Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)

The National Assembly for Wales
(The Official Record)

Dydd Mawrth 4 Gorffennaf

Tuesday 4 July 2000

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd
Questions to the First Secretary

Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant (Blaenoriaethau'r Cabinet)
Comprehensive Spending Review (Cabinet's Priorities)

Q1 Jenny Randerson: Will the First Secretary make a statement on the priorities that his Cabinet will seek to achieve following the outcome of the comprehensive spending review? (OAQ6181)

C1 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Prif Ysgrifennydd ddatganiad ynghylch blaenoriaethau'r Cabinet yn dilyn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant? (OAQ6181)

The First Secretary: There will not be a great deal of dispute between anybody in the Assembly and the Cabinet over what the priorities are. Clearly they must be jobs and the economy, health, education, transport and the environment. We will address these, in conjunction with the Assembly, by laying a motion setting out our main strategic priorities for allocating financial provision that might be made available as a result of the spending review. This will provide an opportunity for a full debate by the Assembly next week.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Ni fydd llawer o wahaniaeth barn rhwng unrhyw un yn y Cynulliad a'r Cabinet ynghylch beth yw'r blaenoriaethau. Mae'n amlwg mai'r rhain yw swyddi a'r economi, iechyd, addysg, trafnidiaeth a'r amgylchedd. Byddwn yn rhoi sylw i'r rhain, ar y cyd â'r Cynulliad, drwy osod cynnig sydd yn nodi ein prif flaenoriaethau strategol ar gyfer dyrannu'r ddarpariaeth ariannol a allai fod ar gael o ganlyniad i'r adolygiad o wariant. Bydd hyn yn darparu cyfle ar gyfer dadl lawn gan y Cynulliad yr wythnos nesaf.

Jenny Randerson: Potentially, many councils will lose out considerably as a result of the new funding formula that was announced yesterday. The councils concerned are as diverse as Cardiff, Torfaen, Wrexham and Powys. Cardiff alone will lose some £3.74 million. Will you guarantee today that additional money will be allocated from the comprehensive spending review to ensure that there are no losers next year, and that hard-pressed council tax payers, who have faced annual increases well above inflation for many years—under your administration and under Conservative administrations—will be protected?

Jenny Randerson: Mae'n bosibl y bydd llawer o gynghorau ar eu colled yn sylweddol o ganlyniad i'r fformwla ariannu newydd a gyhoeddwyd ddoe. Mae'r cynghorau dan sylw mor amrywiol â Chaerdydd, Tor-faen, Wrecsam a Phowys. Bydd Caerdydd yn unig yn colli tua £3.74 miliwn. A roddwch sicrwydd heddiw y caiff arian ychwanegol ei ddyrannu o'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant i sicrhau na fydd collwyr y flwyddyn nesaf, ac yr amddiffynnir talwyr y dreth gyngor sydd dan bwysau, sydd wedi wynebu codiadau blynyddol ymhell uwchlaw chwyddiant ers blynyddoedd lawer—o dan eich gweinyddiaeth chi ac o dan weinyddiaethau Ceidwadol?

The First Secretary: It is true that no council has lost out under a Liberal Democrat administration because there has not been one. However, I am sure that, if there had been one, there would have been losers and gainers. The natural impact of this kind of

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Mae'n wir nad oes yr un cyngor wedi bod ar ei golled o dan weinyddiaeth o eiddo'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol oherwydd ni chafwyd un. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn sicr, pe buasai un, y buasai collwyr ac enillwyr. Effaith naturiol newid

change is that the gainers smile quietly in a corner and that the losers scream blue murder. This, no doubt, will happen. An eight-week consultation period is going on and we will consider views that are expressed. We hope that the winners will say something to us as well as the losers, who will make the strongest possible representations to say that the methodology is wrong, or whatever. It is difficult to achieve a methodology that is satisfactory to every council. I cannot guarantee that the comprehensive spending review, when that is announced, will mean that there are no losers. Whenever you change a formula, there is a combination of winners and losers, giving you a sum total of zero.

o'r math hwn yw bod yr enillwyr yn gwenu'n dawel mewn cornel a'r collwyr yn gweiddi nerth eu pennau. Bydd hyn yn sicr o ddigwydd. Mae cyfnod ymgynghori o wyth wythnos yn mynd rhagddo a byddwn yn ystyried y farn a fynegir. Gobeithiwn y bydd yr enillwyr yn dweud rhywbeth wrthym yn ogystal â'r collwyr, a fydd yn cyflwyno'r sylwadau cryfaf posibl i ddweud bod y fethodoleg yn anghywir, neu beth bynnag. Mae'n anodd sicrhau methodoleg sydd yn dderbyniol gan bob cyngor. Ni allaf warantu y bydd yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant, pan gyhoeddir ef, yn golygu na fydd collwyr. Pryd bynnag y newidiwch fformwla, ceir cyfuniad o enillwyr a chollwyr, gan roi ichi gyfanswm terfynol o sero.

Cynog Dafis: A yw'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn glir yn ei feddwl ynglŷn â faint o arian y mae'n credu y dylai'r Trysorlys ei ddarparu er mwyn inni allu cyflwyno'r rhaglenni o dan y cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd? A yw'n cytuno â'n barn bod angen tua £230 miliwn y flwyddyn: £180 miliwn ar gyfer yr arian Ewropeaidd a rhyw £50 miliwn ar ben hynny fel arian cyfatebol? A all gadarnhau ei fod yn pwyso'n galed am y math hwnnw o swm ac a oes ganddo awgrym eto ynglŷn â sut y bydd y Trysorlys yn ymateb? A yw'n cytuno ei bod yn hanfodol i'r Trysorlys ymateb i ofynion y Cynulliad?

Cynog Dafis: Is the First Secretary clear in his mind about how much money he believes the Treasury should provide to enable us to deliver the programmes under the European structural funds? Does he agree with our standpoint that about £230 million per annum is needed: £180 for the European money and some £50 million on top of that as match funding? Can he confirm that he is applying firm pressure for that kind of sum and whether he has an indication yet of how the Treasury will respond? Does he agree that it is essential for the Treasury to respond to the Assembly's requirements?

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Cytunaf yn llwyr. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cael adnoddau ychwanegol er mwyn llwyddo gyda rhaglen Amcan 1. O ran y ffigurau, bûm yn dadlau â Phil am hyn ers amser maith, ers pan wnaeth Phil ei daenlen gyntaf ar arian cyfatebol, nid yr arian arolwg gwariant cyhoeddus. Mae dau ymadrodd hollol wahanol, sef arian arolwg gwariant cyhoeddus ac arian cyfatebol, er bod y naill yn cael ei gamddehongli am y llall. Fodd bynnag, heb ddrysu pawb, yr ydym yn gofyn am arian ychwanegol oddi wrth y Trysorlys, yn uwch na'r hyn a gawn dan fformwla Barnett.

The First Secretary: I agree completely. It is essential that we get additional resources to succeed with the Objective 1 programme. On the figures, I have debated with Phil on these for a long time, ever since Phil made his first spreadsheet on match funding, not the public expenditure survey cover. There are two completely different phrases, the public expenditure survey cover and match funding, although one gets misinterpreted as the other. However, without confusing everybody, we are asking for additional funding from the Treasury, higher than that which we will get under the Barnett formula.

Nick Bourne: The First Secretary mentioned in his response to Jenny Randerson's question that he regarded transport as a priority. Will he confirm whether he adheres to the Prime Minister's stance of shut up and pay up or whether he will make representations on behalf of motorists in

Nick Bourne: Soniodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn ei ymateb i gwestiwn Jenny Randerson ei fod yn ystyried trafnidiaeth yn flaenoriaeth. A wnaiff gadarnhau a yw'n dal at safbwynt y Prif Weinidog, sef caewch eich ceg a thalwch, neu a wnaiff gyflwyno sylwadau ar ran modurwyr yng Nghymru, yn enwedig y

Wales, particularly rural Wales, to the Treasury?

Gymru wledig, i'r Trysorlys?

The First Secretary: The point that has been forcibly made by the Prime Minister is that the Government took urgent action this year to abolish the vehicle excise duty accelerator introduced by the previous Conservative Government, which meant that vehicle excise duty increased at twice the rate of inflation. That was abolished and there was no increase in vehicle excise duty in this year's budget. That was the first time that had happened in 13 years. In 11 successive Conservatives budgets there were increases in vehicle excise duty, but the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer did not impose vehicle excise duty in March of this year. I think that Nick Bourne was asking whether vehicle excise duty should be reduced. That is a further step to try to take account of the speed of the increase in crude oil prices this year from $10 to $15 per barrel to more than $30 per barrel. We hope that the price of crude oil will come down following recent action by the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Y pwynt a wnaethpwyd yn gryf gan y Prif Weinidog yw bod y Llywodraeth wedi cymryd camau brys eleni i ddiddymu'r cyflymydd treth gerbydau a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol, a olygai fod y dreth gerbydau'n cynyddu ar ddwywaith cyfradd chwyddiant. Diddymwyd hwnnw ac nid oedd cynnydd yn y dreth gerbydau yn y gyllideb eleni. Dyna oedd y tro cyntaf i hynny ddigwydd mewn 13 mlynedd. Mewn 11 o gyllidebau Ceidwadol yn olynol yr oedd codiadau yn y dreth gerbydau, ond ni osododd Canghellor y Trysorlys Llafur dreth gerbydau ym mis Mawrth eleni. Credaf fod Nick Bourne yn holi a ddylid lleihau'r dreth gerbydau. Mae hynny'n gam pellach er mwyn ceisio cymryd i ystyriaeth gyflymder y cynnydd mewn prisiau olew crai eleni o $10 i $15 y gasgen i fwy na $30 y gasgen. Gobeithiwn y bydd pris olew crai yn gostwng yn dilyn camau diweddar gan Sefydliad y Gwledydd sydd yn Allforio Petrolewm.

Y Llywydd: Mae cwestiwn 2 gan Jane Davidson wedi ei drosglwyddo i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig ar gais yr Aelod.

The Presiding Officer: Jane Davidson's question 2 has been transferred for written answer at the Member's request.

Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant (Arian Cyfatebol)
Comprehensive Spending Review (Match Funding)

Q3 Alun Cairns: How does the First Secretary plan to present match funding across all budgets following the comprehensive spending review? (OAQ6193)

C3 Alun Cairns: Sut y mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn bwriadu cyflwyno arian cyfatebol ar gyfer yr holl gyllidebau yn dilyn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant? (OAQ6193)

The First Secretary: My officials tell me—if I understand exactly what you mean by presenting match funding, Alun—that it is almost impossible to make a calculation because there are too many files to interrogate to find out how much match funding is already in the system. I think that you are aware of that. A paper is being prepared for the Finance Secretary on this issue, but I do not think that it will answer all the questions because it is not technically possible to do it.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Dywed fy swyddogion wrthyf—os deallaf beth yn union a olygwch wrth gyflwyno arian cyfatebol, Alun—ei bod bron yn amhosibl gwneud cyfrifiad oherwydd bod gormod o ffeiliau i'w cwestiynu er mwyn canfod faint o arian cyfatebol sydd eisoes yn y system. Credaf eich bod yn ymwybodol o hynny. Mae papur yn cael ei baratoi ar gyfer yr Ysgrifennydd Cyllid ar y mater hwn, ond ni chredaf y bydd yn ateb yr holl gwestiynau oherwydd nid yw'n dechnegol bosibl gwneud hynny.

The main principles of match funding are that project sponsors must assure themselves that they have enough match funding to be able to present projects that are viable for funding under Objective 1. They will then bid for the National Assembly for Wales's block in the same way that the Assembly has to make bids to the Treasury under the comprehensive spending review. We are hopeful that enough sponsors will receive their match funding for this year to be able to launch the Objective 1 programme later this month, as soon we get full and final legal clearance from the European Commission and as soon as various other technicalities and the comprehensive spending review are settled. We intend to start spending European money later this month and we hope that that will be done by people who are confident that they have the match funding at hand.

Prif egwyddorion arian cyfatebol yw bod yn rhaid i noddwyr prosiectau gael sicrwydd bod ganddynt ddigon o arian cyfatebol i allu cyflwyno prosiectau y mae'n bosibl eu hariannu o dan Amcan 1. Byddant wedyn yn ymgeisio am floc Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn yr un modd ag y mae'r Cynulliad yn gorfod cyflwyno ceisiadau i'r Trysorlys o dan yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant. Yr ydym yn hyderus y bydd digon o noddwyr yn derbyn eu harian cyfatebol am y flwyddyn hon er mwyn gallu lansio'r rhaglen Amcan 1 yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn, cyn gynted ag y cawn sêl bendith cyfreithiol llawn a therfynol gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a chyn gynted ag y bydd manylion technegol eraill a'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant wedi eu setlo. Bwriadwn ddechrau gwario arian Ewropeaidd yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn a gobeithiwn y gwneir hynny gan bobl sydd yn ffyddiog bod yr arian cyfatebol wrth law ganddynt.

Alun Cairns: Do you agree that clarity and transparency is essential if the Assembly's budgets are to gain credibility, particularly after the removal of the former First Secretary? Do you intend to establish a separate pot of additional match funding after the comprehensive spending review or are you expecting an additional item in each budget expenditure line?

Alun Cairns: A gytunwch fod eglurder a thryloywder yn holl bwysig os yw cyllidebau'r Cynulliad i ennill hygrededd, yn enwedig ar ôl symud y cyn Brif Ysgrifennydd? A fwriadwch sefydlu pot ar wahân o arian cyfatebol ychwanegol ar ôl yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant neu a ydych yn disgwyl eitem ychwanegol yn llinell gwariant pob cyllideb?

The First Secretary: That depends on the answer from the Treasury to our plea for the funding to be taken outside the Barnett formula. We certainly require it to be over and above the Barnett formula because we do not have enough resources. However, whether the funding will be in a separate, identifiable pot and whether additional match funding will also be in that separate pot is a matter for detailed negotiations. We will not know the outcome of those negotiations until we hear Gordon Brown's announcement on the comprehensive spending review.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Mae hynny'n dibynnu ar yr ateb oddi wrth y Trysorlys i'n hapêl i'r arian fod y tu allan i fformwla Barnett. Yr ydym yn sicr yn galw am iddo fod uwchlaw fformwla Barnett oherwydd nad oes gennym ddigon o adnoddau. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cwestiwn ynghylch a fydd yr arian mewn pot adnabyddadwy, ar wahân ac a fydd arian cyfatebol ychwanegol yn y pot ar wahân hwnnw hefyd yn fater ar gyfer negodiadau manwl. Ni fyddwn yn gwybod canlyniad y negodiadau hynny hyd nes y clywn gyhoeddiad Gordon Brown ar yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant.

Dafydd Wigley: Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael cymaint o arian â phosibl o'r sector preifat tuag at arian cyfatebol. Mae'n iawn ein bod yn gweithio i sicrhau hynny. Fodd bynnag, onid yw'n gyfrifoldeb ar y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod arian o'r sector cyhoeddus fel na fyddem ar ein colled pe

Dafydd Wigley: It is important that we get as much money as possible from the private sector towards match funding. It is right that we work to ensure that. However, is it not the Government's responsibility to ensure that there is money from the public sector so that we would not lose out if the private sector

bai'r sector preifat yn methu â dod o hyd i'r arian? Wrth bwyso ar y Trysorlys am arian yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant, dylem fynnu'r arian llawn i sicrhau bod arian cyfatebol. Yn ogystal, dylem sicrhau nad ydym yn colli'r un geiniog o'r hyn sydd ar gael o Ewrop o dan y rhaglenni hyn.

failed to find the money? In pressing on the Treasury for money in the comprehensive spending review, we should insist on the full amount of money to ensure that there is match funding. In addition, we should ensure that we do not lose out on a penny of what is available from Europe under these schemes.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Nid oes amheuaeth am hynny. Nid wyf yn anghytuno ag unrhyw air y mae Dafydd Wigley newydd ei ynganu.

The First Secretary: There is no doubt about that. I do not disagree with any word that Dafydd Wigley has just said.

Michael German: It is surprising that you do not have accurate information about how much match funding has been provided from Wales as a whole. We can only work that out on the back of knowing how much European money we need to have. We now know how much European money is coming in, therefore we know how much match funding is to be provided. It is essential that we contact all of the public bodies in Wales that have provided match funding to establish what money they have available, what they have contributed in the past and the size of the gap that is apparent to us. The gap could be £60 million or £100 million per annum. A pessimist would say £60 million, an optimist would perhaps say less. The gap could be as big as £100 million. We do not know the exact nature of the gap, and we need that information rapidly. What steps have you taken to ensure that we receive it?

Michael German: Mae'n syndod nad oes gennych wybodaeth gywir ynghylch faint o arian cyfatebol a ddarparwyd o Gymru gyfan. Ni allwn ond cyfrifo hynny ar ôl gwybod faint o arian Ewropeaidd y mae angen inni ei gael. Gwyddom yn awr faint o arian Ewropeaidd sydd yn dod i mewn, felly gwyddom faint o arian cyfatebol sydd i'w ddarparu. Mae'n holl bwysig inni gysylltu â'r holl gyrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru a ddarparodd arian cyfatebol er mwyn cadarnhau pa arian sydd ar gael ganddynt, beth a gyfranasant yn y gorffennol a maint y bwlch sydd yn amlwg i ni. Gallai'r bwlch fod yn £60 miliwn neu'n £100 miliwn y flwyddyn. Dywedai pesimydd £60 miliwn, ac efallai y dywedai optimydd lai na hynny. Gallai'r bwlch fod cymaint â £100 miliwn. Ni wyddom union natur y bwlch, ac mae arnom angen yr wybodaeth honno ar fyrder. Pa gamau a gymerasoch i sicrhau ein bod yn ei derbyn?

2:11 p.m.

The First Secretary: We are trying, in the most practical way possible, to achieve an accurate calculation of the baseline of how much match funding there is in the system. That is the basis for the paper that is being prepared for the Finance Secretary. However, we do not believe that it will ever be possible to calculate it. There are too many files to interrogate to get an accurate calculation of how much match funding is being spent and is therefore regarded as being in the normal baseline budget. It is important that we do not encumber ourselves with too many legal and technological issues regarding how much match funding there is in the system. It is important that we drive through the projects in the fast-track round in late July. As Colin Jackson says about hurdling races, we must

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yr ydym yn ceisio, yn y modd mwyaf ymarferol posibl, gael cyfrifiad cywir o linell sylfaen maint yr arian cyfatebol sydd yn y system. Dyna'r sail ar gyfer y papur sydd yn cael ei baratoi ar gyfer yr Ysgrifennydd Cyllid. Fodd bynnag, ni chredwn y bydd modd ei gyfrifo byth. Mae gormod o ffeiliau i'w cwestiynu i gael cyfrifiad cywir o faint o arian cyfatebol a werir ac yr ystyrir ei fod felly yn y gyllideb llinell sylfaen arferol. Mae'n bwysig nad ydym yn gorlwytho ein hunain â gormod o faterion cyfreithiol a thechnolegol ynghylch faint o arian cyfatebol sydd yn y system. Mae'n bwysig inni yrru drwodd y prosiectau yn y cylch dull carlam yn hwyr yng Ngorffennaf. Fel y dywed Colin Jackson am rasys clwydi, rhaid inni gychwyn ar

go on the ‘b’ of the bang. We will do that later this month with the fast-track round approval. That is why we want sponsors who are confident that they have access to match funding to come forward. The same applies to the September round. That is how to make a success of it. People will then be focused on what Objective 1 will look like on the ground in different parts of west Wales and the Valleys.

ddechrau’r glec. Byddwn yn gwneud hynny’n ddiweddarach y mis hwn wrth gymeradwyo’r cylch dull carlam. Dyna pam yr ydym am i noddwyr sydd yn ffyddiog bod ganddynt fynediad at arian cyfatebol ddod ymlaen. Mae hynny’n wir hefyd am y cylch ym Medi. Dyna sut i wneud llwyddiant ohono. Bydd pobl wedyn yn canolbwyntio ar y wedd a fydd ar Amcan 1 ar lawr gwlad mewn gwahanol rannau o orllewin Cymru a’r Cymoedd.

Llywodraeth Agored yng Nghymru
Open Government in Wales

Q4 William Graham: Will the First Secretary report on his most recent efforts to promote open government in Wales? (OAQ6201)

C4 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Ysgrifennydd adrodd ar ei ymdrechion diweddaraf i hyrwyddo llywodraeth agored yng Nghymru? (OAQ6201)

The First Secretary: Since my statement to the Assembly on 21 March, I have written to Assembly sponsored public bodies, national health service bodies and other public bodies such as local authorities—which are not under our control—advising them of our approach on openness and commending it to them.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Ers fy natganiad i’r Cynulliad ar 21 Mawrth, ysgrifennais at gyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad, cyrff y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a chyrff cyhoeddus eraill fel awdurdodau lleol—nad ydynt o dan ein rheolaeth—yn eu hysbysu am ein dull o ymdrin â gweithredu agored ac yn ei gymeradwyo iddynt.

William Graham: Do you feel that you should stress that laudable commendation to Western Power Distribution, as it did not disclose all the relevant information on Hyder to the European Commission?

William Graham: A deimlwch y dylech bwysleisio’r gymeradwyaeth ganmoladwy honno wrth Western Power Distribution, gan na ddatgelodd y cwbl o’r wybodaeth berthnasol am Hyder i’r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd?

The First Secretary: William and other Assembly Members will understand that one great exemption to open government is when market-sensitive material is supplied regarding the share price of a company, whether it be Hyder, Western Power Distribution or any other company. The information cannot be disclosed to the public until a decision is made by the regulatory authorities, the stock exchange and so on that it will be disclosed at 7 a.m., 8 a.m. or at any other time. That is an exemption to the normal process of open government that we commend. Open government cannot disclose commercially sensitive information. Above all, open government cannot disclose information that could increase or decrease share prices, thus enabling people to make a killing.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Bydd William ac Aelodau eraill o’r Cynulliad yn deall mai un eithriad mawr i lywodraeth agored yw pan ddarperir deunydd sensitif i’r farchnad ynghylch pris cyfranddaliadau cwmni, boed yn Hyder, Western Power Distribution neu’n unrhyw gwmni arall. Ni ellir datgelu’r wybodaeth i’r cyhoedd hyd nes y gwneir penderfyniad gan yr awdurdodau rheoleiddiol, y gyfnewidfa stoc ac yn y blaen y caiff ei datgelu am 7 a.m., 8 p.m. neu ar unrhyw adeg arall. Mae hynny’n eithriad i’r broses arferol o lywodraeth agored a gymeradwywn. Ni all llywodraeth agored ddatgelu gwybodaeth fasnachol sensitif. Yn fwy na dim, ni all llywodraeth agored ddatgelu gwybodaeth a allai gynyddu neu leihau prisiau cyfranddaliadau, gan alluogi pobl i wneud arian mawr.

Helen Mary Jones: Does the First Secretary agree that one of the reasons for establishing the National Assembly was to make decision-making in public life in Wales more transparent and open? We have succeeded in this to a degree. I am pleased to hear that you have contacted quangos and local authorities to encourage them to be more open. What sanctions does the Government of Wales propose to exercise? Local government is a separate matter, but what sanctions do you propose to exercise against quangos that continue to make decisions privately in a back room, as they did in the bad old days?

Helen Mary Jones: A yw'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn cytuno mai un o'r rhesymau dros sefydlu'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol oedd peri i'r penderfyniadau a wneir mewn bywyd cyhoeddus yng Nghymru fod yn fwy tryloyw ac agored? Llwyddasom yn hynny o beth i raddau. Yr wyf yn falch o glywed eich bod wedi cysylltu â chwangos ac awdurdodau lleol i'w hannog i fod yn fwy agored. Pa sancsiynau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n bwriadu eu harfer? Mae llywodraeth leol yn fater ar wahân, ond pa sancsiynau y bwriadwch eu harfer yn erbyn cwangos sydd yn parhau i wneud penderfyniadau'n breifat mewn ystafell gefn, fel y gwnaent yn yr hen ddyddiau drwg?

The First Secretary: We are drafting a revision to the Assembly's Code of Practice on Public Access to Information. In order to make it a comprehensive success across the public sector in Wales, we are undertaking a consultation exercise with Assembly sponsored public bodies—the quangos under the old regime—NHS bodies, local authorities and other bodies that are covered under schedule 1 of the Freedom of Information Bill.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yr ydym yn drafftio diwygiad i God Ymarfer y Cynulliad ar Ganiatáu'r Cyhoedd i Weld Gwybodaeth. Er mwyn sicrhau llwyddiant cynhwysfawr iddo ar draws y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, yr ydym yn ymgymryd ag ymarfer ymgynghori â chyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad—y cwangos o dan yr hen gyfundrefn—cyrff yr NHS, awdurdodau lleol a chyrff eraill a gynhwysir o dan atodlen 1 o'r Mesur Rhyddid Gwybodaeth.

Peter Black: Given this Government's commitment to freedom of information, is it not perverse that, while we are opening up the Assembly and government in Wales, local government is becoming increasingly closed? Closed cabinet meetings and many other issues in relation to the Local Government Act 1999 will make it more difficult for people to access information in local government. Do you support including in the local government regulations that local council cabinets should meet in public?

Peter Black: O ystyried ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth hon i ryddid gwybodaeth, onid yw'n wrthnysig, tra ein bod yn agor y Cynulliad a llywodraeth yng Nghymru, fod llywodraeth leol yn mynd yn fwyfwy caeëdig? Bydd cyfarfodydd cabinet caeëdig a llawer o faterion eraill mewn perthynas â Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 1999 yn ei gwneud yn anos i bobl gael mynediad at wybodaeth mewn llywodraeth leol. A ydych o blaid cynnwys yn y rheoliadau llywodraeth leol y dylai cabinetau cynghorau lleol gyfarfod yn gyhoeddus?

The First Secretary: By 'this Government', did you mean the Westminster Government or the Government here?

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Wrth 'y Llywodraeth hon', a oeddech yn golygu Llywodraeth San Steffan neu'r Llywodraeth yma?

Peter Black: The Government here.

Peter Black: Y Llywodraeth yma.

The First Secretary: The advantage of encouraging local authorities to move towards a cabinet form of government, although not obligatory, is clearer decision-making by the cabinet, less diffused decision-

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Y fantais a geir o annog awdurdodau lleol i symud tuag at ffurf gabinet o lywodraeth, er nad yw'n orfodol, yw penderfynu eglurach gan y cabinet, penderfynu llai gwasgaredig drwy'r system

making through the committee system and more flexible government, because cabinets do not meet only monthly, six-weekly or two-monthly. A disadvantage is that they tend to meet in private, compared with committee meetings, which were required to be held in public by the previous Act. The problem is that local government was more open on paper than in practice, because group meetings of the majority group tended to make decisions the night before, in private meetings. That is one of the major reasons for trying to encourage local government to move towards cabinet government. We do not think that it will result in a net loss of openness, compared with the previous system.

bwyllgorau a llywodraeth fwy hyblyg, oherwydd nid cyfarfod yn fisol, bob chwe wythnos neu'n ddeufisol y mae cabinetau. Un anfantais yw eu bod yn tueddu i gyfarfod yn breifat, o'u cymharu â chyfarfodydd pwyllgor yr oedd yn ofynnol eu cynnal yn gyhoeddus o dan y Ddeddf flaenorol. Y broblem yw bod llywodraeth leol yn fwy agored ar bapur nag yr ydoedd yn ymarferol, oherwydd bod cyfarfodydd grŵp o'r grŵp mwyafrifol yn tueddu i wneud penderfyniadau'r noson cynt, mewn cyfarfodydd preifat. Dyna un o'r prif resymau dros geisio annog llywodraeth leol i symud tuag at lywodraeth gabinet. Ni chredwn y bydd yn arwain at golled net o weithredu agored, o'i chymharu â'r system flaenorol.

Hyrwyddo Cymru fel Cenedl Amlddiwylliannol
Promoting Wales as a Multi-cultural Nation

Q5 Janet Davies: Will the First Secretary make a statement on the importance of promoting Wales as a multi-cultural nation? (OAQ6188)

C5 Janet Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Ysgrifennydd ddatganiad ynghylch pwysigrwydd hyrwyddo Cymru fel cenedl amlddiwylliannol? (OAQ6188)

The First Secretary: I mentioned Colin Jackson earlier. I pay tribute to him, Christian Malcom and other ethnic minority athletes who did outstandingly well on behalf of Wales and the United Kingdom in the competition against the United States of America in Glasgow over the weekend.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Crybwyllais Colin Jackson yn gynharach. Talaf deyrnged iddo ef, Christian Malcom ac athletwyr eraill o leiafrifoedd ethnig a wnaeth yn eithriadol o dda ar ran Cymru a'r Deyrnas Unedig yn y gystadleuaeth yn erbyn Unol Daleithiau America dros y penwythnos.

However, your question covers much wider ground than that. It is not all hunky-dory. We realise, especially after the appalling incident at the Royal Gwent Hospital a few weeks ago, that racial tensions are rising. Unfortunately, there are small nests of the British National Party and nazi vipers in our society. Some people from ethnic minorities feel threatened by that and some are more than threatened. Although we are proud of Wales's record as a multi-racial, multi-ethnic, open society, racial tensions have risen recently. The sad effects of that must be examined. That is one of the reasons why the implications of the Macpherson report for the Assembly are being considered. We are ensuring that we are fully able to respond to the concerns expressed in that report on the Stephen Lawrence inquiry.

Fodd bynnag, mae eich cwestiwn yn ymdrin â maes llawer ehangach na hynny. Nid yw popeth yn ardderchog. Sylweddolwn, yn enwedig ar ôl y digwyddiad arswydus yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent ychydig o wythnosau'n ôl, fod tensiynau hiliol yn cynyddu. Yn anffodus, mae nythod bach o Blaid Genedlaethol Prydain a seirff natsïaidd yn ein cymdeithas. Mae rhai pobl o leiafrifoedd ethnig yn teimlo bod hynny'n fygythiad iddynt a chaiff rhai fwy na'u bygwth. Er ein bod yn ymfalchïo yn hanes Cymru fel cymdeithas agored, amlethnig, amlhiliol, mae tensiynau hiliol wedi cynyddu'n ddiweddar. Rhaid edrych ar effeithiau trist hynny. Dyna un o'r rhesymau dros ystyried goblygiadau adroddiad Macpherson i'r Cynulliad. Yr ydym yn sicrhau ein bod yn gallu ymateb yn llawn i'r pryderon a fynegwyd yn yr adroddiad hwnnw ar ymchwiliad Stephen Lawrence.

Janet Davies: As you indicated, there has been a worrying rise in racist activities recently in Wales, particularly since the debate on the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 and the measures taken by the UK Labour Government on asylum seekers. South Wales Police recorded a 150 per cent rise in racist incidents. It is not enough for the Assembly to sit back and watch this happen. Do you agree that a key way of addressing this is to promote a vibrant and multi-cultural image of Wales at home and abroad? Do you also agree that the image that you promote of the increasing number of asylum seekers coming to Wales should be positive and enriching, rather than the dangerous scaremongering demonstrated by the Westminster Government lately?

Janet Davies: Fel y nodasoch, bu cynnydd sydd yn peri pryder yn ddiweddar mewn gweithgareddau hiliol yng Nghymru, yn enwedig ers y ddadl ar Ddeddf Mewnfudo a Nodded 1999 a'r camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Lafur y DU ynghylch ceiswyr nodded. Cofnododd Heddlu De Cymru gynnydd o 150 y cant mewn digwyddiadau hiliol. Nid yw'n ddigon i'r Cynulliad eistedd yn ôl a gwylio hyn yn digwydd. A gytunwch mai ffordd allweddol o ymdrin â hyn yw hyrwyddo delwedd fywiog ac amlddiwylliannol o Gymru gartref a thramor? A gytunwch hefyd y dylai'r ddelwedd a hyrwyddwch o'r nifer gynyddol o geiswyr lloches sydd yn dod i Gymru fod yn gadarnhaol ac yn ddyrchafol, yn hytrach na'r codi bwganod peryglus a amlygwyd gan Lywodraeth San Steffan yn ddiweddar?

The First Secretary: Criticism of the Westminster Government is not the issue. Wales should express its support for the continuation of the tolerant multi-cultural, multi-ethnic society that it became, effectively, in the nineteenth century, when it had such massive population immigration that it was far more like America than any other part of Europe for most of that century. We drew people into our seaports, such as Cardiff, Newport and Swansea, and to the coal mining valleys, on a scale unlike anywhere else in Europe. I want to maintain the tradition that we showed during that period of explosive population growth and immigration into Wales. That should be repeated in the twenty-first century. I do not know what the economy will bring, but that tradition of a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural society must be re-presented to the people of Wales so that they understand our history. It is not a model of ancient Welsh ethnic purity. That is not the factual version of Wales's history or of nineteenth century Wales, as any historian would recognise. That is the version of Wales that we must promote today.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Nid beirniadaeth ar Lywodraeth San Steffan sydd dan sylw. Dylai Cymru fynegi ei chefnogaeth i barhad y gymdeithas amlethnig, amlddiwylliannol oddefgar a ddaeth i fod, i bob pwrpas, yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, pan fu mewnfudo mor anferth fel ei bod yn debycach o lawer i America nag i unrhyw ran arall o Ewrop am y rhan fwyaf o'r ganrif honno. Denasom bobl i'n porthladdoedd, fel Caerdydd, Casnewydd ac Abertawe, ac i'r cymoedd glofaol, ar raddfa a oedd heb ei thebyg yn unman arall yn Ewrop. Dymunaf gadw'r traddodiad a amlygasom yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw o dwf a mewnfudiad poblogaeth ffrwydrol i Gymru. Dylid ailadrodd hynny yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Ni wn beth a ddaw gyda'r economi, ond rhaid ailgyflwyno'r traddodiad hwnnw o gymdeithas amlethnig, amlddiwylliannol i bobl Cymru fel eu bod yn deall ein hanes. Nid yw'n batrwm o burdeb ethnig Cymreig hynafol. Nid hynny yw'r fersiwn ffeithiol o hanes Cymru neu Gymru yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, fel y cydnabyddai unrhyw hanesydd. Dyna'r fersiwn o hanes Cymru y mae'n rhaid inni ei hyrwyddo heddiw.

2:21 p.m.

John Griffiths: You mentioned the racist murder in Newport, Rhodri. Local people found that extremely shocking. Many people believe that public figures—politicians

John Griffiths: Soniasoch am y llofruddiaeth hiliol yng Nghasnewydd, Rhodri. Yr oedd hynny'n frawychus dros ben i bobl leol. Cred llawer o bobl y dylai

prominent among them—should be guarded in their public pronouncements on racially sensitive issues, such as asylum seekers. Will you join me in urging politicians and public figures to be cautious about what they say and do?

ffigyrau cyhoeddus—a gwleidyddion yn amlwg yn eu mysg—fod yn ochelgar yn eu datganiadau cyhoeddus ar faterion sydd yn sensitif yn hiliol, fel ceiswyr lloches. A ymunwch â mi wrth annog gwleidyddion a ffigyrau cyhoeddus i fod yn ofalus ynghylch yr hyn a ddywedant ac a wnânt?

The First Secretary: Not only do you have to be guarded when it comes to statements that could be construed as increasing racial tension, you must be even more guarded in referring to an incident that may end up in a court of law, such as that at Royal Gwent Hospital. The Assembly is a new body and it is important that we set out our stall as a new, inclusive democracy, which includes all of the 3 million people in Wales, regardless of whether they can trace their lineage back to Llywelyn ein Llyw Olaf—Llywelyn the Last—or whether their ancestors came on a boat from the West Indies, India, China or wherever 50 years ago. We are all Welsh and we are all part of this new democracy.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Nid yn unig y mae'n rhaid ichi fod yn ochelgar yn achos datganiadau y gellid eu dehongli fel rhai sydd yn cynyddu tensiwn hiliol, rhaid ichi fod yn fwy gochelgar byth wrth gyfeirio at ddigwyddiad a allai fynd i lys barn yn y pen draw, fel yr un yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent. Mae'r Cynulliad yn gorff newydd ac mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cyflwyno ein hunain fel democratiaeth gynhwysol, newydd, sydd yn cynnwys y cwbl o'r 3 miliwn o bobl yng Nghymru, pa un a allant olrhain eu hachau'n ôl at Lywelyn ein Llyw Olaf neu a ddaeth eu hynafiaid ar gwch o India'r Gorllewin, India, Tsieina neu ble bynnag 50 mlynedd yn ôl. Cymry ydym i gyd ac mae pob un ohonom yn rhan o'r ddemocratiaeth newydd hon.

Glyn Davies: Do you agree that Plaid Cymru's idea of a multi-cultural Wales is inconsistent with its newly announced policy of wanting full nationhood for Wales like Denmark and Ireland, which all the rest of us call independence.

Glyn Davies: A gytunwch fod syniad Plaid Cymru o Gymru amlddiwylliannol yn anghyson â'r polisi y mae newydd ei gyhoeddi ar ddymuno cenedligrwydd llawn i Gymru fel Denmarc ac Iwerddon, y mae'r gweddill ohonom yn ei alw'n annibyniaeth.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This question is not about Plaid Cymru, as far as I am aware.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r cwestiwn hwn yn ymwneud â Phlaid Cymru, hyd y gwn.

Glyn Davies: Plaid Cymru asked the question.

Glyn Davies: Plaid Cymru a ofynnodd y cwestiwn.

The Presiding Officer: The First Secretary has no responsibility, as far as I am aware, for Plaid Cymru.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes gan y Prif Ysgrifennydd gyfrifoldeb, hyd y gwn, dros Blaid Cymru.

Kirsty Williams: Do you agree that we can do much to combat racial harassment in Wales by ensuring that our children and young people are educated about it in school? Are you satisfied that the authorities with responsibility for producing educational material and the curriculum in Welsh schools are doing all they can to mainstream the issue of racial discrimination and racial equality in schools?

Kirsty Williams: A gytunwch y gallwn wneud llawer i ymladd aflonyddu hiliol yng Nghymru drwy sicrhau y caiff ein plant a'n pobl ifanc eu haddysgu amdano yn yr ysgol? A ydych yn fodlon bod yr awdurdodau sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros gynhyrchu deunydd addysgol a'r cwricwlwm yn ysgolion Cymru yn gwneud popeth a allant i roi mater gwahaniaethu hiliol a chydraddoldeb hiliol yn y brif ffrwd mewn ysgolion?

The First Secretary: I have no evidence that they are not doing all they can. However, if you or others want to draw my attention to any allegations that they are not doing so yet, I would be happy to pass it on to the relevant authorities involved. If you think that current curriculum material does not properly express the reality of today's Wales in a way that includes all our population, it is for you to draw it to my attention. My understanding is that 30 per cent of Wales's population was born outside Wales. That is a greater proportion than in any other comparable region or small nation in the British family. We are a cosmopolitan, perhaps the most cosmopolitan, part of the United Kingdom and long may we remain so.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Nid oes gennyf dystiolaeth nad ydynt yn gwneud popeth a allant. Fodd bynnag, os dymunwch chi neu eraill dynnu fy sylw at unrhyw honiadau nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny eto, byddwn yn falch o'u trosglwyddo i'r awdurdodau perthnasol sydd yn gysylltiedig. Os credwch nad yw'r deunydd cwricwlwm presennol yn mynegi realiti Cymru heddiw yn briodol mewn modd sydd yn cynnwys ein holl bobl, eich lle chi yw tynnu fy sylw at hynny. Yr hyn a ddeallaf yw bod 30 y cant o boblogaeth Cymru wedi ei eni y tu allan i Gymru. Mae hynny'n gyfran fwy nag mewn unrhyw ranbarth neu genedl fach debyg arall yn y teulu Prydeinig. Yr ydym yn rhan gosmopolitaidd, efallai'r un fwyaf cosmopolitaidd, o'r Deyrnas Unedig a hir y boed inni barhau felly.

The Presiding Officer: Question 6 by Geraint Davies has been withdrawn.

Y Llywydd: Mae cwestiwn 6 gan Geraint Davies wedi ei dynnu'n ôl.

Cynhadledd er mwyn Annog Cyd-dynnu a Pherchnogaeth yng Nghymru
Conference to Encourage Team Spirit and Ownership in Wales

C7 Cynog Dafis: Pryd y mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd yn bwriadu trefnu'r gynhadledd gyntaf er mwyn annog cyd-dynnu a pherchnogaeth yng Nghymru, fel yr addawyd yn 'Gwellcymru.com'? (OAQ6195)

Q7 Cynog Dafis: When does the First Secretary plan to organise the first conference to encourage team spirit and ownership in Wales, as promised in 'Betterwales.com'? (OAQ6195)

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yn yr hydref. Yr oedd y targed gwreiddiol o gynnal cynhadledd yn ystod yr haf yn rhy uchelgeisiol. Ymddiheuraf i'r Cynulliad fod yn rhaid inni ohirio'r gynhadledd honno tan yr hydref. Yr oedd yn or-optimistaidd ceisio'i chynnal yn ystod yr haf. Byddwn yn ailafael yn y pwnc hwn yn ystod yr hydref gyda chynhadledd ar waith, datblygu cynaliadwy a pholisi sydd yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth. Dyna'r tair cynhadledd y byddwn yn eu cynnal yn ystod yr hydref.

The First Secretary: In the autumn. The original target of holding a conference during the summer was overambitious. I apologise to the Assembly that we have to postpone that conference until the autumn. It was overoptimistic to try to hold it during the summer. We will revisit this subject during the autumn with a conference on work, sustainable development and evidence-based policy. Those are the three conferences that we will hold in the autumn.

