthfawrogiad rhyngwladol o gynhyrchion diwylliannol Cymreig gan gynnwys ffilm.

Extending access and awareness is an objective closely linked to effective public policies on film exhibition. The British Film Institute and Sgrîn have recently published exhibition policies addressing the question of how cultural film products can specifically gain greater audiences. The administration and myself welcomes this. Developing a more cine-literate audience is another pre-requisite for a healthy and discriminating public for film. A major report entitled, 'Making Movies Matter', with recommendations for educational bodies was produced by the UK Film Education Working Group in 1998. I am pleased that some of its recommendations have already been implemented in Wales. They have included the incorporation of the study of moving picture images in the new curriculum for English and Welsh in schools. The Assembly passed that in January. Sgrîn is also keen to address this area. It is currently working on a film education strategy.

Mae ehangu mynediad ac ymwybyddiaeth yn amcan sydd â chysylltiad agos â pholisïau cyhoeddus effeithiol ar arddangos ffilmiau. Mae Sefydliad Ffilm Prydain a Sgrîn wedi cyhoeddi polisïau arddangos yn ddiweddar sydd yn ymdrin â'r cwestiwn o sut yn union y gall cynhyrchion ffilm diwylliannol ennill cynulleidfaoedd mwy. Mae'r weinyddiaeth a minnau'n croesawu hyn. Mae datblygu cynulleidfa fwy sinema-lythrennog yn rhagamod arall er mwyn cael cyhoedd iach a chraff ar gyfer ffilm. Cynhyrchwyd adroddiad o bwys o'r enw 'Making Movies Matter', gydag argymhellion i gyrff addysgol, gan Weithgor Addysg Ffilm y DU yn 1998. Yr wyf yn falch bod rhai o'i argymhellion eisoes wedi eu gweithredu yng Nghymru. Yn eu plith yr oedd cynnwys astudio delweddau lluniau symudol yn y cwricwlwm newydd ar gyfer y Saesneg a'r Gymraeg mewn ysgolion. Pasiwyd hynny gan y Cynulliad yn Ionawr. Mae Sgrîn hefyd yn awyddus i ymdrin â'r maes hwn. Ar hyn o bryd mae'n gweithio ar strategaeth addysg

ffilm.

'Betterwales.com' has set us an imposing task to increase international awareness of Welsh film. I am pleased to inform the Assembly that the film exhibition has been an integral part of Welsh week in Lyon with showings of *Human Traffic*, *Famous Fred*, *The Comet's Tale* and *The Englishman who Went up a Hill and Came Down a Mountain,* to name but a few. However, there is clearly a need to look continually at what might be achieved in this area and consider how the Better Wales aim can be taken forward.

Mae 'Gwellcymru.com' wedi gosod inni'r dasg anferth o gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth ryngwladol o ffilm Cymru. Yr wyf yn falch o hysbysu'r Cynulliad i'r arddangosfa ffilmiau fod yn rhan annatod o'r wythnos Gymreig yn Lyon gyda dangosiadau o *Human Traffic*, *Famous Fred*, *The Comet's Tale* a *The Englishman who Went up a Hill and Came Down a Mountain,* ac enwi ond ychydig. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg bod angen edrych yn barhaus ar yr hyn y gellid ei gyflawni yn y maes hwn ac ystyried sut y gellir hybu nod Gwell Cymru.

Peter Broughan, the man behind *Rob Roy*, wrote a few weeks ago in *Scotland on Sunday* that the Scottish film industry 'does not really exist'. To us, looking north at a nation that has produced *Braveheart, Rob Roy* and *Trainspotting,* that may seem like excessive Caledonian gloom. The patron saint of Wales who exhorted us to remember the small things might act as a counterweight. The film industry is an enormous global enterprise where millions of dollars are small change. Films with Welsh talents, Welsh concerns, Welsh belly-laughs and Welsh heartbreak are also being produced. Everything about that is positive.

Ysgrifennodd Peter Broughan, y dyn y tu ôl i *Rob Roy*, ychydig wythnosau'n ôl yn *Scotland on Sunday* nad yw diwydiant ffilm yr Alban 'yn bod mewn gwirionedd'. I ni sydd yn edrych tua'r gogledd ar genedl a gynhyrchodd *Braveheart, Rob Roy* a *Trainspotting,* gallai hynny ymddangos yn ddigalondid Albanaidd gormodol. Gallai nawddsant Cymru a'n cymhellodd i gofio'r pethau bychain fod yn wrthbwys i hynny. Mae'r diwydiant ffilm yn fenter fyd-eang anferth lle y mae miliynau o ddoleri yn newid mân. Mae ffilmiau gyda doniau Cymreig, pryderon Cymreig, chwerthin calonnog Cymreig a thor-calon Cymreig yn cael eu cynhyrchu hefyd. Mae popeth am hynny'n gadarnhaol.

The administration will continue to support the work of Sgrîn, the Film Council, the broadcasters, the film commissions and others in securing a place for Wales on the big screen.

Bydd y weinyddiaeth yn parhau i gefnogi gwaith Sgrîn, y Cyngor Ffilm, y darlledwyr, y comisiynwyr ffilmiau ac eraill wrth sicrhau lle i Gymru ar y sgrîn fawr.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi derbyn nifer o welliannau. Maent wedi eu grwpio yn ôl y pleidiau.

The Presiding Officer: I have received a number of amendments. They are grouped according to party group.

Elin Jones: Cynigiaf welliant 1.

Elin Jones: I propose amendment 1.

Yn llinell 1 dileer '*Cynulliad'* a rhodder *'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol'* yn ei le.

In line 1 delete '*Assembly'* and replace with '*National Assembly'.*

Cynigiaf hefyd welliant 2.

I also propose amendment 2.

Dileer *'ac'* ar ddiwedd cymal 2 ac ychwaneger y canlynol fel trydydd cymal

Remove *'and'* at end of clause 2 and add the following as new third clause:

newydd:

Yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd Sgrîn o ran hyrwyddo a datblygu ymagwedd strategol ar gyfer y diwydiant ffilmiau yng Nghymru yn ogystal â chydnabod yr angen i chwilio am ragor o gyfleoedd i ariannu cynhyrchu; ac

Recognises the importance of Sgrîn in promoting and developing a strategic approach to the film industry in Wales and also recognises the need to seek further funding opportunities for film production in Wales; and

Cynigiaf hefyd welliant 8. Ychwanegu ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I also propose amendment 8. Add at the end of the motion:

Yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y tri Chomisiwn Ffilm wrth hyrwyddo Cymru fel lleoliad ar gyfer cynhyrchu ffilmiau.

Recognises the important role of the three Film Commissions in promoting Wales as a location for film production.

Cyfeiriodd yr Ysgrifennydd eisoes at y ffaith ein bod yn trafod y diwydiant ffilm heddiw a bod y diwydiant ffilm yn Cannes yn gwneud hynny hefyd. Yr ydym yn yfed coffi o'n peiriant tra eu bod nhw'n yfed champagne yn Cannes. Yn bwysig, mae diwydiant ffilm Cymru yn Cannes hefyd er bod rhai ohonynt wedi hedfan yn ôl a chyrraedd y drafodaeth hon mewn pryd. Mae Cymru yn Cannes eleni gyda steil. Yr ydym wedi clywed bod 15 ffilm yn Cannes eleni sydd â rhyw gysylltiad â Chymru. Darllenasom yn y wasg ddoe am barti'r Cymry yn Cannes. Yr oedd Ioan Gruffudd yno ac fe hedfanodd Matthew Rhys o'r West End yn unswydd i'r parti. Mae'r ddau yn sêr byd enwog erbyn hyn ac yn gwisgo'u Cymreictod gyda balchder.

The Secretary has already referred to the fact that we are discussing the film industry today and that the film industry is in Cannes doing the same thing. We are drinking coffee from our machines while they drink champagne in Cannes. Importantly, the Welsh film industry is in Cannes also although some of them have flown back and arrived in time for this discussion. Wales is in Cannes this year in style. We have heard that there are 15 films in Cannes this year that have some link with Wales. We read in the press yesterday about the Welsh party in Cannes. Ioan Gruffudd was there and Matthew Rhys flew out especially from the West End to the party. The two are world famous stars by now and they wear their Welshness with pride.

Mae gŵyl ffilm Cannes yn dangos inni mai busnes drud yw ffilm. Mae'n ddrud i gynhyrchu a gwerthu ffilmiau. Mewn trafodaeth ar y diwydiant ffilm, mae'n werth inni holi ein hunain a ydym yng Nghymru am fuddsoddi adnoddau prin mewn ffilm a beth a allwn ei gael, fel cenedl, allan o'r diwydiant ffilm.

The Cannes film festival shows us that film is an expensive business. It is expensive to produce and sell films. In a discussion on the film industry, it is worth asking ourselves whether we in Wales want to invest scarce resources in film and what we, as a nation, can get out of the film industry.

Yn bennaf, cawn y cyfle i weld bywyd ein cymunedau ar ei orau a'i waethaf yn cael ei adlewyrchu drwy un o gyfryngau torfol mwyaf poblogaidd ac effeithiol yr ugeinfed ganrif a dechrau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae cael diwydiant ffilm ffyniannus yn gyfraniad aruthrol i ddelwedd a phroffil gwlad, i fwrlwm creadigol, twristiaeth, mewnfuddsoddiad a hunanhyder y genedl. Nid oes gennyf amheuaeth fod diwydiant

Most importantly, we have the opportunity to see the life of our communities at its best and worst being reflected through one of the most popular and effective mass media of the twentieth century and the beginning of the twenty-first century. Having a prosperous film industry is a great contribution to the image and profile of a country, to creative activity, tourism, inward investment and the self-confidence of the nation. I have no doubt

ffilm bywiog a chreadigol yn werth ei gael yng Nghymru.

that a vibrant and creative film industry is worth having in Wales.

Mae datblygu diwydiant ffilm yn cymryd amser. Mae ein diwydiant yng Nghymru heddiw yn ffrwyth buddsoddiad y 10 neu'r 15 mlynedd diwethaf, o leiaf. Daeth y buddsoddiad hwn yn bennaf gan ddarlledwyr, yn enwedig S4C. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod na fyddai gennym fawr o ddiwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru yn y Gymraeg na hyd yn oed y Saesneg heb S4C. Mae llwyddiant *Solomon a Gaenor* a *Hedd Wyn* yn wybyddus i ni i gyd. Cynyrchiadau S4C oedd y ddau. Mae actorion byd enwog ifanc wedi bwrw'u prentisiaeth ar S4C: Ioan Gruffydd ar *Pobl y Cwm*, Rhys Ifans fel un o'r ddau Frank a Matthew Rhys yn y ffilm hyfryd *Bydd yn Wrol*.

Developing a film industry takes time. Our industry in Wales today is the fruit of the last 10 or 15 years' investment, at least. This investment came primarily from broadcasters, especially S4C. It is important that we acknowledge that without S4C we would not have much of a film industry in Wales in Welsh or even in English. The success of *Solomon and Gaenor* and *Hedd Wyn* is well known to all of us. They were both S4C productions. Young actors of international fame have started out on S4C: Ioan Gruffydd on *Pobl y Cwm*, Rhys Ifans as one of the two Franks and Matthew Rhys in the wonderful film *Bydd yn Wrol*.

Geraint Davies: A gytunwch fod dyfodiad cwmni Avanti i'r Porth, yn y Rhondda, yn fenter gyffrous a llawn gweledigaeth, y bydd y diwydiant ffilm a'r celfyddydau'n gyffredinol yn elwa a bod pethau'n edych yn dda ar gyfer y Cymoedd yn y dyfodol?

Geraint Davies: Do you agree that the arrival of the Avanti company in Porth, in Rhondda, is an exciting venture that is full of vision, that the film industry and the arts in general will benefit from it and that things are looking good for the Valleys in the future?

Elin Jones: Yr wyf yn falch bod y cyfryngau poblogaidd a'r diwydiant ffilm yn symud allan o Gaerdydd. Mae'n bwysig iddynt symud i ardaloedd eraill o fewn Cymru ac adlewyrchu anghenion a gweithgaredd yr ardaloedd hynny, yn enwedig yn y Cymoedd.

Elin Jones: I am pleased that the popular media and the film industry are moving out of Cardiff. It is important that they move to other areas within Wales and reflect the needs and activity of those areas, especially in the Valleys.

