

<p>A' Cur an Seilbh ann an Frèam-obrach Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais Àm ri Teachd Alba Freagairt Bhòrd na Gàidhlig 27 Màrt 2022</p>	<p>Investing in Scotland's Future Resource Spending Review Framework Bòrd na Gàidhlig Response 27 March 2022</p>
<p>1</p> <p>Ann an Caibideil 1 tha sinn air trì prìomhachasan a chomharrachadh gus pròiseas an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais a stiùireadh pròiseas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gus taic a thoirt do adhartas ann a bhith a' coinneachadh ri ar n-amasan a thaobh bochdainn chloinne • Gus dèiligeadh ri atharrachadh na gnàth-shìde • Gus dèanamh cinnteach à eaconamaidh nas làidir, nas cothromaich nas uaine <p>Tha a bhith a' suidheachadh iad sin mar prìomhachasan gar cuideachadh ann a bhith a' beachdachadh air càite am bu chòir dha caiteachas a bhith air a thargaideachadh agus air ath-stiùireadh.</p> <p>Tha BnG a' cur fàilte air a' mholadh bho Riaghaltas na h-Alba gun cuirear an cèill planaichean caiteachais ioma-bhliadhna eadar 2023-24 agus 2026-27.</p> <p>Thug sinn a-steach aontaidhean trì-bliadhna airson nan com-pàirtichean libhrigidh againn ann an 2019, agus tha sinn air buannachdan fhaicinn à seo. Mar eisimpleir:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barrachd cinnt a thaobh planadh ionmhasail agus gnìomh. • Nas fhasa luchd-obrach agus luchd-saor-thoileach a thrusadh seach airson pròiseact aon bhliadhna. • Nas lugha tìde air a chosg ag ullachadh thagraidhean maoineachaidh seach airson tabhartasan bliadhna. • Meudachadh ann an cinnteachd airson solaraichean agus feadhainn neo-cheangailte a tha air an cleachdadh. 	<p>1</p> <p>In Chapter 1 we have identified three priorities to guide the Resource Spending Review process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support progress towards meeting our child poverty targets • To address climate change • To secure a stronger, fairer, greener economy <p>Setting these as priorities helps us consider where spend should be targeted and redirected.</p> <p>BnG welcomes Scottish Government's plan for multi-year spending plans for between 2023-24 and 2026-27.</p> <p>We introduced three-year funding agreements for our delivery partners in 2019 and have seen benefits from this. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased certainty in financial and activity planning. • Easier to recruit staff and volunteers than for a one-year project. • Less time spent in preparing funding applications than for annual awards. • Increased certainty for suppliers and freelancers that are used.

Aig an àm a tha an làthair tha sinn a’ coimiseanadh lèir mheas neo-eisimeileach mu na cunnraidhean maoinachaidh ioma-bhliadhna sin. Bidh sin a’ gabhail a-steach a bhith a’ dèanamh lèirmheas air pròiseasan ion-thaigh, toraidhean chunnraidhean agus a bhith a’ comharrachadh sochairean seirbheis agus leasachaidhean a dh’fhaodadh a bhith ann. Cuidichidh seo ann a bhith a’ dèanamh tuilleadh leudachaidh air ar bunait fianais mu mar a tha na cunnraidhean maoinachaidh iomadh bliadhna sin ag obrachadh agus mar a b’ urrainn dhaibh a bhith air an leasachadh gus meudachadh an tabhartais ann a bhith a’ lìbhrigeadh amasan Riaghaltas na h-Alba.

Air a chaochladh, tha BnG an-dràsta a’ faighinn Tabhartas gus Cuideachadh bho Riaghaltas na h-Alba air bun-stèidh bhliadhnail. Tha sinn mar sin a’ cur fàilte air a’ mholadh airson planaichean caiteachais iomadh bliadhna. Bheireadh seo dhuinn barrachd dearbh-chinnt ionmhasail agus mar sin ar cuideachadh a’ planadh agus a’ toirt gu buil ar lìbhrigeadh de amasan Riaghaltas na h-Alba. Chitheadh sinn cuideachd dè na seòrsaichean bhuannachdan a tha an-dràsta an-lùib nan com-pàirtichean libhrigidh againn, mar a tha air a mhìneachadh gu h-àird.

