

BÒRD NA  
GÀIDHLIG



Annual Report 2005/06



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### Mòran Taing

Bòrd na Gàidhlig would like to thank the following for the use of photographs in the Annual Report: Cailean Maclean, Ùr-sgeul, Ceòlas, Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, Comunn na Gàidhlig, Clì Gàidhlig, The Scottish Parliament, The Scottish Executive, Ewen Weatherspoon, Comann nam Pàrant (Nàiseanta), Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig, The Highland Council, Cròileagan Clann Trang, Scottish Qualifications Authority, Careers Scotland.



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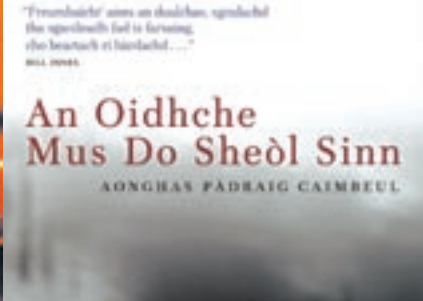
Dun C  
Carlway Bro  
Garrannan  
Garenin Blackhouse vit  
Taigh Tughaidh Arno  
Arnol Blackhouse Museum





## 1 Highlights of the Year

- The Gaelic Bill was passed on 21st April 2005. This meant that legislation to promote the use of Gaelic was given unanimous support by members of the Scottish Parliament.
- Royal assent was given to the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 on 1st June 2005 and it was commenced on 13th February 2006. The Act established Bòrd na Gàidhlig as a statutory body responsible for securing the status of Gaelic as an official language of Scotland, commanding equal respect to English.
- There was a rise in the number of students doing a Gaelic or Gaelic-related course. The number of students in Scottish universities and colleges who were on a Gaelic or Gaelic-related course went up from 730 in the academic year 2003-2004 to 1,200 in 2004-2005. (Source: Scottish Executive Education Department)
- A new initiative was launched in June 2005 when Bòrd na Gàidhlig commissioned Fosglan to establish a list of approved translators, at the same time creating new job opportunities.
- Investors in People status was achieved by Bòrd na Gàidhlig on 6th December 2005.
- Highland Council celebrated 20 years of Gaelic Medium Education with a conference on strengthening Gaelic in the community and in the home. More than 100 delegates from 33 organisations attended the conference.
- The Gaelic Initiatives Fund for 2006-07 was launched by Bòrd na Gàidhlig in October 2005. The scheme offers assistance to community groups who promote Gaelic in their own area. It has been closely associated with events for the Highland 2007 celebration.
- Comhairle nan Eilean Siar marked 20 years of Gaelic Medium Education in 2006.
- The Western Isles Language Plan – based on research carried out between 2003 and 2006 on the state of Gaelic in the Western Isles – was published in 2006. The aims of the plan are to strengthen Gaelic as a language in the family, to strengthen Gaelic as a language in the community and to increase the number of Gaelic speakers in the islands.
- Martin MacIntyre and Iain Finlay MacLeod added to the series of Gaelic novels, Ùr-Sgeul, and spoke about their new works at the Edinburgh International Book Festival.
- Angus Peter Campbell's Gaelic novel An Oidhche Mus Do Sheòl Sinn was voted in 'The List's' Top Ten Scottish Books of All Time, and Gaelic author Martin MacIntyre made the short list for the Saltire Scottish Book of the Year award.
- A representative from Bòrd na Gàidhlig visited the Finnish capital Helsinki to study minority language projects.
- In 2005 An Lòchran published a strategy for the Gaelic arts in Glasgow.
- Fèisean nan Gàidheal celebrated 25 years of Gaelic teaching festivals, the first of which started in Barra in 1981.
- Julie Fowles received the Horizon Award for her album Mar a tha mo chridhe at the BBC Radio 2 Folk Awards.
- Highland Council published their Gaelic Language & Culture Plan for 2005-09.
- Margaret MacDonald started as the first director of Tobar an Dualchais/Kist o Riches – the biggest project ever undertaken involving the digitisation of archived Gaelic cultural material. The project aims to digitise and preserve up to 18,000 hours of recordings in Scots and Gaelic.



- The Gaelic Media Service (GMS) and BBC Scotland agreed to work together to create a framework that will lead to the establishment of a Gaelic digital television channel. Funding will come from the GMS and the BBC.
- A new website **languageplanning.eu**, which Bòrd na Gàidhlig supports and is involved in, was launched in Cardiff by Alun Pugh, Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport. The website is part of a European Commission project which encourages cooperation between minority language boards throughout Europe.
- Bòrd na Gàidhlig and other bodies gave evidence to the Council of Europe's Committee of Experts regarding the Gaelic undertaking in the Charter for Regional and Minority Languages.
- Conclusions from the Gaelic Medium Teachers' Action Group report were published in November 2005 and the Minister for Gaelic Peter Peacock said: "Attracting more teachers will be key to securing the continued growth of Gaelic medium education."
- Bòrd na Gàidhlig as established by the Gaelic Language Act met for the first time on 17th February 2006.
- It was agreed to build a dedicated Gaelic primary school in Inverness. The first purpose built Gaelic school in Scotland.

### Looking ahead

- The draft of The National Plan for Gaelic will be published on 14th August 2006. There will be a three month public consultation and it is hoped that the final National Plan will be published early in 2007.
- The Guidance for Gaelic Language Plans will go out to public consultation at the same time and public authorities chosen by Bòrd na Gàidhlig will then start to work on their language plans.
- The National Strategy for Gaelic Education will appear in the National Plan.
- Gaelic will be at the heart of the Highland 2007 initiative. Bòrd na Gàidhlig will work closely with the organisers to achieve this.
- Bòrd na Gàidhlig will support new research that will help to support its language planning.
- It is expected that a Gaelic television channel will begin broadcasting in 2007.
- A new degree in music will be offered through the medium of Gaelic at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig.





## 2 Chairman's Comments

**I took over as Chair of Bòrd na Gàidhlig in February 2006 with the commencement of the Gaelic Language Act. With the Act came a new Bòrd and I, therefore, acknowledge and pay tribute to the work of Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) during the past year. What my predecessor Duncan Ferguson and his Bòrd members have done is to lay a foundation on which to build for the future benefit of Gaelic and its speakers. They should be proud of the work they have done over the past three years and it is pleasing to report that three members of the previous Bòrd have been reappointed to the new body.**

The past year, 2005-2006, has been a memorable one for Gaelic. The Gaelic Language Bill passed through its various stages in the Scottish Parliament with a pleasing level of cross-party support. In February 2006 the Gaelic Language Act commenced and established Bòrd na Gàidhlig as the lead agency for Gaelic development. The Act also reinforced the rights of Gaelic speakers.

This Annual Report depicts the work that was done by Bòrd members and staff in the past year to anticipate the demands of the new Act. Although the draft National Plan for Gaelic and the draft Guidance for Gaelic Language Plans could not go out for public consultation until the commencement of the Act, much effort went into the preparation of these documents during the past year. Let me thank all members, staff and colleagues from the Scottish Executive for their efforts in preparing these documents.

In the future the growth of partnerships among the Gaelic organisations will be critical to the development of the language. The last year has seen these partnerships being firmly established and the Bòrd met regularly with the Gaelic organisations. A whole variety of skills and experience exists within these organisations and these will all be needed as we move forward together.

Within this report there is much evidence of the growing confidence of the Gaelic community itself. As we move towards the implementation of a National Plan for Gaelic one of our prime aims must be to increase and develop that self-confidence.

As a community we now need to feel a new confidence about our language and we also need to make the rest of Scotland aware that Gaelic lies at the very centre of its culture.

These are but some of the challenges facing the new Bòrd. A good steer has been given by the old Bòrd. I thank them for it and I thank also our Chief Executive, Allan Campbell, and his staff for all their efforts. I pay particular tribute to the Minister, Peter Peacock, and his officials who have consistently and ably supported the Bòrd's work. A new and exciting world now beckons and Bòrd na Gàidhlig welcomes it.

**Matthew Maclver**  
Chair - Bòrd na Gàidhlig







## 3 Bòrd Members

### Matthew Maclver

[Chair]

Chief Executive and Registrar of the General Teaching Council for Scotland

### Arthur Cormack

Director of Fèisean nan Gàidheal

### Rob Dunbar

Reader in Law and Celtic, University of Aberdeen

### Dr Michael Foxley

Vice-convenor of The Highland Council

### John Angus MacKay OBE

Former director of the Gaelic Media Service

### Alasdair MacLeod

Gaelic Policy Officer with Comhairle nan Eilean Siar

### Faye MacLeod

Chartered Accountant

### Annie MacSween

Gaelic Development Officer at Lews Castle College

### Rosemary Ward

[until 18th June 2006]

5-14 Quality Improvement Officer with Argyll and Bute Council

Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) directors resigned on 12th February 2006 and we thank them all for their contribution to the Bòrd's work. They were Duncan Ferguson, Professor Kenneth MacKinnon and Ceit Anna MacLeod. Boyd Robertson resigned membership of the Bòrd on the 31st December 2005. Arthur Cormack, Rob Dunbar and Rosemary Ward were appointed to the new Bòrd.









## 4 Chief Executive's Report

### **While on the threshold of a year as significant, in my opinion, as any yet for Gaelic, we are marking important progress in the year past.**

This was the third, and the last, year of Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba), and since its inception it has worked hard for the good of Gaelic and to establish a firm foundation for the development of the language. This year many of its founding aims began to be realised.

### **The Gaelic Language Act**

There were three historic dates for Gaelic this year.

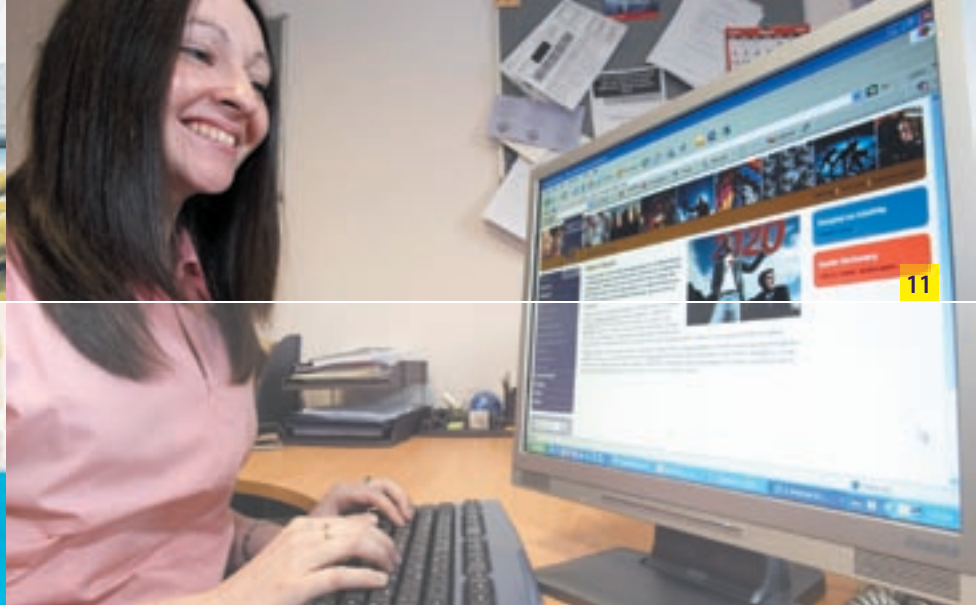
On 21st April 2005 the Gaelic Language Bill was unanimously passed in the Scottish Parliament, it then received Royal assent on 1st June 2005, and the outcome of much hard work was realised on 13th February 2006 when the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act was commenced.

