

<p>Comataidh Ath-shlànachaidh COVID-19 – Sgrùdadh ron Bhuidseat</p> <p>Freagairt bho Bhòrd na Gàidhlig</p> <p>31 Lùnastal 2022</p>	<p>COVID-19 Recovery Committee – Pre-Budget scrutiny</p> <p>Response by Bòrd na Gàidhlig</p> <p>31 August 2022</p>
<p>A bheil soilleireachd is trìd-shoilleireachd gu leòr timcheall nam planaichean innseachail airson cosg, a gheibhear san Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais, agus a tha co-cheangailte ri ath-shlànachadh an dèidh Covid agus cosgaisean leantainneach a’ ghalair mhòr-sgaoilte?</p> <p>Tha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raon de ro-innleachdan is poileasaidhean aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba a tha ag aithneachadh cho cudromach 's a tha a' Ghàidhlig agus gum feumar taic a thoirt dhi. • Fàs leantainneach ann san iarrtas airson ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig agus ùidh ann an cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig. • Stòras de dh'fhianais ann, a tha a' sìor-fhàs, air cho cudromach 's a tha a' Ghàidhlig ann a bhith a' cur ri eaconamaidh na h-Alba. <p>Tha sinn a' cur an cèill gu h-ìosal raon de dh'fhianais a tha a' toirt taic dha seo.</p> <p>A dh'aindeoin seo, chan eil an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais agus na sgrìobhainnean co-cheangailte ris a' dèanamh iomradh sam bith air a' Ghàidhlig, an dreuchd a tha i a' cluiche mar stòras eaconamach agus mar a dh'fhaodas i cur ris an ath-shlànachadh.</p> <p>'S e dearmad cudromach a tha seo. Mar thoradh air sin, tha dìth soilleireachd is trìd-shoilleireachd ann air an ìre de phrìomhachas - agus de mhaoineachadh – a bhios ann airson na Gàidhlig san àm ri teachd.</p> <p>Chan eil cùis sam bith ann airson maoineachadh na Gàidhlig a lùghdachadh. Gu dearbh, tha cùis ann airson barrachd maoineachaidh a thoirt seachad, a' co-fhreagairt ri poileasaidh Riaghaltas na h-Alba, ris an iarrtas a tha a' sìor-</p>	<p>Is there sufficient clarity and transparency surrounding the indicative spending plans in the Resource Spending Review associated with Covid recovery and the ongoing costs of the pandemic?</p> <p>There is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of Scottish Government strategies and policies which recognise the importance of, and the need to support, Gaelic. • Continuing growth in demand for Gaelic learning and interest in Gaelic language and culture. • A growing body of evidence on the significance of Gaelic's contribution to Scotland's economy. <p>We set out below a range of evidence to support this.</p> <p>Despite this, the Resource Spending Review and its associated documents make no reference to Gaelic, its role as an economic asset and how it can contribute to the recovery.</p> <p>This is a significant omission. The result is a lack of clarity and transparency on the degree of future priority of - and funding for - Gaelic.</p> <p>There is no case for any reduction in funding for Gaelic. Rather, there is a case for increased funding to reflect Scottish Government policy, growing demand for the Gaelic language and culture, and</p>

