



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)

The National Assembly for Wales
(The Official Record)

Dydd Mercher 24 Tachwedd 1999

Wednesday 24 November 1999

Cynnwys
Contents

- 3 Ethol Cadeirydd newydd y Pwyllgor Safonau
Election to appoint a new Chair to the Standards Committee
- 4 Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd
Questions to the Secretary for Economic Development
- 13 Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Cyllid
Questions to the Finance Secretary
- 25 Chwaraeon
Sports
- 79 Penodi Cynghorydd Safonau Ymddygiad
Appointment of an Adviser on Standards of Conduct
- 81 Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau'r Ddeddf Fabwysiadu (Agweddau Rhyng-wladol) 1999
Delegation of Functions under the Adoption (Inter-country Aspects) Act 1999

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

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

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

Y Llywydd: Croesawn Tom McCabe, Gweinidog y Senedd yn Senedd yr Alban.

The Presiding Officer: We welcome Tom McCabe, the Minister for Parliament in the Scottish Parliament.

It is a particular pleasure, Tom, to welcome you to the Assembly.

Mae'n bleser arbennig, Tom, i'ch gwahodd i'r Cynulliad.

The Business Secretary (Andrew Davies): I also welcome Tom. This is an interesting initiative in developing links between the Assembly and the Scottish Parliament and one we wish to develop further.

Y Trefnydd (Andrew Davies): Yr wyf innau'n croesawu Tom hefyd. Dyma gam diddorol i ddatblygu cysylltiadau rhwng y Cynulliad a Senedd yr Alban a cham yr hoffem ei ddatblygu ymhellach.

Ethol Cadeirydd Newydd y Pwyllgor Safonau
Election to Appoint a New Chair to the Committee on Standards of Conduct

Andrew Davies: I propose that

Andrew Davies: Cynigiaf fod

the Assembly resolves to replace with immediate effect Nicholas Bourne (Conservative) with David Melding (Conservative) on the Committee on Standards of Conduct and to elect David Melding to be the Chair of that Committee.

y Cynulliad yn penderfynu penodi David Melding (Ceidwadwyr) yn lle Nicholas Bourne (Ceidwadwyr) ar y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad ac ethol David Melding yn Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor hwnnw.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on the motion.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y cynnig.

Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 41, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
The Assembly divided: For 41, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jarman, Pauline

Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Michael, Alun
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty

Motion adopted.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd Questions to the Secretary for Economic Development

Cronfa Datblygu Rhanbarthol Ewropeaidd (Grantiau wedi'u Cymeradwyo) European Regional Development Fund (Approved Grants)

Q1 Jocelyn Davies: Will the Secretary for Economic Development list grants approved for ERDF projects and not yet paid? (OAQ2205)

C1 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff yr Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd restru'r grantiau a gymeradwywyd ar gyfer prosiectiau Cronfa Datblygu Rhanbarthol Ewropeaidd sydd heb gael eu talu eto? (OAQ2205)

The Secretary for Economic Development (Rhodri Morgan): The number of ERDF projects approved under current programmes and community initiatives for which no grant payments have yet been made, is 330.

Yr Ysgrifennydd Datblygu Economaidd (Rhodri Morgan): Nifer y prosiectau ar gyfer y Gronfa Datblygu Rhanbarthol Ewropeaidd a gymeradwywyd dan raglenni a mentrau cymunedol cyfredol ond na thalwyd grant ar eu cyfer hyd yma yw 330.

Jocelyn Davies: Do you agree that the present procedure, whereby ERDF money comes into Wales as part of the block grant from the UK Treasury, must end in order for Wales not only to meet the additionality principle of the structural funds but to ensure that we secure maximum benefit from the sums for which we are eligible from next year onwards?

Jocelyn Davies: A gytunwch fod yn rhaid rhoi terfyn ar y drefn bresennol, lle daw arian CDRE i mewn i Gymru fel rhan o'r grant bloc gan Drysorlys y DU, er mwyn i Gymru nid yn unig gyflawni egwyddor ychwanegedd y cronfeydd strwythurol ond hefyd i sicrhau ein bod yn cael y budd mwyaf o'r symiau y mae gennym hawl iddynt o'r flwyddyn nesaf ymlaen?

Rhodri Morgan: Regardless of Jocelyn's views on that issue, the critical matter is that we are making two changes to the administration of the new structural funds

Rhodri Morgan: Beth bynnag fo barn Jocelyn ar y mater hwnnw, y ffaith allweddol yw ein bod yn gwneud dau newid i weinyddiad y rhaglenni arian strwythurol

programmes, both of which are relevant to the question. First, in the main, payments for the schemes that will come forward under the new ERDF and social fund successor programmes will be made up front rather than retrospectively, as happened previously. It is because payments are made retrospectively that the figure is at 330. Secondly, there has been a high failure rate, with up to 40 per cent of people being turned down after having gone to the trouble of preparing an application. A 40 per cent failure rate means that both the applicants' and the Welsh European Programme Executive's time is wasted. We are trying to avoid that by putting the programmes together in packages and themes. As a result, we hope that the failure rate will be either low or non-existent because people will have been advised in advance of what schemes are likely to succeed and will not submit schemes unless there is a high chance of them qualifying.

Michael German: Given that in the last round, 1994-99, Wales had an underspend of nearly £100 million for ERDF alone, do you agree that this does not augur well when we have a much bigger budget coming from Europe? Do you also agree that our problem is that although the money has been rolled on from year to year, we are unable to find the match funding for our existing programme of ERDF applications? We have both a competitive programme and an underspend. Do you agree that that is the primary reason for the underspend?

2:09 p.m.

Rhodri Morgan: It is not clear why we have got into such an untidy state over the administration of the 1994-99 programmes as regards the ERDF. People have tended to get their European funding in place early, sometimes too early, in the hope of leveraging out other funds from the Millennium Commission or from Government or private sector sources. If they could not do that, they had possibly pre-empted ERDF that could have gone to others. However, 92 per cent of the money available under the ERDF was committed by August, and spending will

newydd, ill dau'n berthnasol i'r cwestiwn. Yn gyntaf, yn gyffredinol, caiff taliadau i'r cynlluniau a ddaw gerbron o dan y Gronfa Datblygu Rhanbarthol Ewropeaidd newydd a'r rhaglenni a fydd yn olynu'r gronfa gymdeithasol eu talu ar ddechrau cynllun yn hytrach nag ar ei ddiwedd, fel a ddiwyddai gynt. Talu ar ddiwedd cynlluniau sydd yn achosi'r ffigur o 330. Yn ail, bu llawer o geisiadau'n aflwyddiannus, a hyd at 40 y cant o bobl yn cael eu gwrthod ar ôl mynd i'r drafferth o baratoi cais. Mae cyfradd fethiant o 40 y cant yn golygu gwastraffu amser ymgeiswyr ac amser Gweithrediaeth Rhaglen Ewropeaidd Cymru. Yr ydym yn ceisio osgoi hynny drwy roi'r rhaglenni gyda'i gilydd mewn pecynnau a themâu. O ganlyniad, gobeithiwn y bydd y gyfradd fethiannau un ai'n isel neu ddim yn bodoli gan fydd pobl wedi cael cyngor ymlaen llaw ynghylch pa gynlluniau sydd yn debygol o lwyddo ac ni wnânt gyflwyno cynlluniau oni bai fod cyfle da iddynt ymgymhwyso.

Michael German: Yn wyneb y ffaith fod gan Gymru danwariant o bron £100 miliwn yn y cylch diwethaf, 1994-99, ar gyfer CDRE yn unig, a gytunwch nad yw hyn yn argoeli'n dda ar gyfer pan gawn gyllideb lawer mwy o Ewrop? A gytunwch mai ein problem yw, er bod yr arian wedi'i dreiglo ymlaen o flwyddyn i flwyddyn, ein bod yn methu cael yr arian cyfatebol ar gyfer ein rhaglen bresennol o geisiadau CDRE? Mae gennym raglen gystadleuol ar y naill law a thanwariant ar y llall. A gytunwch mai dyna'r prif reswm dros y tanwariant?

Rhodri Morgan: Nid yw'n eglur pam ein bod wedi mynd i stad mor anniben ynghylch gweinyddu rhaglenni 1994-99 yng nghyswllt CDRE. Mae pobl wedi tueddu i sicrhau eu cyllid Ewropeaidd yn gynnar, weithiau'n rhy gynnar, yn y gobaith o wasgu rhyw arian arall allan o Gomisiwn y Mileniwm neu o'r Llywodraeth neu'r sector preifat. Os na allent wneud hynny, mae'n bosibl eu bod wedi cymryd arian Cronfa Datblygu Rhanbarthol Ewropeaidd a allai fod wedi mynd i eraill. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd 92 y cant o'r arian oedd ar gael o'r Gronfa Datblygu

continue for a further two years in the year 2000-01.

As we are now coming to the last five weeks of the existing programmes I take this opportunity to pay tribute to the hard working staff of the Welsh European Programme Executive in Cwm Cynon and Machynlleth who have administered the Objective 2 and the Objective 5b programmes. The present system could not work with the much larger sums under Objective 1 and other successor programmes. That is why we are completely recasting the administrative arrangements. We hope to have a chief executive of the new executive agency in place fairly soon. The advertisement will be going out within the next seven days and the shadow monitoring committee will be in place well before 1 April so that we can hit the ground running.

Dafydd Wigley: Gobeithiaf y bydd gwybodaeth ar gael i'r cwmnïau sydd â diddordeb yn y system newydd er mwyn iddynt allu gwneud ceisiadau yn fuan a chyda sicrwydd eu bod o fewn rheolau'r cynllun.

Derbyniaf a chroesawaf yr hyn a ddywedwch ynglŷn â'r awydd i leihau nifer y methiannau. Fodd bynnag, os oes cymaint â 300 o geisiadau yn rhedeg i'r flwyddyn nesaf a'r flwyddyn ganlynol, faint o arian sydd ei angen yn y gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn 2000-01 er mwyn talu am y 300 hyn, a chymryd eu bod i gyd yn llwyddo? A fydd digon o arian yn weddill ar gyfer y cynlluniau newydd a ddaw gerbron yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf?

Rhodri Morgan: Yr ydym wedi clustnodi £50 miliwn yn y gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf at dalu y prosiectau lle cafwyd cytundeb i fwrw ymlaen gyda chefnogaeth y pwyllgor gwaith Ewropeaidd ond lle nad yw'r gwariant yn digwydd tan y flwyddyn 2000. Efallai y bydd yn rhaid clustnodi'r un faint o arian yn y flwyddyn 2001 hefyd. Mae pawb yn derbyn bod elfen o lusgo tu ôl o ran gwariant cyhoeddus. Dim ond gwariant cyhoeddus sydd o ddiddordeb uniongyrchol i

Rhanbarthol Ewropeaidd wedi'i rwymo erbyn mis Awst, a bydd gwario'n parhau am ddwy flynedd pellach yn y flwyddyn 2000-01.

A ninnau'n awr yn dod at bum wythnos olaf y rhaglenni presennol, hoffwn gymryd y cyfle hwn i dalu teyrnged i staff gweithgar Gweithrediaeth Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd Cymru yng Nghwm Cynon a Machynlleth a fu'n gweinyddu'r rhaglenni Amcan 2 ac Amcan 5b. Ni allai'r drefn bresennol weithio gyda'r symiau llawer mwy dan Amcan 1 a rhaglenni eraill a ddaw olynol. Dyna pam yr ydym yn ailgastio'r trefniadau gweinyddol yn llwyr. Gobeithiwn fod wedi penodi prif weithredwr i'r asiantaeth weithredol newydd yn weddol fuan. Aiff yr hysbyseb allan o fewn y saith diwrnod nesaf a bydd y pwyllgor monitro cysgodol yn ei le ymhell cyn 1 Ebrill fel y gallwn gychwyn ar garlam.

Dafydd Wigley: I hope that information will be available to the companies interested in the new system to enable them to submit bids early and with assurance that they are within the schemes' regulations.

I accept and welcome what you say about the wish to reduce the number of failures. However, if as many as 300 applications run over to next year and the subsequent year, how much money is required in the budget for the year 2000-01 to pay for these 300, assuming that they are all successful? Will there be sufficient funds remaining for the new schemes that will come forward during the next year?

Rhodri Morgan: We have earmarked £50 million in the budget for next year towards paying out on projects where agreement has been given that they can proceed with the support of the European executive, but where the expenditure does not occur until the year 2000. Perhaps we will have to earmark the same amount of money in the year 2001 also. Everybody accepts that there is some element of lagging behind with regard to public expenditure. It is only public expenditure that

Edwina Hart fel ein Hysgrifennydd Cyllid.

is of direct interest to Edwina Hart as our Finance Secretary.

Jonathan Morgan: The amount of ERDF allocated to education and training in the new programme is less than the amount currently allocated for human resource development. Why is this the case and will there be an opportunity to amend the financial tables as currently proposed?

Jonathan Morgan: Mae'r swm o Gronfa Datblygu Rhanbarthol Ewropeaidd a glustnodir ar gyfer addysg a hyfforddiant yn y rhaglen newydd yn llai na'r swm sydd wedi'i glustnodi ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer datblygu adnoddau dynol. Pam fod hyn yn wir ac a fydd cyfle i addasu'r tablau ariannol fel a gynigir ar hyn o bryd?

Rhodri Morgan: You are right that the amount is lower than in the present programme. There is a divided responsibility in that the social fund was not the responsibility of the Welsh Office and is not now the responsibility of the Assembly, although it could become so. The European social fund at the UK end is not a devolved matter. Therefore, it is fought for out of a different budget heading and does not directly involve our predecessor body—the Welsh Office—or ourselves, although that might cease to be the case in the future. Therefore, in trying to guess how much of the total Objective 1 programme we want to commit to what could be loosely called human resources, it is difficult to make a comparison between the two. There are human resources oriented elements under three or four of the priorities in Objective 1.

Rhodri Morgan: Yr ydych yn gywir fod y swm yn llai nag yn y rhaglen bresennol. Y mae'r cyfrifoldeb wedi'i rannu gan nad oedd y gronfa gymdeithasol yn gyfrifoldeb y Swyddfa Gymreig ac nid yw'n gyfrifoldeb y Cynulliad yn awr, er y gallai fod yn y dyfodol. Nid yw Cronfa Gymdeithasol Ewrop ar ochr y DU yn fater datganoledig. Felly, rhaid ymladd amdano allan o bennawd gwahanol yn y gyllideb ac nid oes a wnelo'r mater â'r corff â'n rhagflaenodd—y Swyddfa Gymreig—na ni, er y gallai hynny beidio â bod yn wir yn y dyfodol. Felly, wrth geisio dyfalu faint o gyfanswm y rhaglen Amcan 1 yr hoffem ei ymrwymo i'r hyn y gellid ei alw'n adnoddau dynol, mae'n anodd dwyn cymhariaeth rhwng y ddau. Ceir elfennau yn ymwneud ag adnoddau dynol dan dair neu bedair o'r blaenoriaethau yn Amcan 1.

Some people have said that we are aiming at a low figure in Wales compared to Ireland's figure of about 40 per cent in their Objective 1 over the past nine years. They say that we have aimed at 20 per cent. That figure is subject to negotiation. If the European Commission comes down hard on us and says that not enough is allocated to human resources, that figure could be changed, possibly in an upward direction, in the negotiations over the next four or five months. It is too early to say. I might report back at a question session in the new year as to what is happening on that front.

Dyweddodd rhai pobl ein bod yn anelu at ffigur isel yng Nghymru o gymharu â ffigur Iwerddon o ryw 40 y cant yn eu Hamcan 1 hwy dros y naw mlynedd diwethaf. Dywedant ein bod wedi anelu at 20 y cant. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw'n amodol ar drafodaeth. Os disgynna'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn drwm ar ein gwar a dweud nad oes digon wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer adnoddau dynol, gellid newid y ffigur hwnnw, o bosibl ei gynyddu, wrth drafod yn ystod y pedwar neu bum mis nesaf. Mae'n rhy gynnar i ddweud. Gallwn adrodd yn ôl mewn sesiwn gwestiynau yn y flwyddyn newydd ynghylch beth sydd yn digwydd yn y maes hwnnw.

Cronfeydd Strwythurol yr UE EU Structural Funds

Q2 Alun Cairns: How does the Secretary

C2 Alun Cairns: Sut mae'r Ysgrifennydd

for Economic Development propose to demonstrate additionality in relation to European Union structural funds at a Welsh level? (OAQ2205)

Rhodri Morgan: There is no requirement to demonstrate additionality except at member state level. The question does not therefore arise. However, the UK Government, as the member state, has to demonstrate that there is no reduction in expenditure on public sector programmes in the relevant Objective 1 area from 2000-06, compared to 1994-99. Are you suggesting that there ought to be an obligation to impose something similar for South Yorkshire separately from Cornwall, for Cornwall separately from Merseyside, and above all for Wales to be separate from the three English Objective 1 regions? We would have no difficulty in demonstrating that, but it is not required by the regulations.

Alun Cairns: Should that not be demonstrated at a Welsh level, so that if you are confident that there will not be a problem, the figures will be clear for everyone to see? Do you accept the statement made by your colleague, the Chair of the Economic Development Committee, that funding for Objective 1 is a serious problem? It has been previously stated that the sole responsibility for Objective 1 falls on the project sponsors. Do you agree that if that additionality is to be met, and if full Objective 1 exploitation is to be achieved, that new money over and above the Barnett formula must be handed to project sponsors such as the local authorities, the Welsh Development Agency and the Wales Tourist Board so that they can maximise the opportunity for west Wales and the Valleys?

Rhodri Morgan: I could hear an element of, not collusion exactly but certainly co-working, across the Chamber between Dafydd Wigley and Alun Cairns. Dafydd's point of view is different. He thinks that Wales should be a member state. We would then have to declare additionality at the Welsh level. I am not sure whether Alun Cairns agrees with that. I suspect that he does not. On the issue of whether we shall be able to do better than that, we will have to accede

Datblygu Economaidd yn bwriadu dangos ychwanegedd mewn perthynas â chronfeydd strwythurol yr UE ar lefel Cymru? (OAQ2213)

Rhodri Morgan: Nid oes gofyniad i ddangos ychwanegedd ond ar lefel aelod-wladwriaeth. Felly nid yw'r cwestiwn yn codi. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth y DU, fel yr aelod-wladwriaeth, ddangos nad oes dim gostyngiad mewn gwariant ar raglenni sector cyhoeddus yn yr ardal Amcan 1 berthnasol o 2000-06, o gymharu â 1994-99. A awgrymwyd y dylai fod rheidrwydd i fynnu rhywbeth tebyg i Dde Swydd Efrog ar wahân i Gernyw, i Gernyw ar wahân i Lannau Mersi, ac yn bennaf oll i Gymru fod ar wahân oddi wrth y tri rhanbarth Amcan 1 yn Lloegr? Ni fyddem yn cael unrhyw anhawster i ddangos hynny, ond nid yw'n ofynnol dan y rheoliadau.

Alun Cairns: Oni ddylid dangos hynny ar lefel Cymru, fel y bydd y ffigurau, os ydych yn hyderus na fydd problem, yn glir i bawb eu gweld? A dderbyniwyd y datganiad a wnaethpwyd gan eich cydaelod, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, fod ariannu ar gyfer Amcan 1 yn broblem ddirifol? Dywedwyd o'r blaen fod cyfrifoldeb llawn am Amcan 1 yn disgyn ar noddwyr y prosiectau. A gytunwyd, os am gyflawni ychwanegedd, ac os am ddefnyddio Amcan 1 yn llawn, fod yn rhaid i arian newydd uwchlaw fformwla Barnett gael ei drosglwyddo i noddwyr prosiectau fel yr awdurdodau lleol, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru fel y gallant fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfle i orllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd?

Rhodri Morgan: Gallwn glywed elfen o, nid cydgynllwynio yn union, ond yn sicr gydweithio, ar draws y Siambr rhwng Dafydd Wigley ac Alun Cairns. Mae safbwynt Dafydd yn wahanol. Mae ef o'r farn mai Cymru ddylai fod yr aelod-wladwriaeth. Wedyn byddai'n rhaid inni ddatgan ychwanegedd ar lefel Cymru. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw Alun Cairns yn cytuno â hynny. Yr wyf yn amau nad ydyw. Wrth ystyried a fyddwn ni'n gallu gwneud yn well na hynny,

on that figure. We have made no secret of the fact that we have a tough battle with the Treasury to secure funds over and above the Barnett formula. We have always said that we have seven months of hard pounding with the Treasury to establish that it is impossible to have Objective 1 funding coming to Wales, given the proportion of Wales—two-thirds of the total population—that is going into Objective 1 for the first time, and still accommodate it by shuffling around the Welsh budget within the normal Barnett formula. We know that it is not possible. It is different from the situation in Scotland when they had Objective 1. The Highlands and Islands make up about 8 per cent of the Scottish population. Likewise, the new additional English areas such as South Yorkshire and Cornwall make up about 7 or 8 per cent of the English population. It is possible then to shuffle around within the budget. You cannot do it when 65 per cent of your populated area will be covered by Objective 1.

Cynog Dafis: Mae pobl Cymru yn disgwyl y bydd arian Ewropeaidd yn ychwanegol i'r arian a fyddai gennym fel arall. Ni ddylai fod trafod pellach ynglŷn â hynny, am wn i. A yw Rhodri Morgan yn derbyn os bydd y cyfrifoldeb am y gronfa gymdeithasol yn cael ei drosglwyddo i'r Cynulliad—a dyna fyddai'n gwneud synnwyr—fod egwyddor ychwanegedd yn mynnu y dylai'r gyllideb gyfatebol hefyd gael ei throsglwyddo yn llawn er mwyn gwneud yn siŵr bod y sicrwydd o ran yr arolwg gwariant cyhoeddus ar gael i'r Cynulliad?

Rhodri Morgan: Cytunaf â'r ddau bwynt. Derbyniad nad yw pobl gyffredin ledled Cymru yn gyfarwydd â'r ymadrodd fformwla Barnett ond maent yn deall yr egwyddor y tu ôl i hynny. Mae'r bobl yn awyddus i beidio â gweld yr arian ychwanegol a ddaw i mewn i Gymru drwy'r fformwla arferol ar gyfer cyllido gwasanaethau iechyd ac addysg, ac yn y blaen, yn cael ei ddwyn o'r llinellau cyllid hynny er mwyn dod o hyd i'r arian cyfatebol at wariant cyhoeddus o dan Amcan 1.

2:19 p.m.

bydd yn rhaid inni gydsynio ar y ffigur hwnnw. Nid ydym wedi ceisio celu'r ffaith fod gennym frwydr galed gyda'r Trysorlys i sicrhau cyllid ar ben fformwla Barnett. Yr ydym wedi dweud o'r dechrau fod gennym saith mis o bastynnu caled gyda'r Trysorlys i sefydlu ei bod yn amhosibl cael arian Amcan 1 yn dod i Gymru, o gofio'r gyfran o Gymru—sef dwy ran o dair o'r boblogaeth gyfan—sydd yn ymuno ag Amcan 1 am y tro cyntaf, a dal i wneud lle iddo drwy symud pethau o gwmpas yn y gyllideb Gymreig o fewn fformwla arferol Barnett. Gwyddom nad yw'n bosibl. Mae'n wahanol i'r sefyllfa yn yr Alban pan gawsant hwy Amcan 1. Tuag 8 y cant o boblogaeth yr Alban sydd yn byw yn yr Uwchdiroedd a'r Ynysoedd. Yn yr un modd, tua 7 neu 8 y cant o boblogaeth Lloegr sydd yn yr ardaloedd newydd yn Lloegr fel De Swydd Efrog a Chernyw. Mae modd symud pethau o gwmpas yn y gyllideb wedyn. Ni allwch wneud hynny pan fydd 65 y cant o'ch ardal boblog yn dod dan Amcan 1.

Cynog Dafis: The people of Wales expect that European funding will be additional to the money that we would otherwise have. That is the end of the discussion, as far as I am concerned. Does Rhodri Morgan accept that if the responsibility for the social fund is transferred to the Assembly—and that is what would make sense—the principle of additionality dictates that the corresponding budget should also be transferred in full in order to ensure that the public expenditure review cover will be available to the Assembly?

Rhodri Morgan: I agree with both points. I accept that ordinary people throughout Wales are not familiar with the term Barnett formula but they understand the principle behind it. The people are eager not to see the additional funding that comes into Wales through the usual formula to fund education and health services, and so on, being vired from those budget lines in order to find the match funding for public expenditure under Objective 1.

Credaf fod pawb yng Nghymru yn derbyn yr ail bwynt. Nid ydym am weld cyfrifoldeb yn cael ei drosglwyddo o'r Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth os nad yw hefyd am drosglwyddo inni yr elfen yng nghyllideb bresennol yr Adran Addysg a Chyflogaeth sydd yn ei alluogi i roi arian cyfatebol i'r gwariant yng Ngymru o dan gronfeydd strwythurol yr UE.

Jenny Randerson: I refer to one of your previous answers, Rhodri. There must be an element of shuffling around if you cannot get additional money from the Treasury. There is a fear among people living in areas such as Cardiff, Powys, Newport and Barry that are not in Objective 1 or Objective 2 areas, that money is going to be stripped from their services and transferred to the areas where Objective 1 projects need match funding. Those people do not believe that their schools and hospitals are over-funded. There is a real fear among people in these areas that they will see a reduction in their services because the Treasury is not providing the additional money that we need.

Rhodri Morgan: You are disagreeing with me, Jenny, when, in fact, you agree with me. You have repeated what I said earlier. We made it clear before the budget was announced and in our actions in the budget, that we are not going to take money out of health and education and other front line services in order to find the match funding. Secondly, on a geographical basis, we are not going to switch resources from the 26 per cent of Wales that is not in Objective 1 or 2 in order to find match funding, because you cannot do that. You can do it in England; they could do it in Scotland in 1990 when the Highlands and Islands qualified for Objective 1. We cannot do it in Wales.

I believe that everybody in Wales accepts the second point. We do not wish to see responsibility being transferred from the Department for Education and Employment unless it also transfers to us that element in the current budget of the DfEE which gives it the ability to give match funding for expenditure in Wales under the EU structural funds.

Jenny Randerson: Cyfeiriaf at un o'ch atebion blaenorol, Rhodri. Rhaid cael elfen o symud pethau o gwmpas os na allwch gael arian ychwanegol gan y Trysorlys. Mae pobl sydd yn byw mewn ardaloedd fel Caerdydd, Powys, Casnewydd a'r Barri nad ydynt mewn ardaloedd Amcan 1 nac Amcan 2 yn ofni bod arian yn mynd i gael ei ddwyn oddi wrth eu gwasanaethau hwy a'i drosglwyddo i'r ardaloedd lle mae angen arian cyfatebol ar brosiectau Amcan 1. Nid yw'r bobl hynny yn credu bod eu hysgolion a'u hysbytai'n cael gormod o gyllid. Mae ofn gwirioneddol ymhlith pobl yn yr ardaloedd hyn y gwelant ostyngiad yn eu gwasanaethau am nad yw'r Trysorlys yn darparu'r arian ychwanegol y mae ei angen arnom.

Rhodri Morgan: Yr ydych yn anghytuno â mi, Jenny, a chithau mewn gwirionedd yn cytuno â mi. Yr ydych wedi ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedais o'r blaen. Fe ddywedasom yn glir cyn i'r gyllideb gael ei chyhoeddi, ac yn ein gweithredoedd yn y gyllideb, nad ydym yn mynd i gymryd arian allan o iechyd ac addysg a gwasanaethau rheng flaen eraill er mwyn canfod yr arian cyfatebol. Yn ail, ar sail ddaearyddol, nid ydym am drosglwyddo adnoddau oddi wrth y 26 y cant o Gymru nad yw o dan Amcan 1 na 2 er mwyn canfod arian cyfatebol, oherwydd ni allwch wneud hynny. Gallwch wneud hynny yn Lloegr, gallent wneud hynny yn yr Alban yn 1990 pan ddaeth yr Uwchdiroedd a'r Ynysoedd yn gymwys ar gyfer Amcan 1. Ni allwn wneud hynny yng Nghymru.

Morglawdd Bae Caerdydd Cardiff Bay Barrage

Q3 Peter Black: How does the closure of the Cardiff Bay Barrage on 4 November

C3 Peter Black: Sut mae cau morglawdd Bae Caerdydd ar 4 Tachwedd yn cyfrannu at

contribute to the Assembly's commitment to sustainable development? (OAQ2146)

Rhodri Morgan: I assume that what Peter Black means by this question is that choosing a different date might have a different impact on our sustainable development commitment. I presume that he does not contest the principle of the closure of the Cardiff Bay Barrage. The issue is whether it is closed in the autumn or in the spring. The advice that we have received from the British Trust for Ornithology was that less damage would be caused to the birds by closing in late autumn or early November than in March. The reason for this is that, if it were closed in winter or in March, the birds and species would be displaced. Not every bird will find a home in other estuaries such as the Rhymney and Usk. The advice from the BTO was that the survival rates of the dunlin and redshank would be least damaged during the winter in Cardiff Bay if the Bay was closed early in the autumn. They would then have the maximum chance to adapt to other nearby estuaries.

Peter Black: The advice that was given, as I understood, was that there would be less damage by closing the Barrage in spring, as the birds were leaving. The problem was the timing of the closure of the Barrage: whether it should be done in September, October, November and so on. Closing the Barrage later in the winter, when the birds are already established in the Bay, would cause problems for the birds' chances of survival. Do you think that, in the interest of the Assembly's sustainable development scheme and our commitment to it, the welfare of the birds should have been paramount over the economic considerations of closing the barrage earlier rather than waiting until the spring?

Rhodri Morgan: If we had disagreed with the advice of the BTO, Peter would have some basis for his question. He would then say that we had not abided by the principles of sustainable development. We sought the BTO's advice about when the closure would least damage the birds and when the birds whose habitats would be displaced would

ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i ddatblybu cynaliadwy? (OAQ 2146)

Rhodri Morgan: Mae'n debyg gen i mai'r hyn a olyga Peter Black wrth ofyn y cwestiwn hwn yw y gallasai dewis dyddiad gwahanol gael effaith wahanol ar ein hymrwymiad i ddatblygu cynaliadwy. Yr wyf yn cymryd nad ydyw'n dadlau ynghylch egwyddor cau Morglawdd Bae Caerdydd. Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid ei gau yn yr hydref ynteu yn y gwanwyn. Y cyngor a gawsom oddi wrth Ymddiriedolaeth Adareg Prydain oedd yr achosid llai o niwed i'r adar o gau ddiwedd yr hydref neu'n gynnar ym mis Tachwedd nag ym mis Mawrth. Y rheswm am hyn yw, pe'i caeid yn y gaeaf neu ym mis Mawrth, câi'r adar a'r rhywogaethau eu dadleoli. Nid pob aderyn fyddai'n ymgartrefu mewn aberoedd eraill fel Rhymni a Wysg. Cyngor yr Ymddiriedolaeth oedd y byddai niferoedd pibydd y mawn a'r pibydd coesgoch yn dioddef leiaf yn ystod y gaeaf ym Mae Caerdydd o gau'r Bae yn gynnar yn yr hydref. Wedyn byddai ganddynt y cyfle gorau i ymaddasu i aberoedd eraill cyfagos.

Peter Black: Y cyngor a roddwyd, yn ôl a ddeallais i, oedd y byddai llai o niwed o gau'r Morglawdd yn y gwanwyn, gan fod yr adar yn ymadael. Amseriad cau'r Morglawdd oedd y broblem: sef a ddylid ei wneud ym mis Medi, Hydref, Tachwedd ac yn y blaen. Byddai cau'r Morglawdd yn ddiweddarach yn y gaeaf, a'r adar eisoes wedi ymsefydlu yn y Bae, yn achosi problemau i gyfleoedd yr adar o oroesi. A gredwch y dylasai lles yr adar, o safbwynt cynllun datblygu cynaliadwy'r Cynulliad a'n hymrwymiad i hwnnw, fod wedi cael blaenoriaeth dros yr ystyriaethau economaidd o blaid cau'r morglawdd yn gynharach yn hytrach nag aros tan y gwanwyn?

Rhodri Morgan: Pe baem ni wedi anghytuno â chyngor Ymddiriedolaeth Adareg Prydain, byddai gan Peter ryw sail i'w gwestiwn. Byddai'n dweud wedyn nad oeddem wedi cadw at egwyddorion datblygu cynaliadwy. Gofynasom am gyngor yr Ymddiriedolaeth ynghylch pa bryd y byddai'r cau yn lleiaf niweidiol i'r adar a pha

have the best chance of making another home in a different estuary. We were told that that would be the middle of autumn. There is then a reasonable chance that birds can establish themselves before the worst of the hard winter comes in January or February. Peter and I have had a long exchange of correspondence over this, but he must realise that I am in a difficult position. However well-qualified he, or others that he may be talking to about this matter, are, I must follow the advice of the BTO, as the prime advisory body on minimising damage to over-wintering wading birds.

Janet Ryder: You will agree that many people still need to be reassured that this scheme will not prove an expensive, unsustainable and possibly highly-polluting, mistake. What will be done to prevent the growth of toxic algae in Cardiff Bay and will this be adequate for the protection of the marine environment?

Rhodri Morgan: Nobody is going to pretend, least of all me, that the Cardiff Bay Barrage is not expensive. We know it is expensive. It was expensive to build and will be expensive to maintain. We have always said that. When the First Secretary referred to the barrage in his statement, he said it was expensive because of the unusual nature of the Taff and Ely rivers, which will form the freshwater lake. We know that.

Special provision will be made for an algae harvesting machine, which will haul in blooms of algae and dispose of them in an environmentally satisfactory manner. That is one of three major environmental costs of a lake of this kind, which has eutrophic waters running into it from the Taff and Ely rivers. In addition to the algae harvester, there is a rubbish collecting device—the ‘water witch’—which is a barge that collects rubbish on the surface, and oxygenating equipment, which ensures that the oxygen never falls below five parts per million. That will ensure that migratory fish, or the coarse fish put into the lake for sport fishing, can live in the bay.

bryd y byddai gan yr adar a oedd yn colli eu cynefin y siawns orau o wneud cartref arall mewn aber gwahanol. Dywedwyd wrthym mai canol yr hydref fyddai hynny. Mae cyfle rhesymol bryd hynny y gall yr adar ymsefydlu cyn i'r gwaethaf o'r gaeaf caled ddod ym mis Ionawr neu Chwefror. Mae Peter a mi wedi gohebu'n hir â'n gilydd ynglŷn â hyn, ond rhaid iddo sylweddoli fy mod i mewn sefyllfa anodd. Beth bynnag fo'i gymwysterau ef, neu eraill y bydd ef yn siarad â hwy ynghylch y mater hwn, rhaid i mi ddilyn cyngor yr Ymddiriedolaeth Adareg Prydain, sef y prif gorff cyngori ar leihau niwed i adar basddwr sydd yn gaeafu yma.

Janet Ryder: Fe gytunwch fod angen tawelu meddyliau llawer o bobl o hyd na fydd y cynllun hwn ar ddiwedd y dydd yn gamgymeriad drud, anghynaliadwy ac efallai llygredig iawn. Beth a wneir i atal twf algâu gwenwynig ym Mae Caerdydd ac a fydd hyn yn ddigon i warchod amgylchedd y môr?

Rhodri Morgan: Nid oes neb yn mynd i gymryd arno, yn sicr nid myfi, nad yw Morglawdd Bae Caerdydd yn ddrud. Gwyddom ei fod yn ddrud. Yr oedd yn ddrud i'w adeiladu a bydd yn ddrud i'w gynnal. Yr ydym wastad wedi dweud hynny. Pan gyfeiriodd y Prif Ysgrifennydd at y morglawdd yn ei ddatganiad, dywedodd ei fod yn ddrud oherwydd natur anghyffredin afonydd Taf ac Elái, a fydd yn ffurfio'r llyn ddŵr croyw. Gwyddom hynny.

Gwneir darpariaeth arbennig ar gyfer peiriant cynaeafu algâu, a fydd yn tynnu tyfiant algaid i mewn ac yn eu gwaredu mewn modd amgylcheddol foddhaol. Dyna un o dair cost amgylcheddol fawr llyn o'r math hwn, sydd â dyfroedd ewtrophig yn llyso iddo o afonydd Taf ac Elái. Yn ogystal â'r cynaeafwr algâu, ceir dyfais casglu sbwriel—y ‘wrach ddŵr’—sef bad sydd yn casglu sbwriel oddi ar yr wyneb, ac offer ocsigeneiddio, sydd yn sicrhau nad yw'r ocsigen byth yn cwmpo o dan bum rhan ymhob miliwn. Bydd hynny'n sicrhau y gall y pysgod mudol, neu'r pysgod cwrs a roddir yn y llyn ar gyfer pysgota hamdden, fyw yn y bae.

David Davies: Do you agree that, despite the running costs and despite early predictions to the contrary when the scheme was first mooted, it will bring positive economic benefits to south Wales?