Tha sinn a’ cur fàilte gu bheil am prìomhachas air a ghabhail a-steach: “Gus dèanamh cinnteach à eaconamaidh nas làidir, nas cothromaich, nas uaine”. Bha cunntas-mìneachaidh Riaghaltas na h-Alba air dè bhiodh ann an eaconamaidh nas treasa, nas cothromaiche is nas uaine ann an *Alba nas cothromaiche is nas uaine: Prògram Riaghlaidh 2021-22*: Tha sin ag ràdh: “Tha Riaghaltas na h-Alba an geall air cur ris an àireamh de dhaoine a tha a’ cleachdadh agus ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig”. Tha sin a’ ciallachadh gu bheil an t-amas seo airson na Gàidhlig mar phàirt den lèirsinn aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba airson Alba a tha nas cothromaiche agus nas uaine agus, mar sin, feumaidh e a bhith air a mhaoineachadh gu h-ìomchaidh ann a bhith a’ dol air adhart.

Tha cho cudromach ‘s a tha a’ Ghàidhlig cuideachd a’ nochdadh anns an Ro-innleachd Nàiseanta air Cruth-atharrachadh Eaconamach aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba. Tha

We are currently commissioning an independent review of these multi-year funding contracts. That will include reviewing internal processes, outputs of contracts and identification of service benefits and potential improvements. This will help further increase our evidence base on how these multi-year funding contracts operate and how they could be enhanced to further increase their contribution to delivering Scottish Government objectives.

In contrast, BnG currently receives Grant in Aid from Scottish Government on an annual basis. We therefore welcome the proposal for multi-year spending plans. This would give us greater financial certainty and thus help us plan and realise our delivery of Scottish Government objectives. We would also see the types of benefits that currently accrue to our own delivery partners, as described above.

We welcome the inclusion of the priority: “To secure a stronger, fairer, greener economy”. Scottish Government’s exposition of a stronger, fairer, greener economy was contained in *A fairer, greener Scotland: Programme for Government 2021-22*. This states “The Scottish Government is committed to increasing the numbers using and learning Gaelic”. This implies that this ambition for Gaelic is part of Scottish Government’s vision of a fairer and greener Scotland and, as such, requires to be resourced appropriately going forward.

The importance of Gaelic is also evident in Scottish Government’s National Strategy for Economic Transformation⁶. This states that

⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-national-strategy-economic-transformation/>



seo ag innse gum bi ro-innleachdan Com-pàirteachasan Eaconamach Roinneil “a’ gabhail a-steach plana soisio-eaconamach stèidhichte air a bhith a’ toirt taic agus a’ meudachadh an àireamh de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig”. Tha e cuideachd gu sònraichte ag ràdh gum bi obair Com-pàirteachas Roinneil na Gàidhealtachd ’s nan Eilean a’ gabhail a-steach a bhith “ag aithneachadh nan neartan cultarail cudromach a’ gabhail a-steach na Gàidhlig”.

Tha Riaghaltas na h-Alba air aithneachadh gu bheil “comas mòr aig a’ Ghàidhlig mar so-mhaoin a bhith a’ cur luach eaconamach ris”¹. Tha seo a’ togail air rannsachadh a rinneadh roimhe ² a bha a’ tomhas an luach eaconamach a tha a’ Ghàidhlig a’ toirt do dh’Alba. Lorg sin gu bheil gnothachasan sna gnìomhachasan cruthachail, turasachd, dualchas, agus san roinn biadh is deoch a’ faighinn buannachd bho bhith a’ cleachdadh na Gàidhlig, agus gu bheil comas aig seo luach eaconamach mòr a lìbhrigeadh. Sheall e gum faodadh luach na Gàidhlig a bhith suas ri £149 millean.

Tha Riaghaltas na h-Alba air buidheann-obrach gèarr-ùine a chur air chois mu chothroman eaconamach agus sòisealta airson na Gàidhlig³. Bidh seo ag amas a bhith a’ moladh iomairtean ann an coimhearsnachdan far a bheilear a’ bruidhinn Gàidhlig thar Alba a bheir taic do bhuilean eaconamach agus sòisealta sna coimhearsnachdan sin, agus mar sin a’ toirt taic dhan Ghàidhlig.

Tha sgrìobhainn an fhrèam-obrach, air a bheilear a’ co-chomhairleachadh, a’ toirt fa-near gu bheil “COVID-19 a’ cumail air a’ toirt buaidh mhòr air mòran dhaoine, gnothachasan agus choimhearsnachdan air feadh Alba” agus gu bheil “buaidhean a’ ghalair mhòr-sgaoilte air a bhith, agus tha fhathast, air am fulang gu neo-chothromach”.