The commencement of the Act introduced new functions, responsibilities and powers, and in particular it established Bòrd na Gàidhlig as a new statutory public body. The Act makes Bòrd na Gàidhlig responsible for promoting Gaelic as an official language which commands equal respect with English in Scotland. The principal strategic tools with which the Act will be fulfilled will be the National Plan for Gaelic which will incorporate a National Strategy for Gaelic Education, and Guidance on Gaelic Language Plans, all of which the Bòrd must prepare and implement. Bòrd na Gàidhlig will also, under the Act, notify a number of public authorities each year to prepare Gaelic language plans in order to deliver some of their services and administration through Gaelic.

However, during this year and up to at least April 2007, the Operational Plan agreed by Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) is, and will be, the basis for the development work of Bòrd na Gàidhlig.

The Operational Plan provides a framework for the work of the Bòrd and the main Gaelic organisations between 2004 and 2007. It acts as a bridge between the first document Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) published, 'A Strategy for Gaelic Development', and the National Plan for Gaelic which Bòrd na Gàidhlig will publish and implement under the Gaelic Act in 2007.





### **The Company**

As I mentioned already, the advent of the Act on 13th February established a new Bòrd na Gàidhlig, with a new chair and board members. However, as the year's work and projects were so far advanced, it was agreed to continue the company's operations until the end of the financial year at 31st of March 2006. This meant that the former Bòrd members resigned as directors of the company on 12th February, and that Bòrd na Gàidhlig members became directors of the company as well as members of the Bòrd itself from 13th February. The company ceased trading at the end of March, and Bòrd na Gàidhlig assumed all responsibilities.

When this Annual Report is agreed and published, Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) will be wound up and Bòrd members will no longer have any responsibilities as directors of the company.

### **Staff**

In last year's report I mentioned the need for officers who would take responsibility for public authority language plans, and for grants and funding enquiries.

Eilidh Johnson from Sollas in North Uist started as Grants Officer in March. Eilidh spent three years working in the IT department at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig and before that she worked for a time supporting community projects in Uist. We now have a vacancy for a Gaelic Plans Officer and hope to fill this imminently.

I also referred to the need for an Education Manager for the Bòrd and I am delighted to say that Rosemary Ward will start in this post in August of 2006. Rosemary moves from Bòrd member to member of staff, and the Bòrd was fortunate to attract a candidate of Rosemary's ability to the job.

### **Allan Campbell**

Chief Executive

### **Alex Graham**

Finance & Administration Manager

### **Donald W Morrison**

Development Manager

### **Peadar Morgan**

Language Planning Manager

### **Angela Gillies**

PR & Marketing Manager

### **Chrissie MacRae**

PA and Plans Officer

### **Eilidh Johnson**

Grants Officer

### **Annchris MacLean**

Receptionist/Secretary

### **Theresa MacAulay**

Finance Administration Secretary (p/t)

### **Sine L MacKenzie**

Receptionist/Secretary and PA

### **Eòghan Stewart**

Gaelic Language Bill Officer

### **Josie Forman**

Finance Administration Secretary (p/t)







### Financial Assistance

I would again like to record the thanks of the Bòrd to the principal Gaelic organisations for their work for the language during the past year. The Bòrd values greatly the cooperation of these organisations, as well as their support and advice, and it looks forward to building on this cooperation as it moves to complete the drafting and implementation of the National Plan for Gaelic.

This year, contracts between the Bòrd and the main organisations again followed the principles established in the Operational Plan and Partnership Manual with regard to funding and partnerships. These two documents clearly define funding criteria and rules to guide groups applying for funding, and they also guide the Bòrd in awarding funding assistance to fulfil its aims and objectives.

Special meetings took place with the Gaelic organisations to discuss their business plans and how those projects met the aims of the Bòrd. There is a continuing dialogue between the Bòrd and the main organisations about how Bòrd na Gàidhlig funding is applied and how the Bòrd and those organisations can build on their working relationship.

At the end of 2005, and building on the outcomes of those meetings with the Bòrd, the main Gaelic organisations prepared final business plans and applications for 2006-2007. These were duly assessed and agreed in December by Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba), and £1.6m was awarded to 14 organisations for their work programmes in 2006-2007.

The Bòrd also continued its Gaelic Initiatives Fund, giving members of Gaelic communities an opportunity to propose project ideas which would benefit the language in their own community. This year the Scottish Executive asked that each project should also be assessed for its impact on Highland 2007.

As was the case last year, the volume of applications was far in excess of the funding available. The Bòrd funded 42 applications worth nearly £210,000, out of the 140 received seeking a total of £743,000. Whilst unsuccessful bids will be a disappointment to many, on the other hand the level of demand is proof positive of the growing desire for action. This is very encouraging as we move towards funding and implementing the National Plan for Gaelic.

Bòrd na Gàidhlig intends to reassess its funding mechanisms for Gaelic and to look at how best to progress.

### The National Plan for Gaelic

As I highlighted earlier, the Gaelic Language Act means that Bòrd na Gàidhlig is responsible for preparing, publishing for consultation and, following Ministerial approval, implementing the National Plan for Gaelic. Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) spent time last year preparing for this, and with the commencement of the Act in February the Bòrd can now complete the draft of the five-year plan.

The first draft of the National Plan will be published on 14th August 2006 followed by a public consultation lasting three months. It is envisaged that the plan will be agreed and published in its final form in March 2007, and that implementation will begin in April 2007.

It is vitally important that the Gaelic community takes a particular ownership of language development and the Bòrd encourages them to submit views on the National Plan when the public consultation begins.



### Gaelic Language Plans

Under the authority of the Act, Bòrd na Gàidhlig will also prepare a list of public authorities in Scotland and will notify up to 10 of them each year to prepare and implement Gaelic Language Plans. When they receive notification, public authorities will also receive Guidance on Gaelic Language Plans from the Bòrd. This document will go to public consultation with the National Plan on 14th August 2006.

These Gaelic Language Plans will mean that Gaelic users can receive public services more readily in their own language. It is also expected that authorities producing Gaelic plans will encourage people to use Gaelic when dealing with them, and that the authorities will expand their Gaelic services and resources. In time this should mean that there are more

opportunities to communicate in Gaelic, more services through the medium of Gaelic, and a more visible promotion of the language such as through Gaelic signage.

In the first selection of public authorities, the Bòrd will look to those which will most benefit the development of Gaelic. These plans will be very significant, as they require the public sector to normalise the aims of the National Plan in the work of organisations, linking Gaelic development with the work and services of the public sector. Individuals can also influence these plans as every public authority preparing a statutory Gaelic Language Plan must consult the public and they must take account of submissions made.

### Thanks

As always I would like to take the opportunity to thank the staff of Bòrd na Gàidhlig for their work during the year and the support they have given me. Thanks also to the Chairmen and Bòrd members who have served during the year. Their diligence set an example that encouraged us all, and I am very grateful to them.

We are always indebted to our colleagues at the Scottish Executive for the continuing advice and support they provide. Many thanks indeed to them for their patient and unswerving support.

However, without the support of the Gaelic community itself there would be no purpose for all the effort, and there would be little progress or results. Bòrd staff and members are very much indebted to you for your constant encouragement throughout the year, and we hope that support will continue as we move forward.

Allan Campbell  
Chief Executive, Bòrd na Gàidhlig





## 5 The Third Year

### The Gaelic Language Act

**The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act was commenced on 13th February 2006, and the new Chair and Bòrd assumed their responsibilities as of that date.**

The Gaelic Language Act represents the legal enshrinement of the status of Gaelic and points to a sustainable future for the language and culture. The Act was given unanimous political support and means that Gaelic is an official language of Scotland, that commands equal respect to English.

The Gaelic Act gives the language official recognition, and it will generate new community confidence and revitalise Gaelic. The Act established Bòrd na Gàidhlig as a statutory development body for Gaelic and it is anticipated that the implementation of the Act will halt the decline in the number of Gaelic speakers and lead to new growth.

The Act requires that Bòrd na Gàidhlig:

- increases the number of speakers and users of Gaelic;
- encourages the use and understanding of Gaelic;
- facilitates access to Gaelic language and culture throughout Scotland.

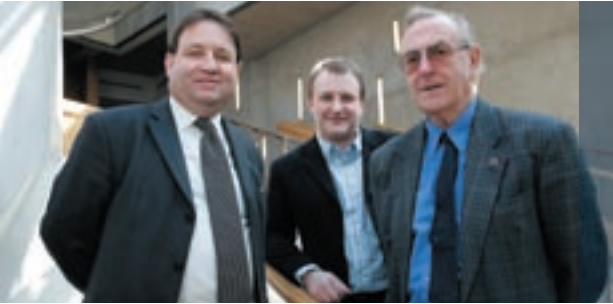
Under the terms of the Act, Bòrd na Gàidhlig's responsibilities include:

- to give advice to Scottish Ministers on Gaelic matters;
- to prepare and steer the National Plan for Gaelic;
- to give advice on Gaelic and Gaelic education in Scotland;
- to provide guidance to public bodies in Scotland on Gaelic language plans; and
- to monitor the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in relation to Gaelic, and report the findings to the Scottish Ministers.



## case study

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### Minister for Gaelic

The Chair of the new Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Matthew Maclver, said on the day that the Gaelic Act was commenced:

“This is an important day not just for the Gaelic world but for Scotland. The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 is a great step forward and our hope is that this will raise the profile of Gaelic in Scotland and strengthen the confidence of Gaelic communities.”

**The Minister for Gaelic, Peter Peacock MSP has been very supportive and has been able to announce many positive steps concerning Gaelic since he assumed his post, although he knows all too well that there are many challenges still facing the language.**

The Minister said: “We have come a long way since the dark days of 1616 when an Act of Parliament ruled that Gaelic should be ‘abolished and removed’ from Scotland. Gaelic is a precious part of our history and our culture and the Gaelic Language Act will help to ensure it can also be a flourishing part of our country’s future.

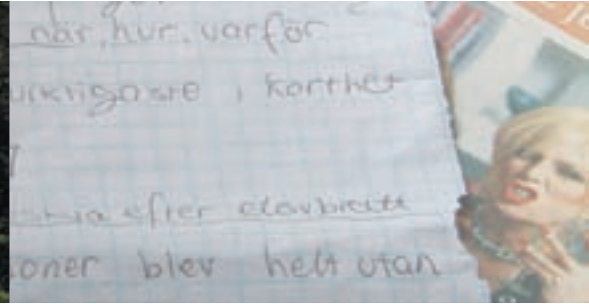
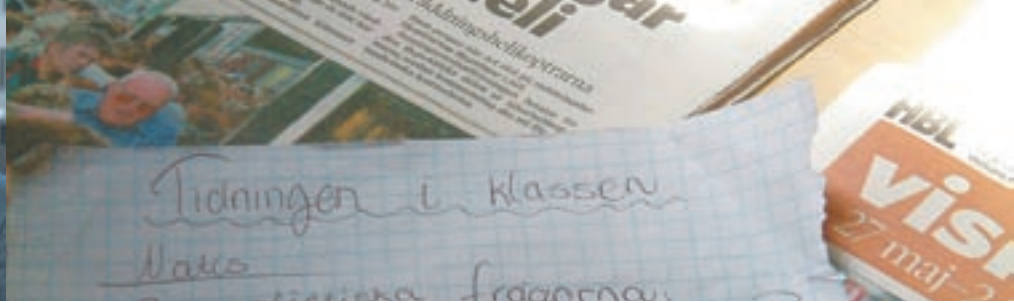
“This Act will create both the context and the confidence for Gaelic to be passed on in families, promoted in schools and widely used in communities and workplaces. We already have growing numbers of young Gaelic speakers - thanks, largely, to the success and growing popularity of Gaelic medium education.