Cynog Dafis: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed bod bwriad i gynnal y gynhadledd, oherwydd yr oeddwn wedi deall y byddai'n cael ei gohirio. Ai un gynhadledd fydd hon yn yr hydref neu tair cynhadledd ar themâu cysylltiedig? A gawn sicrwydd y bydd y cynadleddau yn fodd o alluogi sefydliadau a mudiadau o'r tu allan i'r Cynulliad i gyfrannu at y broses o ddatblygu polisi fel y gallwn gydio yn y polisïau hynny a gweld sut i'w gweithredu drwy ddeddfwriaeth a dulliau eraill o fewn y

Cynog Dafis: I am pleased to hear that there is an intention to hold the conference, because I had understood that it would be postponed. Will this be one conference in the autumn or three conferences on related themes? May we have an assurance that the conferences will be a way of enabling institutions and organisations from outside the Assembly to contribute to the policy development process so that we can grasp those policies and see how to implement

Cynulliad.

them through legislation and other means in the Assembly.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Cytunaf gant y cant. Er mwyn cynnwys pobl o'r tu allan i'r Cynulliad yn y broses o ddatblygu polisi, byddwn yn ceisio cyflwyno'r tair cynhadledd fel pecyn sydd yn dod â'r sector gwirfoddol ac arbenigwyr o'r tu allan i'r Cynulliad i mewn i'r broses o ddatblygu ein polisi ar y pynciau llosg hyn.

The First Secretary: I totally agree. To include people from outside the Assembly in the policy development process, we will try to present the three conferences as a package that brings the voluntary sector and experts from outside the Assembly into the process of developing our policy on these burning issues.

David Davies: When those conferences are organised, will you ensure that the subject of council tax is on the agenda so that delegates from rural areas can ask why rurality is less of a factor in the new council tax distribution formula than previously? It has reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent. Perhaps you would also like to apologise for misleading people into thinking that sparsity would be included as a factor in this when it is not and you have simply handed the money over to Labour councils in the Valleys that have been misspending for decades.

David Davies: Pan drefnir y cynadleddau hynny, a sicrhewch fod pwnc y dreth gyngor ar yr agenda fel y gall cynrychiolwyr o ardaloedd gwledig ofyn pam y mae gwledigrwydd yn ffactor llai yn y fformwla dosbarthu treth gyngor newydd nag o'r blaen? Mae wedi gostwng o 8 y cant i 6 y cant. Efallai yr hoffech hefyd ymddiheuro am gamarwain pobl i feddwl y câi teneurwydd poblogaeth ei gynnwys fel ffactor yn hyn pan nad ydyw a chithau ond wedi trosglwyddo'r arian i gynghorau Llafur yn y Cymoedd sydd yn camwario ers degawdau.

The First Secretary: That was a creative and ingenious use of a follow-up question. I do not know whether we could fit a discussion about council tax into employment strategy, planning and sustainable development or an evidence base for policy. Perhaps the most likely one would be an evidence base for policy. That might bear lessons for you, David, because there was no evidence for your question nor the wilder assertions contained in it. I mentioned earlier that, whenever the council tax formula is changed, people in the authorities that lose out scream blue murder. Yours was a good example of that. If a formula is changed, it is inevitable that some councils will lose and others will gain from it. Rural areas, although the sparsity element is included, have a lower weighting than previously. An eight-week consultation is taking place, in which councils such as yours will be able to make their points to Peter Law and the Welsh Local Government Association, which will consider the final form of this formula. So you will be able to do that. However, I hope that you will do so in a calm and considered manner.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yr oedd hynny'n ddefnydd creadigol a dyfeisgar o gwestiwn olynol. Ni wn a allem gynnwys trafodaeth am y dreth gyngor mewn strategaeth cyflogaeth, cynllunio a datblygu cynaliadwy neu sylfaen tystiolaeth ar gyfer polisi. Efallai mai'r un mwyaf tebygol fyddai sylfaen tystiolaeth ar gyfer polisi. Efallai fod gwersi i chi yn hynny, David, oherwydd nid oedd tystiolaeth ar gyfer eich cwestiwn na'r haeriadau mwy di-sail a oedd ynddo. Dywedais yn gynharach, pryd bynnag y newidir y fformwla treth gyngor, y bydd pobl yn yr awdurdodau sydd ar eu colled yn gweiddi nerth eu pennau. Yr oedd eich enghraifft chi o hynny'n un dda. Os newidir y fformwla, mae'n anorfod y bydd rhai cynghorau'n colli a rhai'n ennill oddi wrthi. Er bod yr elfen teneurwydd poblogaeth wedi ei chynnwys, mae gan ardaloedd gwledig bwysiad is nag o'r blaen. Mae ymgynghoriad wyth wythnos yn mynd rhagddo, pan fydd cynghorau fel eich un chi'n gallu cyflwyno eu pwyntiau i Peter Law a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, a fydd yn ystyried ffurf derfynol y fformwla hon. Felly gallwch wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf y gwnewch hynny'n dawel ac yn ystyriol.

Trafodaethau gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru (Adolygiad Cynhwysfawr o Wariant)
Discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales (Comprehensive Spending Review)

Q8 Mick Bates: What discussions has the First Secretary had with the Secretary of State for Wales about the forthcoming comprehensive spending review? (OAQ6198)

C8 Mick Bates: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi eu cael gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant arfaethedig? (OAQ6198)

The First Secretary: I rarely discuss anything else with the Secretary of State for Wales in my regular meetings several times a week. It is July's great burning issue. It will determine how well we can carry out Assembly policies over the next three years. It is absolutely critical. There is no difference between the Secretary of State for Wales and myself or the Assembly as a whole on that issue. We all agree on how important the CSR is to our ability to successfully deliver what Labour promised in its manifesto and what has the general assent of the people of Wales.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Anaml y trafodaf unrhyw beth arall ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn fy nghyfarfodydd rheolaidd sawl gwaith yr wythnos. Hwn yw pwnc llosg mawr mis Gorffennaf. Bydd yn penderfynu pa mor dda y gallwn gyflawni polisïau'r Cynulliad dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Mae'n gwbl dyngedfennol. Nid oes gwahaniaeth rhwng Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a minnau neu'r Cynulliad fel cyfangorff ar y mater hwnnw. Yr ydym oll yn cytuno pa mor bwysig yw'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant i'n gallu i gyflawni'n llwyddiannus yr hyn a addawodd Llafur yn ei faniffesto a'r hyn y cafwyd cydsyniad cyffredinol iddo gan bobl Cymru.

Mick Bates: In your comprehensive discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales, what pressure have you applied to assist the Welsh agricultural industry, in particular for funding for our organic conversion targets?

Mick Bates: Yn eich trafodaethau cynhwysfawr ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, pa bwysau a roesoch er mwyn cynorthwyo diwydiant amaethyddol Cymru, yn enwedig ar gyfer arian i'n targedau trawsnewid organig?

The First Secretary: When we make a bid to the Treasury, it is a bid for a bigger block grant. As Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland have a block grant system, it is up to individual departments to put a bid into the block. Individual items, such as funding for organic farming conversion, do not go to Gordon Brown. Those items will go to Edwina Hart and the Assembly as part of the budget round, once we know how big the block grant will be and following our, I hope, successful bid for a larger Welsh funding package for all purposes, including that one.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Pan gyflwynwn gais i'r Trysorlys, mae'n gais am grant bloc mwy. Gan mai system grantiau bloc sydd gan yr Alban, Cymru a Gogledd Iwerddon, cyfrifoldeb yr adrannau unigol yw cyflwyno cais ar gyfer y bloc. Nid yw eitemau unigol, fel arian ar gyfer trawsnewid ffermio organig, yn mynd at Gordon Brown. Bydd yr eitemau hynny'n mynd at Edwina Hart a'r Cynulliad fel rhan o'r cylch cyllideb, ar ôl inni gael gwybod pa mor fawr y bydd y grant bloc ac ar ôl ein cais llwyddiannus, gobeithiaf, am becyn ariannu Cymreig mwy i bob diben, gan gynnwys hwnnw.

Phil Williams: Public service agreements have become an important and controversial part of the current comprehensive spending review. That means that part of the budget for English spending departments that will be used to calibrate our Barnett block, will be

Phil Williams: Daeth cytundebau gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yn rhan bwysig a dadleuol o'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant presennol. Golyga hynny y bydd y rhan honno o'r gyllideb ar gyfer adrannau gwario Lloegr a ddefnyddir i raddnodi ein

conditional on agreeing to and achieving targets imposed by the Treasury, which thereby has greater power than ever before. Will there be equivalent conditions associated with the allocation to Wales? Have you discussed with the Secretary of State for Wales the possible effect on our budget and how we allocate that budget of the public service agreements imposed by the Treasury on equivalent departments in England?

bloc Barnett, yn amodol ar dderbyn a chyflawni targedau a osodir gan y Trysorlys, sydd drwy hynny'n meddu ar fwy o bŵer nag erioed o'r blaen. A fydd amodau cyfatebol yn gysylltiedig â'r dyraniad i Gymru? A ydych wedi trafod ag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yr effaith bosibl ar ein cyllideb a'r modd y dyrannwn y gyllideb honno o'r cytundebau gwasanaeth cyhoeddus a osodir gan y Trysorlys ar adrannau cyfatebol yn Lloegr?

The First Secretary: I do not believe that there will be any such consequences for us. This is not new in this CSR; I believe that it happened in the previous one. Famously, the Ministry of Defence had a bit of a caning and some funding withdrawn because it did not have its battleships and aircraft ordered, or whatever. The Treasury was fed up of being messed around by the Ministry of Defence and it lost money as a result. That did not affect Wales. Given the block grant system, you cannot penalise the Assembly for failing to achieve a level of service specified either in a service level agreement or a public service agreement, to which Phil referred. You cannot do that with a block. It is up to us to make absolutely sure that we achieve performance levels in using the money and getting more bang for the buck from that money than any comparable English department. We must see what they are doing and do better.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Ni chredaf y bydd unrhyw ganlyniadau o'r fath i ni. Nid yw hyn yn newydd yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant hwn; credaf iddo ddigwydd yn yr un blaenorol. Fel y mae'n hysbys, cafodd y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn dipyn o gerydd a thynnwyd rhywfaint o'i chyllid yn ôl am nad oedd wedi archebu ei llongau rhyfel a'i hawyrennau, neu beth bynnag. Yr oedd y Trysorlys wedi blino ar gael ei drin yn flêr gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn a chollodd ei harian o ganlyniad. Nid effeithiodd hynny ar Gymru. O ystyried y system grant bloc, ni allwch gosbi'r Cynulliad am fethu â chyrraedd lefel gwasanaeth a ddynodwyd naill ai mewn cytundeb lefel gwasanaeth neu gytundeb gwasanaeth cyhoeddus, y cyfeiriodd Phil ato. Ni allwch wneud hynny â bloc. Ein cyfrifoldeb ni yw bod yn gwbl sicr ein bod yn cyrraedd lefelau perfformiad wrth ddefnyddio'r arian ac yn cael mwy yn ôl o'r arian hwnnw nag unrhyw adran debyg yn Lloegr. Rhaid inni weld yr hyn a wnânt hwy a rhagori arno.

2:31 p.m.

Glyn Davies: In your discussions with the Secretary of State, have you talked about his discussions with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on this issue, and whether he is having any impact or is he having as little impact as it appears to the rest of us?

Glyn Davies: Yn eich trafodaethau â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, a ydych wedi sôn am ei drafodaethau â Changhellor y Trysorlys ar y mater hwn, ac a yw'n cael effaith o gwbl neu a yw'n cael cyn lleied o effaith ag yr ymddengys i'r gweddill ohonom?

The First Secretary: I think that—and I must rely on the previous Secretary of State for Wales, Ron Davies, on this—it is very much at the last minute that you find out whether you have been successful. There may well be all night sessions to agree the final figures the day before the comprehensive spending review is announced in the House of Commons. The present Secretary of State for Wales was heavily

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Credaf—a rhaid imi ddibynnu ar gyn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, Ron Davies, ar hyn—mai ar y funud olaf i raddau helaeth y cewch wybod a fuoch yn llwyddiannus. Mae'n bosibl iawn y bydd sesiynau drwy'r nos i gytuno ar y ffigurau terfynol ar y diwrnod cyn cyhoeddi'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin. Yr oedd gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol presennol Cymru ran fawr yn hynny

involved on behalf of the Northern Ireland Office's the last time around. You cannot say whether you will be successful, fairly successful or totally unsuccessful until Gordon Brown gets up and makes his statement. That is when you know whether the pressure that the Assembly has been applying, and that the Secretary of State for Wales has been applying on our behalf, has been successful. There is no interim stage—you will know when the statement is made at the House of Commons' Despatch Box.

ar ran Swyddfa Gogledd Iwerddon y tro diwethaf. Ni allwch ddweud a fyddwch yn llwyddiannus, yn eithaf llwyddiannus neu'n gwbl aflwyddiannus hyd nes y bydd Gordon Brown yn codi ar ei draed ac yn gwneud ei ddatganiad. Dyna pryd y cewch wybod a fu'r pwysau a roddodd y Cynulliad, ac a roddodd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar ein rhan yn llwyddiannus. Nid oes cam cyfamserol—byddwch yn gwybod pan wneir y datganiad wrth Flwch Dogfennau Tŷ'r Cyffredin.

Rhan Gogledd Cymru yng Ngwaith y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol
The Involvement of North Wales in the National Assembly's Work

Q9 Peter Rogers: What plans does the First Secretary have to increase the involvement of north Wales in the National Assembly's work? (OAQ6200)

C9 Peter Rogers: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Prif Ysgrifennydd i sicrhau rhan fwy blaenllaw i ogledd Cymru yng ngwaith y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? (OAQ6200)

The First Secretary: I would be willing to listen to any representations as to how to improve the involvement of north Wales, and indeed all parts of Wales, in the Assembly's policy-making. The basic tool that we have to use to improve input from north Wales into the policy-making process is the North Wales Regional Committee—the only statutory policy committee that we have in the Government of Wales Act 1998. That should be the primary means to achieve what I believe that both Peter and I wish to achieve. If he has suggestions as to what can be done over and above using the North Wales Regional Committee, I hope that he will make them in his supplementary question.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Byddwn yn barod i wrando ar unrhyw sylwadau ynghylch y modd i wella'r rhan sydd i ogledd Cymru, ac yn wir pob rhan o Gymru, yng ngwaith llunio polisi'r Cynulliad. Yr arf sylfaenol sydd gennym i wella mewnbwn o ogledd Cymru i'r broses llunio polisi yw Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd—yr unig bwyllgor polisi statudol sydd gennym yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Hynny a ddylai fod yn brif fodd o gyflawni'r hyn y credaf fod Peter a minnau'n dymuno ei gyflawni. Os oes ganddo awgrymiadau ynghylch yr hyn y gellir ei wneud yn ogystal â defnyddio Pwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd, gobeithiaf y bydd yn eu rhoi yn ei gwestiwn atodol.

Peter Rogers: On jobs in the Assembly in particular, we recently advertised for typists and translators. Those posts were advertised in the papers in south Wales. There are papers here that do not reach north Wales. I made the point that the *Daily Post* ought to carry these advertisements. That will now be done. However, there are other examples where we could ensure that the people of north Wales understand the openings and positions available so that we can make the Assembly work throughout Wales.

Peter Rogers: Ynghylch swyddi yn y Cynulliad yn arbennig, hysbysebasom yn ddiweddar am deipyddion a chyfieithwyr. Hysbysebwyd y swyddi hynny yn y papurau yn ne Cymru. Mae papurau yma nad ydynt yn cyrraedd gogledd Cymru. Gwneuthum y pwynt y dylai'r *Daily Post* gynnwys yr hysbysebion hyn. Gwneir hynny yn awr. Fodd bynnag, mae enghreifftiau eraill lle y gallem sicrhau bod pobl gogledd Cymru'n deall y cyfleoedd a'r swyddi sydd ar gael fel y gallwn beri i'r Cynulliad weithio ledled Cymru.

The First Secretary: I commend Peter on his initiative in bringing this to the Personnel

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Canmolaf Peter ar ei fentergarwch wrth ddod â hyn i sylw'r Is-

Management Division's attention. It is neglectful for those advertising jobs in Wales in areas such as interpreters' services to do so in *The Western Mail* but not in the *Daily Post*, or to do so in evening newspapers in south Wales but not those in north Wales—the *Wrexham Leader,* for example. That is ridiculous. I commend him on his initiative. I am pleased that this has been put right by an initiative from an Assembly backbencher. That is how backbenchers should constructively engage with the Assembly's services to put right an obvious error.

adran Rheoli Personél. Mae'n esgeulus ar ran y rhai sydd yn hysbysebu swyddi yng Nghymru mewn meysydd megis gwasanaethau cyfieithwyr i wneud hynny yn *The Western Mail* ond nid yn y *Daily Post*, neu wneud hynny ym mhapurau newydd yr hwyr yn ne Cymru ond nid y rhai yng ngogledd Cymru—y *Wrexham Leader*, er enghraifft. Mae hynny'n chwerthinllyd. Canmolaf ef ar ei fentergarwch. Yr wyf yn falch bod hyn wedi ei gywiro drwy fenter Aelod o feinciau cefn y Cynulliad. Dyna sut y dylai meincwyr cefn ymwneud yn adeiladol â gwasanaethau'r Cynulliad er mwyn cywiro gwall amlwg.

The Caernarfon Divisional Office is important to the Assembly in administering agricultural subsidy schemes for farmers in north Wales. We are currently investing £16 million in improving divisional office services, which will include an improvement to that divisional office.

Mae Swyddfa Ranbarthol Caernarfon yn bwysig i'r Cynulliad wrth weinyddu cynlluniau cymhorthdal amaethyddol ar gyfer ffermwyr yng ngogledd Cymru. Ar hyn o bryd yr ydym yn buddsoddi £16 miliwn mewn gwella gwasanaethau swyddfeydd rhanbarthol, a fydd yn cynnwys gwelliant i'r swyddfa ranbarthol honno.

Gareth Jones: A all y Prif Ysgrifennydd egluro sut y mae penderfyniad Cyswllt Busnes Cymru i roi cyn lleied o arian i fwrdd rhanbarthol y gogledd—dim ond 8 y cant o gyfanswm cyllideb y corff—yn dangos bod y gogledd yn cael ystyriaeth deg ym mholisïau ei Lywodraeth? Mae hynny yn dilyn cyfres o benderfyniadau cyllidol niweidiol i'r gogledd yn gyffredinol, megis lleihau'r arian ar gyfer swyddfa Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru yn y gogledd.

Gareth Jones: Can the First Secretary explain how Business Connect Wales's decision to give so little money to the north Wales regional board—only 8 per cent of the body's total funding—demonstrates that the north is being given fair consideration in his Government's policies? That follows a series of harmful financial decisions for north Wales in general, such as decreasing the money for the Welsh Development Agency's north Wales office.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Nid oeddwn yn gwybod am y toriad—os toriad ydyw—yng nghyllideb gwasanaeth rhanbarthol Cyswllt Busnes yng ngogledd Cymru. Yr oeddwn yn gwybod am yr honiad y bu toriad yng nghyllideb is-adran gogledd Cymru yr WDA. Os edrychwch ar y manylion, nid oedd toriad. Daeth rhai rhaglenni, a oedd yn dalpiau mawr yng nghyllideb yr awdurdod yn y Gogledd, i ben, felly ymddangosai fod toriad yng nghyllideb y Gogledd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n doriad pan edrychwn dros bum mlynedd. Weithiau disgrifir pethau felly yn y *Daily Post* a phapurau newydd eraill fel math o doriad ac awgrymir bod pobl yn erbyn datblygu'r Gogledd. Nid ydym yn erbyn y Gogledd mewn unrhyw ffordd. Weithiau ceir rhai digwyddiadau a phenderfyniadau olynol

The First Secretary: I was not aware of that cut—if it is a cut—in the budget of Business Connect's regional service in north Wales. I was aware of the allegation that there had been a cut in the WDA's north Wales division's budget. If you look at the details, there was not a cut. Some programmes, which were great blocks in the authority's budget in north Wales, came to an end, so there appeared to be a cut in the north Wales budget. However, it is not a cut when we look over five years. Sometimes such things are described in the *Daily Post* and other newspapers as some kind of cut and it is suggested that people are against developing north Wales. We are not against north Wales in any way. Sometimes consecutive events and decisions create that impression. There

sydd yn creu'r argraff honno. Ni fu tystiolaeth yn ystod blwyddyn gyntaf y Cynulliad ein bod yn camddefnyddio'r ffaith fod mwyafrif y boblogaeth yn y De i wasgu ar y Gogledd oherwydd mai lleiafrif o boblogaeth Cymru sydd yn byw yno. Nid oes sail i'r honiad hwnnw.

has been no evidence during the Assembly's first year that we misuse the fact that there is a higher population in the South to constrain the North because a minority of the population of Wales lives there. There is no foundation to that allegation.

Datganiad ar Gymal 6 y Mesur Llywodraeth Leol
Statement on Clause 6 of the Local Government Bill

The Secretary for Local Government and Housing (Peter Law): This is a statement on clause 6 of the Local Government Bill, which is before Parliament. I regretfully draw the Assembly's attention to the fact that the UK Government has paid only partial heed to the Assembly's legitimate wishes on powers relating to community strategies in the current Local Government Bill.

Yr Ysgrifennydd Llywodraeth Leol a Thai (Peter Law): Datganiad yw hwn ar gymal 6 o'r Mesur Llywodraeth Leol, sydd gerbron y Senedd. Mae'n ofid imi dynnu sylw'r Cynulliad at y ffaith mai dim ond ystyriaeth rannol a roddodd Llywodraeth y DU i ddymuniadau cyfiawn y Cynulliad ar bwerau sydd yn ymwneud â strategaethau cymunedol yn y Mesur Llywodraeth Leol presennol.

Clause 6 of the Local Government Bill enables the Secretary of State for Wales to amend, repeal or revoke statutory requirements on local authorities to produce particular plans. The purpose of this power is to allow local authorities greater flexibility to streamline their planning by reducing the number of separate plans required. The community plans that local authorities will be required to produce, will provide an umbrella under which they can bring different strategies together in a coherent way.

Mae cymal 6 o'r Mesur Llywodraeth Leol yn galluogi Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru i ddiwygio, diddymu neu ddirymu gofynion statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i gynhyrchu cynlluniau penodol. Pwrpas y pŵer hwn yw caniatáu mwy o hyblygrwydd i awdurdodau lleol symleiddio eu cynllunio drwy leihau nifer y cynlluniau gwahanol sydd yn angenrheidiol. Bydd y cynlluniau cymunedol y bydd yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol eu cynhyrchu, yn darparu adain y gallant ddod â gwahanol strategaethau at ei gilydd oddi tani mewn modd cydlynol.

I received strong representations from the Local Government and Housing Committee that these powers should be fully extended to the Assembly, along with powers in clause 5 to amend primary legislation which proved a barrier to local authorities carrying out their role of promoting the economic, social and environmental wellbeing of their area. The Welsh Local Government Association and I support this approach. Unfortunately, the First Secretary and I did not receive a satisfactory response to our strong representations to the UK Government. The House of Commons will debate a Government amendment today. The amendment only gives the Assembly clause 6 powers in relation to three plans: air quality action plans, energy conservation reports and waste recycling plans. The powers over the

Derbyniais sylwadau cryf oddi wrth y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai i'r perwyl y dylid rhoi'r pwerau hyn yn llawn i'r Cynulliad, ynghyd â phwerau yng nghymal 5 i ddiwygio deddfwriaeth sylfaenol a brofodd yn rhwystr i awdurdodau lleol wrth gyflawni eu rôl o hyrwyddo lles economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol eu hardal. Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a minnau'n cefnogi'r dull gweithredu hwn. Yn anffodus, ni dderbyniodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd a minnau ymateb boddhaol i'n sylwadau cryf i Lywodraeth y DU. Bydd Tŷ'r Cyffredin yn trafod gwelliant gan y Llywodraeth heddiw. Nid yw'r gwelliant ond yn rhoi pwerau cymal 6 i'r Cynulliad mewn perthynas â thri chynllun: cynlluniau gweithredu ansawdd aer, adroddiadau cadwraeth ynni a chynlluniau ailgylchu gwastraff. Bydd y

remainder, which include key plans such as education strategic plans, best value plans, unitary development plans and local transport plans, rest with the Secretary of State for Wales unless and until they are added by parliamentary order to that list of three.

pwerau dros y gweddill, sydd yn cynnwys cynlluniau allweddol fel cynlluniau strategol addysg, cynlluniau gwerth gorau, cynlluniau datblygu unedol a chynlluniau trafnidiaeth lleol, yn perthyn i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru oni bai a hyd nes y'u hychwanegir drwy orchymyn seneddol at y rhestr honno o dri.

The effect of this amendment is that the Assembly would be unable to offer local authorities the same flexibility without the UK Government's consent, although these plans relate to powers that have been transferred or granted to the Assembly. This is clearly a misguided approach. Although the Assembly's consent would be required for any proposals affecting the requirement to produce these plans in Wales, the UK Government would have powers to initiate changes to legislation that governed functions already devolved to the Assembly.

Effaith y gwelliant hwn yw na fyddai'r Cynulliad yn gallu cynnig yr un hyblygrwydd i awdurdodau lleol heb gydsyniad Llywodraeth y DU, er bod y cynlluniau hyn yn ymwneud â phwerau a drosglwyddwyd neu a roddwyd i'r Cynulliad. Mae'n amlwg bod hyn yn ddull gweithredu cyfeiliornus. Er y byddai angen cydsyniad y Cynulliad i unrhyw gynigion a effeithiai ar y gofyniad i gynhyrchu'r cynlluniau hyn yng Nghymru, byddai gan Lywodraeth y DU bwerau i gychwyn newidiadau i ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn rheoli swyddogaethau a ddatganolwyd i'r Cynulliad eisoes.

There is an important point of principle here. It is not a question of the Assembly rushing to abolish plans. We should keep control over plans that are already within the Assembly's responsibility. I will pursue every appropriate means to secure powers for the Assembly that are equivalent to those exercised by the Secretary of State in England so that the Assembly will have the flexibility to develop community planning in Wales in a way that meets Welsh needs. I have reviewed this situation with the Secretary of State for Wales and this dialogue will continue. We can build on the fact that the tabled amendment accepts that the Assembly should have some powers in relation to clause 6 and creates an avenue for extending clause 6 powers to the plans that the Assembly requires of local authorities. I will press for that avenue to be fully pursued so that the Assembly receives an assurance that the UK Government will make that list of plans full and complete within a short timescale.

Mae pwynt pwysig o egwyddor yma. Nid yw'n gwestiwn o'r Cynulliad yn rhuthro i ddileu cynlluniau. Dylem gadw rheolaeth dros gynlluniau sydd eisoes o fewn cyfrifoldeb y Cynulliad. Dilynaf bob trywydd priodol i sicrhau pwerau i'r Cynulliad sydd yn cyfateb i'r rhai a arferir gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn Llundain fel y bydd y Cynulliad yn meddu ar yr hyblygrwydd i ddatblygu cynllunio cymunedol yng Nghymru mewn modd sydd yn diwallu anghenion Cymru. Adolygais y sefyllfa hon gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a bydd y ddeialog hon yn parhau. Gallwn adeiladu ar sail y ffaith bod y gwelliant a gyflwynwyd yn derbyn y dylai'r Cynulliad gael rhai pwerau mewn perthynas â chymal 6 ac yn creu ffordd o ymestyn pwerau cymal 6 at y cynlluniau y mae'r Cynulliad yn eu gofyn gan awdurdodau lleol. Byddaf yn pwyso am ddilyn y trywydd hwnnw'n drwyadl fel bod y Cynulliad yn derbyn sicrwydd y bydd Llywodraeth y DU yn cwblhau ac yn gorffen y rhestr gynlluniau honno o fewn cyfnod byr.

Janet Ryder: I share your disappointment. This statement clearly shows the attitude of Labour in Westminster towards devolution. It goes much further than the modernisation of local government. It clearly shows Labour in

Janet Ryder: Rhannaf eich siom. Mae'r datganiad hwn yn dangos yn eglur ymagwedd Llafur yn San Steffan tuag at ddatganoli. Mae'n mynd yn llawer pellach na moderneiddio llywodraeth leol. Dengys yn

Westminster's attitude towards devolution. This measure shows why this body desperately needs primary legislative powers to be effective. We had the chance, in this Local Government Bill, to give the Assembly the power to act and to develop, with its partners in local government, the best local government for the people of Wales. Yet we have had that taken away from us. People were told that it would be to their best advantage to have the same party in control in the National Assembly as in Westminster because that would produce the best rules, regulations and laws for Wales. We have seen today that that will not happen. Labour has had the chance to deliver the Assembly's needs through primary legislative powers and it has failed. It opened the door on devolution and now it is intent on closing that door.

eglur ymagwedd Llafur yn San Steffan tuag at ddatganoli. Dengys y mesur hwn pam y mae ar y corff hwn daer angen pwerau deddfu sylfaenol er mwyn bod yn effeithiol. Yr oedd y cyfle gennym, yn y Mesur Llywodraeth Leol hwn, i roi i'r Cynulliad y pŵer i weithredu a datblygu, gyda'i bartneriaid mewn llywodraeth leol, y llywodraeth leol orau ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Ond cymerwyd hynny oddi wrthym. Dywedwyd wrth bobl y byddai o'r fantais fwyaf iddynt gael yr un blaid mewn grym yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ag yn San Steffan am y byddai hynny'n cynhyrchu'r rheolau, y rheoliadau a'r deddfau gorau i Gymru. Gwelsom heddiw na fydd hynny'n digwydd. Cafodd Llafur y cyfle i gyflawni anghenion y Cynulliad drwy bwerau deddfu sylfaenol ac mae wedi methu. Agorodd y drws ar ddatganoli ac yn awr mae'n benderfynol o gau'r drws hwnnw.

2:41 p.m.

I know that you are equally unhappy about this. You shared the Local Government and Housing Committee's view that these clauses should have been devolved to Wales and that the Assembly should have had these powers. What we have been allowed to deal with, such as air quality and waste control, is important. However, what has been retained, such as education planning and unitary development plans, are issues that touch everybody's quality of life and responsibility for them should have been passed on to the Assembly. Labour in London has not done that. Peter, will you join Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales in its condemnation of this and call on Westminster immediately to give primary legislative powers to the National Assembly for Wales?

Gwn eich bod yr un mor anhapus ynghylch hyn. Yr oeddech o'r un farn â'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai y dylai'r cymalau hyn fod wedi eu datganoli i Gymru ac y dylasai'r Cynulliad fod wedi cael y pwerau hyn. Mae'r hyn y caniatawyd inni ymdrin ag ef, fel ansawdd aer a rheoli gwastraff, yn bwysig. Fodd bynnag, mae'r hyn a gadwyd, megis cynllunio addysg a chynlluniau datblygu unedol, yn faterion sydd yn cyffwrdd ag ansawdd bywyd pawb a dylai'r cyfrifoldeb drostynt fod wedi ei drosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad. Nid yw Llafur yn Llundain wedi gwneud hynny. Peter, a wnewch ymuno â Phlaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn ei chondemniad o hyn a galw ar San Steffan ar unwaith i roi pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru?

Peter Law: I am aware of your strong views and feelings on this. I thought for a moment that you were asking me to join Plaid Cymru. I will not join Plaid Cymru in condemning the Labour Government in Westminster. We should remember that it gave us the National Assembly for Wales, Objective 1 status, record funding in so many ways for the people of Wales and the national minimum wage. All these developments were delivered by a Labour Government working in the UK for the good of the people of Wales. We are

Peter Law: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'ch barn a'ch teimladau cryf ar hyn. Credais am eiliad eich bod yn gofyn imi ymuno â Phlaid Cymru. Nid ymunaf â Phlaid Cymru wrth gondemnio'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan. Dylem gofio mai hi a roddodd inni Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, statws Amcan 1, y cyllid mwyaf erioed mewn cynifer o ffyrdd i bobl Cymru a'r isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol. Cyflawnwyd yr holl ddatblygiadau hyn gan Lywodraeth Lafur yn gweithio yn y DU er budd pobl Cymru. Yr

in the infancy of devolution and it is a challenging time. I admit that. It may be a coincidence that someone just e-mailed me to tell me that the monthly prayer breakfast is at 7.45 a.m. tomorrow. I need all the help I can get, so I was grateful for that. I think that it came from your side, Dafydd.

ydym ym mabandod datganoli ac mae'n gyfnod sydd yn cynnig her. Cyfaddefaf hynny. Gallai fod yn gyd-ddigwyddiad bod rhywun newydd anfon neges e-bost ataf i ddweud wrthyf y bydd y brecwast gweddi misol am 7.45 a.m. yfory. Mae arnaf angen pob cymorth posibl, felly yr oeddwn yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Credaf iddi ddod o'ch ochr chi, Dafydd.

People do not always appreciate the importance of devolution and what it means to Wales. I am disappointed with the existing Government amendment, but it does provide a means whereby the Assembly can get complete powers in relation to the plans by going through the list or through a parliamentary Order. It is not exactly what I would like but I will pursue this strongly with the First Secretary to take advantage of it. We must face reality. We are in this situation and I am describing it openly and transparently this afternoon. I share your disappointment but it is a fact of life. I will fight on behalf of Wales to ensure we get as many of those powers on that parliamentary list.

Nid yw pobl bob amser yn gwerthfawrogi pwysigrwydd datganoli a'r hyn a olyga i Gymru. Yr wyf wedi fy siomi gan welliant presennol y Llywodraeth, ond mae'n darparu cyfrwng i'r Cynulliad allu cael pwerau cyflawn mewn perthynas â'r cynlluniau drwy fynd drwy'r rhestr neu drwy Orchymyn seneddol. Nid hyn yw'r union beth a ddymunwn ond byddaf yn dilyn hyn yn gryf gyda'r Prif Ysgrifennydd er mwyn manteisio arno. Rhaid inni wynebu realiti. Yr ydym yn y sefyllfa hon ac yr wyf yn ei ddisgrifio'n agored a thryloyw'r prynhawn yma. Rhannaf eich siom ond mae'n un o ffeithiau bywyd. Byddaf yn ymladd ar ran Cymru i sicrhau y cawn gynifer â phosibl o'r pwerau hynny ar y rhestr seneddol honno.

Nick Bourne: I have some sympathy with the Assembly Secretary for Local Government and Housing. We well know that this administration is run from Westminster. We have seen that with GM crops, funding for Objective 1, hunting with dogs and now with local government issues. We can understand why he faces these difficulties. It was always to be anticipated, was it not, that when the Secretary of State for Wales doubled his staff he would want something to do? Sadly, he wants to take some of the Assembly's powers. Is it not time, particularly given the circumstances in which the First Secretary was appointed, that this administration began to stand up for Wales and say to the Secretary of State for Wales that this must be decided in the Assembly? Is he determined to win this fight and if so, is he carrying the rest of the Cabinet with him? It would be the first fight that it has won in these turf wars with Westminster.

Nick Bourne: Mae gennyf rywfaint o gydymdeimlad â'r Ysgrifennydd Cynulliad dros Lywodraeth Leol a Thai. Gwyddom o'r gorau mai o San Steffan y caiff y weinyddiaeth hon ei rhedeg. Gwelsom hynny yn achos cnydau a addaswyd yn enetig, arian ar gyfer Amcan 1, hela â chŵn ac yn awr yn achos materion llywodraeth leol. Gallwn ddeall pam y mae'n wynebu'r anawsterau hyn. Yr oedd i'w ddisgwyl bob amser, onid oedd, pan ddyblodd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ei staff, y dymunai gael rhywbeth i'w wneud? Gwaetha'r modd, mae'n dymuno mynd â rhai o bwerau'r Cynulliad. Onid yw'n bryd, yn enwedig o ystyried yr amgylchiadau y penodwyd y Prif Ysgrifennydd ynddynt, i'r weinyddiaeth hon ddechrau sefyll dros Gymru a dweud wrth Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru fod rhaid i hyn gael ei benderfynu yn y Cynulliad? A yw'n benderfynol o ennill y frwydr hon ac os ydyw, a yw'n dwyn gweddill y Cabinet gydag ef? Hon fyddai'r frwydr gyntaf iddo'i hennill yn y rhyfeloedd tiriogaethol hyn â San Steffan.

Peter Law: The Secretary of State for Wales works hard on a day-to-day basis for the

Peter Law: Mae Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru'n gweithio'n galed o ddydd i ddydd

people of Wales. There is no doubt about Paul Murphy's commitment. I work with him and David Hanson and I pay tribute to them for the way that they have worked with us in this new growing era of devolution which, as I said earlier, is a completely new concept to many people, particularly those in Whitehall. I find it interesting that Nick should be so concerned about centralisation. We are not controlled from Whitehall or anywhere else. We make our own decisions. That is why I am standing here answering you this afternoon. I am telling you what my view, and that of the Labour Government of Wales, is. We are led ably by our First Secretary. The Cabinet is totally committed to fighting on Wales's behalf to get the powers we need to be able to look after the people of Wales's interests. Coming from the Conservative Party, which voted 'no' and never believed in devolution, and whose Members have become the political joyriders of the Assembly, leaving behind them a wake of mayhem and destruction, those comments are interesting. The next time the Conservatives make a positive suggestion will be the first.

dros bobl Cymru. Nid oes amheuaeth ynghylch ymroddiad Paul Murphy. Yr wyf yn gweithio gydag ef a David Hanson a thalaf deyrnged iddynt am y modd y gweithiasant gyda ni yn yr oes gynyddol newydd hon o ddatganoli sydd, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, yn gysyniad cwbl newydd i lawer o bobl, yn enwedig y rhai yn Whitehall. Yr wyf yn ei chael yn ddiddorol bod Nick mor bryderus ynghylch canoli. Ni'n rheolir o Whitehall nag o unman arall. Gwnawn ein penderfyniadau ein hunain. Dyna pam yr wyf yn sefyll yma yn eich ateb y prynhawn yma. Yr wyf yn dweud wrthych beth yw fy marn i, a barn Llywodraeth Lafur Cymru. Fe'n harweinir yn alluog gan ein Prif Ysgrifennydd. Mae'r Cabinet wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i ymladd ar ran Cymru er mwyn cael y pwerau y mae arnom eu hangen er mwyn gofalu am fuddiannau pobl Cymru. Gan eu bod yn dod oddi wrth y Blaid Geidwadol, a bleidleisiodd 'na' ac na chredodd erioed mewn datganoli, ac y daeth ei Haelodau'n jolihoetwyr gwleidyddol y Cynulliad, gan adael anhrefn a dinistr yn eu sgîl, mae'r sylwadau hynny'n ddiddorol. Y tro nesaf y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn gwneud awgrym cadarnhaol fydd y cyntaf.

Peter Black: This is—[*Interruption.*] Sorry, I am being heckled by the political joyriders.

Peter Black: Dyma—[*Torri ar draws.*] Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, yr wyf yn cael fy heclo gan y jolihoetwyr gwleidyddol.

This is the latest in a long line of such incidents involving the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. Those include the genetically modified crops issue and the refusal to go ahead with a passenger transport authority and give us the powers that we want for that. The DETR is now refusing to allow us the discretion we need to introduce the modernisation agenda in local governments in Wales as we want to. This is an important principle of devolution.

Dyma'r diweddaraf mewn rhestr hir o ddigwyddiadau o'r fath sydd yn ymwneud ag Adran yr Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau. Mae'r rheini'n cynnwys mater cnydau a addaswyd yn enetig a'r gwrthodiad i fynd ymlaen ag awdurdod trafnidiaeth teithwyr ac i roi'r pwerau y mae arnom eu hangen ar gyfer hynny. Yn awr mae Adran yr Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau yn gwrthod caniatáu inni'r rhyddid i weithredu y mae arnom ei angen i gyflwyno'r agenda moderneiddio mewn llywodraethau lleol yng Nghymru fel y dymunwn. Mae hon yn egwyddor bwysig mewn datganoli.

The Assembly has tried to draw up a distinctive agenda, which involves cross-cutting work and partnership and having a Welsh approach to Welsh issues. If we are to do that, we need the powers—even secondary legislation powers—which we are now being denied by the DETR. We need room to grow

Mae'r Cynulliad wedi ceisio llunio agenda arbennig, sydd yn cynnwys gwaith trawsbynciol a phartneriaeth a meddu ar ymagwedd Gymreig at faterion Cymreig. Os ydym i wneud hynny, mae arnom angen y pwerau—hyd yn oed pwerau deddfu eilaidd—a wrthodir inni'n awr gan Adran yr

as an Assembly. We need to tell John Prescott and the DETR that what we have been told today is unacceptable and that the Assembly should be allowed these secondary powers, because we are expected to provide the leadership to achieve modernisation in local government and the reforms necessary for a more prosperous Wales. We must send that message strongly to John Prescott. I hope that you agree, Peter, that the Assembly should support pushing that message firmly down John Prescott's throat.

Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau. Mae arnom angen lle i dyfu fel Cynulliad. Mae angen inni ddweud wrth John Prescott ac Adran yr Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau fod yr hyn a ddywedwyd wrthym heddiw yn annerbyniol ac y dylid caniatáu'r pwerau eilaidd hyn i'r Cynulliad, am fod disgwyl inni ddarparu'r arweiniad er mwyn sicrhau moderneiddio mewn llywodraeth leol a'r diwygiadau sydd yn angenrheidiol er mwyn cael Cymru fwy ffyniannus. Rhaid inni anfon y neges honno'n gryf at John Prescott. Gobeithiaf eich bod yn cytuno, Peter, y dylai'r Cynulliad fod o blaid gwthio'r neges honno yn gadarn i lawr corn gwddf John Prescott.

Peter Law: I appreciate your comments fully, apart from the last one, and your common sense approach. We all agree that the Assembly already exercises powers in relation to Best Value, transport, planning, education and all the areas that should be included in the list. It exercises those powers responsibly and in Wales's best interests. That is demonstrated regularly in the Local Government and Housing Committee in which you and colleagues from all parties play a part. The First Secretary has pursued this strongly and will continue to do so at the highest level. He has my full support because he is working for Wales. I am glad that we agree and that we all want to ensure that we take any in-road opportunity we can to get powers for the Assembly to better the lives of people in Wales.

Peter Law: Gwerthfawrogaf eich sylwadau'n llwyr, heblaw am yr olaf, a'ch ymagwedd synhwyrol. Yr ydym oll yn cytuno bod y Cynulliad eisoes yn arfer pwerau mewn perthynas â Gwerth Gorau, trafnidiaeth, cynllunio, addysg a'r holl feysydd y dylid eu cynnwys yn y rhestr. Mae'n arfer y pwerau hynny'n gyfrifol ac er y budd gorau i Gymru. Dangosir hynny'n rheolaidd yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Thai lle'r ydych chi a chyd-Aelodau o'r holl bleidiau yn chwarae rhan. Mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi dilyn hyn yn gryf a bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny ar y lefel uchaf. Yr wyf yn ei gefnogi'n llwyr oherwydd mae'n gweithio dros Gymru. Yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn cytuno ac ein bod i gyd yn dymuno sicrhau y byddwn yn achub ar unrhyw gyfle i ennill pwerau i'r Cynulliad er mwyn gwella bywydau pobl yng Nghymru.