Tha taobh cruinn-eòlach air seo. Chaidh na buaidhean a tha air a bhith aig a’ ghalar mhòr-sgaoilte air eileanan agus

Regional Economic Partnerships’ strategies “will include a unique socio-economic plan based on supporting and growing the number of Gaelic speakers”. More specifically it also states that the Highlands and Islands Regional Economic Partnership’s work will include “recognising the significant cultural strengths, including the Gaelic language”.

Scottish Government also acknowledge that Gaelic “has great potential as an asset for adding economic ...value”⁷. This reflects previous research⁸ that measured the economic value Gaelic brings to Scotland. It found that businesses in the creative industries, tourism, heritage, and food and drink sectors benefit from their use of Gaelic, and that this has the potential to bring significant economic value. It showed that the potential value of Gaelic as an asset could be up to £149 million.

Scottish Government have established a short life working group on economic and social opportunities for Gaelic⁹. This will aim to suggest initiatives in Gaelic-speaking communities across Scotland that will support economic and social outcomes in these communities, and with that, the Gaelic language.

The consultative framework document notes that “the impacts of COVID-19 continue to be felt acutely by many individuals, businesses and communities across Scotland” and that “the impacts of the pandemic have been, and continue to be, felt unequally”.

This has a geographical dimension. The impacts of the pandemic on islands and other parts of the

¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/consultation-scottish-governments-draft-gaelic-language-plan-2021-2026/>

² <https://www.hie.co.uk/media/5585/hieplusreportplus2014plusfinalplusonline.pdf>

³ <https://www.gov.scot/news/supporting-gaelic-communities>

⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/consultation-scottish-governments-draft-gaelic-language-plan-2021-2026/>

⁸ <https://www.hie.co.uk/media/5585/hieplusreportplus2014plusfinalplusonline.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/news/supporting-gaelic-communities>



air pàirtean eile den Ghàidhealtachd 's na h-Eileanan a chur an cèill ann an grunn aithisgean is sgrìobhainnean eile⁴. Thug iad seo an aire:

- Brisgeachd eaconamach iomadh eilean is sgìre dhùthchail san fharsaingeachd.
- Gun robh, an coimeas ri sgìrean eile, ìre àrd de ghnòthachasan ann an raointean eaconamach a dh'fhuiling buaidh mhì-chuimseach bhon ghalar mhòr-sgaoilte - ghnòthachasan a bha nam fastaichean cudromach. Mar eisimpleir, ann an turasachd, na h-ealain agus dibhearsain.
- Gun robh, an coimeas ri sgìrean eile, ìre àrd de fhèin-fhastadh, ris nach robh an Riaghaltas a' toirt uiread de thaic an taca ri companaidhean is an luchd-cosnaidh aca.
- Barrachd an eisimeil fastadh ann an iomairtean beaga is meanbh-iomairtean. Chan eil uiread de stòrasan ionmhasail is eile aca airson dèiligeadh ri lùghdachadh ann an iarrtas.

Bidh na bun-chùisean seo air buaidhean nas susbaintich adhbharachadh sna h-eileanan agus sna sgìrean as iomallaich air tìr-mòr. Is dòcha gun toir iad nas fhaide mus faic iad feabhas eaconamach an coimeas ri sgìrean eile de dh'Alba.

Ann an Cunntas-sluaigh 2011, bha sluaigh iomlan de mu 45,000 neach a bha 3 bliadhna a dh'aois no nas sine sna 28 eileanan fa leth ann an sgìrean Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd, Comhairle Earra-Ghàidheal is Bhòid agus Comhairle nan Eilean Siar. Bha sgilean Gàidhlig aig mu 22,000 (48%) aca. Tha seo fada nas àirde na an ìre chuibheasach airson Alba (1.7%).

Ann an 12 de na h-eileanan, bha sgilean Gàidhlig aig còrr is 40% den luchd-còmhnaidh. Bha a' mhòr-chuid aca taobh a-staigh nan Eileanan Siar (10), agus cuideachd

Highlands and Islands have been set out in a number of reports and other documents¹⁰. These have pointed to the:

- General economic fragility of many islands and remote areas.
- Relatively high share of businesses in sectors disproportionately affected by the pandemic - which have been significant employers. For example, in tourism, the arts and entertainment.
- Relatively high levels of self-employment, where Government support has been lower than for companies and their employees.
- Greater dependence on employment in micro/small enterprises. They have fewer financial and other resources to cope with a downturn in demand.