Rhodri Morgan: Given that I came into this scheme at a late stage, the only decisions I have been able to make are about how we can capitalise on it to make the best contribution to the economic prosperity of the Bay. I have never made a secret of the fact that if I had been in charge of these affairs back in November 1994, which I was not, I would not have authorised spending £200 million on this scheme. However, that is no longer an issue. All I can do is ensure that it contributes to the economic prosperity of Cardiff, the Vale of Glamorgan and of Wales as a whole. I must ensure that it is seen as a major economic and tourist attraction.

David Davies: A gytunwch y daw'r cynllun, er gwaethaf y costau rhedeg ac er gwaethaf y darogan cynnar i'r gwrthwyneb pan gafodd ei gyflwyno gyntaf, â manteision economaidd cadarnhaol i dde Cymru?

Rhodri Morgan: Gan mai yn hwyr yn y dydd y deuthum i i mewn i'r cynllun hwn, yr unig benderfyniadau yr wyf i wedi gallu eu gwneud yw sut y gallwn fanteisio arno i wneud y cyfraniad gorau i ffyniant economaidd y Bae. Nid wyf erioed wedi celu'r ffaith na fuaswn i wedi awdurdodi gwario £200 miliwn ar y cynllun hwn pe buaswn i'n gyfrifol am y materion hyn yn ôl ym mis Tachwedd 1994. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n destun trafod mwyach. Y cwbl y gallaf i ei wneud yw sicrhau ei fod yn cyfrannu at ffyniant economaidd Caerdydd, Bro Morgannwg a Chymru gyfan. Rhaid imi sicrhau y caiff ei weld fel atyniad economaidd a thwristaidd mawr.

Cwestiynau i'r Ysgrifennydd Cyllid Questions to the Finance Secretary

Cyllid Cyfatebol Amcan 1 Objective 1 Match Funding

Q1 Peter Black: Will the Finance Secretary make a statement on any discussions she has had with Treasury Officials on the provision of new additional moneys to match Objective 1 funds? (OAQ2149)

The Finance Secretary (Edwina Hart): I have met with Treasury officials recently. We discussed a range of issues, including the financial implications for the Assembly's budget of Objective 1 status.

Peter Black: Do you accept that by allocating £25 million for match funding from the Assembly's block grant money next year, you are undermining your argument with the Treasury that, in future, we will not be able to provide the match funding from within our resources?

Edwina Hart: No, I do not accept that, as I

C1 Peter Black: A wnaiff yr Ysgrifennydd Cyllid ddatganiad ar unrhyw drafodaethau a gafwyd gyda Swyddogion y Trysorlys ynghylch darparu arian ychwanegol newydd fel cyllid cyfatebol i gyllid Amcan 1? (OAQ2149)

Yr Ysgrifennydd Cyllid (Edwina Hart): Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â swyddogion y Trysorlys yn ddiweddar. Buom yn trafod amrediad o faterion, gan gynnwys oblygiadau ariannol statws Amcan 1 i gyllideb y Cynulliad.

Peter Black: Ydych chi'n derbyn eich bod, drwy ddyrannu £25 miliwn ar gyfer arian cyfatebol o arian grant bloc y Cynulliad y flwyddyn nesaf, yn tansilio'ch dadl gyda'r Trysorlys na fyddwn yn y dyfodol yn gallu darparu'r arian cyfatebol oddi mewn i'n hadnoddau ni?

Edwina Hart: Na, nid wyf yn derbyn hynny,

have stated on previous occasions. I fully understand my role and function regarding discussions with the Treasury. Rhodri alluded to this when he answered questions earlier. These matters are under discussion.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: What discussions have you had with the Treasury to ensure that the 7 per cent of the Objective 1 budget that the EU is willing to pay as a cash advance at the start of the programme, will be made available to the Assembly to provide advance payments for projects such as those of small and medium sized enterprises and the voluntary sector?

Edwina Hart: I think you are referring to paragraph 2 of article 32 of the regulations, which states that the European Commission will make a payment on account. Phil Williams mentioned that 7 per cent when I last answered questions, which is about £86 million divided over two years. That is a cash advance. It does not score as public expenditure until payment is made to the grant recipient. It is not additional spending power over and above what is contained in the departmental expenditure limit.

2:29 p.m.

Nick Bourne: Will she now accept that there is a serious problem of match funds over and above Barnett, in the words of Labour's Val Feld—presumably remarks made after she knew that you had met Treasury officials? Would she also agree that the priorities for her and her Cabinet colleagues must be to secure full match funds from Westminster, and that the execution of Objective 1 plans should be overseen by a heavy hitter for Wales—the chief executive of the Wales European Programme Partnership—outside the political arena?

Edwina Hart: I am sure that Val would be delighted to know about her promotion to the Cabinet, as you referred to 'her and her Cabinet colleagues' in your question, Nick.

fel y dywedais o'r blaen. Yr wyf yn deall yn iawn beth yw fy rôl a'm swyddogaeth yng nghyswllt trafodaethau gyda'r Trysorlys. Cyfeiriodd Rhodri at hyn wrth ateb cwestiynau'n gynharach. Mae'r materion hyn yn cael eu trafod.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'r Trysorlys i sicrhau y bydd y 7 y cant o'r gyllideb Amcan 1 y mae'r UE yn fodlon ei dalu ymlaen llaw ar ddechrau'r rhaglen, ar gael i'r Cynulliad i ddarparu blaen-daliadau ar gyfer prosiectau megis rhai gan fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint a'r sector gwirfoddol?

Edwina Hart: Mae'n debyg eich bod yn cyfeirio at baragraff 2 erthygl 32 y rheoliadau, sydd yn dweud y bydd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn gwneud taliad yn ernes. Soniodd Phil Williams am y 7 y cant hwnnw pan atebais gwestiynau ddiwethaf, sydd yn rhyw £86 miliwn wedi'i rannu dros ddwy flynedd. Blaendaliad ariannol yw hwnnw. Nid yw'n sgorio fel gwariant cyhoeddus hyd nes gwneir taliad i'r sawl sydd yn derbyn y grant. Nid yw'n hawl i wario'n ychwanegol uwchben yr hyn sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn y terfyn gwariant adrannol.

Nick Bourne: A wnaiff hi dderbyn yn awr fod problem ddifrifol gydag arian cyfatebol ar ben Barnett, yng ngeiriau Val Feld o'r Blaid Lafur—sylwadau a wnaethpwyd mae'n debyg wedi iddi ddod i wybod eich bod wedi cyfarfod â swyddogion y Trysorlys? A fyddai hi hefyd yn cytuno fod yn rhaid iddi hi a'i chyd-aelodau ar y Cabinet roi blaenoriaeth i sicrhau arian cyfatebol llawn o San Steffan, ac y dylai gweithrediad cynlluniau Amcan 1 gael ei oruchwylio gan rywun a all ddylanwadu'n gryf ar ran Cymru—prif weithredwr Partneriaeth Rhaglen Ewropeaidd Cymru—y tu allan i'r arena gwleidyddol?

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai Val wrth ei bodd o glywed am ei dyrchafiad i'r Cabinet, gan i chi gyfeirio ati 'hi a'i chyd-aelodau ar y Cabinet' yn eich cwestiwn,

Val has made her views well known. She has addressed the Welsh Affairs Select Committee as Chair of the Economic Development Committee, and fully expressed her Committee's views. I echo Rhodri's earlier comments. We are aware of the issues of match funding for the structural funds programme and—as I have reiterated time and time again in this Chamber—I will deal with this matter in the spending review. Obviously, I hope that we have suitable people to lead organisations in Wales on the issue of European funds.

The Presiding Officer: Question 2 has been transferred for written answer by Rhodri Morgan.

Nick. Gwnaeth Val ei barn yn hysbys i bawb. Anerchodd y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd, a mynegodd farn ei Phwyllgor yn llawn. Yr wyf yn ategu sylwadau Rhodri ynghynt. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol o faterion cyllid cyfatebol ar gyfer rhaglen y cronfeydd strwythurol ac—fel y dywedais dro ar ôl tro yn y Siambr hon—fe ddeliaf â'r mater hwn yn yr adolygiad ar wariant. Yn amlwg, gobeithiaf fod gennym bobl addas i arwain sefydliadau yng Nghymru ar fater cyllid Ewropeaidd.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 2 i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig gan Rhodri Morgan.

Drafft Terfynol y Gyllideb (Cyngor y Pwyllgorau Pwnc) Final Budget Draft (Subject Committees' Advice)

Q3 Christine Humphreys: What assurance can Edwina Hart give that she will pay attention to the advice of Assembly Subject Committees in formulating the final draft of the budget? (OAQ2187)

Edwina Hart: As you are aware, Standing Order No. 19 requires me to consult Subject Committees on the formulation of the preliminary draft budget and on that budget itself. I assure Members that I have listened carefully to the views of the Committees and shall continue to do so in the formulation of the final budget.

Christine Humphreys: Many Members may be concerned at the Business Secretary's assertion that Committees can only advise and that, in this case, the Finance Secretary probably would not have to do more than listen. Will you be prepared to make changes, rather than just listen?

Edwina Hart: I have not yet had a full report on the Committees and their discussions this morning, and it would be remiss of me to go into detail or comment. I am aware of what Committees said last week, but I am not aware of what they have said today. I listened in the first part of this process and have delivered certain key

C3 Christine Humphreys: Pa sicrwydd all Edwina Hart ei roi y bydd hi'n talu sylw i gyngor Pwyllgorau Pwnc y Cynulliad wrth lunio drafft terfynol y gyllideb? (OAQ2187)

Edwina Hart: Fel y gwyddoch, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 19 rhaid imi ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgorau Pwnc ar lunio'r gyllideb ddrafft ragarweiniol ac ar y gyllideb ei hun. Hoffwn sicrhau'r Aelodau fy mod wedi gwrando'n ofalus ar sylwadau'r Pwyllgorau ac y byddaf yn parhau i wneud hynny wrth lunio'r gyllideb derfynol.

Christine Humphreys: Efallai y bydd llawer o Aelodau'n bryderus ynghylch haerriad y Trefnydd na all Pwyllgorau ond rhoi cyngor ac, yn yr achos hwn, na fyddai'n rhaid i'r Ysgrifennydd Cyllid wneud mwy na gwrando, yn ôl pob tebyg. A fyddwch yn barod i wneud newidiadau, yn hytrach na gwrando yn unig?

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf wedi cael adroddiad llawn eto ar y Pwyllgorau a'u trafodaethau y bore yma, ac ni fyddai'n weddus imi fanylu na chynnig sylw. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r hyn a ddywedodd y Pwyllgorau'r wythnos diwethaf, ond nid wyf yn ymwybodol o beth y maent wedi'i ddweud heddiw. Gwrandewais yn ystod rhan gyntaf y broses

elements, and have listened in the second part. I recognise that this is an entirely new and radical way of dealing with the budget. I would like to try to be as inclusive as possible in this process and take into account people's comments and the expectations of others in this Chamber within the limited areas. I assure you that I will have reports on the discussions of Committees today, and I will take those into account before making recommendations to the Cabinet and the Assembly next week.

Dafydd Wigley: Edwina, you are aware that the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee has made it clear repeatedly that its first priority in its call on the budget is for a new entrants scheme for agriculture. Given the widespread support for that throughout this Chamber in all parties, why on earth is it not possible for you to take that on board in this coming year, and not delay it for another 12 months?

Edwina Hart: I gave detailed consideration to the requests from the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee, and—although there was a consensus on the young farmers scheme in the Committee—I wanted to see how it would work and what benefits it would bring. Therefore, I made a preliminary allocation to consider the scheme. I am aware of the discussions in the Agriculture and Rural Development Committee and that will be reflected in the final budget. However, I made a request that, when Committees discussed their priorities, they should also indicate, if their views differed from mine, the source of the money. I do not have a pot of gold at the end of the rainbow to dip into, although I would like to have one. I assure you that I am aware of the concerns expressed in the Committee about this and I will give further consideration to this and all other matters raised by Committees before I make my final budget statement next week.

Glyn Davies: I was pleased to hear the Finance Secretary say that she takes the Committees' views seriously. You have done that on many occasions. Will you take seriously the view of the Agriculture and

hon, ac ymatebais ar rai elfennau allweddol, ac yr wyf wedi gwranddo yn yr ail ran. Yr wyf yn cydnabod fod hon yn ffordd hollol newydd a radicalaidd o ddelio â'r gyllideb. Hoffwn geisio bod mor gynhwysol ag sydd yn bosibl yn y broses hon a rhoi ystyriaeth i sylwadau pobl a disgwyliadau eraill yn y Siambr hon o fewn y meysydd cyfyngedig. Fe'ch sicrhaf y byddaf yn cael adroddiadau ar drafodaethau'r Pwyllgorau heddiw, ac y byddaf yn rhoi ystyriaeth i'r rheini cyn gwneud argymhellion i'r Cabinet a'r Cynulliad yr wythnos nesaf.

Dafydd Wigley: Edwina, yr ydych yn ymwybodol fod y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig wedi datgan yn glir dro ar ôl tro mai ei flaenoriaeth gyntaf wrth alw ar y gyllideb yw dros gynllun i rai sydd yn dechrau ffermio. A derbyn y gefnogaeth gyffredinol i hynny ar draws y Siambr hon ym mhob plaid, pam ar wyneb y ddaear na allwch chi weithredu ar hynny yn y flwyddyn nesaf hon, ac nid ei ohirio am 12 mis arall?

Edwina Hart: Rhoddais ystyriaeth fanwl i'r ceisiadau gan y Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig, ac—er bod consensws ar y cynllun ffermwyr ifainc yn y Pwyllgor—yr oedd arnaf eisiau gweld sut y byddai'n gweithio a pha fanteision a ddeuai yn ei sgîl. Felly, gwneuthum ddyraniad rhagarweiniol i ystyried y cynllun. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o drafodaethau'r Pwyllgor Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig ac adlewyrchir hynny yn y gyllideb derfynol. Fodd bynnag, fe ofynnais i Bwyllgorau, wrth drafod eu blaenoriaethau, nodi hefyd, os oedd eu syniadau'n wahanol i'm rhai i, o ble y deuai'r arian. Nid oes gennyf bot o aur wrth droed yr enfys i dynnu ohono, er cymaint yr hoffwn hynny. Gallaf eich sicrhau fy mod yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon a leisiwyd yn y Pwyllgor ynghylch hyn a rhoddaf ystyriaeth bellach i hyn a phob mater arall a godwyd gan Bwyllgorau cyn imi wneud fy natganiad terfynol ar y gyllideb yr wythnos nesaf.

Glyn Davies: Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed yr Ysgrifennydd Cyllid yn dweud ei bod yn cymryd barn y Pwyllgorau o ddifrif. Yr ydych wedi gwneud hynny sawl tro. A wnewch chi gymryd o ddifrif farn y Pwyllgor

Rural Development Committee that the dairy hygiene charges should be alleviated for the next three years? The Committee and I am keen on that. Will you agree to it?

Edwina Hart: This issue has been raised with me, not only by the Committee but also by Assembly Members who represent agricultural constituencies with dairy farmers. I am well aware of the problems that exist in dairy farming in Wales and I will give further consideration to this in the budget round. However, many issues have been raised by different Committees regarding their priorities. I will try to deal with those as best I can within the overall framework of the budget.

The Presiding Officer: Question 4 has been transferred for written answer by Jane Hutt.

Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig y dylid lleihau'r taliadau hylendid llaeth am y tair blynedd nesaf? Mae'r Pwyllgor a minnau'n frwd dros hynny. A gytunwch i hynny?

Edwina Hart: Mae'r mater hwn wedi'i godi gyda mi, nid yn unig gan y Pwyllgor ond hefyd gan Aelodau o'r Cynulliad sydd yn cynrychioli etholaethau amaethyddol gyda ffermwyr llaeth. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o'r problemau sydd gan ffermio llaeth yng Nghymru a rhoddaf ystyriaeth bellach i hyn yng nghylch y gyllideb. Fodd bynnag, codwyd llawer o faterion gan wahanol Bwyllgorau ynglŷn â'u blaenoriaethau. Ceisiaf ddelio â'r rheini orau y gallaf o fewn fframwaith cyffredinol y gyllideb.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd Cwestiwn 4 i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig gan Jane Hutt.

Y Gyllideb Ragarweiniol (Hysbysiad o Gyhoeddi) The Preliminary Budget (Notification of Publication)

Q5 Michael German: What assurances can you give that in future all Assembly Members will receive proper advanced notification of the time of publication of the preliminary budget? (OAQ2179)

Edwina Hart: As with the recent draft preliminary budget, I shall ensure that the requirements of the Standing Orders are adhered to and that papers are laid before the Assembly prior to debate.

Michael German: Do you accept that many Assembly Members felt that there was a problem in knowing that these papers were available and that we need to have an early warning system so that we know when they will be available so that we can read, digest and comment upon them at the appropriate time?

Edwina Hart: We are all aware of Standing Order No. 19, which requires me to lay documents before the Assembly three working days before the scheduled Plenary debate. Everybody was aware when the debate on the preliminary budget would take place and, in fact, I submitted the paperwork a day in advance of those requirements. I do

C5 Michael German: Pa sicrwydd allwch chi ei roi y caiff holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn y dyfodol eu hysbysu yn briodol o flaen llaw o'r amser y cyhoeddir y gyllideb ragarweiniol? (OAQ2179)

Edwina Hart: Fel gyda'r gyllideb ragarweiniol ddrafft ddiweddar, byddaf yn sicrhau y glynir at ofynion y Rheolau Sefydlog ac y rhoddir papurau gerbron y Cynulliad cyn y ddadl.

Michael German: A ydych yn derbyn bod llawer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn teimlo bod problem o ran gwybod fod y papurau hyn ar gael a bod angen inni gael system rybudd cynnar er mwyn inni gael gwybod pa bryd y byddant ar gael fel y gallwn eu darllen, myfyrio arnynt a rhoi sylwadau arnynt ar yr adeg briodol?

Edwina Hart: Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 19, sydd yn dweud bod yn rhaid i mi roi dogfennau gerbron y Cynulliad dri diwrnod gwaith cyn dyddiad y ddadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Yr oedd pawb yn ymwybodol pa bryd y byddai'r ddadl ar y gyllideb ragarweiniol yn digwydd a, mewn gwirionedd, cyflwynais y gwaith papur

not accept that anything else was required.

ddiwrnod ynghynt na'r gofyn. Nid wyf yn derbyn bod angen dim mwy na hynny.

The Presiding Officer: Question 6 has been withdrawn.

Y Llywydd: Mae Cwestiwn 6 wedi'i dynnu'n ôl.

**Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf (Symud i Adeilad y Pierhead)
The Bro Taf Health Authority (Transfer to the Pierhead Building)**

Q7 David Davies: How much money was spent transferring the Bro Taf Health Authority from the Assembly building to the Pierhead building? (OAQ2173)

C7 David Davies: Faint o arian a wariwyd yn trosglwyddo Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf o Adeilad y Cynulliad i adeilad y Pierhead? (OAQ2173)

Edwina Hart: The cost of relocating Bro Taf Health Authority from the Assembly building to the Pierhead building in July 1999 was £11,898.77. These are the removal costs and costs associated with installing information technology and telecommunications equipment.

Edwina Hart: Cost adleoli Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf o adeilad y Cynulliad i adeilad y Pierhead ym mis Gorffennaf 1999 oedd £11,898.77. Dyma'r costau symud a chostau cysylltiedig â sefydlu offer technoleg gwybodaeth a thelathrebu.

David Davies: Is it not the case that they were moved simply to give the Cabinet up on the fifth floor more leg room? Did it not surprise you that they were moved the day after the summer recess began? Is it not also the case that they will shortly be moved again to another building at more cost? Do you not share my concern that the Bro Taf Health Authority is being shunted around the capital city like a sack of spuds?

David Davies: Onid yw'n wir y cawsant eu symud ddim ond er mwyn rhoi mwy o le i'r Cabinet i fyny ar y pumed llawr? Oni wnaeth eich synnu eu bod yn cael eu symud y diwrnod ar ôl dechrau gwyliau'r haf? Onid yw'n wir hefyd y cânt eu symud eto cyn hir i adeilad arall ar fwy o gost? Onid ydych chi'n rhannu fy mhryder fod Awdurdod Iechyd Bro Taf yn cael ei symud o gwmpas y brifddinas fel sach o datws?

Edwina Hart: Bro Taf Health Solution Wales is relocating its operations from the Assembly buildings in Cardiff Bay to new offices in Brunel House in Cardiff. This move will not be completed until the end of December 1999. I am aware that the Health and Social Services Committee has asked for a report when the final costs are known. So there will be discussion on that issue. It has nothing to do with leg room. In all honesty, the appropriate time to move was during the summer recess, for the maximum convenience of Members and the running of the Assembly.

Edwina Hart: Mae Ateb Iechyd Cymru Bro Taf yn adleoli ei weithgareddau o adeiladau'r Cynulliad ym Mae Caerdydd i swyddfeydd newydd yn Nhŷ Brunel yng Nghaerdydd. Ni fydd y symudiad hwn wedi'i gwblhau tan ddiwedd Rhagfyr 1999. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol fod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi gofyn am adroddiad pan fydd y costau terfynol yn wybyddus. Felly bydd trafodaeth ar y mater hwnnw. Nid oes ganddo ddim i'w wneud â mwy o le i'r Cabinet. Yn berffaith onest, yn ystod gwyliau'r haf oedd yr adeg briodol i symud, er mwyn cyfleuster mwyaf i'r Aelodau a threfniadaeth y Cynulliad.

The Presiding Officer: Question 8 has been transferred for written answer by Rosemary Butler.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd Cwestiwn 8 i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig gan Rosemary Butler.

**Blaenoriaethau Gwariant (Gwybodaeth i Aelodau'r Cynulliad)
Spending Priorities (Information to Assembly Members)**

Q9 David Davies: I must confess, Llywydd, you reached that question so quickly that I do not have it on my desk to read out.

C9 David Davies: Rhaid imi gyfaddef, Llywydd, daethoch at y cwestiwn yma mor gyflym fel nad yw ar fy nesg gennyf i'w ddarllen allan.

Edwina Hart: I will read it. You wanted to ask me if I would ensure that Assembly Members receive information about future spending priorities at the same time or before the details are released to the press. (OAQ2178). The answer is that, as I said earlier, the draft preliminary budget was published on 4 November.

Edwina Hart: Gwnaf i ei ddarllen. Yr oeddech am ofyn imi a fyddwn yn sicrhau bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn derbyn gwybodaeth am flaenoriaethau gwariant ar gyfer y dyfodol ar yr un pryd, neu cyn i'r manylion gael eu rhyddhau i'r wasg. (OAQ2178). Yr ateb yw, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, y cyhoeddwyd y gyllideb ragarweiniol ddrafft ar 4 Tachwedd.

David Davies: I thank the Finance Secretary for that question. *[Laughter.]* Sorry, that answer. I will make a point of order shortly about receiving information late and I will not trouble you any further with supplementary questions.

David Davies: Diolchaf i'r Ysgrifennydd Cyllid am y cwestiwn hwnnw. *[Chwerthin.]* Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, yr ateb hwnnw. Byddaf yn gwneud pwynt o drefn cyn hir ynghylch derbyn gwybodaeth yn hwyr ac ni wnaaf eich poeni â chwestiynau atodol.

Nick Bourne: Point of order. This relates to the Finance Secretary and arises under Standing Order Nos. 6.26 to 6.31, and in particular 6.29, about the order of oral questions answered. You will recall that the issue was raised previously when we expressed concern that two questions, one from David Melding and the other from Alun Cairns, on budget plans for health and economic development respectively, had been transferred to other Assembly Secretaries. It seems to me a matter of caprice and whim which questions are transferred, unless you take the cynical view that it is questions high up the order from Conservative Members, because my question on the agriculture budget, question 13, which seemed well out of reach and indeed was not reached, remained on the list. In fairness, when I spoke to Edwina Hart afterwards she indicated that she would view favourably these questions being re-inserted. However, as nothing has happened, I thought it appropriate to raise the matter. I was worried that when David Davies asked Edwina a supplementary question that included the words 'a sack of spuds', that she might try to transfer it to the Secretary for Agriculture

Nick Bourne: Pwynt o drefn. Mae a wnelo hyn â'r Ysgrifennydd Cyllid ac mae'n codi dan Reolau Sefydlog Rhifau 6.26 i 6.31, ac yn enwedig 6.29, ynghlŷn â threfn ateb cwestiynau llafar. Fe gofiwch i'r mater gael ei godi o'r blaen pan fu inni fynegi pryder fod dau gwestiwn, un gan David Melding a'r llall gan Alun Cairns, ar gynlluniau cyllideb ar gyfer iechyd a datblygu economaidd yn y drefn honno, wedi'u trosglwyddo i Ysgrifenyddion Cynulliad eraill. Mae'n ymddangos i mi yn fater o fympwy pa gwestiynau a drosglwyddir, oni bai eich bod yn arddel y farn sinigaidd mai cwestiynau uchel yn y rhestr gan Aelodau Ceidwadol a drosglwyddir, oherwydd arhosodd fy nghwestiwn i ar y gyllideb amaethyddiaeth, cwestiwn 13, a oedd i'w weld ymhell allan o gyrraedd ac yn wir nas cyrhaeddwyd, ar y rhestr. I fod yn deg, pan siaradais ag Edwina Hart wedyn dywedodd y byddai'n edrych yn ffafriol ar adfer y cwestiynau hyn. Fodd bynnag, gan nad oes dim wedi digwydd, tybiais ei bod yn briodol codi'r mater. Yr oeddwn yn poeni pan ofynnodd David Davies gwestiwn atodol i Edwina a oedd yn cynnwys y geiriau 'sach o datws' y gallai hi geisio'i drosglwyddo i'r Ysgrifennydd

and Rural Development.

Amaethyddiaeth a Datblygu Gwledig.

2:39 p.m.

This is a serious issue. Members whose questions are high up the order after the questions are drawn, find that they no longer have a valid question in the order. Had the transfer happened when the questions were tabled, it would not be such a serious issue because my Members would have had been able to table fresh questions. Instead, their questions were ruled out of order. Edwina Hart does not have a Committee to shadow her performance and I know that she relishes her rather robust performances. I was therefore a little surprised that Edwina seemed to be cherry-picking the questions she was going to take. However, perhaps Edwina will indicate that we can look forward to more open and transparent sessions in future.

Edwina Hart: I thank Nick for raising this matter with me privately in the first instance. It is the responsibility of Assembly Cabinet members to indicate that they feel it is appropriate that questions should be redirected. I therefore take responsibility on that issue. I am cognisant of the concerns that have been expressed. Neither my Cabinet colleagues nor I want to avoid answering questions. I have spoken to the Business Secretary and it might be appropriate to have clearer guidance on when questions should be transferred. That would be helpful. I take on board Nick's points and the spirit in which he made them. We will have to consider this matter.

Nick Bourne *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: You have had one go, Nick.

Nick Bourne: This point is for you, not for Edwina. If the issue could be raised when the question is tabled rather than when the lottery is drawn—I accept that it is not a Cabinet responsibility—that would ensure fair play for all Assembly Members.

Mae hwn yn fater difrifol. Mae aelodau sydd â'u cwestiynau'n uchel yn y drefn wedi i'r cwestiynau gael eu tynnu yn canfod nad oes ganddynt mwyach gwestiwn dilys yn y drefn. Pe bai'r trosglwyddiad wedi digwydd pan gyflwynwyd y cwestiynau, ni fyddai'n fater mor ddifrifol oherwydd gallasai fy Aelodau gyflwyno cwestiynau newydd. Yn lle hynny, barnwyd fod eu cwestiynau allan o drefn. Nid oes gan Edwina Hart Bwyllgor i gadw llygad ar ei gwaith ac yr wyf yn gwybod ei bod yn mwynhau ei pherfformiadau lled egniol. Felly fe'm synwyd ychydig fod Edwina fel petai'n dewis a dethol y cwestiynau y byddai'n fodlon eu derbyn. Fodd bynnag, efallai y gwnaiff Edwina roi arwydd y gallwn edrych ymlaen at sesiynau mwy agored a thryloyw yn y dyfodol.

Edwina Hart: Diolchaf i Nick am godi'r mater yma yn breifat gyda mi yn gyntaf. Cyfrifoldeb aelodau Cabinet y Cynulliad yw nodi eu bod yn teimlo mai priodol fyddai ailgyfeirio cwestiynau. Cymeraf y cyfrifoldeb felly ar y mater hwnnw. Yr wyf yn cydnabod y pryderon a leisiwyd. Nid oes arnaf i na'm cyd-Aelodau ar y Cabinet eisiau osgoi ateb cwestiynau. Yr wyf wedi siarad â'r Trefnydd ac efallai y byddai'n briodol cael canllawiau cliriach ynghylch pryd y dylid trosglwyddo cwestiynau. Byddai hynny'n ddefnyddiol. Yr wyf yn derbyn pwyntiau Nick a'r ysbryd y gwnaeth hwy ynddo. Bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried y mater hwn.

Nick Bourne *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Yr ydych wedi cael un cynnig, Nick.

Nick Bourne: Pwynt i chi yw hwn, nid i Edwina. Pe gellid codi'r mater pan gaiff y cwestiwn ei gyflwyno yn hytrach na phan dynnir y loteri—yr wyf yn derbyn nad cyfrifoldeb y Cabinet ydyw—byddai hynny'n sicrhau chwarae teg i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

The Presiding Officer: I think the secretary for cabinet co-ordination has a point to make.

The First Secretary: There is a difficulty here and we need to work together to overcome it. Nick is right to suggest that Members tabling questions ought to know if their questions are accepted for oral answer. On the other hand, if, when the question reaches that Cabinet Secretary, it is clearly the responsibility of another Secretary to answer it, it is right to transfer that question to that Secretary. Sometimes, the clerks—to be fair to the staff in the Office of the Presiding Officer—may not immediately be aware of the implications in the detail of some of the questions.

I accept the suggestion that we should look at this and work together to establish guidance. If Members are not sure to whom to table questions, the Cabinet would be happy to discuss and ensure that questions are phrased so that they are directed within the responsibility of the person targeted and can be answered by that person. We will be glad to help colleagues fine-tune questions and ensure that they are directed at the right target. There is no inclination or temptation to avoid questions. We relish the opportunity of responding and particularly to questions that others think will be difficult to answer, because we normally have very good answers.

Alun Cairns: Further to that point of order, I thank the First Secretary for those comments. Further to some of the Finance Secretary's comments, it is a cause for concern that Cabinet Secretaries have the right to veto some of the questions. Surely, the right time to rule questions out of order would be when they are tabled, and that should be done by the Table Office rather than the relevant Cabinet Secretary. Otherwise, the wrong signals could be sent, not only to Assembly Members but also to members of the public.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn meddwl fod gan yr ysgrifennydd dros gydgyssylltu'r Cabinet bwynt y mae am ei wneud.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Mae gennym anhawster yma ac mae angen inni gydweithio i'w ddatrys. Mae Nick yn gywir pan awgryma y dylai Aelodau sydd yn cyflwyno cwestiynau gael gwybod a yw eu cwestiynau'n dderbyniol i'w hateb ar lafar. Ar y llaw arall, os yw'n amlwg, pan gyrrhaedda'r cwestiwn yr Ysgrifennydd Cabinet dan sylw, mai cyfrifoldeb Ysgrifennydd arall yw ei ateb, mae'n iawn trosglwyddo'r cwestiwn hwnnw i'r Ysgrifennydd hwnnw. Weithiau ni fydd y clercod—â bod yn deg â'r staff yn Swyddfa'r Llywydd—yn ymwybodol yn syth o'r goblygiadau ym manylion rhai o'r cwestiynau.

Derbyniaf yr awgrym y dylem edrych ar hyn a chydweithio i sefydlu canllawiau. Os nad yw Aelodau'n siŵr i bwy i gyflwyno cwestiynau, byddai'r Cabinet yn hapus i drafod a sicrhau y caiff y cwestiynau eu geirio mewn modd fel y cânt eu cyfeirio o fewn cyfrifoldeb y sawl a dargedir ac y gall y person hwnnw eu hateb. Byddwn yn falch i helpu cyd-Aelodau i fanwl gyweirio cwestiynau a sicrhau eu bod wedi'u cyfeirio at y targed cywir. Nid oes unrhyw awydd na themtasiwn i osgoi cwestiynau. Byddwn yn mwynhau'r cyfle i ymateb ac yn enwedig i gwestiynau y mae eraill yn meddwl y byddant yn anodd i'w hateb, gan fod gennym atebion da iawn fel rheol.

Alun Cairns: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, diolch i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd am y sylwadau hynny. Ymhellach i rai o sylwadau'r Prif Ysgrifennydd, mae'n destun pryder fod gan Ysgrifennyddion Cabinet yr hawl i nacáu rhai o'r cwestiynau. Onid yr amser iawn i farnu bod cwestiynau allan o drefn fyddai pan gânt eu cyflwyno, ac y dylai hynny gael ei wneud gan y Swyddfa Gyflwyno yn hytrach na chan yr Ysgrifennydd Cabinet perthnasol. Fel arall, gellid anfon y negeseuon anghywir, nid yn unig i Aelodau'r Cynulliad ond hefyd i aelodau'r cyhoedd.

The Presiding Officer: We are confusing tabling questions, which would not be tabled were they not in order, and the transfer of questions. I replied to a letter I received on this matter from David Melding, on 23 November following a point he raised in this Chamber on 16 November. I am prepared to put that letter on the intranet, if David agrees. In our correspondence, I indicated that the Executive would provide the Table Office with further clarification on portfolio guidelines. The First Secretary has confirmed that today, and that seems to be the way forward.

The Business Committee is also considering Members' comments on the draft guidance on Assembly Questions, which contains details on the procedure for transferring questions. That document will be presented before the Assembly for formal consideration as soon as it is available. Therefore, progress is being made on this issue.

David Davies: Point of order. This relates to written questions. Standing Order No. 6.4 states that Members should provide the Table Office with the text of questions at least five working days before they are to be answered. There is a clear inference that Members should expect answers within five working days. In fact, we have been led to expect answers after two weeks. Time after time, questions tabled by myself and other Members have been delayed for more than two weeks. In fact, I had to wait two months for one of my questions to be answered. I have to wait a month or more for many answers. I have not received answers to at least eight of my questions even though some were tabled as long ago as September.

On 28 October, I tabled a question asking how many written questions were submitted between 6 May and 6 September, and how many had received a reply within seven days, 14 days, 21 days and 28 days or more. I received an answer on 19 November—at least 10 days late—stating that only one written question had received an answer after 21 working days. In fact, I had to wait longer than that for answers to six of my questions.

Y Llywydd: Yr ydym yn drysu rhwng cyflwyno cwestiynau, na fyddai'n cael eu cyflwyno onibai eu bod mewn trefn, a throsglwyddo cwestiynau. Atebais lythyr a dderbyniais ar y mater hwn oddi wrth David Melding, ar 23 Tachwedd, yn dilyn pwynt a gododd yn y Siambr hon ar 16 Tachwedd. Yr wyf yn barod i roi'r llythyr hwnnw ar y fewnwyd, os yw David yn cytuno. Yn ein gohebiaeth, nodais y byddai'r Weithrediaeth yn darparu eglurhad pellach i'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar ganllawiau portffolio. Mae'r Prif Ysgrifennydd wedi cadarnhau hynny heddiw, a dyna, mae'n debyg, yw'r ffordd ymlaen.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes hefyd yn ystyried sylwadau'r Aelodau ar yr arweiniad drafft ar Gwestiynau'r Cynulliad, sydd yn cynnwys manylion am y drefn ar gyfer trosglwyddo cwestiynau. Caiff y ddogfen ei chyflwyno gerbron y Cynulliad i'w hystyried yn ffurfiol cyn gynted ag y bydd ar gael. Felly, mae'r mater hwn yn symud yn ei flaen.

David Davies: Pwynt o drefn. Mae a wnelo hyn â chwestiynau ysgrifenedig. Dywed Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.4 y dylai Aelodau gyflwyno testun cwestiynau i'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno o leiaf bum niwrnod gwaith cyn bod rhaid eu hateb. Mae ymhlygiad clir y dylai Aelodau ddisgwyl atebion o fewn pum niwrnod gwaith. Mewn gwirionedd, fe'n harweiniwyd i ddisgwyl atebion ar ôl pythefnos. Dro ar ôl tro, cafodd cwestiynau a gyflwynwyd gennyf i ac Aelodau eraill eu hoedi am fwy na phythefnos. Yn wir, bu raid imi aros dau fis am ateb i un o'm cwestiynau. Rhaid imi aros mis neu fwy am lawer o atebion. Nid wyf wedi cael ateb i o leiaf wyth o'm cwestiynau er y cafodd rhai eu cyflwyno cyn belled yn ôl â mis Medi.