O ran buddsoddiad tymor hir yn y sector ffilm, mae'n bwysig edrych ar yr hyn y mae'r gyfarwyddwraig Sara Sugarman, wedi ei gyflawni. Cofiaf hi'n ennill gwobr D.M. Davies yn yr Ŵyl Ffilm Ryngwladol yn Aberystwyth tua 10 mlynedd yn ôl. Yr wythnos hon, fel y cyfeiriodd Tom, mae Sara Sugarman yn cyfarwyddo un o'r ffilmiau sydd yn cael eu dangos yn Cannes—*Very Annie Mary*.

In terms of long-term investment in the film sector, it is important to look at what the director Sara Sugarman has achieved. I remember her winning the D.M. Davies award in the International Film Festival in Aberystwyth about 10 years ago. This week, as Tom mentioned, Sara Sugarman is directing one of the films being shown in Cannes—*Very Annie Mary*.

Mae *Very Annie Mary* yn cadarnhau bod y diwydiant ffilm annibynnol yn tyfu yng Nghymru, lle nad yw mewnbwn darlledwyr mor angenrheidiol. Mae'r diwydiant ffilm hwn yn cynhyrchu yn y Saesneg yn ogystal â'r Gymraeg. Mae'r ddau ddatblygiad yn bwysig i dwf pellach y diwydiant ffilm. Mae

Very Annie Mary confirms that the independent film industry in which broadcasters' input is not so necessary is growing in Wales. This film industry produces in English as well as in Welsh. The two developments are important to the further growth of the film industry. S4C's

gallu S4C i gefnogi mwy o weithgaredd ffilm yn gyfyng gan nad yw hynny'n brif rôl iddo. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig bod S4C yn rhan o ddatblygiadau'r dyfodol. Mae angen hefyd adlewyrchu bywyd Cymru drwy ffilm yn ein dwy iaith.

ability to support more film activity is limited as it is not its main role. However, it is important that S4C is part of future developments. There is also a need to reflect Welsh life through film in our two languages.

Yma yng Nghymru mae gennym sylfaen dda i ddatblygu diwydiant ffilm cyffrous a hyderus. Mae gennym actorion, cyfarwyddwyr, adnoddau a thechnegwyr sydd yn deillio o'r diwydiant darlledu. Mae tasg enfawr o'n blaenau i ddod â hygrededd byd eang i'r diwydiant ffilm. Tasg i Sgrîn, yr asiantaeth ffilm genedlaethol, yw cydlynu a datblygu cyfleon cynhyrchu ffilm yng Nghymru a chreu rhaglen ar gyfer datblygu sgriptiau a sgriptwyr newydd. Mae angen buddsoddiad tymor hir mewn ysgrifennu newydd yng Nghymru ar gyfer ffilm ac ysgrifennu creadigol yn gyffredinol yng Nghymru.

Here in Wales we have a good base to develop an exciting and confident film industry. We have actors, directors, resources and technicians that stem from the broadcasting industry. There is a great task ahead of us to bring worldwide credibility to the film industry. Co-ordinating and developing film-production opportunities in Wales and creating a programme for developing new scripts and scriptwriters in Wales is a task for Sgrîn, the national film agency. We need long-term investment into new writing in Wales for film and creative writing in general in Wales.

4:40 p.m.

Mae angen datblygu ac ehangu cyfleoedd ariannu ffilm yn gyffredinol yng Nghyrmu. Mae angen cydweithio gyda'r Cyngor Ffilm Prydeinig i sicrhau bod Cymru'n cael ei chyfran o'r arian o'r Cyngor Ffilm ac mae angen i Sgrîn osod blaenoriaethau'r gwariant hwnnw.

We must develop and extend funding opportunities in general for film in Wales. We must collaborate with the British Film Council to ensure that Wales receives its share of the money from the Film Council and Sgrîn must be able to prioritise that expenditure.

Mae angen ystyried o ddifrif y potensial i ddefnyddio arian Amcan 1 i greu cronfa ffilm i Gymru. Rhaid inni gael ymyrraeth arian cyhoeddus i'r diwydiant ffilm yn sbardun i'r diwydiant. Mae gan Iwerddon, Ffrainc a Seland Newydd sectorau ffilm llewyrchus o ganlyniad i ymyrraeth gyhoeddus. Mae gan Iwerddon gymhelliannau trethiannol i'r diwydiant ffilm. Nid oes gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hyblygrwydd trethiannol hyd yn hyn. Fodd bynnag, gallem edrych yn greadigol ar gymhorthion gweithredu o dan Amcan 1 i gefnogi'r diwydiant ffilm.

We must seriously consider the potential for using Objective 1 funding to create a film fund for Wales. We must have public funding intervention for the film industry, as a spur for the industry. Ireland, France and New Zeland have prosperous film sectors as a result of public intervention. Ireland has taxation incentives for the film industry. The National Assembly does not have taxation flexibility so far. However, we could look creatively at operating aids under Objective 1 to support the film industry.

Sut mae Tom Middlehurst yn gweld ymyrraeth ariannol gan y sector cyhoeddus yn cefnogi ffilm? A yw am weld y math hwnnw o ddatblygiad? Croesewais ei ymateb cadarnhaol i welliant 7 Christine Humphreys.

How does Tom Middlehurst envisage financial intervention from the public sector supporting film? Does he want to see that kind of development? I welcomed his positive response to Christine Humphreys's amendment 7.

Mae'r Loteri Genedlaethol yn cynnig cyfle ariannu pwysig ar gyfer ffilm. Hyd yn hyn, mae arian y loteri mewn perthynas â ffilm yng Nghymru wedi cael ei ddosrannu gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Mae angen ystyried trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb am arian loteri ar gyfer ffilm o'r Cyngor Celfyddydau i Sgrîn, yr asiantaeth ffilm, er mwyn sicrhau bod yr holl weithgaredd ffilm yn cael ei gydlynu gan un asiantaeth. Gobeithiaf y gallwn drafod hyn ymhellach wrth lunio adroddiad celfyddydau y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed na wrthwynebodd Tom Middlehurst yr egwyddor honno ond bod angen trafodaeth bellach ar y pwnc hwn. Croesawaf hynny.

The National Lottery offers an important funding opportunity for film. So far, lottery money in relation to film in Wales has been allocated by the Arts Council of Wales. We must consider transferring the responsibility for lottery funding for film from the Arts Council to Sgrîn, the film agency, to ensure that all film activity is co-ordinated by one agency. I hope that we can discuss this further as we prepare the Post-16 Education and Training Committee's arts report. I was glad to hear that Tom Middlehurst did not object to that principle but that this issue requires further discussion. I welcome that.

Mae cyfraniad economaidd sylweddol posibl o'r sector ffilm, nid yn unig o greu a gwerthu ffilm o Gymru ond drwy ddenu cynyrchiadau ffilm i saethu yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n dda i'n proffil ac i'r economi lleol yn yr ardaloedd lle mae'r ffilmio'n digwydd. Mae tri chomisiwn ffilm yn gwneud gwaith pwysig yng Nghymru. Cyfeiriodd yr Ysgrifennydd at Gomisiwn Ffilm y Gogledd, felly cyfeiriaf innau at Gomisiwn Ffilm y Canolbarth sydd hefyd yn gwneud gwaith pwysig ac arloesol yn y maes hwn. Mae angen iddynt gadw eu ffocws a'u harbenigedd rhanbarthol. Mae hynny'n bwysig yn natblygiad eu gwaith. Mae hefyd angen i'r tri chomisiwn ffilm gydweithio gyda Sgrîn er mwyn gwerthu Cymru fel uned ar gyfer lleoliadau ffilm. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r tri chomisiwn ffilm yn bodoli ar gyllid bregus, tymor-byr, ac mae angen inni roi gwell sefydlogrwydd cyllid iddynt yn y tymor hir.

There is a possible substantial economic contribution from the film sector, not only from creating and selling film from Wales but through attracting film productions to shoot in Wales. That is good for our profile and for the local economy in the areas where the filming takes place. There are three film commissions doing important work in Wales. The Secretary referred to the North Wales Film Commission, so I will refer to the Mid Wales Film Commission, which also does important and innovative work in this area. They must keep their regional focus and expertise. That is important in the development of their work. The three film commissions also need to co-operate with Sgrîn to sell Wales as a unit for film locations. At present, the three film commissions exist on fragile, short-term funding, and we must give them more financial stability in the long term.

Tynnaf sylw at welliant 1 a'm cefnogaeth i'r term 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol' yn hytrach na 'Chynulliad'. Ymddengys y term 'Cynulliad' yn fy nghynnig yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon. Tynnaf eich sylw, fel Cynulliad, at y ffaith mai camgymeriad gweinyddol oedd hwnnw ar fy rhan i, ac nid ymdrech i fynd yn groes i bolisi fy mhlaid. Er hyn, croesewais ymyrraeth Jenny Randerson ynghynt y prynhawn yma i geisio hyrwyddo terminoleg gyffredin yn y sefydliad hwn.

I draw attention to amendment 1 and my support for the term 'National Assembly' rather than 'Assembly'. The term 'Assembly' appears in my motion later this week. I draw your attention, as an Assembly, to the fact that that was an administrative error on my part, and not an attempt to go against my party's policy. Despite that, I welcomed Jenny Randerson's intervention earlier this afternoon to try to promote common terminology in this establishment.

Byddwn yn cefnogi pob gwelliant yn enw

We will support every amendment in the

Christine Humphreys ond nid yr un yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Yr ydym am weld Sgrîn yn chwarae rhan strategol gydlynol yn y sector ffilm, mewn partneriaeth â'r darlledwyr ac eraill, nid rôl fel un o'r partneriaid yn unig, fel y mae gwelliant Jonathan yn datgan.

name of Christine Humphreys but not the one in the name of Jonathan Morgan. We want to see Sgrîn playing a co-ordinated strategic role in the film sector, in partnership with broadcasters and others, not a role as one partner only, as Jonathan's amendment states.

Mae gennyf sylw ar gynnig y Llywodraeth. Yr wyf yn siomedig ei fod yn sôn am rôl y Cyngor Ffilm Prydeinig yn hyrwyddo ffilm ond nad yw'n cydnabod rôl i Sgrîn, asiantaeth ffilm a chyfryngau Cymru, er fy mod yn cydnabod bod yr Ysgrifennydd wedi gwneud y sylwadau hynny yn ei araith.

I have a comment on the Government's motion. I am disappointed that it mentions the British Film Council's role in promoting film but does not acknowledge a role for Sgrîn, the film and media agency for Wales, although I recognise that the Secretary made those comments in his speech.

Gorffennaf ar bwynt plwyfol. Mae gŵyl ffilm Cannes yn digwydd ar Riviera Ffrainc yr wythnos hon, nid ym Mharis. Riviera Cymru, yn fy marn i, yw Bae Ceredigion. Mae'n bryd rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i ddychwelyd Gŵyl Ffilm Ryngwladol Cymru o'r brifddinas i'r riviera ac i Aberystwyth.

I will finish on a parochial point. The Cannes film festival is being held on the French Riviera this week, not in Paris. The Welsh riviera, in my opinion, is Cardigan Bay. It is time for us to consider carefully returning the International Film Festival for Wales from the capital to the riviera and to Aberystwyth.

Jonathan Morgan: I propose amendment 3.

Jonathan Morgan: Cynigiaf welliant 3.

In clause 3, delete '*UK Film Council*' and replace with:

Yng nghymal 3, dileer '*Gyngor Ffilmiau'r DU*' a rhodder:

Arts Council of Wales lottery fund, BBC Wales, HTV Wales, the new Film Council, Sgrîn, S4C.

gronfa loteri Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, BBC Cymru, HTV Wales, y Cyngor Ffilm newydd, Sgrîn, S4C.

The opening remarks by the Assembly Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training, reminded me that the United Kingdom has some great film critics. Barry Norman, of course, moved to Sky Broadcasting. We now have Jonathan Ross, who took over the BBC's Film 2000 programme and, of course, our own Tom Middlehurst. His analysis and depth of research was superb, and if that had been a job application I would have accepted it.

Yr oedd y sylwadau agoriadol gan yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 yn fy atgoffa bod rhai beirniaid ffilm gwych gan y Deyrnas Unedig. Symudodd Barry Norman i Sky Broadcasting, wrth gwrs. Bellach mae gennym Jonathan Ross, a gymerodd awenau rhaglen *Film 2000* y BBC ac, wrth gwrs, ein Tom Middlehurst ni. Yr oedd ei ddadansoddiad a dyfnder ei ymchwil yn rhagorol, a phe buasai hynny'n gais am swydd, byddwn wedi ei dderbyn.