These factors will have led to more significant pandemic impacts in the islands and more remote mainland areas. They are likely to take longer to recover than other parts of Scotland.

In the 2011 Census the 28 individual islands in Highland, Argyll and Bute and the Outer Hebrides had a total population of around 45,000 aged 3 years or above. Of these around 22,000 (48%) had some skills in Gaelic. That is, vastly above the Scottish average (1.7%).

In 12 of the islands the proportion of residents with Gaelic skills was over 40%. These were largely within the Outer Hebrides (10), plus

⁴ Mar eisimpleir: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-islands-plan-through-covid-lens-survey-results/documents/>
<https://www.hie.co.uk/media/9646/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-highlands-and-islands.pdf>;
https://archive2021.parliament.scot/S5_Rural/REC_S5_20_IB_41.pdf
https://archive2021.parliament.scot/S5_Rural/RECC_COMHAIRLE_NAN_EILEAN_SIAR.pdf

¹⁰ For example: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-islands-plan-through-covid-lens-survey-results/documents/>;
<https://www.hie.co.uk/media/9646/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-highlands-and-islands.pdf>;
https://archive2021.parliament.scot/S5_Rural/REC_S5_20_IB_41.pdf;
https://archive2021.parliament.scot/S5_Rural/RECC_COMHAIRLE_NAN_EILEAN_SIAR.pdf



Ratharsair agus Tiriodh. A thuilleadh air sin, bha an àireamh airson an Eilean Sgitheanaich dìreach rud beag na b' isle (37%).

Gu h-iomlan, tha na h-eileanan seo air a' chosta an iar a' dèanamh suas nas lugha na 1% de shluagh na h-Alba a tha 3 bliadhna a dh'aois no nas sine - ach tha barrachd air cairteal (25%) de luchd-còmhnaidh na h-Alba aig a bheil sgilean Gàidhlig a' fuireach annta. **Mar sin, chan e a-mhàin gu bheil a' Ghàidhlig cudromach do na h-eileanan seo ach gu bheil seasmhachd nan eileanan riatanach airson seasmhachd agus fàs leantainneach na Gàidhlig.**

Mar a tha Plana Nàiseanta nan Eilean aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba ag ràdh: "Tha Riaghaltas na h-Alba ag aithneachadh cho cudromach 's a tha a' Ghàidhlig do dh'iomadh coimhearsnachd eileanach, agus cho cudromach 's a tha na coimhearsnachdan eileanach far a bheil Gàidhlig air a bruidhinn do sheasmhachd na Gàidhlig ann an Alba". Feumaidh na dùbhlain eaconamach ris am bi na coimhearsnachdan seo a' toirt aghaidh a bhith air aithneachadh gu tur ann am poileasaidhean agus ann am maoinachadh san àm ri teachd.

2

Ann an Caibideil 2 tha sinn air comharrachadh nam prìomh dhràibhear de chaiteachas poblach thar an ama Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais a' gabhail a-steach:

- Atharrachadh ann an slugh-thomhais
- Iarrtas air an t-seirbheis slàinte
- Sgioba-obrach na roinn phoblaich
- Atmhorachd

Tha sinn a' cur fàilte air ur beachdan orra sin agus air dràibhear caiteachas poblach sam bith eile air a bheil sibh a' smaoinachadh a bu chòir dhuinn beachdachadh.

Tha atharrachaidhean slugh-thomhais air buaidh a thoirt air mòran eileanan is sgìrean iomallach ann an Alba airson ùine mhòr - agus gu ìre na bu mhotha na ann an àitichean eile ann an Alba. Tha sin a' gabhail a-steach

Raasay and Tiree. In addition, the figure for Skye was only slightly less (37%).

Overall, these west coast islands account for less than 1% of the Scottish population aged 3 years or above - but contain one quarter (25%) of Scottish residents with some Gaelic skills. **Therefore, the Gaelic language is not only important to these islands, but these islands' sustainability is essential to the continued sustainability and growth of the Gaelic language and culture.**

As Scottish Government's National Islands Plan states: "Scottish Government recognises the importance of the Gaelic language to many island communities, and the importance of the Gaelic speaking island communities to the survival and sustainability of Gaelic in Scotland". The economic challenges facing these communities needs to be fully recognised in future policies and funding.