Ar 28 Hydref, cyflwynais gwestiwn yn gofyn faint o gwestiynau ysgrifenedig a gyflwynwyd rhwng 6 Mai a 6 Medi, a faint a gafodd ateb o fewn saith diwrnod, 14 diwrnod, 21 diwrnod a 28 diwrnod neu fwy. Cefais ateb ar 19 Tachwedd—o leiaf 10 diwrnod yn hwyr—yn dweud mai dim ond un cwestiwn ysgrifenedig a gafodd ateb ar ôl 21 diwrnod gwaith. Mewn gwirionedd, bu'n rhaid i mi aros yn hwy na hynny am atebion i

The Table Office subsequently withdrew the e-mail that they sent to me and I am still waiting for an answer. It is obvious that Members must wait far too long for answers. I object most strongly to that.

The Presiding Officer: As I indicated to you earlier today when you told me that you were going to raise this issue, these are matters for the Business Committee. It is considering response times on questions as part of addressing the issue of questions on the whole. It is also considering the guidance on Assembly questions.

The First Secretary: Obviously, these are matters for the Office of the Presiding Officer and the Table Office, not for me. However, Cabinet members and myself are trying to give accurate and full information in response to questions and to do that as quickly as possible. There is a great deal of pressure on Assembly staff who are dealing with a massive increase in the number of questions to be answered. I have discussed this with several Members. Some Members have tabled a huge amount of questions meaning days of work for staff members. We are keen to meet Assembly colleagues' requirements, and work with them to develop other ways of acquiring information that is already available, such as using the library and publications. Those routes may be more efficient than the traditional House of Commons routes, where extracting information was like extracting teeth. Some of us here have experienced that process.

These are growing pains. This is a learning experience for those who are tabling questions in a more onerous and demanding way than they realise and for the Assembly which has had to gear itself up for a greater volume of questions than it expected. Members have referred to papers being presented late and outside the deadlines. The same staff have to prepare the papers and technical background documents that help answer questions. We are learning.

chwech o'm cwestiynau. Wedyn bu i'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno dynnu'r e-bost yr oeddent wedi'i anfon ataf yn ôl ac yr wyf yn dal i aros am ateb. Mae'n amlwg fod Aelodau'n gorfod aros rhy hir o lawer am atebion. Yr wyf yn gwrthwynebu hynny'n gryf iawn.

Y Llywydd: Fel y dywedais wrthyf yn gynharach heddiw pan ddywedasoch wrthyf eich bod yn mynd i godi'r mater hwn, materion i'r Pwyllgor Busnes yw'r rhain. Mae'n ystyried amseroedd ymateb ar gwestiynau fel rhan o ymdrin â mater cwestiynau yn gyffredinol. Mae hefyd yn ystyried y canllawiau ar gwestiynau i'r Cynulliad.

Y Prif Ysgrifennydd: Yn amlwg, materion i Swyddfa'r Llywydd a'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno yw'r rhain, ac nid i mi. Fodd bynnag, mae aelodau'r Cabinet a minnau yn ceisio rhoi gwybodaeth gywir a llawn mewn ymateb i gwestiynau gan wneud hynny cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Mae llawer iawn o bwysau ar staff y Cynulliad sydd yn delio â chynnydd anferth yn y nifer o gwestiynau sydd i'w hateb. Yr wyf wedi trafod hyn gyda sawl Aelod. Mae rhai Aelodau wedi cyflwyno nifer enfawr o gwestiynau sydd yn golygu diwrnodau o waith i aelodau staff. Yr ydym yn awyddus i gwrdd â gofynion ein cyd-Aelodau Cynulliad, a chydweithio â hwy i ddatblygu ffyrdd eraill o gael gwybodaeth sydd ar gael eisoes, fel defnyddio'r llyfrgell a chyhoeddiadau. Gall y ffyrdd hynny fod yn fwy effeithlon na ffyrdd traddodiadol Tŷ'r Cyffredin, lle yr oedd cael gwybodaeth yn debyg i dynnu dannedd. Mae rhai ohonom yma wedi profi'r broses honno.

Poenau corff yn ei brifant yw'r rhain. Mae hwn yn brofiad dysgu i rai sydd yn cyflwyno cwestiynau mewn ffordd fwy beichus a llethol nag a sylweddolant ac i'r Cynulliad sydd wedi gorfod ymdopi â nifer fwy o gwestiynau nag a ragwelwyd. Mae Aelodau wedi cyfeirio at bapurau'n cael eu cyflwyno'n hwyr ac ar ôl y dyddiad olaf. Yr un staff sydd yn gorfod paratoi'r papurau a'r dogfennau cefndir technegol sydd yn helpu i ateb cwestiynau. Yr ydym yn dysgu.

David Davies referred to a question that took two months to answer. There is a good reason for that: the information was not available. There was some doubt as to whether it was legitimate to do the amount of work that the answer required. We believed that it was and that the information should be made available.

2:49 p.m.

You should have received an early answer, which said that you would have the answer as quickly as the information could be obtained, but there was an enormous amount of work to be undertaken. You would get that sort of answer now. The statistics show that your question took two months to answer. That is correct.

I ask Assembly Members to accept that we are doing our best to be more open, frank, accurate and full in our responses than anybody would expect in the House of Commons. When I was at the Home Office I spent some time opening up what was a traditionally defensive system of answering. It will take time for us and our officials to get it right but we will co-operate with colleagues, with people who ask questions, with the Table Office and with others to try to do so. I ask people to be patient.

The Presiding Officer: I assure you, David, that when I get a response from the Business Committee, I will consider these questions further, particularly those aspects that are part of the responsibility of the Office of the Presiding Officer. As I promised, I will be making a statement as soon as this matter has been fully considered.

Cyn symud ymlaen i'r ddadl ar chwaraeon, fe garwn roi gwybod i'r Cynulliad fod problemau technegol gyda safle'r fewnwyd, ond nid Gwe'r Siambr. Felly, mae'n bosibl nad y papurau diweddaraf sydd wedi eu rhoi ar y fewnwyd. Mae'r fersiwn ddiweddaraf o'r papurau ar We'r Siambr. Yr ydym yn rhagweld y bydd y fewnwyd yn weithredol yn ddiweddarach heddiw. Bydd y problemau technegol hyn hefyd yn effeithio ar Gofnod y

Cyfeiriodd David Davies at gwestiwn a gymerodd ddau fis i'w ateb. Mae rheswm da am hynny: nid oedd yr wybodaeth ar gael. Yr oedd rhywfaint o amheuaeth a oedd modd cyfiawnhau gwneud yr holl waith a fyddai'n ofynnol i gael yr ateb. Penderfynwyd ei bod, ac y dylid sicrhau bod yr wybodaeth ar gael.

Dylech fod wedi cael ateb buan, yn dweud y caech yr ateb cyn gynted ag y gellid cael y wybodaeth, ond yr oedd llawer iawn o waith i'w wneud. Byddech yn cael ateb fel hynny erbyn hyn. Mae'r ystadegau'n dangos y cymerodd ddau fis i ateb eich cwestiwn. Mae hynny'n gywir.

Gofynnaf i Aelodau'r Cynulliad dderbyn ein bod yn gwneud ein gorau i fod yn fwy agored, gonest, cywir a llawn yn ein hatebion nag y byddai neb yn ei ddisgwyl yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin. Pan oeddwn yn y Swyddfa Gartref, treuliais beth amser yn agor yr hyn a oedd yn draddodiadol yn system amddiffynnol o ateb. Bydd yn cymryd amser i ni a'n swyddogion sicrhau trefn iawn ond fe wnawn gydweithredu â chyd-Aelodau, â phobl sydd yn gofyn cwestiynau, â'r Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac ag eraill er mwyn ceisio gwneud hynny. Gofynnaf i bobl fod yn amyneddgar.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau, David, pan gaf ymateb gan y Pwyllgor Busnes, yr ystyriaf y cwestiynau hyn ymhellach, yn enwedig yr agweddau hynny sydd yn rhan o gyfrifoldeb Swyddfa'r Llywydd. Fel yr addewais, byddaf yn gwneud datganiad cyn gynted ag y bydd y mater hwn wedi'i ystyried yn llawn.

Before moving on to the debate on sport, I wish to inform the Assembly that there are technical problems with the intranet site, but not the Chamberweb. Therefore, it is possible that the papers posted on the intranet are not the latest versions. The latest versions of the papers are on the Chamberweb. We anticipate that the intranet will be operational later today. The technical problems will also affect the Record of

Trafodion. Ni fydd modd cyhoeddi cofnod o Gyfarfod Llawn ddoe ar y fewnrwyd o fewn 24 awr. Hefyd gohiriwyd cyhoeddi fersiwn ddwyieithog o Gyfarfod Llawn dydd Mawrth diwethaf. Ni fydd y problemau hyn yn effeithio ar gyhoeddi'r Cofnod ar y rhyngwyd.

Proceedings. It will not be possible to publish the record of yesterday's Plenary session on the intranet within 24 hours. The publishing of the bilingual version of last Tuesday's Plenary session has also been delayed. These problems will not affect the publishing of the Record of Proceedings on the internet.

Chwaraeon Sports

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Gareth Jones, amendment 2 in the name of Jonathan Morgan and amendments 3 and 4 in the name of Christine Humphreys.

Y Llywydd: Dewisais welliant 1 yn enw Gareth Jones, gwelliant 2 yn enw Jonathan Morgan a gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn enw Christine Humphreys.

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

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

the Assembly recognises the economic, social and cultural significance of sport, the contribution that sport makes to the wider health and wellbeing of the people of Wales and accordingly supports the approach outlined in the Sports Council for Wales's document 'A Strategy for Welsh Sport'.

y Cynulliad yn cydnabod arwyddocâd economaidd, cymdeithasol a diwylliannol chwaraeon, cyfraniad chwaraeon at iechyd a lles pobl Cymru ac felly'n cefnogi'r hyn a amlinellir yn nogfen Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru 'Strategaeth ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru'.

I am pleased to propose this motion. I hope that we will encourage a positive, open debate on sport. I note the importance of sport in many aspects of Welsh life. I ask the Assembly to specifically note the strategy published by the Sports Council for Wales and to endorse its approach to the development of sport within Wales. We were all issued with a copy of the document, 'A Strategy for Welsh Sport' at the end of May this year. I hope that you have had time to read it and absorb its messages. Copies are available in the Library and it is also on the Sports Council for Wales's website.

Yr wyf yn falch o gynnig y cynnig hwn. Gobeithio yr anogwn ddadl gadarnhaol, agored ar chwaraeon. Yr wyf yn nodi pwysigrwydd chwaraeon mewn sawl agwedd o fywyd Cymru. Gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad yn benodol nodi'r strategaeth a gyhoeddwyd gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru a chymeradwyo ei agwedd at ddatblygiad chwaraeon yng Nghymru. Cawsom i gyd gopi o'r ddogfen 'Strategaeth ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru' ddiwedd mis Mai eleni. Gobeithiaf y cawsoch amser i'w darllen ac ystyried ei negeseuon. Mae copïau ar gael yn y Llyfrgell ac mae hefyd ar wefan Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru.

I have said many times since my appointment to the Cabinet that the arts, sports, cultural and Welsh language aspects of my portfolio are, in their own ways, as important as the education and training aspects. I take my responsibilities for all elements of my portfolio seriously. I am sure that by the end of today's debate we will all recognise how

Yr wyf wedi dweud sawl gwaith ers fy mhendi i'r Cabinet fod agweddau fy mhorthffolio sydd a wnelont â'r celfyddydau, chwaraeon, diwylliant a'r iaith Gymraeg cyn bwysiced, yn eu ffordd eu hunain, â'r agweddau addysg a hyfforddiant. Yr wyf yn cymryd fy nghyfrifoldebau am holl agweddau fy mhorthffolio o ddirif. Yr wyf yn

important sport is to Wales.

Sport plays a significant role in the economy, in employment and in tourism. The Rugby World Cup is an example of the significant role that sport can play in our economy and in raising the nation's profile on the world stage. Sport can play a major role in achieving other Assembly priorities such as social inclusion, active citizenship and improving health.

Although the significance of sport to Wales's economy is not always easily recognised or generally accepted, there are many examples to prove that fact. In 1993, the number of employees in sports-related employment in Wales was estimated at 21,500. That is more than in mechanical engineering or in banking and finance. In the same year, sports-related consumer expenditure was in excess of £364 million. The Rugby World Cup is expected to have contributed about £40 million to the local economy. Wales is proving itself capable of staging some of the world's major events. This has significant economic, social and cultural benefits in both the short and long terms. The media interest in such events helps highlight and promote Wales to a worldwide audience. The Millennium Stadium has been the focus for a major event and is a world-class facility. Earlier this week, I had the opportunity to attend Wrexham Football Club to celebrate the opening of a new stand which now provides an impressive facility for north Wales.

The Assembly wants to create and sustain a society that encourages inclusiveness and tackles the root causes of social deprivation. Sport has a key role in promoting social inclusion and tackling the problems of social exclusion. We are becoming increasingly aware of the cross-cutting role that sport can play in these areas. A recent Government report looked at the contribution of arts and

siŵr y byddwn erbyn diwedd y ddadl heddiw i gyd yn sylweddoli mor bwysig yw chwaraeon i Gymru.

Mae chwaraeon yn chwarae rhan arwyddocaol yn yr economi, mewn cyflogaeth ac mewn twristiaeth. Mae Cwpan Rygbi'r Byd yn enghraifft o'r rôl arwyddocaol y gall chwaraeon ei chwarae yn ein heconomi ac o ran codi proffil y genedl ar lwyfan y byd. Gall chwaraeon chwarae rôl bwysig o ran cyflawni rhai o flaenoriaethau eraill y Cynulliad fel cynhwysiant cymdeithasol, dinasyddiaeth weithredol a gwella iechyd.

Er nad yw arwyddocâd chwaraeon i economi Cymru bob amser yn hawdd ei adnabod nac yn cael ei dderbyn gan bawb, mae llawer o enghreifftiau i brofi'r ffaith. Yn 1993, amcangyfrifwyd fod 21,500 o bobl wedi'u cyflogi mewn gwaith cysylltiedig â chwaraeon yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n fwy nag mewn peirianeg fecanyddol neu mewn bancio a chyllid. Yn yr un flwyddyn, yr oedd gwariant defnyddwyr ar bethau cysylltiedig â chwaraeon dros £364 miliwn. Disgwylir y bydd Cwpan Rygbi'r Byd wedi cyfrannu rhyw £40 miliwn i'r economi leol. Mae Cymru'n profi y gall lwyfannu rhai o ddigwyddiadau mwyaf y byd. Mae i hyn fanteision economaidd, cymdeithasol a diwylliannol sylweddol yn y tymor byr a hir fel ei gilydd. Mae diddordeb y cyfryngau mewn digwyddiadau o'r fath yn helpu i amlygu Cymru a'i hyrwyddo i gynulleidfa fyd-eang. Bu Stadiwm y Mileniwm yn ganolbwynt digwyddiad mawr ac mae'n gyfleuster o safon ryngwladol. Yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, cefais y cyfle i fynd i Glwb Pêl-droed Wrecsam i ddathlu agor eisteddle newydd sydd bellach yn darparu cyfleuster safonol yn y gogledd.

Mae'r Cynulliad eisiau creu a chynnal cymdeithas sydd yn annog cynhwysiant ac yn mynd i'r afael â gwreiddiau achosion amddifadedd cymdeithasol. Mae gan chwaraeon rôl allweddol wrth hyrwyddo cynhwysiant cymdeithasol ac wrth fynd i'r afael â phroblemau dieithrwch cymdeithasol. Yr ydym yn dod yn fwyfwy ymwybodol o'r rôl trawsbynciol y gall chwaraeon ei chwarae

sport to neighbourhood renewal. One of the report's main conclusions suggested that, through the development of community based programmes, arts and sport can make a difference to health, crime, unemployment and education in deprived communities. The People in Communities pilot scheme, which targets isolated and deprived communities, recognises that sport and recreational activities have an important part to play in the regeneration of communities. The strategic use of lottery funding through Sportlot and the New Opportunities fund will address some of the problems of social exclusion. Changes in lottery legislation make it easier for the Sports Council to promote social inclusion directly through a more targeted distribution of lottery funding.

Sport and physical recreation, whether undertaken for fun or in pursuit of excellence, can play a vital role in the creation of healthy communities. The Green Paper 'Better Health, Better Wales' and the subsequent strategic framework sets out a strategy aimed at reducing health inequalities and improving health and wellbeing in Wales. It recognises the significant contribution that sport and physical activity can make to health improvement. However, the document recognises that multi-agency co-operation will be required if the strategy's aspirations are to be achieved. I am, therefore, pleased to announce that the Secretary for Health and Social Services and I have agreed with the Sports Council for Wales that they should convene and share a taskforce, to be made up of a broad range of organisations and agencies with an interest in this area. The taskforce's overall objective will be to establish clear plans and to improve the co-ordination of initiatives to promote active lifestyles and increased physical activity. As a first step, Jane Hutt and I have asked the Council to report back shortly with proposed membership, suggested terms of reference and an outline action plan for the taskforce. Jane and I look

yn y meysydd hyn. Yr oedd adroddiad diweddar gan y Llywodraeth yn edrych ar gyfraniad y celfyddydau a chwaraeon at adnewyddu cymdogaethau. Awgrymodd un o brif gasgliadau'r adroddiad y gall y celfyddydau a chwaraeon, drwy ddatblygiad rhaglenni cymunedol, wneud gwahaniaeth i iechyd, torcyfraith, diweithdra ac addysg mewn cymunedau difreintiedig. Mae'r cynllun peilot Pobl mewn Cymunedau, sydd yn targedu cymunedau ynysedig ac wedi'u hamddifadu, yn cydnabod bod gan chwaraeon a gweithgareddau hamdden ran bwysig i'w chwarae yn adfywiad cymunedau. Bydd defnydd strategol ar arian loteri drwy Sportlot a chronfa'r Cyfleoedd Newydd yn ymdrin â rhai o broblemau dieithrwch cymdeithasol. Mae newidiadau yn neddfwriaeth y loteri'n ei gwneud hi'n haws i Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru hyrwyddo cynhwysiant cymdeithasol yn uniongyrchol drwy dargeddu mwy wrth ddosbarthu arian loteri.

Gall chwaraeon a gweithgareddau corfforol, o'u gwneud am hwyl neu mewn ymgais tuag at ragoriaeth, chwarae rôl allweddol mewn creu cymunedau iach. Mae'r Papur Gwyrdd 'Gwell Iechyd, Gwell Cymru' a'r fframwaith strategol a luniwyd yn sgîl hynny yn amlinellu strategaeth sydd yn anelu at leihau anghyfartaleddau iechyd a gwella iechyd a lles yng Nghymru. Mae'n cydnabod y cyfraniad arwyddocaol y gallai chwaraeon a gweithgaredd corfforol ei wneud i wella iechyd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ddogfen yn cydnabod y bydd angen cydweithredu aml-asiantaeth os am gyflawni dyheadau'r strategaeth. Yr wyf yn falch, felly, o gyhoeddi bod yr Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a minnau wedi cytuno gyda Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru y dylent alw ynghyd a rhannu tasglu, yn cynnwys amrediad eang o gyrff ac asiantaethau gyda diddordeb yn y maes hwn. Nod cyffredinol y tasglu fydd sefydlu cynlluniau clir a gwella'r modd y cydgysylltir mentrau i hybu ffyrdd egniol o fyw a mwy o weithgaredd corfforol. Fel cam cyntaf, mae Jane Hutt a minnau wedi gofyn i'r Cyngor adrodd yn ôl cyn hir gyda chynigion ar gyfer aelodaeth, awgrymiadau ar gyfer cylch gorchwyl a chynllun

forward to working with the Council and its partners on this important and exciting initiative.

'Young People First: A Strategy for Welsh Sport' was launched this year and approved prior to the establishing of the Assembly. Today we have the opportunity to note the strategy, to debate the issues surrounding sport and, more specifically, to discuss the Assembly's impact on sport in Wales.

2:59 p.m.

The implementation of sports policy in Wales has for many years been the responsibility of the Sports Council for Wales, an Assembly sponsored public body. I am pleased to see Huw Jones, the Council's Chief Executive, in the Public Gallery today. I know from previous discussions with Huw Jones and Gareth Davies, the Chair of the Council, that they are keen to respond to the Assembly's agenda and to work closely with us in developing sport and sporting policy in the interests of Wales. I pay tribute to their work and that of the Council.

The Council was established by Royal Charter in 1972. Its objectives are to increase participation in sport, raise standards, improve facilities and provide information and advice on sport. The Council's mode of operation is laid out in its management statement and financial memorandum, which define the roles and responsibilities of the Council and the Assembly.

The Council receives £6.599 million in grant aid from the Assembly, and is the distributor for Sportlot in Wales of approximately £11 million per annum. The strategy sets out the Council's priorities and programmes, which are achieved through an integrated use of both sources of funding. The strategy outlines the Council's planned approach and establishes clear targets for sport participation levels, achievement at international level, the development of facilities and the support of governing bodies of sport.

gweithredu amlinellol i'r tasglu. Mae Jane a mi'n edrych ymlaen at weithio gyda'r Cyngor a'i bartneriaid ar y fenter bwysig a chyffrous hon.

Lansiwyd 'Pobl Ieuainc yn Gyntaf: Strategaeth ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru' eleni a chafodd ei chymeradwyo cyn sefydlu'r Cynulliad. Heddiw cawn y cyfle i nodi'r strategaeth, dadlau materion chwaraeon ac, yn fwy penodol, trafod effaith y Cynulliad ar chwaraeon yng Nghymru.

Mae gweithredu polisi chwaraeon yng Nghymru ers blynnyddoedd lawer yn gyfrifoldeb Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, corff cyhoeddus a noddur gan y Cynulliad. Mae'n dda gennyf weld Huw Jones, Prif Weithredwr y Cyngor, yn yr Oriel Gyhoeddus heddiw. Gwn o drafodaethau blaenorol gyda Huw Jones a Gareth Davies, Cadeirydd y Cyngor, eu bod yn frwd i ymateb i agenda'r Cynulliad ac i gydweithio'n agos gyda ni i ddatblygu chwaraeon a pholisi chwaraeon er budd Cymru. Talaf deyrnged i'w gwaith a gwaith y Cyngor.

Sefydlwyd y Cyngor drwy Siarter Brenhinol yn 1972. Ei amcanion yw cynyddu cyfranogiad, codi safonau, gwella cyfleusterau a darparu gwybodaeth a chynghor ar chwaraeon. Amlinellir modd gweithredu'r Cyngor yn ei ddatganiad rheoli a memorandumw ariannol, sydd yn diffinio rolau a chyfrifoldebau'r Cyngor a'r Cynulliad.

Mae'r Cyngor yn derbyn £6.599 miliwn mewn cymorth grant gan y Cynulliad, ac mae'n dosbarthu oddeutu £11 miliwn y flwyddyn ar ran Sportlot yng Nghymru. Mae'r strategaeth yn amlinellu blaenoriaethau a rhaglenni'r Cyngor, a gyflawnir drwy ddefnydd integredig o'r ddwy ffynhonnell gyllid. Mae'r strategaeth yn amlinellu cynlluniau'r Cyngor ac yn pennu targedau clir ar gyfer lefelau cyfranogi mewn chwaraeon, cyflawniad ar lefel ryngwladol, datblygu cyfleusterau a chefnogi cyrff llywodraethu chwaraeon.

However, no strategy can ever be set in stone. Times and circumstances change, and the Council's strategy needs to be thought of as a framework which will, in time, need to be adjusted to suit a changing environment. It is therefore vital that Assembly Members have the opportunity to express their views and make proposals. We will not be able to discuss all the issues today. However, I hope that we will have a positive debate that clearly establishes the way the Assembly wishes sport to develop in the years to come. As the Assembly Secretary with responsibility for sport, I am keen to hear your ideas. I am responsible for the Council's overall direction by agreeing its corporate plan annually. I will bear your views in mind when I agree the content of future corporate plans with the Council.

The strategy before us today is based upon the considerable knowledge of the Sports Council for Wales, as well as extensive consultation with all of the Council's partners, undertaken during 1997. In developing the strategy, the Council recognised sport's impact on health, social inclusion, economic change, education and lifelong learning. The strategy sets out how those issues are to be developed further in the context of partnerships, with the governing bodies of sport and sports clubs in particular, but also with local government, the commercial sector, communities, the UK Sports Council, the UK Sports Institute, the voluntary sector and others.

As the strategy's title implies, it largely focuses on increasing opportunities for young people. The strategy demonstrates a belief, which I share, that providing access to sport for people in their formative years will result in a greater percentage of the population remaining active in a variety of sports throughout their lives. Dragon Sport and Clwb Cymru are two new Sports Council programmes aimed specifically at school-age children, which give children greater

Fodd bynnag, ni all unrhyw strategaeth fyth gael ei chofnodi mewn carreg. Mae amserau ac amgylchiadau'n newid, ac mae angen meddwl am strategaeth y Cyngor fel fframwaith y bydd angen ei newid ymhen amser i addasu i amgylchedd newidiol. Mae'n hollbwysig felly fod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cael y cyfle i fynegi eu barn a gwneud cynigion. Ni fyddwn yn gallu trafod yr holl faterion heddiw. Fodd bynnag, gobeithiaf y cawn ddatl gadarnhaol a fydd yn sefydlu'n glir y ffordd y mae'r Cynulliad yn dymuno i chwaraeon ddatblygu yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod. Fel Ysgrifennydd y Cynulliad sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros chwaraeon, yr wyf yn awyddus i glywed eich syniadau. Yr wyf yn gyfrifol am gyfeiriad cyffredinol y Cyngor drwy gytuno ar ei gynllun corfforaethol bob blwyddyn. Byddaf yn cadw'ch sylwadau chi mewn cof pan gytunaf ar gynnwys cynlluniau corfforaethol y dyfodol gyda'r Cyngor.

Mae'r strategaeth sydd o'n blaenau heddiw yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth sylweddol Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, ynghyd ag ymgynghori helaeth gyda holl bartneriaid y Cyngor, a gyflawnwyd yn ystod 1997. Wrth ddatblygu'r strategaeth, cydnabu'r Cyngor yr effaith a gaiff chwaraeon ar iechyd, cynhwysiant cymdeithasol, newid economaidd, addysg a dysgu gydol oes. Mae'r strategaeth yn amlinellu'r modd y caiff y materion hyn eu datblygu ymhellach yng nghyd-destun partneriaethau, gyda chyrrff llywodraethol chwaraeon a chlybiau chwaraeon yn arbennig, ond hefyd gyda llywodraeth leol, y sector masnachol, cymunedau, Cyngor Chwaraeon y DU, Sefydliad Chwaraeon y DU, y sector gwirfoddol ac eraill.

Fel yr awgryma teitl y strategaeth, mae'n canolbwyntio i raddau helaeth ar gynyddu cyfleoedd i bobl ifainc. Mae'r strategaeth yn dangos cred, a rennir gennyf fi, y bydd darparu mynediad i chwaraeon i bobl yn eu blynyddoedd ffurfiannol yn golygu y bydd canran uwch o'r boblogaeth yn parhau'n weithredol mewn amrywiaeth o chwaraeon drwy gydol eu hoes. Mae Campau'r Ddraig a Chlwb Cymru'n ddwy raglen newydd gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru sydd yn anelu'n

opportunities to get involved in a wider range of activities and which aim to improve links with sports clubs within communities.

There has been significant progress since the Sports Council for Wales was established. About twice as many people participate in sport now than did so in 1977. There are more than three times as many sporting occasions in Wales now than there were in the 1970s, and the number and range of sports facilities in Wales has grown enormously. The Sports Council for Wales's strategy seeks to build upon such improvements and sets clear targets for improvement in participation and excellence.

Those targets aim to increase sports participation by Welsh adults to 60 per cent by 2005, increase sports participation by 15 to 24-year-olds to 85 per cent by 2005, halve the gap between men's and women's participation in sport by 2005, increase the number of medals per million of the population to 7.5 by 2006 and maintain Wales's standing in the Commonwealth by finishing third in the medals per capita.

For a small nation, Wales has done extremely well, particularly in individual events but also with some remarkable achievements in team events. I say remarkable because of the relatively small population of Wales and, therefore, the limited number of individuals from which to select. However, I suppose we have got to learn from Graham Henry who has managed to identify some innovative ways of increasing the pool of Welsh players. I commend the strategy to the Assembly and look forward to hearing the views of Members this afternoon.

Gareth Jones: Cynigiaf welliant 1. Ar ôl y gair 'Cynulliad' yn y llinell gyntaf, ychwaneger

yn penderfynu cadw a datblygu chwaraeon mewn ysgolion fel rhan o'r Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol er mwyn annog plant i gymryd

benodol at blant oed ysgol, sydd yn rhoi mwy o gyfleoedd i blant gymryd rhan mewn amrediad ehangach o weithgareddau ac sydd yn anelu at wella cysylltiadau â chlybiau chwaraeon o fewn cymunedau.

Bu cynnydd arwyddocaol ers sefydlu Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Mae tua dwy waith yn fwy o bobl yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn awr nag a wnâi yn 1977. Ceir mwy na thair gwaith gymaint o ddigwyddiadau chwaraeon yng Nghymru yn awr nag yn y 1970au, ac mae nifer ac amrediad y cyfleusterau chwaraeon yng Nghymru wedi tyfu'n aruthrol. Ceisia strategaeth Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru adeiladu ar y gwelliannau hyn a gosod targedau clir ar gyfer gwella o safbwynt cymryd rhan.

Nod y targedau hyn yw cynyddu canran oedolion Cymru sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon i 60 y cant erbyn 2005, cynyddu cyfranogiad rhai 15-24 mlwydd oed mewn chwaraeon i 85 y cant erbyn 2005, haneru'r bwll rhwng cyfranogiad dynion a merched mewn chwaraeon erbyn 2005, cynyddu'r nifer o fedalau am bob miliwn o'r boblogaeth i 7.5 erbyn 2006 a chynnal safle Cymru yn y Gymanwlad drwy orffen yn drydydd yn y rhestr medalau y pen.

Fel gwlad fach, mae Cymru wedi gwneud yn eithriadol o dda, yn enwedig mewn cystadlaethau unigol ond hefyd gan gyflawni ambell gamp nodedig mewn cystadlaethau tîm. Dywedaf nodedig oherwydd poblogaeth gymharol fach Cymru ac, felly, y nifer gyfyngedig o unigolion sydd ar gael i'w dewis. Fodd bynnag, mae'n debyg fod gennym ryw beth i'w ddysgu oddi wrth Graham Henry sydd wedi llwyddo i ganfod ambell ddull dyfeisgar o gynyddu'r gronfa o chwaraewyr Cymreig. Cymeradwyaf y strategaeth i'r Cynulliad ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed barn yr Aelodau y prynhawn yma.

Gareth Jones: I propose amendment 1. After the word 'Assembly' in the first line, add

resolves to preserve and develop sport in schools as part of the National Curriculum to encourage life long participation.

rhan drwy gydol eu hoes.

Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu dogfen Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, 'Pobl Ieuainc yn Gyntaf: Strategaeth ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru.' Croesawaf y cyfle i gyflwyno rhai sylwadau a syniadau i Tom Middlehurst, fel Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16, ac i'r Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn canmol diwyg a chynnwys y ddogfen. Mae'n ddealladwy ac yn ddarllenadwy, ac mae hynny'n dweud llawer y dyddiau hyn. Mae'r negeseuon hefyd yn glir ac yn ddiamwys ac yn rhoi sylw haeddiannol i chwaraeon yn y Gymru gyfoes.

Dylem hefyd groesawu'r ffaith fod y ddogfen yn tynnu ein sylw at bwysigrwydd cyfraniad chwaraeon i fywyd iach, a'r modd y mae'n effeithio ar ein cymdeithas gyfan. Mae'r adroddiad yn pwysleisio sut y gall chwaraeon gyfrannu nid yn unig at well iechyd ond hefyd at hyrwyddo cynhwysiant cymdeithasol. Cyfeirir at y modd y gall darpariaeth effeithiol o chwaraeon leihau troseddau a helpu i ymateb i newid economaidd a chymdeithasol. Pwysleisir yn y ddogfen y dylid llunio polisiau a darpariaeth chwaraeon arbennig ar gyfer ardaloedd difreintiedig a phobl ddifantais.

Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn rhybuddio sut y gall profiad cyntaf gwael o weithgareddau chwaraeon beri i blant beidio â'u hoffi, a thrwy hynny atal rhai pobl rhag mwynhau'r manteision eang sydd yn perthyn i ffordd o fyw egniol ac iach. Croesawaf y pwyslais ar bartneriaethau. Cyfeiriodd yr Ysgrifennydd Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 at sefydlu'r gweithgor hwn ac yr wyf yn dymuno'r gorau i'r gweithgor yn y gwaith pwysig o sefydlu partneriaethau. Mae llawer o'n hysgolion yn ei chael hi'n anodd cyflawni popeth y dymunant ei wneud. Mae edrych fwyfwy at awdurdodau lleol, cyrff llywodraeth leol a chlybiau yn sicr yn mynd â ni i'r cyfeiriad cywir. Croesawaf hefyd yr amcan o greu cysylltiadau newydd â'r rhai hynny sydd yn rhannu'r weledigaeth o Gymru iachach, mwy heini a mwy cymdeithasol.

Mae'r ddogfen yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd chwaraeon i bawb, yn dadansoddi'r sefyllfa

I also welcome the Sports Council for Wales's document 'Young People First: A Strategy for Welsh Sport.' I welcome the opportunity to present some comments and ideas to Tom Middlehurst, as the Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training, and to the Assembly. I commend the format and the content of the document. It is understandable and readable, and that is saying a lot these days. The messages are also clear and unambiguous and give worthy attention to sport in contemporary Wales.

We should also welcome the fact that the document draws our attention to the importance of the contribution of sport to a healthy life, and the way it affects our society as a whole. The report emphasises how sport can contribute not only to better health but also to the promotion of social inclusion. Reference is made to how effective provision of sport can reduce offending and help to respond to social and economic change. It is emphasised in the document that special sports provision and policy should be established for deprived areas and for the disadvantaged.

The document also warns how a bad first experience of sports activity can make children dislike sport and, therefore, prevent some people from enjoying the extensive advantages that are associated with an energetic and healthy way of life. I welcome the emphasis on partnerships. The Secretary for Post-16 Education and Training referred to the establishment of this working party and I wish the working party well in the important work of establishing partnerships. Many of our schools find it difficult to achieve everything that they wish to do. Looking increasingly at local authorities, local government bodies, local sports organisations and clubs is certainly taking us in the right direction. I also welcome the objective of creating new links with those who share the vision of a healthier, fitter and more sociable Wales.

The document emphasises the importance of sport for all, analyses the present situation of

bresennol o ran cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon ac yn gosod targedau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Tynnaf sylw at un neu ddau o'r targedau hynny. Mae'r targedau yn tanlinellu'r gwahaniaethau rhwng y ddau ryw o safbwynt cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon.

sports participation and sets targets for the future. I will mention a couple of these targets. The targets underline the differences between the sexes in terms of participation in sport.

3:09 p.m.

Mae dynion yn parhau i fod yn fwy tebygol o gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon na merched, gyda chyfraddau cymryd rhan o 53.5 y cant o'i gymharu â 41.2 y cant yn 1997-98. Mae gwahaniaeth dybryd yma. O ganlyniad, mae anghydraddoldeb rhwng y rhywiau yn parhau'n fater sydd angen sylw. Mae'r Cyngor yn amcanu at leihau'r anghydraddoldeb hwnnw.

Men continue to be more likely to participate in sport than women, with participation percentages of between 53.5 per cent compared with 41.2 per cent in 1997-98. There are serious differences here. As a result, gender inequality still needs to be addressed. The Council aims to reduce that inequality.

Mae ystadegau yn dangos sut y mae'r nifer sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn lleihau gydag oedran. Edrychaf o gwmpas y Siambr i weld a allaf ategu hynny. Mae'n siŵr ei fod yn wir. Mae'r grŵp 15 i 24 oed yn grŵp targed pwysig oherwydd y mae'n hanfodol datblygu portffolio sgiliau mewn pobl ifainc o oed cynnar er mwyn sicrhau bod cyn lleied ag y bo modd yn troi cefn ar chwaraeon yn ddiweddarach yn eu bywydau. Mae hon yn neges bwysig i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 a fydd yn ymwneud â datblygu'r cwricwlwm yn dilyn adroddiad y Grŵp Gweithredu Addysg a Hyfforddiant. Gobeithiaf, pan ddaw'r Pwyllgor i drafod y cwricwlwm a'r fframwaith cymwysterau, y bydd sylw arbennig yn cael ei roi i'r targedau hyn. Mae hon yn neges bwysig. Yr wyf yn erfyn am eich cefnogaeth i welliant 1 sydd yn ymwneud â'r mater hwn.