John Marek: While I do not share Janet Ryder's sentiments about the Labour Party, I agree that we should have primary powers. However, there is a problem with that. Would Peter agree that the public would not want us to have those powers at this stage, because it does not believe that we deserve them? We must work on that. I am sure that that time will come. Does Peter also agree that we must tidy up the devolution legislation? There are many powers. We spend much of our time wondering whether we have the power and the Westminster Government seems to be able to use its overriding power and present secondary legislation as primary legislation or in the field of primary legislation. Is this not a case in point? As far

John Marek: Er nad wyf yn rhannu teimladau Janet Ryder am y Blaid Lafur, cytunaf y dylem gael pwerau sylfaenol. Fodd bynnag, mae problem ynghylch hynny. A yw Peter yn cytuno na ddymunai'r cyhoedd inni gael y pwerau hynny ar hyn o bryd, am nad yw'n credu ein bod yn eu haeddu? Rhaid inni weithio ar hynny. Yr wyf yn sicr y daw'r adeg honno. A yw Peter hefyd yn cytuno bod rhaid inni dacluso'r ddeddfwriaeth datganoli? Mae llawer o bwerau. Treuliwn lawer o'n hamser yn meddwl tybed a yw'r pŵer gennym ac ymddengys fod Llywodraeth San Steffan yn gallu arfer ei phŵer gor-redol a chyflwyno deddfwriaeth eilaidd fel deddfwriaeth sylfaenol neu ym maes deddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Onid yw hyn yn

as any reasonable person is concerned, plans are secondary legislation, yet the DETR seems to think that they are primary legislation and that therefore we should not have them. I find that outrageous and I hope Peter does too. As you are telling us how it is, do you see this as John Prescott's fault, or is it the fault of his junior Ministers or the civil service?

enghraifft o hynny? Ym marn rhywun rhesymol, mae cynlluniau'n ddeddfwriaeth eilaidd, ond ymddengys fod Adran yr Amgylchedd, Trafnidiaeth a'r Rhanbarthau o'r farn eu bod yn ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol ac felly na ddylem eu cael. Credaf fod hynny'n waradwyddus a gobeithiaf fod Peter hefyd. Gan eich bod yn dweud wrthym sut y mae, a ystyriwch mai bai John Prescott yw hyn, ynteu ai bai ei is-Weinidogion neu'r gwasanaeth sifil ydyw?

Peter Law: Thank you, John, if that is the appropriate response to that. We are not talking about primary legislation today. However, we are talking about primary legislation being made that includes the opportunity for secondary legislation, which this does, and which should rightly be devolved to the National Assembly. I will not talk further about primary legislative powers for the Assembly at present. We have much work ahead of us. We have gone positively down the road for the people of Wales up until now. We must prove to the people of Wales that we can handle more primary legislative powers in the future. However, we have been denied secondary legislative powers that we should have. I do not know if that is because of the misguided approach of ministers or civil servants, who have been entrenched in their silos in Whitehall for a long time and still cannot get to grips with devolution. We must consider that in the future. Most importantly, we are united and combined in our approach to fight on behalf of the people of Wales to get these powers so that this Assembly can improve their lives.

Peter Law: Diolch i chi, John, os hynny yw'r ymateb priodol i hynny. Nid ydym yn sôn am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol heddiw. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn sôn am wneud deddfwriaeth sylfaenol sydd yn cynnwys cyfle ar gyfer deddfwriaeth eilaidd, fel y mae hon, ac y dylid yn briodol ei datganoli i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Ni soniaf ymhellach am bwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad ar hyn o bryd. Mae gennym lawer o waith o'n blaen. Aethom yn gadarnhaol ar hyd y ffordd ar ran pobl Cymru hyd yn hyn. Rhaid inni brofi i bobl Cymru ein bod yn gallu trin pwerau deddfu mwy sylfaenol yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, gwrthodwyd inni bwerau deddfu eilaidd a ddylai fod gennym. Ni wn a yw hynny oherwydd ymagwedd gyfeiliornus gweinidogion neu weision sifil, sydd wedi ymgloddio yn eu seilos yn Whitehall ers amser maith ac sydd yn methu amgyffred datganoli o hyd. Rhaid inni ystyried hynny yn y dyfodol. Yn bwysicaf oll, yr ydym yn unedig ac yn gytûn yn ein dull gweithredu er mwyn ymladd ar ran pobl Cymru i gael y pwerau hynny fel y gall y Cynulliad hwn wella eu bywydau.

2:51 p.m.

Dafydd Wigley: Diolchaf i Peter am ei ddatganiad ac am y modd gonest y cyflwynodd ei safbwynt. Credaf fod pawb yn y Siambr yn cytuno ei bod yn bechod bod y Llywodraeth yn Llundain wedi methu â gweld y cyfle—cyfle sydd yn unol â llythyren ac ysbryd y Ddeddf sydd yn rhoi pwerau i'r Cynulliad hwn. O dan yr amgylchiadau hynny ac wrth inni adolygu'r modd y gweithredwn yma—bu sôn am adolygiad o dan y Llywydd a'r Dirprwy Lywydd i ystyried sut y mae'r pwerau sydd gennym eisoes yn cael eu gweithredu—oni ddylem ystyried y math hwn o ddatblygiad

Dafydd Wigley: I thank Peter for his statement and for the honest way in which he presented his view. I believe that everyone in the Chamber agrees that it is a shame that the Government in London has failed to see the opportunity—an opportunity that is in line with the letter and spirit of the Act that gives this Assembly powers. Under those circumstances and as we review the way in which we operate here—there was mention of a review under the Presiding Officer and the Deputy Presiding Officer to consider how the powers that we already have are implemented—should we not consider this

yn y cyd-destun hwnnw i sicrhau ein bod yn manteisio'n llawn ar ddatganoli? Wrth edrych ymlaen at y rhaglen ddeddfu ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, efallai y byddai modd i Peter a'r Prif Ysgrifennydd bwyso ar y Llywodraeth yn Llundain i beidio â thanseilio'r Cynulliad eto.

type of development in that context to ensure that we take full advantage of devolution? Looking ahead at the legislative programme for next year, perhaps Peter and the First Secretary could press the Government in London not to undermine the Assembly again.

Wrth sôn am Fesur Llywodraeth Leol a'r angen i fod yn agored, a fydd y Llywodraeth yng Nghaerdydd yn dilyn yr hyn a wnaethpwyd gan y Llywodraeth yn Llundain yn ystod y 24 awr ddiwethaf, sef cyflwyno gwelliant i ganiatáu i gyfarfodydd cabinet llywodraeth leol fod yn gyfarfodydd agored i'r wasg a'r cyfryngau?

With regard to the Local Government Bill and the need to be open, will the Government in Cardiff follow what the Government in London has done in the last 24 hours, namely table an amendment to allow local government cabinet meetings to be open to the press and the media?

Peter Law: By working with the UK Government, we have the opportunity to take the first step to secure an undertaking from the UK Government that it will expand the list to cover all the plans that the Assembly can require of local authorities by law. That is my role. Your speech was much wider and addressed the future. The First Secretary deals with any future discussions with the UK Government. We could be well served by Members of Parliament as well as Assembly Members raising these points at Westminster, as John Marek mentioned, so that people are aware of them. I do not think that the intention is to undermine us. Certain people have not yet grasped the concept of devolution and it will take time. However, the message will get through eventually and we will get the support that we expect.

Peter Law: Drwy weithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU, mae gennym gyfle i gymryd y cam cyntaf er mwyn sicrhau ymrwymiad gan Lywodraeth y DU y bydd yn ehangu'r rhestr er mwyn cynnwys yr holl gynlluniau y gall y Cynulliad eu mynnu oddi wrth awdurdodau lleol yn ôl y gyfraith. Dyna fy rôl i. Yr oedd eich araith yn ehangach o lawer ac yn ymdrin â'r dyfodol. Y Prif Ysgrifennydd sydd yn delio ag unrhyw drafodaethau yn y dyfodol â Llywodraeth y DU. Gallai fod o gymorth inni pe bai Aelodau Seneddol yn ogystal ag Aelodau Cynulliad yn codi'r pwyntiau hyn yn San Steffan, fel y dywedodd John Marek, fel bod pobl yn ymwybodol ohonynt. Ni chredaf mai'r bwriad yw ein tanseilio. Mae rhai pobl nad ydynt eto wedi amgyffred cysyniad datganoli, a chymer amser. Fodd bynnag, bydd y neges yn cyrraedd pen ei thaith yn y pen draw a byddwn yn derbyn y cymorth a ddisgwyliwn.

On this occasion, I cannot hide my disappointment. I thank you for your kind comments about my honesty, but we live in an era of openness, accountability and transparency. If I had a problem, I would be the first to tell you and I am sure that my colleagues in the Cabinet would use the same approach. Future developments with the UK Government are a matter for the First Secretary and he is pursuing them strongly on our behalf.

Y tro hwn, ni allaf gelu fy siom. Diolchaf ichi am eich sylwadau caredig am fy ngonestrwydd, ond yr ydym yn byw mewn oes o weithredu agored, atebolrwydd a thryloywder. Pe bai gennyf broblem, myfi fyddai'r cyntaf i ddweud wrthych ac yr wyf yn sicr y byddai fy nghyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet yn gweithredu yn yr un modd. Mae datblygiadau yn y dyfodol gyda Llywodraeth y DU yn fater i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd ac mae'n eu dilyn yn gryf ar ein rhan.

Glyn Davies: Like other speakers, I sympathise with the position in which you find yourself and I am also interested in this

Glyn Davies: Fel siaradwyr eraill, cydymdeimlaf â'r sefyllfa yr ydych yn eich cael eich hun ynddi ac yr wyf hefyd yn

subject. We must find ways to make this Assembly a success and it is important to do so within the UK. I do not want to get involved in a debate for primary legislative powers, but this is a question of secondary legislative powers and we must go as far as we can to ensure that secondary legislative powers, where possible, are dealt with in this Assembly. To what extent is this matter open to legal challenge and how determined are you to go down that road to ensure that we are not completely sidelined? The danger is that Westminster has the power to sideline this Assembly in a way that makes these meetings almost pointless. How far are you willing to go to ensure that that does not happen?

ymddiddori yn y pwnc hwn. Rhaid inni ganfod ffyrdd o wneud y Cynulliad hwn yn llwyddiant ac mae'n bwysig gwneud hynny oddi mewn i'r DU. Ni ddymunaf ymhel â dadl dros bwerau deddfu sylfaenol, ond mae hyn yn fater o bwerau deddfu eilaidd a rhaid inni fynd mor bell ag y gallwn i sicrhau yr ymdrinnir â phwerau deddfu eilaidd, lle y bo modd, yn y Cynulliad hwn. I ba raddau y mae'r mater hwn yn agored i her gyfreithiol a pha mor benderfynol a ydych o ddilyn y llwybr hwnnw er mwyn sicrhau na chawn ein gwthio i'r cyrion yn gyfan gwbl? Y perygl yw bod gan San Steffan y pŵer i wthio'r Cynulliad hwn i'r cyrion mewn modd sydd yn peri bod y cyfarfodydd hyn bron yn ddibwrpas. Pa mor bell yr ydych yn barod i fynd er mwyn sicrhau na ddigwydd hynny?

Peter Law: You started your response with a reasoned approach and your sympathy is much appreciated. However, I do not think that it is open to legal challenge. We are talking about the democratically-elected House of Commons deciding what should be included. Whether or not it is included would require consultation with the Counsel General and others who are more eminent than me and understand these matters better, because I am not legally qualified. As representatives of the people of Wales, the important thing is that I, the First Secretary and the Government of Wales have pursued these matters fully and will continue to do so. The reality is that this amendment has been tabled. It is for the Cabinet to decide whether or not the amendment could be challenged. However, there is an avenue to pursue the expansion of the list on the face of the Bill to cover other plans through a Parliamentary statement. It is important to ensure that we use that avenue into the legislation so that we can add other plans to clause 6 at a later date. I will take every opportunity to pursue that avenue to ensure that we include as many of our plans as possible.

Peter Law: Dechreuasoch eich ymateb ag ymagwedd resymedig a mawr werthfawrogir eich cydymdeimlad. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf ei fod yn agored i her gyfreithiol. Yr ydym yn sôn am Dŷ'r Cyffredin a etholwyd yn ddemocrataidd yn penderfynu beth y dylid ei gynnwys. Byddai angen ymgynghori ynghylch a yw wedi ei gynnwys ai peidio gyda'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac eraill sydd yn fwy dysgedig na mi ac yn deall y materion hyn yn well, oherwydd nid oes gennyf gymhwyster cyfreithiol. Fel cynrychiolwyr pobl Cymru, y peth pwysig yw fy mod i, y Prif Ysgrifennydd a Llywodraeth Cymru wedi dilyn y materion hyn yn llawn ac y byddwn yn parhau i wneud hynny. Y realiti yw bod y gwelliant hwn wedi ei gyflwyno. Mater i'r Cabinet yw penderfynu a ellid herio'r gwelliant ai peidio. Fodd bynnag, mae ffordd i geisio ehangu'r rhestr yn amlwg yn y Mesur er mwyn cynnwys cynlluniau eraill drwy ddatganiad Seneddol. Mae'n bwysig i sicrhau y defnyddiwn y ffordd honno i'r ddeddfwriaeth fel y gallwn ychwanegu cynlluniau eraill at gymal 6 yn ddiweddarach. Byddaf yn achub ar bob cyfle i ddilyn y ffordd honno er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cynnwys cynifer o'n cynlluniau ag y bo modd.

Alun Pugh: It is a disappointing statement, but I will not criticise you. This afternoon, you have told us that we will have insufficient influence on education plans. Will you accept that you do not have to

Alun Pugh: Mae'n ddatganiad siomedig, ond ni'ch beirniadaf. Y prynhawn yma, dywedasoch wrthym y bydd gennym ddylanwad annigonol ar gynlluniau addysg. A wnewch dderbyn nad oes raid ichi fod o

favour independence, self-government within Europe or whatever status that is available at the time to find this contrary to the current devolutionary settlement?

blaid annibyniaeth, hunanlywodraeth oddi mewn i Ewrop neu ba bynnag statws sydd ar gael ar y pryd i ystyried bod hyn yn groes i'r setliad datganoli presennol?

Peter Law: I accept that. As far as we are concerned, there is something radically wrong with the amendment because it does not contain opportunities to which we are entitled, to amend plans that we have instituted through local government in Wales. It is absurd that these plans could be amended or revoked by a Secretary of State, who is not part of the body that brought them into being. I regret that, but I will continue with a therapeutic approach and I know that the First Secretary will lead strongly on it.

Peter Law: Derbyniaf hynny. O'n rhan ni, mae rhywbeth sylfaenol o'i le â'r gwelliant oherwydd nid yw'n cynnwys cyfleoedd y mae gennym hawl iddynt, i ddiwygio cynlluniau a ddechreuasom drwy lywodraeth leol yng Nghymru. Mae'n hurt y gallai'r cynlluniau hyn gael eu diwygio neu eu dirymu gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, nad yw'n rhan o'r corff a'u creodd. Mae hynny'n ofid i mi, ond byddaf yn parhau â dull gweithredu therapiwtig a gwn y bydd y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn arwain yn gryf ar hynny.

Pwyntiau o Drefn
Points of Order

Jonathan Morgan: I raise a Point of Order under Standing Order No. 6.5 and Standing Order No. 6.13 (iii). The first relates to time being made available in Plenary to debate Subject Committee reports. Tomorrow, we are due to debate the report of the Pre-16 Education Committee, attached to which are three amendments. My understanding is that that is unprecedented. I therefore wish to secure guidance because these reports should remain as reports and outside the party political debates that we can have in other sessions.

Jonathan Morgan: Codaf bwynt o drefn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.5 a Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.13 (iii). Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â darparu amser yn y Cyfarfod Llawn i drafod adroddiadau Pwyllgorau Pwnc. Yfory, yr ydym i fod i drafod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Addysg Cyn-16, y mae tri gwelliant ynglŷn ag ef. Deallaf nad oes cynsail i hyn. Felly dymunaf gael cyfarwyddyd oherwydd dylai'r adroddiadau hyn aros yn adroddiadau a bod y tu allan i ddadleuon gwleidyddol pleidiol y gallwn eu cael mewn sesiynau eraill.

I ask that any future consideration of amendments be given your discretion as is allowed under Standing Order No. 6.13 (iii), which states that you can decline to select an amendment if you feel that the proper conduct of the Assembly's business makes it appropriate to do so. I do not believe that we could consider the Committee's report and the three amendments within the allocated timeframe. The three amendments are substantial and relate to performance-related pay, the Welsh Baccalaureate and payments for trainee teachers. These political debates undermine the way in which this Assembly can consider these reports in detail. We need to consider what the Committees have done, how they have succeeded or failed and how they can improve in the years ahead.

Gofynnaf y dylai unrhyw ystyriaeth i welliannau yn y dyfodol gael ei gadael i'ch dewis chi fel y caniateir o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.13 (iii), sydd yn datgan y gallwch wrthod dewis gwelliant os barnwch fod y dull priodol o gynnal busnes y Cynulliad yn ei gwneud yn briodol i wneud hynny. Ni chredaf y gallem ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor a'r tri gwelliant oddi mewn i'r amser a ddyrannwyd. Mae'r tri gwelliant yn sylweddol ac maent yn ymwneud â thâl ar sail perfformiad, y Fagloriaeth Gymreig a thaliadau i athrawon dan hyfforddiant. Mae'r dadleuon gwleidyddol hyn yn tanseilio'r modd y gall y Cynulliad hwn ystyried yr adroddiadau hyn yn fanwl. Mae angen inni ystyried yr hyn a wnaeth y Pwyllgorau, sut y llwyddasant neu y methasant a sut y gallant wella yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod.

I also contend that, under part (iii) of the Guidance on Grouping, Selection and Refusal of Amendments, two of these amendments are irrelevant to considering the substance of the report. Will these amendments stand as part of tomorrow's debate and will you consider exercising your discretion if this occurs in the future, because it sets a dangerous precedent?

Daliaf hefyd, o dan ran (iii) o'r Cyfarwyddyd ar Grwpio, Dethol a Gwrthod Gwelliannau, fod dau o'r gwelliannau hyn yn amherthnasol i'r ystyriaeth o sylwedd yr adroddiad. A fydd y gwelliannau hyn yn aros yn rhan o'r ddadl yfory ac a wnewch ystyried arfer eich disgresiwn i ddewis os digwydd hyn yn y dyfodol, oherwydd mae'n gosod cynsail beryglus?

Gareth Jones: Ymhellach i'r pwynt hwnnw o drefn. Mae yna gynsail ar gyfer hwn a phe byddai Jonathan wedi bod yn y Siambr yr wythnos diwethaf, byddai wedi ein clywed yn trafod adroddiadau y Pwyllgorau Rhanbarth. Cyflwynwyd gwelliannau i'r adroddiadau hynny. Mae'r gwelliannau a'r adroddiadau hynny yn yr un categori â'r adroddiad a fydd ger ein bron yfory, felly mae yna gynsail ar gyfer hwn. Nid hwn fydd y tro cyntaf inni drafod hyn yn y Cynulliad.

Gareth Jones: Further to that point of order. There is a precedent for this and if Jonathan had been in the Chamber last week, he would have heard us discussing the Regional Committee reports. Amendments to those reports were tabled. Those amendments and reports are in the same category as the report that will be before us tomorrow, so there is a precedent for this. It will not be the first time that we have discussed this in the Assembly.

Jonathan Morgan: This report was placed before the Committee a fortnight ago, giving all Committee members a chance to amend and influence its content. The Welsh baccalaureate is not discussed anywhere in the report, because the Committee is not in a position to discuss that aspect of policy. The payment of moneys for training teachers is not discussed anywhere in the report. If we want to have wider political debates, there are mechanisms and ways in which we can do that, but attaching them to a Committee report is not the right way to go about it. You had your opportunity a fortnight ago to influence the content of that report. You did not seek to do so and this is the wrong arena for us to consider these amendments.

Jonathan Morgan: Gosodwyd yr adroddiad hwn gerbron y Pwyllgor bythefnos yn ôl, gan roi cyfle i holl aelodau'r Pwyllgor newid a dylanwadu ar ei gynnwys. Ni thrafodir y fagloriaeth Gymreig yn unman yn yr adroddiad, oherwydd nid yw'r Pwyllgor mewn sefyllfa i drafod yr agwedd honno ar bolisi. Ni thrafodir talu arian i athrawon dan hyfforddiant yn unman yn yr adroddiad. Os dymunwn gael dadleuon gwleidyddol ehangach, mae dulliau a ffyrdd inni allu gwneud hynny, ond nid eu glynu wrth adroddiad Pwyllgor yw'r ffordd gywir i fynd o'i chylch. Cawsoch eich cyfle bythefnos yn ôl i ddylanwadu ar gynnwys yr adroddiad hwnnw. Ni cheisiasoch wneud hynny a hwn yw'r man anghywir inni ystyried y gwelliannau hyn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf am i hyn ddirywio'n ddadl. Pwynt o drefn ydyw.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not want this to deteriorate into a debate. It is a point of order.

Gareth Jones: Cawsom gyfle bythefnos yn ôl i drafod a newid yr adroddiad. Fodd bynnag, os edrychwch chi, Jonathan, ar yr adroddiad ar y we, nid yw wedi newid o gwbl. Felly, beth yw eich ateb i hynny?

Gareth Jones: We had an opportunity a fortnight ago to discuss and change the report. However, if you look, Jonathan, at the report on the web, it has not changed at all. Therefore, what is your answer to that?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf am i hyn droi yn ddadl. Galwaf Val Feld.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not want this to turn into a debate. I call Val Feld.

Val Feld: Is this to hear support for the point of order?

Val Feld: A yw hyn er mwyn clywed cefnogaeth i'r pwynt o drefn?

The Presiding Officer: I will accept comments on the point of order.

Y Llywydd: Derbyniaf sylwadau ar y pwynt o drefn.

Val Feld: As Chair of a Committee, I strongly support Jonathan in raising this issue. I am concerned that the Committees' work will be substantially undermined if we set a precedent of tabling amendments to Plenary motions that change the direction of the Committee's work. This is not the same as the amendments to the debate on Regional Committee reports, which, if I recall correctly, related to how the Committees operate, not to the content of the reports or policy. It is an important principle. We debated the issue of strengthening the Committees' role, which was put to us by your party, Gareth, as well as by others. How we deal with this is important to our long-term ability to make this Committee system work.

Val Feld: Fel Cadeirydd Pwyllgor, cefnogaf Jonathan yn gryf wrth iddo godi'r mater hwn. Pryderaf y caiff gwaith y Pwyllgorau ei danseilio'n helaeth os gosodwn gynsail o gyflwyno gwelliannau i gynigion Cyfarfod Llawn sydd yn newid cyfeiriad gwaith y Pwyllgor. Nid yw hyn yr un fath â'r gwelliannau yn y ddadl ar adroddiadau Pwyllgorau Rhanbarthol, a oedd, os cofiaf yn iawn, yn ymwneud â dull gweithredu'r Pwyllgorau, nid cynnwys yr adroddiadau neu bolisi. Mae'n egwyddor bwysig. Trafodasom fater cryfhau rôl y Pwyllgorau, a gyflwynwyd i ni gan eich plaid chi, Gareth, yn ogystal ag eraill. Mae'r modd yr ymdriniwn â hyn yn bwysig i'n sefydlogrwydd tymor hir er mwyn peri i'r system Pwyllgorau hon weithio'n iawn.

Jenny Randerson: I make the point about the difference between these amendments and the amendments to the Regional Committees' reports last week. The debate on the Regional Committees was specifically designed to air the powers and processes of those Committees rather than the minutiae of their discussions. If we start amending Committee reports, I fear that any issues connected with health or education could be raised. The end result would be like an ill-fitting tree. We must consider the issues that the Committees have looked at over the last year. I accept Gareth's point about the failure to amend what we debate in Committee. If we ask for amendments to reports in Committee, then those amendments should be incorporated. However, that is a separate issue from trying to re-write the year's history for the Pre-16 Education Committee.

Jenny Randerson: Gwnaf y pwynt ynghylch y gwahaniaeth rhwng y gwelliannau hyn a'r gwelliannau i adroddiadau'r Pwyllgorau Rhanbarthol yr wythnos diwethaf. Yr oedd y ddadl ar y Pwyllgorau Rhanbarthol wedi ei bwriadu'n benodol i wyntyllu pwerau a phrosesau'r Pwyllgorau hynny yn hytrach na manylion eu trafodaethau. Os dechreuwn newid adroddiadau Pwyllgor, ofnaf y gellid codi unrhyw faterion sydd yn gysylltiedig â iechyd neu addysg. Byddai'r canlyniad yn y pen draw fel coeden anweddus. Rhaid inni ystyried y materion yr edrychodd y Pwyllgorau arnynt dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Derbyniaf bwynt Gareth ynghylch y methiant i newid yr hyn a drafodwn yn y Pwyllgor. Os gofynnwn am newidiadau i adroddiadau yn y Pwyllgor, yna dylid cynnwys y newidiadau hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n fater gwahanol i geisio ailysgrifennu hanes y flwyddyn ar gyfer y Pwyllgor Addysg Cyn-16.

Huw Lewis: I agree with Jonathan and Jenny's points. This is clearly a dangerous precedent, because we are entering a situation where a party block within Plenary, could rewrite the work of a Committee over the year, as Jenny said. To extrapolate this, if there were a majority party in this Chamber,

Huw Lewis: Cytunaf â phwyntiau Jonathan a Jenny. Mae'n amlwg bod hyn yn gynsail beryglus, oherwydd yr ydym yn mynd i sefyllfa lle y gallai bloc plaid oddi mewn i Gyfarfod Llawn ailysgrifennu gwaith Pwyllgor dros y flwyddyn, fel y dywedodd Jenny. Er mwyn allosod hyn, pe bai plaid

if this precedent is set, it could effectively play merry hell with Committee reports at any time. The precedent should not be set.

fwyafrifol yn y Siambr hon, os gosodir y gynsail hon, gallai chwarae'r diawl ag adroddiadau Pwyllgor ar unrhyw adeg i bob pwrpas. Ni ddylid gosod y gynsail.

John Marek: There are two sides to this. I am on the side that we should not have amendments. I am sorry, Gareth, though I do not blame you for trying. In the House of Commons, motions like this are taken on adjournment. Therefore, you cannot have any amendments unless there is no adjournment, and that gets round the problem. We need to look at this carefully, but I give a word of caution: we must not take away from backbench Members more rights to be able to table amendments when necessary. Backbench Members have already lost the ability to table motions for short debate—quite rightly in some ways. However, these were compromise solutions and we must not lose the ability to discuss Subject Committee reports, which could be carried out in other ways. We ought to have a new rule on this. My suggestion is that this is taken away and perhaps Gareth might be prevailed on to withdraw his amendments. An appropriate amendment to Standing Orders could be put forward after agreement with the different parties.

John Marek: Mae dwy ochr i hyn. Yr wyf finnau o'r farn na ddylem gael gwelliannau. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Gareth, er na welaf fai arnoch am roi cynnig arni. Yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, derbynnir cynigion fel hyn wrth ohirio. Felly, ni allwch gael unrhyw welliannau oni bai nad oes gohiriad, ac mae hynny'n osgoi'r broblem. Mae angen inni ystyried hyn yn ofalus, ond rhoddaf air o rybudd: rhaid inni beidio â mynd â rhagor o hawliau oddi ar Aelodau mainc gefn i allu cyflwyno gwelliannau pan fo angen. Mae Aelodau mainc gefn eisoes wedi colli'r gallu i gyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer dadl fer—yn gwbl briodol mewn rhai ffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, atebion cyfaddawdol oedd y rhain a rhaid inni beidio â cholli'r gallu i drafod adroddiadau Pwyllgorau Pwnc, y gellid ei gyflawni drwy ddulliau eraill. Dylem gael rheol newydd ar hyn. Fy awgrym i yw y dylid mynd â hyn oddi yma ac efallai y gellid darbwyllo Gareth i dynnu ei welliannau yn ôl. Gellid cyflwyno diwygiad addas i'r Rheolau Sefydlog ar ôl cael cydsyniad gan y gwahanol bleidiau.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful for the advice that I have received from all quarters, especially from John. The position is that these amendments are in order. The Table Office accepted them as being in order. The first point is that it is a motion that can be amended. The second point is that I have not yet selected the amendments. I normally announce which amendments I have selected at the beginning of a debate or at a suitable time during Plenary. Therefore, I will carefully consider whether these amendments are in order according to Standing Order No. 6.15 and the guidance on the amendment of a motion. If I take the view that these amendments would be contrary to the proper conduct of the Assembly's business, I will announce it tomorrow

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyngor yr wyf wedi ei dderbyn o bob tu, yn enwedig gan John. Y sefyllfa yw bod y gwelliannau hyn mewn trefn. Fe'u derbyniwyd gan y Swyddfa Gyflwyno fel rhai a oedd mewn trefn. Y pwynt cyntaf yw ei fod yn gynnig y gellir ei ddiwygio. Yr ail bwynt yw nad wyf eto wedi dethol y gwelliannau. Fel arfer yr wyf yn cyhoeddi pa welliannau yr wyf wedi eu dethol ar ddechrau dadl neu ar adeg addas yn ystod y Cyfarfod Llawn. Felly, byddaf yn ystyried yn ofalus a yw'r gwelliannau hyn mewn trefn yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.15 a'r cyfarwyddyd ar ddiwygio cynnig. Os byddaf o'r farn y byddai'r gwelliannau hyn yn groes i'r dull priodol o gynnal busnes y Cynulliad, byddaf yn cyhoeddi hynny yfory.

Richard Edwards: Point of order. This relates to Standing Order No. 7.8. I bring to your attention the unruly behaviour of certain Members in Plenary last Wednesday when the Deputy Presiding Officer was in the chair.

Richard Edwards: Pwynt o drefn. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.8. Tynnaf eich sylw at ymddygiad afreolus rhai Aelodau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mercher diwethaf pan oedd y Dirprwy

These Members know who they are and are not confined to the political joyriders. They were unquestionably disrespectful towards the Deputy Presiding Officer and intimidatory. They brought this Chamber into disrepute.

Lywydd yn y gadair. Gŵyr yr Aelodau hyn pwy ydynt ac nid ydynt o blith y jolihoetwyr gwleidyddol yn unig. Yr oeddent yn sicr yn anghwrtais tuag at y Dirprwy Lywydd ac yn fygythiol. Yr oeddent yn dwyn anfri ar y Siambr hon.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to you for bringing that to my attention. I have studied the written record but I have not yet seen the video tapes of the session. However, I will ensure that I will do that. I now give any Members who consider that they might have reached the boundary of courtesy the opportunity to withdraw—if they wish to withdraw—any remarks that they made. I do not see any Members wishing to do so. I have given that opportunity. I will therefore study the record and the tape of the proceedings.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am dynnu hynny i'm sylw. Yr wyf wedi astudio'r cofnod ysgrifenedig ond ni welais dapiau fideo o'r cyfarfod eto. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn sicr o wneud hynny. Rhoddaf i unrhyw Aelodau sydd o'r farn y gallent fod wedi tramgwyddo cwrteisi gyfle yn awr i dynnu'n ôl—os dymunant dynnu'n ôl—unrhyw sylwadau a wnaethant. Ni welaf unrhyw Aelodau sydd yn dymuno gwneud hynny. Rhoddais y cyfle hwnnw. Felly byddaf yn astudio'r cofnod a'r tâp o'r trafodion.

It is essential for all of us in this Chamber that there should be courtesy between Members at all times. The Chair is entirely dependent on Members' courtesy, and on our Standing Orders, in the conduct of our proceedings. Where those Standing Orders are transgressed or where behaviour becomes difficult in relation to the debate and its conduct and when suggestions are made about the conduct of debate, that makes the Chair's position untenable. Jane Davidson and myself are servants of this Assembly. How we conduct our affairs from the chair depends on your support. If Members wish to criticise the conduct of business or make suggestions about its handling, we will consider those suggestions—as we always do—in private. We operate an open door policy. However, when either the Deputy Presiding Officer or myself are in the chair, we are the referee of the game. To question the handling of a debate during the course of that debate is more than inappropriate; it undermines the Assembly's opportunity to conduct its affairs properly.

Mae'n holl bwysig i bawb ohonom yn y Siambr hon fod cwrteisi rhwng yr Aelodau bob amser. Mae'r Cadeirydd yn gwbl ddibynnol ar gwrteisi'r Aelodau, ac ar ein Rheolau Sefydlog, wrth gynnal ein trafodion. Pan dorrir y Rheolau Sefydlog hynny neu pan yw ymddygiad yn peri anhawster mewn perthynas â'r ddadl a'r dull o'i chynnal a phan wneir awgrymiadau ynghylch y dull o gynnal dadl, golyga hynny fod sefyllfa'r Cadeirydd yn annaliadwy. Gweision y Cynulliad hwn yw Jane Davidson a minnau. Mae'r modd y byddwn yn cynnal ein busnes o'r gadair yn dibynnu ar eich cefnogaeth chi. Os yw'r Aelodau'n dymuno beirnadu'r dull o gynnal busnes neu wneud awgrymiadau ynghylch y modd o'i drafod, byddwn yn ystyried yr awgrymiadau hynny—fel y gwnawn bob amser—yn breifat. Yr ydym yn gweithredu polisi drws agored. Fodd bynnag, pan yw'r Dirprwy Lywydd neu finnau yn y gadair, ni yw dyfarnwr y gêm. Mae cwestiynu'r dull o drin dadl yn ystod y ddadl honno yn fwy nag amhriodol; mae'n tanseilio cyfle'r Cynulliad i gynnal ei fusnes yn briodol.

Nick Bourne: I have two points of order. The first relates to Standing Order No. 6.12 on motions. I have previously raised the issue of Assembly resolutions that remain unexecuted. The resolution that I have in mind relates to councillors' allowances. I raise this because I have heard that this will

Nick Bourne: Mae gennyf ddau bwynt o drefn. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.12 ar gynigion. Codais o'r blaen fater penderfyniadau Cynulliad sydd yn aros heb eu gweithredu. Mae'r penderfyniad sydd gennyf dan sylw yn ymwneud â lwfansau cynghorwyr. Codaf hyn am fy mod

be discussed during the constituency weeks. The Assembly will not therefore be able to debate this issue. I fear—as I said at the time—that this issue will be kicked into the long grass and that that was always the intention. I would hate to be proved correct on that. Is it appropriate for the Secretary for Local Government and Housing to comment on that?

wedi clywed y caiff hyn ei drafod yn ystod yr wythnosau etholaeth. Felly ni fydd y Cynulliad yn gallu trafod y mater hwn. Ofnaf—fel y dywedais ar y pryd—y caiff y mater hwn ei fwrw o'r naill ochr ac mai hynny oedd y bwriad erioed. Byddai'n gas gennyf gael fy mhrofi'n gywir ar hynny. A yw'n briodol i'r Ysgrifennydd Llywodraeth Leol a Thai wneud sylw ar hynny?

The Presiding Officer: I call the Secretary to reply.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar yr Ysgrifennydd i ymateb.

The Secretary for Local Government and Housing (Peter Law): I signed the letters to chief executives of local authorities last week. The new rates have gone out and will be backdated to 1 April of this year.

Yr Ysgrifennydd Llywodraeth Leol a Thai (Peter Law): Arwyddais y llythyrau at brif weithredwyr awdurdodau lleol yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'r graddfeydd newydd wedi mynd allan ac fe'u hôl-ddyddir i 1 Ebrill eleni.

Nick Bourne: My second point of order relates to Standing Order No. 6.37 on short debates. I had no problem with Deputy Secretaries answering the short debates. However, I do not believe that it is permitted under Standing Orders. I recall that, on a previous occasion, the Business Secretary—the secretary for black arts—answered questions on behalf of the Secretary for Health and Social Services, who was absent, because the Deputy Secretary was unable to do so under Standing Orders. Although I had no problem with that, the Standing Orders do not take cognisance of Deputy Secretaries, so it may be appropriate to amend Standing Orders accordingly.

Nick Bourne: Mae fy ail bwynt o drefn yn ymwneud â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.37 ar ddadleuon byr. Ni wrthwynebaf i Ddirprwy Ysgrifenyddion ymateb i'r dadleuon byr. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf fod caniatâd i wneud hynny o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog. Cofiaf, ar achlysur blaenorol, fod y Trefnydd—yr ysgrifennydd dros y gelfyddyd ddu—wedi ateb cwestiynau ar ran yr Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a oedd yn absennol, am na allai'r Dirprwy Ysgrifennydd wneud hynny o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog. Er nad oedd gennyf wrthwynebiad i hynny, nid yw'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn cymryd sylw o Ddirprwy Ysgrifenyddion, felly gallai fod yn briodol diwygio'r Rheolau Sefydlog yn unol â hynny.

The Presiding Officer: I understand that a Deputy Secretary responded to the debate on Wednesday and that that may be contrary to Standing Order No. 6.37. Therefore, it would be sensible to amend that Standing Order.

Y Llywydd: Deallaf fod Dirprwy Ysgrifennydd wedi ymateb i'r ddadl ddydd Mercher ac y gallai hynny fod yn groes i Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.37. Felly, byddai'n ddoeth diwygio'r Rheol Sefydlog honno.

Nick Bourne: Retrospectively?

Nick Bourne: Yn adolygol?

The Presiding Officer: Not retrospectively, but for the future.

Y Llywydd: Nid yn adolygol, ond ar gyfer y dyfodol.

3:11 p.m.

Datganiad Busnes
Business Statement

The Business Secretary (Andrew Davies): This is the statement for the next three weeks of Plenary business. I will start by informing Members of changes to this week's business. I will propose a procedural motion following the Nantygwyddon debate this afternoon, to continue the debate on the Welsh language, which was adjourned last week. I will also propose a procedural motion at the start of Plenary tomorrow to allow me to propose a no named day motion that proposes minor changes to the membership of the local government partnership council.

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Hwn yw'r datganiad ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf o fusnes y Cyfarfod Llawn. Dechreuaf drwy hysbysu'r Aelodau am newidiadau i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Byddaf yn cynnig cynnig trefniadol ar ôl y ddadl ar Nantygwyddon y prynhawn yma, i barhau â'r ddadl ar yr iaith Gymraeg, a ohiriwyd yr wythnos diwethaf. Byddaf hefyd yn cynnig cynnig trefniadol ar ddechrau'r Cyfarfod Llawn yfory i ganiatáu imi gynnig cynnig heb ddyddiad sydd yn cynnig mân newidiadau i aelodaeth y cyngor partneriaeth llywodraeth leol.

I am grateful to members of the Business Committee, who helped me considerably this morning in seeking to manage positively a heavy workload in Plenary over the next three weeks. Following discussions in the Business Committee meeting this morning, business on Tuesday 11 July and Wednesday 12 July has been changed. On Tuesday 11 July, there will be a composite motion to approve four items of subordinate legislation under our new accelerated procedure, a motion to adopt the local government partnership scheme and a debate on the Committee on Equality of Opportunity's annual report. There will also be a debate on the local government standard spending assessment formula. That debate has been scheduled to give Members an opportunity to comment on proposals before they go out to consultation. Therefore, there will be a brief discussion next week, followed up by a more substantive debate at the end of the consultation, which will be held after our summer constituency weeks.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i aelodau'r Pwyllgor Busnes, a roddodd gryn gymorth imi'r bore yma wrth geisio trefnu'n gadarnhaol lwyth gwaith trwm yn y Cyfarfod Llawn dros y tair wythnos nesaf. Ar ôl trafodaethau yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, newidiwyd y busnes ddydd Mawrth 11 Gorffennaf a dydd Mercher 12 Gorffennaf. Ddydd Mawrth 11 Gorffennaf, bydd cynnig cyfansawdd i gymeradwyo pedair eitem o is-ddeddfwriaeth o dan ein gweithdrefn gyflymach newydd, cynnig i fabwysiadu'r cynllun partneriaeth llywodraeth leol a dadl ar adroddiad blynyddol y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal. Bydd dadl hefyd ar fformwla asesiad gwariant safonol llywodraeth leol. Amserlennwyd y ddadl honno er mwyn rhoi cyfle i'r Aelodau wneud sylwadau ar y cynigion cyn iddynt fynd allan ar gyfer ymgynghori. Felly, bydd trafodaeth fer yr wythnos nesaf, a dadl fwy sylweddol ar ei hôl ar ddiwedd yr ymgynghoriad, a gynhelir ar ôl ein hwythnosau etholaeth yn yr haf.

On Wednesday 12 July, there will be a debate on the comprehensive spending review and two resolutions to approve, the General Teaching Council for Wales (Functions) Regulations 2000, which were removed from the composite motion to approve draft Orders today, and the Changing of School Session Times (Wales) Regulations 2000. There will also be a composite motion to approve the Non-Domestic Rating (Chargeable Amounts) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2000 and the Local Authorities (Members'

Ddydd Mercher 12 Gorffennaf, bydd dadl ar yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant a dau gynnig i gymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau) 2000, a dynnwyd o'r cynnig cyfansawdd i gymeradwyo Gorchmynion drafft heddiw, a Rheoliadau Newid Amserau Sesiynau Ysgolion (Cymru) 2000. Bydd cynnig cyfansawdd hefyd i gymeradwyo'r Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Symiau Taladwy) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2000 a'r Rheoliadau Awdurdodau

Allowances) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2000, to which my colleague, Peter Law, referred earlier.

Lleol (Lwfansau Aelodau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2000, y cyfeiriodd fy nghyd-Aelod, Peter Law, atynt yn gynharach.

There will be no Plenary sessions between 17 July and 8 September, as Members will be in their constituencies. Business on Tuesday 12 September is as I reported last week. Business on Thursday 14 September will also include a debate on the local government standard spending assessment formula, following the consultation that I mentioned. There will be no Plenary sessions between 18 September and 6 October, due to the national party political conference season. On Tuesday 10 October, there will be a debate on the Care Standards Bill and on Thursday 12 October there will be a debate on library policy.