<p>fhàs airson cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig agus ri na tha a' Ghàidhlig a' cur ri eaconamaidh na h-Alba.</p> <p>A. <i>Bhiodh taic agus ionmhas airson ionnsachadh, cànan agus cultar na Gàidhlig a' co-fhreagairt gu soilleir ri sreath de ro-innleachdan is poileasaidhean Riaghaltas na h-Alba.</i></p> <p>“Tha Riaghaltas na h-Alba a’ tuigsinn gu bheil a’ Ghàidhlig na pàirt riatanach de dhualchas, dearbh-aithne nàiseanta agus beatha chultarail na h-Alba an latha an-diugh, agus gur e maoin a th’ ann a tha a’ toirt luach eaconamach agus sòisealta don dùthaich.”¹.</p> <p>Bidh Bòrd na Gàidhlig ag ullachadh Plana Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig a thathar a’ cur a-steach do Mhinistearan airson aonta foirmeil bho Riaghaltas na h-Alba. Tha am Plana a’ toirt seachad an co-theacsa ro-innleachdail airson a h-uile leasachadh ceangailte ri cànan agus cultar na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Chan ann dìreach airson Bòrd na Gàidhlig a tha Plana Cànan Nàiseanta Gàidhlig 2018-2023². Tha e airson bhuidhnean aig a bheil poileasaidhean agus prògraman a tha a’ gabhail a-steach a’ Ghàidhlig. Tha iadsan a’ gabhail a-steach raon de bhuidhnean, bho bhuidhnean nàiseanta gu buidhnean coimhearsnachd, còmhla ri còrr is 60 ùghdarras poblach agus buidhnean aig a bheil plana Gàidhlig no a tha ag ullachadh plana an-dràsta. Tha na planaichean seo a’ cur an cèill na bhios gach buidheann a’ dèanamh gus dèanamh cinnteach gun tèid a’ Ghàidhlig a chur air adhart taobh a-staigh agus leis a’ bhuidheann aca.</p> <p>A rèir Cunntas-sluaigh 2011, bha sgilean Gàidhlig aig 87,100 duine (mu 1.7% den àireamh-shluaigh), agus b’ urrainn do 57,600 dhiubh Gàidhlig a bhuidhinn.</p> <p>Tha raon de choimhearsnachdan agus lìonraidhean na Gàidhlig ann:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eileanan agus tìr-mòr iomallach is dùthchail na h-Alba. • Alba bailteil - gu sònraichte Inbhir Nis, Dùn Èideann agus Glaschu. • Air-loidhne - a tha air feadh na cruinne. <p>Thathar a’ bruidhinn na Gàidhlig air feadh na h-Alba. Tha mu 50% de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig a’ fuireach air a’ Ghàidhealtachd agus sna h-Eileanan.</p>	<p>Gaelic’s increasing contribution to Scotland’s economy.</p> <p>A. <i>Support for and investment in Gaelic learning, language and culture clearly reflects a range of Scottish Government strategies and policies</i></p> <p>“The Scottish Government recognises that Gaelic is an integral part of Scotland’s heritage, national identity and current cultural life, and has great potential as an asset for adding economic and social value”¹².</p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig prepares the National Plan for Gaelic which is submitted to Ministers for formal Scottish Government approval. The Plan provides the strategic context for all developments relating to the Gaelic language and culture.</p> <p>The National Gaelic Language Plan 2018-2023¹³ is not just for Bòrd na Gàidhlig. It is for organisations that have policies and programmes that include Gaelic. They range from national bodies to community groups along with the more than 60 public authorities and organisations that have a Gaelic language plan or are in the process of preparing one. These plans set out what that body will do to ensure that Gaelic is promoted within and by their organisation.</p> <p>At the 2011 Census 87,100 people in Scotland had Gaelic skills (around 1.7% of the population), of which 57,600 were Gaelic speakers.</p> <p>There is a range of Gaelic communities and networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scottish islands and remote and rural mainland. • Urban Scotland - notably Inverness, Edinburgh and Glasgow. • Online - which is global. <p>Gaelic is spoken across Scotland. About 50% of Gaelic speakers live in the Highlands and Islands.</p>
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¹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/co-chomhairleachadh-air-dreach-plana-gaidhlig-riaghaltas-na-h-alba-2021-2026/pages/4/>

<https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BnG-PCNG-18-23.pdf>

¹² <https://www.gov.scot/publications/consultation-scottish-governments-draft-gaelic-language-plan-2021-2026/>

¹³ <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BnG-NGLP-18-23-1.pdf>



Taobh a-staigh seo, tha an àireamh as làidire taobh a-staigh eileanan na h-Alba. Ann an Cunntas-sluaigh 2011, bha àireamh-sluaigh de mu 58,000 duine uile gu lèir, a bha 3 bliadhna a dh'aois no nas sine, eadar na 31 eileanan sna sgìrean Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd, Comhairle Earra-Ghàidheal is Bhòid, Comhairle Siorrachd Àir a Tuath agus Comhairle nan Eilean Siar. Bha sgilean Gàidhlig aig mu 22,000 (39%) aca - fada nas àirde na ìre chuibheasach na h-Alba de 1.7%. B' e an cuibheas meadhanach thairis air na 31 eileanan uile 26%.

Mar sin, chan e a-mhàin gu bheil a' Ghàidhlig cudromach do na h-eileanan seo ach gu bheil so-sheasmhachd nan eileanan riatanach airson so-sheasmhachd agus fàs leantainneach na Gàidhlig. Tha feum ann air oidhirp leantainneach airson dèiligeadh ris na dùbhlannan a th' aig na h-eileanan agus coimhearsnachdan dùthchail far a bheil Gàidhlig fhathast an ìre mhath làidir agus na ciad chànan aig cuibhreann mòr den t-sluagh.

Thathar ag aithneachadh seo ann am Plana Nàiseanta nan Eilean: "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."

'S e prìomh amas a' Phlana Cànain Nàiseanta Ghàidhlig "gun tèid Gàidhlig a chleachdadh nas trice, le barrachd dhaoine agus ann am barrachd shuidheachaidhean". Tha e cuideachd ag ràdh: "Bheir cùisean eile buaidh air an amas seo". Tha iad seo a' gabhail a-steach cùisean eaconamach agus bun-structar, agus tha am Plana Cànain Nàiseanta Ghàidhlig a' toirt fa-near gun dèan Bòrd na Gàidhlig "cinnteach gun toirear fa-near don bhuaidh a th' aca air a' Ghàidhlig agus gun tèid dèiligeadh ris".

Bidh seo a' cuideachadh gus an t-Àrd-amas Ro-innleachdail aig Plana Nàiseanta nan Eilean a choileanadh a thaobh dèiligeadh ri crìonadh sluaigh tro bhith a' dèanamh cinnteach "gu bheil poileasaidhean ag amas air luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig a thàladh agus a chumail a bhith a' fuireach agus ag obair ann an coimhearsnachdan eileanach Gàidhlig." Dh'fhaodte gur e *Coimhearsnachdan Soirbheachail, A' Ghàidhlig Shoirbheachail* an t-ainm a bheirte air a' bhuil iomlain seo.