Statistics show how the number of people who participate in sport declines with age. I look around the Chamber to see whether we can endorse that. I am sure it is true. The 15 to 24 age group is an important target group because it is essential to develop a skills portfolio in young people from an early age in order to ensure that as few of them as possible turn their backs on sport in later life. This is an important message for the Post-16 Education and Training Committee which will deal with the curriculum developments following the Education and Training Action Group report. I hope that when the Committee comes to discuss the curriculum and the qualifications framework, that particular attention will be paid to these targets. This is an important message. I appeal for your support for amendment 1 which addresses this issue.

Dylem wrando o ddifrif ar yr apêl a'r bwriad yn yr adroddiad i barhau i ddadlau dros welliannau yn y ddarpariaeth o addysg gorfforol mewn ysgolion. Mae'r neges hon yn hanfodol i'r adroddiad, i'r targedau, y disgwyliadau a'r amcanion i'r dyfodol. Mae angen dadlau dros y gwelliannau hyn ar bob lefel, fel sail i addysg am fyw yn egniol ac yn iach a'r manteision sydd yn deillio o hynny. Mae'r neges yn glir. Dyfynnaf o'r adroddiad,

We should listen seriously to the appeal and the intention in the report to continue to argue for improvements in the provision of physical education in schools. The message is crucial to the report, to the targets, to the expectations and future objectives. There is a need to argue for these improvements on all levels as a basis for education to live energetically and healthily and the advantages that accrue from that. The message is clear. I quote from the report,

'Mae angen rhoi mwy o amser i AG yn ystod

'More time needs to be devoted to PE within

yr hyfforddiant ymarfer dysgu gwreiddiol a roddir i ddarpar-athrawon ac mae angen rhoi sylw i ddarganfyddiadau Swyddfa Prif Arolygydd Ysgolion ei Mawrhydi bod safonau cyrhaeddiad yn llai na boddhaol mewn 50% o wersi AG yng nghyfnod allweddol 2.'

Mae hwn yn ystadegyn y dylem gymryd sylw ohono. Yr apêl yn yr adroddiad yw,

'Mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth sefydlu cyfarwyddyd ynghylch nifer yr oriau lleiafswm i'w cynnwys mewn cyrsiau o'r fath.'

Gobeithiaf y gallwn roi sylw i hynny.

Pe darllenem y strategaeth sydd dan sylw heddiw ochr yn ochr â'r adroddiad cynharach gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, 'Colli momentwm: a oes diffyg amser a diffyg adnoddau ar gyfer addysg gorfforol?', byddem yn gweld pethau y dylem bryderu yn eu cylch. Dywed yr adroddiad 'Colli momentwm' fod cyfartaledd yr amser sydd ar gael bob wythnos i ddysgu'r cwricwlwm addysg gorfforol i flwyddyn 7 hyd at flwyddyn 11 wedi gostwng yn sylweddol o'i gymharu â'r hyn oedd ar gael yn 1974.

Sonia hefyd fod prinder darpariaeth arbenigol ar gyfer y cwricwlwm a gweithgarwch allgyrsiol; fod nifer y cysylltiadau rhwng ysgolion a sefydliadau allanol yn eithaf isel ac, er bod y ffigurau wedi gwella'n ddiweddar, nad yw traean o'r ysgolion yn derbyn mewnbwn gan sefydliadau allanol er mwyn cyflwyno addysg gorfforol allgyrsiol; mai ychydig o ddarpariaeth a wneir ar gyfer chwaraeon allgyrsiol er diben hamdden, ac y ceir ffocws ar brif gemau tîm ar gyfer bechgyn mwy medrus. Mae'n bwysig cynnwys pawb mewn addysg gorfforol heb ganolbwyntio ar rai yn unig. Yr ydym eisiau perffeithrwydd ac yr ydym am i bawb fod yn ardderchog, ond rhaid sicrhau bod pawb yn cael cyfle. Noda'r adroddiad hefyd fod ffafriaeth tuag at fechgyn ar draul merched yn unol â chymhareb o 5:3, a dim ond hanner o ysgolion y Cymoedd sydd yn derbyn cefnogaeth allanol i ddarparu

the initial teacher training and the findings of the Office of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Schools, that standards of achievement are less than satisfactory in 50% of PE lessons at key stage 2, need to be addressed.'

That is a statistic to which we should pay attention. The appeal in the report is,

'Guidance on the minimum number of hours to be contained within such courses need to be established by the Government.'

I hope that we can address that.

If we were to read the strategy under discussion today side by side with the earlier report by the Sports Council for Wales, 'Time out: is PE out of time and out of resources?', we would see things that we should be concerned about. The 'Time out' report says that the average time available each week to teach the PE curriculum from year 7 to year 11 is substantially less compared to the time available in 1974.

It also mentions the lack of specialist provision for the curriculum and extracurricular activities; that the number of links between schools and external organisations is relatively low and, although the figures have improved recently, a third of the schools do not receive output from external organisations in order to present extracurricular physical education; that little provision is made for extracurricular sports for leisure purposes, and that there is a focus on main team games for more able boys. It is important to involve everyone in physical education, not only concentrating on some. We want perfection and for everyone to excel, but we must ensure that everyone has an opportunity. The report also notes that there is favouritism towards boys at the expense of girls with a ratio of 5:3, and that only half of the Valleys' schools receive external support to deliver extracurricular activities.

gweithgareddau allgyrsiol.

Cyfeirir at nifer o bryderon eraill yn yr adroddiad, megis y duedd i ddarparu llai o addysg gorfforol wrth i blant fynd yn hyn a'r nifer isel o blant yn y chweched dosbarth sydd yn dilyn addysg gorfforol fel pwnc. Mae hynny'n fater pryder. Ochr yn ochr â hynny ceir dibrisiant offer a diffygion cynnal a chadw tiroedd a chyfarpar. Dyna'r math o faterion sydd yn gallu achosi poen meddwl i rywun sydd yn rheoli ysgol. Cydnabyddaf arian ychwanegol y rhaglen bresennol i'n hysgolion, a gobeithiaf y gwnaiff pethau wella yn y sector hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae lle i bryderu ar hyn o bryd.

Ceir pwyntiau cadarnhaol yn yr adroddiad a dylem edrych ar y rheini hefyd. Mae'n amlwg bod addysg gorfforol wedi bod dan bwysau yn y blynyddoedd diweddar. Dylai pawb gytuno ar hynny. Yr ydych yn ymwybodol o'r pethau sydd wedi digwydd yn ein hysgolion, ac nid yw chwaraeon wedi bod yr un peth ers yr anghydfod gyda'r athrawon. Mae contractau ac oriau penodol wedi eu gosod ers hynny, a chododd trafferthion yn eu sgîl. Nid wyf yn eu dibrisio, ond mae canlyniadau academiaidd yn gosod pwysau aruthrol ar ysgolion. Beth, felly, yw'r blaenoriaethau? Rhaid i'r pennaeth a'i staff flaenoriaethu, a gosodir pwysau academiaidd ar yr ysgol o ganlyniad. Er mwyn lliniaru ychydig ar y pwysau hynny, tynnir oddi ar ddarpariaeth addysg gorfforol. Mae hyn yn sefyllfa anodd. Mae'r flaenoriaeth a roddir ar ddysgu llythrennedd a rhifedd yn creu cystadleuaeth rhwng ysgolion. Rhoddir y flaenoriaeth o ran hyfforddiant mewn swydd i'r pynciau hynny, a cheir llai o athrawon yn derbyn hyfforddiant mewn swydd ym maes addysg gorfforol.

Dyna sut y datblygodd pethau ac nid wyf yn beio unrhyw un. Dyna'r sefyllfa yn ein hysgolion a dyna'r amseriad o ran yr adroddiad. Wrth ystyried y pwyntiau hynny, ynghyd â chanfyddiadau a chynnwys yr adroddiad, ceir achos cryf dros edrych yn ofalus ar y ddarpariaeth cyn-16 ac ôl-16 yn ein hysgolion a'n colegau. Os ydym am

A number of other concerns are mentioned in the report, such as the tendency to provide less physical education as children become older and the low number of children who study physical education in the sixth form. That is a matter for concern. Side by side with that there is the depreciation of equipment and the lack of maintenance of grounds and equipment. These are the kind of issues that can cause concern for someone managing a school. I acknowledge the current programme's extra funding for schools, and I hope that things will improve in that sector. However, there is currently cause for concern.

There are positive points in the report and we should also look at those. It is obvious that physical education has been under pressure in recent years. We should all agree on that. You are aware of things that have happened in our schools, and sport has not been the same since the dispute with the teachers. Contracts and specific hours have been prescribed since then, and difficulties have arisen as a result. I do not disparage them, but academic achievements place great pressure on schools. What, therefore, are the priorities? The head and his staff must prioritise, and academic pressure is placed on the school as a result. In order to alleviate some of that pressure, the physical education provision is reduced. This is a difficult situation. The priority given to teaching literacy and numeracy creates competition between schools. Priority is given to those subjects as far as in-service training is concerned, and fewer teachers receive in-service training in physical education.

That is how things have developed and I do not blame anybody. That is the situation in our schools and that is the timing as regards the report. In considering those points, along with the conclusions and content of the report, there is a strong case for looking carefully at the under-16 and post-16 provision in our schools and colleges. If we

gymryd camau ymarferol ymlaen, dylid cynnwys addysg gorfforol ar flaen rhaglenni dau bwyllgor addysg y Cynulliad, ac edrychaf at Rosemary a Tom ar gyfer hynny. Dylid ystyried addysg gorfforol a'r sefyllfa bresennol a meddwl am syniadau a fyddai'n gweddu ac yn ymateb i rai o dargedau a pholisïau'r adroddiad. Os ydym o ddifrif ynglŷn â chynorthwyo i wireddu targedau ac amcanion yr adroddiad a sicrhau strategaeth chwaraeon lwyddiannus ar gyfer Cymru, rhaid i'r ddau bwyllgor addysg a'r Cynulliad ystyried pa arweiniad y gellir ei roi i'n hysgolion, colegau a phobl ifainc. Bydd hyn yn dangos ein bod hefyd o ddifrif ynglŷn â dyheadau ac amcanion Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru.

3:19 p.m.

Mae gwelliant 1 yn ein rhoi ar drywydd a fydd yn arwain ein cymdeithasau i fywyd iachach a mwy egnïol. Gobeithiaf y cefnogwch y gwelliant.

Jonathan Morgan: I propose amendment 2. After the words 'A Strategy for Welsh Sport', add

to that end, this Assembly calls for an Olympic-size swimming pool to be built in the South Wales Central area to replace the demolished Empire Pool.

I welcome the opportunity to contribute to this important debate as it relates directly to our schools, our leisure industries and to our image as a sport-loving nation. I also pay tribute to the many people who have helped to make the Rugby World Cup a resounding success in Wales. It involved a lot of commitment and effort from many people, in Cardiff and throughout the nation. Graham Henry and the team should be congratulated on their conduct and for getting Wales to the quarter-finals of the World Cup for the first time since 1987. Wales and Cardiff have proved that we are more than capable of hosting a major sporting event and of doing so with a hospitality and professionalism that are unique.

Encouraging sport in our schools should be a

are to take practical steps forward, physical education should be included at the forefront of both of the Assembly's education committees' programmes, and I look to Rosemary and Tom on this. We should consider physical education and the present situation and think of ideas that would suit and respond to some of the report's targets and policies. If we are serious about helping to realise the report's targets and objectives and securing a successful sports strategy for Wales, the education committees and the Assembly must consider what guidance can be given to our schools, colleges and young people. This will show that we are also serious about the aspirations and objectives of the Sports Council for Wales.

Amendment 1 puts us on a route that will lead our societies to a healthier and more energetic lifestyle. I hope that you will support the amendment.

Jonathan Morgan: Cynigaf welliant 2. Ar ôl y geiriau 'Strategaeth ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru', ychwaneger

I'r perwyl hwnnw, mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn galw am adeiladu pwll nofio maint Olympaidd yn ardal Canol De Cymru yn lle Pwll yr Ymerodraeth, sydd wedi'i ddymchwel.

Croesawaf y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl bwysig hon gan ei bod yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â'n hysgolion, ein diwydiannau hamdden a'n delwedd fel cenedl chwaraegar. Hoffwn dalu teyrnged hefyd i'r llu o bobl a gynorthwyodd i wneud Cwpan Rygbi'r Byd yn llwyddiant ysgubol yng Nghymru. Yr oedd yn cynnwys cryn ymroddiad ac ymdrech gan lawer o bobl, yng Nghaerdydd a ledled y wlad. Dylid llongyfarch Graham Henry a'r tîm ar eu hymddygiad ac ar gael Cymru i wyth olaf Cwpan y Byd am y tro cyntaf ers 1987. Mae Cymru a Chaerdydd wedi profi ein bod yn fwy nag abl i gynnal digwyddiad chwaraeon pwysig ac i wneud hynny gyda chroeso a phroffesiynoldeb sydd yn unigryw.

Dylai annog chwaraeon yn ein hysgolion fod

top priority for the Assembly and for the Sports Council for Wales. Without the crucial input of teachers, we would not have seen many of the Welsh medal winners of the past few decades. It is through our schools and teachers that we can encourage young people to become involved in sport at an early age. It is our responsibility, as an Assembly and through Assembly sponsored public bodies such as the Sports Council for Wales, to promote sport at an early age within our schools.

We should also be encouraging team sports in schools. Team sports give pupils the chance to work together in a joint endeavour. The discipline of teamwork helps to mould children into young adults. However, this emphasis on team sports should not be to the exclusion of individual sports. A delicate balance must be struck. Teaching professionals, rather than politicians, are the best people to strike that balance.

The positive role that sport plays in promoting the good health of the population is often underestimated. Sport can play a large part in helping to improve the nation's health. Young people, and especially older people, should be helped to use sport as a part of exercise and of staying healthy. This cross-cutting approach to sport is the best way forward.

The Conservative Group supports amendment 1, in the name of Gareth Jones, on the promotion of sport in schools. We also support amendments 3 and 4, in the name of Christine Humphreys, although the Conservative Group is concerned that those amendments raise issues that cannot be debated properly in the time allotted this afternoon. Perhaps we could consider those issues in Committee or in a future Plenary debate.

My amendment, amendment 2, relates to the demolition of the Empire pool and the lack of a subsequent replacement in the South Wales Central area. I have no objection to Swansea having such a facility. That is an issue that has been raised with me in the past 48 hours.

yn flaenoriaeth uchaf i'r Cynulliad a Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Heb fewnbnw allweddol athrawon, ni fyddem wedi gweld llawer o'r enillwyr medalau Cymreig yn ystod y degawdau diwethaf. Drwy ein hathrawon a'n hysgolion y gallwn annog pobl ifainc i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn ifanc. Ein cyfrifoldeb ni, fel Cynulliad a thrwy gyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad fel Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, yw hyrwyddo chwaraeon yn gynnar yn ein hysgolion.

Dylem hefyd annog chwaraeon tîm yn ein hysgolion. Mae chwaraeon tîm yn rhoi cyfle i ddisgyblion gydweithio a chydymdrechu. Mae disgyblaeth gwaith tîm yn helpu mowldio plant yn oedolion ifainc. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylai'r pwyslais hwn ar chwaraeon tîm olygu esgeuluso chwaraeon unigol. Rhaid taro cydbwysedd cywir. Athrawon proffesiynol, yn hytrach na gwleidyddion, yw'r bobl orau i daro'r cydbwysedd hwnnw.

Yn aml caiff rôl gadarnhaol chwaraeon o ran hybu iechyd da'r boblogaeth ei dibrisio. Gall chwaraeon gyfrannu'n ddirfawr i helpu gwella iechyd y genedl. Dylid helpu pobl ifainc, a phobl hyn yn enwedig, i ddefnyddio chwaraeon fel cyfrwng ymarfer a chadw'n iach. Yr agwedd drawsbynciol hon at chwaraeon yw'r ffordd orau ymlaen.

Mae'r Grŵp Ceidwadol yn cefnogi gwelliant 1, yn enw Gareth Jones, ar hyrwyddo chwaraeon mewn ysgolion. Yr ydym hefyd yn cefnogi gwelliannau 3 a 4, yn enw Christine Humphreys, er bod y Grŵp Ceidwadol yn poeni bod y gwelliannau hynny'n codi materion na ellir eu dadlau'n iawn yn yr amser sydd wedi'i glustnodi y prynhawn yma. Efallai y gallem ystyried y materion hynny mewn Pwyllgor neu mewn dadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yn y dyfodol.

Mae fy ngwelliant, gwelliant 2, yn ymwneud â dymchweliad Pwll yr Ymerodraeth a'r diffyg unrhyw beth i gymryd ei le yn ardal Canol De Cymru. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw wrthwynebiad i roi cyfleuster o'r fath i Abertawe. Dyna fater a godwyd gyda mi yn y

Amendment 2 is not an anti-Swansea amendment but a pro-swimming amendment.

Peter Black: The Sportlot bid, upon which Swansea has embarked to fund their pool, is not yet fully resolved and the final approval has not yet been given. If it adopts amendment 2 today, the Assembly may well cause Sportlot to re-open this issue. If you are not seeking Sportlot funds to finance a replacement for the Empire pool in Cardiff, how do you envisage that pool being funded?

Jonathan Morgan: Peter Black's timing is excellent as that is what I am going to refer to next. The Conservative Group supports the moves undertaken to secure facilities in the South Wales West constituency, and will continue to do so. Swansea's bid has our wholehearted support and we would like to see the facility up and running in Swansea to assist that area.

Amendment 2 does not mandate the Assembly to provide resources for the pool, nor does it issue a directive to the Sports Council for Wales. That would undermine the arms' length principle. It would be of value, at this stage, for the Assembly to support the principle of replacing the Empire Pool. The people of Cardiff gave up that facility so that the Millennium Stadium could be constructed. That facility has not been replaced despite implicit assurances to people in this area before the Empire Pool was demolished that there would be a suitable replacement in the future.

There are proposals to build a sports village in Cardiff in the next few years. An olympic-sized pool must be an integral part of the sports village. There is no doubt that the property developments in the area will raise revenue. Surely, some of those funds could be directed towards an olympic-sized pool within a private sector leisure development.

48 awr diwethaf. Nid gwelliant gwrth-Abertawe yw gwelliant 2 ond gwelliant o blaid nofio.

Peter Black: Nid yw cais Sportlot, a wnaethpwyd gan Abertawe er mwyn ariannu eu pwll, wedi'i ateb yn llawn eto ac nid yw'r gymeradwyaeth derfynol wedi'i rhoi eto. Os mabwysiedir gwelliant 2 heddiw, gallai'r Cynulliad yn hawdd beri i Sportlot ailagor y mater hwn. Os nad ydych chi'n ceisio am arian Sportlot i dalu am bwll newydd yn lle Pwll yr Ymerodraeth yng Nghaerdydd, sut ydych chi'n rhagweld y caiff y pwll hwnnw ei ariannu?

Jonathan Morgan: Mae amseru Peter Black yn wych gan mai dyna beth yr wyf am sôn amdano nesaf. Mae'r Grŵp Ceidwadol yn cefnogi'r symudiadau a wnaethpwyd i sicrhau cyfleusterau yn etholaeth Gorllewin De Cymru, a bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny. Mae gan gais Abertawe ein cefnogaeth dwymgalon a hoffem weld y cyfleuster wedi ei sefydlu ac ar waith yn Abertawe i helpu'r ardal honno.

Nid yw gwelliant 2 yn rhwymo'r Cynulliad i ddarparu adnoddau ar gyfer y pwll, ac nid yw ychwaith yn rhoi cyfarwyddyd i Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Byddai hynny'n tanseilio'r egwyddor hyd braich. Byddai'n werthfawr, ar hyn o bryd, i'r Cynulliad gefnogi'r egwyddor o gael pwll newydd yn lle Pwll yr Ymerodraeth. Aberthodd pobl Caerdydd y cyfleuster hwnnw er mwyn i Stadiwm y Mileniwm gael ei hadeiladu. Ni chafwyd dim yn ei le er i bobl yn yr ardal hon gael eu sicrhau cyn i Bwll yr Ymerodraeth gael ei ddymchwel y byddai cyfleuster newydd addas yn cael ei godi yn ei leyn y dyfodol.

Mae cynigion ar gyfer adeiladu pentref chwaraeon yng Nghaerdydd yn yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Rhaid i bwll maint Olympaidd fod yn rhan hanfodol o'r pentref chwaraeon. Nid oes amheuaeth y gwnaiff y datblygiadau eiddo yn yr ardal godi refeniw. Mae'n rhaid y gellid cyfeirio rhywfaint o'r arian hwn tuag at bwll maint Olympaidd o fewn datblygiad hamdden gan y sector preifat.

Alternatively, bids for sites in the sports village could be conditional on helping to fund or build the pool. Failing that, the Cardiff Bay Development Corporation has set aside a site for such a pool not far from the Assembly building. The Assembly should lend its support to this type of project. This is the capital city. It has benefited from the Millennium Stadium and it gave up a prominent facility in the Empire Pool, which has not been replaced. Therefore, I ask Members to support the amendment. The lack of proper swimming facilities is of great concern to the people of south Wales and Cardiff. Those concerns should not be swept aside.

In closing, I reiterate my support for the Sports Council's objectives, and the important role that sport plays in economic development, public health and our image abroad. This Assembly should be at the vanguard of helping to fulfil those goals.

Christine Humphreys: I propose amendment 3. At the end of the motion, add

In addition, this Assembly shares the concerns of the Sports Council for Wales about the safety of children who participate in sports, and proposes that the Sports Council for Wales and other sports bodies should be consulted about the compilation of a register of recognised sports trainers.

I also propose amendment 4. At the end of the motion, add

Specifically, this Assembly

welcomes the emphasis placed in the strategy on introducing children to the widest possible range of sports, and suggests that this should include equal emphasis on individual sports as well as team sports;

shares the Sports Council for Wales's concern that those who participate in rural sports or water sports frequently have to use their cars to travel to such activities, and proposes that this issue should be considered

Fel arall, gallai ceisiadau am safleoedd yn y pentref chwaraeon fod yn amodol ar helpu i ariannu neu adeiladu pwll. Os metha hynny, dylai Corfforaeth Ddatblygu Bae Caerdydd glustnodi safle ar gyfer pwll o'r fath nid nepell o adeilad y Cynulliad. Dylai'r Cynulliad gefnogi'r math yma o brosiect. Hon yw'r brifddinas. Mae wedi manteisio ar Stadiwm y Mileniwm ac wedi ildio cyfleuster blaenllaw sef Pwll yr Ymerodraeth, heb gael cyfleuster yn ei le. Felly, gofynnaf i Aelodau gefnogi'r gwelliant. Mae diffyg cyfleusterau nofio priodol yn destun pryder mawr i bobl de Cymru a Chaerdydd. Ni ddylid ysgubo'r pryderon hyn o'r neilltu.

I gloi, hoffwn ailddatgan fy nghefnogaeth i amcanion Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, a'r rôl bwysig sydd gan chwaraeon yn ein datblygiad economaidd, ein hiechyd cyhoeddus a'n delwedd dros y môr. Dylai'r Cynulliad fod ar flaen y gad yn helpu i gyflawni'r nodau hyn.

Christine Humphreys: Cynigiau welliant 3. Ar ddiwedd y cynnig, ychwaneger

At hyn, y mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn rhannu pryderon Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru am ddiogelwch plant sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, ac yn cynnig y dylid ymgynghori â Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru a chyrrff chwaraeon eraill ynghylch creu cofrestr o hyfforddwyr chwaraeon cydnabyddedig.

Cynigiau hefyd welliant 4. Ar ddiwedd y cynnig, ychwaneger

Yn benodol, y mae'r Cynulliad hwn

yn croesawu pwyslais y strategaeth ar gyflwyno i blant yr ystod ehangaf posibl o chwaraeon, ac yn awgrymu y dylai hyn gynnwys pwyslais teg ar chwaraeon ar gyfer unigolion yn ogystal â rhai ar gyfer timau;

yn rhannu pryderon Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru bod y rhai sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau hamdden yng nghefn gwlad neu ar y dŵr yn aml yn gorfod defnyddio eu ceir i deithio i'r fath weithgareddau, ac yn

as part of any discussions on the development of integrated transport in Wales;

welcomes the commitment in the strategy to reduce the number of people who turn their backs on sport by increasing the percentage of young people who participate in sport, but also proposes that consideration should be given to ways of attracting more older people to participate in sport once more.

In moving these amendments on behalf of the Liberal Democrats, I also welcome the Welsh sport strategy and the contribution that it can make to the improved health of our nation as well as its potential to reduce social exclusion. Amendment 3 arises from the concerns that we all have about the safety of young people. It calls for a compilation of a register of recognised sports trainers or coaches.

The Sports Council for Wales's document recognises the need to secure parents' and children's trust on child protection issues. However, the Council's intention to develop advice and guidance on these matters is only a half-way house, however laudable. As the body to which the Sports Council for Wales is accountable, the Assembly should take a lead on this issue. Parents need to know that the people to whom they entrust their children's care are competent and that their children will not be put at risk because of poor training or leadership. Furthermore, parents need to know that their children will not be abused.

The Sports Council for Wales notes that over 1.5 million volunteers put an average of 125 hours each into sport every year, and we must acknowledge a great debt to them. Many hold a recognised qualification and maintain the highest standards. Without them sport in this country could not and would not operate. However, we must accept that many potential coaches and trainers never materialise. Too many young people looking for careers as sports coaches are put off by the difficulty of making a living out of coaching, given that there is little career structure.

cynnig y dylid edrych ar hyn fel rhan o unrhyw drafodaethau ar ddatblygu trafnidiaeth integredig yng Nghymru;

yn croesawu'r ymroddiad yn y strategaeth i leihau'r nifer o bobl sydd yn cefnu ar chwaraeon trwy gynyddu'r ganran o bobl ifainc sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, ond yn cynnig y dylid edrych hefyd ar sut y gellir denu mwy o bobl hyn i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon o'r newydd.

Wrth gynnig y gwelliannau hyn ar ran y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, yr wyf innau'n croesawu'r strategaeth chwaraeon i Gymru a'r cyfraniad y gall ei wneud at wella iechyd ein cenedl yn ogystal â'i photensial i leihau dieithrwch cymdeithasol. Mae gwelliant 3 yn codi o'r pryderon sydd gennym i gyd am ddiogelwch pobl ifainc. Mae'n galw am lunio cofrestr o hyfforddwyr chwaraeon cydnabyddedig.

Mae dogfen Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn cydnabod yr angen i sicrhau ymddiriedaeth rhieni a phlant ar faterion diogelu plant. Fodd bynnag, dim ond tŷ hanner ffordd, waeth pa mor ganmoladwy, yw bwriad y Cyngor i ddatblygu cyngor ac arweiniad ar y materion hyn. Fel y corff y mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn atebol iddo, dylai'r Cynulliad roi arweiniad ar y mater hwn. Mae ar rieni angen gwybod fod y bobl y maent yn ymddiried gofal eu plant ynddynt yn gymwys ac na pheryglir eu plant oherwydd hyfforddiant neu arweiniad gwael. At hynny, mae ar rieni angen gwybod na chaiff eu plant eu camdrin.

Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn nodi bod dros 1.5 miliwn o wirfoddolwyr yn rhoi cyfartaledd o 125 o oriau yr un i chwaraeon bob blwyddyn, a rhaid inni gydnabod dyled fawr iddynt. Mae llawer yn dal cymhwyster cydnabyddedig ac yn cynnal y safonau uchaf. Hebddynt hwy ni allai chwaraeon weithredu yn y wlad hon, ac ni fyddai'n gweithredu. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni dderbyn bod llawer o ddarpar hyfforddwyr yn diflannu. Mae gormod o bobl ifainc sydd yn chwilio am yrfaedd fel hyfforddwyr chwaraeon yn gwangalonni yn wyneb anhawster gwneud bywoliaeth o hyfforddi, gan mai bach iawn o

strwythur gyrfaol sydd.

3:29 p.m.

Amendment 3 calls for the Assembly to consult the Sports Council for Wales and other sporting bodies on the compilation of a register. We also suggest that the Assembly discusses with these bodies the possibility of devising a national qualifications system, which would form part of a plan to create a proper career structure. I agree with Jonathan Morgan that this is an issue that the Post-16 Education and Training Committee can move forward when it discusses sport in its future meetings.

Yng ngwelliant 4, yr ydym yn croesawu'r pwyslais y mae'r strategaeth yn ei roi ar yr ystod eang o chwaraeon y dylid eu cyflwyno i'n pobl ifainc. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1 Gareth Jones. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhaid inni ofyn a ydym weithiau fel gwlad yn cymysgu'r geiriau 'ffitrwydd' a 'chwaraeon'. Wrth sôn am safonau a rhagoriaeth, a ydym yn cau allan nifer o bobl sydd byth yn mynd i gyrraedd unrhyw safon na rhagoriaeth?

Rhaid inni dderbyn bod yna lawer o bobl nad ydynt yn cael eu denu gan chwaraeon tîm. Rhaid inni beidio â throi pobl ifainc yn erbyn chwaraeon ac ymarfer corff am eu bod wedi cael profiad gwael o chwaraeon tîm cystadleuol, fel y soniodd Gareth Jones yn gynharach.

Those of you who have seen the film *Kes*, based on the book *A Kestrel for a Knave* by Barry Hines, will be able to relate to that wonderful scene when the sports master chooses the two fittest boys to become captains of the football teams. They then have to choose their team members. As the class dwindles and the teams get bigger, it is the long, gangly lads who remain, those with no co-ordination, the fatter ones and the unfit ones. I recognise the feelings that I had when I was in the same situation in school. I will not tell you how long I had to wait to be chosen. However, those feelings remain with us.

I ormod o bobl, hyd yn oed heddiw, mae'r

Mae gwelliant 3 yn galw ar y Cynulliad i ymgynghori â Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru a chyrrff chwaraeon eraill i lunio cofrestr. Awgrymw'n hefyd fod y Cynulliad yn trafod gyda'r cyrrff hyn y posibilrwydd o ddyfeisio system gymwysterau cenedlaethol, a fyddai'n ffurfio rhan o gynllun i greu strwythur gyrfaol go-iawn. Cytunaf â Jonathan Morgan fod hwn yn fater y gall y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 ei symud ymlaen pan fydd yn trafod chwaraeon yn ei gyfarfodydd yn y dyfodol.

In amendment 4, we welcome the emphasis in the strategy on the wide range of sports that should be introduced to young people. We will support Gareth Jones's amendment 1. However, we must ask whether we as a nation sometimes mix up the words 'fitness' and 'sport'. In discussing standards and excellence, are we excluding many people who will never attain any kind of standard or excellence?

We must accept that there are many people who are not attracted by team sports. We must not turn young people against sports and physical exercise because they have had a poor experience of competitive team sports, as Gareth Jones mentioned earlier.

Bydd y rheini ohonoch a welodd y ffilm *Kes*, yn seiliedig ar y llyfr *A Kestrel for a Knave* gan Barry Hines, yn gallu uniaethu â'r olygfa fendigedig honno pan mae'r athro chwaraeon yn dewis y ddau fachgen mwyaf ffit i fod yn gaptiniaid y timau pêl-droed. Wedyn mae'n rhaid iddynt ddewis aelodau eu timau. Wrth i'r dosbarth fynd yn llai a'r timau fynd yn fwy, y bechgyn sydd ar ôl yw'r lliprynau, y rhai heb ddim gallu cydsymudol, y rhai tew a'r rhai anffit. Yr wyf yn adnabod y teimladau a gefais i pan oeddwn i yn yr un sefyllfa yn yr ysgol. Ni wnaf ddweud wrthy ch pa mor hir yr oedd yn rhaid i mi aros i gael fy newis. Fodd bynnag, mae'r teimladau hynny'n aros gyda ni.

For too many people, even today, these

teimpladau hyn yn rhan o'u profiadau ynglŷn ag ymarfer corff a chwaraeon. Felly, yr ydym yn gofyn inni beidio ag ystyried y rhai a fyddai'n elwa o gystadlu yn erbyn ei gilydd. Fodd bynnag, mae rôl bwysig i weithgareddau corfforol lle nad yw pobl yn cystadlu yn erbyn unrhyw un ond hwy eu hunain, gan weithio i wella eu perfformiad eu hunain.

Yng ngwelliant 4, yr ydym yn cyfeirio at sylwadau Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, ynglŷn â phobl sydd yn gorfod teithio, weithiau yn bell, i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau hamdden cefn gwlad neu ar ddŵr.

Mae'r Cyngor yn derbyn bod yn rhaid iddo weithio gyda phob partner i sicrhau mynediad i gyfleusterau drwy gludiant cyhoeddus. Efallai bod gan Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Llywodraeth Leol a'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16 rôl yn hyn.

The final part of this amendment is aimed at people like me. We welcome the strategy's intention to reduce the number of young people who turn their backs on sport, but we suggest that it should consider ways of increasing the numbers of older people who take part.

As Gareth Jones said, in the 15 to 24 age group about 70 per cent of people take part in sports, which is a wonderful figure. In the 55 to 64 age group—which I have not quite reached—under 40 per cent of people take part in sport. However, if we remove those who play billiards, snooker, darts or go walking, only 20 per cent of those over 55 take part in sport.

We need to consider ways of decreasing the drop-out rate as people get older. Taking part in sports or leisure activities can contribute significantly to improved health and mental wellbeing and can also reduce social isolation. These issues are particularly relevant to the older population.

feelings are part of their experience of physical education and sport. Therefore, we ask that we do not consider those who would gain from competing against each other. However, there is an important role for physical activities where people are not competing against anyone except themselves, and are working to improve their own performance.

In amendment 4, we refer to comments made by the Sports Council of Wales regarding people who have to travel, sometimes long distances, to participate in leisure activities in the countryside or on water.

The Council accepts that it must work with all partners to ensure access to facilities by means of public transport. Perhaps the Environment and Local Government Committee and the Post-16 Education and Training Committee have a role in this.

Mae rhan olaf y gwelliant hwn wedi'i hanelu at bobl fel minnau. Croesawn fwriad y strategaeth i leihau'r nifer o bobl ifainc sydd yn troi eu cefnau ar chwaraeon, ond awgrymwn y dylai ystyried ffyrdd o gynyddu'r niferoedd o bobl hŷn sydd yn cymryd rhan.

Fel y dywedodd Gareth Jones, yn y grŵp oedran 15-24 mae tua 70 y cant o bobl yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, sydd yn ffigur wych. Yn y grŵp oedran 55 i 64—y mae gennyf ychydig o amser eto cyn ei gyrraedd—dan 40 y cant o bobl sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon. Fodd bynnag, os diystyrwn y rhai sydd yn chwarae biliards, snwcer, dartiau neu sydd yn mynd i gerdded, dim ond 20 y cant o'r rhai dros 55 oed sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon.

Mae angen inni ystyried ffyrdd o leihau'r niferoedd sydd yn rhoi'r gorau iddi wrth fynd yn hyn. Gall cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon neu weithgareddau hamdden gyfrannu'n sylweddol at wella iechyd a lles meddyliol a gall hefyd leihau unigrywdd cymdeithasol. Mae'r materion hyn yn arbennig o berthnasol i'r boblogaeth hŷn.

My final point does not directly relate to my amendment, but is one in which the Assembly should have a real interest. We constantly refer to social exclusion, and the document refers to the impact that sport can have on reducing the social exclusion of our young people. However, nothing contributes more to any type of exclusion than the inability to pay. In north Wales, local communities have worked together closely to ensure that leisure centres are built. In some areas that was because they recognised that young people needed to be involved in sporting activities that could keep them off the streets. However, those young people cannot afford to use the facilities once the leisure centres are built, and are still on the streets.

At the weekend, I attended the Sportsmatch awards evening as a member of the Post-16 Education and Training Committee, and was pleased to learn of the efforts of councils, such as Torfaen County Borough Council, to address this issue through its outreach schemes. Perhaps the Assembly should recognise that fine words are not always enough. Including the socially excluded sometimes costs money. As the Welsh saying has it, *diwedd y gân yw'r geiniog*—the end of the song is the penny—or the root of the issue is that we need money.

Jane Davidson: I am pleased to speak in this debate. It is an opportunity to go back in my life and reveal to the people of Wales that I am qualified to be a physical education teacher. You will notice that I leapt from my seat as though I could still do that, but I am afraid that it was 20 years ago.

This debate on the wider significance of sport in Welsh life encompasses many issues that we have made major themes in the Assembly. Chris has just spoken about social inclusion, and I was pleased that the Sports Council for Wales's 'A Strategy for Welsh Sport' considers that kind of context for the development of its work in Wales over the next three years.