Ni fydd Cyfarfodydd Llawn rhwng 17 Gorffennaf a 8 Medi, gan y bydd yr Aelodau yn eu hetholaethau. Mae'r busnes ddydd Mawrth 12 Medi fel yr adroddais yr wythnos diwethaf. Bydd y busnes ddydd Iau 14 Medi hefyd yn cynnwys dadl ar fformwla asesiad gwario safonol llywodraeth leol, ar ôl yr ymgynghoriad a grybwyllais. Ni fydd Cyfarfodydd Llawn rhwng 18 Medi a 6 Hydref, oherwydd tymor cynadleddau cenedlaethol y pleidiau gwleidyddol. Ddydd Mawrth 10 Hydref, bydd dadl ar y Mesur Safonau Gofal a dydd Iau 12 Hydref bydd dadl ar bolisi llyfrgelloedd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Last week, the First Secretary indicated that, if the comprehensive spending review announcement was not made in time to enable us to debate it thoroughly with the full facts in Plenary, consideration would be given to recalling the Assembly. Can you indicate when you expect that announcement? If the Assembly is to be recalled, would you give us sufficient notice to enable preparations to be made?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wythnos diwethaf, nododd y Prif Ysgrifennydd, os nad oedd cyhoeddiad yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant wedi ei wneud mewn pryd i'n galluogi i'w drafod yn drwyadl gyda'r holl ffeithiau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, y byddid yn rhoi ystyriaeth i ailalw'r Cynulliad. A allwch ddweud pa bryd y disgwyliwch y cyhoeddiad hwnnw? Os yw'r Cynulliad i'w ailalw, a roddech ddigon o rybudd inni fel y gellir gwneud paratoadau?

Andrew Davies: As far as we are aware, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not chosen a date to announce the CSR. In view of the First Secretary's response last week, if there is a need to recall the Assembly, we will give as much notice as possible because Members may well have made alternative arrangements.

Andrew Davies: Hyd y gwyddom, nid yw Canghellor y Trysorlys wedi dewis dyddiad i gyhoeddi'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant. O gofio ymateb y Prif Ysgrifennydd yr wythnos diwethaf, os bydd angen ailalw'r Cynulliad, byddwn yn rhoi cymaint o rybudd ag y bo modd oherwydd mae'n bosibl iawn bod yr Aelodau wedi gwneud trefniadau eraill.

Michael German: There is nothing in your statement, Andrew, about Hyder. Bearing in mind this Thursday's deadline for the Department of Trade and Industry to take on board the Assembly's desire to see the competition aspects of Western Power Distribution's bid repatriated to the UK, and given that key documents revealing the details of WPD's plans to effectively sell off Dŵr Cymru to United Utilities have not been made available to the Assembly, to the DTI or to the European Commission, along with the belief of many Liberal Democrat

Michael German: Nid oes dim yn eich datganiad, Andrew, am Hyder. O gofio'r dyddiad cau y dydd Iau yma i'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant dderbyn dymuniad y Cynulliad i weld yr agweddau cystadleuaeth ar gynnig Western Power Distribution yn cael eu dychwelyd i'r DU, ac o ystyried nad yw dogfennau allweddol sydd yn datgelu manylion am gynlluniau Western Power Distribution i werthu Dŵr Cymru i bob pwrpas i United Utilities wedi eu darparu i'r Cynulliad, i'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant neu i'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, ynghyd â

Members, and perhaps others in the Assembly, that WPD has not played straight with us over the impact that its takeover plans will have on thousands of high quality jobs throughout Wales, will you consider ensuring that these documents, which are on display in the City of London, are placed on public record in the Assembly Library?

chred llawer o Aelodau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ac eraill efallai yn y Cynulliad, nad yw Western Power Distribution wedi chwarae'n deg â ni ynghylch yr effaith a gaiff ei gynlluniau i gymryd drosodd ar filoedd o swyddi o ansawdd uchel ledled Cymru, a wnewch ystyried sicrhau bod y dogfennau hyn, sydd wedi eu harddangos yn Ninas Llundain, wedi eu gosod ar gofnod cyhoeddus yn Llyfrgell y Cynulliad?

Andrew Davies: Perhaps it is more appropriate for the First Secretary to answer your question.

Andrew Davies: Efallai ei bod yn fwy priodol i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd ateb eich cwestiwn.

The First Secretary: There are some market-sensitive issues here. I am not sure about the words 'on display in the City of London'. If documents are posted from one company to another in the course of a takeover bid, certain disclosures are made. The documents are not 'on display', because they are of ultimate market sensitivity. They are supplied to the Office of Fair Trading and, to some extent, we may see part of those documents. Our anxiety is to ensure that all aspects of the WPD bid for Hyder are scrutinised fully by the relevant regulatory authorities, and that the case for repatriation is made strongly. I have written once again during the last day or two—I cannot remember whether it was in my name, or that of officials—to Stephen Byers to ask him to press the European Commission authorities to repatriate the bid. I am happy to discuss, in confidence, certain aspects of this with other party leaders, including you, Mike, if we can. However, we must avoid the disclosure of market-sensitive information.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Mae rhai materion sensitif i'r farchnad yma. Nid wyf yn sicr ynghylch y geiriau 'wedi eu harddangos yn Ninas Llundain'. Os anfonir dogfennau o un cwmni i'r llall yn ystod cais i gymryd drosodd, datgelir rhai pethau. Nid yw'r dogfennau 'wedi eu harddangos', oherwydd maent o'r sensitifrwydd eithaf i'r farchnad. Fe'u rhoddir i'r Swyddfa Masnachu Teg ac, i ryw raddau, gallwn weld rhan o'r dogfennau hynny. Ein pryder yw sicrhau bod pob agwedd ar gynnig Western Power Distribution am Hyder wedi ei archwilio'n llawn gan yr awdurdodau rheoleiddiol perthnasol, a bod yr achos dros ei ddychwelyd wedi ei gyflwyno'n gryf. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu unwaith eto yn ystod y dyddiau diwethaf hyn—ni allaf gofio a oedd yn fy enw i, neu yn enw'r swyddogion—at Stephen Byers i ofyn iddo bwyso ar awdurdodau'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd i ddychwelyd y cynnig. Byddaf yn falch o drafod, yn gyfrinachol, rai agweddau ar hyn gydag arweinyddion plaid eraill, gan eich cynnwys chi, Mike, os gallwn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni osgoi datgelu gwybodaeth sydd yn sensitif i'r farchnad.

Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes
Business statement adopted.

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Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Ansawdd Aer (Cymru) 2000
Approval of the Air Quality (Wales) Regulations 2000

The Secretary for the Environment, Planning and Transport (Sue Essex): I propose that

Ysgrifennydd yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth (Sue Essex): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly considers the

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystyried

principle of the Air Quality (Wales) Regulations 2000 laid in the Table Office on 16 June 2000.

I also propose that

the National Assembly

(a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee relating to the draft Order, the Air Quality (Wales) Regulations 2000 laid in the Table Office on 20 June 2000; the Regulatory Appraisal laid in the Table Office on 27 June 2000 and the Summary of Responses to the Consultation on the Air Quality (Wales) Regulations 2000 laid in the Table Office on 27 June 2000.

(b) approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 16 June 2000.

I welcome the opportunity to introduce the Air Quality (Wales) Regulations 2000. They are an important step towards protecting and improving air quality in Wales. These regulations are required to bring into force the air quality standards that have derived from various consultations that were undertaken while developing the air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, which was published on 19 January 2000. These new regulations set objectives that will protect human health and the environment in respect of the most common air pollutants: benzene, butadiene, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead particles and sulphur dioxide. The regulations also give legal effect to five amendments to the objectives in the Air Quality Regulations 1997, which they will supersede.

Local authorities are required to carry out periodic reviews of the air quality in their areas, and assess the quality against the air quality objectives that will be set by the introduction of these regulations. Where a local authority believes there is, or likely to be, a breach in an air quality objective, it has the power to introduce an air quality management area, within which, the local authority will need to develop action plans to reduce the concentration of pollutants. These

egwyddor Rheoliadau Ansawdd Aer (Cymru) 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mehefin 2000.

Cynigiaf hefyd fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

(a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Ansawdd Aer (Cymru) 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Mehefin 2000; yr Arfarniad Rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Mehefin 2000 a'r Crynodeb o'r Ymatebion i'r Ymgynghoriad ar Reoliadau Ansawdd Aer (Cymru) 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Mehefin 2000.

(b) yn cymeradwyo gwneud y Gorchymyn yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mehefin 2000.

Croesawaf y cyfle i gyflwyno Rheoliadau Ansawdd Aer (Cymru) 2000. Maent yn gam pwysig tuag at ddiogelu a gwella ansawdd aer yng Nghymru. Mae angen y rheoliadau hyn er mwyn gweithredu'r safonau ansawdd aer a ddeilliodd o wahanol ymgyngoriadau yr ymgymerwyd â hwy wrth ddatblygu'r strategaeth ansawdd aer ar gyfer Lloegr, yr Alban, Cymru a Gogledd Iwerddon, a gyhoeddwyd ar 19 Ionawr 2000. Mae'r rheoliadau newydd hyn yn gosod amcanion a fydd yn diogelu iechyd cyhoeddus a'r amgylchedd mewn perthynas â'r difwynyddion aer mwyaf cyffredin: bensen, biwtadïen, carbon monocsid, nitrogen deuocsid, gronynnau plwm a sylffwr deuocsid. Mae'r rheoliadau hefyd yn rhoi grym cyfreithiol i bum gwelliant i'r amcanion yn Rheoliadau Ansawdd Aer 1997, a ddisodlir ganddynt.

Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol gyflawni adolygiadau cyfnodol o'r ansawdd aer yn eu hardaloedd, ac asesu'r ansawdd yn ôl yr amcanion ansawdd aer a osodir drwy gyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn. Pan fo awdurdod lleol o'r farn bod amcan ansawdd aer wedi ei dorri, neu'n debygol o gael ei dorri, mae pŵer ganddo i gyflwyno ardal rheoli ansawdd aer, oddi mewn i ba un y bydd angen i'r awdurdod lleol ddatblygu cynlluniau gweithredu i leihau crynodiad difwynyddion.

action plans might include traffic restrictions, transport plans, industrial pollution controls or restrictions on the type of development that is allowed in an area. These regulations form important links with other Assembly strategies, such as the air quality strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Better Health, Better Wales, in which our Secretary for Health and Social Services is involved, and the sustainable development strategy. I hope that you will join with me in welcoming these new regulations.

Gallai'r cynlluniau gweithredu hyn gynnwys cyfyngiadau traffig, cynlluniau trafnidiaeth, rheolyddion difwyniad diwydiannol neu gyfyngiadau ar y math o ddatblygiad a ganiateir mewn ardal. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn ffurfio cysylltiadau pwysig â strategaethau Cynulliad eraill, fel y strategaeth ansawdd aer i Loegr, yr Alban, Cymru a Gogledd Iwerddon, Gwell Iechyd, Gwell Cymru, y mae gan ein Hysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ran ynddynt, a'r strategaeth datblygu cynaliadwy. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn ymuno â mi wrth groesawu'r rheoliadau newydd hyn.

Brian Hancock: As a former specialist chemical inspector of factories and a health and safety environmental consultant, I am concerned about these standards, particularly the definition of how the concentration of a pollutant is measured. They are slightly unnecessary because we already have a set of measurements within epidemiology, health effects and occupational hygiene. These have been measured in eight-hour time weighted averages and 50 minute short-term exposure limits. Introducing a set of running annual means, annual means, running eight-hour means and 24-hour means, one-hour means and 50-minute means—means that they can be confusing and sometimes lead to a variation of the enforcement of the air policy that we are trying to improve. Do not get me wrong—I support improving air quality and measuring it, but I want it to be done so that we improve standards and make it accessible and meaningful to everyone. I am also concerned that local authorities will not have enough money—although they have been given money for the past few years—to keep up with the technology, the expertise and the number of necessary measurements to accomplish these definitions of concentration pollutants. Our local authorities and local people will suffer once again.

Brian Hancock: Fel cyn arolygydd cemegol arbenigol ffatrïoedd ac ymgynghorydd amgylcheddol iechyd a diogelwch, pryderaf ynghylch y rheoliadau hyn, yn enwedig y diffiniad o'r modd y mesurir crynodiad o ddifwynydd. Maent braidd yn ddiangen oherwydd mae gennym set o fesuriadau eisoes oddi mewn i epidemioleg, effeithiau iechyd a glanweithdra galwedigaethol. Mae'r rhain wedi eu mesur mewn cyfartaleddau wyth awr â phwysoliad amser a therfynau datgeliad tymor byr o 50 munud. Mae cyflwyno set o gymedrau blynyddol di-dor, cymedrau blynyddol, cymedrau wyth awr di-dor a chymedrau 24 awr, cymedrau un awr a chymedrau 50 munud yn golygu y gallant beri dryswch ac arwain weithiau at amrywio'r orfodaeth o'r polisi aer yr ydym yn ceisio ei wella. Peidiwch â'm camddeall—yr wyf o blaid gwella ansawdd aer a'i fesur, ond dymunaf iddo gael ei wneud fel ein bod yn gwella safonau ac yn sicrhau ei fod ar gael i bawb ac yn ystyrlon iddynt. Pryderaf hefyd na fydd gan awdurdodau lleol ddigon o arian—er eu bod wedi derbyn arian yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf—i ddilyn y dechnoleg, yr arbenigedd a nifer y mesuriadau angenrheidiol i gyflawni'r diffiniadau hyn o ddifwynyddion crynodiadol. Bydd ein hawdurdodau lleol a phobl leol yn dioddef unwaith eto.

3:21 p.m.

David Davies: As you would expect, the Conservative Party broadly welcomes these regulations. They are merely a continuation of targets set by the previous Conservative Government. We are concerned, however, about particulate emissions. The previous

David Davies: Fel y disgwyliech, mae'r Blaid Geidwadol yn croesawu'r rheoliadau hyn at ei gilydd. Nid ydynt ond yn barhad o dargedau a osodwyd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol. Yr ydym yn bryderus, fodd bynnag, ynghylch gollyngiadau o

Government's target was 50 micrograms per cubic metre, not to be exceeded more than four times a year over a 24-hour mean. The current regulations allow this target to be exceeded by 35 times a year. Particulate air pollution is associated with a range of adverse effects on health, including asthma and death. The Department of Health's figures show that there were over 8,000 premature deaths as a result of fine particulates and over 10,000 hospital admissions, which is an astonishing and shocking figure. In general, the Government's answer to these problems has been simply to put tax on petrol in the hope that people will use cars less, which does not work. That does not address the problem either, because car use, and certainly modern cars, are not responsible for much of this pollution.

ronynnau. Targed y Llywodraeth flaenorol oedd 50 microgram y medr ciwbig, nad oeddid i fynd heibio iddo fwy na phedair gwaith y flwyddyn dros gymedr 24 awr. Mae'r rheoliadau cyfredol yn caniatáu mynd heibio i'r targed hwn 35 gwaith y flwyddyn. Mae difwyniad aer gronynnol yn gysylltiedig ag amrediad o effeithiau andwyol ar iechyd, gan gynnwys asthma a marwolaeth. Dengys ffigurau'r Adran Iechyd fod dros 8,000 o farwolaethau cynamserol o ganlyniad i fân ronynnau a dros 10,000 o dderbyniadau i ysbytai, sydd yn ffigur syfrdanol a brawychus. Yn gyffredinol, unig ateb y Llywodraeth i'r problemau hyn fu gosod treth ar betrol gan obeithio y bydd pobl yn defnyddio llai ar eu ceir, ond nid yw hynny'n gweithio. Nid yw hynny'n rhoi sylw i'r broblem ychwaith, oherwydd nid yw'r defnydd o geir, ac yn sicr ceir modern, yn gyfrifol am lawer o'r difwyniad hwn.

Brian Gibbons: That is not true.

Brian Gibbons: Nid yw hynny'n wir.

David Davies: It is true. If you look at the figures you will see that the more modern cars built after 1993 are not responsible for much of this pollution.

David Davies: Mae'n wir. Os edrychwch ar y ffigurau gwelwch nad yw'r ceir mwy modern a wnaethpwyd ar ôl 1993 yn gyfrifol am lawer o'r difwyniad hwn.

We will support this motion, but we would like to see the Government doing more tangible things to tackle pollution, rather than the current wishy-washy measures. We would like to see more investment in new technology, such as gas-powered buses; incentives for people to use cleaner vehicles; and more energy generated from clean, renewable sources. Finally, we would like to see the Government reverse this cut in air quality targets and return to the ones that were set by the previous Conservative Government.

Byddwn yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn, ond hoffem weld y Llywodraeth yn gwneud pethau mwy sylweddol i fynd i'r afael â difwyniad, yn hytrach na'r mesurau tila presennol. Hoffem weld mwy o fuddsoddi mewn technoleg newydd, fel bysiau a yrrir gan nwy; anogaethau i bobl ddefnyddio cerbydau glanach; a cynhyrchu mwy o ynni o ffynonellau glân, adnewyddadwy. Yn olaf, hoffem weld y Llywodraeth yn gwrthdroi'r toriad hwn mewn targedau ansawdd aer ac yn mynd yn ôl at y rhai a osodwyd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol.

Peter Black: I am impressed that the Conservatives now support renewable energy—they no doubt also support the various biomass applications that are going out around Wales and will be supporting those with more enthusiasm than they have done in the past.

Peter Black: Rhyfeddaf fod y Ceidwadwyr bellach yn cefnogi ynni adnewyddadwy—mae'n siŵr eu bod hefyd o blaid y gwahanol geisiadau bio-màs sydd yn mynd allan o gwmpas Cymru ac y byddant yn cefnogi'r rhain yn fwy brwd nag a wnaethant yn y gorffennol.

I enthusiastically support this measure—as did the other parties' spokespeople—because it is important that we start tackling air pollution in Wales. We must make it clear

Cefnogaf y mesur hwn yn frwd—fel y gwnaeth llefaryddion y pleidiau eraill—oherwydd mae'n bwysig inni ddechrau mynd i'r afael â difwyniad aer yng Nghymru. Rhaid

that the air pollution problems that we suffer did not start in 1997. They have been going on for several years, under Conservative Governments, and may even have been going on under the Liberal Government of 1906 to 1918—we will take that under advisement.

inni roi ar ddeall na ddechreuodd y problemau difwyniad a ddioddefwn yn 1997. Maent yn mynd ymlaen ers rhai blynyddoedd, o dan Lywodraethau Ceidwadol, ac efallai eu bod hyd yn oed yn mynd ymlaen o dan y Llywodraeth Ryddfrydol rhwng 1906 a 1918—byddwn yn cymryd y mater dan ystyriaeth.

There is huge concern about the level of air quality in the UK as a whole. The level of air quality decreased in urban and rural areas last year. The average number of days of moderate or higher air pollution was 30 in 1999, compared to 23 in 1998. In some areas of Wales, one of which is in the region that I represent, there were 82 days of unacceptable air pollution last year. Something must be done to start tackling that. The available measure of air quality management areas, which includes traffic restrictions, transport plans, industrial pollution controls or restrictions on types of allowed developments, is important. We must realise, however, that establishing such an air quality management area has cost implications for a local authority. In a large area such as Port Talbot, where you wish to introduce such an air quality management area, the cost can be considerable. The Assembly must work in partnership with local authorities on these measures and, where the appropriate measure is of a significant cost, it must find resources to help local authorities tackle poor air quality. Otherwise I fully support this motion.

Mae pryder mawr ynghylch lefel ansawdd aer yn y DU gyfan. Dirywiodd lefel yr ansawdd aer mewn ardaloedd trefol a gwledig y llynedd. Nifer cyfartalog y dyddiau o ddifwyniad aer cymedrol neu uwch yn 1999 oedd 30, o'i gymharu â 23 yn 1998. Mewn rhai ardaloedd yng Nghymru, y mae'r rhanbarth a gynrychiolaf fi yn un ohonynt, yr oedd 82 o ddyddiau o ddifwyniad aer annerbyniol y llynedd. Rhaid gwneud rhywbeth i ddechrau mynd i'r afael â hynny. Mae'r mesur sydd ar gael o ardaloedd rheoli ansawdd aer, sydd yn cynnwys cyfyngiadau traffig, cynlluniau trafnidiaeth, rheolyddion difwyniad diwydiannol neu gyfyngiadau ar fathau o ddatblygiadau a ganiateir, yn bwysig. Rhaid inni sylweddoli, fodd bynnag, fod goblygiadau cost i awdurdod lleol o sefydlu ardal rheoli ansawdd aer o'r fath. Mewn ardal fawr fel Port Talbot, lle y dymunwch gyflwyno ardal rheoli ansawdd aer o'r fath, gall y gost fod yn sylweddol. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad weithio mewn partneriaeth ag awdurdodau lleol ar y mesurau hyn a, lle y mae'r mesur priodol yn ddrud iawn, rhaid iddo ddod o hyd i adnoddau i helpu awdurdodau lleol i fynd i'r afael ag ansawdd aer gwael. Fel arall, llwyr gefnogaf y cynnig hwn.

Brian Gibbons: Unfortunately, whenever the issue of air pollution arises in Wales, my constituency features on the front pages. In many ways, that reputation is greatly exaggerated, not least because on six of the seven emissions that are highlighted in this regulation, Port Talbot and our local authority area fall within the target. However, we have a real problem with PM10s, which David and others mentioned. The Port Talbot area exceeds the PM10 target approximately 60 times per year. It is important to state that the industrial causes of PM10s are on a steep decline and that the relative importance of transport, particularly private transport, is increasing. In the next couple of years,

Brian Gibbons: Yn anffodus, pryd bynnag y mae mater difwyniad aer yn codi yng Nghymru, mae fy etholaeth i'w gweld ar y tudalennau blaen. Ar lawer ystyr, gorliwiwyd yr enw sydd ganddi'n fawr, nid lleiaf am fod Port Talbot ac ardal ein hawdurdod lleol o fewn y targed yn achos chwech o'r saith gollyngiad y tynnir sylw atynt yn y rheoliad hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym broblem fawr yn achos PM10, y cyfeiriodd David ac eraill atynt. Mae ardal Port Talbot yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r targed PM10 tua 60 gwaith y flwyddyn. Mae'n bwysig nodi bod achosion diwydiannol PM10 yn dirywio'n gyflym a bod pwysigrwydd cymharol trafnidiaeth, yn enwedig trafnidiaeth breifat, yn cynyddu. Yn

private transport and internal combustion engines will be a greater source of PM10 emission than industrial processes, even in a heavy industrialised area such as my constituency.

ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf, bydd trafnidiaeth breifat a pheiriannau tanio mewnol yn fwy o ffynhonnell o ollyngiad PM10 na phrosesau diwydiannol, hyd yn oed mewn ardal â diwydiannau trwm fel fy etholaeth i.

I welcome Peter's comments on the air quality management programme. Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council is initiating an air quality management action area in my constituency, which, as David said, was initiated under the previous air quality regulations. It is good that those regulations bring people together to work in partnership to achieve these objectives. In the case of our local air quality plan, the local authority, private enterprises and various voluntary organisations, including Friends of the Earth and tenants' organisations, have been involved in devising a plan to achieve realistic targets. It is good news in my area that the air quality management plan has set a stricter target than will be required in these regulations. There is much to commend in this strategy and I congratulate Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and the partners with whom it is working on setting an ambitious target that will exceed the requirements as outlined in these regulations.

Croesawaf sylwadau Peter ar y rhaglen rheoli ansawdd aer. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot yn sefydlu ardal rheoli ansawdd aer yn fy etholaeth, a sefydlwyd, fel y dywedodd David, o dan y rheoliadau ansawdd aer blaenorol. Mae'n dda bod y rheoliadau hynny'n dod â phobl at ei gilydd mewn partneriaeth i gyflawni'r amcanion hyn. Yn achos ein cynllun ansawdd aer lleol, bu'r awdurdod lleol, busnesau preifat a gwahanol fudiadau gwirfoddol, gan gynnwys Cyfeillion y Ddaear a mudiadau tenantiaid, yn gysylltiedig â dyfeisio cynllun i gyrraedd targedau ymarferol. Mae'n newyddion da yn fy ardal i fod y cynllun rheoli ansawdd aer wedi gosod targed caethach nag a fydd yn ofynnol yn y rheoliadau hyn. Mae llawer i'w ganmol yn y strategaeth hon a llongyfarchaf Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot a'r partneriaid y mae'n gweithio â hwy ar osod targed uchelgeisiol a fydd yn uwch na'r gofynion fel y'u disgrifir yn y rheoliadau hyn.

Sue Essex: Thank you for your contributions. I will briefly refer to them and answer some points. You said, Brian Hancock, that these regulations are not necessary. They are necessary. Although they are technical—I do not pretend to understand them—they will be implemented by people who are trained and understand them. I accept your point that we must ensure that local government has the money, which must be accounted for in the block grant.

Sue Essex: Diolch i chi am eich cyfraniadau. Cyfeiriaf atynt yn fyr ac ateb rhai o'r pwyntiau. Dywedasoch chi, Brian Hancock, nad yw'r rheoliadau hyn yn angenrheidiol. Maent yn angenrheidiol. Er eu bod yn dechnegol—ni chymeraf arnaf fy mod yn eu deall—fe'u gweithredir gan rai a hyfforddwyd ac sydd yn eu deall. Derbyniaf eich pwynt fod rhaid inni sicrhau y caiff llywodraeth leol yr arian, y bydd yn rhaid ei gynnwys yn y grant bloc.

I am glad that Brian Gibbons mentioned the special work of Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, as I was going to do so. We all know about the problems in that locality. All credit to the authority. Instead of sitting back and keeping its head down, it decided to be positive and worked with other organisations to produce air quality management plans for the Taibach and Margam area. It is leading the way and I congratulate it. That is a good model on which we could build.

Yr wyf yn falch bod Brian Gibbons wedi crybwyll gwaith arbennig Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot, gan fy mod wedi bwriadu gwneud hynny. Gwyddom oll am y problemau yn yr ardal honno. Pob clod i'r awdurdod. Yn lle eistedd yn ôl a chadw ei ben yn isel, penderfynodd fod yn gadarnhaol a gweithiodd gyda chyrff eraill i gynhyrchu cynlluniau rheoli ansawdd aer ar gyfer ardal Tai-bach a Margam. Mae'n dangos y ffordd ac fe'i llongyfarchaf. Mae hynny'n batrwm da y gallwn ei ddatblygu.

On David Davies's point, I am pleased that—

Ar bwynt David Davies, yr wyf yn falch bod—

William Graham: With regard to Brian Gibbons's comments, does he accept that recent figures state that buses and heavy goods vehicles are far more polluting than private motor cars? Even with modern regulations, a bus emits 68 times more nitrogen oxide and 37 times more particulates than a car.

William Graham: Mewn perthynas â sylwadau Brian Gibbons, a yw'n derbyn bod ffigurau diweddar yn datgan bod bysiau a cherbydau nwyddau trwm yn llawer mwy difwynol na cheir modur preifat? Hyd yn oed o dan reoliadau modern, mae bws yn gollwng 68 gwaith yn fwy o nitrogen ocsid a 37 gwaith yn fwy o ronynnau nag y mae car.

3:31 p.m.

Sue Essex: You are right to point that out, William, but we have a problem with transport overall. David's point is that we are improving in many of the vehicles. There have been huge advances in the way that the engine works and in attacking pollution. However, we are not there yet. I think that Brian's point was that as well as thinking about heavy industry we must be sensible about the impact of various forms of transport. That is right. David welcomed most of these new regulations with the exception of the particulate one, to which I will refer. This is the only one in which there has been a diminishment in the regulations. The reason for that is, rather strangely for the last Government, it set an advanced level of control, far beyond what the EU was expecting. The level that we are introducing now matches the EU's requirement. There has been a decision to diminish this slightly because when the level was set, there was inadequate research and as a result the level was virtually unachievable. Given that, I think the Government felt that it would depress spirits to continue to try to meet that level. I will mention a couple of figures here—

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn gywir i nodi hynny, William, ond mae gennym broblem ynghylch trafnidiaeth yn ei chyfanrwydd. Pwynt David yw ein bod yn gwella mewn llawer o'r cerbydau. Bu datblygiadau aruthrol yn y modd y mae'r peiriant yn gweithio ac wrth ymladd difwyniad. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym wedi cyrraedd eto. Credaf mai pwynt Brian oedd y dylem, yn ogystal â meddwl am ddiwydiant trwm, fod yn synhwyrol ynghylch effaith gwahanol ffurfiau ar drafnidiaeth. Mae hynny'n iawn. Croesawodd David y rhan fwyaf o'r rheoliadau newydd hyn heblaw am yr un am ronynnau, y byddaf yn cyfeirio ato. Dyma'r unig un lle y bu lleihad yn y rheoliadau. Y rheswm am hynny, yn rhyfedd braidd yn achos y Llywodraeth ddiwethaf, yw ei bod wedi gosod lefel uwch o reolaeth, ymhell y tu hwnt i'r hyn yr oedd yr UE yn ei disgwyl. Mae'r lefel yr ydym yn ei chyflwyno'n awr yn cyfateb i ofyniad yr UE. Bu penderfyniad i ostwng hyn ychydig oherwydd pan osodwyd y lefel, yr oedd yr ymchwil yn annigonol ac o ganlyniad yr oedd y lefel bron yn anghyraeddadwy. O ystyried hynny, credaf fod y Llywodraeth yn teimlo y byddai parhau i geisio cyrraedd y lefel honno'n peri digalondid. Soniaf am ychydig o ffigurau'n awr—

Brian Hancock: You mentioned that much research is being done on particulate measures of 10 micron size. The research shows that the smaller particles cause the problems. The nasal tract traps particles of 10 micron but particles of less than seven micron cause damage to the respiratory system. If that research is being done, should we not be moving the standard down to particulate measures of 2.5 microns or

Brian Hancock: Dywedasoch fod llawer o ymchwil yn mynd rhagddi ar ronynnau o faint 10 micron. Dengys yr ymchwil mai'r gronynnau llai sydd yn achosi'r problemau. Mae llwybr y trwyn yn dal gronynnau o 10 micron ond mae gronynnau o lai na saith micron yn peri niwed i'r system anadlu. Os gwneir yr ymchwil honno, oni ddylem ddod â'r safon i lawr i ronynnau o faint 2.5 micron neu rywle rhwng y ddau?

somewhere in between?

Sue Essex: I am slightly confused by the messages you are sending out this afternoon, Brian. Having said that the regulations are unnecessary, you are now arguing for stronger controls. You are right that this is an interim solution because we are developing knowledge. You are also right to distinguish between the two types of particles. This is getting quite technical. However, I wanted to give David figures on bonfire night activities because I thought that they were astounding. Bonfire night activities alone will in some years bring PM10 concentrations—that is concentrations of the larger particulate—to a level that is close to exceeding the 1997 strategy. That is the problem. We have difficulty in coming anywhere near meeting that objective. Therefore, it was decided to set reasonable limits that people can obtain, in order to make this advance. I hope that answers his question on that issue. Last but not least, I welcome Peter Black's comments because he endorsed our trying to introduce these new standards. It will not be easy. There are many challenges but, in working with local government and setting quality management plans, we are setting goals and sending out the right messages that we are prepared to work with local government.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf wedi fy nrysu braidd gan y negeseuon yr ydych yn eu hanfon y prynhawn yma, Brian. Ar ôl dweud bod y rheoliadau'n ddiangen, yr ydych yn awr yn dadlau dros reolyddion cryfach. Yr ydych yn iawn mai ateb dros dro yw hwn oherwydd yr ydym yn datblygu gwybodaeth. Yr ydych hefyd yn gywir i wahaniaethu rhwng y ddau fath o ronynnau. Mae hyn yn mynd yn eithaf technegol. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddwn am roi ffigurau i David ar weithgareddau noson Guto Ffowc am fy mod yn credu eu bod yn syfrdanol. Mewn rhai blynyddoedd bydd gweithgareddau noson Guto Ffowc yn unig yn codi crynodiadau PM10—sef crynodiadau o'r gronynnau mwy—i lefel sydd bron yn uwch na strategaeth 1997. Dyna'r broblem. Yr ydym yn ei chael yn anodd dod yn agos at gyrraedd yr amcan hwnnw. Felly, penderfynwyd gosod terfynau rhesymol y gall pobl eu cyrraedd, er mwyn cymryd y cam hwn ymlaen. Gobeithiaf fod hynny'n ateb ei gwestiwn ar y mater hwnnw. Yn olaf ond nid yn lleiaf, croesawaf sylwadau Peter Black am ei fod yn cefnogi ein hymgais i gyflwyno'r safonau newydd hyn. Ni fydd yn hawdd. Mae llawer o heriau ond, wrth weithio gyda llywodraeth leol a gosod cynlluniau rheoli ansawdd, yr ydym yn gosod nodau ac yn anfon y negeseuon cywir ein bod yn barod i weithio gyda llywodraeth leol.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar egwyddor y Gorchymyn.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on the principle of the Order.

Cynnig: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue

Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
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
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar gymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on approving the Order.

Cynnig: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth

Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
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
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.

Cynnig Cyfansawdd: Cymeradwyo Gorchmynion Drafft
Composite Motion: Approval of Draft Orders

Y Llywydd: Am y tro cyntaf byddwn yn gweithredu Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.23A, sydd ar we'r Siambr os oes rhywun eisiau ei darllen. Byddwch yn cofio inni gymeradwyo'r Rheol Sefydlog hon yn ddiweddar. Yn ôl Rheolau Sefydlog, byddwn yn pleidleisio ar gymeradwyo'r Gorchmynion a restrir yn y cynnig, heb gynnal dadl. Yr wyf wedi derbyn rhybudd priodol gan dri Aelod, yn ôl Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.23A, yn gofyn i'r Gorchymyn ynglŷn â'r Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau) 2000 gael ei ystyried ar wahân. Byddwn felly'n dilyn y gweithdrefnau yn Rheolau Sefydlog Rhif 22.13 a 22.23 a chael cynnig i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn ar wahân. Felly, er bod Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu

The Presiding Officer: For the first time we will implement Standing Order No. 22.23A, which is on the Chamberweb if anybody wishes to read it. You will remember that we approved this Standing Order recently. In accordance with Standing Orders, we will vote on approving the Orders listed in the motion without holding a debate. I have received appropriate notice from three Members, in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.23A, requesting that the General Teaching Council for Wales (Functions) Regulations 2000 be considered separately. Therefore, we will follow the procedures set out at Standing Orders No. 22.13 to 22.23 and have an Assembly motion to approve this Order separately. Therefore, although the General Teaching Council for Wales

Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau) 2000 wedi ei gynnwys yn y rhestr o Orchmynion i'w cymeradwyo yn y cynnig fel y mae'n ymddangos ar yr agenda, bydd mewn gwirionedd yn cael ei eithrio o'r cynnig, yn unol â'r Rheol Sefydlog newydd.

(Functions) Regulations 2000 is included in the list of Orders to be approved in the motion as it appears on the agenda, it will in fact be omitted from the motion, in accordance with the new Standing Order.

The Business Secretary (Andrew Davies): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly considers the reports of the Legislation Committee and approves under Standing Order No. 22.23A the following draft Orders:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystyried adroddiadau'r Pwyllgor Deddfau ac yn cymeradwyo'r Gorchmynion drafft a ganlyn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.23A:

The Colours in Food (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2000 laid in the Table Office on 16 June 2000 and the report of the Legislation Committee relating to the Order laid in the table Office on 20 June 2000;

Rheoliadau Lliwiau mewn Bwyd (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mehefin 2000 ac adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau ynghylch y Gorchymyn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Mehefin 2000;

The Community Care (Direct Payments) (Amendment)(Wales) Regulations 2000 laid in the Table Office on 16 June 2000 and the report of the Legislation Committee relating to the Order laid in the Table Office on 20 June 2000;

Rheoliadau Gofal Cymunedol (Taliadau Uniongyrchol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mehefin 2000 ac adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau ynghylch y Gorchymyn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Mehefin 2000;

The Education (Assisted Places) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2000 laid in the Table Office on 16 June 2000 and the report of the Legislation Committee relating to the Order laid in the Table Office on 20 June 2000;

Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyir) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mehefin 2000 ac adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau ynghylch y Gorchymyn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Mehefin 2000;

The Education (Assisted Places) (Incidental Expenses) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2000 laid in the Table Office on 16 June 2000 and the report of the Legislation Committee relating to the Order laid in the Table Office on 20 June 2000;

Rheoliadau Addysg (Lleoedd a Gynorthwyir) (Mân Dreuliau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 16 Mehefin 2000 ac adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau ynghylch y Gorchymyn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Mehefin 2000;

The National Health Service (General Medical Services) Amendment (No. 2) Wales Regulations 2000 laid in the Table Office on 26 June 2000 and the report of the Legislation Committee relating to the Order laid in the Table Office on 27 June 2000;

Rheoliadau Diwygio (Rhif 2) y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Meddygol Cyffredinol) (Cymru) 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Mehefin 2000 ac adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau ynghylch y Gorchymyn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Mehefin 2000;

The General Teaching Council for Wales (Additional Functions) Order 2000 laid in the Table Office on 26 June 2000 and the report of the Legislation Committee relating

Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau Ychwanegol) 2000 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 26 Mehefin 2000 ac adroddiad y Pwyllgor

to the Order laid in the Table Office on 27 June 2000.

Deddfau ynghylch y Gorchymyn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Mehefin 2000.

Cynnig: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
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
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.

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

Safle Tirlenwi Nantygwyddon
Nantygwyddon Landfill Site

Geraint Davies: I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with section 35(1) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, resolves to cause an inquiry to be held into the Nantygwyddon landfill site, looking into those health, environmental and planning issues which are relevant to the exercise of its functions.

I declare an interest as a member of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council. I am pleased that we are debating Nantygwyddon today. We have waited a long time to debate what is an important issue for the people of Rhondda. Investigating this site and holding an inquiry will benefit not only the regulatory authorities, the Government and Rhondda Cynon Taff, but also the people. The people of Rhondda should benefit the most. They deserve to know the truth about the scandalous mismanagement of this landfill tip and the effect that it has had on their communities.

From the beginning, residents have opposed this tip. It is sited on a mountaintop on the Gelli Camp site between two narrow valleys in the Rhondda—*cwm culach na cham ceiliog*, a valley narrower than a cockerel's step—above thousands of people's homes. An independent local councillor opposed its being sited there because the mountain was unstable and there was a fault running across the site. I was a member of Rhondda Borough Council at the time and I supported him, but all opposition was ignored and the decision was taken to establish the tip.

During the planning process, people were told 'you will not see it, it will not affect you'. The two planning consents granted by Rhondda Borough Council in January 1991 and September 1983 were conditional upon the final height being agreed prior to the site's operation. The tip can clearly be seen at present from the valley floor all around the

Geraint Davies: Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol ag adran 35(1) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu peri i ymchwiliad gael ei gynnal i safle tirlenwi Nantygwyddon, a fydd yn ystyried y materion yn ymwneud ag iechyd, yr amgylchedd a chynllunio sydd yn berthnasol iddo wrth arfer ei swyddogaethau.

Datganaf fuddiant fel aelod o Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf. Yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn cael dadl ar Nantygwyddon heddiw. Yr ydym wedi aros yn hir i drafod yr hyn sydd yn fater pwysig i bobl y Rhondda. Bydd ymchwilio i'r safle hwn a chynnal ymchwiliad o fudd nid yn unig i'r awdurdodau rheoleiddiol, y Llywodraeth a Rhondda Cynon Taf, ond hefyd i'r bobl. Pobl y Rhondda a ddylai elwa fwyaf. Haeddant gael gwybod y gwirionedd am y camreoli gwarthus ar y domen dirlenwi hon a'r effaith a gafodd ar eu cymunedau.

Ers y dechrau, mae'r trigolion wedi gwrthwynebu'r domen hon. Fe'i lleolir ar ben mynydd ar safle gwersyll y Gelli rhwng dau gwm cul yn y Rhondda—cwm culach na cham ceiliog—uwchben cartrefi miloedd o bobl. Gwrthwynebwyd ei sefydlu yno gan gynghorydd lleol annibynnol am fod y mynydd yn ansefydlog ac yr oedd ffawt yn rhedeg ar draws y safle. Yr oeddwn yn aelod o Gyngor Bwrdeistref Rhondda ar y pryd ac fe'i cefnogais, ond anwybyddwyd pob gwrthwynebiad a gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad i sefydlu'r domen.

Yn ystod y broses cynllunio, dywedwyd wrth bobl 'ni fyddwch yn ei gweld, ni fydd yn effeithio arnoch chi'. Yr oedd y ddau ganiatâd cynllunio a roddwyd gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Rhondda yn Ionawr 1991 a Medi 1983 yn amodol ar gytuno ar yr uchder terfynol cyn rhoi'r safle ar waith. Gellir gweld y domen yn glir ar hyn o bryd o lawr y

Rhondda. It has come to light that no height restriction was ever specified for the tip. Why was this allowed to happen and who is responsible? These questions need to be answered.

cwm ym mhob man yn y Rhondda. Daeth i'r amlwg na ddynodwyd cyfyngiad uchder ar gyfer y domen. Pam y caniatawyd i hyn ddigwydd a phwy sydd yn gyfrifol? Mae angen ateb y cwestiynau hyn.

Stability problems were encountered during construction, which escalated the cost of the tip to over £2 million. Rhondda council was pleased when it obtained a grant from the European Community to get it out of a financially embarrassing situation. However, this grant was given on the condition, crucially, that Nantygwyddon became a regional landfill site. That meant that waste would be accepted at Nantygwyddon from anywhere, not just Rhondda. That changed the whole nature of the site and was done without public consultation.

Wynebwyd problemau sefydlogrwydd yn ystod adeiladu, a gododd gost y domen i fwy na £2 filiwn. Yr oedd cyngor Rhondda'n falch pan gafodd grant oddi wrth y Gymuned Ewropeaidd i'w achub o sefyllfa ariannol annifyr. Fodd bynnag, rhoddwyd y grant hwn ar yr amod, sydd yn holl bwysig, y deuai Nantygwyddon yn safle tirlenwi rhanbarthol. Golygai hynny y byddai gwastraff yn cael ei dderbyn yn Nantygwyddon o fannau eraill, nid yn unig y Rhondda. Newidiodd hynny holl natur y safle ac fe'i gwnaethpwyd heb ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd.