“Our challenge now is to nurture these youngsters and future generations ensuring they have continued opportunities to develop their language skills and, more importantly, to use them. That is what the Gaelic Language Act will do.

“I believe that we have reasons to be optimistic about Gaelic’s future, particularly because of the growing number of youngsters being educated in Gaelic medium classes. These children are tomorrow’s Gaelic speakers and today’s Act will ensure that they have the opportunities to use their language with confidence and pride.”







## Partnership & Alliance

**Bòrd na Gàidhlig views working partnerships as a key priority and it is through working closely with Gaelic organisations that the Bòrd fulfils the majority of its responsibilities. These organisations have vast experience of Gaelic development and the Bòrd values greatly the specific skills that the various groups possess.**

The Bòrd also works with other organisations within and outwith Scotland in order to achieve its objectives and it puts great store in the advice it receives from other communities who have experience in minority language legislation and other useful areas.

## Progress

- Regular meetings with the main Gaelic organisations continued and £1.6m was awarded to them in 2005-2006.
- £1.92m was allocated to all projects in the financial year 2005-06.
- Among the projects which received support in 2005-2006 were:
  - new books for primary and secondary schools throughout Scotland, adding to the resources available to children and teachers in Gaelic education; translation equipment which can be used at community meetings across Scotland; a drama summer school in Scottish and Irish Gaelic which taught drama and acting skills to teenagers from both sides of the Irish Sea; Gaelic classes for learners and fluent speakers throughout the country; a Gaelic storytelling project that brought stories, new and old, to audiences in many areas, encouraging young people to maintain their own culture; Ùr-sgeul, the writing scheme which promotes and publishes new Gaelic prose.
- Two action groups were established for publishing and drama respectively, and their reports will inform action within the National Plan.
- The Bòrd is working in partnership with Highland 2007 to ensure Gaelic is showcased as a core element of Highland culture at the various events throughout the year.
- The Bòrd gave advice and guidance to a variety of bodies including Royal Mail, Scottish Natural Heritage and the National Trust for Scotland on the use and development of Gaelic policies.
- The Bòrd made submissions to a number of consultations over the year such as that of the Cultural Commission which was published in June 2005. The Bòrd also subscribed to a petition prepared by the Scottish Literary Forum.







## Sabhal Mòr Ostaig

- Bòrd na Gàidhlig is a member of the Network of European Language Planning Boards. This year the Network's project to create a new website was completed and was launched by Alun Pugh, Minister for Culture, Welsh Language & Sport in Cardiff on the 11th November 2005. The site highlights examples of good practice in four specific sectors: language transmission in the family; immersion and tri-lingual education; using information technology and communication; and minority language marketing. As part of this partnership a representative from Bòrd na Gàidhlig visited Helsinki to study marketing and minority language projects in Finland.

**Partnerships with various Gaelic organisations are the most important relationships for the work of the Bòrd and without doubt for the promotion of Gaelic. Sabhal Mòr Ostaig in Skye, is one of the finest examples of progress in Gaelic development over the past 25 years. This status was recognised when Sabhal Mòr received an increase in its core-funding which is now all channelled through the Scottish Funding Council.**

It was in 1983 that Sabhal Mòr – the Gaelic college which now offers higher education through the medium of Gaelic ranging from year-long immersion courses to PhDs – first started delivering full-time courses. The college has grown enormously since its humble origins in 1973 in an old barn and it now enjoys international reputation as a centre for Gaelic education.

There are one year and diploma courses in Gaelic, and a number of degree options in subjects such as Gaelic Language and Culture (BA or Honours), Gaelic and North Atlantic Studies (BA or Honours) and Gaelic and Media Studies (BA or Honours). There is also a new degree, Gaelic and Traditional Music, which will be available from September 2006. For the first time ever, music from the Gaelic tradition will be taught at degree level exclusively through the language. The college also encourages and enables people to acquire Gaelic through distance learning, part-time and short courses.

It is hoped that a new centre for Gaelic arts and creative industries, Fàs, will be added to the campus next year. This will build on the Gaelic environment which has evolved at the college. In addition to its being a centre for education, Sabhal Mòr is home to research, heritage and other related organisations. Among those are the research body Lèirsinn; Ionad Nàiseanta na h-Imrich, the National Centre for Migration Studies; and Tobar an Dualchais/Kist o Riches, the organisation tasked with digitising thousands of hours of Gaelic sound recordings. The college is also home to the multimedia and design company Cànan.

Sabhal Mòr Ostaig offers a creative, inspiring environment equipping Gaelic speakers to face the world of work with confidence, and with awareness of the value of the language and culture.

When Minister for Gaelic, Peter Peacock MSP visited the college to announce the new funding package, he paid tribute to the College's achievements: "Our ambitious plans for the Gaelic language and culture need somewhere like Sabhal Mòr Ostaig, a national centre where Gaelic can be developed and promoted. Sabhal Mòr Ostaig is a high quality unique institution embracing education, arts and culture and economic development activity. It is a key centre for ideas and innovation within Gaelic."





## Language Planning

Language Planning is fundamental to language development. Bòrd na Gàidhlig employs language planning theory and practice to achieve its objectives for Gaelic development. As part of this planning process it also draws on the research, experience and good practice of other linguistic communities.

## Progress

- The Western Isles Language Plan was published on the 18th April 2006, based on research carried out between 2003 and 2006 on the state of Gaelic in the Western Isles. The plan reflects the Bòrd's priorities and aims to strengthen Gaelic as a language in the family; strengthen Gaelic as a language in the community; and to increase the number of Gaelic speakers in the islands.
- The plan will be implemented through community led initiatives which will respond to locally identified needs. In its conclusions the Western Isles Language Plan states: "If Gaelic is to be revitalised in the Western Isles, it is imperative that organisations, communities and individuals in the islands work together to achieve this aim."
- The new website **languageplanning.eu**, launched in November 2005 enables regional and minority language planners from all over the world to learn from each other and adopt projects and techniques proven to be successful in other communities.
- The work of the Gaelic Language and Culture Plan for Inverness and Nairn now includes the areas of Badenoch and Strathspey. The vision of the plan is to make Inverness a Gaelic capital of the Highlands and substantially increase the number of Gaelic speakers in the area. The plan targets Gaelic music and arts development, the establishment of a dedicated Gaelic primary school, and improved pre-school provision. The plan also seeks to integrate Gaelic as part of the area's economic development.







## case study

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### Development Coordinator for the Language and Culture Plan for Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch & Strathspey

**Angus MacLeod works as a Development Coordinator for the Language and Culture Plan for Inverness, Nairn, Badenoch and Strathspey.**

Angus is employed by Comunn na Gàidhlig and works from their Inverness office. His work programme is guided by a steering group from the project funders, Bòrd na Gàidhlig, Highland Council and HIE Inverness and East Highland.

#### **The main aims of the Language and Culture Plan include:**

- developing family, pre-school and out-of-school language programmes;
- expanding learning opportunities for adults;
- enhancing the status of Gaelic;
- expanding Gaelic signage;
- increasing awareness of Gaelic among non-Gaelic speakers;
- developing cultural events and resources;
- encouraging hobbies and other events in Gaelic;
- and encouraging Gaelic in the business sector.

Speaking on his role as co-ordinator, Angus said: "Communications are critical. If communities are better informed and understand more about Gaelic and its situation, about new initiatives, about the aims and staff of Gaelic organisations and about what is happening with regard to courses, cèilidhs and other events, they will be more likely to take pride in the language.

I write and distribute the bilingual newsletter, *Mean air Mhean*, in order to increase awareness and the status of the language in the area. Every month, I also contribute Gaelic events information to the Inverness City Advertiser, which reaches 40,000 households in the city."

"Comunn na Gàidhlig gives financial support to companies and business people who use bilingual signs in their premises and wider operations and I promote these opportunities to businesses in the area.

"In order to give children more opportunities to use Gaelic outwith school, I am also involved in a project to establish a football league for Gaelic speaking children from Inverness, Dingwall and Tain."



## The Community

**The strengthening of Gaelic as a family and community language is at the heart of Bòrd na Gàidhlig's philosophy and the Bòrd welcomes projects that contribute to this aim. This year again a wide range of community projects were assisted, which all helped to build, strengthen and sustain Gaelic communities throughout Scotland.**

## Progress

- Among the projects that received funding through the Gaelic Initiatives Fund in 2005-06 were: a school trip to Edinburgh for youngsters in Gaelic medium education; Gaelic in the Home language courses in various communities; continuation of the online parliamentary dictionary service, Faclair na Pàrlamaid; a competition organised by An Lòchran to compose a new piece of Gaelic music; an after-school club for youngsters in Ayrshire run by the community organisation Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig; a range of levels of Gaelic classes in various centres in the Highland capital of Inverness; and Buidheann Òigridh na Hearadh, a Gaelic youth group in Harris.
- Families' Week - a partnership initiative between Highland Council and Sabhal Mòr Ostaig - saw parents of Gaelic medium pupils from throughout Scotland gather at the Gaelic college to learn some of the language or to improve their existing skills. As numbers of Gaelic medium pupils increase, there are more and more non-Gaelic speaking parents who wish to learn the language. The Families' Week gives them that opportunity, at a number of learning levels. The Gaelic medium childcare provision and playscheme throughout the week allows parents to take their children with them, so they too can benefit from the Gaelic speaking environment.
- Am Bothan in Edinburgh received funding towards holding a number of events throughout the year. These give Gaelic speakers the chance to meet in an informal setting in Scotland's capital city. Well-known poets, singers and musicians regularly perform at Am Bothan events and there are plenty of opportunities to speak Gaelic.
- Among the other community projects which received funding were: support for a Gaelic club at St Mary's Music School in Edinburgh; provision for a Gaelic audio tour of the Museum of the Isles at Armadale Castle; a website and IT equipment for the Lorn Gaelic Partnership; a programme of Gaelic events in Renfrewshire organised by ClannGàidhlig; and the Free Church of Scotland Gaelic camp in Arbroath.
- Òigridh Uibhist held a number of workshops in Gaelic on Batik artwork and t-shirt printmaking, they staged a play Fear nan Cnàmh and organised a cèilidh for MacMillan Cancer Relief. The children's confidence increased through their drama work and the success of the cèilidh, and was further boosted when they attended a Gaelic Outward Bound Course in Fort William.





## case study

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### Helensburgh Gaelic Club

- Comunn na Gàidhlig established an initiative in partnership with Outward Bound Loch Eil near Fort William. The project aims to provide personal development courses for schools, colleges, universities and other organisations through the medium of Gaelic.
- In a new initiative supported by Bòrd na Gàidhlig, the Camanachd Association gave Gaelic special prominence in their work. A new logo incorporating Gaelic was designed and specially commissioned pages on shinty were published in the quarterly magazine Cothrom and An Gàidheal Ùr. In addition to this, the Association is developing schools training materials in Gaelic and reviewed their website for opportunities to use Gaelic. Bòrd na Gàidhlig sponsorship appeared on the under-19 national team shirts.
- The Gaelic Initiatives Fund for 2006-07 was launched in October 2005, and £210,000 was awarded to 42 projects across Scotland.

**Alasdair MacCuish is the Gaelic tutor for the Helensburgh Gaelic Club. Below he describes a little of the history of the club and its success to date.**

"Helensburgh Gaelic Club was formed on 30th September 1997 to promote and further the Gaelic language, culture, written and oral music and verse in the Helensburgh and Lomond area.

"Gaelic classes have been held in the Helensburgh area since the mid 60s. The local Helensburgh and District Highland Association exists to promote social interaction between people of a Gaelic background and runs cèilidhs and dances throughout the year. Although there is no direct connection between the Highland Association and the Gaelic Club some people attend both organisations.