Nid oes a wnelo fy mhwynt olaf yn uniongyrchol â'm gwelliant, ond mae'n bwynt y dylai'r Cynulliad gymryd gwir ddiddordeb ynddo. Cyfeiriwn yn barhaol at ddieithrwch cymdeithasol, a chyfeiria'r ddogfen at yr effaith y gall chwaraeon ei chael ar leihau dieithrwch cymdeithasol ein pobl ifainc. Fodd bynnag, nid oes dim yn cyfrannu mwy at unrhyw fath o ddieithrwch na'r anallu i dalu. Yng ngogledd Cymru, mae cymunedau lleol wedi gweithio gyda'i gilydd yn agos i sicrhau y codir canolfannau hamdden. Mewn rhai ardaloedd gwnaethant hynny am eu bod yn sylweddoli bod angen i bobl ifainc ymwneud â gweithgareddau chwaraeon a allai eu cadw oddi ar y stryd. Fodd bynnag, ni all y bobl ifainc hynny fforddio defnyddio'r cyfleusterau wedi i'r canolfannau hamdden gael eu hadeiladu, ac maent yn dal ar y stryd.

Dros y penwythnos, mynychais noson wobrwyo Sportsmatch fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16, ac yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed am ymdrechion cynghorau, fel Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen, i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn drwy ei gynlluniau ymestyn allan. Efallai y dylai'r Cynulliad gydnabod nad yw geiriau teg bob amser yn ddigon. Mae cynnwys y rhai sydd wedi'u dieithrio'n gymdeithasol weithiau yn costio arian. Fel y dywedwn yn Gymraeg, *diwedd y gân yw'r geiniog*, a gwraidd y mater yw fod arnom angen arian.

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn falch o gael siarad yn y ddadl hon. Mae'n gyfle i fynd yn ôl yn fy mywyd a datgelu i bobl Cymru fy mod yn gymwys i fod yn athrawes addysg gorfforol. Fe sylwch imi neidio o'm sedd fel pe bai hynny'n dal o fewn fy ngallu, ond mae gennyf ofn mai 20 mlynedd yn ôl oedd hynny.

Mae'r ddadl hon ar arwyddocâd ehangach chwaraeon ym mywyd Cymru yn cwmpasu sawl mater sydd yn themâu pwysig gennym yn y Cynulliad. Mae Chris newydd sôn am gynhwysiant cymdeithasol, ac yr oeddwn innau'n falch fod y 'Strategaeth ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru' gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn ystyried y math hwnnw o gyd-destun ar gyfer datblygu ei

waith yng Nghymru yn ystod y tair blynedd nesaf.

The other key message that we must consider, and on which I will focus my contribution, is about equal opportunities, specifically in the school setting. Like Gareth, and particularly as an ex-teacher, I have noted the reduction of time for sport in schools over the last 20 years. That is sad. Having been a PE teacher—I have stood on a cold wet day with girls who do not want to play netball and boys who do not want to play rugby—I know that attracting young people into sport and making them realise that it is fun is a major issue. Although team games have their place, I am pleased to hear people say that it is not only about team games. The kind of competitiveness that we have all bled about on reading *A Kestrel for a Knave* or when seeing the film adaptation, *Kes*, appears in much of our great literature. An enormous number of people have felt left out because of the way that we have practised sport.

Y neges allweddol arall y mae'n rhaid inni ei hystyried, ac ar hyn y byddaf fi'n canolbwyntio fy nghyfraniad, yw cyfle cyfartal, yn benodol yn yr ysgol. Yn yr un modd â Gareth, ac yn enwedig fel cyn-athrawes, yr wyf wedi sylwi ar y lleihad yn yr amser a roddir i chwaraeon mewn ysgolion dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Mae hynny'n drist. A minnau wedi bod yn athrawes AG—yr wyf wedi sefyll ar ddiwrnod oer a gwlyb gyda merched sydd heb awydd chwarae pêl-rwyd a bechgyn sydd heb awydd chwarae rygbi—yr wyf yn gwybod mai tasg fawr yw denu pobl ifainc at chwaraeon a gwneud iddynt sylweddoli ei fod yn hwyl. Er bod lle i gemau tîm, yr wyf yn falch o glywed pobl yn dweud nad gemau tîm yw'r unig beth. Mae'r math o ysbryd cystadleuol yr ydym i gyd wedi gwaedu drosto wrth ddarllen *A Kestrel for a Knave* neu wrth weld yr addasiad ffilm, *Kes*, yn ymddangos mewn llawer o'n llenyddiaeth fawr. Mae nifer enfawr o bobl wedi teimlo'u bod wedi'u cau allan oherwydd y ffordd y buom yn ymarfer chwaraeon.

I have a particular interest in this because of a constituent who is very close to my heart—my eight-year-old daughter, who wants to play football. I went to WH Smith the other day and found out that far more Michael Owen annuals are sold to young girls than to young boys. Michael Owen is worshipped as a hero by young girls throughout Wales. Last weekend, I was surprised to find that the wearing of Liverpool football shirts is not confined to the girls at Gwaelod-y-garth Primary School but it is also common in Brian's constituency and in Pembrokeshire. When a few of us met up there, all the girls were wearing Liverpool football shirts. There is an enormous amount of interest in people such as Michael Owen among a set of young girls who want to play the sport.

Mae gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig yn hyn oherwydd un person yn fy etholaeth sydd yn agos iawn at fy nghalon—fy merch wyth oed, sydd eisiau chwarae pêl-droed. Euthum i WH Smith gyda hi y diwrnod o'r blaen a gwelsom fod llawer mwy o flwyddlyfrau Michael Owen yn cael eu gwerthu i ferched ifanc nag i fechgyn ifainc. Caiff Michael Owen ei eilun-addoli gan ferched ifainc ledled Cymru. Penwythnos diwethaf, cefais fy synnu o ganfod nad yw gwisgo crys pêl-droed Lerpwl yn gyfyngedig i'r merched yn Ysgol Gynradd Gwaelod-y-garth ond ei fod hefyd yn gyffredin yn etholaeth Brian ac yn Sir Benfro. Pan gyfarfu rhai ohonom yno, yr oedd y merched i gyd yn gwisgo crysau pêl-droed Lerpwl. Mae diddordeb aruthrol mewn pobl fel Michael Owen ymysg set o ferched ifainc sydd eisiau chwarae'r gêm.

3:39 p.m.

That is when my difficulties started. How was my daughter going to play the sport?

Dyna pryd y dechreuodd fy nhrafferthion. Sut allai fy merch chwarae'r gêm? Pan

When I telephoned local football clubs, they said that they did not do anything for girls, although they were considering doing so in the future.

I then came across a scheme that I want to promote to the Assembly and I ask Members to look at how it is operating in their areas. It is called the Football Association of Wales Trust. It is supported by the Football Trust, the Sports Council for Wales and the Football Association of Wales. The Football Association of Wales had some bad press recently about not offering opportunities to young girls in the Vale of Clwyd, Chris Ruane MP's constituency. However, this scheme focuses on providing opportunities to all children in Wales to play, learn and enjoy the game of association football. It is not about competition. I was pleased when I spoke to people at the Trust today, to hear them say that this scheme could prepare people for competition, but that is not its focus. The focus is on fun and enjoyment.

The Trust has four main programmes, which include player development, national coach education and an area football programme. Rhondda Cynon Taff County Borough Council supports an area football programme and jointly funds a development officer with the Football Association Wales. Through this programme, over 2,000 children in years 5 and 6, nearly 1,000 of which are girls, were visited by the football development officer between September and November. Therefore, 1,000 young girls in that area have had more access to football than ever before. The development officer in Cardiff works with 31 schools, including Gwaelod-y-garth School in my village, for six-week slots. A whole afternoon is designated to the sport. I have spoken to some of the young girls and boys who are participating in the programme and this is an immensely important opportunity for them.

This must happen in every school in Wales and must be funded effectively. It should not just happen on a first-come, first-served

ffoniais glybiau pêl-droed lleol, dweud wnaethant nad oeddent yn gwneud dim ar gyfer merched, er eu bod yn ystyried gwneud hynny yn y dyfodol.

Wedyn deuthum ar draws cynllun yr wyf am ei hyrwyddo i'r Cynulliad a gofynnaf i Aelodau edrych ar sut y mae'n gweithredu yn eu hardaloedd hwy. Ymddiriedolaeth Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru yw ei enw. Caiff ei gefnogi gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth Bêl-droed, Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru a Chymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru. Cafodd Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru ei feirniadu yn y wasg yn ddiweddar am beidio â chynnig cyfleoedd i ferched ifainc yn Nyffryn Clwyd, etholaeth Chris Ruane AS. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynllun hwn yn canolbwyntio ar ddarparu cyfleoedd i holl blant Cymru chwarae, dysgu a mwynhau pêl-droed. Nid cystadleuaeth yw'r nod. Yr oeddwn yn falch pan siaradais â phobl yn yr Ymddiriedolaeth heddiw, o'u clywed yn dweud y gallai'r cynllun hwn baratoi pobl i gystadlu, ond nad dyna ei ganolbwynt. Canolbwyntir ar hwyl a mwynhau.

Mae gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth bedair prif raglen, yn cynnwys datblygu chwaraewyr, addysgu hyfforddwyr cenedlaethol a rhaglen bêl-droed ardal. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf yn cefnogi rhaglen bêl-droed ardal ac yn cyd-ariannu swyddog datblygu gyda Chymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru. Drwy'r rhaglen hon, cafodd dros 2,000 o blant ym mlynnyddoedd 5 a 6, bron 1,000 ohonynt yn ferched, ymweliad gan y swyddog datblygu pêl-droed rhwng Medi a Thachwedd. Felly, mae 1,000 o ferched ifainc yn yr ardal honno wedi cael mwy o gyfle i chwarae pêl-droed nag erioed o'r blaen. Mae'r swyddog datblygu yng Nghaerdydd yn gweithio gyda 31 o ysgolion, yn cynnwys ysgol Gwaelod-y-garth yn fy mhentref i, mewn rhaglenni chwe wythnos. Rhoddir prynhawn cyfan i'r gêm. Yr wyf wedi siarad â rhai o'r merched a'r bechgyn ifainc sydd yn cymryd rhan yn y rhaglen ac mae hwn yn gyfle aruthrol o bwysig iddynt.

Rhaid i hyn ddigwydd ymhob ysgol yng Nghymru a rhaid ei ariannu'n effeithiol. Ni ddylai ddigwydd ar sail y cyntaf i'r felin

basis, because then schools will never be served well enough. I hope that the Dragon Sport initiative will be able to deal with these kinds of issues. When I telephoned the headteacher from Gwaelod-y-garth School to ask his views about the programme today, he said he would like it to be permanent and thought it was particularly important in many primary schools as a number of them do not have male members of staff and therefore they do not necessarily have teachers who know about football. The programme means that once a school has been visited, a member of its staff is qualified to continue the programme, irrespective of gender. That is important in order to keep this initiative going.

An increasing range of girls' and womens' development opportunities is offered through the Football Association of Wales Trust, of which I was blissfully unaware until the last couple of days.

I have two key points. First, there is no formal playing structure to allow for girls' interest in football to develop. Primary school children have their interest aroused in the sport and, up until the age of 11, boys and girls can play in mixed teams, but what happens after that? There is increasing interest in developing separate gender teams, but we must look at how we can develop a formal playing structure throughout Wales with the Sports Council for Wales. Secondly, using the football development officer, the Rhondda Cynon Taff and Cardiff authorities are auditing their clubs to see which of them will allow girls to join in future. We must do more than an audit. Given the Assembly's equal opportunities commitment, we must encourage clubs to ensure that they provide for juniors of both sexes. I hope that the Assembly will be able to look to this scheme in three years' time and see leagues operating throughout Wales for both sexes and that both sexes are encouraged to participate in football.

Janet Davies: I am pleased by the Sports Council for Wales's strategy. It is well

gaiff falu yn unig, oherwydd wedyn ni chaiff ysgolion byth wasanaeth digon da. Gobeithiaf y bydd menter Campau'r Ddraig yn gallu delio â materion fel hyn. Pan ffoniais brifathro Ysgol Gwaelod-y-garth heddiw i holi ei farn am y rhaglen, dywedodd yr hoffai iddi fod yn barhaol a chredai ei bod yn arbennig o bwysig mewn llawer o ysgolion cynradd lle nad oes athrawon gwrywaidd ac felly neb o reidrwydd sydd â gwybodaeth am bêl-droed. Dan y rhaglen hon, unwaith y bydd ysgol wedi cael ymweliad, bydd aelod o'i staff yn gymwys i barhau â'r rhaglen, boed yn athro neu athrawes. Mae hynny'n bwysig er mwyn parhau â'r fenter.

Cynigir mwy a mwy o gyfleoedd datblygu i ferched o bob oed drwy Ymddiriedolaeth Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, corff na wyddwn ddim amdano tan ychydig ddyddiau yn ôl.

Mae gennyf ddau bwynt allweddol. Yn gyntaf, nid oes strwythur chwarae ffurfiol i ganiatáu i ddiddordeb merched mewn pêl-droed ddatblygu. Cynheuir diddordeb plant ysgolion cynradd yn y gêm, a hyd at 11 oed gall bechgyn a merched chwarae mewn timau cymysg, ond beth sydd yn digwydd wedyn? Mae diddordeb cynyddol mewn datblygu timau merched ar wahân, ond rhaid inni edrych ar sut y gallwn ddatblygu strwythur chwarae ffurfiol ledled Cymru gyda Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Yn ail, gan ddefnyddio'r swyddog datblygu pêl-droed, mae awdurdodau Rhondda Cynon Taf a Chaerdydd yn holi eu clybiau i weld pa rai ohonynt a fydd yn caniatáu i ferched ymuno yn y dyfodol. Rhaid inni wneud mwy nag archwilio. O gofio ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i gyfle cyfartal, rhaid inni annog clybiau i sicrhau eu bod yn darparu ar gyfer chwaraewyr iau o'r ddau ryw. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Cynulliad yn gallu edrych ar y cynllun hwn ymhen tair blynedd a gweld cynghreiriau'n weithredol ledled Gymru gyfan i'r ddau ryw a bod anogaeth i'r ddau ryw chwarae pêl-droed.

Janet Davies: Yr wyf yn fodlon gyda strategaeth Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Mae

written and clear. I was interested to hear Tom Middlehurst talk about the steps he is taking in health. An important way to improve health is through participation in sport. We know from reports that an increasing proportion of children are overweight, partly due to bad diet but also due to lack of exercise. The latter is understandable because parents are fearful of allowing children out to play on their own because of heavy and speeding road traffic. As a result, more formal play arrangements such as sports clubs and sport in schools, become increasingly important.

The potential for poor health—both physical and mental—in future generations is high, increasing, and alarming. Therefore, the Sports Council for Wales's new sport strategy is timely. The original strategy, drawn up in the mid-1990s, has improved by leaps and bounds, if not by running and jumping.

I worked with the Taff Ely District Sports Council after its 1990 review. That Council and all its constituent members were constructive and co-operative in establishing a good sports framework in that area. That constructive attitude persisted even when it came to financial allocation, which is always the point at which partnerships can come unstuck. However, at that time, local government was taking a lead in sports and play provision. Local government is now in even greater financial difficulties and thus the idea of partnership to levy private money into sport is not one I reject outright because I accept that it may be necessary. However, I suspect that it could be inadequate to meet the need. The Assembly may well have to bite the financial bullet or leave future generations with an impossible demand on the health budget.

I also refer to sustainable development in the strategy. That is the weakest part of the document upon which more work needs to be done. Christine Humphreys referred to it in amendment 4 but it is more than just access

wedi'i hysgrifennu'n dda ac yn glir. Yr oedd yn ddiddorol clywed Tom Middlehurst yn sôn am y camau y mae'n eu cymryd o ran iechyd. Mae cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn ffordd bwysig o wella iechyd. Gwyddom oddi wrth adroddiadau fod cyfran gynyddol o blant yn pwysu gormod, yn rhannol oherwydd deiet wael ond hefyd oherwydd diffyg ymarfer corff. Mae'r olaf yn ddealladwy gan fod rhieni'n ofni gadael plant allan i chwarae ar eu pennau eu hunain oherwydd traffig trwm a chyflym ar y ffordd. O ganlyniad, mae trefniadau chwarae mwy ffurfiol fel clybiau chwaraeon, a chwaraeon yn yr ysgol, yn mynd yn fwyfwy pwysig.

Mae'r potensial ar gyfer iechyd gwael—yn gorfforol a meddyliol—yng nghenedlaethau'r dyfodol yn uchel, yn cynyddu, ac yn dychryn rhywun. Felly, mae strategaeth chwaraeon newydd Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn amserol. Mae'r strategaeth wreiddiol, a luniwyd yng nghanol y 1990au, wedi gwella yn sylweddol.

Gweithiais gyda Chyngor Chwaraeon Dosbarth Taf Elái ar ôl ei adolygiad yn 1990. Yr oedd y Cyngor hwnnw a'r holl aelodau cyfansoddol yn adeiladol a chydweithredol o ran sefydlu fframwaith da i chwaraeon yn yr ardal honno. Parhaodd yr agwedd adeiladol honno hyd yn oed pan ddaeth yn amser dyrannu cyllid, sef y pwynt lle gall partneriaethau bob amser ddechrau dadfeilio. Fodd bynnag, bryd hynny, yr oedd llywodraeth leol yn dangos arweiniad mewn darpariaeth chwarae a chwaraeon. Mae llywodraeth leol heddiw mewn trafferthion ariannol gwaeth fyth ac felly mae'r syniad o bartneriaeth i ddenu arian preifat i chwaraeon yn un nad wyf yn ei wrthod yn syth gan fy mod yn derbyn y gallai fod yn angenrheidiol. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn amau y gallai fod yn annigonol i gwrdd â'r angen. Mae'n bosibl y bydd yn rhaid i'r Cynulliad gyfaddef y diffyg ariannol neu adael galwadau amhosibl ar y gyllideb iechyd i genedlaethau'r dyfodol.

Cyfeiriaf hefyd at ddatblygiad cynaliadwy yn y strategaeth. Dyna ran wannaf y ddogfen ac mae angen mwy o waith arni. Cyfeiriodd Christine Humphreys ato yng ngwelliant 4 ond mae'n fwy na dim ond mynediad at

to water and rural sports. Although it is often unavoidable, travelling by car to take part in sport seems like an odd thing to do and it damages the environment. Part of the answer is better public transport, another is more decentralised provision. However, that depends on voluntary help. The value of volunteers' work is already worth about £50 million annually, but it needs to increase. Parents have an important role to play in sport for children, partly because their involvement may help to address the problem identified in amendment 3. Also, if children are to take part in sport, they must enjoy it or they will play truant or refuse to go to the clubs and pack it in as soon as possible. My contribution to sports horror stories is my experience of swimming lessons in school when, in the long queue for the top diving board, everyone used to try to figure out what they were more frightened of: diving off the top board, or the swimming teacher.

Ann Jones: I welcome the opportunity to take part in this debate. I will develop further Gareth's comments on sex inequality and Jane Davidson's reference to the bad press that the FAW has had within my constituency. Jane's daughter, at the age of eight, wants to play football, and, yes, Jane, we need to enthuse about what the FAW are doing locally for girls at that age. However, Jane also referred to the FAW's bad press. That is because of a young person in my constituency, Caroline Hume. Caroline was selected, on merit, to play football in her local youth team, played five matches with her male team mates, became a key member of that team and won player of the match award. She was then shown the red card by the FAW because she was 12 years old.

3:49 p.m.

At the age of eight and at the age of 10 you can play in mixed teams, but when you reach the age of 12 the Football Association of

chwaraeon dŵr a chefn gwlad. Er ei bod yn aml yn beth na ellir ei osgoi, mae teithio mewn car i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn ymddangos yn beth rhyfedd i'w wneud ac mae'n niweidio'r amgylchedd. Rhan o'r ateb yw gwell cludiant cyhoeddus, un arall yw mwy o ddatganoli darpariaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n dibynnu ar gymorth gwirfoddol. Mae gwaith gwirfoddolwyr eisoes yn werth tua £50 miliwn y flwyddyn, ond mae angen ei gynyddu. Mae gan rieni rôl bwysig i'w chwarae mewn chwaraeon i'w plant, yn rhannol oherwydd y gall eu cyfranogiad hwy helpu i ateb y broblem a nodir yng ngwelliant 3. Yn ogystal, os yw plant i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, rhaid iddynt fwynhau'r profiad neu byddant yn chwarae triwant neu'n gwrthod mynd i'r clybiau a rhoi'r ffidil yn y to cyn gynted â phosibl. Fy nghyfraniad i at straeon erchyll am chwaraeon yw fy mhrofiad o wersi nofio yn yr ysgol pan fyddai pawb, yn y rhes hir yn aros i fynd oddi ar y bwrdd plymio uchaf, yn ceisio meddwl pa un oedd yn eu dychryn fwyaf: deifio oddi ar y bwrdd uchaf, neu'r athro nofio.

Ann Jones: Croesawaf y cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon. Bwriadaf ddatblygu ymhellach sylwadau Gareth ar anghydraddoldeb y rhywiau a chyfeiriad Jane Davidson at y sylw gwael a roddwyd yn y wasg i'r Gymdeithas Bêl-droed yn fy etholaeth. Mae merch Jane, yn wyth oed, eisiau chwarae pêl-droed, ac oes, Jane, mae eisiau inni ganmol yr hyn y mae'r Gymdeithas Bêl-droed yn ei wneud yn lleol dros ferched yr oed hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, cyfeiriodd Jane hefyd at y sylw gwael yn y wasg. Mae hynny oherwydd person ifanc yn fy etholaeth, Caroline Hume. Dewiswyd Caroline, ar sail teilyngdod, i chwarae pêl-droed yn ei thîm ieuenctid lleol, chwaraeodd bum gêm gyda'i chyd-chwaraewyr gwrywaidd, daeth yn aelod allweddol o'r tîm ac ennill dyfarniad chwaraewr gorau'r gêm. Wedyn dangoswyd cerdyn coch iddi gan y Gymdeithas Bêl-droed am ei bod hi'n 12 oed.

Yn wyth oed ac yn 10 oed cewch chwarae mewn timau cymysg, ond pan gyrhaeddych 12 oed mae Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru yn

Wales says no, you cannot do that. The FAW is sticking in the mud by saying no and keeping to rule 83, which does not allow children to play in mixed teams over the age of 12. Caroline has the support of her team mates, the coaches and the youth league in which she plays. All her opponents would welcome playing with her.

Given that we are approaching the millennium, I hope that at their next annual general meeting in May 2000, the members of the FAW may find a way to end such gender discrimination. Caroline celebrates her thirteenth birthday today—*pen-blwydd hapus*, Caroline, happy birthday. Having faced outdated rules and regulations from the FAW, what better present could Caroline—and Jane's daughter when she comes to the age of 12—be given, than to see the new millennium bring forth a new dawn of opportunities for all those young people who want to, to participate in mixed team sports?

Alun Pugh: I will speak about a hugely enjoyable sporting activity pursued by millions of people in the UK, including the First Secretary. It is a sport that makes a huge contribution to the tourist industry, especially in north Wales. It can be enjoyed by just about anyone. I am talking about mountain sports.

That term covers a wide range of activities, from simple hill-walking to technical ice climbing—not that there has been much of that in Snowdonia these last few winters. The Government's determination to tackle global warming is, of course, backed fully by the British Mountaineering Council. The mountains of Wales offer huge opportunities for leisure and education. The level of risk attached to these activities varies. Hill walking in the Brecon Beacons on a warm summer's day is a very low risk activity. However, technical mountaineering on the Snowdon Horseshoe in the middle of winter requires technical competence and experience if the risk is to be kept to an acceptable level. Even in good conditions the high mountains of Wales are potentially

dweud na, chewch chi ddim gwneud hynny. Mae'r Gymdeithas yn bod yn bedantig drwy ddweud na a glynu at reol 83, sydd yn gwahardd plant rhag chwarae mewn timau cymysg dros 12 oed. Mae gan Caroline gefnogaeth ei chyd-chwaraewyr, yr hyfforddwyr a'r gynghrair ieuencid lle mae'n chwarae. Byddai ei gwrthwynebwyr i gyd yn hapus i chwarae gyda hi.

A ninnau'n nesáu at y mileniwm, gobeithiaf y gwnaiff aelodau'r Gymdeithas Bêl-droed, yn eu cyfarfod cyffredinol blynyddol nesaf ym Mai 2000, ganfod ffordd i roi diwedd ar y fath wahaniaethu ar sail rhyw. Mae Caroline yn dathlu ei phenblwydd yn 13 heddiw—*penblwydd hapus*, Caroline, *happy birthday*. Wedi wynebu rheolau henffasiwn y Gymdeithas Bêl-droed, pa well anrheg allai Caroline—a merch Jane pan fydd hithau'n 12—ei gael, na gweld y mileniwm yn esgor ar wawr newydd o gyfleoedd i'r holl bobl ifainc hynny sydd eisiau cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon tîm cymysg, i gael gwneud hynny?

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf am siarad am weithgaredd chwaraeon pleserus iawn a wneir gan filiynau o bobl yn y DU, gan gynnwys y Prif Ysgrifennydd. Mae'n chwaraeon sydd yn gwneud cyfraniad enfawr at y diwydiant ymwelwyr, yn enwedig yn y gogledd. Gall bron pawb ei fwynhau. Yr wyf yn sôn am chwaraeon mynydd.

Mae'r term hwnnw'n cynnwys amrediad eang o weithgareddau, o gerdded brynau yn syml i weithgaredd technegol dringo rhew—nid y bu llawer o hynny yn Eryri yr ychydig aeafau diwethaf. Mae penderfyniad y Llywodraeth i fynd i'r afael â chynhesu byd-eang, wrth gwrs, yn cael cefnogaeth lawn Cyngor Mynydd Prydain. Mae mynyddoedd Cymru'n cynnig cyfleoedd gwych ar gyfer hamdden ac addysg. Mae lefel y risg sydd ynghlwm wrth y gweithgareddau hyn yn amrywio. Gweithgaredd risg isel iawn yw cerdded y brynau ar Fannau Brycheiniog ar ddiwrnod braf o haf. Fodd bynnag, mae mynyddau technegol ar Bedol yr Wyddfa yng nghanol gaeaf yn galw am allu technegol a phrofiad os am gadw'r risg i lefel dderbyniol. Hyd yn oed mewn amodau da, gall

dangerous, as recent fatal accidents to children and adults in Snowdonia have shown.

In 1996 it became a legal requirement under the Activity Centres (Young Persons' Safety) Act 1995 for providers of certain adventure activities to undergo inspection of their safety management systems and to become licensed. This licensing scheme, however, only applies to those centres that work with young people and which are commercial. Generally, licensing only applies to those activities in remote or isolated areas, such as the Welsh mountains. For example, climbing on natural terrain requires a licence, but climbing on a purpose-built climbing wall does not. Centres do not require licences if they are operated by voluntary organisations. For example, these regulations do not apply to scout groups and local canoe clubs and they do not apply to schools or colleges which offer activities only to their own pupils or students. That is a serious weakness in legislation safeguarding children.

I would not wish to regulate mountaineering activities for adults because adults are old enough to make their own judgments about acceptable levels of risk. If an adult wants to spend the last seconds of this millennium on the summit of Snowdon, listening to the sound of computers crashing in the distance, then no one should try to stop them. It sounds more fun to me than a party in a plastic dome.

Two weeks ago I spent a weekend in the Lake District mountaineering with a friend from the Ogwen Valley mountain rescue team. Wearing our anoraks with pride, we decided to go walking and scrambling in the Scafell Pike area. At about 800m the temperature was about zero and a strong wind was blowing. That is not unusual in November, but there was a dangerous level of wind chill. We came across a scout group that was clearly inadequately protected against the cold. Had they been forced to stop moving as the result of a simple slip,

mynyddoedd uchel Cymru fod yn beryglus, fel y dangosodd damweiniau angheuol diweddar i blant ac oedolion yn Eryri.

Yn 1996 daeth yn ofyniad cyfreithiol dan Ddeddf Canolfannau Gweithgaredd (Diogelwch Pobl Ifainc) 1995 i ddarparwyr rhai gweithgareddau antur arbennig gael arolygu eu systemau rheoli diogelwch a chael eu trwyddedu. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r cynllun trwyddedu hwn ond yn berthnasol i'r canolfannau hynny sydd yn gweithio gyda phobl ifainc ac sydd yn fasnachol. Yn gyffredinol, dim ond ar gyfer gweithgareddau mewn ardaloedd anghysbell neu unig, fel mynyddoedd Cymru, y mae trwyddedu'n berthnasol. Er enghraifft, mae angen trwydded i ddringo ar dir naturiol, ond nid ar gyfer dringo ar wal ddringo bwrpasol. Nid oes angen trwyddedau ar ganolfannau os cânt eu rheoli gan sefydliadau gwirfoddol. Er enghraifft, nid yw'r rheoliadau hyn i'w cymhwyso i grwpiau sgowtiaid a chlybiau canwio lleol nac i ysgolion neu golegau sydd yn cynnig gweithgareddau i'w disgyblion neu eu myfyrwyr hwy eu hunain yn unig. Mae hynny'n wendid difrifol yn y ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn diogelu plant.

Ni fyddwn yn dymuno rheoleiddio gweithgareddau mynydda i oedolion oherwydd mae oedolion yn ddigon hen i ffurfio'u barn eu hunain ynghylch lefelau risg derbyniol. Os yw oedolyn eisiau treulio eiliadau olaf y mileniwm hwn ar gopa'r Wyddfa, yn gwrando ar sŵn cyfrifiaduron yn chwalu yn y pellter, ni ddylai neb geisio'i rhwystro. Mae'n swnio i mi fel mwy o hwyl na pharti mewn cromen blastig.

Bythefnos yn ôl treuliais benwythnos yn Ardal y Llynnoedd yn mynydda gyda chyfaill o dîm achub mynyddoedd Dyffryn Ogwen. Wrth wisgo ein hanoracau â balchder, penderfynasom fynd i gerdded a sgramblo yn ardal Scafell Pike. Ar tua 800m yr oedd y tymheredd oddeutu sero ac yr oedd gwynt cryf yn chwythu. Nid yw hynny'n anarferol ym mis Tachwedd, ond yr oedd lefel beryglus o oerfel gwynt. Daethom ar draws grŵp o sgowtiaid a oedd yn amlwg heb warchodaeth ddigonol yn erbyn yr oerfel. Petaent wedi gorfod aros am gyfnod

they would have been hypothermic very quickly. A routine accident would have escalated to an emergency, simply through poor planning and leadership.

As a regular walker in the hills of Scotland, England and Wales, I see similar situations all too frequently. I do not know if changing this situation and closing this loophole requires secondary or primary legislation but parents who allow their children to participate in potentially dangerous activities should be able to rely on their children being properly led and supervised.

Finally, it would be wrong to allow any debate on sport to pass in this Chamber without reference to the disgraceful treatment suffered by Colwyn Bay Football Club and Newport County Football Club at the hands of the Football Association of Wales. These clubs have been unfairly deprived of revenue and I am sure that we will return to that subject in the Post-16 Education and Training Committee.

Christine Chapman: I will speak on two aspects of this debate; the amount of National Lottery funding being put into sport in Wales and the role and participation of women in sport. Several speakers have brought this to our attention already and both of these issues have been at the forefront of my mind when discussing sport as I feel that in both cases there is under-representation. Wales gets a share of National Lottery money and the money that is available for sport via the National Lottery allows for a widening of access to and participation in sport in Wales.

Perhaps the most famous example of National Lottery funded sports projects is the Millennium Stadium in Cardiff. It is an arena that will open up sport to many people, if only in that 20,000 more people can now get a ticket for the game. This large-scale project attracted around £46 million of National Lottery funding, but it is a one-off. What about the local and community projects? What benefits are local sports clubs and

oherwydd llithriad syml, byddent wedi bod yn hypothermig ymhen dim. Byddai damwain gyffredin wedi tyfu'n argyfwng, dim ond drwy gynllunio ac arweiniad gwael.

Fel un sydd yn cerdded yn rheolaidd ym mryniau'r Alban, Lloegr a Chymru, gwelaf sefyllfaoedd tebyg yn llawer rhy aml. Ni wn a oes angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol ynteu eilaidd i newid y sefyllfa hon a dileu'r gwendid yma, ond dylai rhieni sydd yn gadael i'w plant gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau a allai fod yn beryglus allu dibynnu fod eu plant yn cael arweiniad a goruchwyliaeth briodol.

Yn olaf, ni fyddai'n iawn caniatáu i unrhyw ddadl ar chwaraeon fynd heibio yn y Siambr hon heb gyfeirio at y driniaeth warthus a gafodd Clwb Pêl-droed Bae Colwyn a Chlwb Pêl-droed Casnewydd wrth ddwylo'r Gymdeithas Bêl-droed. Amddifadwyd y clybiau hyn o incwm mewn modd annheg, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y dewn yn ôl at y pwnc hwnnw yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16.

Christine Chapman: Yr wyf am siarad ar ddwy agwedd i'r ddadl hon; sef faint o arian y Loteri Cenedlaethol sydd yn cael ei roi i mewn i chwaraeon yng Nghymru a rôl a chyfranogiad merched mewn chwaraeon. Mae sawl siaradwr wedi dwyn hyn i'n sylw yn barod a bu'r ddau fater hyn ar flaen fy meddwl wrth drafod chwaraeon gan fy mod yn teimlo nad oes digon o gynrychiolaeth yn y naill achos na'r llall. Mae Cymru'n cael cyfran o arian y Loteri Cenedlaethol ac mae'r arian sydd ar gael i chwaraeon drwy'r Loteri Cenedlaethol yn caniatáu lledu mynediad at a chymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yng Nghymru.

Efallai mai Stadiwm y Mileniwm yng Nghaerdydd yw'r enghraifft enwocaf o brosiectau chwaraeon a noddwyd gan y Loteri Cenedlaethol. Mae'n faes a fydd yn agor chwaraeon i lawer o bobl, os dim ond yn y ffaith y bydd 20,000 yn fwy o bobl bellach yn gallu cael tocyn i'r gêm. Denodd y prosiect mawr hwn ryw £46 miliwn o arian Loteri Cenedlaethol, ond cynllun unigryw oedd hwn. Beth am y prosiectau lleol a

facilities deriving from the National Lottery? A survey undertaken by *Lottery Monitor* magazine and reported in *The Western Mail* this month, showed that only one in five people could name a local community National Lottery funded project. That was not exclusively for sport but it illustrates my point. Wales, especially the poorer areas of Wales, does not benefit as much as it should from lottery funds for sport.

The Sports Council for Wales tells us that Sportslot funds are being reduced from £17 million to £13.4 million per annum over the next three years due to the introduction of the New Opportunities Fund. The Council states, and I agree, that the current percentage of Sportslot funding that Wales receives, some 5 per cent, is not enough. The level of funding should reflect the high levels of disadvantage we have in Wales. I support the Sports Council for Wales's case for an increase in lottery funding to 6.5 per cent to reflect the greater social problems that exist in Wales. I know that Tom Middlehurst has also been pressing the Council's case with Chris Smith, the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. I welcome that.

There is a difficulty in ensuring that in Wales, especially in the more deprived areas, there is equality of access to major sporting facilities such as stadia, 50m swimming pools, ice rinks and so on. That is crucial as sport benefits greatly health, social inclusion, economic and social change, education and lifelong learning. Sport has a role to play in all these and the percentage of Sportslot funding should reflect that. I welcome the opportunity of this debate today.

This would further allow development of the aims and initiatives of the Sports Council for Wales, such as Clwb Cymru, which establishes links between club coaches and young people aged between 11 and 16; Dragon Sport, which is aimed at increasing

chymunedol? Pa fanteision y mae clybiau a chyfleusterau chwaraeon lleol yn eu cael o'r Loteri Cenedlaethol? Dangosodd arolwg a wnaethpwyd gan y cylchgrawn *Lottery Monitor* ac a adroddwyd yn y *Western Mail* y mis yma, mai dim ond un mewn pump o bobl allai enwi prosiect cymunedol lleol a ariannwyd gan y Loteri Cenedlaethol. Nid ar gyfer chwaraeon yn unig yr oedd hynny, ond mae'n esbonio fy mhwynt. Nid yw Cymru, yn enwedig ei hardaloedd tlotaf, yn elwa cymaint ag y dylai o arian y loteri ar gyfer chwaraeon.

Dywed Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru wrthym fod arian Sportlot yn cael ei gwtogi o £17 miliwn i £13.4 miliwn y flwyddyn dros y tair blynedd nesaf yn sgîl cyflwyno'r Gronfa Cyfleoedd Newydd. Dywed y Cyngor, ac yr wyf i'n cytuno, nad yw'r ganran o arian Sportlot y mae Cymru'n ei chael ar hyn o bryd, sef tua 5 y cant, yn ddigon. Dylai lefel y cyllid adlewyrchu'r lefelau uchel o anfantais sydd gennym yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn cefnogi achos Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru dros gynyddu arian y loteri i 6.5 y cant er mwyn adlewyrchu'r problemau cymdeithasol ehangach sydd yn bodoli yng Nghymru. Gwn fod Tom Middlehurst wedi bod yn pwysu o blaid yr achos yma gyda Chris Smith, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddiwylliant, Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon. Croesawaf hynny.