3:41 p.m.

Tipping started and residents were informed that there was an impervious liner so that the site could accept more hazardous waste than—

Dechreuodd yr arllwys a hysbyswyd y trigolion bod leinin anhydraidd fel y gallai'r safle dderbyn gwastraff mwy peryglus na—

Alun Pugh: Is Geraint Davies aware that on 29 March 1999 at a special meeting of Rhondda Cynon Taff's environmental services committee, a Plaid Cymru councillor said, 'If Plaid controlled this Council we would close the tip tomorrow.' He ought to be, because it was him.

Alun Pugh: A yw Geraint Davies yn ymwybodol bod cynghorydd Plaid Cymru ar 29 Mawrth 1999 mewn cyfarfod arbennig o bwyllgor gwasanaethau amgylcheddol Rhondda Cynon Taf, wedi dweud, 'Pe bai Plaid Cymru'n rheoli'r Cyngor hwn byddem yn cau'r domen yfory.' Dylai fod, oherwydd ef ydoedd.

Geraint Davies: When we fought the election our manifesto clearly stated that we would have an action plan for the closure of the Nantygwyddon site. That will be included in Rhondda Cynon Taff's waste-management strategy, which will be published shortly. We will close the tip much sooner than the Labour Party ever would have done.

Geraint Davies: Pan ymladdasom yr etholiad datganodd ein maniffesto'n eglur y byddai gennym gynllun gweithredu ar gyfer cau safle Nantygwyddon. Cynhwysir hynny yn strategaeth rheoli gwastraff Rhondda Cynon Taf, a gyhoeddir yn fuan. Byddwn yn cau'r domen yn gynt o lawer nag a wnaethai'r Blaid Lafur erioed.

Residents were told that the tip could accept more hazardous waste than a conventional tip because of this liner. Years later, it was found that this liner was missing in many areas of the tip. Why did that happen? That question needs to be answered. In the same vein, residents were concerned about the leachate pipe leaking a noxious cocktail in Nantygwyddon Woods, a site of special scientific interest. People and councillors

Dywedwyd wrth y trigolion y gallai'r domen dderbyn gwastraff mwy peryglus na thomen gonfensiynol oherwydd y leinin hwn. Flynyddoedd yn ddiweddarach, darganfuwyd bod y leinin hwn ar goll mewn llawer o rannau o'r domen. Pam y digwyddodd hynny? Mae angen ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw. Yn yr un modd, yr oedd y trigolion yn bryderus ynghylch y bibell trwytholchion a oedd yn gollwng cymysgedd gwenwynig yng

complained but nothing was done. Why has that pollution been allowed to happen?

Nghoed Nantygwyddon, safle o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig. Cwynodd pobl a chynghorwyr ond ni wnaethpwyd dim. Pam y caniatawyd i'r difwyniad hwnnw ddigwydd?

In the 1990s a change in legislation necessitated that the Council form an arms' length company, Rhondda Waste Disposal Limited, which is when the real trouble started. Lorries were seen tipping at night, even though the tip was supposed to be closed at 5 p.m. Rumours were rife that Nantygwyddon would accept waste rejected by other landfill sites, with no questions asked. A plague of flies of Egyptian proportions literally got everywhere in the community, including houses, because organic waste had been inappropriately dumped.

Yn y 1990au yr oedd newid mewn deddfwriaeth yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Cyngor ffurfio cwmni hyd braich, Rhondda Waste Disposal Cyfyngedig, a dyna pryd y dechreuodd y gwir drafferth. Gwelid lorïau'n arllwys yn y nos, er bod y domen i fod i gau am 5 p.m. Yr oedd sïon ar led y byddai Nantygwyddon yn derbyn gwastraff a wrthodid gan safleoedd tirlenwi eraill, heb ofyn cwestiynau. Aeth pla o bryfed o faintioli Eifftaidd yn llythrennol i bob man yn y gymuned, gan gynnwys tai, oherwydd fod gwastraff organig wedi ei arllwys yn amhriodol.

The tip accepted filter cake from the Purolite factory in Llantrisant, which other landfill sites had refused. However, Rhondda Waste Disposal was happy to accept 36,000 tons of calcium sulphate filter cake. Against Her Majesty's Inspector's advice, calcium sulphate was disposed of with household waste. That generated huge quantities of hydrogen sulphide. It has been predicted that it will continue to do so for almost 1,000 years. Hydrogen sulphide is the gas with the characteristic rotten-egg smell and it affects wards even today, despite the taking of some remedial measures. The residents inhale this gas constantly. It affects their health and they feel sick and ill for much of the time.

Derbyniodd y domen dalpiau hidlo o'r ffatri Purolite yn Llantrisant, yr oedd safleoedd tirlenwi eraill wedi eu gwrthod. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd Rhondda Waste Disposal yn falch o dderbyn 36,000 tunnell o dalpiau hidlo calsiwm sylffad. Yn groes i gyngor Arolygydd Ei Mawrhydi, gwaredwyd calsiwm sylffad gyda gwastraff domestig. Creodd hynny symiau anferthol o hydrogen sylffid. Daroganwyd y bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny am bron 1,000 o flynyddoedd. Hydrogen sylffid yw'r nwy sydd â'r aroglau wy drwg nodweddiadol ac mae'n dal i effeithio ar wardiau hyd heddiw, er bod rhai camau gwella wedi eu cymryd. Mae'r trigolion yn anadlu'r nwy hwn drwy'r amser. Mae'n effeithio ar eu hiechyd a theimlant yn sâl ac yn wael lawer o'r amser.

During this time Rhondda Against Nantygwyddon Tip was formed. I pay tribute to RANT for the professional way that it carries out its business, obtains evidence and presents its case. It exposed the health problems in the wards around the tip.

Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn ffurfiwyd Rhondda Against Nantygwyddon Tip. Talaf deyrnged i RANT am y modd proffesiynol y mae'n cyflawni ei fusnes, yn cael tystiolaeth ac yn cyflwyno ei achos. Datgelodd y problemau iechyd yn y wardiau o amgylch y domen.

Delyth Evans: In the light of Ieuan Wyn Jones's comment yesterday that, to maximise the vote, Plaid Cymru is prepared to say one thing in one part of Wales, and another thing in another, do you agree that Plaid Cymru's message on this has been very mixed, that you have changed your mind about the way forward, and have hindered the resolution of this problem by your inability to reach a

Delyth Evans: Yng ngoleuni sylw Ieuan Wyn Jones ddoe fod Plaid Cymru, er mwyn amlhau'r bleidlais, yn barod i ddweud un peth mewn un rhan o Gymru, a pheth arall mewn rhan arall, a gytunwch fod neges Plaid Cymru ar hyn wedi bod yn gymysg iawn, eich bod wedi ailfeddwl ynghylch y ffordd ymlaen, ac wedi rhwystro datrys y broblem hon drwy eich analluedd i ddod i benderfyniad

decision on it?

arno?

Geraint Davies: I do not know exactly to what you are referring. However, we have always asked for the best possible inquiry for the people of Rhondda. We have been consistent about that. I congratulate RANT for highlighting the health problems. There were problems with congenital malformation and high rates of therapeutic abortions in the wards surrounding the tip compared with other areas. These figures were later confirmed by Bro Taf Health Authority. It is fair to say that the community ought to know about these figures. Bro Taf Health Authority should have passed on that information but the community highlighted the issue because of the action it took.

Geraint Davies: Ni wn at beth yn union yr ydych yn cyfeirio. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi gofyn bob amser am yr ymchwiliad gorau posibl i bobl y Rhondda. Buom yn gyson ynghylch hynny. Llongyfarchaf RANT am dynnu sylw at y problemau iechyd. Yr oedd problemau gyda chamffurfiant cynhwynol a chyfraddau uchel o erthyliadau therapiwtig yn y wardiau o gwmpas y domen o'u cymharu ag ardaloedd eraill. Cadarnhawyd y ffigurau hyn yn ddiweddarach gan Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf. Mae'n deg dweud y dylai'r gymuned gael gwybod am y ffigurau hyn. Dylai Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf fod wedi trosglwyddo'r wybodaeth honno ond tynnodd y gymuned sylw at y mater oherwydd y camau a gymerodd.

Local feeling against the tip was so intense that a blockade was organised that stopped tipping for five months. It only ceased when seven people had High Court writs against them and a threat to be sued for £1 million. Their only crime was that they were trying to protect their environment and their children's environment.

Yr oedd y teimlad lleol yn erbyn y domen mor gryf nes bod gwarchae wedi ei drefnu a ataliodd arllwys am bum mis. Ni ddaeth i ben nes cyflwyno gwritiau Uchel Lys i saith o bobl a bygythiad i'w herlyn am iawndal o £1 filiwn. Eu hunig drosedd oedd eu bod yn ceisio gwarchod eu hamgylchedd ac amgylchedd eu plant.

Several reports and investigations have been commissioned. The Entec report stated that the hydrogen sulphide level was 5,000 time above the normal level for a landfill site. It forced Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council to put in an abatement notice on the company. The Professor Palmer report studied the health problems and called for further investigation. In addition there was the Casella London Limited report. The Casella report, a council commissioned report, went back and forth between Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council and the authors until a suitable form of words was agreed. Local people believe that it is a case of 'he who pays the piper calls the tune'. The Bro Taf Health Authority study confirmed that people suffered more illness in wards that surrounded the tip. Those two reports were supposed to be run concurrently. Scandalously, the study did not coincide with the environmental study. There was a tremendous opportunity missed to link symptoms with the level of pollution. There was also the Eurohacon study on hazardous

Comisiynwyd sawl adroddiad ac ymchwiliad. Nododd adroddiad Entec fod y lefel hydrogen sylffid 5,000 gwaith yn uwch na'r lefel arferol ar gyfer safle tirlenwi. Gorfododd Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf i gyflwyno rhybudd diddymiad i'r cwmni. Yn adroddiad yr Athro Palmer astudiwyd y problemau iechyd a galwodd am ymchwilio pellach. Yn ogystal, cafwyd adroddiad Casella London Cyfyngedig. Aeth adroddiad Casella, adroddiad a gomisiynwyd gan y cyngor, yn ôl ac ymlaen rhwng Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf a'r awduron hyd nes y cytunwyd ar eiriad addas. Cred y bobl leol ei fod yn enghraifft o 'y sawl sydd yn talu am y delyn sydd yn gofyn am y gân'. Cadarnhaodd astudiaeth Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf fod pobl yn dioddef gan fwy o salwch mewn wardiau o gwmpas y domen. Yr oedd y ddau adroddiad hynny i fod i gydredeg. Yn warthus, ni chafwyd yr astudiaeth yr un pryd â'r astudiaeth amgylcheddol. Collwyd cyfle gwych i gysylltu symptomau â lefel y difwyniad. Yn ogystal, cafwyd astudiaeth Eurohacon ar

waste dumps in Europe. Dr Dai Lloyd will later expand on the health fears of people living near the tip. However, despite all of these reports, no one is prepared to state that the tip is safe.

domenni gwastraff peryglus yn Ewrop. Bydd Dr Dai Lloyd yn ymhelaethu'n ddiweddarach ar ofnau iechyd y bobl sydd yn byw ger y domen. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf yr holl adroddiadau hyn, nid oes neb yn barod i ddatgan bod y domen yn ddiogel.

In view of the adverse environment many residents want to leave the area. People have tried to move house but they are astonished to find that their houses have depreciated in value because of the tip. This has been confirmed by a valuation tribunal for council tax banding. They cannot move, yet living in their property makes them ill. These are not the only people who have lost money. Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council has lost money, and millions have been lost from the public purse in general. In the last year the company has been in administration to avoid being prosecuted for not adhering to the site licence. As a consequence, hundreds of thousands of pounds have been lost to the public purse.

Yng ngolwg yr amgylchedd niweidiol mae llawer o'r trigolion yn dymuno gadael yr ardal. Mae rhai wedi ceisio symud tŷ ond synnant o ddarganfod bod gwerth eu tai wedi gostwng oherwydd y domen. Cadarnhawyd hyn gan dribiwnlys prisio ar gyfer bandio'r dreth gyngor. Ni allant symud, ond mae byw yn eu tai'n eu gwneud yn sâl. Nid y rhain yw'r unig rai a gollodd arian. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi colli arian, a chollwyd miliynau o'r pwrs cyhoeddus yn gyffredinol. Yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf bu'r cwmni yn nwylo gweinyddwyr er mwyn osgoi cael ei erlyn am beidio â dal at drwydded y safle. O ganlyniad, collwyd cannoedd o filoedd o bunnoedd o'r pwrs cyhoeddus.

A full public inquiry is a necessity to address the concerns of the people of Rhondda. An investigation proposed by Labour does not have the authority to compel witnesses to attend and subject them to cross-examination. A public inquiry will be chaired by a judge or a Queen's Counsel of authority. As I have mentioned, we have had many investigations into Nantygwyddon. The full picture never emerges, and often there are more questions posed than there are answers.

Mae ymchwiliad cyhoeddus llawn yn anghenraid er mwyn rhoi sylw i bryderon pobl y Rhondda. Nid yw archwiliad a gynigir gan Lafur yn meddu ar yr awdurdod i orfodi tystion i fod yn bresennol a chael eu croesholi. Bydd ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yn cael ei gadeirio gan farnwr neu Gwnsler y Frenhines o awdurdod. Fel y dywedais, cawsom lawer o archwiliadau ar Nantygwyddon. Nid yw'r darlun cyflawn byth yn dod i'r amlwg, ac yn aml codir mwy o gwestiynau nag sydd o atebion.

Nantygwyddon was imposed on a community by a council. It was expanded by the European Union. It has been mismanaged both technically and financially, and the regulatory authorities have been found wanting. The Assembly has the opportunity today to make a difference to people's lives. We can do something constructive to prevent another Nantygwyddon ever happening again and make people accountable for their actions. I do not expect the Labour administration to support this inquiry. Perhaps it is afraid that it would be embarrassed by the findings. However, even at this late stage, I expect the Liberal Democrats and the Conservatives to support the motion and to honour the pledge that they

Gorfodwyd Nantygwyddon ar gymuned gan gyngor. Fe'i heangwyd gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Fe'i camreolwyd yn dechnegol ac yn ariannol, a chafwyd yr awdurdodau rheoleiddiol yn eisiau. Mae gan y Cynulliad gyfle heddiw i wneud gwahaniaeth ym mywydau pobl. Gallwn wneud rhywbeth adeiladol i atal Nantygwyddon arall rhag digwydd byth eto a galw pobl i gyfrif am eu gweithredoedd. Ni ddisgwyliaf i'r weinyddiaeth Lafur gefnogi'r ymchwiliad hwn. Efallai ei bod yn ofni y byddai'r canfyddiadau'n peri annifyrrwch iddi. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed ar yr adeg hwyr hon, disgwyliaf i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Ceidwadwyr gefnogi'r cynnig a chadw'r addewid a roesant i bobl Rhondda. Yr ydym

gave to the people of Rhondda. We in the Valleys have paid the price of coal. We are now paying the price of Nantygwyddon. We need a public inquiry. Cost should not be a factor, only justice. We hope that you will reject both amendments.

ni yn y Cymoedd wedi talu'r pris am lo. Yr ydym yn awr yn talu'r pris am Nantygwyddon. Mae arnom angen ymchwiliad cyhoeddus. Ni ddylai cost fod yn ffactor, dim ond cyfiawnder. Gobeithiwn y byddwch yn gwrthod y ddau welliant.

3:51 p.m.

The Secretary for Environment, Planning and Transport (Sue Essex): I propose amendment 1 in the name of Andrew Davies. In the first line substitute '*section 35(1)*' with '*section 40*'. In the second line substitute '*inquiry*' with '*independent investigation*' and at the end of the motion add:

Ysgrifennydd yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth (Sue Essex): Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Andrew Davies. Yn y llinell gyntaf rhodder '*adran 40*' yn lle '*adran 35(1)*', yn yr ail linell rhodder '*archwiliad annibynnol*' yn lle '*ymchwiliad*', ac ar ddiwedd y cynnig, ychwaneger y canlynol:

and calls upon Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council, and other interested parties to participate fully in this investigation; and instructs the Secretary for the Environment, Planning and Transport to proceed accordingly in liaison with the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee.

ac yn galw ar Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, a phartïon eraill sydd â diddordeb, i gymryd rhan lawn yn yr archwiliad hwn; ac mae'n cyfarwyddo Ysgrifennydd yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth i symud ymlaen yn unol â hynny, gan weithio gyda Phwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth.

Since taking over the environment brief a few months ago, I have been studying the concerns of people from Rhondda on the setting up and operations of the Nantygwyddon landfill site. I have had numerous discussions with Assembly colleagues. I hope everyone will agree that I have done so in good faith because I, along with other Members, want answers. I have had many meetings with officials and local residents and have considered how to look back on the development of the site as well as looking to the future and learning some lessons for the benefit of local residents and for wider application in Wales.

Ers cymryd brîff yr amgylchedd drosodd ychydig fisoedd yn ôl, bûm yn astudio pryderon pobl o'r Rhondda ynghylch sefydlu a gweithredu safle tirlenwi Nantygwyddon. Cefais nifer o drafodaethau gyda chyd-Aelodau Cynulliad. Gobeithiaf y bydd pawb yn cytuno fy mod wedi gwneud hynny'n ddiffuant oherwydd yr wyf fi, ynghyd â'r Aelodau eraill, yn dymuno cael atebion. Cefais nifer o gyfarfodydd gyda swyddogion a thrigolion lleol ac ystyriais y modd i edrych yn ôl ar ddatblygiad y safle yn ogystal ag edrych ymlaen at y dyfodol a dysgu rhai gwersi er budd y trigolion lleol ac i'w cymhwyso'n ehangach yng Nghymru.

I visited the site to improve my understanding of people's concerns. I appreciated talking to representatives of RANT because, as Geraint says, they are extremely knowledgeable. Their points were very moving. Although we have agreed on the principle to an extent, there is a difference of opinion on how we achieve this. We want answers but it is a question of how to get those answers.

Ymwelais â'r safle er mwyn gwella fy nealltwriaeth o bryderon pobl. Gwerthfawrogais siarad â chynrychiolwyr RANT oherwydd, fel y dywed Geraint, maent yn wybodus tu hwnt. Yr oedd eu pwyntiau'n deimladwy iawn. Er ein bod wedi cytuno ar yr egwyddor i ryw raddau, mae gwahaniaeth barn ynghylch sut y byddwn yn cyflawni hyn. Dymunwn gael atebion ond mae'n gwestiwn o'r modd y cawn yr atebion hynny.

To put this in context, we have inherited huge

Er mwyn rhoi hyn yn ei gyd-destun, yr ydym

waste problems in Wales, particularly landfill problems. Ninety-five per cent of our municipal waste goes to landfill. We all contribute to this problem daily. We need to drastically change our approach. Local government has the primary responsibility for dealing with locally produced waste, but the Assembly is setting the strategy for Wales. We must face the reality that there are a large number of landfill sites throughout Wales. Many, like Nantygwyddon, are located close to local populations. It is only natural that the local community in the Rhondda wants answers to the cause of the problems. Members of RANT should be proud of the way that they have represented their community in seeking to find answers. I endorse what Geraint said.

wedi etifeddu problemau gwastraff anferth yng Nghymru, yn enwedig problemau tirlenwi. Mae 95 y cant o'n gwastraff dinesig yn mynd i safleoedd tirlenwi. Yr ydym oll yn cyfrannu at y broblem hon bob diwrnod. Mae angen inni newid ein dull o weithredu'n llwyr. Llywodraeth leol sydd â'r prif gyfrifoldeb o ddelio â gwastraff a gynhyrchir yn lleol, ond y Cynulliad sydd yn gosod y strategaeth i Gymru. Rhaid inni wynebu'r gwirionedd bod nifer fawr o safleoedd tirlenwi ledled Cymru. Mae llawer, fel Nantygwyddon, wedi eu lleoli'n agos i boblogaethau lleol. Nid yw ond yn naturiol bod y gymuned leol yn y Rhondda yn dymuno cael atebion i achos y problemau. Dylai aelodau o RANT ymfalchïo yn y modd y cynrychiolasant eu cymuned wrth geisio dod o hyd i atebion. Cefnogaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Geraint.

How do we get to the answers? First, I take the health concerns very seriously. Work has been undertaken to investigate the possibility of health effects from exposure to contaminants from landfills. Further studies are ongoing and we hope that they are near completion.

Sut y cawn yr atebion? Yn gyntaf, edrychaf yn ddifrifol iawn ar y pryderon iechyd. Ymgymerwyd â gwaith i ymchwilio i'r posibilrwydd o effeithiau iechyd o ganlyniad i fod yn agored i ddifwynyddion o safleoedd tirlenwi. Mae astudiaethau pellach yn mynd rhagddynt a gobeithiwn eu bod bron yn gyflawn.

Members of RANT want a public inquiry on the development and operation of the tip. I understand that wish. A public inquiry is the traditional way of dealing with issues of major public concern. However, inquiries have their drawbacks. The inquiry would be of an adversarial nature as it would be conducted in public with legal support for those attending. It would inevitably focus on the past, sometimes at the expense of learning early lessons to help us to move forward. Historically, we have learnt that all public inquiries take considerable time and money. As Assembly Secretary for the Environment, Planning and Transport, I urgently want answers on issues concerning Nantygwyddon. I endorse that because it is important to me that we learn lessons from Nantygwyddon. My proposal is for an Assembly investigation, using section 40 of the Government of Wales Act 1998. Devolution makes this option possible. We have the opportunity within the legislation to do something that is particular to Wales. This is a better option—for a quicker or more

Mae aelodau o RANT yn dymuno cael ymchwiliad cyhoeddus ar ddatblygiad a gweithrediad y domen. Deallaf y dymuniad hwnnw. Ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yw'r dull traddodiadol o ymdrin â materion sydd o bwys mawr i'r cyhoedd. Fodd bynnag, mae anfanteision i ymchwiliadau. Byddai'r ymchwiliad o natur ymosodol gan y byddai'n cael ei gynnal yn gyhoeddus gyda chymorth cyfreithiol i'r rhai sydd yn bresennol. Mae'n anochel y byddai'n canolbwyntio ar y gorffennol, weithiau ar draul dysgu gwersi cynnar er mwyn ein helpu i symud ymlaen. Yn hanesyddol, dysgasom fod pob ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yn cymryd cryn amser ac arian. Fel yr Ysgrifennydd Cynulliad dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth, dymunaf gael atebion ar frys ar faterion sydd yn ymwneud â Nantygwyddon. Cadarnhaf hynny oherwydd mae'n bwysig i ni ein bod yn dysgu gwersi o Nantygwyddon. Mae fy nghynnig i yn un am archwiliad Cynulliad, gan ddefnyddio adran 40 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Mae datganoli'n gwneud hyn yn bosibl. Mae'r

focused investigation, which will give better value for money—than a traditional public inquiry. I have drawn up a proposal that plays to the strength of the Assembly. It will be more responsive to the needs of this case. The key feature of the investigation will be to summon and draw conclusions on the issues of planning, waste management and public health at the site. It will be carried out by an independent investigator, upon whom all parties will decide. We can play to the strength of the Assembly by using the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee. There could be public sessions, which provide the opportunity for representatives of RANT to attend and to present their concerns. The investigation will develop policies that ensure the health and wellbeing of communities throughout Wales as well as the communities around Nantygwyddon in the Rhondda.

cyfle gennym oddi mewn i'r ddeddfwriaeth i wneud rhywbeth sydd yn arbennig i Gymru. Mae hynny'n well dewis—er mwyn cael archwiliad cyflymach neu eglurach, a fydd yn rhoi gwell gwerth am arian—nag ymchwiliad cyhoeddus traddodiadol. Lluniais gynnig sydd yn manteisio ar gryfder y Cynulliad. Bydd yn fwy ymatebol i anghenion yr achos hwn. Nodwedd allweddol yr archwiliad fydd gwysio a dod i gasgliadau ar faterion cynllunio, rheoli gwastraff a iechyd cyhoeddus ar y safle. Fe'i cyflawnir gan ymchwilydd annibynnol, y bydd yr holl bleidiau'n penderfynu arno. Gallwn fanteisio ar gryfder y Cynulliad drwy ddefnyddio Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth. Gellid cael sesiynau cyhoeddus, sydd yn darparu'r cyfle i gynrychiolwyr o RANT fod yn bresennol a chyflwyno eu pryderon. Bydd yr archwiliad yn datblygu polisïau sydd yn sicrhau iechyd a lles cymunedau ledled Cymru yn ogystal â'r cymunedau o gwmpas Nantygwyddon yn y Rhondda.

On Michael German's amendment 2 involving—

Ar welliant 2 Michael German sydd yn ymwneud â—

Dafydd Wigley: If Sue is considering an investigation and not a public inquiry, will she tell the Assembly whether or not people can refuse to give evidence, as Geraint suggested? If that is the case and the investigation concludes that we are not getting to the bottom of the matter, is she prepared to have a full public inquiry to ensure that we get all the facts and information necessary to reach a conclusion?

Dafydd Wigley: Os yw Sue yn ystyried archwiliad ac nid ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, a wnaiff ddweud wrth y Cynulliad a gaiff pobl wrthod rhoi tystiolaeth ai peidio, fel yr awgrymodd Geraint? Os felly y mae ac y daw'r archwiliad i'r casgliad nad ydym yn mynd at wraidd y mater a yw'n barod i gael ymchwiliad cyhoeddus llawn er mwyn sicrhau y cawn yr holl ffeithiau a gwybodaeth sydd yn angenrheidiol er mwyn dod i gasgliad?

Sue Essex: I have never hidden the fact that one of the drawbacks of an investigation is that it cannot subpoena. That is one of the differences. This method has its strengths and weaknesses. However, we are dealing with the Environment Agency and Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council. I hope that members of the Council are present. They are respectable people—I have known Pauline and Geraint for a long time—and I am sure that if they were invited to attend an investigation they would come along.

Sue Essex: Nid wyf erioed wedi celu'r ffaith mai un o anfanteision archwiliad yw na all wysio drwy wyslythyr. Dyna un o'r gwahaniaethau. Mae i'r dull hwn ei gryfderau a'i wendidau. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn ymwneud ag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf. Gobeithiaf fod aelodau o'r Cyngor yn bresennol. Maent yn bobl barchus—yr wyf yn adnabod Pauline a Geraint ers amser hir—ac yr wyf yn sicr, pe gwahoddid hwy i fod yn bresennol mewn archwiliad, y byddent yn dod.

Regarding a public inquiry, I have always

Mewn perthynas ag ymchwiliad cyhoeddus,

said that if the investigation revealed serious concerns and recommended a public inquiry or a partial public inquiry, I would not object. I will accept the recommendations of the investigation. That would be fair and I wish to stress that.

dywedais erioed, pe bai'r archwiliad yn amlygu pryderon difrifol ac yn argymell ymchwiliad cyhoeddus neu ymchwiliad rhannol gyhoeddus, na fyddwn yn gwrthwynebu. Byddaf yn derbyn argymhellion yr archwiliad. Byddai hynny'n deg a dymunaf bwysleisio hynny.

I turn to Michael German's amendment 2, which develops some of the points of the investigation that I have outlined. I am content with these proposals. However, in taking them forward, the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee must avoid creating a procedure that amounts to a public inquiry.

Trof at welliant 2 Michael German, sydd yn datblygu rhai o bwyntiau'r archwiliad a amlinellais. Yr wyf yn fodlon â'r cynigion hyn. Fodd bynnag, wrth fynd â hwy ymlaen, rhaid i Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth osgoi creu gweithdrefn sydd yr un peth ag ymchwiliad cyhoeddus.

In supporting amendment 2, we must ensure that the rights of individuals are protected. I am sure that the Liberal Democrats want that as well. However, that depends on the Committee's co-operation. Perhaps Richard Edwards, as Chair, would elucidate on that.

Wrth gefnogi gwelliant 2, rhaid inni sicrhau y diogelir hawliau unigolion. Yr wyf yn sicr bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn dymuno hynny hefyd. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n dibynnu ar gydweithrediad y Pwyllgor. Efallai yr hoffai Richard Edwards, fel Cadeirydd, esbonio hynny.

I strongly support the need for early answers at Nantygwyddon. I appreciate the urgency and the issues that Geraint outlined. Our innovative proposition for an investigation is appropriate and effective. Hand on heart, I could not endorse Plaid Cymru's suggestion of spending between £3 and £5 million on a public inquiry. Much of this money would go into lawyers' pockets, when it could be devoted to developing better ways of managing waste and improving the lives of people in the Rhondda and across Wales. This must be our priority—in Geraint's words—'making a difference to people's lives'.

Cefnogaf yn gryf yr angen am atebion buan yn Nantygwyddon. Sylweddolaf y brys a'r materion a ddisgrifiodd Geraint. Mae ein cynnig arloesol ar gyfer archwiliad yn briodol ac yn effeithiol. Â'm llaw ar fy nghalon, ni allwn gefnogi awgrym Plaid Cymru o wario rhwng £3 a £5 miliwn ar ymchwiliad cyhoeddus. Byddai llawer o'r arian hwn yn mynd i bocedi cyfreithwyr, pan ellid ei roi tuag at ddatblygu gwell ffyrdd o reoli gwastraff a gwella bywydau pobl yn y Rhondda a ledled Cymru. Rhaid i hyn fod yn flaenoriaeth i ni—yng ngeiriau Geraint—'gwneud gwahaniaeth ym mywydau pobl'.

I will respect the outcome of today's vote and I expect all other parties to do the same. Let us make the health and wellbeing of the people of Rhondda a priority and let us work together to achieve that.

Byddaf yn parchu canlyniad y bleidlais heddiw a disgwyliaf i'r holl bleidiau eraill wneud yr un fath. Gadewch inni wneud iechyd a lles pobl y Rhondda yn flaenoriaeth a gadewch inni weithio gyda'n gilydd i gyflawni hynny.

Michael German: I propose amendment 2. Delete '*in accordance with section 35(1) of the Government of Wales Act 1998*'. Delete '*inquiry*' and replace with '*investigation*'. Add at the end of the motion:

Michael German: Cynigiaf welliant 2. Dileer '*yn unol ag adran 35(1) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998*'. Dileer '*ymchwiliad*' a rhodder '*archwiliad*' yn ei le. Ychwaneger ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

In accordance with the powers granted to it

Yn unol â'r pwerau a roddwyd iddo yn adran

in section 40 of the Government of Wales Act 1998, the National Assembly endorses the principle that such an investigation should be conducted by the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee with the assistance of an independent investigator. Furthermore, the National Assembly calls on Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council, and other interested parties, to participate fully in the investigation

40 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cymeradwyo'r egwyddor bod archwiliad o'r fath yn cael ei gynnal gan Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth gyda chymorth ymchwilydd annibynnol. At hynny, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn galw ar Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, a phartïon eraill sydd â diddordeb, i gymryd rhan lawn yn yr archwiliad.

The presumption is that the investigation should:

Rhagdybir y dylai'r archwiliad:

be held in public, except where it was considered that this would prejudice the outcome of the investigation;

gael ei gynnal yn gyhoeddus, ac eithrio pan ystyrir y byddai hynny'n andwyol i ganlyniad yr archwiliad;

meet and take evidence locally, where appropriate;

cyfarfod a chlywed tystiolaeth yn lleol, lle bo hynny'n briodol;

ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to present oral, as well as written, evidence to the investigation;

sicrhau bod yr holl bartïon sydd â diddordeb yn cael y cyfle i gyflwyno tystiolaeth ar lafar, yn ogystal â thystiolaeth ysgrifenedig, i'r archwiliad;

be able to recommend further action including, if necessary, a public inquiry in accordance with section 35(1) of the Government of Wales Act 1998;

gallu argymell camau pellach gan gynnwys, os y bydd angen, ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yn unol ag adran 35(1) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998;

be able to make specific recommendations for subsequent consideration in Plenary.

gallu gwneud argymhellion penodol i'w hystyried wedyn mewn Cyfarfod Llawn.

This is a sorry saga that has gone on too long. Nantygwyddon would not feature as one of the best examples of landfill sites in the United Kingdom. There are some fine examples of landfill sites in the UK. They are lined, they have leachate trapping and they use the methane gas which escapes to generate power. This site exhibits none of those procedures.

Saga drist yw hon sydd wedi parhau'n rhy hir. Ni châi Nantygwyddon ei ystyried yn un o'r enghreifftiau gorau o safleoedd tirlenwi yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae rhai enghreifftiau gwych o safleoedd tirlenwi yn y DU. Mae ganddynt leinin, mae ganddynt ddalfeydd trwytholchion a defnyddiant y nwy methan sydd yn dianc i gynhyrchu ynni. Ni welir yr un o'r gweithdrefnau hynny yn y safle hwn.

I pay tribute to RANT for keeping this matter in the public eye. Action is needed, not more reports. Our job in this National Assembly is to provide solutions. It is scandalous that this tip has not yet been capped. That, to me, is at the heart of many of the issues before us.

Talaf deyrnged i RANT am gadw'r mater hwn yn sylw'r cyhoedd. Mae angen gweithredu, nid rhagor o adroddiadau. Ein gwaith yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hwn yw darparu atebion. Mae'n warthus nad yw'r domen hon wedi ei chapio eto. Hynny, i mi, sydd wrth wraidd llawer o'r materion sydd o'n blaen.

The purpose of this amendment is threefold. The investigation should be public, quick and

Mae diben triphlyg i'r gwelliant hwn. Dylai'r archwiliad fod yn gyhoeddus, yn gyflym a

should be guided by an independent investigator.

dylai gael ei arwain gan ymchwilydd annibynnol.

As Liberal Democrats, we do not believe that an independent investigation should be set up giving autonomy to the investigator and the relevant overseeing body—which in this case would be the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee—and then set out prescriptions as to how to proceed. It seems to me that the investigation must be in their hands.

Fel Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ni chredwn y dylid sefydlu archwiliad annibynnol gan roi ymreolaeth i'r ymchwilydd a'r corff arolygol perthnasol—sef Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth yn yr achos hwn—ac wedyn gosod cyfarwyddiadau ynghylch sut i fynd ymlaen. Ymddengys i mi fod rhaid i'r archwiliad fod yn eu dwylo hwy.

4:01 p.m.

I wish to draw your attention to the word 'presumption' in amendment 2. At the end of the day, within the spirit of the conditions that we have set for the investigation, its openness, its transparency, its local relevance and the ability to recommend further action, this amendment is intended to end the deadlock that has hung over Nantygwyddon for far too many years and to move nearer to a solution. I draw everybody's attention to Standing Order No. 9, which refers to Subject Committees being able to summon witnesses and require them to take an oath, and to order the production of documents. I hope that we realise that this Assembly has authority and that we ought to seek that authority and use it well.

Dymunaf dynnu'ch sylw at y gair 'rhagdybiaeth' yng ngwelliant 2. Yn y pen draw, oddi mewn i ysbryd yr amodau a osodasom ar gyfer yr archwiliad, ei natur agored, ei dryloywder ei berthnasedd lleol a'r gallu i argymell camau pellach, bwriad y gwelliant hwn yw rhoi diwedd ar yr anghytundeb llwyr a fu ynghylch Nantygwyddon am ormod o lawer o flynyddoedd a nesáu at ateb. Tynnaf sylw pawb at Reol Sefydlog Rhif 9 sydd yn cyfeirio at allu Pwyllgorau Pwnc i wysio tystion a mynnu eu bod yn tyngu llw, ac i orchymyn dangos dogfennau. Gobeithiaf ein bod yn sylweddoli bod awdurdod gan y Cynulliad hwn ac y dylem geisio'r awdurdod hwnnw a'i ddefnyddio'n dda.

Amendment 2 does not in any way contravene the intention of having some form of public investigation. It is not intended to bind the hands of the Committee, the investigator or even the Assembly Secretary beyond the reasonable expectations expressed in the last five clauses. To do that would defeat the object of the exercise and fail to give the relevant people the discretion they need to ensure that the investigation is as thorough as possible. The intention is to ensure that this process is as watertight as possible and, above all, that the Assembly is beyond reproach, working within the established legal context of section 40 of the Government of Wales Act 1998. The investigation must be opened up to relevant bodies, groups and agencies that have evidence to present to the investigation to ensure that they can submit that evidence for consideration and that their voices will be heard by the Assembly. I ask the Assembly

Nid yw gwelliant 2 yn mynd yn groes o gwbl i'r bwriad o gael rhyw ffurf ar archwiliad cyhoeddus. Ni fwriedir iddo glymu dwylo'r Pwyllgor, yr ymchwilydd neu hyd yn oed yr Ysgrifennydd Cynulliad ymhellach na'r disgwyliadau rhesymol a fynegir yn y pum cymal olaf. Byddai gwneud hynny'n mynd yn groes i fwriad y gwaith ac yn methu â rhoi i'r bobl berthnasol y rhyddid i weithredu y mae arnynt ei angen i sicrhau bod yr archwiliad mor drwyadl ag y bo modd. Y bwriad yw sicrhau bod y broses hon mor gynhwysfawr ag y bo modd, ac, yn fwy na dim, fod y Cynulliad y tu hwnt i gerydd, gan weithio oddi mewn i gyd-destun cyfreithiol sefydledig adran 40 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Rhaid i'r archwiliad fod yn agored i gyrff, grwpiau ac asiantaethau perthnasol sydd â thystiolaeth i'w chyflwyno i'r archwiliad er mwyn sicrhau y gallant gyflwyno'r dystiolaeth honno i'w hystyried ac y clywir eu llais gan y Cynulliad.

Secretary to guarantee also that the evidence and information that the Committee needs to carry out its job will be available to it before it starts. To do that, we need to be certain about what is inside that tip. I hope that she will guarantee that she will use her powers with the Environment Agency to instruct it to provide appropriate technical information to the Committee in its investigation so that we are in no doubt as to what is inside that tip.

Gofynnaf i'r Ysgrifennydd Cynulliad roi sicrwydd hefyd y caiff y dystiolaeth a'r wybodaeth y mae ar y Pwyllgor eu hangen i gyflawni ei waith eu darparu iddo cyn iddo ddechrau. I wneud hynny, mae angen inni fod yn sicr ynghylch beth sydd yn y domen honno. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn rhoi sicrwydd y bydd yn defnyddio ei phwerau gydag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd i'w chyfarwyddo i ddarparu gwybodaeth dechnegol briodol i'r Pwyllgor yn ei archwiliad fel y gwyddom yn sicr beth sydd yn y domen honno.

The important presumptions in amendment 2 are openness, transparency and being public. The important point about this amendment is that it means the Assembly will be in the driving seat, making recommendations to Plenary, to the Assembly Secretary or to any other body. We must remember that the Assembly has a great deal of control in these matters. The Assembly has authority. We must exert that authority and use it. I recognise that there are time pressures on the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee. However, if the Economic Development Committee can take evidence from everybody in Wales who wanted to address it on the matter of Objective 1 in three sessions, I am sure that the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee can make similar progress.

Y rhagdybiaethau pwysig yng ngwelliant 2 yw gweithredu agored, tryloywder a bod yn gyhoeddus. Y pwynt pwysig ynghylch y gwelliant hwn yw ei fod yn golygu mai'r Cynulliad fydd wrth y llyw, yn rhoi argymhellion i'r Cyfarfod Llawn, i'r Ysgrifennydd Cynulliad neu i unrhyw gorff arall. Rhaid inni gofio bod gan y Cynulliad lawer iawn o reolaeth yn y materion hyn. Mae gan y Cynulliad awdurdod. Rhaid inni arfer yr awdurdod hwnnw a'i ddefnyddio. Cydnabyddaf fod pwysau amser ar Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth. Fodd bynnag, os gall y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd dderbyn tystiolaeth gan bawb yng Nghymru a oedd yn dymuno ei annerch ar fater Amcan 1 mewn tri sesiwn, yr wyf yn sicr y gall Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth wneud cynnydd tebyg.

I am sorry that the Tories have tabled an amendment about speed and do not intend to support amendment 2. They are speaking with two tongues. They state that they want something done speedily—

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf fod y Toriaid wedi cyflwyno gwelliant ynghylch cyflymder ond nad ydynt yn bwriadu cefnogi gwelliant 2. Maent yn siarad â dau dafod. Dywedant eu bod yn dymuno i rywbeth gael ei wneud yn gyflym—

David Davies *rose—*

David Davies *a gododd—*

The Presiding Officer: Order. Will you give way to David Davies? He will be called to speak next.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A ildiwch i David Davies? Gelwir arno i siarad nesaf.

Michael German: I was going to give way after finishing my sentence, but in that case, I will not. I will take your advice, Presiding Officer. David Davies can speak in his own time.

Michael German: Yr oeddwn yn bwriadu ildio ar ôl gorffen fy mrawddeg, ond os felly y mae, ni wnaf. Derbyniaf eich cyngor, Lywydd. Caiff David Davies siarad yn ei amser ei hun.

The Tories are asking us to move speedily, but they reject an amendment that would

Mae'r Toriaid yn gofyn inni symud yn gyflym, ond gwrthodant welliant a'n

enable us to resolve this issue by the beginning of next year. It is important that the Assembly finds new approaches. We cannot be bound by the past. We must find Welsh solutions to Welsh problems. We must deal with issues of public concern in a way that suits the Assembly. Standing Order No. 9 gives us powers that we have not thought of expressing before. If we have a full investigation, I cannot see a problem. We can subpoena witnesses and require them to take an oath. They might not turn up but that also applies to the other form of public inquiry. Amendment 2 will ensure the resolution of this issue. It leaves an open door for the Committee and the investigators to propose any actions they see fit. I commend the amendment to you.

galluogai i ddatrys y mater hwn erbyn dechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'n bwysig bod y Cynulliad yn darganfod dulliau newydd o weithredu. Ni allwn gael ein rhwymo gan y gorffennol. Rhaid inni ddod o hyd i atebion Cymreig i broblemau Cymreig. Rhaid inni ddelio â materion sydd o bwys i'r cyhoedd mewn modd sydd yn addas i'r Cynulliad. Mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 9 yn rhoi pwerau i ni nad ystyriasom eu dangos o'r blaen. Os cawn archwiliad llawn, ni allaf weld problem. Gallwn wysio tystion a mynnu eu bod yn tyngu llw. Efallai na ddeuent ond mae hynny'n wir hefyd am ffurfiau eraill ar archwiliadau cyhoeddus. Bydd gwelliant 2 yn sicrhau y caiff y mater hwn ei ddatrys. Mae'n gadael y drws yn agored i'r Pwyllgor a'r ymchwilwyr gynnig unrhyw gamau a ystyriant yn briodol. Cymeradwyaf y gwelliant i chi.