"When the Helensburgh Gaelic Club was first formed it met for two ten-week sessions between September and May. In January 2004 I was approached to become the tutor. I ran a ten-week session with about six "learners". They were all highly proficient at reading and writing but were poor speakers. It was with this aspect that I could assist the group. The classes took the form of everyday conversation to build the confidence of the learners. At that time the group was self-funded and met in one of the member's homes.

"A grant from Bòrd na Gàidhlig allowed the group to hire a room for a modest rate and allow a small budget for some advertising. This initiative is continuing and an open meeting will take place in August to ascertain if there would be support for other classes. We look forward to continuing and expanding the work of Helensburgh Gaelic Club."





## Education & Learning

**Bòrd na Gàidhlig recognises education as key to the development of the language. In the past year there has been steady progress in this sector and it was encouraging that two local authorities were marking 20 years of education through the medium of Gaelic. Bòrd na Gàidhlig now has an Education Manager whose work will supplement these developments when she begins in post in August 2006.**

### Progress

- The number of pupils in Gaelic Medium Education at primary school level has gone up from 24 in 1985 to 2,068 in the school year 2005-2006. In the school year 2005-2006 there were 315 pupils in Gaelic medium education at high school level, and it is a positive sign that the larger numbers in secondary schools were in first (130) and second (108) year. In 60 nurseries run by local authorities, there were 641 children registered in the school year 2005-2006. When it comes to Gaelic as a subject, there were 981 fluent speakers taking Gaelic as a subject at secondary school in the school year 2005-2006, and 2,718 learners taking Gaelic as a subject in the same year.

- The number of students who are in Gaelic Further or Higher Education or who are taking a Gaelic course at that level, has also risen: the number of students in Scotland's colleges and universities who were enrolled for a Gaelic course increased from 730 in the academic year 2003-2004 to 1,200 in 2004-2005.
- Duncan Ferguson in his role as chair of Bòrd na Gàidhlig, opened a conference held by Highland Council that celebrated 20 years of Gaelic Medium Education. The subject of the conference was, 'How can Gaelic be strengthened in the home and community?'. Among those who spoke at the event was Kirsteen Keir who was in the first intake when Gaelic medium education began at Central Primary School in Inverness and who now teaches there. Andy Anderson, the chair of the Education, Culture and Sport Committee at Highland Council, said: "Gaelic Medium Education is the best hope for the survival of Gaelic and remains a priority for Highland Council... we are already looking forward and securing the future by providing a new Gaelic school at Slackbuie in Inverness..."
- A' Chuisle 3 conference was held in Aviemore in June 2005. Throughout the two day conference, a number of keynote addresses were made to highlight the commitment shown, from various agencies, to Gaelic-medium teachers and to Gaelic education as a whole.
- The report of the Gaelic Medium Teachers' Action Group was published in November 2005. The main recommendations of the group, of which Matthew MacIver was the Chair, were: a key appointment is needed to drive forward Gaelic teacher recruitment; expansion of new routes into Gaelic teaching; elimination of course fees for students following Initial Teacher Education courses on a part-time basis; implementation of the General Teaching Council Report on Gaelic medium education; Bòrd na Gàidhlig should ensure that the supply and training of Gaelic medium education teachers remains a priority; language courses to assist students and teachers; all Gaelic students to be placed in Gaelic classes; support for Gaelic speaking teachers to transfer to Gaelic medium education; establish promotion pathways for Gaelic teachers at Primary and Secondary; and the support and development of Gaelic Language in the Primary School.
- The Gaelic High School Teachers' Association (CLAS) held their first annual general meeting in Inverness in November 2005.
- Career Box was published in Gaelic by Careers Scotland – the first national Gaelic careers resource that informs young people about careers.





## case study

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### Teacher Training Courses

- Comhairle nan Eilean Siar marked 20 years of Gaelic Medium Education.
- Queen's University Press in Belfast received support to publish the PhD thesis of Will Lamb and the PhD thesis of Alasdair MacCallum, both of which are useful additions to the canon of Gaelic research.
- The University of Edinburgh received funding for Gaelic research projects and towards the publication costs of the main lectures of Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig 3.
- The Bòrd also supported a range of other projects which will help education at all school levels. These include: regional Comann nam Pàrant groups; Faclair na Gàidhlig, a historical dictionary of the Gaelic language; school trips for Gaelic pupils from Portree High School and Hazlehead Academy; Rionnagan Beaga a' Bhràighe, a Gaelic nursery in Lochaber; Setpoint North, the Gaelic translation of mathematics activity boxes; and drama in schools with Fèisean nan Gàidheal.
- At the beginning of September 2005, 13 students from the University of Aberdeen attended a three week Gaelic course on Islay. The aim was to provide an intensive course that would improve the students' abilities in spoken Gaelic. The trip was assessed as being of real benefit to the students and their Gaelic greatly improved.

**Education is fundamental to the development of Gaelic, and one of the most important advancements in recent years has been the introduction of distance learning and island-based courses for teacher training, in order to resolve the problem of Gaelic teacher shortages. Mairi Maclver from Ness on the Isle of Lewis has just graduated from Lews Castle College in Stornoway with a primary school teaching qualification.**

Mairi Maclver, who is married with four children, graduated with a degree in Gaelic Language and Culture in 2004 after spending three years as a student at Lews Castle College. She continued by graduating with a primary school teaching qualification and these two courses gave her the chance to study in Gaelic near her own home.

Before Mairi began her degree, she worked in a Gaelic nursery in Dingwall and then as a classroom assistant in the Gaelic unit in Ness. Mairi said: "I was working with children which I enjoyed enormously, and I decided that I would like to teach. However, I couldn't have done a degree if there hadn't been an opportunity to do that degree on the island, and even on the island it wasn't easy as my youngest child was two when I started the degree in 2001. The college was very good and made things easier. They allowed me to work around school hours and things like that."

After she finished her degree, Mairi did not want to go straight into the teacher training course and so began work on a heritage project in Ness which was run by the Ness Historical Society. "Myself and Christine Smith from Ness researched place names and heritage in Ness between 2003 and 2005, and that was very interesting," Mairi explained. "We were interviewing people, getting the stories about the place names and Dòmhnall Uilleam Stiùbhart from the University of Edinburgh was also involved. As part of the project we had an exhibition where we asked every pupil in the area to give us a name with its history, and that was used in our exhibition. We also went out on a trip with the children around Ness where we spoke about the place names."

Before Mairi applied for teacher training she had to sit her Higher English and Maths. "I enjoyed the course, but was also pleased to finish it, because it wasn't easy to do that and look after the children," Mairi said. "As part of the course I was 16 weeks in three schools in Lewis: in Point, in a nursery in Stornoway and in Lionel Primary School. The most important thing for me about the course was that I could do it in Lewis, I couldn't have done it otherwise."

Mairi and one other mother were on the course in Lews Castle College as well as three others who had newly graduated from college or university. It is through courses such as this and the distance learning courses that more and more people are able to undertake teacher training. And as Mairi said, if she hadn't had a chance to train on her own island she would never have done it.





## Culture, Heritage and the Arts

**Culture, heritage and the arts are at the heart of the world of speakers, learners and supporters of the language and it is clear that it is through art and heritage that many people will be attracted to Gaelic. The arts raise the profile of the language at a national and international level, and the main arts groups are among those the Bòrd works closely with. The Bòrd also works with the Gaelic Arts Strategic Development group (GASD) that represents Gaelic arts in general and delivers consensus on development strategy in this field. The Bòrd prioritises cultural and heritage projects that promote Gaelic.**

## Progress

- A wide variety of projects received support in this area which raised the profile of the language while enriching Gaelic life. Among them were: the Ullapool Book Festival; creative writing classes for high school pupils at Moniack Mhòr; the development of a new bilingual website for the Sorley MacLean Trust; a trip to Mabou, Cape Breton by the Glasgow Islay Junior Gaelic Choir; support for Gaelic-speaking mentors at Fèis na h-Òige; Gaelic events at Fèis an Eilein; a newly commissioned play by the Inverness Gaelic Drama Group; Ealain Tir a' Mhurain, a week long Gaelic festival in Uist; support for the work of Comunn na Dràma and community drama competitions; the development of a Gaelic language and culture partnership between Museum nan Eilean and local historical societies in the Western Isles; the Celtic Film and Television Festival 2006; attendance of Gaelic representatives at the Pan Celtic Festival in 2005 and 2006.
- Fèisean nan Gàidheal celebrated 25 years since the first Fèis was held in Barra in 1981. The organisation offers financial support, training programmes, insurance, a bank of musical instruments, the publication of teaching materials, and many other services to the Fèisean. Since the Fèisean began, the fèis movement has grown rapidly and thousands of children now take part in Fèisean all over the country. Fèisean nan Gàidheal's policy is to place Gaelic at the heart of their work.
- The Cultural Commission's report made recommendations regarding Gaelic. Among the recommendations was that a body representing the indigenous languages of Scotland should be set up. This body would promote quality and ensure that there was cooperation between language organisations in Scotland. The report also proposed that strategy should be directed by the new body. Other recommendations in the report focussed on areas such as education, publishing and the status of indigenous languages in Scotland.





Ceòlas 2006



## Gaelic Youth Theatre Festival

- At the launch of the book Seanfhacail is Seachas by Iain MacLean and Maletta MacPhail at the Royal National Mod in Stornoway, Alec John MacAskill said appropriately: "...everyone with an interest in our language... will enjoy this book... an important collection in our literature, which preserves the valuable legacy that we have inherited."
- The first strategy for the Gaelic arts in Glasgow was launched by An Lòchran.
- The Castle Gallery in Inverness held a colourful event which included an exhibition of artwork based on Gaelic proverbs. The exhibition was opened with music, a ceramic artwork workshop for children, Gaelic singing workshops for pupils and a lecture on Gaelic proverbs.
- In July 2006 the Ceòlas festival in South Uist marked 10 years since it began as a summer school where transatlantic links are celebrated and where traditional music, dancing and Gaelic singing are all taught.

**Bòrd na Gàidhlig recognises the key role of the arts in Gaelic development and places great importance on the area of Gaelic drama. In February 2006 the Gaelic Youth Theatre Festival was held in Ullapool.**

The Gaelic Youth Theatre Festival was a day-long Gaelic drama festival held in Ullapool on 24th February as a result of a partnership, which Bòrd na Gàidhlig helped fund, between Eden Court Arts Education in Inverness and Fèis Rois.

Six youth theatre groups (around 60 pupils from the Highland Council area) from Inverness, Strathpeffer, Ullapool and Skye & Lochalsh gathered to perform six short plays, newly written or devised, on stage in front of their peers. The drama groups were given support and advice from various sources. Eden Court employs two Gaelic Drama workers, who run regular sessions for drama groups and youth theatre groups throughout the Highland area. Fèis Rois held a training day in the run-up to the event where the Gaelic actor and writer Dòmhnall Uilleam Stiùbhart was among those on hand to help.

On the day of the festival itself, organised by Eden Court Arts Education department, the Gaelic theatre company Tosg was invited to run drama and vocal warm-ups in order to encourage and advise the children before they staged their productions. The young people were given the chance to hear excerpts from two new Gaelic playscripts. Amongst the six plays were 'Dàn' (a play about two children who are sucked into a computer and then have to play a game for their lives) and 'An Sgadan Airgid' which the Ullapool group performed - a story about fishermen tricking a mermaid so that they can catch more herring. The following awards were made at the end of the festival day:

- **Best Acting Award:** Inverness Gaelic Youth Theatre with Big Pain Hospital
- **Best Performance Overall:** Plockton Primary with Three pieces of Poetry
- **Best use of Language:** Portree High School with The Fairies
- **Best Vocal Quality:** Fèis a' Bhaile, Inverness with George and the Seals
- **Best use of Effects:** Strathpeffer Fèisteas Group with Destiny
- **Best Creation:** Ullapool Fèisteas Group with The Silver Herring
- **Best Performance (progress):** Karen Oakley from Inverness Gaelic Youth Theatre

Each participant was awarded a £5.00 book voucher and the group received a trophy.