Mae'n anodd sicrhau yng Nghymru, yn enwedig yn yr ardaloedd mwy difreintiedig, y ceir cydraddoldeb o ran mynediad i gyfleusterau chwaraeon pwysig fel stadiymau, pyllau nofio 50m, lloriau sglefrio ac yn y blaen. Mae hyn yn hollbwysig gan fod chwaraeon yn rhoi manteision mawr o ran iechyd, cynhwysiant cymdeithasol, newid economaidd a chymdeithasol, addysg a dysgu gydol oes. Mae gan chwaraeon ran i'w chwarae yn y rhain i gyd, a dylai'r ganran o gyllid Sportlot adlewyrchu hynny. Croesawaf y cyfle i gael y ddadl hon heddiw.

Byddai hyn yn caniatáu datblygu ymhellach amcanion a mentrau Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, fel Clwb Cymru, sydd yn sefydlu cysylltiadau rhwng hyfforddwy'r clybiau a phobl ifainc rhwng 11 ac 16 oed; Campau'r Ddraig, sydd â'r nod o godi proffil

the profile of sport for school age children, primarily seven to 10-year-olds; and Community Chest, which will devolve decision-making to local communities to allow them to address their own sporting needs. Sporting organisations throughout Wales already benefit to the tune of £50,000, thanks to the first Community Chest committee meeting.

3:59 p.m.

In my constituency, Cynon Valley, the Michael Sobell sports centre in Aberdare has also benefited from a Sportlot grant of £65,000 to purchase new equipment and to make a mezzanine floor, which will be used by the community.

My second point involves women's participation in sport. In its document 'A Strategy for Welsh Sport', the Sports Council for Wales has set itself a number of strategic targets for sport in Wales by 2005. One target is to halve the gap between men and women's participation in sport by 2005, and I welcome this.

To correctly monitor the improvements, the Council needs good baseline information, not only on participation but also on the level of funding which will benefit women's sport, such as lottery funding. Is there a monitoring of organisations that receive moneys? What is their benefit to women? Does the Council know what effect its policies and grants have on women's participation? I welcome the fact that Huw Jones and Gareth Davies from the Sports Council for Wales are here with us today. Perhaps they will take some of these concerns and issues back with them.

The target arises out of the fact that men are still more likely to participate in sport than women, with participation rates of 53.5 per cent compared to 41.2 per cent in 1997-98. The Sports Council recognises that gender inequalities are still an issue. Why is that the case? Why do women in Wales participate less in sports than men do? These are some of the searching questions that we must ask

chwaraeon i blant oed ysgol, rhai saith i ddeg oed yn bennaf; a'r Gist Gymunedol, a fydd yn datganoli penderfyniadau i gymunedau lleol i ganiatáu iddynt hwy ddelio â'u hanghenion eu hunain o ran chwaraeon. Mae cyrff chwaraeon ledled Gymru gyfan eisoes ar eu hennill o £50,000, diolch i gyfarfod cyntaf pwyllgor y Gist Gymunedol.

Yn fy etholaeth i, Cwm Cynon, mae canolfan chwaraeon Michael Sobell yn Aberdâr wedi elwa hefyd o grant Sportlot o £65,000 i brynu offer newydd ac i adeiladu lledlawr, a ddefnyddir gan y gymuned.

Mae fy ail bwynt yn ymwneud â merched yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon. Yn ei ddogfen 'Strategaeth ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru', mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru wedi gosod nifer o dargedau strategol iddo'i hun ar gyfer chwaraeon yng Nghymru erbyn 2005. Un targed yw haneru'r bwlch rhwng nifer y dynion a merched sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon erbyn 2005, ac yr wyf i'n croesawu hyn.

Er mwyn monitro'r gwelliannau'n gywir, mae'r Cyngor angen gwybodaeth llinell sylfaen dda, nid yn unig o safbwynt cymryd rhan ond hefyd ar y lefel o ariannu a fydd yn helpu chwaraeon merched, fel arian loteri. A oes monitro ar y sefydliadau sydd yn derbyn arian? Beth yw eu budd i ferched? A wŷr y Cyngor pa effaith y mae ei bolisiau a'i grantiau'n ei chael ar ferched yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon? Croesawaf y ffaith fod Huw Jones a Gareth Davies o Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yma gyda ni heddiw. Efallai y dychwelant gyda rhai o'r pryderon a'r materion hyn.

Mae'r targed yn codi o'r ffaith fod dynion yn dal yn fwy tebygol na merched o gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, gyda chyfraddau cymryd rhan o 53.5 y cant o gymharu â 41.2 y cant yn 1997-98. Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn cydnabod bod anghyfartaleddau rhwng y ddau ryw yn dal i fod yn destun trafod. Pam hynny? Pam fod merched yng Nghymru'n cymryd rhan llai mewn

in the Assembly.

The role of women in sport in Wales is consistently undervalued and has received a lower profile than the role of men. Part of the reason for this stems back to schooldays. Like Jane Davidson and Christine Humphreys, my own experience of PE lessons at school was horrendous. We all know that there is a crisis in the teaching of PE in schools at the moment. The role played by early entry into sport is crucial in raising hopes and aspirations for many women. We must look again at PE provision in our schools, and make it as attractive to girls as it is to boys.

There is a culture in Wales that favours men. It was only recently that the public bar at Mountain Ash Rugby Club in my constituency opened its doors to women. After almost 125 years of existence, the club has at least realised that men-only bars are wrong, unlike a club not far from here. Perhaps that will be an issue that never rears its head again in the next millennium.

The lack of women's participation in sport is not only due to a lack of resources. Some would argue that it is due to a lack of role models, although we have had some fine Welsh sportswomen such as Kirsty Wade, Tanni Grey and Kelly Morgan. We also have emerging talents such as Tegwen Malik, six times Welsh squash champion; Philippa Roles, silver medallist in the British Universities Athletics Championships in both shot putt and discus; and 17-year-old showjumper Gemma Cranton, the top under-21 rider at an event in Reims recently. Wales are the women's European lacrosse champions. They beat England in the finals, which is always a moment to savour. Few of these women are household names because the media do not tell us about them. Why is that?

The media have now taken an interest in the

chwaraeon nag a wna dynion? Dyma rai o'r cwestiynau miniog y mae'n rhaid inni eu gofyn yn y Cynulliad.

Caiff rôl merched mewn chwaraeon yng Nghymru ei dibrisio'n gyson a chafodd broffil is na rôl dynion. Tardda rhan o'r rheswm am hyn o ddyddiau ysgol. Fel Jane Davidson a Christine Humphreys, profiad erchyll gefais i o AG yn yr ysgol. Gwyddom i gyd fod argyfwng mewn dysgu AG mewn ysgolion ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r rôl a chwaraeir gan fynediad cynnar i chwaraeon yn dyngedfennol o ran codi gobeithion a dyheadau i lawer o ferched. Rhaid inni edrych eto ar y ddarpariaeth AG yn ein hysgolion, a'i gwneud mor ddeniadol i ferched ag ydyw i fechgyn.

Mae diwylliant yng Nghymru sydd yn ffafrio dynion. Dim ond yn ddiweddar yr agorwyd drysau'r bar cyhoeddus yng Nghlwb Rygbi Aberpennar yn fy etholaeth i ferched. Wedi bron 125 mlynedd o fodolaeth, mae'r clwb o leiaf wedi sylweddoli bod bariau i ddynion yn unig yn anghyfiawn, yn wahanol i glwb nid nepell o'r fan hon. Efallai y bydd hynny'n fater na chyfyd ei ben byth eto yn y mileniwm nesaf.

Nid diffyg adnoddau yw'r unig reswm pam nad yw merched yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon. Byddai rhai'n dadlau fod hyn yn ganlyniad i ddiffyg modelau rôl, er y cawsom gampwragedd gwych yng Nghymru fel Kirsty Wade, Tanni Grey a Kelly Morgan. Mae gennym hefyd dalentau newydd yn codi fel Tegwen Malik, pencampwraig sboncen Cymru chwe gwaith; Philippa Roles, enillydd medal arian ym Mhencampwriaethau Athletau Prifysgolion Prydain wrth daflu'r faen a'r ddisgen; a'r farchogwraig 17 oed Gemma Cranton, y farchogwraig orau dan 21 mewn cystadleuaeth yn Reims yn ddiweddar. Cymru yw pencampwyr lacrosse merched Ewrop. Curwyd Lloegr yn y rownd derfynol, sydd bob amser yn foment i'w drysor. Ychydig o'r merched hyn sydd yn enwau cyfarwydd inni gan nad yw'r cyfryngau yn dweud dim amdanynt wrthym ni. Pam hynny?

Mae'r cyfryngau erbyn hyn wedi cymryd

Welsh netball squad, thanks to them being coached by a New Zealander called Henry—Mrs Raewyn Henry. In the past, the squad received much less coverage.

Why is it that in sports such as tennis, women's prize money is significantly less than that for men? At Wimbledon in 1968, the men's singles champion won £2,000 while the women's champion won £750. This year, the men's singles champion won £455,000 while the women's champion won £409,500.

Perhaps these are the reasons behind the low levels of female participation in sport—problems with PE provision and motivation at school level, lack of investment, poor media attention, poor sponsorship and a culture of male domination. We are going some way to reverse these trends, but I want to see the target being set even higher. I hope that the Sports Council for Wales achieves its target by 2005 and then goes on to set a more challenging target to allow participation in sports by women in Wales to flourish.

John Griffiths: Some people may be looking to the Assembly to set an example as far as sport is concerned. I have made some effort over recent months to organise sporting events for Assembly Members, with a chequered history to date. In the summer I attempted to organise a cricket match between Assembly Members and a local cricket team. Unfortunately, only half a team turned up from the Assembly, so we were split between two other teams. There was some consolation for me as that meant I was able to bowl at Mick Bates and strike him a painful blow with a speedy and vicious delivery. Unfortunately, he is not here now.

Later in the summer the Assembly entered a rowing team in a local regatta. That team sank without trace before the event took place because the team did not turn up for the requisite training and so was not allowed to participate. More recently, I attempted to

diddordeb yng ngharfan bêl-rwyd Cymru, diolch i'r ffaith eu bod yn cael eu hyfforddi gan berson o Seland Newydd â'r cyfenw Henry—Mrs Raewyn Henry. Yn y gorffennol, cafodd y garfan lawer llai o sylw.

Pam, mewn chwaraeon fel tennis, fod gwobr ariannol y merched yn sylweddol is na gwobr y dynion? Yn Wimbledon yn 1968, enillodd pencampwr unigol y dynion £2,000 tra enillodd pencampwraig y merched £750. Eleni, enillodd pencampwr unigol y dynion £455,000 tra enillodd pencampwraig y merched £409,500.

Efallai mai dyma'r rhesymau dros lefelau isel o ferched sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon—problemau gyda darpariaeth AG a symbyliad ar lefel ysgol, diffyg buddsoddi, diffyg sylw gan y cyfryngau, diffyg nawdd a diwylliant lle mai'r gwryw sydd yn drech. Yr ydym yn mynd rywfaint o'r ffordd tuag at wyrddroi'r tueddiadau hyn, ond hoffwn weld gosod y targed yn uwch fyth. Gobeithiaf y llwydda Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru i gyrraedd ei nod erbyn 2005 ac wedyn yr aiff ymlaen i osod targed mwy heriol i ganiatáu i'r nifer o ferched sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yng Nghymru ffynnu.

John Griffiths: Efallai bod rhai pobl yn edrych i'r Cynulliad i osod esiampl lle mae chwaraeon yn y cwestiwn. Yr wyf wedi gwneud rhywfaint o ymdrech dros y misoedd diweddfaf i drefnu digwyddiadau chwaraeon i Aelodau'r Cynulliad, gyda llwyddiant cymysg hyd yn hyn. Yn yr haf ceisiais drefnu gêm criced rhwng Aelodau'r Cynulliad a thîm criced lleol. Yn anffodus, dim ond hanner tîm a ddaeth o'r Cynulliad, felly cawsom ein rhannu rhwng dau dîm arall. Yr oedd rhywfaint o gysur i mi oherwydd yr oedd hynny'n golygu y cefais fowlio at Mick Bates a tharo ergyd poenus iddo gyda tafliad cyflym a chas. Yn anffodus, nid yw ef yma yn awr.

Yn ddiweddarach yn yr haf, rhoddodd y Cynulliad dîm rhwyfo i gystadlu mewn regata lleol. Suddodd y tîm hwnnw heb adael unrhyw ôl cyn i'r ras ddigwydd oherwydd ni ddaeth y tîm i'r sesiwn hyfforddi gofynnol ac felly ni chaniatawyd iddo gymryd rhan. Yn

arrange a football match between the Assembly and a media team. Unfortunately, the date clashed with Plaid Cymru's Christmas knees-up, so, in the spirit of inclusivity, I cancelled the match and I hope to rearrange it for a future date.

There is some light on the horizon. A rugby match has tentatively been arranged, a grudge match, between the Assembly and the House of Commons. It is due to take place in London and happily coincides with Wales versus England at Twickenham. I hope, therefore, that I will have success in raising a full team for that fixture. I have been impressed to see you jogging around the bay, Llywydd, getting fit in readiness for that event.

On a more serious note, I take this opportunity, like Alun Pugh, to comment on the disgraceful way that Newport County Football Club, along with Colwyn Bay, were not allowed to compete in the Football Association of Wales Premier Cup. As a member of the Post-16 Education and Training Committee, I look forward to returning to that matter at a future date.

In September, after some preparation, Hartridge Comprehensive School in my constituency of Newport East established the Newport Football Academy, which I think is a unique development in Wales. There is an academic content through A-level studies, Business and Technician Education Council and General National Vocational Qualification courses, combined with coaching from an FAW qualified football coach. The football academy takes up to 20 local youngsters on a two-year course. They are all male but three girls are pencilled in to join the course next year. They will be playing for a local girls' football team, whereas the 20 or so lads are playing at a high standard in the Newport County youth team. I think it is a unique development in Wales and one to be welcomed.

4:09 p.m.

fwy diweddar, ceisiais drefnu gêm bêl-droed rhwng y Cynulliad a thîm o'r cyfryngau. Yn anffodus, yr oedd y dyddiad yn cyd-daro â pharti Nadolig Plaid Cymru, felly, mewn ysbryd cynhwysol, gohiriais y gêm a gobeithiaf ei had-drefnu ryw bryd yn y dyfodol.

Mae rhywfaint o olau ar y gorwel. Mae gêm rygbi wedi'i threfnu yn betrus, gêm elyniaethus, rhwng y Cynulliad a Thŷ'r Cyffredin. Mae i fod i ddiwydd yn Llundain ac yn ffodus mae'n cyd-daro â gêm Cymru a Lloegr yn Twickenham. Gobeithiaf, felly, y llwyddaf i godi tîm cyfan ar gyfer yr ornest honno. Yr oedd yn dda eich gweld chi, Llywydd, yn loncian o gwmpas y bae i ddod yn ffit yn barod at y digwyddiad hwnnw.

Ar nodyn mwy difrifol, hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn, fel Alun Pugh, i nodi'r ffordd gywilyddus y cafodd Clwb Pêl-droed Casnewydd, ynghyd â Bae Colwyn, eu gwahardd rhag cystadlu yng Nghwpan Cenedlaethol Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru. Fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16, edrychaf ymlaen at ddychwelyd at y mater hwnnw yn y dyfodol.

Ym mis Medi, ar ôl peth paratoi, sefydlodd Ysgol Gyfun Hartridge yn fy etholaeth i, sef Dwyrain Casnewydd, Academi Bêl-droed Casnewydd, sydd dybiwn i yn ddatblygiad unigryw yng Nghymru. Ceir cynnwys academiaidd ar ffurf astudiaethau lefel-A, cyrsiau Y Cyngor Addysg Busnes a Thechnegydd a Chymhwyster Galwedigaethol Cenedlaethol Cyffredinol, ynghyd â hyfforddiant gan hyfforddwr pêl-droed sydd yn meddu ar gymhwyster Cymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru. Bydd yr academi bêl-droed yn cymryd hyd at 20 o ieuenctid lleol ar gwrs dwy flynedd. Bechgyn ydynt i gyd ond mae enwau tair merch i lawr i ymuno â'r cwrs y flwyddyn nesaf. Byddant yn chwarae i dîm pêl-droed merched lleol, tra bo'r 20 bachgen yn chwarae ar safon uchel yn nhîm ieuenctid Casnewydd. Credaf fod hwn yn ddatblygiad unigryw yng Nghymru ac yn un i'w groesawu.

The school serves a disadvantaged area and it seems that these 20 youths are seen as positive role models for younger pupils in the school, combining academic studies with what is considered to be a masculine sport. That is important given that recent research tends to suggest that boys are not doing as well as girls at school. Boys do not consider studying to be masculine but as something for swots, to put it colloquially. That important area of concern in education is addressed in the programme and the school is already seeing positive results in addressing that kind of attitude in younger male pupils.

Three of the 20 youths have already been signed on a professional basis by Newport County Football Club, a team that is of a high standard. They appear to enjoy the course and view it favourably compared to a Youth Training Scheme placement at a professional club, which many youngsters pursue. The youths receive more coaching as part of the scheme at the soccer school of excellence than they would if they were sweeping terraces or cleaning boots at a professional football club. The scheme also has an academic element so that if they fail to make the grade, as one in 13 do with professional clubs, they will have something to fall back on and may be able to pursue careers in the leisure industry, in coaching or another related area.

One of the youths is profoundly deaf and has a sign language interpreter. That shows the soccer school of excellence's commitment to equal opportunity. That, combined with their efforts to include the three girls for next year, bodes well for its future. To conclude, I will read out some of the team's recent results. Cardiff City youth football team were roundly defeated by five goals to nil. That is a welcome result in Newport. Bristol Rovers youth football team were defeated by eight goals to nil. Millfield public school suffered a defeat of five goals to nil. Forest Green youth football team were defeated by 13

Mae'r ysgol yn gwasanaethu ardal ddifreintiedig ac mae'n debyg y gwelir yr 20 bachgen ifanc fel modelau rôl cadarnhaol i ddisgyblion iau yn yr ysgol, gan gyfuno astudiaethau academaidd â'r hyn a ystyrir yn gamp wrywaidd. Mae hynny'n bwysig o gofio bod ymchwil diweddar yn tueddu i awgrymu fod nifer o fechgyn heb wneud cystal â merched yn yr ysgol. Nid yw bechgyn yn gweld astudio fel rhywbeth gwrywaidd; rhywbeth i swotiaid ydyw, a'i roi yn nhermau llafar. Ymdrinia'r rhaglen â'r testun pryder pwysig hwnnw ym maes addysg, ac eisoes mae canlyniadau cadarnhaol yn ymddangos o ran mynd i'r afael â'r math hwnnw o agwedd ymhlith disgyblion gwrywaidd iau.

Mae tri o'r 20 llanc wedi'u harwyddo'n broffesiynol yn barod gan Glwb Pêl-droed Casnewydd, tîm sydd o safon uchel. Maent i'w gweld yn mwynhau'r cwrs ac yn ei gymharu'n ffafriol â lleoliad ar Gynllun Hyfforddi Ieuenctid mewn clwb proffesiynol, rhywbeth yr anela llawer o fechgyn ifainc amdano. Mae'r bechgyn yn derbyn mwy o hyfforddiant fel rhan o'r cynllun yn yr ysgol ragoriaeth bêl-droed nag a wnaent petaent yn ysgubo'r terasau neu'n glanhau esgidiau mewn clwb pêl-droed proffesiynol. Mae gan y cynllun elfen academaidd hefyd felly os methant â chyrraedd y safon, fel y bydd un mewn 13 gyda chlybiau proffesiynol, bydd ganddynt rywbeth y tu cefn iddynt ac efallai y gallant ddilyn gyrfaedd yn y diwydiant hamdden, mewn hyfforddi neu faes arall perthnasol.

Mae un o'r llanciau'n fyddar iawn ac mae ganddo berson sydd yn arwyddo. Dyna ddangos ymrwymiad yr ysgol ragoriaeth bêl-droed i gyfle cyfartal. Mae hynny, ynghyd â'u hymdrechion i gynnwys y tair merch y flwyddyn nesaf, yn argoeli'n dda ar gyfer ei dyfodol. I gloi, hoffwn ddarllen rhai o ganlyniadau diweddar y tîm i chi. Rhoddwyd crasfa o bum gôl i ddim i dîm pêl-droed ieuenctid Dinas Caerdydd. Mae hynny'n ganlyniad i'w groesawu yng Nghasnewydd. Trechwyd tîm pêl-droed ieuenctid Bristol Rovers o wyth gôl i ddim. Trechwyd ysgol fonedd Millfield o bum gôl i ddim. Curwyd

goals to nil. However, the team narrowly lost to Chelsea youth football team, three goals to one, having been one goal to nil in the lead.

Jocelyn Davies: They were obviously robbed in the last match as the referee was probably biased. Sport has always been important and is the subject of positive discussion. It has the capacity to bolster communities, to teach collective values and can inspire initiative and community endeavour. Most importantly, it can enable and empower people to take charge of their lives. On the other hand, opportunities for participation in sport can and do reflect and reproduce social inequalities. This is no surprise to us in Wales, where the link between poverty and low levels of sports participation is borne out, and where opportunities for women remain disproportionately poor. Many speakers have referred to this already.

Until now, some of the Sports Council for Wales's programmes have not improved resources and opportunities in the most deprived areas. The Sportlot capital programme has exclusively benefited clubs and organisations with existing facilities. This has not helped areas with no existing facilities. Neither has it helped women-only sport clubs, who, for historical reasons, do not tend to own their own facilities and equipment. The sum of £6.5 million is to be spent on Sportlot capital funds this year and the Assembly should be concerned that the development of sport among women is not on the list of criteria for applications. The lack of effective monitoring processes to evaluate the long-term benefits of the funding is also worrying. The strategy seems to be based heavily on achieving satisfactory outputs. There is also a lack of continuity. For example, the strategy does not mention evaluation or identifying and harnessing models of good practice. We have statistics that tell us how many people have participated in a scheme and how much money the scheme has received. However, what mechanism is in place to assess the impact of programmes funded by the Sports

tîm pêl-droed ieuencid Forest Green o 13 gôl i ddim. Fodd bynnag, collodd y tîm gêm agos yn erbyn tîm pêl-droed ieuencid Chelsea, o dair gôl i un ar ôl bod ar y blaen o gôl i ddim.

Jocelyn Davies: Cawsant gam, yn amlwg, yn y gêm ddiwethaf gan fod y dyfarnwr, mae'n debyg, yn unochrog. Bu chwaraeon yn bwysig erioed ac yn destun trafod cadarnhaol. Mae'n gallu atgyfnerthu cymunedau, dysgu gwerthoedd cydweithio a gall ysbrydoli menter ac ymdrech gymunedol. Yn bwysicaf oll, gall alluogi a grymuso pobl i gymryd rheolaeth dros eu bywydau. Ar y llaw arall, gall cyfleoedd i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon adlewyrchu ac atgynhyrchu anghyfartaleddau cymdeithasol, ac mae hynny'n digwydd. Nid yw hyn yn ddim syndod i ni yng Nghymru, lle mae cysylltiad amlwg rhwng tlodi a lefelau isel o gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, a lle mae cyfleoedd i ferched yn dal i fod yn anghymesur o wael. Mae nifer o siaradwyr wedi cyfeirio at hyn yn barod.

Hyd yma, nid yw rhai o raglenni Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru wedi gwella adnoddau a chyfleoedd yn yr ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig. Mae rhaglen gyfalaf Sportlot wedi bod o fudd yn unig i glybiau a sefydliadau a chanddynt gyfleusterau eisoes. Nid yw hyn wedi helpu ardaloedd heb unrhyw gyfleusterau. Nid yw ychwaith wedi helpu clybiau chwaraeon merched-yn-unig sydd, am resymau hanesyddol, yn tueddu i beidio â bod yn berchen ar eu cyfleusterau a'u hoffer eu hunain. Mae swm o £6.5 miliwn i'w wario ar Gyfalaf Sportlot eleni a dylai'r Cynulliad deimlo'n anniddig nad yw datblygu chwaraeon ymhlith merched ar restr y meini prawf ar gyfer ceisiadau. Mae'r diffyg prosesau monitro effeithiol i asesu manteision tymor hir y cyllid hefyd yn destun pryder. Mae'n ymddangos bod y strategaeth wedi'i seilio'n drwm ar sicrhau allbwn boddhaol. Ceir diffyg dilyniant hefyd. Er enghraifft, nid yw'r strategaeth yn sôn am asesu na nodi a harneisio modelau o ymarfer da. Mae gennym ystadegau sydd yn dweud wrthym faint o bobl a gymerodd ran mewn cynllun a faint o arian y derbyniodd y cynllun. Fodd bynnag, pa beirianwaith sydd yn bodoli i asesu effaith rhaglenni a noddir

Council for Wales on communities?

gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru ar gymunedau?

At the moment, the Sports Council for Wales's strategy plan includes no criteria for assessing return on investment. If this academic approach to sport seems far removed from the realities of competition, it should not be ignored. A report by the UK Department for Culture, Media and Sport in March of this year emphasised the importance of 'robust evaluation'. Therefore, that is not an entirely new concept in sport.

Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw cynllun strategaeth Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn cynnwys unrhyw feini prawf ar gyfer asesu'r hyn a geir yn ôl am y buddsoddiad. Os yw'r agwedd academaidd hon at chwaraeon yn ymddangos yn bell oddi wrth wirioneddau cystadleuaeth, ni ddylid ei hanwybyddu serch hynny. Pwysleisiodd adroddiad gan Adran dros Ddiwylliant, Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon y DU eleni bwysigrwydd 'asesu trwyadl'. Felly, nid yw hynny'n gysyniad newydd sbon mewn chwaraeon.

Any strategy designed to enhance sport in the community must not fail to focus on assisting the thousands of volunteers who give freely of their time to coach, referee, supervise and wash kits, week in, week out. Many junior sports clubs are run by volunteers who receive no funding at all. Communities would notice if they were not there and there is no doubt that more should be done to recognise their efforts. The Sportlot Community Chest scheme, which Christine mentioned, funds the recruitment and training of volunteers. However, smaller clubs in more deprived areas would benefit from a programme where voluntary effort could be counted towards meeting match funding requirements, possibly as an extension of the Sportsmatch scheme. That is a recommendation in the report that I mentioned earlier.

Rhaid i unrhyw strategaeth a gynllunir i wella chwaraeon yn y gymuned sicrhau ei bod yn canolbwyntio ar helpu'r miloedd o wirfoddolwyr sydd yn rhoi o'u hamser yn rhad ac am ddim i hyfforddi, dyfarnu, goruchwyllo a golchi dillad chwaraeon, wythnos ar ôl wythnos. Caiff llawer o glybiau chwaraeon iau eu rhedeg gan wirfoddolwyr heb unrhyw nawdd o gwbl. Byddai cymunedau'n sylwi pe na baent yno ac nid oes amheuaeth o gwbl na ddylid gwneud mwy i gydnabod eu hymdrechion. Mae cynllun Cist Gymunedol Sportlot, a grybwyllwyd gan Christine, yn talu am recriwtio a hyfforddi gwirfoddolwyr. Fodd bynnag, byddai clybiau llai mewn ardaloedd mwy difreintiedig yn elwa o raglen lle gellid cyfrif ymdrechion gwirfoddol tuag at gwrdd â gofynion arian cyfatebol, o bosibl fel estyniad i'r cynllun Sportsmatch. Mae hynny'n cael ei argymhell yn yr adroddiad y soniais amdano'n gynharach.

The attitude towards sport needs to be addressed. Sport has been criticised throughout the UK for placing too much emphasis on competition at an early age and not enough on participation for the sake of enjoyment. Graham Henry has pointed this out on numerous occasions. In a recent survey, nearly half of the children consulted said that they played sport because of competition. Competition, not enjoyment, was their main motivation. The focus on high levels of competition at an early age is a disincentive for many children and young people. That is particularly true of girls. If

Mae angen mynd i'r afael â'r agwedd tuag at chwaraeon. Beirniadwyd chwaraeon ledled y DU am roi gormod o bwyslais ar gystadleuaeth yn ifanc ac nid digon ar gymryd rhan er mwyn mwynhad. Mae Graham Henry wedi nodi hyn sawl gwaith. Mewn arolwg diweddar, dywedodd bron hanner y plant a holwyd eu bod yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon oherwydd y gystadleuaeth. Cystadlu, nid hwyl, oedd eu prif symbyliad. Mae'r canolbwyntio ar lefelau uchel o gystadlu yn ifainc yn troi llawer o blant a phobl ifainc i ffwrdd. Mae hynny'n arbennig o wir am ferched. Os ydym

we are to succeed in increasing lifelong participation in sport, then there must be a greater emphasis on enjoyment. We need to address social inequalities through sport, encourage effective monitoring, secure more funding for volunteers and change the focus from competition to enjoyment.

Huw Lewis: I will concentrate mainly on how this report impacts on social inclusion, which several other speakers have mentioned. The report mentions the work that needs to be done with local authorities, the voluntary sector and the private sector. The Sportsmatch initiatives, outlined in this and other documents produced by the Sports Council for Wales, are interesting. For example, Tower Colliery in Christine's constituency has shown commitment to such an initiative. Tom Middlehurst outlined the importance of sport's impact on long-term health, community regeneration and, increasingly, the Welsh economy.

We have a problem, however, which Jocelyn touched upon. The local authority areas of Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Torfaen, put together, have not even received 1 per cent of the £43 million distributed so far through Sportlot. In terms of Sportsmatch funding, Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Caerphilly county boroughs have received nothing. These local authorities are at the geographical centre of social exclusion. I am not attacking the SCW. If we look at the statistics, this is common with all kinds of funding bids and attempts to draw down money, particularly in the case of lottery funding. That is certainly true of the Heritage Lottery Fund. The Assembly must address this issue. Given these figures, it must be true that a community's ability to produce quality bids in order to draw down funding is itself a victim of social exclusion.

4:19 p.m.

Until these communities' economies are straight, they will never be able to match the volume and quality of bids coming from

am lwyddo i gynyddu cyfranogiad gydol oes mewn chwaraeon, rhaid rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar fwynhad. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau cymdeithasol drwy chwaraeon, annog monitro effeithiol, sicrhau mwy o arian i wirfoddolwyr a newid y ffocws oddi wrth gystadlu i fwynhau.

Huw Lewis: Yr wyf am ganolbwyntio'n bennaf ar effaith yr adroddiad hwn ar gynhwysiant cymdeithasol, a grybwyllwyd gan sawl siaradwr arall. Sonia'r adroddiad am y gwaith sydd angen ei wneud gydag awdurdodau lleol, y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector preifat. Mae'r cynlluniau Sportsmatch, a amlinellir yn hwnnw ac mewn dogfennau eraill a gynhyrchir gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, yn ddi-ddorol. Er enghraifft, mae Glofa'r Tŵr yn etholaeth Christine wedi dangos ymrwymiad i gynllun o'r fath. Amlinellodd Tom Middlehurst bwysigrwydd effaith chwaraeon ar iechyd tymor hir, adfywiad cymunedau ac, yn gynyddol, economi Cymru.

Mae gennym broblem, fodd bynnag, y cyffyrddodd Jocelyn â hi. Nid yw ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tudful a Thorfaen, o'u cymryd gyda'i gilydd, wedi derbyn hyd yn oed 1 y cant o'r £43 miliwn a ddosbarthwyd hyd yma drwy Sportlot. Yn nhermau arian Sportsmatch, nid yw bwrdeistrefi sirol Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tudful a Chaerffili wedi derbyn dim. Mae'r awdurdodau lleol hyn yng nghanolbwynt daearyddol dieithrwech cymdeithasol. Nid wyf yn ymosod ar Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Os edrychwn ar yr ystadegau, mae hyn yn gyffredin i bob math o geisiadau am gyllid ac ymgeision i dynnu arian i lawr, yn enwedig yn achos arian y loteri. Mae hynny'n sicr yn wir am Gronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri. Rhaid i'r Cynulliad fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. Yn wyneb y ffigurau hyn, mae'n rhaid ei bod yn wir fod gallu cymuned i lunio ceisiadau o ansawdd da er mwyn tynnu arian i lawr ei hun yn dioddef yn sgîl dieithrwech cymdeithasol.

Hyd nes y bydd economïau'r cymunedau hyn mewn trefn, ni fyddant byth yn gallu cystadlu â nifer ac ansawdd y ceisiadau a ddaw o

places such as Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. The Sports Council for Wales recognises the problem in its document, but we must have a resolution of the problem urgently. The Sports Council cannot be expected to sort this out on its own. We must be able to look at the Sports Council for Wales's next annual report and not see such figures for lottery funding, match funding and sponsorship from the private sector, for the central Valleys area.

I urge the Sports Council for Wales, with the Assembly and local authorities, to look at the role of local authority officers, perhaps the most important people as far as drawing up quality bids in these local authority areas is concerned. For some reason these officers are either not putting the bids together, or not putting together bids of sufficient quality and quantity to attract funding. We need to find out why. It is not that we have local authority officers that are sub-standard; work pressures or other priorities must make it difficult for this work to be done. Assembly sponsored public bodies such as the Sports Council for Wales must begin to be involved in fairly aggressive outreach work, for example, running surgeries or advice clinics, involving primarily the crucial local authority officers but also wider community groups. We all have a role to play in this, Assembly Members, local authorities, the Sports Council, sports clubs, schools and so on.

I have one further point, which nobody has mentioned this afternoon. In dealing with Objective 1 partnerships in our local areas, and as we build links with private, voluntary and public sectors, we must consider sports and leisure as a legitimate part of the local partnership plan to draw down Objective 1 money. Sport impacts on long-term limiting illness, which impacts on employment. Many speakers today have referred to the fact that the sports industry is becoming an increasingly important employer. Tom Middlehurst mentioned that in his opening speech. Sport acts as a trainer, not only

lefydd fel Caerdydd a Bro Morgannwg. Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn cydnabod y broblem yn ei ddogfen, ond rhaid inni gael ateb i'r broblem ar fyrder. Ni ellir disgwyl i Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru ddatrys hyn ar ei ben ei hun. Rhaid inni allu edrych ar adroddiad blynyddol nesaf Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru heb weld ffigurau o'r fath ar gyfer ardal canol y Cymoedd o ran arian loteri, arian cyfatebol a nawdd o'r sector preifat.

Yr wyf yn annog Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, gyda'r Cynulliad ac awdurdodau lleol, i edrych ar rôl swyddogion awdurdodau lleol, y bobl bwysicaf efallai o safbwynt llunio ceisiadau o ansawdd da yn yr ardaloedd awdurdodau lleol hyn. Am ryw reswm, naill ai nid yw'r swyddogion hyn yn llunio'r ceisiadau, neu nid ydynt yn llunio ceisiadau digonol o ran ansawdd a nifer i ddenu cyllid. Mae angen inni ganfod pam. Nid yw'n wir fod gennym swyddogion is-safonol yn ein hawdurdodau lleol; mae'n rhaid bod pwysau gwaith neu flaenoriaethau eraill yn ei gwneud hi'n anodd cyflawni'r gwaith hwn. Rhaid i gyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad fel Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru ddechrau ymwneud â gwaith estyn allan eithaf ymosodol, er enghraifft, rhedeg cymorthfeydd neu glinigau cyngor, gan ddwyn i mewn yn bennaf y swyddogion awdurdodau lleol allweddol ond hefyd grwpiau cymunedol ehangach. Mae gan bawb ohonom rôl i'w chwarae yn hyn o beth, yn Aelodau'r Cynulliad, awdurdodau lleol, Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, clybiau chwaraeon, ysgolion ac yn y blaen.

Mae gennyf un pwynt pellach, nad oes neb wedi'i grybwyll y prynhawn yma. Wrth ddelio â phartneriaethau Amcan 1 yn ein hardaloedd lleol, ac wrth inni greu cysylltiadau gyda'r sectorau preifat, gwirfoddol a chyhoeddus, rhaid inni ystyried chwaraeon a hamdden fel rhan gyfiawn o'r cynllun partneriaeth leol i dynnu arian Amcan 1 i lawr. Mae chwaraeon yn cael effaith ar salwch cyfyngus tymor hir, sydd yn cael effaith ar gyflogaeth. Mae sawl siaradwr heddiw wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith fod y diwydiant chwaraeon yn mynd yn gyflogwr mwyfwy pwysig. Dywedodd Tom

providing training in sport but in the skills that make the sports industry tick over. It has a legitimate case to draw down Objective 1 money. As far as I am aware, certainly in my constituency, there are no effective sports partnerships established to input into the overall Objective 1 partnership. We have to follow that up quickly. It is our duty, and as Assembly Members we are in the privileged position of being able to act on that quickly.