I am pleased that we have this opportunity to discuss this exciting area. The film sector in Wales is a growth industry, providing employment for thousands of people. It also gives us something less tangible but just as significant because the talent and success that the industry has uncovered is a source of national pride.

Yr wyf yn falch bod y cyfle hwn gennym i drafod y maes cyffrous hwn. Mae'r sector ffilm yng Nghymru'n ddiwydiant twf, sydd yn darparu cyflogaeth i filoedd o bobl. Mae hefyd yn rhoi inni rywbeth llai diriaethol ond yr un mor arwyddocaol oherwydd mae'r dalent a'r llwyddiant a ddarganfu'r diwydiant yn destun balchder cenedlaethol.

It is beyond dispute that Wales has some of the most gifted actors and directors in Europe. It is not simply the famous names of Ioan Gruffudd, Jonathan Pryce and Anthony Hopkins who have shown their talent. Directors such as Marc Evans, and actors such as Michael Sheen and Nia Roberts, have just as much potential.

Mae y tu hwnt i amheuaeth mai gan Gymru y mae rhai o'r actorion a chyfarwyddwyr mwyaf talentog yn Ewrop. Nid y rhai enwog fel Ioan Gruffudd, Jonathan Pryce ac Anthony Hopkins yw'r unig rai a amlygodd eu talent. Mae gan gyfarwyddwyr fel Marc Evans, ac actorion fel Michael Sheen a Nia Roberts yr un faint o botensial.

We are proving ourselves to be a veritable goldmine of cinematic talent. This flair should remind us that film-making is not simply a business but an art form in itself. However, we must face the fact that not every movie makes a profit. Yet we should not shy away from funding high quality films that could never be made by Hollywood.

Yr ydym yn dangos bod gennym gyfoeth o dalent sinematig. Dylai'r ddawn hon ein hatgoffa nad yw gwneud ffilmiau yn ddim ond busnes ond ei fod yn ffurf gelfyddydol ynddo'i hun. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni wynebu'r ffaith nad yw pob ffilm yn gwneud elw. Eto ni ddylem wingo rhag ariannu ffilmiau o ansawdd uchel na allent byth gael eu gwneud gan Hollywood.

It is encouraging that many of the films with high production values have become commercial successes. Films such as *House of America*, and the Oscar nominated *Solomon and Gaenor*—as mentioned by the Secretary in his remarks—have attracted worldwide audiences. These are tangible successes on which we can build.

Mae'n galonogol bod llawer o'r ffilmiau sydd â gwerthoedd cynhyrchu uchel wedi dod yn llwyddiannau masnachol. Mae ffilmiau fel *House of America*, a *Solomon a Gaenor* a enwebwyd ar gyfer Oscar—fel y crybwyllwyd yn sylwadau'r Ysgrifennydd—wedi denu cynulleidfaoedd byd-eang. Mae'r rhain yn llwyddiannau pendant y gallwn adeiladu arnynt.

Many of these films would not, and could not, have been made without the support of the National Lottery. Through the Arts Council of Wales's lottery fund and other lottery funds, indigenous movies have been made in unprecedented numbers. There have been many more opportunities for young film-makers, especially in recent years for first time directors.

Mae llawer o'r ffilmiau hyn yn rhai na fyddent ac na allent fod wedi cael eu gwneud heb gymorth y Loteri Genedlaethol. Drwy gronfa loteri Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a chronfeydd loteri eraill, gwnaethpwyd ffilmiau brodororol mewn niferoedd na welwyd o'r blaen. Bu llawer mwy o gyfleoedd i wneuthurwyr ffilmiau ifanc, yn enwedig i gyfarwyddwyr tro cyntaf yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf hyn.

However, in one respect, we have almost become victims of our own success. So many British and Welsh films have been made that there have been significant problems with their distribution. It is all very well making films but we must ensure that they get a fair screening. This is, perhaps, one of the greatest challenges facing our film production industry today.

Fodd bynnag, ar un wedd, yr ydym bron â bod yn dioddef gan ein llwyddiant ein hun. Gwnaethpwyd cynifer o ffilmiau Prydeinig a Chymreig fel y cafwyd cryn broblemau wrth eu dosbarthu. Un peth yw gwneud ffilmiau ond rhaid inni sicrhau tegwch wrth eu harddangos. Dyma, efallai, yw un o'r heriau mwyaf sydd yn wynebu ein diwydiant cynhyrchu ffilmiau heddiw.

This is not an easy problem with which to deal. The vast majority of screens in Wales

Nid yw hon yn broblem hawdd ymdrin â hi. Mae mwyafrif helaeth y sgriniau yng

belong to the big cinema operators. Increasingly, as we have seen in Cardiff and elsewhere, the 12 or 15 screen multiplex has replaced the small local cinema. It was inevitable that some of the smaller 'fleapits'—I am sure that that is a term that people of more tender years than myself will remember—would close, and we have seen that. Nonetheless, it would be a real loss if good local cinemas, such as the Monico in Cardiff, were to close. Many of these smaller outlets grew because of local support. I hope that support continues.

Perhaps this is where the new breed of cinema can come in. We are fortunate in Cardiff to benefit from the services of the Chapter Arts Centre. Formerly based in Canton, Chapter expanded to the eastern part of Cardiff and took over the old Globe cinema, when it was due to close in 1998. Cardiff now has three permanent screens where high quality films can be seen. Only this month the Chapter Globe revived *Solomon and Gaenor*. However, we must remember that Chapter can only operate with a grant from the Arts Council of Wales and Cardiff City and County Council, on top of its own funding streams.

We cannot simply rely on the expansion of the art house sector. If we are to make a real difference when it comes to distribution we must get Welsh films into the multiplexes. Some of them, such as *Twin Town*, will get there under their own steam. Others must be facilitated through partnership between the public and private sectors. Perhaps we could use the model that has been tested about 200 yards to the north of this building. The UCI Cinema in Cardiff Bay has experimented with the concept of the 'director's chair' screening. Under this scheme, once a week the cinema shows a film that would not otherwise have made it onto the multiplex screen. I hope that this sort of scheme is spread throughout the multiplex cinemas in the rest of Wales because it offers an opportunity to show those films that would otherwise face difficulty in making the big time.

Nghymru'n eiddo i'r gweithredwyr sinemâu mawr. Yn fwyfwy, fel y gwelsom yng Nghaerdydd ac mewn mannau eraill, mae'r sinema aml-sgrîn â 12 neu 15 o sgriniau wedi cymryd lle'r sinema fach leol. Yr oedd yn anochel y byddai rhai o'r 'cytiau chwain' llai—yr wyf yn siŵr bod hwnnw'n derm y mae rhai hŷn na mi'n ei gofio—yn cau, a gwelsom hynny. Er hynny, byddai'n golled wirioneddol pe bai sinemâu lleol da, fel y Monico yng Nghaerdydd, yn cau. Tyfodd llawer o'r canolfannau llai hyn oherwydd cefnogaeth leol. Gobeithiaf y bydd y gefnogaeth honno'n parhau.

Efallai mai dyma'r lle y gall y brîd newydd o sinemâu gyfrannu. Yr ydym yn ffodus yng Nghaerdydd o elwa ar wasanaethau Canolfan Gelfyddydau Chapter. O'i chanolfan flaenorol yn Nhreganna, ehangodd Chapter i ran ddwyreiniol Caerdydd a chymerodd drosodd hen sinema'r Globe, pan oedd i fod i gau yn 1998. Bellach mae gan Gaerdydd dair sgrîn barhaol lle y gellir gweld ffilmiau o ansawdd uchel. Y mis yma'n unig atgyfododd y Chapter Globe *Solomon a Gaenor*. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gofio na all Chapter ond gweithredu ar grant gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Chyngor Dinas a Sir Caerdydd, ar ben ei lifoedd ariannu ei hun.

Ni allwn ddibynnu ar ehangu sector y sinemâu celfyddydol yn unig. Os ydym i wneud gwir wahaniaeth pan ddaw'n fater o ddosbarthu rhaid inni gael ffilmiau o Gymru yn y sinemâu aml-sgrîn. Bydd rhai ohonynt, fel *Twin Town*, yn cyrraedd ar eu liwt eu hunain. Rhaid hwyluso eraill drwy bartneriaeth rhwng y sectorau cyhoeddus a phreifat. Efallai y gallem ddefnyddio'r patrwm a brofwyd tua 200 llath i'r gogledd o'r adeilad hwn. Mae'r UCI Cinema ym Mae Caerdydd wedi arbrofi â'r cysyniad o sgrinio 'cadair y cyfarwyddwr'. O dan y cynllun hwn, unwaith yr wythnos mae'r sinema'n dangos ffilm na fyddai wedi cyrraedd sgrîn y sinema aml-sgrîn fel arall. Gobeithiaf y caiff cynllun o'r math hwn ei ledaenu i bob un o'r sinemâu aml-sgrîn yng ngweddill Cymru oherwydd mae'n cynnig cyfle i ddangos y ffilmiau hynny a'i câi'n anodd cyrraedd y byd mawr fel arall.

Distribution is not the only challenge for the industry. The marketing and promotion of our products needs to be improved. I will be unpopular with at least one Member in this Chamber, but the move of the International Film Festival of Wales from Aberystwyth to our nation's capital has enhanced the festival's profile. However, we need to do more to ensure that this festival has a higher international profile.

Nid dosbarthu yw'r unig her i'r diwydiant. Mae angen gwella'r modd y caiff ein cynhyrchion eu marchnata a'u hybu. Byddaf yn amhoblogaidd yng ngolwg o leiaf un Aelod yn y Siambr, ond mae symud Gŵyl Ffilmiau Ryngwladol Cymru o Aberystwyth i brifddinas ein gwlad wedi rhoi hwb i amlygrwydd yr ŵyl. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni wneud rhagor i sicrhau mwy o amlygrwydd rhyngwladol i'r ŵyl hon.

4:50 p.m.

Glyn Davies: If that one Member was not me, I wonder whether you could amend that one Member to two.

Glyn Davies: Os nad myfi oedd yr un Aelod hwnnw, tybed a allech newid hynny o un Aelod i ddau.

Jonathan Morgan: If you wish, I will add you to the list.

Jonathan Morgan: Os dymunwch, fe'ch ychwanegaf at y rhestr.

I am sure that you will not disagree with my next point. If the festival is to have an international profile, it will never be as big or glitzy as Venice or Sundance, but why should it not be in the same ballpark as the Edinburgh Film Festival? Therefore, as a representative of the capital city, I think that it was right to move the festival.

Yr wyf yn sicr nad anghytunech â'm pwynt nesaf. Os yw'r ŵyl i gael amlygrwydd rhyngwladol, ni fydd byth mor fawr neu lachar â Fenis neu Sundance, ond pam na ddylai fod yn yr un cae â Gŵyl Ffilmiau Caeredin? Felly, fel cynrychiolydd o'r brifddinas, credaf ei bod yn iawn symud yr ŵyl.

I welcome the shift in emphasis from the new Film Council in that a greater proportion of lottery grants can be used to market and promote film. There is little point in making a great film if nobody hears about it.

Croesawaf y symud pwyslais gan y Cyngor Ffilm newydd i'r graddau y gellir defnyddio cyfran fwy o grantiau loteri i farchnata a hybu ffilmiau. Nid oes fawr o ddiben gwneud ffilm fawr os na chlyw neb amdani.

Jenny Randerson: Will you acknowledge the fact—and I think you have done so indirectly—that a healthy film industry depends on many outlets, one of which is the television industry? Do you acknowledge that the previous Conservative Government did a great deal to undermine the television industry in Wales when it abolished the Independent Broadcasting Authority and reduced the public service obligation for companies such as HTV? Therefore, do you acknowledge that it is now time for your policy to change to one that supports the promotion of the film industry through television by supporting the public service element of television?

Jenny Randerson: A wnewch gydnabod y ffaith—a chredaf ichi wneud hynny'n anuniongyrchol—fod diwydiant ffilm iach yn dibynnu ar lawer o farchnadoedd, ac mai un o'r rhain yw'r diwydiant teledu? A dderbyniwch fod y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol wedi gwneud llawer i danseilio'r diwydiant teledu yng Nghymru pan ddiddymodd yr Awdurdod Darlledu Annibynnol a lleihau'r rhwymedigaeth gwasanaeth cyhoeddus ar gwmnïau fel HTV? Felly, a dderbyniwch ei bod bellach yn bryd i'ch plaid newid yn un sydd yn cefnogi hybu'r diwydiant ffilm drwy deledu drwy gefnogi'r elfen gwasanaeth cyhoeddus mewn teledu?