Tha an Ro-innleachd Nàiseanta air Cruth-atharrachadh Eaconamach³ aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba a' cur cuideam air cho

Within this, there is a concentration in Scotland's islands. In the 2011 Census the 31 individual islands in Highland, Argyll and Bute, North Ayrshire and Eilean Siar had a total population of around 58,000 aged 3 years or above. Of these around 22,000 (39%) had some skills in Gaelic - vastly above the Scottish average of 1.7%. The average figure across all 31 islands was 26%.

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. Ongoing effort is required to address the challenges facing island and rural communities where Gaelic remains relatively strong and is the first language of a sizeable proportion of the people.

This is acknowledged in the National Islands Plan¹⁴: "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 National Gaelic Language Plan has the overall aim that Gaelic "is used more often, by more people and in a wider range of situations". It also states that "other issues impact on this aim". These include economic and infrastructural issues and the National Gaelic Language Plan notes that the Bòrd na Gàidhlig "will ensure their impact on Gaelic is recognised and addressed".

That will help to achieve the National Islands Plan Strategic Objective of addressing population decline through ensuring that "policies aim to retain and attract Gaelic speakers to live and work in Gaelic speaking island communities". The overall outcome might be termed *Thriving Communities, Thriving Gaelic*.

Scottish Government's National Strategy for Economic Transformation¹⁵ highlights the

³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-national-strategy-economic-transformation/>

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-plan-scotlands-islands/>

¹⁵ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-national-strategy-economic-transformation/>



<p>cudromach 's a tha a' Ghàidhlig. Tha e ag ràdh gum bi Com-pàirteachas Eaconamach Roinneil na Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean "a' togail air obair gus cothroman ro-innleachdail roinneil a leantainn agus obraichean àrd-luach a chruthachadh ... agus aig an aon àm ag aithneachadh nan neartan cultarach cudromach, a' Ghàidhlig nam measg".</p> <p>Tha an Ro-innleachd cuideachd a' toirt iomradh air cruthachadh "plana sòisio-eaconamach sònraichte stèidhichte air a bhith a' toirt taic agus a' meudachadh na h-àireimh de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig".</p> <p><i>B. Tha an t-iarrtas airson ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig agus ùidh ann an cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig a' sìor fhàs.</i></p> <p>Tha Foghlam tro Mheadhan na Gàidhlig (FMG) fhathast ga leudachadh air feadh na dùthcha. Thathar ag aithneachadh gur e roinn shoibheachail a th' ann taobh a-staigh foghlam na h-Alba.</p> <p>Ann an sgoiltean-àraich, bun-sgoiltean agus àrd-sgoiltean, dh'fhàs àireamh nan sgoilearan FMG bho 4,328 ann an 2011-12 gu 6,272 ann an 2020-21. 'S e àrdachadh de 45% a th' ann an sin, le àireamhan sgoilearan bun-sgoile air a dhol suas còrr is 50%.</p> <p>Tha an t-iarrtas airson ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig follaiseach anns na bhios a' cleachdadh làrach-lìn ionnsachadh cànan Duolingo Gàidhlig. Sa Mhàrt 2022, bha 431,000 luchd-ionnsachaidh beò air a' chùrsa⁴.</p> <p><i>Fhuair Suirbhidh Beachdan Sòisealta na h-Alba 2021: Beachdan Poball na h-Alba air a' Ghàidhlig</i> ⁵, an coimeas ri 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gu bheil a' chuibhreann a tha ag ràdh gur urrainn dhaibh co-dhiù corra fhacal Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn air dùblachadh bho 15% gu 30%. • Gu bheil a' chuibhreann a tha ag ràdh gun tuig iad co-dhiù beagan Gàidhlig air a dhol suas bho 25% gu 41%. <p>Gun tuirt faisg air dà thrian (65%) den luchd-fhreagairt gum bu toil leotha na sgilean Gàidhlig aca a leasachadh.</p>	<p>importance of Gaelic. It states that the Highlands and Islands Regional Economic Partnership "will build on work to pursue strategic regional opportunities and create high value jobs... whilst recognising the significant cultural strengths, including the Gaelic language".</p> <p>It also refers to the creation of "a unique socio-economic plan based on supporting and growing the number of Gaelic speakers".</p> <p><i>B. The demand for Gaelic learning and interest in Gaelic language and culture continues to grow</i></p> <p>Gaelic Medium Education (GME) continues to expand across the country. It is a recognised and successful sector within Scottish education.</p> <p>Across nursery, primary and secondary schools the number of GME pupils grew from 4,328 in 2011-12 to 6,272 in 2020-21. That is an increase of 45%, with primary pupil numbers having grown by more than 50%.</p> <p>The demand for Gaelic learning is also evident in the uptake for the Duolingo language learning website. At March 2022 there were 431,000 active learners on the course¹⁶.</p> <p>The <i>Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2021: Public Attitudes to Gaelic in Scotland</i>¹⁷ found that since 2012:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion who say they can speak at least the odd word of Gaelic has doubled from 15% to 30%. • The proportion who say they can understand at least a little Gaelic has increased from 25% to 41%. <p>Nearly two thirds (65%) of respondents said that they would like to improve their Gaelic skills.</p>
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⁴ <https://www.scotsman.com/heritage-and-retro/heritage/duolingo-scottish-gaelic-course-passes-one-million-learners-3624358>