At the end of the festival it was clear that the children and everyone involved had really enjoyed the event. Lindsay Dunbar, Fèis Rois' drama officer, said: "This is a great opportunity for young Gaelic speakers to be creative with their language and combine it with their drama skills. Gaelic drama needs a festival like this to promote new talent and build confidence in acting and speaking Gaelic."

Donald Morrison, Development Manager at Bòrd na Gàidhlig, commented: "The Gaelic Youth Theatre Festival is an excellent example of a community project which promotes the language and which encourages young people to use and speak Gaelic. Bòrd na Gàidhlig is extremely pleased to be supporting the Festival and it is also a great pleasure for me personally to be involved. I wish every success to all those taking part."

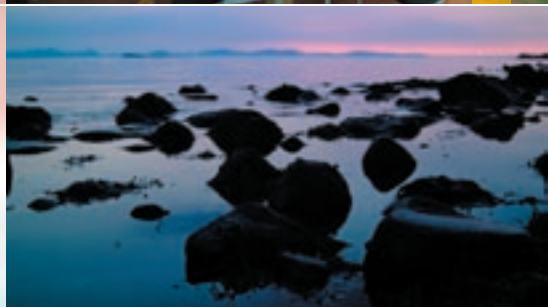
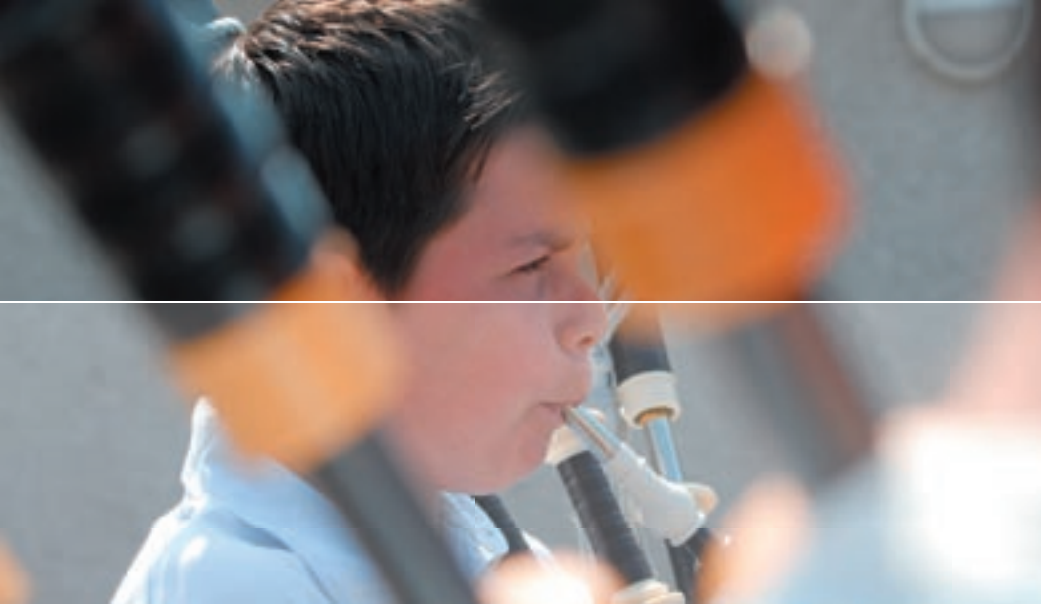


## 6 Report of the Directors & Financial Statements

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## Company Information for the Year Ended 31 March 2006

### Directors:

- M MacIver
- A Cormack
- R Ward
- R D Dunbar
- M Foxley
- J A Mackay
- A MacLod
- A MacSween
- F MacLeod

### Secretary:

A Campbell

### Registered Office:

Darach House  
Stoneyfield Business Park  
INVERNESS  
IV2 7PA

### Registered Number:

245087 (Scotland)

### Auditors:

Tenon Audit Limited  
10 Ardross Street  
Inverness  
IV3 5NS



## Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 March 2006

The directors present their report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2006.

### Foreword

Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) was established by the Scottish Executive in 2002 with the following remit:

*"To promote and celebrate Gaelic's contribution to Scottish cultural life; to assist and promote the creation of new opportunities to use Gaelic in Scotland; to encourage and support wider use of Gaelic in all aspects of life in Scotland; and strengthen Gaelic as a family and community language and so increase the numbers of speakers and users of Gaelic."*

### Incorporation

On 5 March 2003 Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) was incorporated as a limited company, limited by guarantee and registered in Scotland no SC245087. The Bòrd's activities are conducted through the company, with the members of the Bòrd being Directors. The Chief Executive and Accountable Officer of Bòrd na Gàidhlig is the Company Secretary.

### Principal Activity

The Bòrd is an Executive Non-Departmental Public Body, and is sponsored by the Education Department of the Scottish Executive. The Bòrd has nine members in total, including the Chairman, who are appointed by Scottish Ministers. The Bòrd is wholly funded by Grant-in-Aid from the Scottish Executive.

### Review Of Business

The results for the period and financial position of the company are as shown in the annexed financial statements. The Bòrd has continued to fulfil its remit by actively promoting and supporting the Gaelic language across Scotland, and beyond.

During the year to 31 March 2006 the Bòrd continued to operate and expand schemes to fund projects and organisations supporting the Gaelic language. The Bòrd continued to prepare the first draft of a National Plan for Gaelic. The Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005 was enacted and came into effect on 13 February 2006. Under the Act, Bòrd na Gàidhlig was created as a corporate body, and it assumed the activities of the company as from 2 April 2006.

### Future Developments

The coming year will focus on the implementation of the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005, and in particular the process of drafting, and consultation on, the National Plan for Gaelic. It is also expected that the Bòrd will issue the first tranche of notices to public bodies, under Section 3 of the Act, requiring them to prepare Gaelic Language Plans.

As a result of the Act, the Bòrd's activities were transferred from a limited company to a corporate body on 3 April 2006. The corporate body concerned is Bòrd na Gàidhlig, which was established under the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005. It commenced on 13 February 2006 and assumed the activities and assets and liabilities of Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) Limited on 3 April 2006.

Grant-in-aid of £4.4m has been awarded by the Scottish Executive for 2006-07. The Bòrd has approved grant payments totalling £2.2m to fund projects and organisations supporting the Gaelic Language during 2006-07.



### Directors

The directors during the year under review were:

#### **D J Ferguson**

Resigned 12/02/06

#### **A Robertson**

Resigned 31/12/05

#### **A Cormack**

#### **R Ward**

#### **C A MacLeod**

Resigned 12/02/06

#### **R Dunbar**

#### **K MacKinnon**

Resigned 12/02/06

#### **M MacIver**

Appointed 13/02/06

#### **M Foxley**

Appointed 13/02/06

#### **J A MacKay**

Appointed 13/02/06

#### **A MacLeod**

Appointed 13/02/06

#### **A MacSween**

Appointed 13/02/06

#### **F MacLeod**

Appointed 13/02/06

### Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

### Statement as to Disclosure of Information to Auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 234ZA of the Companies Act 1985) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

#### Auditors

The auditors, Tenon Audit Limited, will be not be proposed for re-appointment, as after the year ended 31 March 2006 Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) transferred its operations to a body corporate, established under the Gaelic Language (Scotland) Act 2005. Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) will be dissolved in 2006.

#### On Behalf of the Board:



**A Campbell**

Secretary

11 September 2006



## Statement of Internal Control Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba)

### Scope of Responsibility

As Accountable Officer, I have responsibility for maintaining a sound system of internal control that supports the achievement of the Bòrd's policies, aims and objectives set by the Scottish Ministers, whilst safeguarding the public funds and assets for which I am personally responsible, in accordance with the responsibilities assigned to me.

My personal assessment of the effectiveness of the system of internal control will continue to be informed by the work of the internal auditors, and any comments from the external auditors in their management letters and other reports.

The Scottish Public Finance Manual (SPFM) is issued by the Scottish Ministers to provide guidance to the Scottish Executive and other relevant bodies on the proper handling of public funds. It is mainly designed to ensure compliance with statutory and parliamentary requirements, promote value for money and high standards of propriety, and secure effective accountability and good systems of internal control.

### Purpose of Internal Control

The system of internal control is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the Bòrd's policies, aims and objectives. It can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The Bòrd's system of internal control is based on an ongoing process designed to identify the principal risk to the achievement of its policies, aims and objectives, and to evaluate the nature and extent of those risks and to manage them efficiently, effectively and economically. The Bòrd continues to operate robust procedures for the recording of income and expenditure, and in particular

for the control of Bòrd funds and the authorization and control of expenditure.

The process within the Bòrd accords with the SPFM and has been in place for the year ended 31 March 2006 and up to 11 September 2006 (the date of approval of the annual report and accounts) and accords with guidance from the Scottish Ministers.

### Risk and Control Framework

All bodies subject to the requirements of the SPFM must operate a risk management strategy in accordance with relevant guidance issued by the Scottish Ministers. The general principles for a successful risk management strategy are set out in the SPFM.

During the period reported by these accounts the Audit Committee was chaired by Mr Arthur Cormack. The appointment of an additional external member is under consideration. The Audit Committee meets at least twice in each year, and it does not have any responsibilities other than those referred to above.

The Bòrd retains the services of external auditors Tenon Audit Limited, and as internal auditors, Deloitte & Touche LLP.

In 2004 the Bòrd accepted an offer from the Scottish Executive that their Internal Audit unit would conduct a general review of the Bòrd's systems of internal control, governance arrangements, and risk management procedures. This has not yet been carried out.

More generally, the Bòrd is committed to a process of continuous development and improvement: developing systems in response to any relevant reviews and developments in best practice in this area. In particular, in the period covering the year to 31 March 2006 and up to the signing of the accounts, the Bòrd

has continued to operate a process of Risk Management implemented in the previous year with assistance from Deloitte & Touché LLP.

### Review of Effectiveness

As Accountable Officer, I have responsibility for reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control. My review is informed by:

- the executive managers within the Bòrd who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the internal control framework;
- the work of the internal auditors, who submit to the Bòrd's Audit Committee regular reports which include their independent and objective opinion on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bòrd's systems of internal control together with recommendations for improvement;
- comments made by the external auditors in their management letters and other reports.

Deloitte & Touche LLP carried out a review of Pay and Remuneration, Grant Awards and Marketing during 2005-06 as part of their programme of work. Their work also entailed a review of Governance in the period of transition from Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) Limited to Bòrd na Gàidhlig. Arrangements for future review on the adequacy and effectiveness of the Bòrd's system of internal control are at present under consideration.

Appropriate action is in place to address any weaknesses identified and to ensure the continuous improvement of the system.



**A Campbell**

Chief Executive & Accountable Officer  
11 September 2006



## Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba)

**We have audited the financial statements of Bòrd na Gàidhlig (Alba) for the year ended 31 March 2006 on pages five to twenty. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

### Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As described on page three the Chief Executive and the company's directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The Chief Executive is also responsible for ensuring the regularity of expenditure and income.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you if, in our opinion, the Report of the Directors is not consistent with the

financial statements, if the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed. We review whether the statement on page 4 complies with the guidance issued by the Scottish Executive "Guidance on Statement on Internal Control". We report if, in our opinion, the statement does not comply with the guidance or if it is misleading or inconsistent with other information we are aware of from our audit. We are not required to consider whether the statement covers all risks and controls, or form an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bòrd's corporate government procedures or its risk and control procedures.