Carwyn Jones *rose—*

Carwyn Jones *a gododd—*

Michael German: I will give way to Carwyn Jones, but I will not give way to David Davies as he will be speaking after me.

Michael German: Ildiaf i Carwyn Jones, ond nid ildiaf i David Davies gan y bydd yn siarad ar fy ôl.

Carwyn Jones: I want clarification on two points of which I know you are aware. Amendment 2 states that the investigation should

'ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to present oral, as well as written, evidence'.

Can you clarify that you do not expect the Committee to be proactive in looking for interested parties and that, rather, interested parties can approach the Committee after receiving an open invitation? Can you also clarify whether a written statement of the evidence should be provided beforehand when oral evidence is to be presented?

Carwyn Jones: Dymunaf gael eglurhad ar ddau bwynt y gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol ohonynt. Mae gwelliant 2 yn dweud y dylai'r archwiliad

'sicrhau bod yr holl bartïon sydd â diddordeb yn cael y cyfle i gyflwyno tystiolaeth ar lafar, yn ogystal â thystiolaeth ysgrifenedig.'

A allwch egluro nad ydych yn disgwyl i'r Pwyllgor fod yn rhagweithiol wrth chwilio am bartïon sydd â diddordeb ac, yn hytrach, y caiff partïon sydd â diddordeb ddod at y Pwyllgor ar ôl derbyn gwahoddiad agored? A allwch egluro hefyd a ddylid darparu datganiad ysgrifenedig o'r dystiolaeth ymlaen llaw pan fo tystiolaeth ar lafar i'w chyflwyno?

Michael German: The most appropriate procedure for this matter would be for the independent investigator to advertise that the investigation would be taking place. People who wished to participate could then write in to express an interest in being involved in the investigation. The second issue that Carwyn quite rightly mentioned is how people present oral evidence—

Michael German: Y weithdrefn fwyaf priodol ar gyfer y mater hwn fyddai i'r ymchwilydd annibynnol hysbysebu bod yr archwiliad i ddigwydd. Gallai pobl a ddymunai gymryd rhan ysgrifennu wedyn i fynegi diddordeb mewn cymryd rhan yn yr archwiliad. Yr ail fater y soniodd Carwyn amdano'n gwbl briodol yw'r modd y bydd pobl yn cyflwyno tystiolaeth ar lafar—

Cynog Dafis *rose—*

The Presiding Officer: Will you give way?

Michael German: I will give way to Cynog Dafis after I finish answering the first intervention. I will not give way to David Davies as he is speaking next.

It is essential that anyone who presents oral evidence provides a written statement first. The Assembly has had experience of this in committee. Those people will then address themselves to their written statements and can be questioned on them. That means that the Committee has all the documentation in front of it and can make a full, proper inquiry.

Cynog Dafis: Awgryma Mike German nad oes gwahaniaeth rhwng pŵer archwiliad i wysio tystion a phŵer ymchwiliad i roi *subpoena* ar dystion. Mae'n rhaid bod gwahaniaeth. Os ydych yn gwrthod *subpoena*, yr ydych yn euog o ddirmyg yn union fel pe baech mewn llys barn. Gallech gael eich cosbi am hynny yn yr un modd â chyda dirmyg llys.

Michael German: Standing Order No. 9 is clear on this matter. It states that a Committee can

'summon witnesses or order the production of documents'.

It also states that

'a person who has been summoned to attend may be required to take an oath (or make an affirmation).'

The wording of the oath is included in the Standing Orders.

Dafydd Wigley: What if they do not turn up?

Michael German: If someone does not turn up, that allows the investigation to draw its own conclusion. It is the same if someone refuses to participate by sending documents. We can find a new approach and a new method of working forward. With that one

Cynog Dafis *a gododd—*

Y Llywydd: A ildiwch?

Michael German: Ildiaf i Cynog Dafis ar ôl gorffen ateb yr ymyriad cyntaf. Nid ildiaf i David Davies gan ei fod yn siarad nesaf.

Mae'n holl bwysig bod rhywun sydd yn cyflwyno tystiolaeth ar lafar yn darparu datganiad ysgrifenedig yn gyntaf. Cafodd y Cynulliad brofiad o hyn mewn pwyllgorau. Bydd y bobl hynny wedyn yn cyfeirio at eu datganiadau ysgrifenedig a gellir eu holi yn eu cylch. Golyga hynny fod yr holl ddogfennaeth gan y Pwyllgor o'i flaen ac y gall holi'n llawn ac yn briodol.

Cynog Dafis: Mike German suggests that there is no difference between an investigation's power to summon witnesses and an inquiry's power to subpoena witnesses. There must be a difference. If you refuse a subpoena you are guilty of contempt, exactly as if you were in a court of law. You could be punished for that in the same way as you can for contempt of court.

Michael German: Mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 9 yn glir ar y mater hwn. Dywed y caiff Pwyllgor

'wysio tystion neu orchymyn bod dogfennau yn cael eu dangos'.

Dywed hefyd

'Gall fod yn ofynnol i berson sydd wedi'i wysio i fod yn bresennol dyngu llw (neu roi cadarnhad).'

Cynhwysir geiriad y llw yn y Rheolau Sefydlog.

Dafydd Wigley: Beth a ddigwydd os na ddeuant?

Michael German: Os na ddaw rhywun, mae hynny'n caniatáu i'r archwiliad ddod i'w gasgliad ei hun. Mae'r un peth os yw rhywun yn gwrthod cymryd rhan drwy anfon dogfennau. Gallwn ddod o hyd i ffordd newydd o weithredu a dull newydd o weithio

crucial, small distinction, we have the Assembly's power in our hands. We should use the Assembly's power to create new, Welsh solutions for Welsh problems.

ymlaen. Gyda'r un gwahaniaeth bach, holl bwysig hwnnw, mae pŵer y Cynulliad gennym yn ein dwylo. Dylem ddefnyddio pŵer y Cynulliad i greu atebion Cymreig, newydd i broblemau Cymreig.

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

David Davies: Cynigiaf welliant 3. Ychwaneger ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

The Assembly deplores the inordinate amount of time it has taken for this matter to be discussed and resolves to take quick, decisive action.

Mae'r Cynulliad yn gresynu at y ffaith bod llawer gormod o amser wedi mynd heibio cyn i'r mater hwn gael ei drafod, ac mae'n penderfynu gweithredu'n gyflym ac yn bendant.

I do not intend to speak for long, as I know that many other Members want to speak. I take a slightly detached view of this, as I come from Monmouthshire. I know that residents in the area adjacent to Nantygwyddon tip have been complaining for many years about noxious smells emanating from the site. People, and especially young children, have various health problems that they believe may be associated with the site. These concerns have been fuelled by Bro Taf Health Authority's finding that a rare medical condition, sarcoidosis, is more prevalent among families living near the site. Bro Taf's explanation is that this happened before, as well as since, the commencement of industrial waste disposal in 1995. People in the area have also reported a higher incidence of illnesses. The official explanation for this is that these people are more likely to report illnesses because they are concerned about the site. I am not a medical expert and do not pretend to be—

Ni fwriadaf siarad yn hir, gan fy mod yn gwybod bod llawer o Aelodau eraill yn dymuno siarad. Mae gennyf farn braidd yn wrthrychol am hyn, gan fy mod yn hanu o Sir Fynwy. Gwn fod trigolion yn yr ardal ger tomen Nantygwyddon yn cwyno ers blynyddoedd lawer am arogleuon afiach yn dod o'r safle. Mae gan bobl, ac yn enwedig plant ifanc, amryw o broblemau iechyd y credant y gallent fod yn gysylltiedig â'r safle. Porthwyd y pryderon hyn gan ddarganfyddiad Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf bod cyflwr meddygol anghyffredin, sarcoidosis, yn fwy cyffredin ymysg teuluoedd sydd yn byw ger y safle. Eglurhad Bro Taf yw bod hyn yn digwydd cyn yn ogystal ag ar ôl dechrau gwaredu gwastraff diwydiannol yn 1995. Mae pobl yn yr ardal wedi adrodd am fwy o achosion o glefydau hefyd. Yr eglurhad swyddogol am hyn yw bod y bobl hyn yn fwy tebygol o adrodd am glefydau am eu bod yn pryderu ynghylch y safle. Nid wyf yn arbenigwr meddygol ac ni chymeraf arnaf fy mod—

Alun Pugh: Absolutely.

Alun Pugh: Yn hollol.

David Davies: I do not pretend to know the answer to everything, as I am not a New Labour spin-doctor. I know that many people have serious and genuine concerns about this site. Alun Pugh may want to take that into account, as those people are sitting behind him in the public gallery. Given their concerns, I would not want to live next door to the site. I suspect that many people in the Labour Party feel the same.

David Davies: Ni chymeraf arnaf fy mod yn gwybod yr ateb i bob dim, gan nad wyf yn droellwr Llafur Newydd. Gwn fod gan lawer o bobl bryderon difrifol a dilys ynghylch y safle hwn. Efallai y dymunai Alun Pugh roi ystyriaeth i hynny, gan fod y bobl hynny'n eistedd y tu ôl iddo yn yr oriel gyhoeddus. Yng ngolwg eu pryderon, ni ddymunwn fyw y drws nesaf i'r safle. Amheuaf fod llawer o bobl yn y Blaid Lafur yn teimlo'r un fath.

Huw Lewis: You will never have to live next to it, David.

Huw Lewis: Ni fyddwch chi byth yn gorfod byw wrth ei ymyl, David.

David Davies: No, because I will keep winning elections in Monmouthshire. One possible reason why people are concerned is because certain politicians have fuelled their fears by calling for a public inquiry. I respect the fact that, to some extent, they were reflecting what the public wanted. If Plaid Cymru changed its mind before and has now changed its mind again and is supporting a public inquiry, perhaps the people of Nantygwyddon can thank the fact that a Plaid Cymru leadership contest is taking place at present.

David Davies: Na fyddaf, oherwydd byddaf yn dal i ennill etholiadau yn Sir Fynwy. Un rheswm posibl pam y mae pobl yn bryderus yw am fod rhai gwleidyddion wedi porthi eu hofnau drwy alw am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus. Parchaf y ffaith eu bod, i ryw raddau, yn adlewyrchu dymuniad y cyhoedd. Os ailfeddyliodd Plaid Cymru o'r blaen ac os yw wedi ailfeddwl eto ac yn cefnogi ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, efallai y gall pobl Nantygwyddon ddiolch i'r ffaith bod gornest am arweinyddiaeth Plaid Cymru yn digwydd ar hyn o bryd.

4:11 p.m.

We will be consistent in supporting the public inquiry. The Conservative Party of Wales has consistently supported a public inquiry, ever since we were first approached by the members of RANT, which has been doing such an excellent job. We reject the half-baked, half-hearted approach of having an investigation that will not do the job properly. As Geraint pointed out, it will not have the power to call witnesses. More importantly—

Byddwn yn gyson wrth gefnogi'r ymchwiliad cyhoeddus. Mae Plaid Geidwadol Cymru wedi cefnogi ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yn gyson, byth ers i aelodau RANT, a fu'n gwneud gwaith mor rhagorol, gysylltu â ni gyntaf. Gwrthodwn y dull hanner pob, claear o gael archwiliad na fydd yn gwneud y gwaith yn iawn. Fel y nododd Geraint, ni fydd pŵer ganddo i alw tystion. Yn bwysicach—

Jenny Randerson: It will have the power to call witnesses.

Jenny Randerson: Bydd ganddo bŵer i alw tystion.

David Davies: It will have the power to call them, but not necessarily to compel them to show up.

David Davies: Bydd ganddo bŵer i'w galw, ond nid o reidrwydd i'w gorfodi i ymddangos.

Jenny Randerson: First, do you accept that Standing Orders clearly indicate that Committees have the power to call witnesses and the authority to ensure that their evidence is truthful because they can request that an oath be sworn? Secondly, do you accept that the motion states that, if the investigation discovers a matter that it cannot undertake to investigate, a public inquiry can be held in due course? Thirdly, do you accept that you are completely inconsistent in proposing an amendment that calls for speed while opposing the amendment that allows for it?

Jenny Randerson: Yn gyntaf, a dderbyniwch fod y Rheolau Sefydlog yn nodi'n glir fod pŵer gan Bwyllgorau i alw tystion ac awdurdod i sicrhau bod eu tystiolaeth yn eirwir oherwydd gallant ofyn am dyngu llw? Yn ail, a dderbyniwch fod y cynnig yn datgan, os yw'r archwiliad yn darganfod mater na all ymgymryd i ymchwilio iddo, y gellir cynnal ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yn ei dro? Yn drydydd, a dderbyniwch eich bod yn gwbl anghyson wrth gynnig gwelliant sydd yn galw am gyflymder gan wrthwynebu'r gwelliant sydd yn caniatáu hynny yr un pryd?

David Davies: There were about three questions there.

David Davies: Yr oedd tua tri chwestiwn yn y fan honno.

Jenny Randerson: There were not 'about'

Jenny Randerson: Nid oedd 'tua' tri

three questions. There were three questions.

chwestiwn. Yr oedd tri chwestiwn.

David Davies: I have allowed you to intervene, even though your party leader was not prepared to allow me to do the same. If you would allow me to answer you—

David Davies: Caniateais ichi ymyrryd, er nad oedd eich arweinydd plaid yn barod i ganiatáu i mi wneud yr un fath. Os caniatewch imi eich ateb—

The Presiding Officer: Order. You are wasting time. It is now 4.11 p.m. I must end this debate at 4.35 p.m. to allow time for votes. I do not want a repeat of what happened during the last Plenary session.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr ydych yn gwastraffu amser. Mae'n awr yn 4.11 p.m. Rhaid imi derfynu'r ddadl hon am 4.35 p.m. er mwyn caniatáu amser ar gyfer pleidleisiau. Ni ddymunaf weld ailadrodd yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn ystod y Cyfarfod Llawn diwethaf.

David Davies: If Jenny wants to talk to me about consistency—

David Davies: Os yw Jenny yn dymuno siarad â mi am gysondeb—

The Presiding Officer: Order. You will not challenge the Chair.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni chewch herio'r Cadeirydd.

David Davies: Are you asking me to sit down?

David Davies: A ydych yn gofyn imi eistedd?

The Presiding Officer: I am asking you to conclude your speech.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn gofyn ichi orffen eich araith.

David Davies: If Jenny wants to talk to me about consistency, why did Mike German write to RANT promising a full public inquiry at the end of January?

David Davies: Os yw Jenny yn dymuno siarad â mi am gysondeb, pam yr ysgrifennodd Mike German at RANT gan addo ymchwiliad cyhoeddus llawn ddiwedd Ionawr?

Michael German: Read the letter if you want to know.

Michael German: Darllenwch y llythyr os ydych eisiau gwybod.

David Davies: I have the letter here. It states that RANT will be pleased to hear that the Liberal Democrat group in the National Assembly has backed calls for a public inquiry and will continue to do so until the issues surrounding the tip are resolved. The issues have clearly not been resolved. We want to resolve them—

David Davies: Mae'r llythyr gennyf yma. Dywed y bydd RANT yn falch o glywed bod grŵp y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi cefnogi galwadau am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus ac y bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny hyd nes y caiff y materion sydd yn gysylltiedig â'r domen eu datrys. Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r materion wedi eu datrys. Yr ydym eisiau eu datrys.

Michael German *rose—*

Michael German *a gododd—*

David Davies: I will not give way—

David Davies: Nid ildiaf—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is now 4.12 p.m.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae bellach yn 4.12 p.m.

David Davies: We want to resolve these

David Davies: Dymunwn ddatrys y

issues in a way that will put people's minds at rest. That is why we back a full public inquiry. We do not accept any concerns about the cost. If the Liberal Democrats were worried about the cost, why were they prepared to spend £32 million on a new building when they are not even prepared to spend £3 million on putting those people's minds at rest?

materion hyn mewn modd a fydd yn rhoi tawelwch meddwl i bobl. Dyna pam y cefnogwn ymchwiliad cyhoeddus llawn. Ni dderbyniwn unrhyw bryderon ynghylch y gost. Os oedd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn bryderus ynghylch y gost, pam yr oeddent yn barod i wario £32 miliwn ar adeilad newydd pan nad ydynt hyd yn oed yn barod i wario £3 miliwn ar roi tawelwch meddwl i'r bobl hynny?

Pauline Jarman: I declare an interest as a member of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council. I stand before the Assembly today not only as Assembly Member for South Wales Central but also as the leader of Rhondda Cynon Taff. It is the second largest council in Wales. Nantygwyddon landfill site is the bête noire of Rhondda Cynon Taff. I use those words advisedly. They convey the gravity of the issue and I cannot and will not hide the gravity of it from the Assembly.

Pauline Jarman: Datganaf fuddiant fel aelod o Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf. Safaf gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw nid yn unig fel Aelod Cynulliad dros Ganol De Cymru ond hefyd fel arweinydd Rhondda Cynon Taf. Ef yw'r cyngor ail fwyaf yng Nghymru. Safle tirlenwi Nantygwyddon yw *bête noire* Rhondda Cynon Taf. Defnyddiaf y geiriau hynny ar ôl ystyriaeth. Maent yn cyfleu difrifoldeb y mater ac ni allaf ac ni fynnaf gelu ei ddifrifoldeb rhag y Cynulliad.

As leader of the council, I am concerned, appalled, dismayed and even frightened by what appears to have taken place in and around Nantygwyddon mountain. All Members should support a public inquiry. Why are Labour and the Liberal Democrats so reluctant to do so? I understand why Labour is nervous. It presided at local government level over the choice of the site at Nantygwyddon, which is on top of a mountain overlooking several communities. It was easy for Labour to choose that site because an independent councillor represented the area at the time. In the days of the former Rhondda Borough Council, that was almost as rare as the golden eagle. It was strongly opposed by Geraint Davies because he predicted that it would have an intolerable impact on the community.

Fel arweinydd y cyngor, yr wyf yn bryderus, wedi fy nychryn, fy siomi a'm brawychu hyd yn oed gan yr hyn yr ymddengys ei fod wedi digwydd ym mynydd Nantygwyddon ac o'i gwmpas. Dylai'r holl Aelodau fod o blaid ymchwiliad cyhoeddus. Pam y mae Llafur a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mor amharod i wneud hynny? Deallaf pam y mae Llafur yn nerfus. Llywyddodd ar lefel llywodraeth leol dros ddewis y safle yn Nantygwyddon, sydd ar ben mynydd uwchlaw sawl cymuned. Yr oedd yn hawdd i Lafur ddewis y safle hwnnw oherwydd cynghorydd annibynnol a oedd yn cynrychioli'r ardal ar y pryd. Yn nyddiau cyn Gyngor Bwrdeistref Rhondda, yr oedd hynny bron mor anghyffredin â'r eryr aur. Fe'i gwrthwynebwyd yn gryf gan Geraint Davies oherwydd daroganodd y câi effaith annioddefol ar y gymuned.

Labour dumped on a community that was politically unsympathetic to it. However, as David said, the Liberal Democrats submitted a letter to Garod Owen, the chairman of RANT, noting that they would support a call for a public inquiry. Their change of mind is for them to explain. Another reason—

Dadlwythodd Llafur ar gymuned a oedd yn wleidyddol ddigydymdeimlad ag ef. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd David, cyflwynodd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol lythyr i Garod Owen, cadeirydd RANT, yn nodi y byddent yn cefnogi galwad am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus. Mae eu newid meddwl yn fater iddynt hwy ei egluro. Rheswm arall—

Michael German: Perhaps I could explain—

Michael German: Efallai y gallwn egluro—

Pauline Jarman: I am sorry, there are other Members in my party who must speak. This is our debate. Another reason why Labour is reluctant to have a public inquiry is because the conditions attached—

Pauline Jarman: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, mae Aelodau eraill yn fy mhlaid y mae'n rhaid iddynt siarad. Ein dadl ni yw hon. Rheswm arall pam y mae Llafur yn amharod i gael ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yw bod yr amodau sydd yn gysylltiedig—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I must take you to task. This is not your debate; it is a minority party debate called by The Party of Wales. The practice is for the minority party's speakers to be called to speak alternately with Members from other parties.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rhaid imi'ch galw i gyfrif. Nid eich dadl chi yw hon; mae'n ddadl plaid leiafrifol a alwyd gan Blaid Cymru. Yr arfer yw galw siaradwyr y blaid leiafrifol am yn ail ag Aelodau o bleidiau eraill.

Pauline Jarman: I accept your ruling on that and how you choose to select speakers. However, I hope to rush through my contribution so that others may have an opportunity to speak.

Pauline Jarman: Derbyniaf eich dyfarniad ar hynny a sut y dewiswch ddethol siaradwyr. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf ruthro drwy fy nghyfraniad fel y caiff eraill gyfle i siarad.

Another reason why Labour is reluctant to have a public inquiry is because the conditions attached to the two planning consents that it granted in 1981 and 1983 were not fully enforced until recently. Following complaints by RANT about the conduct of the penultimate Labour leadership in Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council relating to claims of alleged ultra vires expenditure specific to Nantygwyddon, the district auditor concluded that the former leader's liaison group had no legal status and appeared to have had no conscience in bullying and attempting to discredit officers in that process. Will those former Labour councillors volunteer to give evidence to an investigation? I doubt it.

Rheswm arall pam y mae Llafur yn amharod i gael ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yw am na chafodd yr amodau a oedd ynglŷn â'r ddau ganiatâd cynllunio a roddodd yn 1981 a 1983 eu gorfodi'n llawn hyd yn ddiweddar. Yn dilyn cwynion gan RANT am ymddygiad yr arweinyddiaeth Lafur ddiwethaf ond un yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf ynghylch haeriadau am wariant anawdurdodedig honedig yn ymwneud yn benodol â Nantygwyddon, daeth yr archwilydd dosbarth i'r casgliad nad oedd statws cyfreithiol i grŵp cysylltu'r cyn-arweinydd a'i bod yn ymddangos yn ddigydwybod wrth fwlio a cheisio taflu amheuaeth ar swyddogion yn y broses honno. A wnaiff y cyn-gynghorwyr Llafur hynny wirfoddoli i roi tystiolaeth i archwiliad? Yr wyf yn amheus o hynny.

The European Union gave a £0.75 million grant to enable the development to proceed, subject to conditions that were intended to control the site. Where were the Environment Agency Wales, the former Welsh Office and the European Union? How did they find it so easy to abrogate their regulatory role for almost two decades? As Geraint said, in January 1998, Bro Taf Health Authority announced the findings of health information collection clinics held in the relevant communities. The clinics operated between 20 April and 12 June. However, air quality sampling, which Rhondda Cynon Taff

Rhoddodd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd grant o £0.75 miliwn er mwyn galluogi'r datblygiad i fynd rhagddo, o dan yr amodau a fwriadwyd i reoli'r safle. Ym mhle'r oedd Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd Cymru, y gyn Swyddfa Gymreig a'r Undeb Ewropeaidd? Sut y'i cawsant mor rhwydd diddymu eu rôl reoleiddiol am bron dau ddegawd? Fel y dywedodd Geraint, yn Ionawr 1998, cyhoeddodd Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf ganlyniadau clinigau casglu gwybodaeth iechyd a gynhaliwyd yn y cymunedau perthnasol. Gweithredodd y clinigau rhwng 20 Ebrill a 12 Mehefin. Fodd bynnag, ni

County Borough Council requested to take place concurrently, did not start until 27 July to 8 August. Therefore, when Bro Taf Health Authority published its descriptive survey of ill-health around Nantygwyddon in January 1999, it stated that it could not

ddechreuodd y samplu ansawdd aer, y gofynnodd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf iddo ddigwydd yr un pryd, tan 27 Gorffennaf i 8 Awst. Felly, pan gyhoeddodd Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf ei arolwg disgrifiadol o iechyd gwael o gwmpas Nantygwyddon yn Ionawr 1999, dywedodd na allai

'prove that the higher frequency of symptoms was caused by the landfill site because concurrent monitoring data is not available.'

'brofi bod amledd uwch symptomau wedi ei achosi gan y safle tirlenwi am nad oes data monitro cyfredol ar gael.'

The council received Casella London Limited's report on air quality in December 1998 but kept it secret until after the health authority survey was published. That blatant act of political sabotage not only broke the vital link between local ill-health and tip gases but wasted over £100,000 of public money. The former Welsh Office refused to intervene. We want to bring to book the individuals who carried out this callous and cynical act of public disinformation.

Derbyniodd y cyngor adroddiad Casella London Cyfyngedig ar ansawdd aer yn Rhagfyr 1998 ond fe'i cadwodd yn gyfrinach tan ar ôl cyhoeddi arolwg yr awdurdod iechyd. Nid yn unig y bu i'r weithred ddigywilydd honno o danseilio gwleidyddol dorri'r cysylltiad hanfodol rhwng iechyd gwael lleol a nwyon y domen ond gwastraffodd dros £100,000 o arian cyhoeddus. Gwrthododd y gyn Swyddfa Gymreig ymyrryd. Dymunwn alw i gyfrif yr unigolion a gyflawnodd y weithred ddidostur a sinigaidd hon o gamhysbysu cyhoeddus.

In conclusion, and as leader of the council, I put it to the Assembly that a public inquiry is the most effective way to manage a full and thorough analysis of the issues surrounding the Nantygwyddon landfill site. An investigation goes so far, but will it go far enough? A public inquiry sets the stage for witnesses and experts to be subpoenaed and for their evidence to be taken under oath. An investigation leaves the burden of attendance on personal choice and co-operation.

I derfynu, ac fel arweinydd y cyngor, dywedaf wrth y Cynulliad mai ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yw'r modd mwyaf effeithiol i drefnu dadansoddiad llawn a thrwyadl o'r materion sydd yn gysylltiedig â safle tirlenwi Nantygwyddon. Mae archwiliad yn mynd rywfaint o'r ffordd, ond a fydd yn mynd yn ddigon pell? Mae ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yn gosod y llwyfan ar gyfer gwysio tystion ac arbenigwyr ac i'w tystiolaeth gael ei derbyn ar lw. Mae archwiliad yn gadael i bresenoldeb ddibynnu ar ddewis a chydweithrediad personol.

This issue will not fade away easily. It must be tackled head on. A public inquiry is the only realistic way forward. Please do not speak to me of prohibitive costs. The people of Gelli, Ystrad and the entire Rhondda Valley will not listen to that argument either. I place no price tag on the health and wellbeing of the people of the Rhondda Valley. I call on the Assembly to follow the only possible and morally correct course of action and support the motion calling for a full public inquiry.

Ni fydd y mater hwn yn diflannu'n rhwydd. Rhaid mynd i'r afael ag ef. Ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yw'r unig ffordd ymarferol ymlaen. Peidiwch â sôn wrthyf fi, os gwelwch yn dda, am gostau afresymol. Ni wnaiff pobl y Gelli, Ystrad a Chwm Rhondda cyfan wrando ar y ddadl honno ychwaith. Ni roddaf bris ar iechyd a lles pobl Cwm Rhondda. Galwaf ar y Cynulliad i ddilyn yr unig gwrs gweithredu posibl a moesol gywir ac i gefnogi'r cynnig sydd yn galw am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus llawn.

Carwyn Jones: This afternoon, the

Carwyn Jones: Y prynhawn yma, rhaid i'r

Assembly must find the most effective way forward in investigating the Nantygwyddon tip. Much has been said about whether or not the Committee has the necessary power to carry out a thorough investigation. The Assembly has the power to summon witnesses. If those witnesses do not turn up, they can be arrested and imprisoned. The Assembly also has the power to require witnesses to take an oath. That is included in Standing Orders Nos. 9.14 and 9.17. The Assembly cannot summon everybody. In this case, there is a list of bodies that can be summoned in schedule 5 of the Act, one of which is the Environment Agency. A public inquiry would have no more power to summon the Environment Agency than a Committee inquiry. That much is clear from the Standing Orders and from the Government of Wales Act 1998. There is no direct power to summon individuals. However, what kind of effect would it have on the inquiry if people were asked to attend and did not do so? Their positions would be extremely weak. I suspect that most people would want to co-operate for fear of the consequences if they did not.

Cynulliad ddod o hyd i'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol ymlaen wrth ymchwilio i domen Nantygwyddon. Dywedwyd llawer ynghylch a yw'r Pwyllgor yn meddu ar y pŵer angenrheidiol i gyflawni archwiliad trwyadl ai peidio. Mae gan y Cynulliad bŵer i wysio tystion. Os na ddaw'r tystion hynny, gellir eu harestio a'u carcharu. Mae gan y Cynulliad bŵer hefyd i fynnu y bydd tystion yn tyngu llw. Cynhwysir hynny yn Rheolau Sefydlog Rhifau 9.14 a 9.17. Ni all y Cynulliad wysio pawb. Yn yr achos hwn, ceir rhestr o gyrff y gellir eu gwysio yn atodlen 5 y Ddeddf, ac un ohonynt yw Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd. Ni fyddai gan ymchwiliad cyhoeddus fwy o bŵer i wysio Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd nag y byddai gan archwiliad Pwyllgor. Mae cymaint â hynny'n glir o'r Rheolau Sefydlog ac o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Nid oes pŵer uniongyrchol i wysio unigolion. Fodd bynnag, pa fath o effaith a gâi ar yr archwiliad pe gofynnid i bobl fod yn bresennol a hwythau'n peidio ag ymddangos? Byddai eu sefyllfa'n wan dros ben. Amheuaf y byddai'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn dymuno cydweithredu rhag ofn y canlyniadau pe baent yn peidio.

4:21 p.m.

Looking at the first and second options put before the Assembly, we must bear in mind that we require the co-operation of the Environment Agency and have the power to force it. We do not have the power to force the co-operation of Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council but I hope that it would co-operate and that we are not suggesting that it would be forced to co-operate. That cannot be the case.

Wrth edrych ar y cyntaf a'r ail o'r dewisiadau a roddwyd gerbron y Cynulliad, rhaid inni gofio bod arnom angen cydweithrediad Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a bod gennym bŵer i'w gorfodi. Nid oes gennym bŵer i orfodi cydweithrediad Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf ond gobeithiaf y byddai'n cydweithredu ac nad ydym yn awgrymu y câi ei orfodi i gydweithredu. Ni chaiff hynny ddigwydd.

What is the quickest way forward? There is no reason why the independent investigator, mentioned by Mike German—

Beth yw'r ffordd gyflymaf ymlaen? Nid oes rheswm pam na allai'r ymchwilydd annibynnol, a grybwyllwyd gan Mike German—

Andrew Davies: In order for this investigation to be effective, do you agree that it is essential for the Assembly, particularly when considering planning issues and so on, to have the full co-operation of Rhondda Cynon Taff council in seeking a rapid and clear explanation of what happened and how we can move forward?

Andrew Davies: Er mwyn i'r archwiliad hwn fod yn effeithiol, a gytunwch ei bod yn holl bwysig i'r Cynulliad, yn enwedig wrth ystyried materion cynllunio ac yn y blaen, gael cydweithrediad llawn cyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf wrth chwilio am eglurhad cyflym a chlir am yr hyn a ddigwyddodd a sut y gallwn symud ymlaen?

Carwyn Jones: I fully endorse that view.

Carwyn Jones: Ategaf y farn honno'n llwyr.

There is no reason why the independent investigator cannot be a Queen's Counsel. A QC would be appointed, as a matter of course, to a public inquiry. There is no barrier to that. It is a matter for the Committee.

Nid oes rheswm pam na allai'r ymchwilydd annibynnol fod yn Gwnsler y Frenhines. Gellid penodi Cwnsler y Frenhines, yn ôl y disgwyl, i ymchwiliad cyhoeddus. Nid oes rhwystr i hynny. Mae'n fater i'r Pwyllgor.

The question of cost has been well rehearsed, but a public inquiry could take years. There is no way that it would conclude matters as quickly as a Committee inquiry. If the recommendation was that the tip be closed, it could be open for far longer than it would be if there were a Committee investigation. I am not pre-judging the final decision of that Committee investigation, but if it is a question of speed, openness and transparency, there is no question that the Committee inquiry route is a far quicker route than a public inquiry route.

Mae cwestiwn cost wedi ei ailadrodd droeon, ond gallai ymchwiliad cyhoeddus barhau am flynyddoedd. Nid oes modd iddo gwblhau materion cyn gynted ag archwiliad Pwyllgor. Pe bai'n argymell cau'r domen, gallai fod yn agored yn llawer hwy nag y byddai pe bai archwiliad Pwyllgor. Nid wyf yn rhagfarnu penderfyniad terfynol yr archwiliad Pwyllgor hwnnw, ond os cyflymder, gweithredu agored a thryloywder sydd dan sylw, nid oes dwywaith bod dull yr archwiliad Pwyllgor yn gynt o lawer na dull yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus.

David Lloyd: I declare an interest as a general practitioner in Swansea. I have read all the studies on the Nantygwyddon tip over the last four or five years and one word crops up—gastroschisis. In the affected ward there have been four cases of babies born with their intestines hanging out. That is a drastic, tragic and devastating state of affairs. Four cases and no explanations for them. Most doctors never see a case. I have never seen a case and most of my colleagues will never see one. However, there have been four cases in the ward that is next to the tip. Arguments about cost disappear when you consider the devastation of those parents and children. Please support the call for a full public inquiry now.

David Lloyd: Datganaf fuddiant fel meddyg teulu yn Abertawe. Darllenais yr holl astudiaethau ar domen Nantygwyddon dros y pedair neu bum mlynedd diwethaf ac mae un gair yn codi—gastrosgisis. Yn y ward a effeithiwyd bu pedwar achos o fabanod a anwyd â'u coluddion y tu allan i'w cyrff. Mae hynny'n sefyllfa ddrastig, enbyd a distrywiol. Pedwar achos a dim esboniadau amdanynt. Nid yw'r rhan fwyaf o feddygon byth yn gweld achos. Ni welais i achos erioed ac ni fydd y rhan fwyaf o'm cydweithwyr byth yn gweld un. Fodd bynnag, bu pedwar achos yn y ward sydd nesaf at y domen. Mae dadleuon ynghylch cost yn diflannu pan ystyriwch y distryw i'r rhieni a'r plant hynny. Erfynnaf arnoch i gefnogi'r alwad am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus llawn yn awr.

Richard Edwards: I emphasise that I speak as Chair of the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee and not as a member of the Labour group. I do so because I am anxious that Members appreciate the impact that a decision today will have on that Committee's ability to achieve the objectives set out in its strategic work programme. I will outline the impact that I believe that the motion, as it stands and as amended, would have on the Committee. To give the background, at no point during the

Richard Edwards: Pwysleisiaf fy mod yn siarad fel Cadeirydd Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth ac nid fel aelod o'r grŵp Llafur. Gwnaf hynny am fy mod yn awyddus i'r Aelodau ddeall yr effaith a gaiff penderfyniad heddiw ar allu'r Pwyllgor hwnnw i gyflawni'r amcanion a osodir yn ei raglen waith strategol. Amlinellaf yr effaith y credaf y câi'r cynnig, fel y mae ac fel y'i diwygir, ar y Pwyllgor. Er mwyn rhoi'r cefndir, ni chysylltwyd â mi ar unrhyw adeg yn ystod y trafodaethau

considerable ongoing discussions regarding the possibility of either an investigation or inquiry was I approached by Members of any party with a request to involve the Committee. The possibility of involvement in an Assembly investigation was first discussed by the Committee at our meeting on 8 June. The Committee agreed in principle to consider draft terms of reference for any review, though Members reserved their position on the outcome of their considerations. I was not advised of the contents of this motion nor the amendments. I am surprised that my attention was not drawn to an amendment, which, should the motion be passed as amended, would have a significant impact on the work programme of the Committee that I chair.

parhaol helaeth ynghylch y posibiliad o un ai archwiliad neu ymchwiliad gan Aelodau unrhyw blaid gyda chais i gynnwys y Pwyllgor. Trafodwyd y posibilrwydd o fod â rhan mewn archwiliad Cynulliad yn gyntaf gan y Pwyllgor yn ein cyfarfod ar 8 Mehefin. Cytunodd y Pwyllgor mewn egwyddor i ystyried cylch gorchwyl drafft ar gyfer unrhyw adolygiad, er bod yr Aelodau wedi cadw eu safbwynt ar ganlyniad eu trafodion. Ni'm hysbyswyd am gynnwys y cynnig hwn na'r gwelliannau. Synnaf na thynnwyd fy sylw at welliant a gâi effaith sylweddol, pe câi'r cynnig ei dderbyn fel y'i diwygiwyd, ar raglen waith y Pwyllgor yr wyf yn Gadeirydd arno.

On the impact on the Committee's work programme, I understand that the motion as tabled calls for a full public inquiry. This would not have a significant impact on the Committee's work, although I expect that Committee members would wish to allow some Committee time to considering the public inquiry's progress. The motion as amended by Andrew Davies's amendment 1 instructs the Assembly Secretary to proceed in liaison with the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee. Details of the proposed investigation set out in the paper tabled on 29 June require the Committee to dedicate one meeting to gather evidence and a subsequent meeting to consider the independent investigator's report.

Ynghylch yr effaith ar raglen waith y Pwyllgor, deallaf fod y cynnig fel y'i cyflwynwyd yn galw am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus llawn. Ni châi hynny effaith sylweddol ar waith y Pwyllgor, er y disgwyliaf y byddai aelodau'r Pwyllgor yn dymuno rhoi rhywfaint o amser y Pwyllgor at ystyried cynnydd yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus. Mae'r cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd gan welliant 1 Andrew Davies yn cyfarwyddo'r Ysgrifennydd Cynulliad i symud ymlaen mewn cysylltiad â Phwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth. Mae manylion yr archwiliad arfaethedig a nodir yn y papur a gyflwynwyd ar 29 Mehefin yn mynnu bod y Pwyllgor yn neilltuo un cyfarfod i gasglu tystiolaeth a chyfarfod olynol i ystyried adroddiad yr ymchwilydd annibynnol.

Michael German's amendment 2 calls for the Committee to conduct the investigation with the assistance of an independent investigator. It is not clear to me what this would involve, as Michael has not discussed the matter with me. However, I anticipate that the requirement to hold the investigation in public would require the Committee to hold a considerable number of evidence-gathering sessions. The investigation could therefore be accommodated only at the expense of other areas of the Committee's business. It is not a fair comparison with the Economic Development Committee seeking views on Objective 1 as part of a policy development role. The Economic Development Committee

Mae gwelliant 2 Michael German yn galw am gynnal yr archwiliad gan y Pwyllgor gyda chymorth ymchwilydd annibynnol. Nid yw'n eglur i mi beth y byddai hyn yn ei olygu, gan nad yw Michael wedi trafod y mater â mi. Fodd bynnag, rhagwelaf y byddai'r gofyniad i gynnal yr archwiliad yn gyhoeddus yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i'r Pwyllgor gynnal nifer sylweddol o sesiynau casglu tystiolaeth. Felly ni ellid cynnwys yr archwiliad ond ar draul meysydd eraill o fusnes y Pwyllgor. Nid yw'r gymhariaeth â'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn ceisio barn ar Amcan 1 fel rhan o rôl datblygu polisi yn un deg. Nid ymgymerodd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd ag

did not undertake an investigation. How could an investigation on this sort of scale—given the requirements for oral evidence—be accommodated in three Committee sessions?

archwiliad. Sut y gellid cynnwys archwiliad o faint tebyg i hwn—o ystyried y gofynion am dystiolaeth ar lafar—o fewn tri sesiwn Pwyllgor?

We would also have to curtail our work on the implementation of the provisions of the Countryside and Rights of Way Bill in Wales—an area where the Committee has agreed to explore fully all the powers that the National Assembly would posses under the Bill when it is passed and seek the views of experts and interested groups. We would also have to cut back on our scrutiny of waste and planning policy as well as compromising our review of public transport policy. Those are all considerable undertakings.

Byddem hefyd yn gorfod cwtogi ein gwaith ar weithredu darpariaethau'r Mesur Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy yng Nghymru—maes lle y mae'r Pwyllgor wedi cytuno i ymchwilio'n llawn i'r holl bwerau a fyddai gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol o dan y Mesur pan wneir ef yn ddeddf ac i geisio barn arbenigwyr a grwpiau sydd â diddordeb. Byddem hefyd yn gorfod cwtogi ar ein harchwilio o bolisi gwastraff a chynllunio yn ogystal â pheryglu ein hadolygiad o bolisi cludiant cyhoeddus. Mae'r rheini'n dasgau sylweddol bob un.

Papers have been tabled outlining the estimated costs of a full public inquiry and a National Assembly investigation. Figures have not been tabled in support of Michael German's amendment 2. I ask Members to note that a Committee-led inquiry, as suggested by Michael German, could require significant additional resources for the Office of the Presiding Officer.

Cyflwynwyd papurau'n amlinellu costau amcangyfrifedig ymchwiliad cyhoeddus llawn ac archwiliad Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Ni chyflwynwyd ffigurau i ategu gwelliant 2 Michael German. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau nodi y gallai archwiliad dan arweiniad y Pwyllgor, fel yr awgrymwyd gan Michael German, ofyn am adnoddau ychwanegol sylweddol ar gyfer Swyddfa'r Llywydd.

To conclude, as Chair of the Committee, I am not entering into the party political aspects of this debate. However, I must stress to Members that Michael German's amendment 2 would have a detrimental effect on the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee's ability to achieve the objectives set out in its strategic work programme. I end by echoing Jonathan Morgan's—

I derfynu, fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor, nid wyf yn ymdrin â'r agweddau gwleidyddol pleidiol ar y ddadl hon. Fodd bynnag, rhaid imi bwysleisio wrth yr Aelodau y câi gwelliant 2 Michael German effaith niweidiol ar allu Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth i gyflawni'r amcanion a nodir yn ei raglen waith strategol. Gorffennaf drwy adleisio pwynt Jonathan Morgan—

Jocelyn Davies: I will be brief. I had wondered what point Richard would make. Surely this debate is about what is good for Nantygwyddon and the people of Rhondda, not what is good for the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee.