Jonathan Morgan: One of my great

Jonathan Morgan: Un o'm pryderon mawr,

concerns, which arose from last week's Post-16 Education and Training Committee meeting when we were looking at broadcasting statistics, was that according to the report that was provided by officials, almost a quarter of the Welsh population cannot or do not watch Welsh television. Therefore, that is the first challenge not only for the Assembly in trying to get its message across but also in using television outlets as a major method of promoting the Welsh film industry.

a gododd o gyfarfod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 yr wythnos diwethaf pan oeddem yn edrych ar ystadegau darlledu, oedd bod bron chwarter o boblogaeth Cymru, yn ôl yr adroddiad a ddarparwyd gan swyddogion, na all neu nad yw'n gwylio teledu o Gymru. Felly, dyna'r her gyntaf nid yn unig i'r Cynulliad wrth geisio trosglwyddo ei neges ond hefyd wrth ddefnyddio marchnadoedd teledu fel dull o bwys i hybu diwydiant ffilm Cymru.

On the important issue of Wales as a location for cross border productions, we are graced with one of the most beautiful countries in Europe. Our mountains, coastline and heritage provide a real head start for attracting film-makers to Wales. We must work and fund our three film commissions properly to ensure that as many productions as possible are attracted to Wales.

Ar y mater pwysig o Gymru fel lleoliad ar gyfer cynyrchiadau trawsffiniol, rhoddwyd inni un o'r gwledydd prydferthaf yn Ewrop. Mae ein mynyddoedd, ein harfordir a'n treftadaeth yn rhoi mantais wirioneddol er mwyn denu gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau i Gymru. Rhaid inni weithio ac ariannu ein tri chomisiwn ffilm yn iawn er mwyn sicrhau y denir cynifer ag y bo modd o gynyrchiadau i Gymru.

The motion addresses the main points about the film industry in Wales. There is nothing fundamentally wrong with the motion and therefore the Welsh Conservative group will support it. My amendment seeks to expand on the range of agencies with which the Assembly should work. The motion only mentions the new Film Council. Strangely, it fails to mention the body in Wales—the Arts Council. I hope that that is not a premonition of things to come. Other crucial players such as Sgrîn, the BBC, HTV and S4C are not explicitly mentioned. My amendment simply tidies up the motion and I am grateful that the Secretary will support it.

Mae'r cynnig yn cyfeirio at y prif bwyntiau am y diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru. Nid oes dim sydd yn sylfaenol o'i le ar y cynnig ac felly bydd y grŵp Ceidwadol Cymreig yn ei gefnogi. Mae fy ngwelliant yn ceisio ehangu ar amrediad yr asiantaethau y dylai'r Cynulliad weithio â hwy. Nid yw'r cynnig ond yn sôn am y Cyngor Ffilm newydd. Yn rhyfedd, nid oes sôn ynddo am y corff yng Nghymru—Cyngor y Celfyddydau. Gobeithiaf nad yw hyn yn rhagargoel o bethau sydd i ddod. Nid oes cyfeiriad amlwg at chwaraewyr holl bwysig eraill fel Sgrîn, y BBC, HTV ac S4C. Y cwbl a wnaiff fy ngwelliant yw tacluso'r cynnig ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar y bydd yr Ysgrifennydd yn ei gefnogi.

The other amendments are uncontroversial, therefore we will support them. We are interested to hear Christine Humphreys's proposal for a Welsh producers' fund. I am concerned about the tone of amendment 5. The Welsh film industry is one of the most global in the world. Few film-makers or actors do not operate according to borders. We are all aware of how nigh on impossible it is to classify what is, or is not, a British or Welsh film. While nobody would agree with

Mae'r gwelliannau eraill yn annadleuol, felly fe'u cefnogwn. Mae o ddiddordeb inni glywed cynnig Christine Humphreys ar gyfer cronfa cynhyrchwyr Cymru. Yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch goslef gwelliant 5. Diwydiant ffilm Cymru yw un o'r rhai mwyaf byd-eang yn y byd. Prin yw'r gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau ac actorion hynny nad ydynt yn gweithredu yn ôl ffiniau. Yr ydym oll yn ymwybodol ei bod yn amhosibl bron diffinio beth yw, neu nad yw, ffilm

a notion that film-makers should be forced to leave Wales, neither should we discourage Welsh talent from participating in international productions because that is one of the ways in which talent is developed and recognised. I am sure that Christine will concur with that sentiment when she proposes her amendements.

Brydeinig neu Gymreig. Er na chytunai neb â'r syniad y dylid gorfodi gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau i adael Cymru, ni ddylem ychwaith gymell talentau o Gymru rhag cymryd rhan mewn cynyrchiadau rhyngwladol oherwydd dyna un o'r ffyrdd y caiff talent ei datblygu a'i chydnabod. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd Christine yn cyd-fynd â'r farn honno pan gynigia ei gwelliannau.

In closing, I emphasise again the economic importance of the film industry. Film-making is not just a labour-intensive business, it is a high technology, high skills industry and just the type of development that we want for the new economy in Wales. It is also a showcase for our talents and culture and an art form with intrinsic worth. The Assembly must do its utmost to help and facilitate this industry. Partnership, as ever, is the watchword, but only with this common approach can we fulfil our early promise as film-makers in the century ahead.

Wrth derfynu, pwysleisiaf eto bwysigrwydd economaidd y diwydiant ffilm. Nid busnes llafurddwys yn unig mo gwneud ffilmiau, mae'n ddiwylliant uwchdechnolegol â medrau datblygedig a'r union fath o ddatblygiad yr ydym am ei gael ar gyfer yr economi newydd yng Nghymru. Mae hefyd yn ffenestr siop i'n doniau a'n diwylliant ac yn ffurf gelfyddydol ac iddi werth cynhenid. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad ymdrechu i'r eithaf i helpu a hwyluso'r diwydiant. Partneriaeth yw'r gair allweddol, fel y mae erioed, ond dim ond drwy'r dull hwn o weithredu ar y cyd y gallwn gyflawni ein haddewid cynnar fel gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau yn y ganrif sydd o'n blaen.

Christine Humphreys: Cynigiaf welliant 4. Rhwng yr ail a'r trydydd cymal, ychwaneger cymal newydd:

Christine Humphreys: I propose amendment 4. Add a new clause between the second and third clauses:

yn cydnabod bod ffyniant diwydiant ffilmiau Cymru yn dibynnu ar gadw a chynnal gweithlu hyfyw a hyfforddedig yng Nghymru.

acknowledges that the prosperity of the Welsh film industry depends on retaining and maintaining a viable and well-trained workforce in Wales.

Cynigiaf welliant 5. Ychwaneger at ddiwedd y cymal olaf:

I propose amendment 5. Add at the end of the last clause:

Yn benodol, y mae'r Cynulliad yn ymroi i gydweithio gyda'r gwahanol gyrff perthnasol yn niwydiant ffilmiau Cymru i sicrhau bod gwell cyfleoedd cyflogaeth ar gael o fewn Cymru ar gyfer graddedigion a hyfforddeion, fel y bydd llai o ddarpar-ffilmwyr dawnus yn gorfod gadael Cymru i ddilyn eu gyrfâu.

In particular, this Assembly resolves to work with the various relevant organisations in the Welsh film industry to secure better employment opportunities for graduates and trainees within Wales, in order to ensure that fewer of our talented prospective film-makers are forced to leave Wales to pursue their careers.

Cynigiaf welliant 6. Ar ddiwedd y cynnig, ychwaneger cymal arall:

I propose amendment 6. Add a new clause at the end of the motion:

yn nodi pwysigrwydd sicrhau cyllid parhaol i dri Chomisiwn Ffilm rhanbarthol Cymru.

notes the importance of securing continued funding for Wales's three regional Film

Commissions.

Cynigiaf welliant 7. Ar ddiwedd y cynnig, ychwaneger cymal arall:

I propose amendment 7. Add a new clause at the end of the motion:

yn ymroi i ymchwilio i greu cronfa cynhyrchwyr Cymru i gynorthwyo ffilmwyr Cymru.

resolves to investigate the creation of a Welsh producers' fund to assist Welsh film-makers.

Er ein bod yn trafod y diwydiant film modern yn y ddadl hon, mae lle inni dalu teyrnged i arloeswyr y diwydiant, a'r rhan a chwaraesant yn natblygiad y cyfrwng yn y ganrif ddiwethaf. Cyfeiriodd Tom at un ohonynt, ond, fel y gwyddom, mae hanes hir i ffilmio a dangos ffilmiau yng Nghymru, yn dechrau gyda phobl megis William Haggar a'i sinema symudol. Aeth â ffilmiau di-sain at bobl de Cymru ym mlynyddoedd cynnar y ganrif ddiwethaf. Mae hanes hir hefyd i ffilmio yn y Gymraeg, yn dechrau gyda chlasur Ifan ab Owen Edwards, *Y Chwarelwr*, yn 1935. Honno oedd y ffilm Gymraeg gyntaf.

Although we are discussing the modern film industry in this debate, there is a place for us to pay tribute to the industry's pioneers and the part that they played in the medium's development in the last century. Tom referred to one of them, but, as we know, there is a long history of filming and showing films in Wales, beginning with people such as William Haggar and his travelling cinema. He took silent films to the people of south Wales in the early years of the last century. There is also a long history of filming in the Welsh language, beginning with Ifan ab Owen Edwards's classic, *Y Chwarelwr*, in 1935. That was the first Welsh language film.

Fodd bynnag, fel busnes masnachol arwyddocaol, mae'r diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru yn gymharol ifanc. Erbyn hyn, mae'n fusnes arwyddocaol sydd yn gynyddol bwysig i economi'r wlad.

However, as a significant commercial business, the film industry in Wales is comparatively young. By now, it is a significant business that is increasingly important to the country's economy.

Trof at gynnig Llywodraeth Cymru. Cydymdeimlwn ag amcanion y cynnig ond teimlwn, er ei fod yn llawn dymuniadau da i'r diwydiant, ei fod, yn anffodus, yn brin o sylwedd. Mae angen cig ar yr esgyrn. Mae dau wendid sylfaenol yn y cynnig. Yn gyntaf, nid yw'n ymrwymo'r Cynulliad, na neb arall, i gymryd gweithred benodol. Yn ail, nid yw'n cyfeirio'n benodol at yr un o bynciau llosg diwydiant ffilmau Cymru.

I turn to the Government of Wales's motion. We sympathise with the motion's aims but we feel that although it is full of good intentions towards the film industry, it unfortunately lacks substance. Flesh is needed on the bones. There are two fundamental weaknesses in the motion. First, it does not bind the Assembly, or anyone else, to taking a specific action. Secondly, it does not refer specifically to any one of the Welsh film industry's burning issues.

Gyda chynnig o'r math, teimlem fod perygl i Aelodau godi ar eu traed i ganmol *Hedd Wyn* a *Solomon a Gaenor* ac mai llongyfarch ein gilydd fyddai'r cyfan a gaem. Mae'n dda llongyfarch gwneuthurwyr y ffilmiau hyn a'r actorion ond, er mwyn cefnogi'r diwydiant a'i helpu i dyfu, mae angen i ni ychwanegu gwelliannau sylfaenol i'r cynnig i gefnogi'r diwydiant yn y ganrif hon.

Given such a motion, we felt that there was a danger that Members would stand up to praise *Hedd Wyn* and *Solomon a Gaenor* and that self-congratulation would be all that we would get. It is good to congratulate the makers of these films and the actors, but to support the industry and to help it to grow we need to add basic amendments to the motion to support the industry in this century.

Jane Davidson: We have an extraordinary industry in Wales in terms of the number of films that we produce per capita in both languages at the moment. I have been listening to the debate and thinking that some of the films that have affected me most in the last few years have been those such as *Twin Town*, *House of America* and *Human Traffic*. They show a sort of life that we, as Assembly Members, do not experience. I sat on the lottery board that awarded funding to *Solomon and Gaenor*; we did not award funding to *Human Traffic*. Part of that is about how we identify what kind of films can come forward in Wales. Who will make those decisions so that we do not just end up with films that reflect the culture of Wales in a warm and cosy way, but allow those challenging films to come through? If you consider *Human Traffic*, we are talking about a first-time director who has walked away with BAFTA awards for a film that has been a massive success. Do you agree, therefore, that one of the things that we must do from an Assembly perspective is to ensure that we can provide the support for new directors, and keep them in Wales once they have started to make films? Tom named a litany of actors who have left Wales because they have to further their careers elsewhere. We must ensure that Wales has a film industry that is challenging, pertinent and relevant, and one that can keep our talent in this country.