⁵ <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/en/news/SSAS/> Bha seo air a dèanamh suas de dh'agallamhan le daoine aois 18+ le cuideam air na toraidhean a bhith riochdachail de dh'Alba a thaobh feartan sòisio-eaconamach

¹⁶ <https://www.scotsman.com/heritage-and-retro/heritage/duolingo-scottish-gaelic-course-passes-one-million-learners-3624358>

¹⁷ <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/en/news/SSAS/>. This comprised interviews with people aged 18+ with the results weighted to be representative of Scotland in terms of socio-economic characteristics



Tha an *Suirbhidh Conaltradh ris a' Ghàidhlig Air-loidhne a' gabhail a-steach daoine òga ann an Alba eadar 11 agus 18 bliadhna a dh'aois. Fhuair an suirbhidh as ùire gun robh:*

- Trian de luchd-fhreagairt ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig. Cha mhòr dà thrian airson Gàidhlig ionnsachadh air sgàth 's gun robh iad den bheachd gur e pàirt chudromach cultar agus fhèin-aithneachadh nàiseanta na h-Alba a th' anns a' Ghàidhlig.
- Tuilleadh air leth (59%) den luchd-fhreagairt aig nach robh a' Ghàidhlig ag ràdh gun robh ùidh aca ann a bhith ag ionnsachadh a' chànan. Tha sin nas àirde na bh' ann san t-suirbhidh a thàinig roimhe (50%).
- Cha mhòr trì cairteal den luchd-fhreagairt gu lèir a' meas cultar is dualchas na Gàidhlig mar rud luachmhor no fìor-luachmhor.
- Cha mhòr trì cairteal den luchd-fhreagairt airson barrachd susbaint Ghàidhlig fhaicinn air-loidhne agus air na meadhanan sòisealta.

Rè a' ghalair mhòr-sgaoilte, bha mòran bhuidhnean Gàidhlig air an làthaireachd aca air-loidhne a mheudachadh gu mòr, a' gabhail a-steach cuirmean ealain, co-labhairtean agus deasbadaan. Tha seo air mòran dhaoine a chuideachadh gus cothrom fhaighinn air a' chànan. Le bhith ga cumail a' dol, bithear a' leigeil le barrachd is barrachd dhaoine ann an Alba cothrom fhaighinn air ealain is cultar na Gàidhlig agus tlachd fhaighinn às.

Fhuair suirbhidh aig VisitScotland ann an 2016 gun robh, gun obair bhrosnachaidh ro làimh, còrr is aon anns gach trìuir den luchd-fhreagairt den bheachd gun robh a' Ghàidhlig, mar chànan nàiseanta na h-Alba, a' cur ris an turas aca agus gun robh iad ag iarraidh barrachd ionnsachadh ma deidhinn.

Thathar ag aithneachadh comas mòr aig cultar na Gàidhlig ann an turasachd ann an Ro-innleachd Turasachd na Gàidhlig do dh'Alba aig VisitScotland⁶. Tha sin ag ràdh: "Tha a' Ghàidhlig agus a cultar a' toirt chothroman air leth do ghnìomhachas turasachd na h-Alba".

Tha an comas eaconamach a' sruthadh à "cultar Gàidhlig an latha an-diugh làn spionnaidh is smior eadar ceòl, fèisean leithid Celtic Connections, na Fèisean, Mòdan ionadail is nàiseanta, litreachas, dràma, na meadhanan, biadh is deoch

The *Engaging with Gaelic Online Survey*¹⁸ covers young people in Scotland aged between 11 and 18 years. The most recent one found that:

- A third of respondents were learning Gaelic. Almost two thirds of them wanted to learn because they see Gaelic an important part of Scottish culture and national identity.
- More than half (59%) of the respondents who could not speak Gaelic stated that they were interested in learning the language. That is higher than in the previous survey (50%).
- Almost three quarters of all respondents rated Gaelic culture and heritage as quite or very valuable.
- Almost three quarters of all respondents would like to see more Gaelic content online and on social media.

During the pandemic, many Gaelic organisations increased their online presence significantly, including artistic performances, conferences and debates. This has facilitated greater access for many people. Its continuation will enable an increasing number of people in Scotland to access and enjoy Gaelic arts and culture.

VisitScotland survey found that, with no prior promotion, more than one in three visitors felt that Gaelic, as a national language of Scotland, enhanced their visit and they would like to find out more about it.

The significant potential of Gaelic culture within tourism is recognised in VisitScotland's Gaelic Tourism Strategy for Scotland¹⁹. It states that "The Gaelic language and its associated culture represents a compelling opportunity for the Scottish tourism industry".

The economic potential flows from "a dynamic, contemporary Gaelic cultural scene spanning music, festivals such as Celtic Connections and fèisean, regional and national Mòds, literature, drama", as well as through media, food and drink, and sport".