2

In Chapter 2 we have identified the primary drivers of public spending over the Resource Spending Review period including:

- Changing demographics
- Demand on the health service
- Public sector workforce
- Inflation

We welcome your views on these and any other public spending drivers you think we should consider.

Changing demographics have affected many islands and remote parts of Scotland for a considerable length of time - and to a greater degree than elsewhere in Scotland. That includes



<p>coimhearsnachdan far a bheil Gàidhlig fhathast cuimseach làidir.</p> <p>Tha na coimhearsnachdan seo mothachail mar-thà, mar a thathar a’ toirt fa-near ann an sgrìobhainn an fhrèam-obrach, air a bheilear a’ co-chomhairleachadh, gum bi “crìonadh ann an àireamh-shluaigh de dh’aois comasach air obair a’ slaodachadh fàs eaconamach” agus gu bheil “droch shlàinte agus feumalachdan cùraim iom-fhillte nas buailtich am measg dhaoine nas sine”. Thathar a’ measadh,⁵ fhad ’s a bha an àireamh-shluaigh ann an Alba de dh’aois comasach air obair cha mhòr gun atharrachadh eadar 2011 agus 2020, sna h-Eileanan Siar thuit i faisg air 10% rè na h-ùine sin.</p> <p>Tha impleachdan aig seo airson seasmhachd nan coimhearsnachdan eileanach agus, airson nan Eileanan Siar, seasmhach cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig ann an sgìre a thathar a’ meas mar àite a tha mar chridhe na Gàidhlig.</p>	<p>communities where Gaelic has remained relatively strong.</p> <p>These communities are already very aware that, as the consultative framework document notes, “A decline in the working age population slows economic growth” and “Poor health and complex care needs are more present in an older population”. It is estimated¹¹ that while Scotland’s working age population was virtually unchanged between 2011 and 2020, in the Outer Hebrides it fell by approaching 10% in the same period.</p> <p>This has implications for island communities’ sustainability - and in the case of the Outer Hebrides the future sustainability of Gaelic language and culture in what is considered a Gaelic heartland.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>Ann an Caibideil 2 tha sinn air fàs sgioba-obrach na roinn phoblaich a chomharrachadh mar phrìomh dhràibhear de chaiteachas poblach.</p> <p>Ciamar as urrainn dhuinn eadar-mheadhanachdan poileasaidh a chleachdadh gus an luach a gheibhear bho sgioba-obrach an earrainn phoblaich a mheudachadh gu làn-ìre ann a bhith a’ lìbhrigeadh sheirbheisean poblach gu h-èifeachdach, agus a bhith a’ dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil an earrann na àite tlachdmhor, buannachdail a bhith ag obair ann?</p> <p>Gun freagairt</p>	<p>3</p> <p>In Chapter 2 we have identified the growth of the public sector workforce as a key driver of public spending.</p> <p>How can we use policy interventions to maximise the value achieved from the public sector workforce in the effective delivery of public services, while ensuring the sector is an attractive, rewarding place to work?</p> <p>No response</p>
<p>4</p> <p>Ann an Caibideal 3 tha sinn air grunnan dhòighean a chomharrachadh anns am bi sinn a’ sgrùdadh mar: a gheibhear an luach as fheàrr à caiteachas poblach na h-Alba, a’ gabhail a-steach:</p>	<p>4</p> <p>In Chapter 3 we have identified a number of ways in which we will be exploring how to get best value out of Scotland’s public spending, including:</p>

⁵ Clàran Nàiseanta na h-Alba Tuairmsean leth-bhladhnaid air àireamh-shluaigh (aois 16-64)

¹¹ NRS Scotland Mid-Year Population Estimates (age 16-64)



- A' leasachadh co-obrachadh thar-riaghaltas
- Ath-leasachadh seirbheis poblach
- Dìon agus seilbh gus iomairtean a shàbhaladh
- Sgioba-obrach na roinn phoblach
- Targaideachadh nas fheàrr
- Àrdachadh teachd-a-steach targaidichte

Tha sinn a' cur fàilte air ur beachdan orra sin, agus air dòighean eile gus meudachadh buaidh dheimhinneach chaiteachas poblach. spending.