Jane Davidson: Mae gennym ddiwydiant rhyfeddol yng Nghymru o ran nifer y ffilmiau a gynhyrchwn y pen yn y ddwy iaith ar hyn o bryd. Bûm yn gwrando ar y ddadl ac yn meddwl mai rhai o'r ffilmiau a effeithiodd fwyaf arnaf yn ystoed y blynyddoedd diwethaf yw rhai fel *Twin Town, House of America* a *Human Traffic.* Dangosant fath o fywyd nad ydym ni, fel Aelodau Cynulliad, yn ei brofi. Yr oeddwn ar y bwrdd loteri a ddyfarnodd arian i *Solomon a Gaenor*; ni ddyfarnasom arian i *Human Traffic*. Mae rhan o hynny'n ymwneud â'r modd y dynodwn ba fath o ffilmiau a gaiff ddod ymlaen yng Nghymru. Pwy a wnaiff y penderfyniadau hynny fel y cawn ffilmiau heblaw rhai sydd yn adlewyrchu diwylliant Cymru mewn modd cynnes a chlyd, a chaniatáu i'r ffilmiau ymestynnol hynny ddod drwodd? Os ystyriwch *Human Traffic*, yr ydym yn sôn am gyfarwyddwr tro cyntaf a enillodd wobrwyon BAFTA am ffilm a fu'n llwyddiant enfawr. A gytunwch, felly, mai un o'r pethau y mae'n rhaid inni ei wneud o safbwynt y Cynulliad yw sicrhau y gallwn ddarparu'r cymorth i gyfarwyddwyr newydd, a'u cadw yng Nghymru ar ôl iddynt ddechrau gwneud ffilmiau? Enwodd Tom lu o actorion a adawodd Gymru am fod rhaid iddynt hyrwyddo eu gyrfaoedd mewn mannau eraill. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod gan Gymru ddiwydiant ffilm sydd yn ymestynnol ac yn berthnasol, ac un a all gadw ein talent yn y wlad hon.

5:00 p.m.

Christine Humphreys: Jonathan Morgan made a good point about encouraging film producers and workers to stay in Wales. He disagreed with my point, but I feel that we need to keep our film-makers and actors in Wales as much as possible. They need experience on the international stage, but it is good that they come back to work in Wales, so that the industry here can develop.

Christine Humphreys: Gwnaeth Jonathan Morgan bwynt da am annog cynhyrchwyr a gweithwyr ffilm i aros yng Nghymru. Anghytunodd â'm pwynt, ond teimlaf fod angen inni gadw ein gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau a'n gweithwyr yng Nghymru i'r graddau mwyaf posibl. Mae arnynt angen profiad ar y llwyfan rhyngwladol, ond mae'n beth da eu bod yn dod yn ôl i weithio yng Nghymru, fel y gall y diwydiant ddatblygu yma.

Trof at welliannau 4, 5, 6 a 7 yn fy enw i. Yng ngwelliant 4 gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad gydnabod bod ffyniant diwydiant ffilm Cymru yn dibynnu ar gynnal a chadw gweithlu hyfyw a hyfforddedig yng

I turn to amendments 4, 5, 6 and 7 in my name. In amendment 4 I ask the Assembly to recognise that the flourishing of the Welsh film industry depends on supporting and keeping a viable and well-trained workforce

Nghymru. Mae gwelliant 5 yn galw ar y Cynulliad i ymroi i gydweithio gyda'r cyrff perthnasol yn niwydiant ffilm Cymru i sicrhau bod gwell cyfleoedd cyflogaeth ar gael yng Nghymru ar gyfer graddedigion a hyfforddedigion. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau nad yw darpar wneuthurwyr ffilm dawnus yn gorfod gadael Cymru i ddilyn gyrfa. Mae'r ddau welliant yn ymwneud â'r un peth yn y bôn—sicrhau bod gennym gronfa o bobl sydd yn gallu aros yng Nghymru i weithio. Heb y gweithlu hyfforddedig a chymwysedig hwn, ni fyddwn yn gallu denu cynyrchiadau ffilm mawr i Gymru.

in Wales. Amendment 5 calls on the Assembly to resolve to work with the relevant bodies in the film industry in Wales to ensure that better employment opportunities are available in Wales for graduates and trainees. This will ensure that future talented film-makers do not have to leave Wales to follow a career. Both amendments deal with the same thing in the main—to ensure that we have a pool of people who can stay in Wales to work. Without this well-trained and qualified workforce, we will not be able to attract large film productions to Wales.

Ni thâl inni ddibynnu ar ein bryniau prydferth i ddenu gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau i'r wlad hon. Os mai dyna'r unig atyniad, ni fyddwn yn elwa. Mae hyn yn dibynnu, yn ei dro, ar gwmnïau a sefydliadau yn neilltuo digon o arian yn eu cyllidebau i dalu am hyfforddiant digonol ac i gadw gweithwyr da ar gyflogau a thelerau rhesymol. Mae'r diwydiant ffilm yn dibynnu i raddau helaeth ar yr un personél artistig a thechnegol â'r diwydiant teledu. Mae angen cynnal y gweithlu teledu hwn yng Nghymru.

It will not pay for us to depend on our beautiful hills to attract film-makers to this country. If that is the only attraction, we will not profit. This depends, in turn, on companies and institutions setting aside enough money in their budgets to pay for adequate training and to keep good workers on reasonable salaries and terms of employment. The film industry depends to a large extent on the same artistic and technical personnel as the television industry. We need to support this television workforce in Wales.

Mae gwelliant 6 yn gofyn inni nodi pwysigrwydd sicrhau cyllid parhaol i dri chomisiwn ffilm rhanbarthol Cymru. Cyfeirir at hyn hefyd yng ngwelliant 8 Elin Jones. Mae'r tri chomisiwn ffilm yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol ar gyllid gymharol fach. Er enghraifft, soniodd Elin am Gomisiwn Ffilm Canolbarth Cymru, a lwyddodd, ar gyllid blynyddol o £65,000, i wneud elw o £800,000 i'r ardal yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf drwy ddenu gwneuthurwyr ffilm i ganolbarth Cymru. Gwnaeth y comisiwn £2 filiwn o elw yn y flwyddyn flaenorol. Mae'r tri chomisiwn yn rhannu'r un broblem o ddiffyg cyllid parhaol, sydd yn rhwystro cynllunio tymor hir. Mae diffyg cysondeb cyllido rhwng y tri chomisiwn yn broblem arall yn dylid ei hystyried.

Amendment 6 asks us to note the importance of ensuring continuing finance for the three regional film commissions of Wales. This is also referred to in Elin Jones's amendment 8. The three film commissions carry out excellent work on a comparatively small budget. For example, Elin has already mentioned the Mid Wales Film Commission, which, on an annual budget of £65,000, succeeded in making £800,000 of profit for the region in the last financial year by attracting film-makers to mid Wales. The commission made £2 million of profit in the previous year. The three commissions share the same problem of a lack of continuing funding, which prevents long-term planning. The lack of consistent funding between the three commissions is another problem that should be considered.

Mae gwelliant 7 yn gofyn inni ymroi i ymchwilio i greu cronfa cynhyrchwyr Cymru i gynorthwyo gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau Cymru. Fel y soniodd Tom, mae hwn yn fater y bu i ni fel plaid ei godi fel rhan o'n maniffesto ar

Amendment 7 asks us to resolve to investigate the creation of a Welsh producers' fund to assist Welsh film-makers. As Tom mentioned, this is an issue that we as a party raised as part of our manifesto for the

gyfer etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Credaf fod Sgrîn yn cefnogi creu cronfa ariannol o'r fath.

Assembly elections. I believe that Sgrîn supports creating this kind of fund.

Ni wnaiff wahaniaeth inni sôn am hybu diwydiant ffilm Cymru oni bai ein bod yn fodlon neilltuo arian ac adnoddau eraill i gynorthwyo gwneuthurwyr ffilm newydd dawnus o Gymru. Mae'r DU yn buddsoddi tua 63c y pen y flwyddyn yn y diwydiant ffilm, o gymharu â £2 y pen yn Iwerddon. Mater arall yw a ddylid creu cronfa i ddenu gwneuthurwyr ffilm o'r tu allan i Gymru i weithio yma, fel sydd yn digwydd yn Ynys Manaw. Dyna pam yr ydym yn gofyn am ymchwiliad i'r mater. Awgrymaf y dylai'r Cynulliad drosglwyddo'r mater hwn i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 a galw am dystiolaeth am natur a chwmpas unrhyw gronfa.

It will not make a difference for us to discuss promoting the Welsh film industry unless we are willing to set aside money and other resources to assist talented new filmmakers from Wales. The UK invests about 63p per capita per year in the film industry, compared to £2 per capita in Ireland. Another matter is whether we should create a fund to attract film makers from outside Wales to work here, as happens in the Isle of Man. That is why we are asking for an investigation into the matter. I suggest that the Assembly should transfer this issue to the Post-16 Education and Training Committee and ask for evidence on the nature and extent of any fund.

Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 3 yn enw Jonathan Morgan oherwydd ei fod yn gwneud y cynnig yn fwy manwl. Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliannau 1, 2 a 8 yn enw Elin Jones, yn enwedig gwelliant 8, sydd yn atseinio gwelliant 6 yn fy enw i.

We will support amendment 3 in the name of Jonathan Morgan as it makes the motion more detailed. We will also support amendments 1, 2 and 8 in the name of Elin Jones, especially amendment 8, which echoes amendment 6 in my name.

Delyth Evans: As someone who was part of the protest movement that brought about S4C in the 1970s, I am proud of its contribution to the development of the film industry in Wales. I particularly remember the work of Owen Edwards, one of the founders of S4C, who argued in those days that S4C was not simply a cultural phenomenon but also a force for economic change in Wales. That has proved to be true. Owen Edwards is no longer active in public life due to illness, but his contribution was an important one that is worth remembering.

Delyth Evans: Fel un a oedd yn rhan o'r mudiad protest a ddaeth ag S4C i fodolaeth yn y 1970au, ymfalchïaf yn ei chyfraniad i ddatblygiad y diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru. Cofiaf yn arbennig am waith Owen Edwards, un o sylfaenwyr S4C, a ddadleuodd yn y dyddiau hynny fod S4C yn fwy na ffenomen ddiwylliannol a'i bod hefyd yn rym dros newid economaidd yng Nghymru. Profodd hynny'n wir. Nid yw Owen Edwards yn weithredol bellach mewn bywyd cyhoeddus oherwydd salwch, ond yr oedd ei gyfraniad yn un pwysig y mae'n werth ei gofio.

I will focus on a specific part of the film industry that has not been mentioned so far, that is film animation. It is an important aspect of the film industry in Wales that we must remember and pay attention to. Animating is a specialised skill that we have in small quantities in Wales. It is an area that we can help to grow as a cluster industry in Wales. It is very much part of the new media and has two special features. First, it is not constrained by language considerations, and

Canolbwyntiaf ar ran benodol o'r diwydiant ffilm na soniwyd amdani hyd yma, sef animeiddio ffilm. Mae'n agwedd bwysig ar y diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru y mae'n rhaid inni ei chofio a rhoi sylw iddi. Mae animeiddio'n fedr arbenigol y mae gennym ychydig ohono yng Nghymru. Mae'n faes y gallwn helpu i'w dyfu fel diwydiant clwstwr yng Nghymru. Mae'n rhan bwysig o'r cyfryngau newydd ac mae iddo ddwy nodwedd arbennig. Yn gyntaf, ni chyfyngir

can therefore be sold to different countries that will impose their own language on it. Therefore, there is a massive global market for animation, and some Welsh companies have already succeeded in selling animation such as *SuperTed* to other countries. Secondly, it is not constrained by location. It does not need to be close to motorways or big urban centres. You can set up a cluster anywhere you like as long as you have the technology and the skills to serve it. Animation is an important part of the film industry that we should help to grow. We should recognise the skills that we have in animation and encourage and support them in every way that we can.

arno gan ystyriaethau iaith, ac felly gellir ei werthu i wahanol wledydd a fydd yn gosod eu hiaith eu hunain arno. Felly, mae marchnad fyd-eang anferth ar gyfer animeiddio, ac mae rhai cwmnïau yng Nghymru eisoes wedi llwyddo i werthu animeiddio fel *SuperTed* i wledydd eraill. Yn ail, ni chyfyngir arno gan leoliad. Nid oes rhaid iddo fod yn agos i draffyrdd neu ganolfannau trefol mawr. Gallwch sefydlu clwstwr yn rhywle o'ch dewis ar yr amod bod y dechnoleg a'r medrau gennych i'w wasanaethu. Mae animeiddio'n rhan bwysig o'r diwydiant ffilm y dylem helpu i'w thyfu. Dylem gydnabod y medrau sydd gennym mewn animeiddio a'u hybu a'u cefnogi ym mhob ffordd ag y gallwn.