⁶<https://www.visitscotland.org/binaries/content/assets/dot-org/pdf/gaelic-tourism-strategy.pdf>

¹⁸ <https://youngscot.net/yobservatory/a-bhith-an-sas-le-ghaidhlig-air-loidhne-engaging-with-gaelic-online>

¹⁹ <https://www.visitscotland.org/binaries/content/assets/dot-org/pdf/gaelic-tourism-strategy.pdf>



<p>agus spòrs". Tha na gnìomhan seo a' cur ri ìomhaigh na h-Alba mar dhùthaich a tha eadar-mheasgte agus tarraingeach.</p> <p>Tha fàs leantainneach air a bhith anns na lìonraidhean far a bheilear a' brosnachadh agus a' lìbhrigeadh cleachdadh na Gàidhlig. An-dràsta, tha ceithir buidhnean saor-thoileach ann am bailtean agus bailtean mòra ag obair gus ionadan coimhearsnachd a stèidheachadh airson luchd-cleachdaidh na Gàidhlig. Tha seo a bharrachd air sreath de dh'ionadan a tha ann an-dràsta a bhios a' leasachadh no a' meudachadh cleachdadh na Gàidhlig anns na seirbheisean agus stuthan-brosnachaidh aca.</p> <p>C. <i>Tha stòras de dh'fhianais ann, a tha a' sìor-fhàs, air cho cudromach 's a tha a' Ghàidhlig ann a bhith a' cur ri eaconamaidh na h-Alba.</i></p> <p>Thomhais an aithisg, <i>Ar Stòras Gàidhlig</i>⁷, an luach eaconamach is sòisealta a tha a' Ghàidhlig a' toirt do dh'Alba. Bha an aithisg deimhinneach. Fhuair i 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 i gum faodadh luach na Gàidhlig a bhith suas ri £149 millean.</p> <p>Tha argamaid ann gu bheil an t-sùim sin caomhnach. Sin a chionn 's nach eil i a' toirt a-steach ach cuid de dh'fheartan luach na Gàidhlig. A bharrachd air sin, chaidh an rannsachadh a dhèanamh ann an 2014 agus tha gnìomhan ceangailte ris a' Ghàidhlig air fàs bhon uair sin.</p> <p>Rinn rannsachadh eile⁸ cunntas air a' bhuidhe eaconamaich aig ìre Albannach a tha a' tighinn bho MG Alba - companaidh nam meadhanan Gàidhlig agus craoladair. Tha iad fìor-chudromach, le 340 obair cho-ionann ri làn-ùine, £17.2 millean GVA agus £10.4 millean de thuarastal. Tha na buaidhean seo a' tachairt an dà chuid anns na h-eileanan agus ann am meadhan na dùthcha. Uile gu lèir, bha toradh eaconamach bho inbheisteadh de £1.34 airson gach £1 a chaidh a chosg.</p> <p>Tha rannsachadh⁹ ann an <i>Glaschu</i> a' sealltainn buaidh chudromach de chòrr is 700 obair cho-ionann ri làn-ùine agus timcheall air £22 millean Làn-Luach-Leasaichte (GVA) sa bhaile a dh'fhaodar a thoirt don Ghàidhlig.</p>	<p>These activities enhance Scotland's image as a diverse and attractive country.</p> <p>There has been continuing growth in the networks where Gaelic use is promoted and delivered. There are currently four voluntary organisations in towns and cities working to establish community hubs for Gaelic users. These are in addition to a range of existing centres which are developing or increasing the use of Gaelic in their services and promotion.</p> <p>C. <i>There is a growing body of evidence on the significance of Gaelic's contribution to Scotland's economy</i></p> <p>The report, <i>Ar Stòras Gàidhlig</i>²⁰, measured the economic and social value Gaelic brings to Scotland. The report was positive. 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.</p> <p>That figure is, arguably, conservative. That is because it only captures some aspects of the value of Gaelic. Further, the research was undertaken in 2014 and Gaelic related activity has increased since then.</p> <p>Other research²¹ has calculated the Scottish level economic impacts of <i>MG Alba</i> - the Gaelic media company and broadcaster. They are highly significant with 340 full-time equivalent jobs, £17.2 million GVA and £10.4 million of salaries. These impacts occur both in the islands and the central belt. Overall, there was an economic return on investment of £1.34 for every £1 spent.</p> <p>Research²² in <i>Glasgow</i> showed a very significant impact of more than 700 full-time equivalent jobs and around £22 million annual GVA in the city that can be attributed to Gaelic.</p>
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⁷ <https://www.hie.co.uk/media/5585/hieplusreportplus2014plusfinalplusonline.pdf>

⁸ <https://mgalba.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/EIA.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=57005&p=0>

²⁰ <https://www.hie.co.uk/media/5585/hieplusreportplus2014plusfinalplusonline.pdf>

²¹ <https://mgalba.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/EIA.pdf>

²² <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=57005&p=0>



Tha foghlam agus ionnsachadh a' dèanamh suas a' chuibhreann as motha (58%) de na h-obraichean sin, air an leantainn le Gnìomhachasan Cruthachail (23%) agus Turasachd is Tachartasan (16%). Tha Gnìomhachasan Cruthachail a' dèanamh suas còrr is leth den GVA iomlan.