Karen Sinclair: Much as I welcome this strategy for sport I must introduce a touch of unpleasant financial realism to the debate as far as rural primary school children are concerned, certainly in my constituency. The document refers to physical education helping 'to build healthy attitudes and the physical skills necessary for an active lifestyle'. The Sports Council for Wales 'believes that PE, particularly at primary level, should be a compulsory subject with a minimum time allocation within the curriculum'. If we are to take this strategy forward, we must realise that many rural schools have great difficulty in offering PE. In some primary schools in my constituency, children have to be bussed to a gym so that they can participate in this aspect of curriculum. To meet the curriculum requirements they literally have to get on a bus, because they cannot possibly clear space in their classrooms to participate in physical activity. If we are to achieve the desired outcome, we must consider, as a priority, committing money to providing space in rural schools so that children there can participate in sport.

Carwyn Jones: There are some people within this Chamber whose level of fitness is high. I stand here as a sinner, rather than one of the saved, when it comes to fitness. Maybe that illustrates what needs to be done in Wales. This week, I was disturbed to hear

Middlehurst hynny yn ei araith agoriadol. Mae chwaraeon yn gweithredu fel hyfforddwr, gan ddarparu hyfforddiant nid yn unig mewn chwaraeon ond hefyd yn y sgiliau sydd yn cynnal y diwydiant chwaraeon. Mae yma achos cyfiawn i dynnu arian Amcan 1 i lawr. Hyd y gwn i, yn sicr yn fy etholaeth i, nid oes dim partneriaethau chwaraeon effeithiol wedi'u sefydlu i roi mewnbyn i'r bartneriaeth Amcan 1 gyffredinol. Rhaid inni weithredu ar hyn yn gyflym. Dyma'n dyletswydd, ac fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad yr ydym yn y safle breintiedig o allu gweithredu ar hynny'n gyflym.

Karen Sinclair: Gymaint ag y croesawaf y strategaeth chwaraeon hon, rhaid imi gyflwyno ychydig o realaeth ariannol annymunol i'r ddadl cyn belled ag y mae plant ysgol gynradd dan sylw, yn sicr yn fy etholaeth i. Mae'r ddogfen yn sôn bod Addysg Gorfforol yn helpu 'i greu agweddau iach ac i ddysgu'r sgiliau corfforol sydd eu hangen ar gyfer ffordd o fyw egniol'. Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru'n 'credu y dylai AG, yn enwedig ar lefel gynradd, fod yn bwnc gorfodol gydag isafswm dyraniad amser o fewn y cwricwlwm'. Os ydym am fynd â'r strategaeth hon yn ei blaen, rhaid inni sylweddoli bod llawer o ysgolion gwledig yn cael anhawster mawr i gynnig AG. Mewn rhai ysgolion cynradd yn fy etholaeth, mae'n rhaid cludo'r plant mewn bws i gampfa er mwyn iddynt allu cyfranogi yn yr agwedd hon ar y cwricwlwm. Er mwyn cwrdd â gofynion y cwricwlwm mae'n rhaid iddynt yn llythrennol fynd ar fws, oherwydd nid oes unrhyw fodd y gallant glirio lle yn eu hystafelloedd dosbarth i gyfranogi mewn gweithgaredd corfforol. Os ydym am sicrhau'r canlyniad a geisiwn, rhaid inni ystyried, fel blaenoriaeth, ymrwymiad ariannol i ddarparu lle mewn ysgolion gwledig fel y gall plant yno gyfranogi mewn chwaraeon.

Carwyn Jones: Mae rhai pobl yn y Siambur hon sydd â'u lefel ffitrwydd yn uchel. Yr wyf i'n sefyll yma fel pechadur, yn hytrach nag un o'r cadwedig rai, ar fater ffitrwydd. Efallai bod hynny'n darlunio beth sydd angen ei wneud yng Nghymru. Yr wythnos

that some surveys are beginning to suggest that playing sport is not seen as cool among younger people, especially young girls. That shows how bizarre this world can be—smoking is regarded as cool while sport is regarded as something to avoid at all costs. We must overturn that attitude.

The county borough of Bridgend has two of the top ten most deprived wards in Wales. At one time, it had a proud provision of sporting facilities. However, year after year of cuts have meant that that provision has had to be sliced. Between 1995 and 1996 we had to make a 13 per cent cut in the leisure budget to protect statutory services. A town in my constituency, Porthcawl, has 16,000 people but does not have a swimming pool or a leisure centre. It was supposed to have had a swimming pool in 1980, but it still awaits one because the money was removed by the Conservative Government at that time. It has never come back and the council does not have the money to build a pool or, more crucially, to run one. Most council facilities run at a loss because they are seen as services rather than profit-making enterprises.

The two thrusts of any sporting strategy must be maximising participation and allowing people to develop to the best of their potential. You cannot build champions unless you have a strong and populous base on which to build. At times, we have placed too much emphasis on success, and not enough on participation. In the document that we have received, the table of the most efficient producers of medals at the Commonwealth Games shows that we are third. However, look at New Zealand and Australia. We are miles behind Australia. It is almost inconceivable how far behind them we are. It does not mean that we cannot catch up—that is the language of failure and giving up. However, they have a huge number of Olympic swimming pools. They also have the warm climate, which helps. They are the world champions in many sports. They are

hon, fe'm hanesmwythwyd o glywed bod rhai arolygon yn dechrau awgrymu nad yw cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn cael ei weld fel rhywbeth cwl ymhlith pobl ifainc, yn enwedig merched ifainc. Mae hynny'n dangos mor od y gall y byd hwn fod—mae ysmegu'n cael ei weld yn beth cwl tra bod chwaraeon yn rhywbeth i'w osgoi ar bob cyfrif. Rhaid inni wrthdroi'r agwedd honno.

Mae bwrdeistref sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn cynnwys dau o'r deg ward mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Ar un adeg, yr oedd ganddo gyfleusterau chwaraeon i ymfalchïo ynddynt. Fodd bynnag, mae blwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn o doriadau wedi golygu y bu'n rhaid darnio'r ddarpariaeth honno. Rhwng 1995 ac 1996 bu'n rhaid cwtogi 13 y cant ar y gyllideb hamdden er mwyn gwarchod gwasanaethau statudol. Mae gan dref yn fy etholaeth i, Porthcawl, 16,000 o bobl ond nid oes ganddi bwll nofio na chanolfan hamdden. Yr oedd i fod i gael pwll nofio yn 1980, ond mae'n dal i ddisgwyl oherwydd diddymwyd yr arian gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ar y pryd. Ni ddaeth byth yn ôl ac nid oes gan y cyngor yr arian i adeiladu pwll nac, yn fwy hanfodol, i redeg pwll. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o gyfleusterau'r cyngor yn rhedeg ar golled oherwydd y gwelir hwy fel gwasanaethau yn hytrach na mentrau gwneud elw.

Dwy ergyd unrhyw strategaeth chwaraeon o reidrwydd yw ceisio sicrhau cymaint o gyfranogiad mewn chwaraeon ag sydd yn bosibl a chaniatáu i bobl ddatblygu hyd eithaf eu potensial. Ni allwch greu pencampwyr heb sylfaen gref a phoblog i adeiladu arni. Ar brydiau, rhoesom ormod o bwyslais ar lwyddiant, a dim digon ar gymryd rhan. Yn y ddogfen a gawsom, mae'r tabl o'r enillwyr medalau mwyaf effeithiol yng Ngemau'r Gymanwlad yn dangos ein bod ni'n drydydd. Fodd bynnag, edrychwch ar Seland Newydd ac Awstralia. Yr ydym filltiroedd y tu ôl i Awstralia. Bron na ellir dirnad pa mor bell ar eu holau yr ydym. Nid yw'n golygu na allwn eu dal—dyna iaith methiant a rhoi'r ffidil yn y to. Fodd bynnag, mae ganddynt hwy nifer enfawr o byllau nofio Olympaidd. Mae ganddynt hinsawdd cynnes hefyd, sydd yn help. Maent yn

world champions in rugby union with half the number of players of Wales. They are also world champions in some women's team sports. Wales has signally failed to achieve that since the success of our women's hockey team in the mid 1970s, when we almost won the world championship.

New Zealand has half a million more people than us. I have been to New Zealand, and most of the country is obsessed with sport. I accept that it has mountains 10,000 feet high, beaches where people can surf and a climate that encourages people to go outdoors. It has rivers on which people can row and canoe, and in which people can swim. We do not have that. New Zealand also has excellent sporting facilities and, crucially, superb facilities in areas of the greatest poverty. We fail to provide that in Wales. Social exclusion also means sporting exclusion. We must address that and ensure that everybody has equal access to sporting facilities. That does not happen at the moment.

What is the dividend for us? It has already been said, so I do not have to repeat it at great length. We will ensure better health for our people and they will enjoy life for longer than before. Wales's health statistics are appalling. We must do something about that, and sport can play a great part. That is more important than ensuring that we have many champions, because those people will come forward and be helped through coaching. We must also ensure that our people enjoy better health as a result of any sporting strategy that we pursue.

Finally, I look forward to the day when this strategy is implemented—when we have a world champion netball team, a world champion women's hockey team again, a world champion rugby team and, who knows, a world champion football team.

bencampwyr byd mewn llawer o chwaraeon. Maent yn bencampwyr rygbi'r byd gyda hanner nifer y chwaraewyr sydd gan Gymru. Maent hefyd yn bencampwyr y byd mewn rhai chwaraeon tîm i fenywod. Mae Cymru wedi methu'n lân â chyflawni hynny ers llwyddiant ein tîm hoci merched yng nghanol y 1970au, pan fu bron inni ennill pencampwriaeth y byd.

Mae gan Seland Newydd hanner miliwn o bobl yn fwy na ni. Yr wyf wedi bod i Seland Newydd, ac mae gan y rhan fwyaf o'r wlad obsesiwn â chwaraeon. Yr wyf yn derbyn fod yno fynyddoedd 10,000 troedfedd o uchder, traethau lle gall pobl syrffio, a hinsawdd sydd yn annog pobl i fynd allan i'r awyr agored. Mae yno afonydd lle gall pobl rwyfo a chanwio, a lle gall pobl nofio. Nid yw hynny gennym ni. Mae gan Seland Newydd gyfleusterau chwaraeon ardderchog hefyd ac, yn allweddol, gyfleusterau gwych yn yr ardaloedd tlotaf. Nid ydym ni'n llwyddo i wneud hynny yng Nghymru. Mae dieithrwrch cymdeithasol yn golygu dieithrwrch ym maes chwaraeon hefyd. Rhaid inni wneud rhywbeth am hynny a sicrhau y caiff pawb gyfle cyfartal i fanteisio ar gyfleusterau chwaraeon. Nid yw hynny'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd.

Beth yw'r fantais i ni? Mae hyn wedi'i ddweud eisoes, felly nid oes angen i mi ei ailadrodd yn faith. Byddwn yn sicrhau iechyd gwell i'n pobl a byddant hwy'n mwynhau bywyd hirach nag o'r blaen. Mae ystategau iechyd Cymru'n warthus. Rhaid inni wneud rhywbeth am hynny, a gall chwaraeon chwarae rhan fawr. Mae hynny'n bwysicach na sicrhau bod gennym lawer o bencampwyr, oherwydd fe ddaw'r bobl hynny ymlaen a chael eu helpu drwy hyfforddiant. Rhaid inni hefyd sicrhau bod ein pobl yn mwynhau gwell iechyd o ganlyniad i unrhyw strategaeth chwaraeon a ddilynwn.

Yn olaf, edrychaf ymlaen at y dydd pan weithredir y strategaeth hon—pryd y bydd gennym dîm pêl-rwyd sydd yn bencampwyr y byd, tîm hoci merched sydd yn bencampwyr y byd eto, tîm rygbi sydd yn bencampwyr y byd a, phwy a wŷr, tîm pêl-droed sydd yn bencampwyr y byd.

Kirsty Williams: Gareth Jones's amendment 1 referred to the need to allocate time within the national curriculum for physical education in schools. As we have heard, developing healthy attitudes and a love of sport at an early age gives young people tremendous health benefit and sets them up for life. However, this is about more than health gain.

Kirsty Williams: Yr oedd gwelliant 1 gan Gareth Jones yn cyfeirio at yr angen i ddyrannu amser o fewn y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol ar gyfer addysg gorfforol mewn ysgolion. Fel y clywsom, mae datblygu agweddau iach a chariad at chwaraeon yn gynnar yn rhoi buddiannau iechyd anferth i bobl ifainc ac yn eu rhoi ar y trywydd iawn ar gyfer gweddill eu bywyd. Fodd bynnag, mae a wnelo hyn â mwy na manteision iechyd.

4:29 p.m.

Children learn many life skills while participating in sport at school: leadership, team-building and team-working skills, self-discipline and many other areas of personal development. I support Gareth's call to dedicate time in the curriculum to PE lessons, but those lessons must be of a high quality. We in Wales have a great tradition of producing excellent secondary school level PE teachers. Many of our excellent teachers trained on courses at the University of Wales Institute Cardiff and the University of Glamorgan. However, there is much room for improving teacher training at primary school level. Some primary school teachers complete their teacher training courses having spent little time on PE, sometimes only a number of hours. They then become qualified teachers who are in charge of PE lessons at school. While there are dedicated secondary school level PE teachers, primary schools are missing out.

Mae plant yn dysgu llawer o sgiliau bywyd wrth gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn yr ysgol: arweiniad, sgiliau creu tîm a gweithio mewn tîm, hunan-ddisgyblaeth a sawl agwedd arall ar ddatblygiad personol. Cefnogaf alwad Gareth am roi amser yn y cwricwlwm i wersi AG, ond rhaid i'r gwersi hynny fod o ansawdd uchel. Mae gennym ni yng Nghymru draddodiad anrhydeddus o gynhyrchu athrawon AG uwchradd gwych. Cafodd llawer o'n hathrawon gwych eu hyfforddi ar gyrsiau yn Athrofa Prifysgol Cymru, Caerdydd a Phrifysgol Morgannwg. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o le i wella hyfforddiant athrawon ar lefel ysgolion cynradd. Mae rhai athrawon ysgolion cynradd yn cwblhau eu cyrsiau ymarfer dysgu heb dreulio fawr o amser ar AG, weithiau dim ond ychydig oriau. Wedyn byddant yn cymhwyso fel athrawon a byddant yn gyfrifol am wersi AG yn yr ysgol. Tra bod athrawon AG ymroddedig ar lefel ysgolion uwchradd, mae ysgolion cynradd yn colli allan.

I appreciate Karen's concerns about rural areas. The Sports Council for Wales was, at one stage, considering whether there was scope for a peripatetic scheme. This would allow specialised primary school level PE teachers to travel from school to school, therefore guaranteeing quality PE lessons taught by a purposely-trained teacher in the smaller schools.

Gwerthfawrogaf bryderon Karen ynghylch ardaloedd gwledig. Yr oedd Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru ar un adeg yn ystyried a oedd lle i gynnal cynllun teithiol. Byddai hyn yn caniatáu i athrawon AG arbenigol ar lefel gynradd deithio o ysgol i ysgol, gan warantu gwersi AG o ansawdd da wedi'u dysgu gan athro/athrawes wedi'i hyfforddi'n bwrpasol yn yr ysgolion llai.

Karen Sinclair: My point was about space in the rural schools in my area. The teachers in those schools are prepared to consider

Karen Sinclair: Gwneud pwynt yr oeddwn i ynghylch lle yn yr ysgolion gwledig yn fy ardal. Mae'r athrawon yn yr ysgolion

innovative ways of delivering this teaching. However, they have no floor space in which to do so.

Kirsty Williams: I appreciate that. Many of the schools in my constituency suffer similar problems.

It is not just about finding time in the curriculum for PE, it is also about having high quality PE teachers who can deliver within that time. We must look at improved teacher training and support mechanisms for existing teachers to improve their skills and abilities to deliver PE lessons in primary schools.

I will turn briefly to participation. We must look beyond levels of male and female participation. We must also look at the participation of black and ethnic minority people in Wales, particularly ethnic minority females, whose participation level is low. We must also set targets for the support and participation of disabled people, including those who have learning disabilities. I ask the Sports Council for Wales, when writing its documents and talking about such issues, to get into the habit of using the term 'disabled people' not 'people with disabilities'. Society creates the problems, not the disability of the person involved. I know that members of the Sports Council are in the Public Gallery, so please change that mindset and talk about disabled people rather than about people with disabilities.

I move on to Christine Humphreys's amendment 3 on child protection issues. My gymnastics coach was sent to prison for performing activities to which I do not wish to refer, so I know more than most about the need for a secure child protection policy in sporting institutions. I welcome the Sports Council for Wales's mention of this in its report. I hope that it is consulting widely with many bodies about how best to implement child protection issues at grass roots level. Parents and children must be assured that children are coached and

hynny'n barod i ystyried ffyrdd newydd o gyflwyno'r addysg hon. Fodd bynnag, nid oes ganddynt yr arwynebedd llawr i wneud hynny.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn deall hynny. Mae llawer o'r ysgolion yn fy etholaeth i'n dioddef problemau tebyg.

Nid mater o ganfod amser yn y cwricwlwm ar gyfer AG ydyw yn unig, mae hefyd yn fater o gael athrawon AG o ansawdd da a all roi'r addysg o fewn yr amser hwnnw. Rhaid inni edrych ar well hyfforddiant i athrawon a mecanweithiau cefnogi i athrawon presennol i wella'u sgiliau a'u galluoedd i roi gwersi AG mewn ysgolion cynradd.

Trof am ennyd at gyfranogiad. Rhaid inni edrych y tu hwnt i lefelau cyfranogiad gwrywod a benywod. Rhaid inni edrych hefyd ar gyfranogiad pobl groenddu a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yng Nghymru, yn enwedig fenywod o leiafrifoedd ethnig, y mae lefel eu cyfranogiad yn isel. Rhaid inni hefyd osod targedau ar gyfer cefnogi a chyfranogiad pobl anabl, gan gynnwys rhai ag anawsterau dysgu. Gofynnaf i Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, wrth ysgrifennu ei ddogfennau a siarad am faterion o'r fath, fynd i'r arfer o ddefnyddio'r term 'pobl anabl' ac nid 'pobl ag anableddau'. Cymdeithas sydd yn creu'r problemau, nid anabledd y person dan sylw. Gwn fod aelodau o Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn yr Oriol Gyhoeddus, felly os gwelwch yn dda newidiwch yr ymagwedd honno a soniwch am bobl anabl yn hytrach nag am bobl ag anableddau.

Symudaf ymlaen at welliant 3 gan Christine Humphreys ar faterion diogelu plant. Anfonwyd fy hyfforddwr gymnasteg i'r carchar am wneud pethau nad oes arnaf eisiau sôn amdanynt, felly gwn fwy na'r rhan fwyaf o bobl am yr angen am bolisi diogel i warchod plant o fewn sefydliadau chwaraeon. Croesawaf gyfeiriad Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru at hyn yn ei adroddiad. Gobeithio ei fod yn ymgynghori'n helaeth gyda llawer o gyrff ynghylch sut orau i weithredu materion gwarchodaeth plant ar y lefel isaf. Rhaid i rieni a phlant gael sicrwydd

supervised by people who have been verified and have had excellent training. I support Christine's call for us to work with the Sports Council to develop a register of qualified sports coaches who have been verified.

Jenny Randerson: I will respond to some of the comments that have been made. I say to Carwyn Jones that the Tories might have removed the money from Porthcawl, but the Labour council removed the Empire Pool from Cardiff. I want to comment on swimming facilities throughout Wales.

I congratulate the City and County of Swansea on its success in gaining lottery funding for its 50m pool. It made an excellent case and worked well with local organisations such as the University of Wales, Swansea to get the funding.

However, I emphasise that they have only been offered something over £7 million as a result of lottery funding. I will give a few examples from England. Gloucester is getting £10 million of lottery funding for a swimming pool, Manchester is getting £19 million and an east of England university is getting £14 million. Asking for a 50m swimming pool is not asking for the earth. We should ask the National Lottery Charities Board and Sportlot to look again at the way in which they apportion grants and to make the system more flexible and fairer. The system of apportioning Wales roughly 6 per cent of the grant every year means that it is not possible to gather money for a large sporting facility such as a 50m swimming pool.

England is successful in obtaining funding because the pool of money is so much larger. We need decent facilities in Wales. Amendment 2 is particularly relevant to south-east Wales: Cardiff, Newport and the eastern valleys, which have a large proportion of the Welsh population. They need a facility such as this and they should not be ashamed to ask for that money. At the moment, the Sports Council for Wales could not provide that funding and Sportlot does

y caiff plant eu hyfforddi a'u goruchwylio gan bobl a gadarnhawyd ac a gafodd hyfforddiant ardderchog. Cefnogaf alwad Christine am inni weithio gyda Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru i ddatblygu cofrestr o hyfforddwyr chwaraeon cymwysedig a gadarnhawyd.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf am ymateb i rai o'r sylwadau a wnaethpwyd. Dywedaf wrth Carwyn Jones fod y Toriaid efallai wedi diddymu arian Porthcawl, ond diddymodd y cyngor Llafur Bwll yr Ymerodraeth yng Nghaerdydd. Hoffwn roi sylwadau ar gyfleusterau nofio ledled Cymru.

Llongyfarchaf Ddinas a Sir Abertawe ar ei llwyddiant yn sicrhau arian loteri tuag at ei phwll 50m. Gwnaeth achos ardderchog a chydweithiodd yn dda gyda sefydliadau lleol fel Prifysgol Cymru, Abertawe, i gael yr arian.

Fodd bynnag, pwysleisiaf mai dim ond rhywbeth dros £7 miliwn a gynigiwyd iddynt o ganlyniad i arian y loteri. Rhoddaf ambell enghraifft o Loegr. Mae Caerloyw'n cael £10 miliwn o arian loteri ar gyfer pwll nofio, mae Manceinion yn cael £19 miliwn ac mae prifysgol yn nwyrain Lloegr yn cael £14 miliwn. Nid gofyn am y ddaear yw gofyn am bwll nofio 50m. Dylem ofyn i Fwrdd Elusennau'r Loteri Cenedlaethol a Sportlot edrych eto ar y ffordd y maent yn rhannu grantiau a gofyn iddynt wneud y system yn fwy hyblyg a theg. Mae'r system o rannu rhyw 6 y cant o'r grant i Gymru bob blwyddyn yn golygu nad yw'n bosibl hel arian ar gyfer cyfleuster chwaraeon mawr fel pwll nofio 50m.

Mae Lloegr yn llwyddo i gael cyllid am fod y gronfa o arian gymaint yn fwy. Mae arnom angen cyfleusterau da yng Nghymru. Mae gwelliant 2 yn arbennig o berthnasol i ddeddwyrain Cymru: Caerdydd, Casnewydd a'r cymoedd dwyreiniol, lle mae cyfran fawr o boblogaeth Cymru. Mae arnynt angen cyfleuster fel hwn ac ni ddylai fod arnynt gywilydd gofyn am yr arian hwnnw. Ar hyn o bryd, ni allai Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru ddarparu'r cyllid hwnnw ac nid yw Sportlot

not provide that amount of money. We ask again for a more flexible system.

It is a scandal that the capital city of Wales does not have a public swimming pool capable of holding a swimming competition. It is also a scandal that the expertise that has been developed over a number of years in Cardiff and the eastern valleys is going to waste because people have to travel so far. That is a bar to effective training and effective competition. If we are to get decent sport facilities in Wales we must make our voice heard in the UK to ensure that we get a reasonable share of the money. My remarks were specific to one sport.

The Presiding Officer: I am considering the proposals put forward by John Griffiths and will reply in due course.

Tom Middlehurst: Today's debate has been conducted in a positive and constructive spirit. I thank Members for their contributions. I am certain that the Chief Executive of the Sports Council for Wales and Gareth Davies, the Chairman, who has now joined us, will have noted some of your concerns. I am pleased that the broad strategy of the Sports Council for Wales has been looked upon favourably. I am sure that it gives the Chairman and the Chief Executive the confidence to follow through this strategy.

Many issues have been raised which I am sure will be given due regard as the strategy is implemented. A key issue that has emerged today, which affects the entire strategy, is equality of opportunity or inclusiveness. Therefore, we must support access and opportunity to a wide range of sports and physical activity. This should be regardless of which part of the country you live, how old you are, whether you are male, female, disabled, affluent or socially deprived, and regardless of race or ethnic grouping. Many Members have raised those key issues in this afternoon's debate.

At the other end of the spectrum we want to

yn darparu gymaint â hynny o arian. Gofynnwn eto am system fwy hyblyg.

Mae'n sgandal nad oes gan brifddinas Cymru bwll nofio cyhoeddus lle gellir cynnal cystadleuaeth nofio. Mae'n sgandal hefyd fod yr arbenigedd a ddatblygwyd dros nifer o flynyddoedd yng Nghaerdydd a'r cymoedd dwyreiniol yn cael ei wastraffu am fod rhaid i bobl deithio mor bell. Mae hynny'n rhwystr i hyfforddiant effeithiol a chystadleuaeth effeithiol. Os ydym am gael cyfleusterau chwaraeon boddhaol yng Nghymru rhaid inni godi'n llais yn y DU i sicrhau y cawn gyfran deg o'r arian. Yr oedd fy sylwadau i yn benodol i un gamp.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ystyried y cynigion a roddwyd gerbron gan John Griffiths a byddaf yn ateb maes o law.

Tom Middlehurst: Cynhaliwyd y ddadl heddiw mewn ysbryd cadarnhaol ac adeiladol. Diolchaf i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd Prif Weithredwr Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru a Gareth Davies, y Cadeirydd, sydd bellach wedi ymuno â ni, wedi nodi rhai o'ch pryderon. Yr wyf yn falch yr edrychwyd yn ffafriol ar strategaeth gyffredinol Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod hynny'n rhoi hyder i'r Cadeirydd a'r Prif Weithredwr gamu ymlaen â'r strategaeth hon.

Codwyd llawer o faterion a gaiff sylw dyledus, mae'n siŵr, wrth i'r strategaeth gael ei gweithredu. Un o'r materion allweddol a gododd heddiw, sydd yn effeithio ar y strategaeth gyfan, yw cydraddoldeb cyfle neu gynhwysiant. Felly, rhaid inni gefnogi mynediad a chyfle i gymryd rhan mewn amrediad eang o chwaraeon a gweithgaredd corfforol. Dylai hyn fod ar gael i bawb, lle bynnag yr ydych yn byw, beth bynnag yw eich oed, p'run ai yr ydych yn wryw ynteu'n fenyw, yn anabl, yn gyfoethog neu'n gymdeithasol ddifreintiedig, a beth bynnag yw eich hil neu'ch grŵp ethnig. Mae sawl Aelod wedi codi'r materion allweddol hynny yn y ddadl y prynhawn yma.

Ar ben arall y sbectrwm mae arnom eisiau

promote excellence through the best facilities, good coaching and scientific and medical support for our most promising sportsmen and sportswomen. We do relatively well as a small nation but we must continue to strive for bigger and better things. Many Members have also referred to a debate or a consideration of a sports strategy by the Post-16 Education and Training Committee. I am sure that Cynog Dafis, the Chairman, will have also noted those comments and will respond accordingly.

4:39 p.m.

I now turn to the amendments. I welcome Gareth Jones's amendment 1 and his support for the strategy. He made several constructive comments, which is not surprising given his background. Gareth will know that the Chief Inspector of Schools reports a number of improvements in standards but also notes some concerns about children's fitness at certain stages of development.

Physical education remains an integral part of the national curriculum. Physical education is a requirement in key stages 1 and 3 of the revised national curriculum of Wales. Health related exercise is taught at key stage 4 and pupils must select two activities from all categories. I am sure that Rosemary Butler will note the issues raised by Gareth and others today. In that context, I am happy to accept amendment 1.

Regrettably, I must oppose amendment 2. However, a great deal of Jonathan Morgan's amendment is worthy of support but he called specifically for an olympic-sized swimming pool to be built in the South Wales Central area. I oppose the amendment because the Assembly cannot take the decision of 'if' and 'where' to build a replacement to the Empire Pool. The Sports Council for Wales is responsible for that type of decision. Indeed, where lottery money is concerned, it is accountable to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

hybu rhagoriaeth drwy'r cyfleusterau gorau, hyfforddi da a chefnogaeth wyddonol a meddygol i'n campwyr a champwragedd mwyaf addawol. Yr ydym yn llwyddo'n gymharol dda fel cenedl fach ond rhaid inni ddal i ymgyrraedd am bethau mwy a gwell. Cyfeiriodd sawl Aelod hefyd at ddadl neu drafodaeth ar strategaeth chwaraeon gan y Pwyllgor Addysg a Hyfforddiant Ôl-16. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Cynog Dafis, y Cadeirydd, wedi nodi'r sylwadau hyn ac y gwnaiff ymateb yn y ffordd briodol.

Trof yn awr at y gwelliannau. Croesawaf welliant 1 gan Gareth Jones a'i gefnogaeth i'r strategaeth. Gwnaeth amryw o sylwadau adeiladol, nad yw'n annisgwyl o gofio'i gefndir. Bydd Gareth yn gwybod fod y Prif Arolygydd Ysgolion yn adrodd ar nifer o welliannau mewn safonau ond ei fod hefyd yn nodi rhai pryderon ynghylch ffitrwydd plant ar rai cyfnodau datblygiad.

Mae addysg gorfforol yn dal yn rhan hanfodol o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Mae addysg gorfforol mewn chwaraeon yn ofynnol yng nghyfnodau allweddol 1 a 3 yn y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol diwygiedig i Gymru. Dysgir ymarfer corff cysylltiedig ag iechyd yng nghyfnod allweddol 4 a rhaid i ddisgyblion ddewis dau weithgaredd o bob categori. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff Rosemary Butler nodi'r materion a godwyd gan Gareth ac eraill heddiw. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, yr wyf yn hapus i dderbyn gwelliant 1.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf orfod gwrthwynebu gwelliant 2. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer iawn o welliant Jonathan Morgan yn haeddu cefnogaeth ond galwodd yn benodol am adeiladu pwll nofio o faint olympaidd yn ardal Canol De Cymru. Yr wyf yn gwrthwynebu'r gwelliant oherwydd ni all y Cynulliad wneud y penderfyniad ynghylch 'os' a 'ble' i adeiladu pwll yn lle Pwll yr Ymerodraeth. Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru sydd yn gyfrifol am y math hwnnw o benderfyniad. Yn wir, yn achos arian y loteri, mae'n atebol i'r Adran Ddiwylliant,

However, the local authority in Cardiff acknowledges that Cardiff should have an appropriate facility. The authority is considering ways of providing that. The Mayor, Russell Goodway and my colleague, Sue Essex, have been instrumental in promoting the establishing of an appropriate facility in Cardiff. There will be swimming facilities within the new sports village, although the swimming pool will not be olympic-sized. Clearly, these are local authority objectives and I hope that the authority will pursue them vigorously.

The decision on where to build the national swimming facilities has already been taken at an open competition in which Swansea was successful. Any plans to build new swimming facilities within the South Wales Central area, or indeed any other area, will be for the relevant local authority and its partners to determine. The Sports Council for Wales has not ruled out the possibility of supporting such ventures and I encourage the presentation of proposals throughout Wales. However, I cannot accept Jonathan's amendment, and he may consider withdrawing it.

In amendment 3, Christine Humphreys suggested that there should be consultation between the Assembly and the Sports Council for Wales with a view to establishing a register of sports trainers to ensure children's safety. I am sure we all agree with that. However, I have reservations about the value and practicalities of establishing a register of sports trainers in Wales. It is estimated that there are tens of thousands of trainers in Wales alone. The practicalities and cost of establishing and maintaining such a register would present many difficulties. There is little evidence to suggest that such registers improve these situations. The Sports Council for Wales sees more value in the dissemination of good practice on child protection issues to sports bodies across Wales. That is the right approach. However, I agree that we should consult the Sports Council for Wales and other bodies with a view to further improving the safety of children in sport. On that basis, I accept the amendment.

Cyfyngau a Chwaraeon. Fodd bynnag, mae'r awdurdod lleol yng Nghaerdydd yn cydnabod y dylai Caerdydd gael cyfleuster priodol. Mae'r awdurdod yn ystyried ffyrdd o ddarparu hynny. Mae'r Maer, Russell Goodway a'm cydweithiwr, Sue Essex, wedi bod yn gweithio i hyrwyddo cyfleuster priodol yng Nghaerdydd. Bydd cyfleusterau nofio yn y pentref chwaraeon newydd, er na fydd y pwll nofio o faint olympaidd. Yn amlwg, amcanion i'r awdurdod lleol yw'r rhain a gobeithiaf y gweithiant yn egnïol i'w sicrhau.

Cymerwyd y penderfyniad ar leoliad y cyfleusterau nofio cenedlaethol eisoes mewn cystadleuaeth agored a enillwyd gan Abertawe. Mater i'r awdurdod lleol perthnasol a'i bartneriaid fydd penderfynu ar unrhyw gynlluniau i adeiladu cyfleusterau nofio newydd o fewn ardal Canol De Cymru, neu'n wir unrhyw ardal arall. Nid yw Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru wedi diystyru'r posibilrwydd o gefnogi mentrau o'r fath ac yr wyf yn annog pobl ledled Cymru i gyflwyno cynigion. Fodd bynnag, ni allaf dderbyn gwelliant Jonathan, ac efallai y gwnaiff ystyried ei dynnu'n ôl.

Yng ngwelliant 3, awgrymodd Christine Humphreys y dylai fod ymgynghori rhwng y Cynulliad a Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru gyda golwg ar sefydlu cofrestr o hyfforddwy'r chwaraeon er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch plant. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn cytuno â hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf amheuan ynghylch gwerth ac ymarferoldeb sefydlu cofrestr o hyfforddwy'r chwaraeon yng Nghymru. Amcangyfrifir bod degau o filoedd o hyfforddwy'r yng Nghymru'n unig. Byddai llawer o anawsterau ymarferol ac ariannol ynghlwm wrth sefydlu a chynnal cofrestr o'r fath. Ychydig o dystiolaeth sydd i awgrymu bod cofrestrau o'r fath yn gwella'r sefyllfaoedd hyn. Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn gweld mwy o werth mewn lledaenu ymarfer da ar faterion diogelu plant i gyrff chwaraeon ledled Cymru. Dyna'r agwedd iawn. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf y dylem ymgynghori â Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru a chyrrff eraill gyda golwg ar wella diogelwch plant mewn chwaraeon ymhellach. Ar y sail honno, derbyniaf y gwelliant.

Christine's amendment 4 is in three parts. The first part suggests that equal emphasis be placed on individual and team sports. I agree entirely with that. My own sport of crown green bowling is for all ages and both genders. It is competitive, social and strongly community-based. I am sure that there are many good examples of this in other sports in Wales. The Sports Council for Wales does not focus its ethics specifically on team or individual sports. It seeks to provide sport across the entire spectrum of competitive and non-competitive team and individual sports.

Owen John Thomas: Yr wyf yn falch y byddech yn hoffi gweld mwy o gemau yn cael eu cynnwys mewn rhaglenni ysgolion ac ati. Dywedodd un siaradwr bod rhai ardaloedd yn cael eu hanwybyddu ond mae rhai chwaraeon yng Nghymru hefyd yn cael eu hanwybyddu. Mae 40,000 o bobl—merched a bechgyn, dynion a menywod—yn chwarae pêl fas yng Nghaerdydd, ond derbynïa'r gêm arian pitw oddi wrth Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Mae'n warthus oherwydd pêl fas yw'r unig gêm a chwaraeïr yng Nghymru sydd a'i reolau wedi eu hysgrifennu yng Nghymru. Mae'r gêm dros 100 mlwydd oed.

Ceir llawer o sôn am gynhwysiant cymdeithasol. Mae timau cryfaf Caerdydd yn cynrychioli ardaloedd Caerau a Llanrhyddni, sydd yn ardaloedd difreintiedig. Hoffwn i'r Cynulliad ddechrau rhoi ei arian lle mae ei geg. Soniwn am gynhwysiant cymdeithasol a dyma'r cyfle i ymarfer cynhwysiant cymdeithasol a chefnogi un o chwaraeon Cymru—pêl fas.

Tom Middlehurst: I invited that comment by showing bias for my own sport, and I am not surprised that John Owen raises that matter today. Full regard will be given to your concerns.

Owen John Thomas: I am Owen John Thomas. John Owen is a Member of the other place.

Mae gwelliant 4 gan Christine mewn tair rhan. Mae'r rhan gyntaf yn awgrymu y dylid rhoi pwyslais cyfartal ar chwaraeon unigol a thîm. Cytunaf yn llwyr â hynny. Mae fy nghamp arbennig i, sef bowlio grîn gefngrom, yn dda i bob oed a rhyw. Mae'n gystadleuol, yn gymdeithasol ac wedi'i gwreiddio'n gryf yn y gymuned. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod llawer o enghreifftiau da o hyn mewn campau eraill yng Nghymru. Nid yw Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn canolbwyntio'n benodol ar chwaraeon tîm neu unigol. Mae'n ceisio darparu chwaraeon ar draws y sbectrwm llawn o chwaraeon tîm ac unigol, cystadleuol ac anghystadleuol.