We read the Report of the Directors and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it.

### Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with

sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

We have undertaken the audit in accordance with the requirements of APB Ethical Standards including APB Ethical Standard – Provisions Available for Small Entities, in the circumstances set out in note 15 to the financial statements.

### Opinion

#### Financial Statement

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2006 and of its surplus for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985.
- the information given in the report of the directors is consistent with the financial statements.

### Regularity

In our opinion, in all material respects, the expenditure and income shown in the financial statements were incurred or applied in accordance with any applicable enactments and guidance issued by the Scottish Ministers.

### Tenon Audit Limited

Registered Auditor

10 Ardross Street

Inverness

IV3 5NS

22 September 2006



## Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31 March 2006

	Notes	£	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Grant-in-aid		2,879,000		2,394,000
Other Income		20,779		20,393
		2,899,779		2,414,393
Grants paid	14	2,204,289		1,860,115
Other Expenditure		11,930		33,968
			2,216,219	1,894,083
			683,560	520,310
Staff costs	2	375,645		314,711
Depreciation		34,566		28,823
Other operating charges		241,681		257,185
			651,892	600,719
<b>Operating Surplus / (Deficit)</b>			<b>31,668</b>	(80,409)
Interest receivable and similar income	4		26,114	5,679
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) on Ordinary Activities Before Taxation</b>			<b>57,782</b>	(74,730)
Tax on surplus on ordinary activities	5		1,215	-
<b>Surplus / (Deficit) for the Financial Period After Taxation</b>			<b>56,567</b>	(74,730)

### Continuing Operations

None of the company's activities were acquired or discontinued during the current period.

It should be noted that these activities will be continued in future by a separate corporate body, Bòrd na Gàidhlig.

### Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses for the year ended 31 March 2006

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Surplus for the year	56,567	(74,730)
Actuarial Gain / (Loss) in pension plan	(33,000)	-
<b>Retained Surplus / (Deficit)</b>	<b>23,567</b>	(74,730)



**Balance Sheet**  
31 March 2006

	Notes	£	31.3.06 £	£	31.3.05 £
<b>Fixed Assets:</b>					
Tangible assets	6		<b>61,955</b>		84,956
<b>Current Assets:</b>					
Debtors	7	<b>7,559</b>		23,926	
Cash at bank and in hand		<b>163,494</b>		152,722	
			<b>171,053</b>	176,648	
<b>Creditors:</b>					
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<b>41,228</b>		121,175	
			<b>129,825</b>		55,473
<b>Net Current Assets:</b>					
			<b>191,780</b>	140,429	
<b>Net Assets Excluding Pension Asset/liability</b>					
Pension Asset / (Liability)	9		<b>(27,784)</b>		-
			<b>163,996</b>		140,429
<b>Net Assets Including Pension Asset/liability</b>					
<b>Reserves:</b>					
Revenue Reserves	11		<b>163,996</b>		140,429
			<b>163,996</b>		140,429

**On Behalf of the Board:**

*Matthew MacLachlan*

Director

Approved by the Board on 11 September 2006



## Cash Flow Statement for the Year Ended 31 March 2006

	Notes	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	1	7,223	234,974
Returns on investments and servicing of finance	2	15,114	5,679
Capital expenditure	2	(11,565)	(103,367)
(Decrease)/Increase in cash in the period		10,772	137,286
Reconciliation of net cash flow to movement in net funds	3		
(Decrease)/Increase in cash in the period		10,772	137,286
Change in net funds resulting from cash flows		10,772	137,286
Movement in net funds in the period		10,772	137,286
Net funds at 1 April		152,722	15,436
<b>Net funds at 31 March</b>		<b>163,494</b>	152,722



**Notes to the Cash Flow Statement**  
for the Year Ended 31 March 2006

**1. Reconciliation of Operating Surplus / (Deficit) to Net Cash (Outflow) / inflow from Operating Activities**

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Operating surplus/(deficit)	31,668	(80,409)
Depreciation charges	34,566	28,823
Decrease in debtors	16,367	180,836
(Decrease)/Increase in creditors	(81,162)	105,724
Increase in pension obligation	5,784	-
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities</b>	<b>7,223</b>	234,974

**2. Analysis of Cash Flows for Headings Netted in the Cash Flow Statement**

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
<b>Returns on investments and servicing of finance</b>		
Interest received	15,114	5,679
Net cash inflow for returns on investments and servicing of finance	15,114	5,679
<b>Capital expenditure</b>		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(11,565)	(103,367)
<b>Net cash outflow for capital expenditure</b>	<b>(11,565)</b>	(103,367)

**3. Analysis of Changes in Net Funds**

	At 1.4.05 £	Cash flow £	At 31.3.06 £
Net cash:			
Cash at bank and in hand	152,722	10,772	163,494
	152,722	10,772	163,494
<b>Total</b>	<b>152,722</b>	<b>10,772</b>	<b>163,494</b>
<b>Analysed in Balance Sheet</b>			
Cash at bank and in hand	152,722		163,494
	<b>152,722</b>		<b>163,494</b>



### 1. Accounting Policies

#### Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and are in accordance with applicable accounting standards and the accounts direction issued by the Scottish Ministers. The accounts direction requires the financial statements to be prepared in accordance with accounts guidance applicable to executive non-departmental bodies issued by the Scottish Ministers and, without limiting the information given, to meet the accounting and disclosure requirements of the Companies Act 1985 and accounting standards issued or adopted by the accounting standards board in so far as these requirements are appropriate.

#### Recognition of income

Bòrd na Gàidhlig receives grant-in-aid funding from Scottish Ministers which finances both revenue and capital expenditure. Grant-in-aid in respect of revenue expenditure is credited to the income and expenditure account in the period to which it relates.

#### Tangible fixed assets

Fixed assets are valued on the historic cost basis. Depreciation is provided at the following annual rates in order to write off each asset over its estimated useful life.

Office Equipment  
- 25% Straight Line

Office Improvements  
- 20% Straight Line

Computer Equipment  
- 33% Straight Line

Fixtures & Fittings  
- 25% Straight Line

#### Changes in accounting policies

In preparing the financial statements for the current year, the company has adopted the following Financial Reporting Standards:

#### FRS 17 'Retirement Benefits'

The reporting of pension funds has been amended with the phased introduction of Financial Reporting Standard 17 which takes full effect for accounting periods commencing from 1 January 2005. In the previous year additional disclosures were required in the notes to the financial statements. In the current year the pension scheme deficit of £27,784 is recognised in full on the balance sheet which is in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 17. No prior year adjustment is required as the effect in the previous year's balance sheets is wholly immaterial.

#### Pensions

The company operates a defined benefits pension scheme on behalf of its employees.

Bòrd na Gàidhlig is an admitted body of the Highland Council Pension Fund, a defined benefit scheme whose assets are held independently, being invested in managed funds. Pension costs are recognised on a systematic basis so that the costs of providing retirement benefits to employees are evenly matched, so far as possible, to the service lives of the employees concerned. The fund is valued by actuaries, the rates of contribution payable being determined by the Trustees on the advice of the actuaries. Contributions to the fund are calculated so as to provide the cost of providing pensions over the period during which admitted bodies benefit from the employees' services. Actuarial valuations are carried out on a triennial basis, any surplus or deficiency in valuation which may arise from time to time is corrected by adjusting the rate of contributions, over the average remaining service lives of current employees. A full actuarial valuation of the scheme was carried out as at 31 March 2005. The pension scheme liabilities are measured using the projected unit method and discounted at 4.9%. The pension scheme assets are valued at market value. In accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 17 the pension scheme deficit is recognised in full on the balance sheet.



## 2. Staff Costs

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Wages and salaries	300,261	272,233
Social security costs	41,198	18,664
Other pension costs	34,186	23,814
	<b>375,645</b>	314,711

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	31.3.06	31.3.05
Administrative Staff	8	7
Board Members	8	8
	<b>16</b>	15

Details regarding the board are as follows:

Name	Age	Employer Pension Contribution £	Benefits in Kind £	Remuneration £
<b>Chairman</b>				
D J Ferguson (until 12/2/06)	53	0	0	8,680
M MacIver (from 13/2/06)	59	0	0	1,606
R Ward	44	0	0	6,027
A Cormack	40	0	0	6,027
B Robertson	56	0	0	4,500
R Dunbar	46	0	0	6,027
C A MacLeod	22	0	0	5,185
K MacKinnon	72	0	0	5,185
J A MacKay	57	0	0	803
A MacLeod	52	0	0	803
A MacSween	56	0	0	803
F MacLeod	30	0	0	803
M Foxley	57	0	0	803
		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,252</b>
<b>Chief Executive</b>				
A Campbell	58	6,782	3,200	65,327

The monetary value of benefits-in-kind covers any benefits provided by the employer and treated by the Inland Revenue as a taxable emolument.

Consent to disclose information relating to the Chief Executive's pension entitlements was not granted.



### 3. Operating Surplus/(Deficit)

The operating surplus (2005 - operating deficit) is stated after charging:

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Depreciation - owned assets	34,566	28,823
Auditors' remuneration	3,172	2,938
Directors' emoluments	47,252	55,324

### 4. Interest Receivable and Similar Income

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Bank interest received	15,114	5,679
Expected return on Employer assets	16,000	-
Interest on Pension scheme obligations	(5,000)	-
	<b>26,114</b>	5,679

### 5. Taxation

Analysis of the tax charge

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Corporation Tax is payable on Bank Interest received. No liability to UK corporation tax arose for the year ended 31 March 2005.	1,215	-



## 6. Tangible Fixed Assets

	Improvements to property £	Plant and machinery £	Fixtures and fittings £	Computer equipment £	Totals £
<b>Cost:</b>					
At 1 April 2005	42,730	35,797	18,957	19,766	117,250
Additions	-	1,431	2,978	7,156	11,565
At 31 March 2006	42,730	37,228	21,935	26,922	128,815
<b>Depreciation:</b>					
At 1 April 2005	8,546	8,949	4,739	10,060	32,294
Charge for year	8,546	9,665	6,229	10,126	34,566
At 31 March 2006	17,092	18,614	10,968	20,186	66,860
<b>Net Book Value:</b>					
<b>At 31 March 2006</b>	<b>25,638</b>	<b>18,614</b>	<b>10,967</b>	<b>6,736</b>	<b>61,955</b>
At 31 March 2005	34,184	26,848	14,218	9,706	84,956

## 7. Debtors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Prepayments	7,559	23,926

## 8. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due Within One Year

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Business Credit card	1,096	45
Social Security & Other Taxes	10,113	8,328
Accrued Expenses	28,804	112,802
Corporation Tax	1,215	-
	<b>41,228</b>	121,175



## 9. Pension Commitments

The company operates a defined benefit scheme as an admitted body under the Highland Council Pension Fund, the assets of which are held in a separate trustee administered fund. Contributions to the scheme are charged to the income and expenditure account so as to spread the cost of pensions over employees' working lives with the company.