Bidh sior-fhàs na Gàidhlig a' toirt chothroman do ghnìomhachasan an cuid sheirbheisean is bathar ceangailte ris a' Ghàidhlig a leudachadh a bharrachd. Bidh sin a' meudachadh a-rithist na tha a' Ghàidhlig a' cur ri eaconamaidh na h-Alba.

Dè an ìre 's gu bheil buaidh na Ro-innleachd Ath-shlànachaidh Covid ri faicinn san Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais agus san Ro-innleachd Ionmhasail Meadhan Ùine (MTFS)?

Tha sinn a' cur fàilte mhòr air rùn na Ro-innleachd Caiteachas Stòrais airson "ath-shlànachadh is ath-leumadh eaconamach a libhrigeadh sna coimhearsnachdan dùthchail, oirthireach agus eileanach againn". Ach **chan eil buaidh naRo-innleachd Ath-shlànachaidh Covid ri faicinn gu h-ìomchaidh san sgrìobhainn an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais.**

Tha an Ro-innleachd a' toirt fa-near: "'S e gnothachasan a tha a' dèiligeadh ri custamairean aghaidh ri aghaidh, leithid bùithtean, aoiageachd, turasachd agus an raon cultarach, an fheadhainn a dh'fhuing a' bhuidh as motha, agus as fhaide, bho bhacaidhean (Covid)". Ach chan eil iomradh sam bith air na raointean seo san sgrìobhainn an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais.

A bharrachd air sin, chan eil iomradh sam bith air turasachd ann am prìomh theacsa na sgrìobhainne an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais (agus chan eil ach dà iomradh oirre san sgrìobhainn an Ro-innleachd). Tha sin fìor a thaobh fèin-fhastadh cuideachd, ged a tha an Ro-innleachd a' toirt fa-near gun do dh'fhuing seo "buidh mhòr cuideachd rè a' ghalair mhòr-sgaoilte".

Tha an Ro-innleachd ag ràdh: "Airson uiread de na daoine againn, chaidh na h-ana-cothroman a bha mun coinneimh a dhèanamh nas miosa leis a' ghalair mhòr-sgaoilte". Ach chan eil iomraidhean sam bith air na ana-cothroman sònraichte a tha mu choinneimh nan daoine sna coimhearsnachdan nas iomallaich agus eileanach. Gu dearbh, chan eil "eilean" a' nochdadh ach aon turas san sgrìobhainn an Ro-innleachd.

Tha na puingeann seo a' ciallachadh gu bheil ìre nas ìsle de dh'earbsa ann gum bi na cùisean a chaidh a chomharrachadh san Ro-innleachd a fhreagairt sna toraidhean bhon Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais.

Education and learning accounts for the largest proportion (58%) of these jobs followed by Creative Industries (23%) and Tourism and Events (16%). Creative Industries account for more than half of the total GVA.

The ongoing growth of Gaelic will provide businesses with opportunities to further expand their Gaelic-related services and products. That will further increase Gaelic's contribution to the Scottish economy.

To what extent is the Covid Recovery Strategy reflected in the Resource Spending Review and the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)?

We very much welcome the Resource Spending Review's "determination to deliver economic recovery and resilience in our rural, coastal and island communities". However, **the Covid Recovery Strategy is not adequately reflected in the Resource Spending Review document.**

The Strategy notes that "Customer facing businesses, such as retail, hospitality, tourism and the culture sector, have been most affected for longest by (Covid) restrictions". However, there is no reference to these sectors in the Resource Spending Review document.

There is also no reference to tourism in the main text of the Resource Spending Review document (and there are only two references to it in the Strategy document). That is also the case for self-employment which the Strategy notes "has also been hit hard during the pandemic".

The Strategy states that "For many of our people, the disadvantages they faced have been made worse by the pandemic". However, there are no references to the particular disadvantages faced by people in more remote and island communities. In fact, "island" receives only one mention in the Strategy document.

These points mean there is reduced confidence that issues identified in the Strategy will be reflected in the outcomes from the Resource Spending Review.



Dè ur smuaintean air an ìre de dh'fhiosrachadh a thathar a' toirt seachad air na riarachaidhean caiteachais sealadach airson ath-shlànachadh Covid a gheibhear san Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais agus san MTF5?

Gun fhreagairt

Tha an Ro-innleachd Ath-shlànachaidh Covid ag ràdh gu bheil ag amas air adhartas a dhèanamh a dh'ionnsaigh "eaconamaidh sunnd". Dè tha sibh a' tuigsinn gu bheil "eaconamaidh sunnd" a' ciallachadh, agus a bheil ceangal sam bith eadar seo agus na riarachaidhean airson ath-shlànachadh Covid san Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais?

Tha a' Ghàidhlig na pàirt de dhualchas na h-Alba agus tha i a' buntainn ris a h-uile duine. Tha i a' cruthachadh bhuannachdan, gach cuid sòisealach agus eaconamach, agus tha i a' meudachadh sunnd airson luchd-cleachdaidh, luchd-ionnsachaidh agus luchd-taic na Gàidhlig. Tha a' Ghàidhlig a' cur ris, ann an dòigh dheimhinneach, na bhios na daoine seo a' smaointinn agus a' faireachdainn mu dheidhinn am beathannan.