Gun freagairt

5

Ann an Caibideal 3 tha sinn air co-roinn gum bi sinn an sàs ann am measadh co-ionannachd de thoraidhean an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais.

Tha sinn a' cur fàilte air ur beachdan air buaidhean sam bith a thaobh co-ionannachd agus còraichean daonna air am bu chòir dhuinn beachdachadh ann an co-theacsa nam prìomhachasan (ceist 1) agus prìomh dhràibhearan caiteachas poblach (ceist 2) a tha sinn air a chur an cèill.

Leis an fhreagairt a th' againn do C1 air a' cheangal eadar fortan eileanan Gàidhlig air a' chosta an iar agus a' Ghàidhlig bu chòir **beachdachadh air co-dhùnaidhean an Lèirmheas Caitheamh Ghoireasan** a bhith na chuspair air Measadh Buaidh Coimhearsnachd nan Eilean (ICIA).

Consideration of human rights should include potential impacts on the Gaelic language. Bhiodh sin a' comharrachadh gu bheil stèidh chànanach aig còraichean daonna, seach stèidh chultarail a-mhàin. Tha Bòrd na Gàidhlig air comhairle a thoirt don Bhuidheann Ghnìomha air Còraichean Daonna aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba air cho cudromach 's a tha e a bhith a' dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil còraichean cànan air an comharrachadh air feadh gach taobh den obair aca, agus chan ann a-mhàin a thaobh còraichean cultarail.

6

- Improving cross-government collaboration
- Public service reform
- Prevention and invest to save initiatives
- The public sector workforce
- Better targeting
- Targeted revenue raising

We welcome your views on these, and other ways to maximise the positive impact of public spending.

No response

5

In Chapter 3 we have shared that we will be conducting an equality assessment of the Resource Spending Review's findings.

We welcome your views on any particular equality and human rights impacts which we should consider in the context of the priorities (question 1) and primary drivers of public spending (question 2) we have set out.

Given our response to Q1 on the link between the fortunes of west coast Gaelic speaking islands and those of the Gaelic language the **consideration of the Resource Spending Review's findings** should be the subject of an Islands Community Impact Assessment (ICIA).

Consideration of human rights should include potential impacts on the Gaelic language. That is because human rights have a linguistic basis rather than simply a cultural one. BnG has provided advice to Scottish Government's Human Rights Task Force on the importance of ensuring that linguistic rights are reflected through all aspects of their work, not only in relation to cultural rights.

6



Ann an Caibideil 3 tha sinn air co-roinn gu bheil an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais seo a' gabhail modh-obrach co-chomhairleachaidh gus dèanamh cinnteach gu bheil sinn a' dol an sàs le daoine agus buidhnean thar Alba mar a bhios sinn a' leasachadh planaichean ioma-bhliadhnail. Is e ar rùn a bhith a' cleachdadh an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais gus leantainn air adhart leis a' chonaltradh Albannach mu chaiteachas poblach a' dol air adhart.

Tha sinn a' cur fàilte air ur beachdan mun dòigh as fheàrr leantainn air adhart an sàs le daoine agus buidhnean an dèidh an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais.

Chuireadh Bòrd na Gàidhlig fàilte air a' chothrom a bhith an lùib tuilleadh dol an sàs leis an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais. Tha seo mar sgàthan air an eòlas agus am fèin-fhiosrachadh againn fhèin air a bhith an sàs le raon farsaing de bhuidhnean a bhios a' cuideachadh ann a bhith a' libhrigeadh ar n-amasan a bhios mar an ceudna a' cuideachadh ann a bhith a' libhrigeadh amasan Riaghaltas na h-Alba.. Tha sinn cuideachd a' cur fàilte air rùn Riaghaltas na h-Alba a dhol an sàs nas fharsainge.

In Chapter 3 we shared that this Resource Spending Review is taking a consultative approach to ensure that we engage with people and organisations across Scotland as we develop multi-year financial plans. Our intention is to use the Resource Spending Review to continue the Scottish conversation on public spending going forwards.

We welcome your views on how best to continue our engagement with people and organisations after the Resource Spending Review.

Bòrd na Gàidhlig would welcome the opportunity to be involved in further engagement with the Resource Spending Review. This reflects our own knowledge and experience of engaging with a wide range of organisations that help deliver our objectives which in turn help to deliver those of Scottish Government. We also welcome Scottish Government's intention to engage widely.