A full actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 March 2005 and updated to 31 March 2006 by a qualified independent actuary. The major assumptions used by the actuary were:

	31.3.06	31.3.05	31.3.04
Rate of increase in salaries	4.60%	4.40%	4.40%
Rate of increase in pensions in payment	3.10%	2.90%	2.90%
Discount rate for scheme liabilities	4.90%	5.40%	5.50%
Inflation assumption	3.10%	2.90%	2.90%

The assets in the scheme and the expected rate of return were:

	Long-term rate of return expected at 31.3.06	Value at 31.3.06 £	Long-term rate of return expected at 31.3.05	Value at 31.3.05 £	Long-term rate of return expected at 31.3.04	Value at 31.3.04 £
Equities	7.40%	186,000	7.70%	44,000	7.70%	17,000
Bonds	4.60%	41,000	4.80%	11,000	5.10%	4,000
Property	5.50%	26,000	5.70%	5,000	6.50%	1,000
Cash	4.60%	5,000	4.80%	1,000	4.00%	-
Total market value of assets		259,000		61,000		22,000
Present value of scheme liabilities		(288,000)		(63,000)		(25,000)
Deficit in scheme		(29,000)		(2,000)		(3,000)
<b>Net pension liability</b>		<b>(29,000)</b>		<b>(2,000)</b>		<b>(3,000)</b>

### Analysis of the amount included within operating surplus under FRS 17

These figures are for disclosure purposes only. The net effect of the changes for prior years (£1,186) is wholly immaterial and has therefore been included in the surplus for the year to 31 March 2006.

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Current service cost	34,000	24,000
Total operating charge	34,000	24,000
Expected return on Employer assets	13,000	3,000
Interest on Pension scheme liabilities	(3,000)	(2,000)
<b>Net return</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>



## Analysis of the amount that is included as other finance income under FRS 17

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Expected return on pension scheme assets	13,000	3,000
Interest on pension scheme liabilities	(3,000)	(2,000)
<b>Net return</b>	<b>10,000</b>	1,000

## Analysis of the amount that is included within the statement of total recognised gains and losses under FRS 17

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Actual return less expected return on pension scheme assets	34,000	2,000
Experience gains and losses arising on the scheme liabilities	(23,000)	0
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the scheme liabilities	(42,000)	(1,000)
<b>Actuarial gain</b>	<b>31,000</b>	1,000

## Movement in deficit during the year

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Deficit in scheme at start of year	(2,000)	(3,000)
Current service cost	(34,000)	(24,000)
Employer Contributions	28,000	23,000
Net return on assets	10,000	1,000
Actuarial gains/(Losses)	(31,000)	1,000
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) at end of year</b>	<b>(29,000)</b>	(2,000)

## History of experience gains and losses

	31.3.06	31.3.05	31.3.04
<b>Difference between the expected and actual return on scheme assets:</b>			
amount (£)	34,000	2,000	2,000
percentage of scheme assets	13%	3%	9%
<b>Experience gains and losses on scheme liabilities:</b>			
amount (£)	(23,000)	0	(3,000)
percentage of the present value of the scheme liabilities	8%	1%	10%
<b>Total actuarial gain or loss:</b>			
amount (£)	(31,000)	1,000	(3,000)
percentage of the present value of the scheme liabilities	(10.8)%	(2)%	12%



## 42 10. Related Party Disclosures

During the year grants were approved where there was a board member with a vested interest.

In each instance the member in question was excused from all discussions relating to the claim.

Meeting Date	Name	Applicant/Project	Amount
27/04/2005	A Cormack	Fèisean nan Gàidheal	60,000
09/11/2005	B Robertson	University of Edinburgh	2,426
14/12/2005	A Cormack	An Comunn Gàidhealach	130,000
		Fèisean nan Gàidheal	65,000
	R Ward	Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig	252,000
	B Robertson	An Lòchran	27,000
	R Dunbar	Cli Gàidhlig	85,000
	C A MacLeod	Acair	50,000
	D Ferguson	The Sorley MacLean Trust	10,000
17/02/2006	A Cormack	Ballachulish Community Arts Group	4,500
		Blas	10,000
		Fèis na h-Òige	3,327
		Màiri Mhòr Song Fellowship	4,500
		Màiri Mhòr Song Fellowship	2,130
		Portree High School	6,150
	R Dunbar	University of Aberdeen	8,000
	M Foxley	Màiri Mhòr Song Fellowship	4,500
		Màiri Mhòr Song Fellowship	2,130
		The Highland Council	3,899
		The Highland Council	1,100
		Highland Libraries	698
17/02/2006	A MacSween	Western Isles Language Plan	*
	A MacSween	Lews Castle College	2,700
	A MacLeod	Western Isles Language Plan	*
	J A MacKay	Western Isles Language Plan	*

\* Support agreed in principle but award as yet undecided.



### 11. Reconciliation of Movements in Reserves

	31.3.06 £	31.3.05 £
Surplus / (Deficit) for the financial year	56,567	(74,730)
Statement of recognised gains and losses	(33,000)	-
Net addition/(reduction) to reserves	23,567	(74,730)
Opening reserves	140,429	215,159
Closing reserves	163,996	140,429
Profit and Loss account	191,780	140,429
Pensions reserve	(27,784)	-
	<b>163,996</b>	140,429

### 12. Post Balance Sheet Event

All of the assets and liabilities of the company were transferred to a body corporate, Bòrd na Gàidhlig, on 3 April 2006 at book value.

### 13. Ultimate Controlling Party

The directors consider that Scottish Ministers are the ultimate controlling party of the company.

### 14. Grants Issued During the Period

Organisation	Project	Total £
Acair	Business Plan 2005/06	40,000
Am Bothan	Programme of Gaelic events	3,000
An Comunn Gàidhealach	An Gaidheal Ùr Gaelic Newspaper	7,500
An Comunn Gàidhealach	Project Funding 2005/06	120,000
An Comunn Gàidhealach	Development	10,000
An Lòchran	Research programme	5,000
An Lòchran	Project Funding 2005/06	22,500
An Lòchran	Trip to An Lanntair opening	346
An Lòchran	Assistance with event costs	330
An Lòchran	Music competition	1,500
Ayrshire Sradagan	Events programme	1,212
Buidheann Gàidhlig Òigridh na Hearadh	Youth club 12-17 years	750
Camanachd Association	Gaelic initiative	6,750
Cànan	Air Splaoid - multimedia language course	20,000
Careers Scotland	Translation of information pack	2,000
Celtic Film and Television Festival	Sponsorship of 2006 festival	1,763
Ceòlas	Development Plan 2004/07	10,000
Clan Donald Lands Trust	Gaelic audio tours in the Museum of the Isles	1,000
ClannGàidhlig	Gaelic events for children in Renfrewshire	5,000

Organisation	Project	Total £
CLAS	Seminars and meetings	5,000
Clì Gàidhlig	Preparation of Business Plan	1,300
Clì Gàidhlig	Assistance with Cothrom editorial costs	10,000
Clì Gàidhlig	Project Funding 2005/06	55,000
Comann nam Pàrant (Islay)	Classes and workshops in Gaelic	3,000
Comann nam Pàrant (Nàiseanta)	Words and Phrases from Wester Ross dictionary	2,000
Comann nam Pàrant (Nàiseanta)	Trips to Edinburgh for children	5,000
Comann nam Pàrant (Oban & Lorn)	Programme of Gaelic events	5,000
Comann nam Pàrant (Oban & Lorn)	Children's play equipment	300
Comann nan Oileanach, Sabhal Mòr Ostaig	Gaelic events in the community	540
Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich	Evaluation of Gaelic in the Home project	1,250
Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich	Family Language Plan - Western Isles	3,125
Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich	Co-ordinator for Inverness, Nairn & Dingwall	5,625
Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich	Family Language Plan - Skye, Lochalsh & Lochaber	6,250
Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich	Family Language Plan - Inverness & Nairn (3 years)	15,000
Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich	Project Funding 2005/06	143,000
Comunn na Dràma	Competitions and development	4,000
Comunn na Gàidhlig	Youth club leaders	5,000
Comunn na Gàidhlig	Inverness & Nairn Development Officer	6,250
Comunn na Gàidhlig	Project Funding 2005/06	307,000
Cròileagan Eubhal	New premises	2,000
Cròileagan Eubhal	Assistance for expansion of service 2005/06	2,060
Cròileagan Eubhal	Assistance for purchasing portacabin	5,000
Ealain Tir a' Mhurain	Week-long Gaelic festival	1,571
East End Gaelic Group Glasgow	Programme of Gaelic events	2,000
Eden Court	Gaelic Youth Theatre Festival 2006	3,750
Eden Court	Gaelic Drama Worker	25,000
Faclair na Gàidhlig	Lexicographical Consultant	5,000
Faclair na Gàidhlig	Project development	20,000
Fàs Mòr	Outside play area	3,000
Fèis na h-Òige	Gaelic-speaking festival assistants	750
Fèis Rois	Gaelic language & culture programme	5,000
Fèisean nan Gàidheal	Meanbh-chuileag 2004/05	7,500
Fèisean nan Gàidheal	Youth drama in schools	24,000
Fèisean nan Gàidheal	Project Funding 2005/06	60,000
Foillsichearan & Sgrìobhadairean na h-Alba	Catalogue of Gaelic books	750



Organisation	Project	Total £
Fòram Gàidhlig Inbhir Nis	Part-time Development Officer	2,000
Gaelic in the Home – Isle of Skye (North)	Gaelic classes for adults	2,500
Gaelic Online	Computer memory sticks for teachers	3,000
Gàidhlig Gu Leòr	Gaelic events programme	1,500
Glasgow Islay Junior Choir	Trip to Mabou, Nova Scotia	1,000
Hazlehead Academy	School trip to Uist	3,110
Hebridean Celtic Festival	Promotion of Gaelic at 2005 Festival	3,500
Helensburgh Gaelic Club	Gaelic events and classes	2,225
Inverness Drama Group	New Gaelic play	2,000
Iomairt Cholm Cille	Project Funding 2005/06	180,000
Ionad Chaluum Chille Ile	Project Funding 2005/06	54,500
Islay Sradagan	Programme costs	1,688
Kilmarnock College	Students' trip to Sabhal Mòr Ostaig	1,000
Kishorn and Sheildaig Gaelic Association	Gaelic classes	2,500
Learning & Teaching Scotland	A' Chuisle 3	5,000
Lews Castle College	Project Funding 2005/06	35,000
Lorn Gaelic Partnership	Website and digital equipment	450
Lynne MacLean	Book of Donald MacLean's plays	500
Maletta MacPhail	Proverbs and folklore book Seanfhacail is Seanchas	500
Moniack Mhòr	Writing course for high school pupils	3,250
Museum nan Eilean	Gaelic language and culture partnership	1,500
Ness Historical Society	Bilingual website	2,500
North Lanarkshire Council	Youth Drama Programme	5,000
Òigridh Uibhist	Workshops for youths	750
Pan Celtic Festival	Gaelic participants at 2005 Festival	4,000
Pan Celtic Festival	Gaelic participants at 2006 Festival	4,000
Point Sports & Recreation Association	Ceòl na Mara 2004	1,000
Portree Cròileagan	Implementation of new learning methods	3,655
Portree High School	School trips and Gaelic week	4,500
Pròiseact nan Ealan	Storytelling Project (2 years)	2,250
Pròiseact nan Ealan	Seminar on music	4,750
Pròiseact nan Ealan	St Kilda – Theatrical production	10,000
Pròiseact nan Ealan	Project Funding 2005/06	98,000
Queen's University Press, Belfast	Publish two PhD dissertations	8,000
Rionnagan Beaga a' Bhràighe	Establish Gaelic nursery in Lochaber	5,000
Sabhal Mòr Ostaig	Project Funding 2005/06	250,000



Organisation	Project	Total £
Scottish Press Awards	Sponsorship of 2006 Awards	8,108
SEALL	Gaelic Events at Skye Festival 2005	3,750
Setpoint North	Translation of mathematics project	100
Sinne	Gaelic Development Officer	1,250
Sleat Primary School	Lasair Ealain	2,250
South Uist Historical Society	Equipment and books	575
St Mary's Music School	Gaelic and Music Club	1,500
Staffin Sradagan	Events programme	2,465
Stirling Council	Research into Gaelic in the community	2,500
Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig	Project Funding 2005/06	240,000
Taigh Màiri Anndra	Musical on the life of Margaret Fay Shaw	5,000
The Castle Gallery	Exhibition, events and talks	750
The Celtic Congress	2005 Conference	1,875
The European Language Initiative	Continuation of Faclair na Pàrlamaid online service	3,000
The European Language Initiative	Extension of Faclair na Pàrlamaid online service	5,000
The Free Church of Scotland	Arbroath Youth Camp 2005	1,800
The Gaelic Books Council	Development	15,000
The Gaelic Books Council	Research projects 2005/06	5,000
The Gaelic Books Council	Project Funding 2005/06	80,000
The Highland Council	Gaelic Revival – The School and Beyond – Preliminary Audit	5,000
The Highland Council	Drama and sports workshops for young people	1,300
The Highland Council	Gaelic classes	3,500
The Highland Council & Sabhal Mòr Ostaig	Family learning week at Sabhal Mòr Ostaig	4,000
The Sorley MacLean Trust	Between the World and Eternity (Phase 1)	3,966
The Sorley MacLean Trust	Gaelic website	6,500
Tobar an Dualchais / Kist o Riches	Project Funding 2005/06	35,000
Tobar an Dualchais / Kist o Riches	Development	20,000
Ullapool Book Festival	Gaelic readings	150
University of Aberdeen	Students' trip to Gaelic course in Islay	7,500
University of Edinburgh	Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig 2004 Conference	850
Ùrachadh Uibhist	Cultural events and Gaelic classes for parents	800
Western Isles Language Plan	Plan 2004/05	16,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,204,289</b>

### 15. APB Ethical Standards

In common with many other businesses of our size and nature we use our auditors to assist in the preparation of our financial statements.