Tha sinn a' cur fàilte mhòr air an iomradh san Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais air "slàinte is sunnd a bhrosnachadh tro bhith a' toirt cothrom air cultar". **Faodaidh cultar na Gàidhlig cur ri seo ann an dòigh chudromach.**

Tha an fheadhainn a tha an sàs san raon ealain is cultar na Gàidhlig làn mhothachail air an dreuchd a bh' aice ann a bhith a' toirt taic do shunnd dhaoine rè nan glasaidhean. Thachair sin an dà chuid tron mheudachadh mhòr ann an tachartasan air-loidhne, agus nuair a thill tachartasan beò. Mar sin, tha a' chùis airson nam buannachdan slàinte agus sunnd a thig an cois cultair gu math soilleir.

Ach, a rèir an fhèin-fhiosrachaidh a th' againn, 's e glè bheag de mhothachadh, ma tha mothachadh sam bith idir aca, aig a' mhòr-chuid de bhuidhnean cultarail air maoinachadh a tha stèidhichte air amasan slàinte agus sunnd. Far a bheil mothachadh ann, 's e am beachd gur e glè bheag de mhaoineachadh den t-seòrsa sin a tha ri fhaotainn. Tha seo a' cur air shùilean dhuinn gu bheil **feum ann airson an àireamh de mhaoinean a mheudachadh agus sanasachadh nas fheàrr a chur air adhart a thaobh nam maoinean a th' ann mar-thà.**

Tha an Aithris air Co-ionannachd agus Alba nas Cothromaiche a' toirt seachad fianais air càit nach robhar a' fulang buaidh Covid gu co-ionann air feadh comann sòisealta na h-Alba. A bheil an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais agus an MTF5 a' toirt seachad mion-fhiosrachadh gu leòr a thaobh mar a bhios

What are your thoughts on the level of detail provided on the provisional spending allocations for Covid recovery contained in the Resource Spending Review and MTF5?

No response

The Covid Recovery Strategy states its aim to make progress towards a "wellbeing economy". What do you understand "wellbeing economy" to mean, and is there any link with this and the allocations for Covid recovery in the Resource Spending Review?

Gaelic is part of the heritage of Scotland and belongs to everyone. It creates benefits, both social and economic, and increases wellbeing for Gaelic users, learners and supporters. Gaelic contributes positively to what these people think and feel about their lives.

We very much welcome the Resource Spending Review's reference to "promoting health and wellbeing through access to culture". **Gaelic culture can make an important contribution to this.**

Those involved in the Gaelic arts and culture sector are keenly aware of the role it played in supporting people's wellbeing during lockdowns. That is through both the huge increase in online performances, and when live performances returned. Thus, the case for the health and wellbeing benefits of culture appears evident.

However, our experience is that most of the organisations have little or no awareness of funding that is based on health and wellbeing objectives. Where there is an awareness, the view is that few such funds are in operation. This suggests a **need to increase the number of funds and better publicise those already in place.**

The Equality and Fairer Scotland Statement show evidence where the impact of Covid has not been felt equally across Scottish society. Do the Resource Spending Review and MTF5 provide sufficient detail as to how the Scottish Government will provide



<p>Riaghaltas na h-Alba a’ toirt maoineachadh gus dèiligeadh ris na neo-ionannachdan seo a tha co-cheangailte ri buaidh Covid air feadh ùine an ath-shlànachaidh?</p> <p>Tha an Aithris air Co-ionannachd agus Alba nas Cothromaiche ag ràdh: “Dh’fhaodadh bacaidhean co-cheangailte ri cruinneòlas – gu h-àraid dhaibhsan a tha a’ fuireach ann an coimhearsnachdan eileanach no iomallach – ana-cothrom mòr adhbharachadh cuideachd.”</p> <p>Ach chan eil iomradh sam bith air a’ chùis seo san sgrìobhainn an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais. Chan eil seo a’ toirt earbsa gum bithear a’ dèiligeadh ri seo gu h-ìomchaidh.</p> <p>Chaidh na buaidhean a tha air a bhith aig a’ ghalar mhòr-sgaoilte air eileanan agus air ceàrnaidhean eile den Ghàidhealtachd ’s na h-Eileanan a chur an cèill ann an grunn aithisgean eile¹⁰.</p> <p>Thug iad seo an aire air:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brisgeachd eaconamach san fharsaingeachd a th’ aig iomadh eilean is sgìre dhùthchail. • 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. Tha iad seo a’ gabhail a-steach ghnòthachasan sna h-ealainean agus fèisteas, agus gnìomhachas na turasachd san fharsaingeachd. • Gun robh, an coimeas ri sgìrean eile, ìrean àrd de fhèin-fhastadh, ris nach robh an Riaghaltas a’ toirt uiread de thaic an taca ri companaidhean is an luchd-cosnaidh aca. • Barrachd eisimeil air fastadh ann an iomairtean beaga is meanbh-iomairtean. Cha robh uiread de stòrasan ionmhasail is eile aca airson dèiligeadh ri lùghdachadh ann an iarrtas. <p>Bidh na bun-chùisean seo air buaidhean nas susbaintiche adhbharachadh sna h-eileanan agus sna sgìrean dùthchail.</p> <p>Tha seo ann an co-theacs far a bheil cosgaisean bith-beò an luchd-chòmhnaidh nas àirde na ann an ceàrnaidhean eile den Rìoghachd Aonaichte. Tha rannsachadh airson lomaire na</p>	<p>funding to address the inequalities associated with the impact of Covid throughout the recovery period?</p> <p>The Equality and Fairer Scotland Statement states that “Barriers related to geography – particularly for those living in island or remote communities – can also lead to significant disadvantage”.</p> <p>However, there is no reference to this issue in the Resource Spending Review document. This does not give confidence that it will be adequately addressed.</p> <p>The negative economic impacts of the pandemic on islands and other parts of the Highlands and Islands have been set out in various reports²³.</p> <p>These have pointed to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General economic fragility of many islands and rural areas. • Relatively high share of businesses in sectors disproportionately affected by the pandemic - which have been significant employers. These include businesses in the arts and entertainment, and the tourism industry in general. • 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 had fewer financial and other resources to cope with a downturn in demand. <p>These factors will have led to more significant and lasting pandemic impacts in the islands and rural areas.</p> <p>This is in a context where residents’ cost of living is higher than in other parts of the UK. Research for</p>
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¹⁰ Mar eisimpleir: <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