Owen John Thomas: I am glad that you would like to see more games included in school programmes and so on. One speaker said that some areas are ignored, but some sports in Wales are also ignored. There are 40,000 people—girls and boys, men and women—who play baseball in Cardiff, but the game receives a paltry amount of money from the Sport Council for Wales. That is disgraceful because baseball is the only game played in Wales for which the rules were written in Wales. The game is over 100 years old.

There is much talk about social inclusion. Cardiff's strongest teams represent the Caerau and Llanrumney areas, which are disadvantaged areas. I would like the Assembly to start putting its money where its mouth is. We talk about social inclusion and this is an opportunity to practice social inclusion and support one of Wales's sports—baseball.

Tom Middlehurst: Gwahoddais y sylw hwnnw drwy ddangos ffafraeth tuag at fy ngêm fy hun, ac nid wyf yn synnu bod John Owen yn codi'r mater hwnnw heddiw. Rhoddir sylw llawn i'ch pryderon.

Owen John Thomas: Owen John Thomas ydw i. Mae John Owen yn Aelod yn y lle arall.

Tom Middlehurst: I am sorry. Please accept my apology. The aim of the strategy is to provide the young with a broad range of transferable skills that can be used in a wide range of sports. I would not want to interpret the word 'equal' in the first part of amendment 4 as meaning an exact balance in terms of funding and other resources, as that would not be practical. However, on that basis I am happy to accept the first part of amendment 4.

The second part asks that the problems of those partaking in rural or water sports be considered as part of the development of integrated transport in Wales. I assure you that the needs of rural communities are at the fore of the Assembly's current thinking, especially in terms of the development of integrated transport. I am therefore happy to accept that part of the amendment.

The third part of amendment 4 proposes that consideration be given to ways of attracting older people to participate in sport. An underlying theme of the Sports Council for Wales is 'sport for all'. It seeks to establish opportunities for all people to take part in sport within the community. The strategy focuses on the young as the Council firmly believes that introducing children to a broad range of activities in their formative years is the best way to ensure that they maintain involvement in physical activities throughout their lives. That does not mean that other generations are forgotten. The Council has an equal opportunity policy based upon the concept of sport for all. As the oldest member of the Cabinet and the Assembly and as an active crown green bowls enthusiast, I am happy to accept the amendment.

If time permits, I will deal with a few of the issues that arose in debate. Equal opportunity issues have been raised by many Members today. Specifically, the issue of girls playing football and the problems experienced in Ann Jones's constituency with Caroline Hume's unfortunate exclusion from the football team once she reached the age of 12,

Tom Middlehurst: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Derbyniwch fy ymddiheuriad. Nod y strategaeth yw darparu amrediad eang o sgiliau trosglwyddadwy i bobl ifainc, y gellir eu defnyddio mewn amrediad eang o chwaraeon. Ni fyddwn am ddehongli'r geiriau 'pwyslais teg' yn rhan gyntaf gwelliant 4 i olygu cydbwysedd union yn nhermau ariannu ac adnoddau eraill, gan na fyddai hynny'n ymarferol. Fodd bynnag, ar y sail honno yr wyf yn hapus i dderbyn rhan gyntaf gwelliant 4.

Mae'r ail ran yn gofyn am i broblemau rhai sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon dŵr neu wledig gael eu hystyried yn rhan o ddatblygiad trafndiaeth integredig yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau bod anghenion cymunedau gwledig yn flaenllaw yn syniadaeth gyfredol y Cynulliad, yn enwedig yn nhermau datblygiad trafndiaeth integredig. Yr wyf yn hapus felly i dderbyn y rhan honno o'r gwelliant.

Mae'r drydedd ran o welliant 4 yn cynnig y dylid ystyried ffyrdd o ddenu pobl hŷn i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon. Un o themâu sylfaenol Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yw 'chwaraeon i bawb'. Mae'n ceisio sefydlu cyfleoedd i bawb gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn y gymuned. Mae'r strategaeth yn canolbwyntio ar yr ifanc gan fod y Cyngor yn credu'n gryf mai cyflwyno plant i amrediad eang o weithgareddau yn eu blynyddoedd ffurfiannol yw'r ffordd orau i sicrhau eu bod yn dal i ymwneud â gweithgareddau corfforol drwy gydol eu bywydau. Nid yw hynny'n golygu yr anghofir cenedlaethau eraill. Mae gan y Cyngor bolisi cyfle cyfartal yn seiliedig ar gysyniad chwaraeon i bawb. Fel aelod hynaf y Cabinet a'r Cynulliad ac fel chwaraewr bowls grŵn gefngrom brwd, yr wyf yn hapus i dderbyn y gwelliant.

Os bydd amser yn caniatáu, deliaf ag ychydig o'r materion a gododd yn ystod y ddadl. Codwyd materion cyfle cyfartal gan sawl Aelod heddiw. Soniwyd yn benodol am fater pêl-droed i ferched a'r problemau a gafwyd yn etholaeth Ann Jones gyda gwaharddiad anffodus Caroline Hume o'r tîm pêl-droed wedi iddi gyrraedd 12 oed. Mae'r mater hwn

were mentioned. This issue is under active consideration and the Development Officer of women and girls' football, Helen Croft, is currently looking into the feasibility of playing mixed football up to a higher age. I understand that junior leagues in Wales will be consulted. Jane Davidson also referred to that issue. We look forward with some interest to the outcome of those deliberations.

A number of Members mentioned the use of lottery funds. We should be aware that, in Wales, about 1,160 awards have been given by the lottery, totalling over £53 million since 1995, and 45 different sports have benefited. Also, 400 awards have been given to provide sports facilities and £30 million has been given to voluntary organisations.

4:49 p.m.

Some 71 per cent of all awards are valued at less than £25,000. Over £7 million has been provided for new facilities in schools and colleges. The Community Chest scheme is a highly regarded and well-received initiative that supports established organisations from small grants to enable them to provide additional facilities. I urge local authorities to support the Community Chest scheme and market it effectively.

I am acutely aware of the lottery issues mentioned. As Members know, one of the Labour Party's manifesto pledges was to ensure that Wales receives its fair share of lottery income. I am pleased to say, with the support of colleagues in Northern Ireland and Scotland, that an agreement has been secured with Chris Smith for a full review of the lottery shares allocated to the four home countries for arts and sports. I hope that I will be able to report to the Assembly on that in the new year.

Janet Davies mentioned travelling and the need for better public transport. Maybe, given that we are discussing sport, we should get our bikes out. She made the point that children should enjoy sport. We need to promote that aim. I have dealt with the issues of sex inequality, which many Members have raised. I am sure that both Gareth and Huw

dan ystyriaeth ar hyn o bryd ac mae Swyddog Datblygu pêl-droed menywod a merched, Helen Croft, ar hyn o bryd yn ymchwilio i ymarferoldeb chwarae pêl-droed cymysg hyd at oed uwch. Deallaf yr ymgynghorir â chynghreiriau iau yng Nghymru. Cyfeiriodd Jane Davidson hefyd at y mater hwnnw. Edrychwn ymlaen gyda chryn ddiddordeb at ganlyniad y trafodaethau hynny.

Soniodd nifer o Aelodau am ddefnyddio arian loteri. Dylem fod yn ymwybodol fod rhyw 1,160 o roddion wedi'u rhoi gan y loteri yng Nghymru, sef cyfanswm o dros £53 miliwn ers 1995, a manteisiodd 45 o chwaraeon gwahanol. Hefyd, rhoddwyd 400 o roddion i wella cyfleusterau chwaraeon a rhoddwyd £30 miliwn i sefydliadau gwirfoddol.

Mae rhyw 71 y cant o'r rhoddion yn werth llai na £25,000. Darparwyd dros £7 miliwn ar gyfer cyfleusterau newydd mewn ysgolion a cholegau. Mae'r Gist Gymunedol yn fenter uchel ei pharch a derbyniol iawn sydd yn cefnogi cyrff sefydledig drwy grantiau bach i'w galluogi i ddarparu cyfleusterau ychwanegol. Anogaf awdurdodau lleol i gefnogi cynllun y Gist Gymunedol a'i farchnata'n effeithiol.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o'r materion loteri a grybwyllwyd. Fel y gŵyr Aelodau, un o addewidion maniffesto'r Blaid Lafur oedd sicrhau y caiff Cymru ei chyfran deg o incwm o'r loteri. Mae'n dda gennyf ddweud, gyda chymorth cydaelodau yng Ngogledd Iwerddon a'r Alban, y llwyddwyd i gael Chris Smith i gytuno i gynnal adolygiad llawn o'r cyfrannau o'r loteri a rennir i'r pedair gwlad ar gyfer y celfyddydau a chwaraeon. Gobeithiaf allu rhoi adroddiad i'r Cynulliad ar hynny yn y flwyddyn newydd.

Soniodd Janet Davies am deithio a'r angen am well cludiant cyhoeddus. Efallai, gan ein bod yn trafod chwaraeon, y dylem gael ein beiciau allan. Gwnaeth hi'r pwynt y dylai plant fwynhau chwaraeon. Mae angen inni hyrwyddo'r nod hwnnw. Yr wyf wedi delio â materion anghydraddoldeb y ddau ryw, a godwyd gan sawl Aelod. Yr wyf yn siŵr y

will have taken note of those particular concerns.

John Griffiths is keen to promote the success of Hartridge Comprehensive school in Newport. I applaud that initiative of using football as a focus for wider educational activity. That has raised the profile of the school and has raised the aspirations of the rest of the pupils. The school is to be applauded. We can learn much from that example and experience. The school might want to share that with educationalists throughout Wales.

Jocelyn mentioned the need to increase participation. I believe that the Sports Council for Wales is acutely aware of that. One of its principal objectives is to increase participation by all ages across the whole spectrum of sport. I note Karen's and others' concerns about facilities in small schools. I am sure that their points will not have been lost on my colleagues.

I commend the motion to the Assembly. I thank you all for your views on this subject. It is important that we gain an all-Wales perspective of issues, never more so than in sport. I have learnt much today of the views and the will of the Assembly. I will take that knowledge into my deliberations with the Sports Council for Wales. I am sure that Chairman, Gareth Davies, and the Chief Executive, Huw Jones, have also gained much from this afternoon's proceedings. I am sure it will help inform the development of future strategies. I ask the Assembly to oppose Jonathan Morgan's amendment 2, and to support amendments 1, 3 and 4.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar welliant 1.

bydd Gareth a Huw ill dau wedi nodi'r pryderon arbennig hynny.

Mae John Griffiths yn awyddus i hybu llwyddiant Ysgol Gyfun Hartridge yng Nghasnewydd. Cymeradwyaf y fenter honno o ddefnyddio pêl-droed fel canolbwynt i weithgaredd addysgol mwy cyffredinol. Mae hynny wedi codi proffil yr ysgol ac wedi codi dyheadau gweddill y disgyblion. Rhaid canmol yr ysgol. Gallwn ddysgu llawer o'r esiampl a'r profiad hwnnw. Efallai yr hoffai'r ysgol rannu hynny gydag addysgwyr ledled Cymru.

Soniodd Jocelyn am yr angen i gynyddu cyfranogiad. Credaf fod Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn ymwybodol iawn o hynny. Un o'i brif amcanion yw cynyddu cyfranogiad gan bob oed ar draws holl sbectrwm chwaraeon. Nodaf bryderon Karen ac eraill ynghylch cyfleusterau mewn ysgolion bychain. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd fy nghyd-Aelodau wedi nodi eu pwyntiau.

Cymeradwyaf y cynnig i'r Cynulliad. Diolch i chi i gyd am eich sylwadau ar y pwnc hwn. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael golwg Cymru-gyfan ar faterion, mewn chwaraeon yn fwy na dim. Dysgais lawer heddiw am farn ac ewyllys y Cynulliad. Âf â'r wybodaeth honno gyda mi i'm trafodaethau gyda Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod y Cadeirydd, Gareth Davies, a'r Prif Weithredwr, Huw Jones, hefyd wedi dysgu llawer o'r trafodaethau y prynhawn yma. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd yn gymorth i ysbrydoli datblygiad strategaethau'r dyfodol. Gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad wrthwynebu gwelliant 2 Jonathan Morgan, a chefnogi gwelliannau 1, 3 a 4.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on amendment 1.

*Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
The Assembly divided: For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick

Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hancock, Brian
 Halford, Alison
 Hart, Edwina
 Humphreys, Christine
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Michael, Alun
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment adopted.*

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar welliant 2. **The Presiding Officer:** We will now vote on amendment 2.

*Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 9, Ymatal 3, Yn erbyn 35.
 The Assembly divided: For 9, Abstain 3, Against 35.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Graham, William
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Dafis, Cynog
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Geraint
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Essex, Sue

Rogers, Peter

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
Michael, Alun
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Wigley, Dafydd

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Humphreys, Christine
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Kirsty

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment rejected.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar welliant 3.
The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on amendment 3.

Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 35, Ymatal 12, Yn erbyn 0.
The Assembly divided: For 35, Abstain 12, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hart, Edwina

Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Michael, Alun
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
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
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Wigley, Dafydd

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment adopted.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar welliant 4. **The Presiding Officer:** We will now vote on amendment 4.

Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
The Assembly divided: For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John

Gwyther, Christine
 Halford, Alison
 Hancock, Brian
 Hart, Edwina
 Humphreys, Christine
 Hutt, Jane
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Michael, Alun
 Middlehurst, Tom
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment adopted.*

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on the amended motion, that the Assembly

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio, sef bod y Cynulliad

resolves to preserve and develop sport in schools as part of the National Curriculum to encourage life long participation, and recognises the economic, social and cultural significance of sport, the contribution that sport makes to the wider health and well-being of the people of Wales and accordingly supports the approach outlined in the Sports Council for Wales's document 'A Strategy for Welsh Sport';

yn penderfynu cadw a datblygu chwaraeon mewn ysgolion fel rhan o'r Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol er mwyn annog plant i gymryd rhan drwy gydol eu hoes, ac yn cydnabod arwyddocâd economaidd, cymdeithasol a diwylliannol chwaraeon, cyfraniad chwaraeon at iechyd a lles pobl Cymru ac felly'n cefnogi'r hyn a amlinellir yn nogfen Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru 'Strategaeth ar gyfer Chwaraeon yng Nghymru';

welcomes the emphasis placed in the strategy on introducing children to the widest possible range of sports, and suggests that this should include equal emphasis on individual sports as well as team sports;

yn croesawu pwyslais y strategaeth ar gyflwyno i blant yr ystod ehangaf posibl o chwaraeon, ac yn awgrymu y dylai hyn gynnwys pwyslais teg ar chwaraeon ar gyfer unigolion yn ogystal â rhai ar gyfer timau;

shares the Sports Council for Wales's concern that those who participate in rural sports or water sports frequently have to use their cars to travel to such activities, and proposes that this issue should be considered

yn rhannu pryderon Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru bod y rhai sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau hamdden yng nghefn gwlad neu ar y dŵr yn aml yn gorfod defnyddio eu ceir i deithio i'r fath weithgareddau, ac yn

as part of any discussions on the development of integrated transport in Wales;

welcomes the commitment in the strategy to reduce the number of people who turn their backs on sport by increasing the percentage of young people who participate in sport, but also proposes that consideration should be given to ways of attracting more older people to participate in sport once more; and

in addition, this Assembly shares the concerns of the Sports Council for Wales about the safety of children who participate in sports, and proposes that the Sports Council for Wales and other sports bodies should be consulted about the compilation of a register of recognised sports trainers.

cynnig y dylid edrych ar hyn fel rhan o unrhyw drafodaethau ar ddatblygu trafnidiaeth integredig yng Nghymru;

yn croesawu'r ymroddiad yn y strategaeth i leihau'r nifer o bobl sydd yn cefnu ar chwaraeon trwy gynyddu'r ganran o bobl ifainc sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, ond yn cynnig y dylid edrych hefyd ar sut y gellir denu mwy o bobl hyn i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon o'r newydd; ac

At hyn, y mae'r Cynulliad hwn yn rhannu pryderon Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru am ddiogelwch plant sydd yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon, ac yn cynnig y dylid ymgynghori â Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru a chyrff chwaraeon eraill ynghylch creu cofrestr o hyfforddwyr chwaraeon cydnabyddedig.

*Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
The Assembly divided: For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Dafis, Cynog
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Geraint
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hart, Edwina
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
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Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Melding, David

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 Middlehurst, Tom
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 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Rogers, Peter
 Ryder, Janet
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Wigley, Dafydd
 Williams, Kirsty

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

4:59 p.m.

Penodi Cynghorydd Safonau Ymddygiad Appointment of an Adviser on Standards of Conduct

Nick Bourne: I propose that

the Assembly resolves that the appointment of an independent Assembly adviser on Standards of Conduct be set in hand under arrangements to be made by the Presiding Officer, such arrangements to be made in accordance with the principles of the Assembly Code of Practice on Public Appointments.

Although David Melding has taken my place as Chair of the Committee on Standards of Conduct, this matter was discussed when I still chaired the Committee. I felt it was right to resign as Chair because it was incompatible with being leader of the Conservative party. Of the two jobs, I wanted the leadership of the Conservative party more. I am sure that some will be sorry to hear that but, despite pressure not to do so, I have decided to resign as Chair of the Committee on Standards of Conduct.

The administration does not deserve credit for many things but it deserves credit for carrying on the tradition of ensuring that each of the scrutiny Committees is chaired by a Member from the three opposition parties. When we take over, the tradition will carry on. The Business Secretary looks relieved at that prospect. Standing Order No. 16

Nick Bourne: Cynigiau fod

y Cynulliad yn penderfynu penodi cynghorydd annibynnol i'r Cynulliad ar Safonau Ymddygiad o dan drefniadau i'w gwneud gan y Llywydd, ac y bydd y trefniadau hynny yn unol ag egwyddorion Cod Ymarfer y Cynulliad ar Benodiadau Cyhoeddus.

Er bod David Melding wedi cymryd fy lle fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad, trafodwyd y mater hwn pan oeddwn i'n dal yn y Gadair. Teimlwn ei bod yn iawn imi ymddiswyddo o'r Gadair oherwydd yr oedd yn anghydnaws â bod yn arweinydd y blaid Geidwadol. O'r ddwy swydd, arweinyddiaeth y blaid Geidwadol oedd fy nymuniad pennaf. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd rhai'n gresynu clywed hyn, ond, er gwaethaf pwysau i beidio â gwneud, yr wyf wedi penderfynu ymddiswyddo fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad.

Nid yw'r weinyddiaeth yn haeddu clod am lawer o bethau ond y mae'n haeddu clod am barhau â'r traddodiad o sicrhau y caiff pob un o'r Pwyllgorau archwilio ei gadeirio gan Aelod o'r tair gwrthblaid. Pan gymerwn ni reolaeth, bydd y traddodiad yn parhau. Mae'r Trefnydd yn edrych fel petai hynny'n rhyddhad iddo. Mae Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 16

envisages that the Assembly should appoint an independent adviser on standards of conduct. The adviser would provide advice and assistance to the Presiding Officer—who is clearly objective, impartial and above policy in this as in everything else—on any matter relating to the conduct of Members. The adviser would also assist the Committee on Standards of Conduct in investigating any matters referred to it.

The Assembly's Code of Practice on Public Appointments sets out the principles of the public appointment process which include equal opportunities, selection on merit and openness and transparency. While the appointment is not covered by the Assembly's Code and does not come within the remit of the Commissioner for Public Appointments, the Committee on Standards of Conduct felt that it was appropriate that the process should follow the Code's principles, and that is what we are proposing. The motion before the Assembly seeks authority for the Presiding Officer and his Office to proceed with making the necessary arrangements for this appointment. The Committee on Standards of Conduct, the Presiding Officer and an external independent assessor will be involved in the detail of the process. We expect the process to culminate in a recommendation of the preferred candidate before the full Assembly in the spring of 2000. This appointment can only be made by resolution of the full Assembly, and the adviser can only be removed from office in the same way.

At its meeting last week, the Committee on Standards of Conduct considered and endorsed the draft procedure for handling complaints about Assembly Members. In view of the sensitive nature of the subject matter, the Committee agreed that all Members should be given the opportunity to comment on the draft procedure. I have asked the Committee Secretariat to send the document to Members within the next couple of weeks.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on the motion.

yn nodi y dylai'r Cynulliad benodi cynghorydd annibynnol ar safonau ymddygiad. Byddai'r cynghorydd yn rhoi cyngor a chymorth i'r Llywydd—sydd yn amlwg yn wrthrychol, amhleidiol ac uwchlaw polisi yn hyn fel ym mhopath arall—ar unrhyw fater sydd yn ymwneud ag ymddygiad Aelodau. Byddai'r cynghorydd hefyd yn cynorthwyo'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad i ymchwilio i unrhyw faterion a gyfeirid ato.

Mae cod ymarfer y Cynulliad ar benodiadau cyhoeddus yn amlinellu egwyddorion y broses benodi cyhoeddus, sydd yn cynnwys cyfle cyfartal, dewis ar sail teilyngdod a bod yn agored ac yn dryloyw. Er nad yw'r penodiad yn dod o fewn cod y Cynulliad nac o fewn cylch gorchwyl y Comisiynydd Penodiadau Cyhoeddus, teimlai'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad ei bod yn briodol y dylai'r broses ddilyn egwyddorion y cod, a dyna a gynigiwn. Mae'r cynnig gerbron y Cynulliad yn ceisio awdurdod i'r Llywydd a'i Swyddfa fynd ati i wneud y trefniadau angenrheidiol ar gyfer y penodiad hwn. Bydd y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad, y Llywydd ac asesydd annibynnol allanol yn ymdrin â manylion y broses. Disgwyliwn i'r broses esgor ar argymhelliad dros yr ymgeisydd a ffafrir gerbron y Cynulliad llawn yng ngwanwyn 2000. Dim ond trwy benderfyniad y Cynulliad llawn y gellir gwneud y penodiad hwn, a dyna'r unig ffordd hefyd y gellir diswyddo'r cynghorydd.

Yn ei gyfarfod yr wythnos diwethaf, ystyriodd y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad y weithdrefn ddrafft ar gyfer trafod cwynion am Aelodau'r Cynulliad, a'i chymeradwyo. Yn wyneb natur sensitif y pwnc, cytunodd y Pwyllgor y dylai pob Aelod gael y cyfle i roi sylwadau ar y weithdrefn ddrafft. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i Ysgrifenyddiaeth y Pwyllgor anfon y ddogfen at Aelodau o fewn yr wythnos neu ddwy nesaf.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y cynnig.

*Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
The Assembly divided: For 35, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Humphreys, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Michael, Alun
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Wigley, Dafydd

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion adopted.*

Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau'r Ddeddf Fabwysiadu (Agweddau Rhyng-wladol) 1999

Delegation of Functions under the Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999

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

the Assembly, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, delegates its functions under the Adoption (Intercountry Aspects) Act 1999, subject to any other resolution of the Assembly, to the Assembly First Secretary.

Yr Ysgrifennydd Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Cynigiad fod

y Cynulliad, gan weithredu o dan adran 62(1)(b) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn dirprwyo'i swyddogaethau o dan Ddeddf Fabwysiadu (Agweddau Rhyng-wladol) 1999, yn amodol ar unrhyw benderfyniad arall gan y Cynulliad, i Brif Ysgrifennydd y Cynulliad.

This is a purely technical motion and we are not here to debate the merits of the Act itself. The 1999 Act results from much consultation over a long period. It was introduced through a Private Members' Bill, by Mark Oaten, the Liberal Democrat MP for Winchester. The Bill was supported by members of all parties in Parliament and it received Royal Assent on 27 July 1999. It was not included in earlier Assembly delegation arrangements because it was passed after 1 July 1999.

Full implementation of the Act will allow the Government to ratify the 1993 Hague Convention on intercountry adoption signed by the UK in 1994. The 1993 Hague Convention provides a framework which sets out the minimum standards for the process of intercountry adoption and the recognition of adoption orders made by competent authorities that have applied those standards. It aims to ensure the best interests of the children concerned.

The Convention is underpinned by the principles of the 1989 United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, Article 21, which sets out to ensure that the adoption of a child is authorised only by competent authorities. The UN convention also recognises that intercountry adoption may be considered as an alternative means of childcare if the child cannot be placed with adoptive or foster parents or otherwise cared for in his or her own country of origin.

One of the key elements of the Assembly's future role under the 1993 Hague Convention is to verify the suitability of prospective adopters who wish to adopt a child from abroad. It is right that such decisions in sensitive individual cases are delegated.

The Act gives the Secretary of State for Health powers to make commencement orders and regulations to bring the Act into force in Great Britain, subject to consultation with the National Assembly for Wales. It is not intended to implement the Act in full

Cynnig technegol pur yw hwn ac nid ydym yma i ddadlau rhinweddau'r Ddeddf ei hun. Mae Deddf 1999 yn ganlyniad llawer o ymgynghori dros gyfnod hir. Fe'i cyflwynwyd drwy Fesur Aelod Preifat, gan Mark Oaten, AS y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol dros Gaer-wynt. Cefnogwyd y Mesur gan aelodau'r holl bleidiau yn y Senedd a derbyniodd y Cydsyniad Brenhinol ar 27 Gorffennaf 1999. Nis cynhwyswyd mewn trefniadau dirprwyo cynharach gan y Cynulliad oherwydd fe'i pasiwyd ar ôl 1 Gorffennaf 1999.

Bydd gweithredu'r Ddeddf yn llawn yn caniatáu i'r Llywodraeth gadarnhau Cytundeb yr Hâg 1993 ar fabwysiadu rhyng-wladol a lofnodwyd gan y DU yn 1994. Mae Cytundeb yr Hâg 1993 yn darparu fframwaith sydd yn amlinellu'r isafswm safonau ar gyfer proses mabwysiadu rhwng gwledydd a chydabod gorchmynion mabwysiadu a wnaethpwyd gan awdurdodau cymwys a ddefnyddiodd y safonau hynny. Ei nod yw sicrhau lles gorau'r plant dan sylw.

Sylfeini'r Cytundeb yw egwyddorion Cytundeb y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn 1989 ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, Erthygl 21, sydd yn ceisio sicrhau mai dim ond awdurdodau cymwys sydd yn awdurdodi mabwysiadu plentyn. Mae cytundeb y Cenhedloedd Unedig hefyd yn cydnabod y gellir ystyried mabwysiadu rhyng-wladol fel modd amgen o ofal plant os na ellir lleoli plentyn gyda rhieni mabwysiadol neu faeth na gofalu amdano/amdani fel arall yn ei (g)wlad ei hun.

Un o elfennau allweddol rôl y Cynulliad i'r dyfodol dan Gytundeb yr Hâg 1993 yw cadarnhau addasrwydd darpar fabwysiadwyr sydd yn dymuno mabwysiadu plentyn o wlad dramor. Mae'n iawn i benderfyniadau o'r fath mewn achosion unigol sensitif gael eu dirprwyo.

Mae'r Ddeddf yn rhoi pwerau i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd wneud gorchmynion cychwyn a rheoliadau i ddod â'r Ddeddf i rym ym Mhrydain Fawr, yn amodol ar ymgynghoriad â Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Ni fwriedir

until late 2000. This is to allow time for the preparation of draft regulations and consulting on them. Separate provisions may be brought in on different dates.

The Assembly has been consulted about the proposed commencement of one provision and we must respond soon. This provision will, in effect, make illegal the provision of private home study assessments of the suitability of prospective adopters. This will close a loophole by which people whose suitability has not been assessed by an adoption agency sometimes bring children into the country. These people then side-step the approved channels. It is estimated that about 100 children each year are brought into the UK in this way. On average, about 12 children per year are brought to Wales by this method.

Further consultation will take place next year, as it is expected that the main provisions of the Act will be brought into force at the end of the year 2000. If further functions are given to the Assembly under regulations to be made by the Secretary of State for Health, and we decide that those functions should be delegated, a further motion will be brought before the Assembly at the appropriate time.

In conclusion, if this motion is passed it will delegate the Assembly's functions under the Act to the First Secretary. We then envisage further delegation from the First Secretary to myself and other staff.

Dafydd Wigley: Mae'n bleser gennyf fi gefnogi'r cynnig hwn, am fy mod yn un o noddwyr y Mesur a aeth drwy Dŷ'r Cyffredin. Mesur preifat oedd hwn a aeth gerbron y Senedd y llynedd ac a gafodd gefnogwyr o bob plaid. Felly, croesawaf y ffaith fod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn trafod y mater hwn.

Mae hwn yn fater anodd. Yr ydym i gyd yn cofio'r plant sydd wedi dioddef yn Romania ac mewn gwledydd eraill. Pe bai hynny'n bosibl, byddem i gyd yn dymuno gweld plant yn aros gyda'u teuluoedd, neu o leiaf yn aros

gweithredu'r Ddeddf yn llawn tan yn hwyr yn 2000. Mae hyn er mwyn caniatáu amser i baratoi rheoliadau drafft ac ymgynghori arnynt. Gellir cyflwyno darpariaethau ar wahân ar ddyddiadau gwahanol.

Ymgynghorwyd â'r Cynulliad ynglŷn â'r bwriad i gychwyn un ddarpariaeth a rhaid inni ymateb yn fuan. Effaith y ddarpariaeth hon fydd ei gwneud yn anghyfreithlon darparu asesiadau astudiaeth cartrefi preifat o addasrwydd darpar fabwysiadwyr. Bydd hyn yn cau bwloch yn y gyfraith lle gall pobl nad aseswyd eu haddasrwydd gan asiantaeth fabwysiadu ddod â phlant i mewn i'r wlad. Bydd y bobl hyn wedyn yn ochrgamu'r sianeli cymeradwy. Amcangyfrifir y deuir â rhyw 100 o blant bob blwyddyn i mewn i'r DU fel hyn. Ar gyfartaledd, deuir â rhyw 12 o blant y flwyddyn i Gymru yn y modd hwn.

Bydd ymgynghori pellach y flwyddyn nesaf, gan y disgwylir y bydd prif ddarpariaethau'r Ddeddf yn dod i rym tua diwedd y flwyddyn 2000. Os bydd swyddogaethau pellach i'w rhoi i'r Cynulliad dan reoliadau a wneir gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Iechyd, ac os penderfynwn y dylid dirprwyo'r swyddogaethau hynny, deuir â chynnig pellach gerbron y Cynulliad ar yr amser priodol.

I gloi, os caiff y cynnig hwn ei basio bydd yn dirprwyo swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad dan y Ddeddf i'r Prif Ysgrifennydd. Wedyn rhagwelwn y bydd dirprwyo pellach gan y Prif Ysgrifennydd i mi a staff eraill.

Dafydd Wigley: It is a pleasure for me to support this motion, as I was one of the sponsors of the Bill that went through the House of Commons. This was a private Bill, which was laid before Parliament last year, and it had supporters from every party. I therefore welcome the fact that the National Assembly for Wales is discussing this matter.

This is a difficult issue. We all remember the suffering of children in Romania and in other countries. If it were possible, we would all wish to see children staying with their families, or at least staying in their own

yn eu gwlad eu hunain.

Fodd bynnag, mae adegau pan nad yw hynny'n bosibl, a cheir darpariaeth rhyngwladol ar gyfer hyn, fel y soniodd Jane Hutt. Mae'r Mesur hwn yn caniatáu inni chwarae rhan adeiladol yn y darpariaethau hynny. Fel gwlad a chenedl, dylem ysgwyddo ein cyfrifoldeb lle bo hynny'n gwbl angenrheidiol, oherwydd bod y sefyllfaoedd hyn fel arfer yn digwydd yn sgîl tristwch a thrychineb i'r teuluoedd. Felly, yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi'r cynnig.

5:09 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: I add our support to this. You would not expect us to oppose the motion as it was a Liberal Democrat MP who introduced the original Bill. I emphasise that although we are only talking about a small number of children, it is essential that the job is done well. I hope that money will be available to ensure that this process is carried out effectively. If it is done effectively, it will ensure that the problems we have had in the past will not arise again. This is an ongoing problem. For example, a new cause for concern involves children coming from Russia because of lax laws in that country. Past problems include parents not having given permission for their children to be adopted and children not really having been abandoned, which caused much controversy and heartbreak on all sides. Those problems should be overcome as a result of this measure. It ensures that children are protected, will go into an environment that is sympathetic to their needs and that the people who adopt them do so in the right spirit and with the right motives. Therefore, we give our wholehearted support to this motion.

Jane Hutt: I was not aware of Dafydd Wigley's role in this important Bill. I thank him for it. It is important that we fully embrace our responsibilities here, even though the number of such children in Wales is small. I understand that some recent applications for adoption involve children from Bolivia, Guatemala and Romania and that people resident in Wales have adopted

country.

However, there are times when that is not possible and there is international provision for this, as Jane Hutt mentioned. This Bill permits us to play a constructive part in those provisions. As a country and nation, we should shoulder our responsibility where that is absolutely necessary, because these situations usually occur as a result of sadness and tragedy for families. Therefore, I am pleased to support the motion.

Jenny Randerson: Ychwanegaf ein cefnogaeth ni i hyn. Ni fydddech yn disgwyl inni wrthwynebu'r cynnig gan mai AS y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a gyflwynodd y Mesur gwreiddiol. Pwysleisiaf, er mai dim ond am nifer fach o blant yr ydym yn sôn, ei bod yn hanfodol y gwneir y gwaith yn iawn. Gobeithiaf y bydd arian ar gael i sicrhau y cyflawnir y broses hon yn effeithiol. Os y'i gwneir yn effeithiol, bydd yn sicrhau na fydd y problemau a gawsom yn y gorffennol yn codi eto. Mae hon yn broblem barhaus. Er enghraifft, ceir achos pryder newydd gyda phlant yn dod o Rwsia oherwydd deddfau llac yn y wlad honno. Mae problemau'r gorffennol yn cynnwys rhieni oedd heb roi caniatâd i'w plant gael eu mabwysiadu a phlant oedd heb gael eu gadael mewn gwirionedd, a achosodd lawer o ddadlau a thorcalon ar bob tu. Dylai'r mesur hwn oresgyn y problemau hynny. Mae'n sicrhau y caiff plant eu gwarchod, yr ânt i amgylchedd sydd yn cydymdeimlo â'u hanghenion, ac y bydd y bobl sydd yn eu mabwysiadu yn gwneud hynny yn yr ysbryd iawn a chyda'r rhesymau iawn. Felly, rhoddwn ein cefnogaeth lwyr i'r cynnig hwn.

Jane Hutt: Nid oeddwn yn gwybod am rôl Dafydd Wigley yn y Mesur pwysig hwn. Diolchaf iddo. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn derbyn ein cyfrifoldebau'n llawn yma, er mai bach yw'r nifer o blant o'r fath yng Nghymru. Deallaf fod rhai ceisiadau diweddar am fabwysiadu yn ymwneud â phlant o Folifia, Gwatemala a Romania a bod pobl sydd yn byw yng Nghymru wedi

children from the Philippines, Thailand, India, Brazil and Mexico over the past years. I thank Jenny for her comments. The Bill was indeed introduced by a Liberal Democrat MP and was supported by our Government. This is a sensitive area for which we must take our full responsibility. We should be glad that this loophole is now being closed up by this Act. I move formally that the First Secretary takes responsibility, and then it will come to me and we will consult on any further regulations.

mabwysiadu plant o'r Philipinau, Thailand, India, Brasil a Mecsico dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Diolchaf i Jenny am ei sylwadau hithau. Yn wir fe gyflwynwyd y Mesur gan AS y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ac fe'i cefnogwyd gan ein Llywodraeth ni. Dyma faes sensitif lle mae'n rhaid inni dderbyn ein cyfrifoldeb llawn. Dylem fod yn falch fod y bwch hwn yn y gyfraith bellach yn cael ei gau gan y Ddeddf hon. Cynigiau yn ffurfiol fod y Prif Ysgrifennydd yn cymryd cyfrifoldeb, wedyn fe ddaw i mi a byddwn yn ymgynghori ar unrhyw reoliadau pellach.

Y Llywydd: Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: We will now vote on the motion.

*Pleidlais y Cynulliad oedd: O blaid 32, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
The Assembly divided: For 32, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Gwyther, Christine
Halford, Alison
Hancock, Brian
Hutt, Jane
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Michael, Alun
Middlehurst, Tom
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Rogers, Peter
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Wigley, Dafydd

*Motion adopted.
Derbyniwyd y cynnig.*

Y Llywydd: Dyna ddiwedd sesiwn heddiw. **The Presiding Officer:** That is the end of

Bydd y Cyfarfod Llawn nesaf, ar 30 today's session. The next Plenary session, on
Tachwedd, yn dechrau am 1.40 p.m. pan 30 November, will begin at 1.40 p.m. when
fydd Uwch Gomisiynydd Canada, yr the Honourable Roy MacLaren, the High
Anrhydeddus Roy MacLaren, yn annerch. Commissioner for Canada, will address the
Assembly.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5:13 p.m.
The session ended at 5.13 p.m.