Mae dimensiwn pwysig arall i animeiddio, sef yr ochr ieithyddol. Fel mam i blant ifanc sydd yn siarad Cymraeg, mae gweld y plant yn eistedd i lawr i wylio ffilmiau a fideos wedi'u hanimeiddio fel *SuperTed*, *Wil Cwac Cwac* a *Sam Tân* yn rhan bwysig o'u haddysg iaith Gymraeg. Mae hyn yn bwysig a dylem gynorthwyo i'w hybu, yn rhannol oherwydd yr agwedd ieithyddol ond hefyd oherwydd y gwerth i'n heconomi ac i'r sgiliau yr ydym yn ceisio eu hybu yng Nghymru. Gofynnaf inni dalu teyrnged i'r ochr hon o'r diwydiant a rhoi'r holl gymorth posibl i'r diwydiant animeiddio i dyfu yng Nghymru.

There is another important dimension to animation, which is the linguistic side. As a mother of young children who speak Welsh, seeing the children sitting down to watch animated films and videos such as *SuperTed*, *Wil Cwac Cwac* and *Sam Tân* is an important part of their Welsh language education. This is important and we should assist in promoting it, partly because of the linguistic aspect but also because of the value to our economy and the skills that we are trying to promote in Wales. I ask that we pay tribute to this side of the industry and give all possible assistance for the animation industry to grow in Wales.

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Delyth, am roi inni esiampl dda o siarad yn gryno. Mae'r amser yn dod i ben felly gofynnaf i Aelodau fod yn gryno cyn imi alw ar yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 i gloi'r ddadl.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Delyth, for giving us a good example of speaking concisely. The time is coming to an end so I ask Members to be concise before I call on the Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training to close the debate.

Lorraine Barrett: I have cut out half of my speech, but I will declare an interest as my daughter is an actress and my son is studying for a film degree in the Newport Film School, as it likes to be called.

Lorraine Barrett: Torrais hanner o'm haraith, ond datganaf fuddiant gan fod fy merch yn actores a'm mab yn astudio ar gyfer gradd ffilmiau yn Ysgol Ffilm Casnewydd, fel y mae'n hoffi cael ei galw.

I will focus on a completely different aspect of film-making in Wales, that is commercial and corporate filming. To get some background information, I spoke to Mark Wordley, a friend of mine who owns Wordley Production Partners in Penarth. This company has made over 600 television

Canolbwyntiaf ar agwedd gwbl wahanol ar wneud ffilmiau yng Nghymru, sef ffilmio masnachol a chorfforaethol. Er mwyn cael rhywfaint o wybodaeth gefndir, siaredais â Mark Wordley, ffrind i mi sydd yn berchen ar Wordley Production Partners ym Mhenarth. Gwnaeth y cwmni hwn dros 600 o

commercials in Wales. However, the hidden industry receives no grant or training support, or credit for its contribution to our economy. I wonder if anyone here knows that the adverts to promote the videos and DVD releases for *Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels*, *American Beauty* and *Gladiator* were all made in Wales? Organisations which use this company to produce their promotional videos include Metro Goldwyn Meyer, Universal Pictures, Tiny Computers, Hitachi electronics, Rock Circus and the Principality building society. The list goes on. SWALEC's adverts which featured Vinnie Jones and the dancing baby were made in Penarth by a Wales based company, which I believe is the only such company in Wales.

hysbysebion teledu yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r diwydiant cudd yn derbyn unrhyw gymorth grant neu hyfforddiant, neu glod am ei gyfraniad i'n heconomi. Tybed a oes rhywun yma a ŵyr fod yr hysbysebion i hybu rhyddhau fideo a DVD *Lock, Stock and Two Smoking Barrels*, *American Beauty* a *Gladiator* i gyd wedi eu gwneud yng Nghymru? Ymhlith y cyrff sydd yn defnyddio'r cwmni hwn i gynhyrchu eu fideos hyrwyddo y mae Metro Goldwyn Meyer, Universal Pictures, Tiny Computers, Hitachi Electronics, Rock Circus a chymdeithas adeiladu'r Principality. Mae mwy ar y rhestr. Yr oedd hysbysebion SWALEC a oedd yn cynnwys Vinnie Jones a'r baban yn dawnsio wedi eu gwneud ym Mhenarth gan gwmni sydd â'i ganolfan yng Nghymru, a chredaf mai ef yw'r unig gwmni o'i fath yng Nghymru.

The budgets for this sector are huge; much bigger than broadcasting budgets. We must embrace this potential, given the growth in conferencing, multimedia and DVD. If we are to embrace this sector, we must also ask where the next generation of short-form, commercial and corporate producers will come from. This skill is not being addressed at colleges such as Newport. We are missing out on a whole sector of film-making. We need to open our minds to other forms of film-making that can complement the more traditional form. I regret that this debate cannot go on for longer and I hope that it will be the first of many on this subject, because there is still much work to do and a lot of potential for Wales.

Mae'r cyllidebau ar gyfer y sector hwn yn anferth; yn fwy o lawer na chyllidebau darlledu. Rhaid inni fanteisio ar y potensial hwn, o ystyried y twf mewn cynadledda, amlgyfryngau a DVD. Os ydym i fanteisio ar y sector hwn, rhaid inni holi o ble y daw'r genhedlaeth nesaf o gynhyrchwyr ffurfiau byr, masnachol a chorfforaethol. Ni roddir sylw i'r medr hwn mewn colegau megis Casnewydd. Yr ydym yn methu sector cyfan o wneud ffilmiau. Mae angen inni agor ein meddyliau i ffurfiau eraill o wneud ffilmiau sydd yn gallu cyflenwi'r ffurf fwy traddodiadol. Mae'n drueni nad oes modd i'r ddadl hon fynd ymlaen yn hwy a gobeithiaf mai hon fydd y gyntaf o nifer ar y pwnc hwn, oherwydd mae llawer o waith i'w wneud eto a llawer o botensial i Gymru.

5:10 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolchaf ichi am y cyfle i gyfrannu'n fyr i'r drafodaeth. Y mae wedi bod yn ddadl sylweddol ac aeddfed ac wedi dangos beth all y Cynulliad ei wneud pan fo cytundeb mwy neu lai ar draws y pleidiau ac y gallwn gael trafodaeth fuddiol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Thank you for the chance to contribute briefly to the discussion. This has been a substantial and mature debate and has shown what the Assembly can do when there is more or less cross-party agreement and we can have a useful discussion.

Mae buddiannau economaidd y tu ôl i'r angen i ddatblygu ein diwydiant ffilm yn Nghymru. Yr wyf am gymharu'r math o gefnogaeth sydd ar gyfer datblygu ffilm yng

There are economic benefits behind the need to develop our film industry in Wales. I want to compare the type of support for film development in the Irish Republic to what

Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon i'r hyn sydd yn digwydd yng ngwledydd Prydain. Yr ydym yn gwybod am y gostyngiad treth yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon ac mae hwnnw o gymorth sylweddol i Fwrdd Ffilm Iwerddon. Gall gynnig hyd at 15 y cant o gostau ffilmiau bach a chanolig, a gall fuddsoddi mewn cynyrchiadau a chwmnïau cynhenid. Gyda phoblogaeth o ychydig dros dair miliwn, cyllid Bwrdd Ffilm Iwerddon yw £3.5 miliwn y flwyddyn, ac mae'r diwydiant felly'n derbyn cymhorthdal o £1 y pen bob blwyddyn. Bydd hwn yn codi i £3 y pen erbyn 2004. Felly, mae'r cyfraniad yn sylweddol. Y lefel yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol yw 60c y pen ac mae'r swm hwnnw'n is yng Nghymru.

happens in British countries. We know of the tax reduction in the Irish Republic and that is of substantial help to the Irish Film Board. It can offer up to 15 per cent of the costs for small and medium films and it can invest in indigenous companies and productions. With a population of a little over three million, the Irish Film Board's budget is £3.5 million per year, and the industry therefore receives a grant of £1 per capita every year. This will rise to £3 per capita by 2004. Therefore, the contribution is substantial. The level in the United Kingdom is 60p per capita and that sum is lower in Wales.

Mae Bwrdd Ffilm Iwerddon wedi chwarae rôl holl bwysig yn natblygiad cwmnïau cynhenid cryf Iwerddon. Mae'r budd i'r Trysorlys yn Iwerddon yn sylweddol: dros £10 miliwn y flwyddyn. Crëwyd bron i 1,500 o swyddi llawn-amser yno a nifer sylweddol ohonynt ar gyfer pobl sydd yn byw yn Iwerddon. Yn Ynys Manaw, er enghraifft, mae cynhyrchwyr yn gallu derbyn hyd at 25 y cant o gostau cynhyrchu oddi wrth y Llywodraeth. Yng Ngogledd Iwerddon a Chymru, mae £700,000 ar gael o gronfa loteri Cyngor y Celfyddydau. Wedi ceisio tynnu'r gymhariaeth honno, mae posibiliadau inni ddatblygu ein diwydiant ffilm ymhellach trwy wneud defnydd o Amcan 1, a'i gymhorthion gweithredu yn arbennig, sicrhau bod arian loteri ffilm ar gael i'w ddosbarthu gan asiantaeth arbenigol megis Sgrîn, a sicrhau bod rhaglen ar gyfer datblygu sgriptiau newydd. Y neges fer, felly yw bod buddiannau economaidd sylweddol i'w cael trwy hybu ein diwydiant ffilm yn y modd iawn.

The Irish Film Board has played an essential role in the development of Ireland's strong indigenous companies. The benefit to the Treasury in Ireland is substantial: over £10 million per year. Nearly 1,500 full-time jobs have been created there and a substantial number of them for people who live in Ireland. In the Isle of Man, for example, producers can receive up to 25 per cent of procuction costs from the Government. In Northern Ireland and Wales, £700,000 is available from the Arts Council's lottery fund. Having tried to make that comparison, there are posibilities for us to develop further our film industry by making use of Objective 1, and its operating aids in particular, ensuring that film lottery money is available for distribution through a specialist agency such as Sgrîn, and ensuring that there is a programme for developing new scripts. The message, in brief therefore, is that there are substantial economic benefits to be had by promoting our film industry properly.

Michael German: What I want to say follows on from that. I want to talk about where this sector has been placed in the economic development context. This sector is based on what Wales needs to grow: value added jobs based on a knowledge-driven economy and skills, largely based in small companies which need to grow. We must try to see this sector as one of the key economic generators for a new, home-grown economy

Michael German: Mae'r hyn yr wyf am ei ddweud yn dilyn o hynny. Yr wyf am sôn am y lle y gosodwyd y sector hwn yng nghyd-destun datblygu economaidd. Mae'r sector hwn yn seiliedig ar yr hyn y mae angen i Gymru ei dyfu: swyddi â gwerth ychwanegol yn seiliedig ar economi a medrau a yrrir gan wybodaeth, yn seiliedig yn bennaf ar gwmnïau bach y mae arnynt angen tyfu. Rhaid inni geisio gweld y sector hwn fel un

for Wales. Sgrîn must also grow. Perhaps Tom, or whoever replies to this debate, will point out that the motion also mentions television, whereas we have discussed film. There must be an expansion from film into television and it must be seen as one growth sector.

o'r cynyrchyddion economaidd allweddol ar gyfer economi cynhenid, newydd i Gymru. Rhaid i Sgrîn dyfu hefyd. Efallai y bydd Tom, neu bwy bynnag sydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon, yn nodi bod y cynnig hefyd yn sôn am deledu, tra buom yn trafod ffilm. Rhaid cael ehangu o ffilm i deledu a rhaid ei weld yn un sector twf.