Jocelyn Davies: Byddaf yn gryno. Yr oeddwn wedi meddwl tybed pa bwynt a wnâi Richard. Siawns nad yr hyn sydd o dan sylw yn y ddadl hon yw beth sydd er lles Nantygwyddon a phobl y Rhondda, nid beth sydd er lles Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth.

Richard Edwards: The Environment, Planning and Transport Committee has agreed a strategic work programme focusing on key areas of strategic concern for the Committee and for the Assembly. I echo Jonathan Morgan's and Val Feld's earlier points when they warned about the danger of

Richard Edwards: Mae Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth wedi cytuno ar raglen waith strategol sydd yn canolbwyntio ar feysydd allweddol o bwys strategol i'r Pwyllgor ac i'r Cynulliad. Adleisiaf bwyntiau Jonathan Morgan a Val Feld yn gynharach pan rybuddiasant

Plenary undermining Committee work programmes. Michael German's amendment 2, if passed, would set a dangerous precedent for all the Assembly's Subject Committees.

ynghylch y perygl i'r Cyfarfod Llawn danseilio rhaglenni gwaith Pwyllgorau. Byddai gwelliant 2 Michael German, os câi ei dderbyn, yn gosod cynsail beryglus i holl Bwyllgorau Pwnc y Cynulliad.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: On behalf of Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales, I congratulate Geraint Davies on how he has represented his constituents' interests in the matter of Nantygwyddon. He gave his constituents an assurance that if elected in May 1999, he would call for a public inquiry into the landfill site. Shortly after his election, he and other colleagues tabled a no named day motion calling for a public inquiry and he has pursued this matter with tenacity and determination. True to his word, he has today proposed a motion calling for a public inquiry with the full support of the Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales group. It was rather instructive to see in the nature of their interventions during Geraint's speech how vulnerable, sensitive and touchy some Labour Members feel about this matter.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ar ran Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales, llongyfarchaf Geraint Davies ar y modd y cynrychiolodd fuddiannau ei etholwyr ar fater Nantygwyddon. Rhoddodd sicrwydd i'w etholwyr, os câi ei ethol ym Mai 1999, y galwai am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus i'r safle tirlenwi. Yn fuan ar ôl ei ethol, cyflwynodd ef a chyd-Aelodau eraill gynnig heb ddyddiad yn galw am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus a dilynodd y mater hwn yn ddygn ac yn benderfynol. Gan gadw ei addewid, cynigiodd gynnig heddiw sydd yn galw am ymchwiliad cyhoeddus gyda chefnogaeth lawn grŵp Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales. Yr oedd yn eithaf addysgiadol gweld yn natur eu hymyriadau yn ystod araith Geraint mor glwyfadwy, sensitif a chroendenau y mae rhai Aelodau Llafur ynghylch y mater hwn.

4:31 p.m.

The issue is not whether nothing should be done in respect of Nantygwyddon, but whether there should be an investigation, as proposed by Sue Essex on behalf of the Labour administration, or a full public inquiry, which Plaid Cymru has demanded from day one. I acknowledge Sue's work on this matter and that she has spent much time speaking to people and concerned residents. However, it is a shame that it took eight months, Sue, before that work was done. We must remember that whatever the merits of the investigation—and I am sure that the kind of investigation that has been proposed would be a vehicle by which these matters could be considered—it is clear that it lacks the authority that only a public inquiry can have in terms of the problems at Nantygwyddon. In fairness to Sue Essex, she outlined the pros and cons of both methods and acknowledged that a weakness of the investigation would be that we could not subpoena witnesses. Mike German and Carwyn Jones told us that the Assembly has powers to call witnesses, but under our Standing Orders, those powers are limited. Everybody, including the Labour

Y mater yw nid a ddylid gwneud dim ynglŷn â Nantygwyddon, ond a ddylid cael archwiliad, fel y'i cynigiwyd gan Sue Essex ar ran y weinyddiaeth Lafur, neu ymchwiliad cyhoeddus llawn, a fynnir gan Blaid Cymru ers y dechrau. Cydnabyddaf waith Sue ar y mater hwn a'i bod wedi treulio llawer o amser yn siarad â phobl a thrigolion pryderus. Fodd bynnag, mae'n drueni bod wyth mis wedi mynd heibio, Sue, cyn gwneud y gwaith hwnnw. Rhaid inni gofio, beth bynnag yw rhinweddau'r archwiliad—ac yr wyf yn sicr y byddai'r math o archwiliad a gynigiwyd yn gyfrwng y gellid ystyried y materion hyn drwyddo—ei bod yn amlwg ei fod yn brin o'r awdurdod sydd ond yn bosibl i ymchwiliad cyhoeddus o ran y problemau yn Nantygwyddon. Er tegwch i Sue, amlinellodd fanteision ac anfanteision y ddau ddull a chydnabu mai gwendid yn yr archwiliad yw na fyddem yn gallu gwysio tystion. Dywedodd Mike German a Carwyn Jones wrthym fod y Cynulliad yn meddu ar bwerau i alw tystion, ond o dan ein Rheolau Sefydlog, mae'r pwerau hynny'n gyfyngedig. Mae pawb, gan gynnwys y

administration, acknowledges that in terms of compelling witnesses to give evidence and ensuring that they can be cross-examined, the public inquiry route is the only one that will satisfy the people of Rhondda.

weinyddiaeth Lafur, yn cydnabod mai dull yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, o ran gorfodi tystion i roi tystiolaeth a sicrhau y gellir eu croesholi, yw'r unig un a fydd yn bodloni pobl y Rhondda.

The Liberal Democrat and Labour amendments also acknowledge the weakness of the investigation, because they call on interested parties to participate in it. If an investigation had the same powers as a public inquiry, there would be no need to call on people to participate in it, because, like a public inquiry, it could demand that people give evidence. David Davies made his usual robust contribution to this debate. However, I am not sure that anybody should take lessons from the Conservative Party about the speed with which these matters are to be determined.

Mae gwelliannau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a Llafur hefyd yn cydnabod gwendid yr archwiliad, oherwydd galwant ar bartïon sydd â diddordeb i gymryd rhan ynddo. Pe bai archwiliad yn meddu ar yr un pwerau ag ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, ni fyddai angen galw ar bobl i gymryd rhan ynddo, oherwydd, fel ymchwiliad cyhoeddus, gallai fynnu bod pobl yn rhoi tystiolaeth. Rhoddodd David Davies ei gyfraniad cryf arferol i'r ddadl hon. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn sicr a ddylai neb dderbyn gwersi gan y Blaid Geidwadol ynghylch y cyflymder wrth benderfynu ar y materion hyn.

Pauline Jarman made some interesting points setting out local people's concerns about how the original site was chosen by the former Labour-controlled local authority. A public inquiry would need to look into that issue. We have had the debate and heard the pros and cons. Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales has decided that we should go down the public inquiry route because that is the only way that we can be certain that all these matters will be thoroughly and properly investigated. That is why we ask the Assembly to support the motion.

Gwnaeth Pauline Jarman rai pwyntiau diddorol gan gyflwyno pryderon y bobl leol ynghylch y modd y dewiswyd y safle gwreiddiol gan yr awdurdod lleol blaenorol a oedd o dan reolaeth Llafur. Byddai angen i ymchwiliad cyhoeddus edrych i'r mater hwnnw. Cawsom y ddadl a chlywsom y manteision a'r anfanteision. Penderfynodd Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales y dylem ddilyn ffordd yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus am mai honno yw'r unig ffordd y gallwn sicrhau ymchwilio trwyadl a priodol i'r holl faterion hyn. Dyna pam y gofynnwn i'r Cynulliad gefnogi'r cynnig.

Michael German: Point of order. I ask for your interpretation of Standing Order No. 9 in respect of calling for witnesses and documents.

Michael German: Pwynt o drefn. Gofynnaf am eich dehongliad o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 9 ynghylch galw am dystion a dogfennau.

The Presiding Officer: I will not give an interpretation of Standing Order No. 9 on Subject Committee activity during a Plenary session. However, I will consult on this matter. I will discuss it with the Chair of the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee, who gave us a helpful and considered contribution of the role of a Committee Chair, and of the additional burdens placed on my office were these amendments to be passed. I will consider all these matters and will report subsequently. However, I will not give you a classic off the cuff reading of that Standing Order, as you

Y Llywydd: Ni roddaf ddehongliad o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 9 ar weithgaredd Pwyllgorau Pwnc yn ystod Cyfarfod Llawn. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn ymgynghori ar y mater hwn. Fe'i trafodaf gyda Chadeirydd Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth, a roddodd inni gyfraniad defnyddiol ac ystyriol ar rôl Cadeirydd Pwyllgor, a'r beichiau ychwanegol a roddid ar fy swyddfa i os câi'r gwelliannau hyn eu derbyn. Byddaf yn ystyried yr holl faterion hyn ac yn adrodd wedyn. Fodd bynnag, ni roddaf ichi ddehongliad clasurol byrfyfyr o'r Rheol Sefydlog honno, fel y gwyddoch yn

know full well, Mike.

dda, Mike.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 23.
Amendment 1: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 23.

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

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

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

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

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 23.
Amendment 2: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 23.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John

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

Bourne, Nick
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Graham, William
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David

Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Marek, John
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Rogers, Peter
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Phil

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.

Gwelliant 3: O blaid 12, Ymatal 15, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 3: For 12, Abstain 15, Against 27.

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

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

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Marek, John
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
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, Elin
Jones, Gareth

Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.

Amended motion:

The National Assembly resolves to cause an independent investigation to be held into the Nantygwyddon landfill site, looking into those health, environmental and planning issues which are relevant to the exercise of its functions; and

calls upon Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council, and other interested parties to participate fully in this investigation; and instructs the Secretary for the Environment, Planning and Transport to proceed accordingly in liaison with the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee.

In accordance with the powers granted to it in section 40 of the Government of Wales Act 1998, the National Assembly endorses the principle that such an investigation should be conducted by the Environment, Planning and Transport Committee with the assistance of an independent investigator. Furthermore, the National Assembly calls on Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council, and other interested parties, to participate fully in the investigation.

The presumption is that the investigation should:

be held in public, except where it was considered that this would prejudice the outcome of the investigation;

meet and take evidence locally, where appropriate;

ensure that all interested parties have an opportunity to present oral, as well as written, evidence to the investigation;

Y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio:

Mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn penderfynu peri i archwiliad annibynnol gael ei gynnal i safle tirlenwi Nantygwyddon, a fydd yn ystyried y materion yn ymwneud ag iechyd, yr amgylchedd a chynllunio sydd yn berthnasol iddo wrth arfer ei swyddogaethau; ac

ac yn galw ar Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, a phartïon eraill sydd â diddordeb, i gymryd rhan lawn yn yr archwiliad hwn; ac mae'n cyfarwyddo Ysgrifennydd yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth i symud ymlaen yn unol â hynny, gan weithio gyda Phwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth.

Yn unol â'r pwerau a roddwyd iddo yn adran 40 o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cymeradwyo'r egwyddor bod archwiliad o'r fath yn cael ei gynnal gan Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Thrafnidiaeth gyda chymorth ymchwilydd annibynnol. At hynny, mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn galw ar Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, a phartïon eraill sydd â diddordeb, i gymryd rhan lawn yn yr archwiliad.

Rhagdybir y dylai'r archwiliad:

gael ei gynnal yn gyhoeddus, ac eithrio pan ystyrir y byddai hynny'n andwyol i ganlyniad yr archwiliad;

cyfarfod a chlywed tystiolaeth yn lleol, lle bo hynny'n briodol;

sicrhau bod yr holl bartïon sydd â diddordeb yn cael y cyfle i gyflwyno tystiolaeth ar lafar, yn ogystal â thystiolaeth ysgrifenedig, i'r archwiliad;

be able to recommend further action including, if necessary, a public inquiry in accordance with section 35(1) of the Government of Wales Act 1998;

be able to make specific recommendations for subsequent consideration in Plenary.

gallu argymell camau pellach gan gynnwys, os y bydd angen, ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yn unol ag adran 35(1) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998;

gallu gwneud argymhellion penodol i'w hystyried wedyn mewn Cyfarfod Llawn.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 45, Ymatal 2, Yn erbyn 7.
Amended motion: For 45, Abstain 2, Against 7.

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, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Geraint
Jarman, Pauline

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

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
Amended motion adopted.

Cynnig Trefniadol
Procedural Motion

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar y Trefnydd i gynnig cynnig trefniadol, yn dilyn y defnydd a wnaethpwyd o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.18 yn y Cyfarfod Llawn diwethaf, er mwyn parhau â'r ddadl ar yr iaith Gymraeg a ohiriwyd yn y cyfarfod hwnnw.

The Presiding Officer: I call the Business Secretary to propose a procedural motion, following the use made of Standing Order No. 6.18 in the last Plenary, in order to continue with the debate on the Welsh language, which was adjourned in that meeting.

The Business Secretary (Andrew Davies): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Cynigiaf fod

the Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.18, reconvenes the debate on the Welsh language adjourned on 28 June.

y Cynulliad, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.18, yn ailalw'r ddadl ar yr iaith Gymraeg a ohiriwyd ar 28 Mehefin.

Y Llywydd: Gan nad oes unrhyw un yn dymuno siarad yn erbyn y cynnig hwn yr wyf yn galw pleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: As nobody wishes to speak against this motion I call for a vote.

Cynnig: O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 43, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David

Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wigley, Dafydd
Williams, Kirsty
Williams, Phil

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.

Yr Iaith Gymraeg: Parhad
The Welsh Language: Continued

Parhad o ddadl 28 Mehefin.
Debate continued from 28 June.

Motion proposed:

the National Assembly:

1. Welcomes the further progress made for the Welsh language in the first year of devolution, which has included:

the full implementation of national curriculum requirements for Welsh at key stage 4 in non-Welsh speaking schools;

the signature by the UK Government of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages;

the increase in resources to the Welsh Language Board from the 1999-2000 budgeting round.

2. Endorses the resolution passed by the Post-16 Education and Training Committee on 16 February; and

3. Welcomes the opportunity which will be afforded by the forthcoming quinquennial review to consider in depth the activity and operation of the Welsh Language Board.

Y cynnig a gynigiwyd:

mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

1. Yn croesawu'r cynnydd pellach a wnaethpwyd o ran yr iaith Gymraeg ym mlwyddyn gyntaf datganoli, sydd wedi cynnwys:

gweithredu'n llawn ofynion y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymraeg yng nghyfnod allweddol 4 mewn ysgolion di-Gymraeg;

Llywodraeth y DU yn llofnodi'r Siarter Ewropeaidd dros Ieithoedd Rhanbarthol neu Leiafrifol;

cynyddu adnoddau Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yng nghylch cyllideb 1999-2000.

2. Yn cadarnhau'r penderfyniad a wnaethpwyd yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 ar 16 Chwefror; ac

3. Yn croesawu'r cyfle a gynigir gan yr adolygiad arfaethedig, a gynhelir bob pum mlynedd, i ystyried yn fanwl weithgareddau Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg a'i ddull o weithredu.

Amendment 1 proposed:

Gwelliant 1 a gynigiwyd:

Add as new point 1 and renumber accordingly:	Ychwanegu pwynt 1 newydd ac ailrifo'n unol â hynny:
Notes the commitment made in the 'A Better Wales' document to fostering the benefits of bilingualism.	*Yn nodi'r ymrwymiad yn nogfen 'Gwell Cymru' i feithrin manteision dwyieithrwydd.*
Amendment 2 proposed:	Gwelliant 2 a gynigiwyd:
At beginning of motion, insert new point 1 and reorder subsequent points:	Ar ddechrau'r cynnig, ychwanegu pwynt 1 newydd ac aildrefnu'r pwyntiau sydd yn dilyn:
1. Recognises the contribution that the foundation of S4C and the Welsh Language Board has made to Wales, and welcomes other positive steps that have flowed from the Welsh Language Act 1993.	*1. Yn cydnabod cyfraniad sefydlu S4C a Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i Gymru, ac yn croesawu'r camau cadarnhaol eraill a ddeilliodd o Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993.*
Amendment 3 proposed:	Gwelliant 3 a gynigiwyd:
In point 1, delete the first clause.	Ym mhwynt 1, dileu'r cymal cyntaf.
Amendment 4 proposed:	Gwelliant 4 a gynigiwyd:
In point 2, delete '*endorses*' and replace with '*notes*'.	Ym mhwynt 2, dileu *'cadarnhau'* a rhoi *'nodi'* yn ei le.
Amendment 5 proposed:	Gwelliant 5 a gynigiwyd:
Delete '*and*,' at the end of point 2. Add new point and renumber accordingly:	Dileu '*ac*' ar ddiwedd cymal 2. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ac ailrifo'n unol â hynny:
Calls upon the Post-16 Education and Training Committee to allocate time in its forward work programme as soon as possible to conduct a comprehensive policy review into the Welsh language in order to form a strategy for the future; and	*Yn galw ar y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 oed i neilltuo amser yn ei flaenraglen waith cyn gynted ag y bo modd i gynnal adolygiad cynhwysfawr o bolisi'r iaith Gymraeg er mwyn llunio strategaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol; ac*
Amendment 6 proposed:	Gwelliant 6 a gynigiwyd:
At the end of the motion add a new point:	Ar ddiwedd y cynnig ychwaneger pwynt newydd:
Resolves to adopt policies which support the communities of Wales and which will ensure that the Welsh language flourishes in those communities.	*Yn ymrwymo i fabwysiadu polisïau a fydd yn cynnal cymunedau Cymru ac yn sicrhau ffyniant yr iaith Gymraeg o fewn y cymunedau hynny.*
Amendment 7 proposed:	Gwelliant 7 a gynigiwyd:
At the end of the motion add a new point:	Ar ddiwedd y cynnig ychwaneger pwynt newydd:

Confirms its belief that the Welsh language belongs to all the people of Wales, be they Welsh speakers or non-Welsh speakers, and resolves to co-operate with public, private and voluntary organisations to maximise the opportunities for people in all parts of Wales to participate in the bilingual culture and public life of Wales.

Yn cadarnhau ei gred bod yr iaith Gymraeg yn eiddo i bawb yng Nghymru, boed yn siaradwyr Cymraeg neu'n ddi-Gymraeg, ac yn ymrwymo i gydweithredu â chyrff cyhoeddus, preifat a gwirfoddol i greu cymaint â phosibl o gyfleoedd i bobl ymhob rhan o Gymru gymryd rhan yn niwylliant a bywyd cyhoeddus dwyieithog Cymru.

Amendment 8 proposed:

Gwelliant 8 a gynigiwyd:

At the end of the motion add a new point:

Ar ddiwedd y cynnig ychwaneger pwynt newydd:

Agrees that the Post-16 Education and Training Committee should make time in its timetable to discuss the need for a new Welsh Language Act for Wales and to consider the content of such an act, with a view to making recommendations to the UK Government through the appropriate channels.

Yn cytuno y dylid neilltuo amser yn amserlen y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 i drafod yr angen am Ddeddf Iaith newydd i Gymru ac i ystyried beth a ddylai fod mewn deddf o'r fath, gyda golwg ar gyflwyno argymhellion i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig drwy'r sianeli priodol.

Amendment 9 proposed:

Gwelliant 9 a gynigiwyd:

At the end of the motion add a new point:

Ar ddiwedd y cynnig ychwaneger pwynt newydd:

Regrets that the Department for Education and Employment is not prepared to take the necessary steps to secure the future of the London Welsh School, and calls on the Department to reconsider its decision not to fund this important and valuable school.

Yn gresynu nad yw'r Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth yn fodlon cymryd y camau angenrheidiol i ddiogelu dyfodol Ysgol Gymraeg Llundain, ac yn galw ar yr Adran honno i ailystyried ei phenderfyniad i beidio ag ariannu'r ysgol bwysig a gwerthfawr hon.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar y siaradwyr a oedd ar y rhestr i siarad yn y ddadl hon yr wythnos diwethaf ac na chafodd eu galw.

The Presiding Officer: I will call the speakers who were on the list to speak in this debate last week and who were not called.

4:41 p.m.

Datganaf fuddiant fel cyn-Gadeirydd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg.

I declare an interest as the former Chairman of the Welsh Language Board.

Glyn Davies: Yr wyf yn bwriadu siarad yn Gymraeg yn y ddadl heddiw. Nid wyf am smalio fy mod yn siarad yn rhugl, ond yr wyf wedi dysgu digon o'r iaith i weud araith fechan yn Gymraeg. Yn anffodus bydd yn rhaid i mi ddefnyddio'r offer cyfieithu os bydd rhywun yn gofyn cwestiyn i mi yn Gymraeg; nid wyf yn ddigon hyderus eto i allu deall y cwestiynau'n iawn.

Glyn Davies: I intend to speak in Welsh in today's debate. I do not want to pretend that I speak it fluently, but I have learned enough of the language to make a small speech in Welsh. Unfortunately I will have to use the translation equipment if someone asks me a question in Welsh; I am not yet confident enough to be able to understand the questions fully.

Byddai'n well gennyf wneud un pwynt yn

I would prefer to make just one point in this

unig yn y ddadl hon heddiw gan fy mod yn credu mai'r hwn yw'r pwynt pwysicaf o ran dyfodol yr iaith. Mae dyfodol llwyddiannus yr iaith yn dibynnu ar gefnogaeth ac ewyllys da y bobl nad ydynt yn gallu ei siarad. Yr oedd y Llywodraeth Doriaidd ddiwethaf yn llwyddiannus wrth adeiladu gobaith newydd i ragolygon yr iaith.

debate today because I believe that it is the most important point regarding the future of the language. A successful future for the language depends on the support and goodwill of the people who cannot speak it. The last Tory Government was successful in building a new hope for the language's prospects.

Gwelodd blynyddoedd y Toriaid eni S4C, creu Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg a phasio Deddf yr Iaith 1993. Efallai mai hwn oedd cam pwysicaf y Llywodraeth i gefnogi'r iaith Gymraeg. Yn ffeil 'Ffeithiau'r Iaith Gymraeg' mae Bwrdd yr Iaith yn datgan mai pasio Deddf yr iaith oedd cam mwyaf allweddol yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Cadarnhawyd dilysrwydd cyfartal i'r iaith Gymraeg a'r iaith Saesneg.

The Tory years saw the birth of S4C, the creation of the Welsh Language Board and the passing of the Welsh Language Act 1993. Perhaps this was the Government's most important step in supporting the Welsh language. In the 'Welsh Language Facts' file, the Language Board declares that the passing of the language Act was the most significant step in the last 20 years. The equal validity of the Welsh language and the English language was affirmed.

Y peth pwysicaf y llwyddodd y Llywodraeth Doriaidd i'w wneud oedd creu ewyllys da at yr iaith, yn enwedig ymhlith y rhai na fedrent ei siarad. Rhaid i ni drysori'r ewyllys da hwn. Dyma'r pwynt yr wyf am ei bwysleisio yn fy araith heddiw.

The most important thing the Tory Government succeeded in doing was creating goodwill towards the language, especially among those who could not speak it. We must treasure that goodwill. That is the point I want to emphasise in my speech today.

Mae fy mywyd i yn adlewyrchu bywyd yr iaith. Yr oedd mam a 'nhad, a'u rhieni hwythau, yn siarad Cymraeg yn rhugl. Yr oedd fy hen-nain yn hanu o Ddolanog, cartref Ann Griffiths, yr emynwraig enwog. Dim ond Cymraeg yr oedd hi'n ei siarad, ac ni allwn i siarad â hi oherwydd na siaradai fy rhieni Gymraeg o'm blaen byth. Nid beirniadaeth yw hynny. Yr oeddent wedi symud o ardal Llanerfyl i fro Castell Caereinion cyn i mi gael fy ngeni. Edrychent mewn ffordd negyddol ar yr iaith Gymraeg, ac felly finnau.

My life reflects the life of the language. My mother and father, and their parents, could speak Welsh fluently. My great-grandmother hailed from Dolanog, the home of the famous hymn-writer, Ann Griffiths. She only spoke Welsh, and I could not speak to her because my parents never spoke Welsh in front of me. That is not a criticism. They had moved from the Llanerfyl area to the Castle Caereinion area before I was born. They looked at the language in a negative way, and so did I.

Yr oedd hyn yn gyffredin ymhlith y Cymry hanner canrif yn ôl. Ychydig amser yn ôl, penderfynais ddysgu Cymraeg, nid am unrhyw reswm arbennig, ond fy mod am ddysgu iaith wreiddiol fy nheulu. Byddai nain a taid yn falch o'm clywed yn siarad Cymraeg yn y Siambr hon heddiw pe baent yn dal yn fyw.

This was common among the Welsh half a century ago. A while back, I decided to learn Welsh, for no particular reason other than that I wanted to learn the original language of my family. My grandparents would be proud to hear me speaking Welsh in this Chamber if they were still alive.

Am fy mod yn pryderu am agwedd y rhai na allant siarad yr iaith tuag ati, nid wyf yn cytuno â thactegau Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg a Chylch yr Iaith, hyd yn oed os

Because I am concerned about the attitude of those who cannot speak the language towards it, I do not agree with the tactics of the Welsh Language Society and Cylch yr Iaith, even if

wyf yn rhannu rhai o'u hamcanion. Mae'r sefydliadau hyn yn bygwth yr ewyllys da, a thrwy hynny yn bygwth dyfodol llwyddiannus yr iaith.

I share some of their aims. These institutions threaten this goodwill, and in doing so, threaten the successful future of the language.

Nid oes angen Deddf iaith newydd, ond yr wyf yn cytuno bod angen annog y sector preifat i dderbyn dwyieithrwydd cyflawn. Annog pobl ddylai ein strategaeth fod, nid eu gorfodi. Dyna'r unig lwybr tuag at lwyddiant.

There is no need for a new language Act, but I agree that there is a need to encourage the private sector to accept complete bilingualism. Our strategy should be to encourage people, not to force them. That is the only route to success.

Yn y pen draw, yr wyf am weld Cymru gwbl ddwyieithog. Yr wyf yn falch o gael bod yn rhan o'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a all helpu i gyflawni hynny.

Eventually, I would like to see a completely bilingual Wales. I am pleased to be part of the National Assembly that can help to accomplish that.

Gwenda Thomas: Carwn yn gyntaf gynnig ychydig sylwadau ar y sector addysg gynradd a'r iaith Gymraeg, ac yn arbennig sôn am bwysigrwydd yr ysgol gynradd Gymraeg draddodiadol. Cefais siom wrth fynychu'r rhagbrofion yn Eisteddfod yr Urdd yng Nghastell-nedd dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf a sylweddoli bod cyfraniad ysgolion traddodiadol Cymraeg mewn rhai cystadlaethau wedi lleihau. Er fy mod yn cefnogi datblygiad ysgolion cynradd Cymraeg penodedig ac yn cymeradwyo eu hymdrech, gwae ni os nad amddiffynnwn yr ysgolion traddodiadol sydd yn aml wedi'u lleoli mewn pentrefi bychain.

Gwenda Thomas: First I would like to make some comments on the primary education sector and the Welsh language, and to mention in particular the importance of the traditional Welsh primary school. I have been disappointed in attending the Urdd Eisteddfod preliminaries in Neath during recent years to realise that the contribution of traditional Welsh schools in some competitions has declined. Although I support the development of designated Welsh-language primary schools and approve their efforts, woe betide us if we do not defend the traditional schools that are often located in small villages.

Mae cyfraniad ysgolion Saesneg yn bwysig hefyd, fel y mae cyfraniad canmoladwy plant ag anghenion arbennig. Wrth imi eistedd mewn parc chwarae yng Ngwauncaegurwen a gwrando ar y plant, daeth yn amlwg imi nad ydynt yn chwarae yn Gymraeg. Rhaid inni geisio sicrhau nad iaith yr ysgol yn unig fydd yr iaith Gymraeg yn y dyfodol.

The contribution of English schools is also important, as is the praiseworthy contribution of children with special needs. When I was sitting in a play park in Gwauncaegurwen and listening to the children, it became evident to me that they do not play through the medium of Welsh. We must try to ensure that the Welsh language does not become confined to the school in the future.

Carwn sôn hefyd am gyfoeth tafodiaith leol. Mae'n rhaid fod lle i 'hwnco manco', 'honna manna', 'shwmae' a ''na dra'd', er enghraifft. Mae'n addas sôn hefyd am gymeriadau lliwgar sydd wedi dod i fyw yng Nghymru ac wedi ymdrechu i ddysgu'r iaith heb damaid o addysg ffurfiol. Un cymeriad o'r fath oedd John o Dai'r Gwaith a ddaeth i fyw yn y pentref yn Sais rhonc. Colier oedd John a pherchid ef yn fawr yn y gymuned. Un diwrnod, yr oedd John yn edrych am rywbeth ar yr heol pan ymddangosodd un o'i

I would also like to mention the wealth of local dialect. There must be a place for *'hwnco manco', 'honna manna', 'shwmae'* and *''na dra'd'*, for example. It is also appropriate to talk about colourful characters who have moved to live in Wales and have made the effort to learn the language without any formal education. One such character was John from Tai'r Gwaith who came to live in the village as a die-hard Englishman. John was a collier and was well respected in the community. One day, John was looking

gydweithwyr. 'Beth wyt ti wedi'i golli?' gofynnodd ei gyfaill. 'Rwy' wedi colli ci', meddai John. 'Wyt ti wedi treial wislan?' meddai ei gyfaill. 'Na', meddai John, 'nid ci dog, key door!' Oni fyddai'n drueni mawr pe baem yn colli tafodiaith a straeon fel stori John? Maent yn cyfoethogi hanes ein hiaith.

for something on the road when one of his fellow workers appeared. His friend asked him what he had lost. John's answer was that he had lost his '*ci'*. His friend asked him whether he had tried whistling for it, but of course what John meant was that he had lost his key, not his *'ci'*, which is Welsh for dog. Would it not be terrible if we lost dialects and anecdotes such as the one about John? They enrich the history of our language.

Mae Cymru'n gyfoethocach o lawer am fod gwahaniaethau rhwng iaith y De ac iaith y Gogledd. Gan fod teulu fy mam yn dod o Fethel ger Caernarfon a theulu fy nhad o Randir-mwyn yn y De, cawsom lawer o sbri ar adegau pan oedd dwy ochr y teulu yn cwrdd, naill ai yn y De neu yn y Gogledd. Yn y de, yr oedd gennym 'gwtsh dan staer', yn y Gogledd 'twll dan grisiau'. Yn y De 'allwedd', yn y Gogledd 'agoriad'. Yn y De, 'taffis', yn y Gogledd 'da da'. Yn y De, 'nawr', yn y Gogledd 'rŵan'. Yn y De, 'llaeth', yn y Gogledd 'llefrith'. Byddai'n ofnadwy pe baem yn colli'r cyfoeth hwn. Dylem ymfalchïo yn ein haith a'i nodweddion arbennig

Wales is much richer because of the differences between the language of the South and the language of the North. As my mother's family came from Bethel near Caernarfon and my father's family came from Rhandir-mwyn in the South, we had a great deal of fun at times when the two sides of the family met, either in the South or in the North. In the South, the cupboard under the stairs was *'cwtsh dan staer*', in the North it was '*twll dan grisiau'*. In the South, a key is '*allwedd*', in the North *'agoriad'*. In the South, sweets are '*taffis',* in the North *'da da'*. In the South, now is *'nawr',* in the North *'rŵan'*. In the South, milk is *'llaeth'*, in the North '*llefrith'*. It would be terrible to lose this wealth. We should take pride in our language and its special characteristics.

Yn olaf, carwn sôn am bryder sydd gennyf, sef a fydd digon o athrawon i ddysgu'r Gymraeg a phynciau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn y dyfodol? Yn fy etholaeth i, un ysgol uwchradd yn unig, sef Ysgol Gyfun Ystylafera, sydd yn dysgu'r Gymraeg fel iaith gyntaf at lefel TGAU. Mae'r pedair ysgol arall yn arddel yr iaith yn gryf. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd adnoddau annigonol neu oherwydd nad yw'r plant eisiau sefyll arholiadau yn y Gymraeg fel iaith gyntaf, nid yw'n cael ei dysgu fel iaith gyntaf. Faint o bobl ifanc, felly, a fydd yn dewis gyrfa fel athro neu athrawes ac yn dysgu'r Gymraeg neu yn dysgu pynciau eraill drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg? Er fy mod yn cefnogi'r cynnig sydd gerbron, rhaid gwneud mwy yn ddi-oed.

Finally, I wish to mention my concern about whether there will be a sufficient number of teachers to teach the Welsh language and teach through the medium of Welsh in the future. In my constituency, only one secondary school, Ysgol Gyfun Ystalyfera, teaches Welsh as a first language to GCSE level. The other four schools are strongly committed to the language. However, because of inadequate resources or because the children do not wish to sit their exams in Welsh as a first language, it is not taught as a first language. How many young people will therefore choose a career as a teacher of Welsh or as a teacher of other subjects through the medium of Welsh? Although I support the motion before us, we must do more without delay.

4:51 p.m.

Elin Jones: Mae'r ffaith ein bod yn trafod y Gymraeg eto'r prynhawn yma yn adlewyrchu nifer o bethau. Gobeithiaf, yn fwy na dim, ei fod yn fodd o gydnabod mai megis dechrau

Elin Jones: The fact that we are discussing the Welsh language again this afternoon reflects many things. I hope, most of all, that it is a way of recognising that this debate is

proses o drafod y Gymraeg a dwyieithrwydd yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yw'r ddadl hon. Yn yr ysbryd hwnnw, mae gwelliant 5 yn fy enw yn nodi'r angen am adolygiad polisi cynhwysfawr a manwl o'r Gymraeg a dwyieithrwydd. Gobeithiaf y byddai'n adolygiad pellgyrhaeddol a fyddai'n cynllunio ar gyfer y tymor hir. Wedi'r cyfan, mae Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 wedi rhoi rhwydd hynt inni wneud unrhyw beth sydd yn briodol i gefnogi'r Gymraeg. Mewn Cynulliad sydd â grymoedd cyfyngedig yn y mwyafrif o feysydd, dylem awchu i gymryd y cyfle i ymwneud â maes y mae gennym rywfaint o ryddid ynddo.

only the beginning of a process of debating the Welsh language and bilingualism in the National Assembly. In that spirit, amendment 5 in my name notes the need for a comprehensive and detailed policy review of the Welsh language and bilingualism. I hope that it would be a far-reaching review that would plan for the long term. After all, the Government of Wales Act 1998 has given us a free rein to do anything that is appropriate to support the Welsh language. In an Assembly that has limited powers in most areas, we should be eager to take the opportunity to be involved in an area in which we have some freedom.

Mae angen strategaeth sydd yn cwmpasu'r ystod ehangaf posibl o feysydd polisi y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Cydnabyddaf yn llwyr fod Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg wedi gwneud gwaith pwysig mewn amryw o feysydd dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Un perygl o sefydlu Bwrdd yr Iaith—yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai ef ei hunan yn cydnabod hyn—yw bod yr iaith wedi ei gosod i'r naill ochr mewn bocs. Mae canfyddiad nad oes angen ei hystyried o ddifrif mewn unrhyw faes polisi arall.

We need a strategy that encompasses the widest possible range of the National Assembly's policy areas. I fully recognise that the Welsh Language Board has undertaken important work in many areas over the last years. One danger of establishing the Language Board—I am sure that it would recognise this itself—is that the language is placed to one side in a box. There is a perception that it does not need to be seriously considered in any other policy area.

Mae tuedd gan bob corff cyhoeddus i feddwl bod popeth yn iawn cyn belled â bod eu cynllun iaith hwy wedi ei gymeradwyo. Mae'r math hwn o feddylfryd yn ein sector cyhoeddus yn annigonol. Mae'r gallu i gynnig gwasanaeth dwyieithog yn hanfodol, ond mae cynllunio ar gyfer twf y Gymraeg angen llawer mwy na gwasanaeth dwyieithog yn unig oddi wrth y sector cyhoeddus.

There is a tendency for every public body to think that everything is all right as long as their language scheme has been approved. This type of mentality in our public sector is insufficient. The ability to provide a bilingual service is vital, but planning for the growth of the Welsh language requires far more than just a bilingual service from the public sector.

Mewn trafodaethau diweddar yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16, yr ydym wedi derbyn nad eiddo Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru'n unig yw polisi celfyddydau a diwylliant. Yn yr un modd, nid eiddo Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn unig yw polisi iaith a chyfrifoldeb am dwf y Gymraeg. Dylai fod gan Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru rôl o ran cynllunio twf yr iaith mewn perthynas â datblygu economi. Dylai polisi tai a chynllunio a pholisi addysg ystyried y Gymraeg. Dylai'r iaith fod yn rhan o gynllunio gwaith yn y sectorau gwirfoddol a busnes.

In recent discussions in the Post-16 Education and Training Committee, we have accepted that arts and culture policy is not solely the property of the Welsh Arts Council. Likewise, language policy and responsibility for the growth of the Welsh language is not solely the property of the Welsh Language Board. The Welsh Development Agency should have a role in planning the language's growth in relation to economic development. Housing and planning policy and education policy should consider the Welsh language. The language should be a part of work planning in the voluntary and business sectors.

Mae canran gynyddol o'r gwasanaethau y mae pobl Cymru yn eu defnyddio yn cael eu darparu gan y sector preifat—yn bennaf gan y diwydiannau darlledu a thelegyfathrebu byd-eang. Mae gan dros 50 y cant o'r boblogaeth ffôn symudol, ac nid oes deddfwriaeth i sicrhau bod y cwmnïau sydd yn eu darparu yn cynnwys y Gymraeg fel rhan o'u gwasanaeth. Rhaid i'r iaith fod yng nghanol y dulliau newydd o gyfathrebu, neu bydd perygl iddi gael ei gweld yn iaith sydd yn perthyn i'r ganrif ddiwethaf, nid yn rhan o'n diwylliant a'n bywydau cyfoes.

An increasing percentage of the services that the people of Wales use are provided by the private sector—mainly by the global broadcasting and telecommunications industries. Over 50 per cent of the population have mobile phones, and there is no legislation to ensure that the companies that provide them include the Welsh language as a part of their service. The language must be at the centre of the new means of communicating, or there will be a danger of it being seen as a language that belongs to the last century, not as part of our contemporary culture and lives.

Nid mater o ddeddfwriaeth yn unig yw hyn. Mae hefyd yn fater o fuddsoddiad ac adnoddau. Mae llywodraeth Gwlad y Basg wedi buddsoddi £1 miliwn wrth ddatblygu fersiwn Basgeg o feddalwedd Microsoft 2000. Mae llywodraeth Catalonia yn buddsoddi mewn technoleg adnabod llais a fydd yn adnabod Catalaneg—technoleg flaengar a fydd yn disodli'r angen am allweddell cyfrifiadur cyn bo hir. Byddwn eisiau gweld anghenion dwyieithrwydd o fewn unrhyw strategaeth gan y Cynulliad ar gyfer datblygu technoleg gwybodaeth. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd yn ystyried hynny. Rhaid i'r Gymraeg fod yng nghanol y chwyldro technegol ac mae'n amlwg bod pwerau statudol Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 yn annigonol i'r perwyl hwn.

This is not only a matter of legislation. It is also a matter of investment and resources. The Basque government has invested £1 million in developing a Basque version of the Microsoft 2000 software. The Catalan government is investing in speech recognition technology that will recognise the Catalan language—innovative technology that will supersede the need for a computer keyboard before long. I would wish to see bilingualism requirements included in any Assembly strategy for developing information technology. I hope that the Economic Development Committee will consider that. The Welsh language must be at the centre of the technology revolution and it is evident that the statutory powers of the Welsh Language Act 1993 are insufficient for that purpose.

Mae pwerau'r Ddeddf hefyd wedi bod yn gwbl aneffeithiol o ran Cymreigio ein cymunedau yn weledol. Os cerddwch i lawr unrhyw stryd fawr, hyd yn oed yn yr ardaloedd lle mae mwyafrif y boblogaeth yn siarad Cymraeg, uniaith Saesneg yw arwyddion trwch y siopau a'r busnesau o hyd. Bydd Plaid Cymru felly'n cefnogi gwelliant 8 yn enw Christine Humphreys, sydd yn gofyn i'r Pwyllgor ystyried yr angen am ddeddfwriaeth newydd fel rhan yn unig o ddatblygu polisi cyflawn ar y Gymraeg a dull i'n galluogi i weithredu ein polisi maes o law. Mae'n gwbl briodol bod y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 yn archwilio galluoedd y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol a chynnig gwelliannau, lle bo'n briodol, i'w cymeradwyo yn y pen draw gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Efallai wedyn y gwnaiff Paul Murphy eu cynnig i Lywodraeth y DU fel

The Act's powers have also been completely ineffective in making our communities more visually Welsh. If you walk down any high street, even in the areas where the majority of the population speaks Welsh, the signs of most shops and businesses are still in English only. Plaid Cymru will therefore support amendment 8 in the name of Christine Humphreys, which asks the Committee to consider the need for new legislation as only a part of developing a complete policy on the Welsh language and a method to enable us to implement our policy in due course. It is completely appropriate that the Post-16 Education and Training Committee examines the powers of the current legislation and proposes amendments, where appropriate, to be approved eventually by the National Assembly. Perhaps Paul Murphy will then propose them to the UK Government as

argymhellion ar gyfer deddfwriaeth, neu efallai ddim, yn dibynnu o bosibl ar ei fympwy bersonol.

recommendations for legislation, or perhaps not, depending possibly on his personal whim.

Byddwn hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliannau 6, 7 a 9 yn enw Christine Humphreys, gan eu bod yn annadleuol. Byddwn yn gwrthwynebu gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn enw Jonathan Morgan ac yn ymatal ar welliant 2 yn ei enw. Tra'n cydnabod pwysigrwydd sefydlu S4C a Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg a'u gwaith, mae gwelliant 2 yn gydnabyddiaeth rhy gyfyng yn cymeradwyo'r cyrff statudol yn unig am eu cyfraniad i'r Gymraeg. Os ydym am eu cydnabod o gwbl, dylid bod wedi cydnabod hefyd yr holl ystod o gyrff ac unigolion sydd wedi cyfrannu at y Gymraeg dros yr 20 neu'r 30 mlynedd diwethaf, yn enwedig mudiadau gwirfoddol fel yr Urdd a Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin a mudiadau protest fel Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg. Yn ychwanegol, mae'r gwelliant yn darllen fel pe bai S4C yn deillio o Ddeddf Iaith 1993, ac felly, mae'n ffeithiol anghywir.