- 1 The Scottish Ministers, in pursuance of Section 19(4) of the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000, hereby give the following direction.
- 2 The statement of accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2006, and subsequent years, shall comply with the accounting principles and disclosure requirements of the edition of the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FRM) which is in force for the year for which the statement of accounts are prepared.
- 3 The accounts shall be prepared so as to give a true and fair view of the income and expenditure and cash flows for the financial year, and of the state of affairs as at the end of the financial year.
- 4 This direction shall be reproduced as an appendix to the statement of accounts.  
The direction given on 23 June 2004 is hereby revoked.

**Signed by the authority of the Scottish Ministers**

Dated: 31 March 2006



## 7 Financial Assistance approved by the Bòrd to 31 March 2006

Organisation	Project	Award £
Aberdeen City Council	Stepping Back dance project	10,000
Acair	Project Funding 2006/07	50,000
Am Bothan	Development support	10,000
An Comunn Gàidhealach	An Gàidheal Ùr Gaelic newspaper	7,500
An Comunn Gàidhealach	Financial assistance	10,000
An Comunn Gàidhealach	Project Funding 2006/07	130,000
An Lòchran	Research programme	5,000
An Lòchran	Music competition	1,500
An Lòchran	Arts Strategy Launch	750
An Lòchran	Project Funding 2006/07	27,000
Ballachulish Community Arts Group	Establish Gaelic choir or group	4,500
Bealach	DVD on the Gaelic and heritage of Applecross	4,025
Blas	Support for Festival	10,000
Cànan	Air Splaoid - multimedia language course	20,000
Castlebay Parents & Toddlers	Development equipment	200
Celtic Film and Television Festival	Sponsorship of 2006 Festival	1,763
Central Primary School, Inverness	Book of poetry	500
Cli Gàidhlig	Project Funding 2006/07	85,000
Colmcille	Project Funding 2006/07	180,000
Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich	Evaluation of Gaelic in the Home project	5,000
Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich	Project Funding 2006/07	150,000
Comhairle nan Sgoiltean Àraich	Part-time officers - Inverness & Bonar Bridge	7,998
Comunn na Dràma	Support for drama	2,500
Comunn na Gàidhlig	Youth club leaders	10,000
Comunn na Gàidhlig	Gaelic Days	5,000



Organisation	Project	Award £
Comunn na Gàidhlig	Project Funding 2006/07	311,000
Cròileagan an Iochdair	Introduce pre-school children to Gaelic	1,000
Cròileagan Eubhal	Assistance for purchasing portacabin	5,000
Cròileagan Eubhal	Assistance for expansion of service 2005/06	4,800
Fèis na h-Òige	Develop events for youngsters S1-S6	3,327
Fèisean nan Gàidheal	Youth drama in schools	24,000
Fèisean nan Gàidheal	Project Funding 2006/07	65,000
Fort William RC Primary School	School magazine	200
Gaelic Department, Portree High School	Two projects for learners	6,150
Gaelic Development Unit, Lews Castle College	Gaelic Summer School	2,700
Gaelic Names Liaison Committee	Development Plan	10,000
Helensburgh Gaelic Club	Classes & Social Club	1,000
Helensburgh Gaelic Club	Trip to Sabhal Mòr Ostaig	1,480
Highland Libraries	Provide pre-school children with a Gaelic book	698
Iochdar School Board	Provide information on GME to the community	5,000
Iomairt Nis Ltd	Ness Intranet	9,606
Ionad Chalum Chille Ìle	Project Funding 2006/07	60,980
Ionad Loch a Tuath	Gaelic events in Back	10,000
Lews Castle College	Project Funding 2006/07	42,000
Lochaber Gaelic Development Group	Gaelic classes and community event	9,985
Lynne MacLean	Book of Donald MacLean's plays	500
MacKay Country Steering Group	Summer Walkers project	5,000
MacKay Country Steering Group	Summer Walkers On the Road project	10,000
Màiri Mhòr Song Fellowship	Training in research skills for youth group	4,500
Màiri Mhòr Song Fellowship	Record CD Òran na Rosach	2,130







Organisation	Project	Award £
Mallaig & Morar Community Centre Association	Gaelic music and song project	8,853
Manran Music Productions	Gaelic Mass project	2,750
Media nan Eilean	Training scheme for youths	4,000
North Ayrshire Council	Develop Gaelic in schools	3,000
North Lanarkshire Council	Family Learning Group	3,000
Pan Celtic Festival	Gaelic participants at 2006 Festival	4,000
Pròiseact nan Ealan	Seminar on music	4,750
Pròiseact nan Ealan	St Kilda - Theatrical production	10,000
Pròiseact nan Ealan	Project Funding 2006/07	128,000
Queen's University Press, Belfast	Publish two PhD dissertations	10,000
Rionnagan Beaga a' Chinn a Deas	Development equipment	1,850
Scottish Childminding Association	Develop Gaelic service for parents	8,725
Setpoint North	Translation of mathematics project	100
Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig	Project Funding 2006/07	252,000
Taigh Dhonnchaidh	Language and music classes	5,500
The European Language Initiative	Extension of Faclair na Pàrlamaid online service	5,000
The European Language Initiative	Continuation of Faclair na Pàrlamaid online service	3,000
The Gaelic Books Council	Research projects 2005/06	5,000
The Gaelic Books Council	Financial assistance	15,000
The Gaelic Books Council	Project Funding 2006/07	90,000
The Highland Council	Gaelic Revival - The School and Beyond - Preliminary Audit	5,000
The Highland Council	Special historical day	1,100
The Highland Council	Summer events for youths	3,899
The Skye Festival	Promoting Gaelic at the Festival	10,000
The Sorley MacLean Trust	Between the World and Eternity music project	10,000



Organisation	Project	Award £
Theatre Hebrides	Callanish Stoned play and tour	5,000
Tobar an Dualchais / Kist o Riches	Financial assistance	20,000
Tobar an Dualchais / Kist o Riches	Project Funding 2006/07	35,000
TOSG	Drama tour	5,000
Ullapool Book Festival	Gaelic events at the Festival	500
Ullapool Parents & Toddlers	Develop Programme	1,850
University of Aberdeen	Gaelic speaking course	8,000
University of Edinburgh	Publish Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig 3 papers	2,426
University of Edinburgh	Index of Gaelic Research Papers	10,000
West Highland Animation	Young People's Tall Tales	10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,026,595</b>



## 8 Declarations of Interest made at Bòrd Meetings

Organisation	Project	Amount (£)	Member/Members with Interest
An Comunn Gàidhealach	Project Funding 2006/07	130,000	A Cormack
Fèisean nan Gàidheal	Project Funding 2006/07	65,000	A Cormack
Blas	Support for Festival	10,000	A Cormack
Gaelic Department, Portree High School	Two projects for learners	6,150	A Cormack
Ballachulish Community Arts Group	Establish Gaelic choir or group	4,500	A Cormack
Fèis na h-Òige	Develop events for youngsters S1-S6	3,327	A Cormack
Màiri Mhòr Song Fellowship	Training in research skills for youth group	4,500	A Cormack & M Foxley
Màiri Mhòr Song Fellowship	Record CD Òrain nan Rosach	2,130	A Cormack & M Foxley
Clì Gàidhlig	Project Funding 2006/07	85,000	R Dunbar
University of Aberdeen	Gaelic speaking course	8,000	R Dunbar
The Sorley MacLean Trust	Between the World and Eternity music project	10,000	D Ferguson
The Highland Council	Summer events for youths	3,899	M Foxley
The Highland Council	Special historical day	1,100	M Foxley
Highland Libraries	Provide pre-school children with a Gaelic book	698	M Foxley
Western Isles Gaelic Language Plan	Support for Phase 3 of Plan	*	J A MacKay, A MacLeod & A MacSween
Acair	Project Funding 2006/07	50,000	C A MacLeod
Gaelic Development Unit, Lews Castle College	Gaelic Summer School	2,700	A MacSween
An Lòchran	Project Funding 2006/07	27,000	B Robertson
University of Edinburgh	Publish Rannsachadh na Gàidhlig 3 papers	2,426	B Robertson
Stòrlann Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig	Project Funding 2006/07	252,000	R Ward

\* Support agreed in principle but award as yet undecided





### Register of Bòrd Meetings

Date	Place
27.04.05	Edinburgh
24.06.05	Inverness
02.09.05	Inverness
29.09.05	Inverness
08.11.05	Inverness
09.11.06	Inverness
14.12.05	Inverness
17.02.06	Inverness

### Bòrd Members Attendance at Meetings

01 April 2005 – 31 March 2006

Member	Number of Meetings	Present at Meetings
Duncan Ferguson	8	6
Arthur Cormack	8	8
Rosemary Ward	8	7
Ceit Anna MacLeod	8	3
Boyd Robertson	8	7
Rob Dunbar	8	7
Kenneth MacKinnon	8	6
Matthew MacIver	1	1
Annie MacSween	1	1
Michael Foxley	1	1
John Angus MacKay	1	1
Alasdair MacLeod	1	1
Faye MacLeod	1	1

In addition to the above meetings a further 2 took place, one by telephone and two of the Audit Committee.



## 9 Corporate Governance

### Audit Committee

Public bodies such as Bòrd na Gàidhlig require to establish an Audit Committee, with a different chairperson, which has the responsibility of assessing the body's administration and financial management.

The following members were appointed as the Bòrd's Audit Committee until 17 February 2006:

- Arthur Cormack (Chairperson)
- Rosemary Ward
- Boyd Robertson (until 31 December 2005)

From 17 February 2006:

- Annie MacSween (Chairperson)
- Faye MacLeod
- Arthur Cormack

### Remuneration Committee

A committee was also established to assess the remuneration received by staff members and to make appropriate recommendations to the Bòrd.

The following members were appointed as the Bòrd's Remuneration Committee until 17 February 2006:

- Boyd Robertson (until 31 December 2005)
- Rob Dunbar
- Kenneth MacKinnon (until 12 February 2006)

From 17 February 2006:

- John Angus MacKay (Chairperson)
- Dr Michael Foxley
- Rob Dunbar