I am grateful for Delyth's contribution, which mentioned clustering. Clustering brings people together. We have clusters in Wales around aerospace, motor manufacturing and car component support. This is an opportunity for a home-grown cluster, but to achieve that we must ensure that the industry is not only competitive locally, as it currently is, but also outward looking and aware of the export potential. We need research in this sector, particularly at the start of the Objective 1 programme, to identify the right conditions for such a cluster to exist in Wales. We must create a bigger and tighter focus on specialisms. I am grateful for the discussion that we have had on animation, which has been underplayed as a success story in Wales. We have discussed *The Miracle Maker*, but we should also mention *The Canterbury Tales*, which was a wonderful example of what can be achieved.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am gyfraniad Delyth, a soniodd am glystyru. Mae clystyru'n dod â phobl at ei gilydd. Mae gennym glystyrau yng Nghymru o gwmpas cefnogaeth i'r diwydiant aerofod, gweithgynhyrchu moduron a chydrannau ceir. Mae hyn yn gyfle i gael clwstwr cynhenid, ond er mwyn cyflawni hynny rhaid inni sicrhau nad yw'r diwydiant nid yn unig yn gystadleuol yn lleol, fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, ond ei fod hefyd â'i olwg tuag at allan ac yn ymwybodol o'r potensial allforio. Mae arnom angen ymchwil yn y sector hwn, yn enwedig ar ddechrau'r rhaglen Amcan 1, i ganfod yr amodau iawn ar gyfer bodolaeth clwstwr o'r fath yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni greu ffocws mwy a manylach ar arbenigaethau. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y drafodaeth a gawsom ar animeiddio, na fu digon o sôn am ei lwyddiant yng Nghymru. Trafodasom *Gŵr y Gwyrthiau*, ond dylem hefyd grybwyll *Chwedlau Caergaint*, a oedd yn enghraifft ryfeddol o'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni.

Finance is the key to all of this. I hope that the Secretary will tell us when responding to the debate what role Finance Wales can play as the key avenue to unlock the source for us in creating this economic potential. I am glad that there is a great deal of unanimity here and I hope that the Assembly will drive this sector forward as a key economic factor for success in Wales.

Cyllid yw'r allwedd i hyn i gyd. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr Ysgrifennydd yn dweud wrthym wrth ymateb i'r ddadl pa rôl y gall Finance Wales ei chwarae fel y ffordd allweddol i agor y ffynhonnell i ni wrth greu'r potensial economaidd hwn. Yr wyf yn falch fod llawer iawn o unfrydedd yma a gobeithiaf y bydd y Cynulliad yn hybu'r sector hwn fel ffactor economaidd allweddol ar gyfer llwyddiant yng Nghymru.

Christine Chapman: I have cut out quite a lot of my speech as much of it has already been discussed today. I support Jane Davidson's comments on certain types of films. Once we start to take risks and look at the other side of Wales—rather than the treacle image, such as in *How Green Was My Valley*—in films such as *Twin Town*, it is a

Christine Chapman: Yr wyf wedi torri llawer iawn o'm haraith gan fod llawer ohoni eisoes wedi ei drafod heddiw. Cefnogaf sylwadau Jane Davidson ar rai mathau o ffilmiau. Unwaith y dechreuwn fentro ac edrych ar ochr arall Cymru—yn hytrach na'r ddelwedd driagl, fel yn *How Green Was My Valley*—mewn ffilmiau fel *Twin Town*,

sign of growing national self-confidence. Things are improving.

mae'n arwydd o hunanhyder cenedlaethol cynyddol. Mae pethau'n gwella.

I am pleased that Sgrîn is here today. When it recently presented evidence to the Post-16 Education and Training Committee's review of art and culture, it discussed the Welsh film industry and how we must nurture it. Sgrîn wants to develop this further in Wales and it wants us to support Welsh writers, actors, directors and the whole range of craftspeople that serve the industry. I am sure that we all sign up to that.

Yr wyf yn falch fod Sgrîn yma heddiw. Pan gyflwynodd dystiolaeth yn ddiweddar i adolygiad y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 ar y celfyddydau a diwylliant, trafododd y diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru a'r modd y mae'n rhaid inni ei feithrin. Mae Sgrîn yn awyddus i ddatblygu hyn ymhellach yng Nghymru ac mae'n dymuno inni gefnogi awduron, actorion, cyfarwyddwyr a'r holl amrediad o grefftwyr yng Nghymru sydd yn gwasanaethu'r diwydiant. Yr wyf yn sicr ein bod i gyd yn cefnogi hynny.

On the economic side, we must also continue to market Wales as a desirable location for film through the Welsh Development Agency and the Wales Tourist Board. The Assembly can achieve this using the concept of joined-up government. With our scenery, our pool of talented craftspeople and excellent facilities there is no reason why Wales cannot become a new desirable location for film. We need a Welsh *Braveheart* to start the ball rolling.

Ar yr ochr economaidd, rhaid inni hefyd barhau i farchnata Cymru fel lleoliad dymunol ar gyfer ffilm drwy Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru. Gall y Cynulliad gyflawni hyn drwy ddefnyddio'r cysyniad o lywodraeth gydgysylltiedig. Gyda'n golygfeydd, ein cronfa o grefftwyr talentog a'n cyfleusterau rhagorol nid oes rheswm pam na all Cymru ddod yn lleoliad dymunol newydd ar gyfer ffilm. Mae arnom angen *Braveheart* yng Nghymru i roi cychwyn arni.

Some people say that this could be warm words today. However, as Tom mentioned, we must realise that, following the announcement last year by the Minister for Tourism, Film and Broadcasting, Janet Anderson, we are changing the definition of British film to allow more filmmakers the opportunity to benefit from the tax breaks introduced by the Labour Government in 1997. Therefore, we are more financially attractive.

Dywed rhai y gallai'r rhain fod yn ddim ond geiriau teg heddiw. Fodd bynnag, fel y soniodd Tom, rhaid inni sylweddoli, yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad y llynedd gan y Gweinidog dros Dwristiaeth, Ffilm a Darlledu, Janet Anderson, ein bod yn newid y diffiniad o ffilm Brydeinig er mwyn rhoi cyfle i fwy o wneuthurwyr ffilmiau elwa o'r manteision trethiant a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur yn 1997. Felly, yr ydym yn fwy deniadol yn ariannol.

It is not only that tax incentive that makes us financially worthwhile. Through the Arts Council for Wales's funding to Sgrîn and S4C's £100,000 a year contribution to it, the joint initiative between Sgrîn, the WDA and Filmmakers Ireland that has seen the establishment of a £400,000 Celtic development fund and the substantial support from the INTERREG programme, there is a healthy basis for financing new and established film talent in Wales.

Nid yr anogaeth dreth honno yw'r unig beth sydd yn rhoi mantais ariannol i ni. Drwy ariannu Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i Sgrîn a chyfraniad S4C iddo o £100,000 y flwyddyn, y gyd-fenter rhwng Sgrîn, ADC a Filmmakers Ireland a welodd sefydlu cronfa ddatblygu Geltaidd o £400,000 a'r cymorth sylweddol oddi wrth y rhaglen INTERREG, mae sail iach ar gyfer ariannu talent ffilm newydd a sefydledig yng Nghymru.

We must continue to nurture that talent. There is a great potential under Objective 1 schemes in Wales. We can see an element of cultural programme bids that will strengthen the Welsh film industry, such as funding the development of new writers or craftspeople. Any investment in the industry would reap benefits. We must not underestimate the cultural and economic importance of the Welsh film industry to Wales. All of us in the Assembly should do all we can to promote the industry and to ensure that this decade is as successful as the last. If the efforts of the Welsh film-makers who are in Cannes this week is anything to go by, we can market ourselves on the world stage. We have much of which to be proud in the Welsh film industry so let us all in the Assembly ensure that there is continued growth.

Rhaid inni barhau i feithrin y dalent honno. Mae llawer iawn o botensial o dan gynlluniau Amcan 1 yng Nghymru. Gallwn weld elfen o gynigion y rhaglen ddiwylliannol a fydd yn cryfhau'r diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru, fel ariannu datblygu awduron neu grefftwyr newydd. Byddai unrhyw fuddsoddi yn y diwydiant yn dod â manteision. Rhaid inni beidio â bychanu pwyigrwydd diwylliannol ac economaidd y diwydiant ffilm Cymreig i Gymru. Dylai pawb ohonom yn y Cynulliad wneud popeth a allwn i hybu'r diwydiant a sicrhau bod y degawd hwn mor llwyddiannus â'r diwethaf. Os gellir barnu yn ôl ymdrechion y gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau o Gymru sydd yn Cannes yr wythnos hon, gallwn ein marchnata ein hunain ar lwyfan y byd. Mae gennym lawer y gallwn ymfalchïo ynddo yn y diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru felly boed i bawb ohonom yn y Cynulliad sicrhau bod twf parhaol.

5:20 p.m.

Tom Middlehurst: I thank Members for their valuable and informative contribution to today's debate. During the last year I have witnessed film-making, I have met the Cinema Exhibitors Association, the three Welsh film commissions and Sgrîn. Last month I visited the Celtic Film Festival in Aberystwyth. I am building up my knowledge and experience in the field.

Tom Middlehurst: Diolchaf i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniad gwerthfawr a llawn gwybodaeth i'r ddadl heddiw. Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf gwelais ffilmiau yn cael eu gwneud, cyfarfûm â'r Gymdeithas Arddangoswyr Sinema, y tri chomisiwn ffilm yng Nghymru a Sgrîn. Y mis diwethaf ymwelais â'r Ŵyl Ffilmiau Geltaidd yn Aberystwyth. Yr wyf yn cryfhau fy ngwybodaeth a'm profiad yn y maes hwn.

There is a unanimous will to raise the profile of film in Wales. We have considerable home-grown talent. Wales is a beautiful country and film-makers have taken advantage of that. I stressed at the opening of the debate the importance of film to both cultural and economic development. On the economic side, the European structural funds have been a useful source of funding for film. The film commissions have successfully drawn down European regional development funding, and Sgrîn has run a £400,000 programme for television production under the INTERREG programme.

Mae ewyllys unfryd i hybu amlygrwydd ffilm yng Nghymru. Mae gennym dalent frodorol sylweddol. Mae Cymru'n wlad hardd ac mae gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau wedi manteisio ar hynny. Pwysleisiais ar ddechrau'r ddadl mor bwysig yw ffilm i ddatblygu diwylliannol a datblygu economaidd. Ar yr ochr economaidd, bu'r cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd yn ffynhonnell ariannol ddefnyddiol ar gyfer ffilm. Bu'r comisiynau ffilm yn llwyddiannus wrth godi arian datblygu economaidd Ewropeaidd, ac mae Sgrîn wedi gweithredu rhaglen £400,000 ar gyfer cynhyrchu teledu o dan y rhaglen INTERREG.

We want to encourage the widest possible involvement and resourcing of future

Dymunwn hybu'r cysylltiad a'r ariannu ehangaf posibl ar gyfer datblygiadau'r

developments of the film industry in Wales. I believe that Sgrîn will be a prominent player. There are other organisations that will want to contribute to our objectives, which is why I was content to support Jonathan's amendment.

diwydiant ffilm yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Credaf y bydd Sgrîn yn chwaraewr amlwg. Mae cyrff eraill a fydd yn dymuno cyfrannu at ein hamcanion, a dyna pam yr oeddwn yn fodlon cefnogi gwelliant Jonathan.

The film commissions exist to attract film-makers to Wales. I understand that they are considering submitting further applications under the structural funding programme. The commissions have been supported previously by local authorities and the WDA. We hope that by working closely with these partners that support will continue.

Mae'r comisiynau ffilm yn bodoli er mwyn denu gwneuthurwyr ffilm i Gymru. Deallaf eu bod yn ystyried cyflwyno ceisiadau pellach o dan y rhaglen ariannu strwythurol. Derbyniodd y comisiynau gymorth yn flaenorol gan awdurdodau lleol ac ADC. Gobeithiwn, drwy weithio'n agos gyda'r partneriaid hyn, y bydd y cymorth hwnnw'n parhau.

Sgrîn is preparing an economic development strategy and I look forward to seeing that in due course. We have advised it to look closely at the criteria for funding under Objective 1. The First Secretary has written to Sgrîn, suggesting that they put forward a set of objectives for the access to Objective 1 funding. I look forward to their response, as does Rhodri Morgan.