We will also support amendments 6, 7 and 9 in the name of Christine Humphreys, as they are uncontentious. We will oppose amendments 3 and 4 in the name of Jonathan Morgan and abstain on amendment 2 in his name. While we recognise the importance of the establishment and work of S4C and the Welsh Language Board, amendment 2 is too limited a recognition in only praising the statutory bodies for their contribution to the Welsh language. If we are to acknowledge them at all, we should also have acknowledged the whole range of bodies and individuals that have contributed towards the Welsh language in the last 20 or 30 years, and especially voluntary organisations such as the Urdd and Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin and protest movements such as the Welsh Language Society. In addition, the amendment reads as if S4C derives from the Welsh Language Act 1993 and, therefore, is factually incorrect.

Nid oes amheuaeth, felly, ei bod yn amser cael strategaeth gynhwysfawr ar gyfer hyrwyddo twf y Gymraeg a dwyieithrwydd ym mhob agwedd o fywyd cymunedau Cymru. Mae angen i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gymryd yr awenau i lunio strategaeth o'r fath, fel priod gorff democrataidd i weithredu twf y Gymraeg ar hyd a lled ein gwlad.

There is no doubt, therefore, that it is time for a comprehensive strategy to promote the growth of the Welsh language and bilingualism in all facets of Welsh community life. The National Assembly needs to take the lead in formulating such a strategy, as the appropriate democratic body to implement the growth of the Welsh language throughout our country.

Delyth Evans: I will follow Cynog Dafis's lead and resist the temptation to speak only in Welsh simply because we are talking about the Welsh language.

Delyth Evans: Dilynaf arweiniad Cynog Dafis ac ymwrthod â'r temtasiwn i siarad yn y Gymraeg yn unig dim ond am ein bod yn sôn am yr iaith Gymraeg.

I was brought up with Welsh as a first language and I am grateful to have had that opportunity and privilege; it has been beneficial in every aspect of my life. I am, however, mindful of the fact that the majority of my compatriots are not Welsh speaking. As we develop new policies for the language in this Assembly, it is vital that we move forward in an inclusive and not a divisive way, based on consensus not on conflict and that we do not return to the tension and to the mutual suspicion that has influenced much discussion of the language in the past.

Fe'm magwyd â'r Gymraeg yn iaith gyntaf ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar o fod wedi cael y cyfle a'r fraint honno; bu'n llesol ym mhob agwedd ar fy mywyd. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith nad yw'r rhan fwyaf o'm cydwladwyr yn siarad y Gymraeg. Wrth inni ddatblygu polisïau newydd ar gyfer yr iaith yn y Cynulliad hwn, mae'n holl bwysig inni symud ymlaen mewn modd cynhwysol ac nid un dadunol, ar sail cydsynio ac nid gwrthdaro ac nad awn yn ôl at y tensiwn a'r ddrwgdybiaeth o'r ddwy ochr a ddylanwadodd ar gymaint o'r drafodaeth ar

yr iaith yn y gorffennol.

I moved to London about 20 years ago. At that time you were either for or very much against the language. When I came back to Wales, the mood had completely changed. There is now a consensus that the language is a good thing, of which everybody in Wales can be proud and can share in. It is essential that we do not break that consensus and that we move forward in a positive and inclusive way that includes all the people of Wales.

Symudais i Lundain tua 20 mlynedd yn ôl. Bryd hynny yr oeddech un ai o blaid neu'n gryf yn erbyn yr iaith. Pan ddychwelais i Gymru, yr oedd yr awyrgylch wedi newid yn llwyr. Ceir cydsyniad bellach fod yr iaith yn beth da, y gall pawb yng Nghymru ymfalchïo ynddi a chymryd rhan ynddi. Mae'n holl bwysig nad ydym yn chwalu'r cydsyniad hwnnw a'n bod yn symud ymlaen mewn modd cadarnhaol a chynhwysol sydd yn cynnwys pawb yng Nghymru.

Nid wyf yn cytuno â chael Deddf iaith newydd am ddau brif reswm. Yn gyntaf, byddai'n gosod costau ychwanegol ar y sector gwirfoddol yng Nghymru, sydd eisoes dan bwysau ariannol difrifol. Nid dyma'r amser i osod pwysau ychwanegol arno.

I do not agree with having a new language Act for two main reasons. First, it would place additional costs on the voluntary sector in Wales, which is already under serious financial pressure. This is not the time to put additional pressure on it.

Elin Jones: A wnewch chi dderbyn nad yw deddfwriaeth, o anghenraid, yn golygu adnoddau a bod y ddau beth yn hollol wahanol ac y dylid ystyried y ddwy egwyddor ar wahân?

Elin Jones: Will you accept that legislation does not necessarily mean resources, that the two things are completely different and that the two principles should be considered separately?

Delyth Evans: Derbyniaf hynny, ond yr wyf yn cyfeirio at yr hyn y mae Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg wedi bod yn ei awgrymu o ran deddfwriaeth. Nid wyf yn meddwl y byddai deddfwriaeth yn cynnwys y sector preifat yn syniad da ar hyn o bryd. Ein blaenoriaeth yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd yw denu busnesau newydd i fuddsoddi yng Nghymru er mwyn cryfhau'r economi. Fy mhryder ynghylch unrhyw fath o orfodaeth ieithyddol ar y sector busnes yw y byddai'n anfon neges anghywir i'r sector ac yn gwneud i gwmnïau feddwl ddwywaith cyn dod i Gymru ar adeg pan ydym yn ceisio ein gorau i'w denu i fuddsoddi yma.

Delyth Evans: I accept that, but I refer to what the Welsh Language Society has been suggesting in terms of legislation. I do not believe that legislation including the private sector would be a good idea at the moment. Our priority in Wales at present is to attract new businesses to invest in Wales in order to strengthen the economy. My concern about any kind of linguistic enforcement on the business sector is that it would send a wrong message to the sector and make companies think twice before coming to Wales at a time when we are trying our best to attract them to invest here.

Y ffordd o sicrhau dyfodol sicr i'r iaith Gymraeg yw drwy ganolbwyntio ar ein plant ac ar ein hysgolion. Mae fy mhlant yn mynd i Ysgol Gymraeg y Fenni. Maent mewn lleiafrif yn yr ysgol oherwydd eu bod yn siarad Cymraeg fel iaith gyntaf. Mae mwyafrif y plant yn yr ysgol yn siarad Saesneg fel iaith gyntaf a phan maent yn dod i'r ysgol am y tro cyntaf nid ydynt yn siarad gair o Gymraeg. Ar ôl chwe mis neu flwyddyn, mae'r plant hyn a oedd yn uniaith Saesneg yn gallu cynnal sgwrs yn Gymraeg.

The way to ensure a secure future for the Welsh language is through concentrating on our children and our schools. My children attend Ysgol Gymraeg y Fenni. They are in a minority at the school because they speak Welsh as a first language. The majority of the children in the school speak English as a first language and when they first come to the school they do not speak a word of Welsh. After six months or a year, those children who were monoglot English speakers are able to hold a conversation in Welsh. It is

Mae'n hyfryd eu clywed yn siarad yr iaith. Y peth pwysicaf y gallwn ei wneud yw helpu'r plant hyn i ddal ati i siarad Cymraeg, eu hannog i siarad Cymraeg a chynnig cyfleon iddynt y tu allan i'r ysgol lle y gallant fyw eu bywydau a datblygu eu gyrfaoedd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Dyna yw'r ffocws y mae'n rhaid inni ganolbwyntio arno yn y dyfodol.

wonderful to hear them speaking the language. The most important thing that we can do is assist those children to continue speaking Welsh, encourage them to speak Welsh and offer them opportunities outside the school where they can live their lives and develop their careers through the medium of Welsh. That is what we should concentrate and focus on in future.

Mae'r Gymraeg wedi bod o fudd mawr personol i mi ac yr wyf yn awyddus bod cenedlaethau o Gymry yn y dyfodol yn gallu elwa o'r iaith yn yr un modd.

The Welsh language has been of great personal benefit to me and I am eager that generations of Welsh people in the future can benefit from the language in the same way.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'r ffaith inni benderfynu ymestyn y ddadl hon yn anfon neges glir ynglŷn â pha mor bwysig yr ydym yn ystyried yr iaith Gymraeg a'i dyfodol. Clywn weithiau fod y frwydr dros yr iaith wedi ei hennill ac nad oes eisiau inni bellach ei thrafod fel pwnc gwleidyddol. Yn bendant, nid oes angen ei thrafod fel pwnc pleidiol wleidyddol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig fod y Cynulliad hwn ar flaen y gad i sicrhau dyfodol yr iaith. Nid yw dyfodol yr iaith yn sicr eto o bell ffordd.

Helen Mary Jones: The fact that we have decided to extend this debate sends a clear message about how important we consider the Welsh language and its future. We sometimes hear that the battle for the Welsh language has been won and that there is no longer any need to discuss it as a political issue. Certainly, there is no need to discuss it as a party political issue. However, it is important that this Assembly leads the battle to ensure the future of the language. The future of the language is as yet far from certain.

5:01 p.m.

Yr wyf yn dod ar draws enghreifftiau bob wythnos yn fy etholaeth o deuluoedd lle mae un rhiant yn siarad Cymraeg ond nid y plant, ac o bobl yn gorfod gwneud ffwdan mawr i gael gwasanaethau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ac yn aml yn methu â'u cael. Mae Delyth yn gywir i ddweud fod pethau wedi gwella llawer yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, mae ffordd bell i fynd.

I come across examples every week in my constituency of families where one parent speaks Welsh but the children do not, and of people having to make a great deal of fuss to obtain Welsh medium services and frequently failing to get them. Delyth is right to say that things have improved significantly during the last 10 years. However, there is a long way to go.

Cefnogaf y gwelliannau a fydd yn hybu trafodaeth yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 a strategaeth i hybu a datblygu'r iaith Gymraeg. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n ddigon. Mae'n holl bwysig ein bod yn dod o hyd i ffordd i sicrhau yr ystyrir buddiannau'r iaith ym mhob maes polisi ac ym mhob un o'n trafodaethau cyllid, fel y dywedodd Elin Jones.

I support the amendments that will stimulate debate in the Post-16 Education and Training Committee and a strategy to promote and develop the Welsh language. However, that is not enough. It is vital that we find a way of ensuring that the interests of the language are considered in all policy areas and in all our budget discussions, as Elin Jones said.

Mae angen trin dyfodol yr iaith Gymraeg yn yr un modd ag yr ydym yn trin pynciau trawsbynciol eraill megis cyfle cyfartal a gwaith gwrth-dlodi. Yr ydym wedi colli

The future of the Welsh language should be treated in the same way as we treat other cross-cutting issues such as equal opportunities and anti-poverty work. We

cyfleon yn barod. Er enghraifft, prin iawn oedd y drafodaeth ar yr iaith yn ystod ein trafodaethau ar ddatblygu'r ddogfen Amcan 1. Mae'n bosibl ein bod—fel aelodau o'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd—wedi cymryd buddiannau'r iaith Gymraeg yn ganiataol yn ein trafodaethau. Un o'r ffactorau pwysicaf ar gyfer dyfodol yr iaith yw ei gwneud yn bosibl i'n pobl ifanc ennill bywoliaeth yn y cymunedau traddodiadol Gymraeg yn y Gogledd a'r Gorllewin. Fodd bynnag, ar wahân i dynnu rhai o'r pwyntiau negyddol a oedd yn y drafft gwreiddiol allan o'r ddogfen, prin iawn oedd y drafodaeth benodol ar yr iaith.

have already lost opportunities. For example, there was little discussion of the language in our discussions on developing the Objective 1 document. It is possible that we—as members of the Economic Development Committee— have taken the interests of the Welsh language for granted in our discussions. One of the most important factors for the future of the Welsh language is to make it possible for our young people to earn a living in the traditional Welsh speaking communities in north and west Wales. However, apart from taking some of the negative points that were in the original draft out of the document, there was little specific discussion on the language.

Hoffwn weld sefydlu pwyllgor trawsbynciol ar yr iaith Gymraeg. Dyna yw polisi Plaid Cymru. Fodd bynnag, yn y tymor byr yr wyf yn derbyn bod hynny efallai yn anymarferol. Felly, dylem ystyried o ddifrif trin rhai agweddau o bolisi'r iaith Gymraeg fel un o'r pynciau sydd yn cael sylw'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal. Mae'r hawl i dderbyn gwasanaethau yn eich iaith ddewisol yn fater o gyfle gyfartal.

I would like to see a cross-cutting committee on the Welsh language established. That is Plaid Cymru's policy. However, in the short term I accept that that is possibly impractical. Therefore, we should seriously consider treating some aspects of the Welsh language policy as a subject that has the attention of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity. The right to receive services in the language of your choice is a matter of equality of opportunity.

Mae'r ddogfen, 'Iaith mewn Gwasanaeth Gofalgar', sydd newydd ei gyhoeddi gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg a Chyngor Defnyddwyr Cymru, yn cynnwys enghreifftiau o ba mor anodd y gall fod i sicrhau gwasanaethau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg hyd yn oed yn yr ardaloedd traddodiadol Cymraeg. Yn ogystal, mae enghreifftiau cadarnhaol yn y ddogfen sydd yn dangos y gwahaniaeth y mae'n ei wneud i blant a phobl ifanc, yn enwedig, i gael trafod eu sefyllfa a'u problemau yn eu hiaith eu hunain. Bydd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn siarad â'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal yn gynnar yn y tymor newydd. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Pwyllgor wedyn yn argymell i'r Cabinet a'r Cynulliad ein bod yn dechrau trin yr hawl i gael gwasanaethau yn yr iaith Gymraeg fel mater o gyfle cyfartal.

The document, 'The Language of a Caring Service', which has just been published by the Welsh Language Board and the Welsh Consumer Council, includes examples of how difficult it can be to ensure services through the medium of Welsh even in traditionally Welsh speaking areas. In addition, there are positive examples in the document that demonstrate the difference it makes to children and young people, especially, to be able to discuss their situation and problems in their own language. The Welsh Language Board will talk to the Committee on Equality of Opportunity early in the new term. I hope that the Committee will then recommend to the Cabinet and the Assembly that we begin treating the right to have services in the Welsh language as a matter of equality of opportunity.

Y cam cyntaf yw ein trafodaeth heddiw—mae'n ail gam erbyn hyn. Gobeithiaf y bydd y gwelliannau yn cael eu derbyn ac edrychaf ymlaen i drafod yn fuan argymhellion y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16.

The first step is our debate today—it is a second step by now. I hope that the amendments will be adopted and I look forward to discussing the recommendations of the Post-16 Education and Training Committee soon.

Carwyn Jones: Hoffwn edrych ar agwedd arall na thrafodwyd y prynhawn yma, sef beth yr ydym yn mynd i wneud i sicrhau'r Gymraeg fel iaith bob dydd yn rhai o gymunedau Cymru. Nid wyf yn cytuno â'r rhai hynny sydd yn dweud ei bod yn iawn i gael 20 y cant o'r boblogaeth yn siarad Cymraeg ledled Cymru ac nad oes gwahaniaeth os nad oes cymundeau lle mae'r Gymraeg yn iaith bob dydd. Pe bai hynny'n digwydd byddai'r iaith yn artiffisial. Byddem yn colli ei hysbryd a'i thafodieithoedd a byddai'r iaith yn colli ei bywyd yn y pen draw. Felly, beth ydym yn mynd i'w wneud i sicrhau dyfodol y Gymraeg yn y Fro Gymraeg, sef y cadarnle ar hyn o bryd? Symudodd fy rhieni o bentref Brynaman, yn etholaeth Gwenda Thomas, i Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr . Yr oedd yn dref Seisnigaidd ar y pryd ond erbyn hyn mae'n fwy Cymreig nag y bu ers dros canrif. Pan yr oeddwn yn yr ysgol ac yn siarad Cymraeg yn y dref yr oedd pobl yn meddwl fy mod yn dwp. Os oeddech yn siarad un iaith, yr oeddech yn glyfar ond os oeddech yn siarad dwy iaith yr oeddech yn dwp. Dyna beth oedd agwedd pobl bryd hynny.

Carwyn Jones: I would like to look at another aspect that has not been discussed this afternoon, which is what are we going to do to secure Welsh as the everyday language in some of Wales's communities. I do not agree with those who say that it is all right to have 20 per cent speaking Welsh throughout Wales and that it does not matter if there are no communities where Welsh is the everyday language. If that were to happen the language would be artificial. We would lose its spirit and its dialects and the language would lose its life in the end. Therefore, what are we going to do to secure the future of the Welsh language in the *Fro Gymraeg,* which is currently the heartland? My parents moved from the village of Brynaman, in Gwenda Thomas's constituency, to Bridgend. It was an Anglicised town at the time but it is now more Welsh than it has been for more than a century. When I was in school and spoke Welsh in the town people thought that I was stupid. If you spoke one language, you were clever, but if you spoke two languages you were stupid. That was people's attitude at that time.

Pan oeddem yn siarad Cymraeg fel teulu, cofiaf bobl yn troi a dweud, 'Go back to the caves where you belong.' Dyna beth oedd pobl yn ei feddwl ar y pryd ym Mhen-y-bont. Mae pethau wedi newid yn llwyr.

When we spoke Welsh as a family, I remember people turning round and saying, 'Go back to the caves where you belong.' That is what people thought at the time in Bridgend. Things have completely changed.

Mae Glyn yn iawn yn yr hyn a ddywedodd. Dyna beth oedd agwedd pobl at yr iaith ar un adeg. Fodd bynnag, mae Gwenda hefyd yn iawn. Yr wyf wedi sylwi'n ddiweddar fod plant mewn pentrefi fel Brynaman, Gwauncaegurwen a Chwm-gors yn tueddu i siarad Saesneg ar yr heol. Ni ddigwyddai hynny tua phum mlynedd yn ôl. Pan oeddwn yn ifanc, yr oedd plant yn siarad Cymraeg ar yr heol, er mai Saesneg oedd iaith yr ysgol. Yn awr, Cymraeg yw iaith yr ysgol ac maent yn siarad Saesneg ar yr heol. Efallai fod hynny'n dangos problem o ran agwedd y plant at yr iaith. Ni ddywedaf y dylai ysgolion droi'n ôl at y Saesneg, ond dyna un o'r sefyllfaoedd sydd yn digwydd ac mae'n rhaid inni ei goresgyn. Mae plant yn colli'r arfer o siarad Cymraeg ar yr heol.

Glyn is right in what he said. That was people's attitude towards the language at one time. However, Gwenda is also right. I have recently noticed that children in villages such as Brynaman, Gwauncaegurwen and Cwm-gors tend to speak English in the street. That did not happen about five years ago. When I was young, children spoke Welsh on the street, although English was the language of the school. Now, Welsh is the language of the school and they speak English on the street. Perhaps that shows a problem in terms of the children's attitude towards the language. I am not saying that schools should revert to English, but that is one of the situations that occurs and we must overcome it. Children are losing the habit of speaking Welsh on the street.

Beth y gallwn ei wneud i helpu'r Gymraeg yn

What can we do to assist Welsh in the

y cadarnle? Os ydych yn colli 2,000 o siaradwyr Cymraeg yn Sir Gâr ac yn cael 2,000 yn rhagor o siaradwyr Cymraeg yng Nghaerdydd, nid yw hynny'n gwneud iawn am y golled. Nid yw hynny'n gweithio, oherwydd eich bod wedi colli 2,000 o siaradwyr Cymraeg yn yr ardaloedd cryf Cymraeg.

heartland? If you lose 2,000 Welsh speakers in Carmarthenshire, and gain a further 2,000 Welsh speakers in Cardiff, that does not make up for the loss. That does not work, because you have lost 2,000 Welsh speakers from the strongly Welsh speaking areas.

Felly, ni chredaf fod eisiau Deddf iaith newydd oherwydd na fyddai'n helpu'r bobl sydd yn siarad Cymraeg bob dydd, er enghraifft yn yr hen bentrefi glofaol yn Nyffryn Aman, Dyffryn Tawe a Chwm Gwendraeth a hefyd y pentrefi yn y Gogledd. Hoffwn newid ein hagwedd at yr iaith. Yr ydym wedi colli gafael ar y ffaith mai'r peth pwysicaf i unrhyw iaith yw cael cadarnle cryf lle mae pobl yn siarad Cymraeg bob dydd ac yn cael hwb i siarad Cymraeg bob dydd. Dyna lle y dylem edrych yn awr i sicrhau parhad yr iaith Gymraeg. Yr unig ffordd i sicrhau dyfodol i'r iaith Gymraeg yw sicrhau bod yna gadarnle Cymraeg.

Therefore, I do not believe that a new language Act is needed because it would not help the people who speak Welsh every day, for example in the former coal mining villages in the Amman Valley, the Swansea Valley and the Gwendraeth Valley and also the villages in north Wales. I would like to change our attitude towards the language. We have lost sight of the fact that the most important thing for any language is to have a strong heartland where people speak Welsh every day and are encouraged to speak Welsh every day. That is where we should look now to ensure the survival of the Welsh language. The only way to ensure a future for the Welsh language is to ensure that there is a Welsh heartland.

The Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training (Tom Middlehurst): I am grateful to the Business Secretary and the Business Committee for scheduling the completion of this debate for today. I am pleased that it has been done so quickly. We have had a good debate, but for the reason that I gave in my opening speech last week, I want to recap on my reaction to the amendments.

Yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 (Tom Middlehurst): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Trefnydd ac i'r Pwyllgor Busnes am amserlennu cwblhad y ddadl hon ar gyfer heddiw. Yr wyf yn falch bod hynny wedi ei wneud mor gyflym. Cawsom ddadl dda, ond am y rheswm a roddais yn fy araith agoriadol yr wythnos diwethaf, dymunaf ailadrodd fy ymateb i'r gwelliannau.

I am happy to support Cynog Dafis's amendment 1 and Jonathan Morgan's amendment 2, but not Jonathan Morgan's amendments 3 or 4. I support Elin Jones's amendment 5 and Christine Humphrey's amendments 6, 7 and 9. I do not support Christine Humprhey's amendment 8.

Yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi gwelliant 1 Cynog Dafis a gwelliant 2 Jonathan Morgan, ond nid gwelliannau 3 neu 4 Jonathan Morgan. Cefnogaf welliant 5 Elin Jones a gwelliannau 6, 7 a 9 Christine Humphreys. Ni chefnogaf welliant 8 Christine Humphreys.

I want to acknowledge the excellent work done by the Welsh Language Board since its inception. The Board is accountable to the National Assembly. It has been effective in working with the public sector to agree effective language schemes and has promoted the language in the private sector and within the wider population. It has adopted what I call a 'variable speed approach' to recognise the different needs in different parts and

Dymunaf gydnabod y gwaith rhagorol a wnaethpwyd gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ers ei sefydlu. Mae'r Bwrdd yn atebol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Bu'n effeithiol wrth weithio gyda'r sector cyhoeddus i gytuno ar gynlluniau iaith effeithiol a hyrwyddodd yr iaith yn y sector preifat ac oddi mewn i'r boblogaeth ehangach. Mabwysiadodd yr hyn a alwaf yn 'ddull gweithredu cyflymder newidiol' er mwyn cydnabod y gwahanol

sectors of Wales.

anghenion mewn gwahanol rannau a sectorau yng Nghymru.

There is plenty of mileage in the 1993 Welsh Language Act to continue that process. I know that the Welsh Language Board agrees and there is widespread support in Wales for its work. I do not want to take actions that could undermine the consensus that exists. Other Members have referred to the importance of maintaining inclusivity and consensus. An Act of Parliament would not improve attitudes towards bilingualism. We need to nurture and encourage, not enforce and legislate. However, I acknowledge that nothing is forever. There may be an appropriate time in the future for reconsideration. That time is not now.

Mae digon o gyfle yn Neddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 i barhau'r broses honno. Gwn fod Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn cytuno ac mae cefnogaeth eang yng Nghymru i'w waith. Ni ddymunaf gymryd camau a allai danseilio'r consensws sydd yn bod. Cyfeiriodd Aelodau eraill at bwysigrwydd cynnal cynwysoldeb a chonsensws. Ni fyddai Deddf Seneddol yn gwella agweddau at ddwyieithrwydd. Mae angen inni feithrin ac annog, nid gorfodi a deddfu. Fodd bynnag, cydnabyddaf nad oes dim yn parhau am byth. Efallai y bydd adeg briodol yn y dyfodol i ailystyried. Nid hon yw'r adeg.

Proposals in some quarters, involving compulsion in the private sectors, could undo much of the good will that has been built up over the last six years. The fruits of these voluntary initiatives are evident. The major banks, Abbey National and Nationwide, Tesco, Stenaline, Grosvenor Waterside, McArthur Glen and Great Mills are just a few of the companies that have adopted bilingual practices as a service for their customers because they can see that it is good for business. It says much for the confidence of the business community in the future of the language that Microsoft has announced that its next version of Microsoft Office will contain Welsh language support. I am delighted to announce today that Tesco has decided to extend the range of Welsh language books and other educational materials, such as Welsh CD ROMs sold in its stores in Wales. Tesco has also decided to introduce bilingual menus in its cafes. Today in Bangor, Coca-cola, one of the world's largest companies, is launching its first bilingual promotion campaign across north Wales under the title 'Coca-cola—joiwch', 'Coca-cola—enjoy'. I am sure that the Assembly joins me in welcoming this. We want to lead the private sector to the language. We do not want to drive it to the Welsh language with threats of new legislation. That would be counter-productive.

Gallai cynigion mewn rhai cylchoedd, sydd yn cynnwys gorfodi yn y sectorau preifat, ddadwneud llawer o'r ewyllys da a grewyd dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf. Mae ffrwyth y mentrau gwirfoddol hyn yn amlwg. Y banciau mawr, Abbey National a Nationwide, Tesco, Stenaline, Grosvenor Waterside, McArthur Glen a Great Mills yw rhai ymhlith nifer o gwmnïau sydd wedi mabwysiadu arferion dwyieithog fel gwasanaeth i'w cwsmeriaid am eu bod yn gallu gweld ei fod yn dda i fusnes. Dywed lawer am hyder y gymuned fusnes yn nyfodol yr iaith bod Microsoft wedi cyhoeddi y bydd ei fersiwn nesaf o Microsoft Office yn cynnwys cymorth iaith Gymraeg. Yr wyf yn falch iawn o gyhoeddi heddiw bod Tesco wedi penderfynu ymestyn yr amrediad o lyfrau Cymraeg a deunyddiau addysgol eraill, fel crynoddisgiau cof darllen yn unig Cymraeg a werthir yn ei siopau yng Nghymru. Mae Tesco hefyd wedi penderfynu cyflwyno bwydlenni dwyieithog yn ei gaffis. Heddiw ym Mangor, bydd Coca-cola, un o gwmnïau mwyaf y byd, yn lansio ei ymgyrch hyrwyddo ddwyieithog gyntaf ledled gogledd Cymru o dan y teitl 'Coca-cola—joiwch'. Yr wyf yn sicr bod y Cynulliad yn ymuno â mi wrth groesawu hyn. Dymunwn dywys y sector preifat at yr iaith. Ni ddymunwn ei yrru at yr iaith Gymraeg gyda bygythiadau o ddeddfwriaeth newydd. Byddai hynny'n wrthgynhyrchiol.

5:11 p.m.

I think that Christine Humphreys mentioned the official status of the language in last week's debate. There is no statutory declaration about the official status of any language in the United Kingdom. Calls for declarations on the status of the Welsh language are diversions. Languages are in use because of custom and practice, which is what we are encouraging. We want to see greater use of Welsh and the Welsh language schemes developed under the Welsh Language Act 1993 bring that about. These practical measures and actions will secure bilingualism as an achievable national aim.

Credaf fod Christine Humphreys wedi crybwyll statws swyddogol yr iaith yn y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf. Nid oes datganiad statudol ynghylch statws swyddogol unrhyw iaith yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae galwadau am ddatganiadau ar statws yr iaith Gymraeg yn wrthatyniadau. Mae ieithoedd ar ddefnydd oherwydd defod ac arfer, sef yr hyn yr ydym yn ei hybu. Dymunwn weld defnydd ehangach ar y Gymraeg ac mae'r cynlluniau iaith Gymraeg a ddatblygir o dan Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 yn gwireddu hynny. Bydd y mesurau a'r camau ymarferol hyn yn sicrhau dwyieithrwydd fel nod genedlaethol gyraeddadwy.

Cynog was right to sound a note of caution about over-confidence in the future of the language. Others have referred to that today. For that reason, we will stick by our commitments on the school curriculum. If we are to achieve our aim in 'Betterwales.com' of increasing the number of Welsh speakers, we must make clear that the language is of central importance in the school curriculum, as are mathematics, science and English. In 1998, only 53 per cent of school-aged children were learning Welsh in secondary schools. By January 1999, the figure had increased to over 80 per cent. When we have the latest figures following the full implementation of key stage 4 national curriculum requirements, the percentage will be even higher. Education is fundamental to the recovery of the language. Children are the future and they carry with them the fortunes of the language.

Yr oedd Cynog yn gywir i seinio nodyn o rybudd ynghylch gorhyder yn nyfodol yr iaith. Cyfeiriodd eraill at hynny heddiw. Oherwydd hynny, byddwn yn glynu wrth ein hymrwymiadau ar y cwricwlwm ysgol. Os ydym i gyrraedd ein nod yn 'Gwellcymru.com' o gynyddu nifer siaradwyr y Gymraeg, rhaid inni roi ar ddeall bod yr iaith o bwys canolog yn y cwricwlwm ysgol, fel y mae mathemateg, gwyddoniaeth a'r Saesneg. Yn 1998, dim ond 53 y cant o blant oedran ysgol a oedd yn dysgu'r Gymraeg mewn ysgolion uwchradd. Erbyn Ionawr 1999, yr oedd y ffigur wedi codi'n uwch na 80 y cant. Pan gawn y ffigurau diweddaraf ar ôl rhoi gofynion cyfnod allweddol 4 y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol ar waith yn llawn, bydd y ganran yn uwch fyth. Mae addysg yn hanfodol i adferiad yr iaith. Plant yw'r dyfodol a chyda hwy y mae tynged yr iaith.

I will turn briefly to some other points made in the debate. Glyn Davies—

Trof yn fyr at rai pwyntiau eraill a wnaethpwyd yn y ddadl. Glyn Davies—

Geraint Davies: Gan eich bod yn sôn am addysg, a wnewch chi ymuno â mi i longyfarch Ysgol Gynradd Gymraeg Ynyswen a oedd yn dathlu ei phen-blwydd yn 50 mlwydd oed yr wythnos diwethaf? Mae hynny'n pwysleisio'r twf aruthrol a fu mewn addysg Gymraeg yn y Rhondda, a ddechreuodd gyda 36 o blant. Erbyn hyn mae dros 2,000 o blant yn derbyn eu haddysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i'w llongyfarch?

Geraint Davies: As you are talking about education, will you join me in congratulating Ynyswen Welsh Primary School which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last week? That underlines the great growth in Welsh-medium education in the Rhondda, which began with 36 children. By now over 2,000 children are educated through the medium of Welsh. Will you join me in congratulating them?

Tom Middlehurst: I congratulate them. I

Tom Middlehurst: Fe'u llongyfarchaf.

will pick up on Gwenda Thomas's point that not only Welsh medium schools will secure the future of the language. It is also important to acknowledge the contribution of English language schools. However, I am happy to join you in congratulating them.

Dilynaf bwynt Gwenda Thomas nad ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn unig a fydd yn diogelu dyfodol yr iaith. Mae hefyd yn bwysig cydnabod cyfraniad ysgolion Saesneg. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn falch o ymuno â chi wrth eu llongyfarch.

I find it a little uncomfortable in that I agree with almost everything that Glyn Davies said, in spite of his intemperate intervention last week. The good will and support of the population of Wales is essential if we are to make progress on the future of the language. Elin referred to the need for bilingualism to extend to all facets of contemporary life. I agree with that, which is why I welcome the developments in information and communication technology. I agree that we need to make further progress on that. Delyth made an important point on inclusivity and consensus, which was shared by others. I agree with that. Helen Mary said that this is not a party political issue. I entirely agree. She also expressed concern about some of the messages and concerns in her constituency. She reinforced, to some extent, Cynog's message about not being too self-congratulatory about the situation of the language, at this stage in our development.

Yr wyf yn ei chael braidd yn anghysurus fy mod yn cytuno â bron popeth a ddywedodd Glyn Davies, er gwaethaf ei ymyriad anghymedrol yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae ewyllys da a chefnogaeth pobl Cymru'n holl bwysig os ydym i wneud cynnydd ar ddyfodol yr iaith. Cyfeiriodd Elin at yr angen i ddwyieithrwydd ymestyn i bob agwedd ar fywyd cyfoes. Cytunaf â hynny, a dyna pam y croesawaf y datblygiadau mewn technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu. Cytunaf fod angen inni wneud cynnydd pellach ar hynny. Gwnaeth Delyth bwynt pwysig ar gynwysoldeb a chonsensws, ac yr oedd eraill o'r un farn. Cytunaf â hynny. Dywedodd Helen Mary nad yw hyn yn fater gwleidyddol pleidiol. Cytunaf yn llwyr. Mynegodd bryder hefyd ynghylch rhai o'r negeseuon a'r pryderon yn ei hetholaeth. Cadarnhaodd, i ryw raddau, neges Cynog ynghylch peidio â bod yn rhy hunanglodforus ynghylch sefyllfa'r iaith, ar yr adeg hon yn ein datblygiad.

Cynog Dafis: Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi'r ffordd gadarnhaol y mae Tom Middlehurst yn sôn am yr iaith a'r angen i'w hyrwyddo a'r modd y mae ef wedi gwneud hynny ar hyd y flwyddyn. Mae hynny wedi bod yn gymorth mawr. A yw'n derbyn yr angen inni fod yn hollol o ddifrif ynglŷn â'r dasg o lunio strategaeth gydlynol ar gyfer twf y Gymraeg ac i ddarparu adnoddau ar gyfer hynny? A yw'n derbyn hefyd fod cais Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg am rhwng £8 a £10 miliwn dros saith mlynedd yn gymedrol iawn er mwyn gosod hanfodion y strategaeth honno?

Cynog Dafis: I appreciate the positive way in which Tom Middlehurst talks about the language and the need to promote it, and the way in which he has done that throughout the year. That has been of great assistance. Does he accept the need for us to be completely committed to the task of drawing up a cohesive strategy for the growth of the Welsh language and to provide resources for that? Does he also accept that the Welsh Language Board's bid for around £8 to £10 million over seven years is very moderate in order to put the essentials of that strategy in place?

Tom Middlehurst: I accept that the Welsh Language Board's strategy for the development of the language must be resourced effectively. We will have to consider how we can meet those needs and demands in the context of the overall budget. If we are to deliver on those commitments, we must put our money where our mouths are. The Welsh Language Board also accepts that, in terms of determining priorities, it will

Tom Middlehurst: Derbyniaf fod yn rhaid darparu adnoddau effeithiol i strategaeth Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ar gyfer datblygu'r iaith. Bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried sut y gallwn gyflawni'r anghenion a'r gofynion hynny yng nghyd-destun y gyllideb gyffredinol. Os ydym i gyflawni'r ymrwymiadau hynny, rhaid inni roi ein harian ar ein gair. Mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg hefyd yn derbyn, o ran pennu

give us advice on how we might want to support some improvements in its budgetary position. We will not see results over night. We will have to observe the trends over the next generation to know for certain that a genuine recovery has been effected. I am confident that by taking this forward and building on the consensus for bilingualism we can achieve our aims. All Members know and understand the importance of the language to our culture and heritage. The challenge now is to take the language forward, not sentimentally, but to plan for it to play a key part in our future. I want Welsh to be second nature for us all—not a second language for some. I hope that Members today will welcome what has been done for the Welsh language in this first year of devolution.

blaenoriaethau, y bydd yn rhoi cyngor i ni ynghylch sut y gallem ddymuno cefnogi rhai gwelliannau yn ei sefyllfa gyllidebol. Ni fyddwn yn gweld canlyniadau dros nos. Bydd yn rhaid inni nodi'r tueddiadau dros y genhedlaeth nesaf er mwyn gwybod yn sicr bod adferiad gwirioneddol wedi ei gyflawni. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog, drwy fwrw ymlaen â hyn ac adeiladu ar y consensws dros ddwyieithrwydd y gallwn gyflawni ein nodau. Mae'r holl Aelodau'n gwybod ac yn deall pwysigrwydd yr iaith i'n diwylliant a'n treftadaeth. Yr her yn awr yw hybu'r iaith, nid yn sentimentalaidd, ond cynllunio er mwyn iddi chwarae rhan allweddol yn ein dyfodol. Dymunaf i'r Gymraeg fod yn ail natur i bob un ohonom—nid yn ail iaith i rai. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr Aelodau heddiw'n croesawu'r hyn a wnaethpwyd dros yr iaith Gymraeg yn y flwyddyn gyntaf hon o ddatganoli.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: 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
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Law, Peter

Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
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

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 38, Ymatal 14, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 2: For 38, Abstain 14, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

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

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.

Gwelliant 3: O blaid 7, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 45.
Amendment 3: For 7, Abstain 0, Against 45.

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

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

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

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

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.

Gwelliant 4: O blaid 7, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 46.
Amendment 4: For 7, Abstain 0, Against 46.

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

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

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

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

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.

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
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David

Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
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

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.

Gwelliant 6: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 6: 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
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet

Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
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

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.

Gwelliant 7: O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 7: 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
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue

Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
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

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.

Gwelliant 8: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 33.
Amendment 8: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 33.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Hancock, Brian
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina

Williams, Phil

Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Marek, John
Melding, David
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.

Gwelliant 9: O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 9: 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
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
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:

1. Notes the commitment made in the 'A Better Wales' document to fostering the benefits of bilingualism.

2. Recognises the contribution that the foundation of S4C and the Welsh Language Board has made to Wales, and welcomes other positive steps that have flowed from the Welsh Language Act 1993.

3. Welcomes the further progress made for the Welsh language in the first year of devolution, which has included:

the full implementation of national curriculum requirements for Welsh at key stage 4 in non-Welsh speaking schools;

the signature by the UK Government of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages;

the increase in resources to the Welsh Language Board from the 1999-2000 budgeting round.

4. Endorses the resolution passed by the Post-16 Education and Training Committee on 16 February.

5. Calls upon the Post-16 Education and Training Committee to allocate time in its forward work programme as soon as possible to conduct a comprehensive policy review into the Welsh language in order to form a strategy for the future; and

6. Welcomes the opportunity which will be

mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:

1. Yn nodi'r ymrwymiad yn nogfen 'Gwell Cymru' i feithrin manteision dwyieithrwydd.

2. Yn cydnabod cyfraniad sefydlu S4C a Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i Gymru, ac yn croesawu'r camau cadarnhaol eraill a ddeilliodd o Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993.

3. Yn croesawu'r cynnydd pellach a wnaethpwyd o ran yr iaith Gymraeg ym mlwyddyn gyntaf datganoli, sydd wedi cynnwys:

gweithredu'n llawn ofynion y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol ar gyfer Cymraeg yng nghyfnod allweddol 4 mewn ysgolion di-Gymraeg;

Llywodraeth y DU yn llofnodi'r Siarter Ewropeaidd dros Ieithoedd Rhanbarthol neu Leiafrifol;

cynyddu adnoddau Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yng nghylch cyllideb 1999-2000.

4. Yn cadarnhau'r penderfyniad a wnaethpwyd yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 ar 16 Chwefror;

5. Yn galw ar y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 oed i neilltuo amser yn ei flaenraglen waith cyn gynted ag y bo modd i gynnal adolygiad cynhwysfawr o bolisi'r iaith Gymraeg er mwyn llunio strategaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol; ac

6. Yn croesawu'r cyfle a gynigir gan yr

afforded by the forthcoming quinquennial review to consider in depth the activity and operation of the Welsh Language Board.

7. Resolves to adopt policies which support the communities of Wales and which will ensure that the Welsh language flourishes in those communities.

8. Confirms its belief that the Welsh language belongs to all the people of Wales, be they Welsh speakers or non-Welsh speakers, and resolves to co-operate with public, private and voluntary organisations to maximise the opportunities for people in all parts of Wales to participate in the bilingual culture and public life of Wales; and

9. Regrets that the Department for Education and Employment is not prepared to take the necessary steps to secure the future of the London Welsh School, and calls on the Department to reconsider its decision not to fund this important and valuable school.

adolygiad arfaethedig, a gynhelir bob pum mlynedd, i ystyried yn fanwl weithgareddau Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg a'i ddull o weithredu.

7. Yn ymrwymo i fabwysiadu polisïau a fydd yn cynnal cymunedau Cymru ac yn sicrhau ffyniant yr iaith Gymraeg o fewn y cymunedau hynny.

8. Yn cadarnhau ei gred bod yr iaith Gymraeg yn eiddo i bawb yng Nghymru, boed yn siaradwyr Cymraeg neu'n ddi-Gymraeg, ac yn ymrwymo i gydweithredu â chyrff cyhoeddus, preifat a gwirfoddol i greu cymaint â phosibl o gyfleoedd i bobl ymhob rhan o Gymru gymryd rhan yn niwylliant a bywyd cyhoeddus dwyieithog Cymru; ac

9. Yn gresynu nad yw'r Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth yn fodlon cymryd y camau angenrheidiol i ddiogelu dyfodol Ysgol Gymraeg Llundain, ac yn galw ar yr Adran honno i ailystyried ei phenderfyniad i beidio ag ariannu'r ysgol bwysig a gwerthfawr hon.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 7.
Amended motion: For 46, Abstain 0, Against 7.

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
Davies, Ron
Edwards, Richard
Essex, Sue
Evans, Delyth
Feld, Val
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth

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

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

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
Amended motion adopted.

Y Llywydd: Dyna ddiwedd sesiwn heddiw. Diolchaf i'r Aelodau am eu cydweithrediad.

The Presiding Officer: That is the end of today's session. I thank Members for their co-operation.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.25 p.m.
The session ended at 5.25 p.m.