²³ For example: <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



<p>Gàidhealtachd 's nan Eilean¹¹ a' sealltainn gu bheil am buidseat a dh'fheumas dachaighean gus an ìre bith-beò as ìsle ris a bheilear deònach gabhail mòran nas àirde ann an ceàrnaidhean iomallach na h-Alba na tha e ann an àiteachan eile. Mar eisimpleir, ann an Innse Gall tha am buidseat a dh'fheumar airson neach singilte (gun a bhith a' gabhail a-steach màl) eadar 26% agus 42% nas àirde na tha e anns na h-àiteachan bailteil san Rìoghachd Aonaichte.</p>	<p>Highlands and Islands Enterprise²⁴ shows that the budget required by households to achieve a minimum acceptable standard of living in remote parts of Scotland is markedly higher than elsewhere. For example, in the Outer Hebrides the required budget for a single person (excluding rent) is between 26% and 42% higher than in urban parts of the UK.</p>
<p>Chan eil na cùisean cruinn-eòlasach seo a tha ceangailte ris a' ghalar mhòr-sgaoilte a' faighinn aithneachadh san sgrìobhainn an Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais, no sna pàipearan-taice. 'S e dearmad cudromach a tha seo.</p>	<p>These geographical aspects of the pandemic are not acknowledged in the Resource Spending Review document, nor in the supporting ones. This is a significant omission.</p>
<p>Feumaidh maoinachadh a bhith a' freagairt ris an ìre 's gun robh eaconamaidhean nan coimhearsnachdan iomallach is eileanach a' fulang buaidh bhon ghalar mhòr-sgaoilte. Bheireadh seo taic do sheasmhachd nan coimhearsnachdan seo. Tha seo deatamach, oir 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.</p>	<p>Funding needs to reflect the extent to which the economies of remote and island communities were hit by the pandemic. This will support the sustainability of these communities. That is vital because the Gaelic language is not only important to these remote areas and islands, but their sustainability is essential to the continued sustainability and growth of the Gaelic language.</p>
<p><u>Frèam-obrach Ro-innleachdail COVID-19</u></p>	<p><u>COVID-19 Strategic Framework</u></p>
<p>Dè an ìre 's gu bheil buaidh an Fhrèam-obrach Ro-innleachdail ri faicinn san Lèirmheas Caiteachas Stòrais agus san Ro-innleachd Ionmhasail Meadhan Ùine (MTFS)?</p>	<p>To what extent is the Strategic Framework reflected in the Resource Spending Review and the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)?</p>
<p>Gun fhreagairt</p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Dè bu chòir prìomhachas faighinn airson maoinachadh san Fhrèam-obrach Ro-innleachdail Covid-19 aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba?</p>	<p>What should be prioritised for funding in the Scottish Government's COVID-19 Strategic Framework?</p>
<p>Gun fhreagairt</p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Dè an ìre de mhaoinachadh a bu chòir do Riaghaltas na h-Alba a riarachadh airson ullamhachd airson galar mòr-sgaoilte agus ath-leumachd fhad-ùine san àm ri teachd?</p>	<p>What level of funding should the Scottish Government be allocating to future pandemic preparedness and long-term resilience?</p>
<p>Gun fhreagairt</p>	<p>No response</p>
<p>Beachdan sam bith eile</p>	<p>Any other comments</p>
<p>Gun fhreagairt</p>	<p>No response</p>

¹¹ www.hie.co.uk/media/6441/aplusminimumplusincomeplusstandardplusforplusremotepusruralplusscotlandplus-plusapolicyplusupdateplus2016.pdf

²⁴ www.hie.co.uk/media/6441/aplusminimumplusincomeplusstandardplusforplusremotepusruralplusscotlandplus-plusapolicyplusupdateplus2016.pdf