Mae Sgrîn yn paratoi strategaeth datblygu economaidd ac edrychaf ymlaen at ei gweld maes o law. Yr ydym wedi ei gynghori i edrych yn fanwl ar y meini prawf ar gyfer ariannu o dan Amcan 1. Ysgrifennodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd at Sgrîn, gan awgrymu ei fod yn cyflwyno set o amcanion er mwyn mynd at arian Amcan 1. Edrychaf ymlaen at ei ymateb, fel y mae Rhodri Morgan.

I want to respond to some points raised in the debate. Elin and Geraint raised the issue of opportunities for the film and media industry in many parts of Wales. I am glad that Geraint stated that opportunities do exist and he was probably saying that that is true outside of Cardiff and south east Wales. Clearly that is the case. Sgrîn is leading and should lead on the development of film-making in Wales. I acknowledge, as Elin has pointed out, that there is a need to support creative writing if we are going to have a vibrant film industry that attracts and involves all aspects of the film industry. I accept that there is a prominent role for Sgrîn.

Dymunaf ymateb i rai pwyntiau a godwyd yn y ddadl. Cododd Elin a Geraint fater y cyfleoedd i'r diwydiant ffilm a'r cyfryngau mewn llawer o rannau o Gymru. Yr wyf yn falch fod Geraint wedi datgan bod cyfleoedd i'w cael ac mae'n debyg ei fod yn dweud bod hynny'n wir y tu allan i Gaerdydd a de ddwyrain Cymru. Mae'n amlwg bod hynny'n wir. Derbyniaf, fel y nododd Elin, fod angen cefnogi ysgrifennu creadigol os ydym i gael diwydiant ffilm bywiog sydd yn denu ac yn cynnwys pob agwedd ar y diwydiant ffilm. Derbyniaf fod rôl amlwg i Sgrîn.

The issue of future funding and intervention by the public sector that Elin raised with me is a matter for the Arts Council of Wales, Sgrîn, the WDA and the agencies that act on our behalf. We need to look at how we can provide the financial support and look at the development proposals that could attract sustainable funding over time, to ensure that our industry is underpinned and given every

Mae mater ariannu ac ymyrryd gan y sector cyhoeddus yn y dyfodol a gododd Elin gyda mi yn fater i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, Sgrîn, ADC a'r asiantaethau sydd yn gweithredu ar ein rhan. Mae angen inni edrych ar y modd y gallwn ddarparu cymorth ariannol ac edrych ar y cynigion datblygu a allai ddenu ariannu sylweddol dros amser, er mwyn sicrhau sylfaen i'n diwydiant a phob

opportunity to grow and succeed. I said that the First Secretary is asking Sgrîn to respond to opportunities under Objective 1. That was raised by one or two Members in debate.

cyfle iddo dyfu a llwyddo. Dywedais fod y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn gofyn i Sgrîn ymateb i gyfleoedd o dan Amcan 1. Codwyd hynny gan un neu ddau o'r Aelodau yn y ddadl.

Jonathan mentioned the issue of the screening of Welsh film and the need for emergency proposals. Cinemas are businesses and they want to attract the biggest possible audiences to support those businesses. We should look at opportunities for providing the facility of showing Welsh films. We should look at how we can best facilitate that.

Crybwyllodd Jonathan fater sgrinio ffilm o Gymru a'r angen am gynigion brys. Busnesau yw sinemâu a dymunant ddenu'r cynulleidfaoedd mwyaf posibl i gefnogi'r busnesau hynny. Dylem ystyried cyfleoedd i ddarparu'r cyfleuster o ddangos ffilmiau o Gymru. Dylem ystyried sut y gallwn hwyluso hynny orau.

Christine Humphreys accused us of a lack of substance in the motion. It was an all-embracing motion, which was intended to give the Assembly an opportunity to debate these issues. If criticism was meant, I accept that criticism because it has given Christine the opportunity to propose amendments, which are readily supported.

Cyhuddodd Christine Humphreys ni o ddiffyg sylwedd yn y cynnig. Yr oedd yn gynnig holl gynhwysol, a oedd i fod i roi cyfle i'r Cynulliad drafod y materion hyn. Os oedd bwriad i feirniadu, derbyniaf y feirniadaeth honno oherwydd rhoddodd gyfle i Christine gynnig gwelliannau, a gefnogir â pharodrwydd.

There is a role for the National Assembly. We will work with the Arts Council of Wales and Sgrîn to develop proposals for the further development of this medium. Jane Davidson mentioned the need to encourage people to live, work and express their talents in Wales. I accept that. That is what we want to do. I also accept Christine Humphreys' comment that people who expand their horizons would hopefully bring their experience and talent to bear on film-making in Wales over time.

Mae rôl i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Sgrîn i ddatblygu cynigion i ddatblygu'r cyfrwng hwn ymhellach. Soniodd Jane Davidson am yr angen i annog pobl i fyw, gweithio a mynegi eu doniau yng Nghymru. Derbyniaf hynny. Dyna'r hyn yr ydym am ei wneud. Derbyniaf hefyd sylw Christine Humphreys y byddai pobl sydd yn ehangu eu gorwelion yn dod â'u profiad a'u talent i ddylanwadu, gobeithio, ar wneud ffilmiau yng Nghymru dros amser.

Christine also referred to the Welsh producers' fund and suggested that Sgrîn is supportive. I want to explore this proposal fully. There are issues surrounding it, of which the Post-16 Education and Training Committee and those undertaking the arts and culture review will want to take account. This debate will be considered carefully by the Post-16 Education and Training Committee as we produce our arts and culture report for the attention of the National Assembly.

Cyfeiriodd Christine hefyd at gronfa cynhyrchwyr Cymru ac awgrymodd fod Sgrîn yn gefnogol. Dymunaf ymchwilio'n drylwyr i'r cynnig hwn. Mae materion yn ei gylch, y bydd y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 a'r rhai sy'n ymgymryd ag adolygiad o'r celfyddydau a diwylliant yn dymuno eu hystyried. Rhoddir ystyriaeth ofalus i'r ddadl hon gan y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 wrth inni gynhyrchu ein hadroddiad ar y celfyddydau a diwylliant er sylw'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

I welcome Delyth's contribution to the debate. I acknowledged one of the great successes in animation earlier in my speech. I

Croesawaf gyfraniad Delyth i'r ddadl. Cydnabûm un o'r llwyddiannau mawr mewn animeiddio yn gynharach yn fy araith.

agree that animation is a successful medium that provides real opportunities for animators and film-makers in Wales. I am sure that all those involved in the support for, and production of, film-making will take account of Delyth's comments today.

Cytunaf fod animeiddio'n gyfrwng llwyddiannus sydd yn rhoi cyfleoedd gwirioneddol i animeiddwyr a gwneuthurwyr ffilm yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd pawb sydd yn gysylltiedig â chefnogi a chynhyrchu gwneud ffilmiau yn rhoi ystyriaeth i sylwadau Delyth heddiw.

Ieuan Wyn Jones mentioned the support for film-making in Ireland. He also mentioned the use of Objective 1 money. I have already referred to that earlier in responses to other Members. Mike German also raised that issue and emphasised the economic benefits of film-making in Wales. That is acknowledged and recognised. Christine Chapman said that we need to market Wales. I agree with that. That is the job of the film commissions. We must give the film commissions the resources and support they need to continue to advance the opportunities that exist for film-makers in Wales.

Cyfeiriodd Ieuan Wyn Jones at y gefnogaeth i wneud ffilmiau yn Iwerddon. Soniodd hefyd am y defnydd o arian Amcan 1. Cyfeiriais eisoes at hynny'n gynharach mewn ymatebion i Aelodau eraill. Cododd Mike German y mater hwnnw hefyd a phwysleisio'r manteision economaidd o wneud ffilmiau yng Nghymru. Derbynnir a chydnabyddir hynny. Dywedodd Christine Chapman fod angen inni farchnata Cymru. Cytunaf â hynny. Dyna waith y comisiynau ffilm. Rhaid inni roi'r adnoddau a'r gefnogaeth y mae ar y comisiynau ffilm eu hangen i barhau i hybu'r cyfleoedd sydd yn bod ar gyfer gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau yng Nghymru.

The Presiding Officer: I have to call a vote now as there are eight votes.

Y Llywydd: Rhaid imi alw pleidlais yn awr gan fod wyth bleidlais.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 45, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: For 45, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn

Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Amendment adopted. *Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 2: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Marek, John

Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Amendment adopted.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Gwelliant 3: O blaid 39, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 14.
Amendment 3: For 39, Abstain 0, Against 14.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

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

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

Amendment adopted. *Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

5:30 p.m.

Gwelliant 4: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 4: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

Amendment adopted. *Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Gwelliant 5: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 5: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

Amendment adopted. *Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Gwelliant 6: O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0
Amendment 6: For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

Amendment adopted. *Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Gwelliant 7: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 7: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

Amendment adopted. *Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.*

Gwelliant 8: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 8: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

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

Amendment adopted.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amended motion:

Y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio:

the National Assembly

acknowledges the positive impact film-making has on the Welsh economy and the

bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

yn cydnabod yr effaith gadarnhaol y mae gwneud ffilmiau yn ei chael ar economi a

image and promotion of Wales, and applauds the recent efforts of film-makers, broadcasters and others;

delwedd Cymru ac ar y broses o hyrwyddo Cymru, ac yn canmol ymdrechion diweddar gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau, darlledwyr ac eraill;

notes how this contributes to the economic, social and cultural objectives of 'A Better Wales';

yn nodi'r modd y mae hyn yn cyfrannu at amcanion economaidd, cymdeithasol a diwylliannol 'Gwell Cymru';

recognises the importance of Sgrîn in promoting and developing a strategic approach to the film industry in Wales and also recognises the need to seek further funding opportunities for film production in Wales;

yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd Sgrîn o ran hyrwyddo a datblygu ymagwedd strategol ar gyfer y diwydiant ffilmiau yng Nghymru yn ogystal â chydnabod yr angen i chwilio am ragor o gyfleoedd i ariannu cynhyrchu ffilmiau yng Nghymru;

acknowledges that the prosperity of the Welsh film industry depends on retaining and maintaining a viable and well-trained workforce in Wales;

yn cydnabod bod ffyniant diwydiant ffilmiau Cymru yn dibynnu ar gadw a chynnal gweithlu hyfyw a hyfforddedig yng Nghymru;

in the light of this calls on the Arts Council for Wales lottery fund, BBC Wales, HTV Wales, the new Film Council, Sgrîn, S4C and all others concerned to continue to support and develop film-making in Wales in the most effective way. In particular, this Assembly resolves to work with the various relevant organisations in the Welsh film industry to secure better employment opportunities for graduates and trainees within Wales, in order to ensure that fewer of our talented prospective film-makers are forced to leave Wales to pursue their careers;

yng ngoleuni hyn, yn galw ar gronfa loteri Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, BBC Cymru, HTV Wales, y Cyngor Ffilm newydd, Sgrîn, S4C ac eraill sydd yn gysylltiedig i barhau i gefnogi a datblygu gwneud ffilmiau yng Nghymru, yn y modd mwyaf effeithiol. Yn benodol, mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn penderfynu cydweithio â'r gwahanol gyrff perthnasol yn niwydiant ffilmiau Cymru i sicrhau bod gwell cyfleoedd cyflogaeth ar gael o fewn Cymru ar gyfer graddedigion a hyfforddeion, fel y bydd llai o ddarpar wneuthurwyr ffilmiau dawnus yn gorfod gadael Cymru i ddilyn eu gyrfaoedd;

notes the importance of securing continued funding for Wales's three regional Film Commissions;

yn nodi pwysigrwydd sicrhau cyllid parhaol i dri Chomisiwn Ffilm rhanbarthol Cymru;

resolves to investigate the creation of a Welsh producers' fund to assist Welsh film-makers;

yn penderfynu ymchwilio i greu cronfa cynhyrchwyr Cymru i gynorthwyo gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau Cymru;

recognises the important role of the three Film Commissions in promoting Wales as a location for film production.

yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd y tri Chomisiwn Ffilm wrth hyrwyddo Cymru fel lleoliad ar gyfer cynhyrchu ffilmiau.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0
Amended motion: For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine

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

Amended motion adopted.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.

Y Llywydd: Dyna ddiwedd y busnes am heddiw. Diolch ichi am eich cydweithrediad.

The Presiding Officer: That is the end of today's business. Thank you for your co-operation.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.35 p.m.
The session ended at 5.35 p.m.