

<p>Gairm airson Beachdan Comataidh Ionmhais is Rianachd Poblach Sgrùdadh Ro-bhuidseit</p> <p>Freagairt Bhòrd na Gàidhlig</p> <p>09 Lùnastal 2022</p>	<p>Finance and Public Administration Committee Pre- Budget Scrutiny Call for Views</p> <p>Bòrd na Gàidhlig Response</p> <p>09 August 2022</p>
<p>2. Tha Coimisean Fiosgail na h-Alba (SFC) a’ toirt fa-near gu bheil cìsean teachd-a-steach na h-Alba air fàs nas slaodaiche na an còrr den RA agus tha iad an dùil gum bi cìsean na h-Alba timcheall air £360 millean nas lugha ann an 2023-24 nam biodh iad às aonais thiomnadh cìs cosnadh. Tha an SFC cuideachd an dùil, air sàillibh mearachd san ro-aithris, gum faodadh Buidseit na h-Alba ann an 2023-24 a bhith £221 millean nas ìsle. Ciamar am bu chòir Buidseat 2023-24 Riaghaltas na h-Alba freagairt ris an dùbhlán seo?</p> <p>Chan eil cùise sam bith ann airson lùghdachadh maoinachadh airson na Gàidhlig. An àite sin, tha cùis ann airson barrachd maoineachaidh gus poileasaidh Riaghaltas na h-Alba a nochdadh, agus iarrtas is comas a tha a’ sìor fhàs airson cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig.</p> <p>Tha taic airson agus in-ionmhas ann an ionnsachadh, cànan agus cultar na Gàidhlig a’ sealltainn gu soilleir sreath de ro-innleachdan agus poileasaidhean Riaghaltas na h-Alba.</p> <p>“Tha Riaghaltas na h-Alba mothachail gu bheil Gàidhlig na pàirt bhunasach de dhualchas na h-Alba, dearbh-aithne nàiseanta agus beatha chultarail san latha an-diugh, agus tha comas mòr aice cur ri luach eaconamach is sòisealta”¹.</p> <p>Bidh Bòrd na Gàidhlig ag ullachadh Plana Nàiseanta na Gàidhlig a thèid a chur a-steach do Mhinistearan airson aonta fhoirmeil Riaghaltas na h-Alba. Tha am Plana a’ solarachadh a’ cho-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. ’S ann airson buidhnean aig a</p>	<p>2. The Scottish Fiscal Commission (SFC) notes that Scottish income taxes have grown more slowly than the rest of the UK and is forecasting Scottish taxes to be around £360 million less in 2023-24 than they would be without income tax devolution. The SFC is also forecasting that, as a result of forecast error, the Scottish Budget in 2023-24 could be £221 million lower. How should the Scottish Government’s Budget 2023-24 respond to this challenge?</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, and growing demand and potential for the Gaelic language and culture.</p> <p>Support for and investment in Gaelic learning, language and culture clearly reflects a range of Scottish Government strategies and policies.</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</p>

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

² <https://www.gaidhlig.scot/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/BnG-NGLP-18-23-1.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>



bheil poileasaidhean agus prògraman anns a bheil Gàidhlig a tha e. Tha iad a' dol bho bhuidhnean nàiseanta gu buidhnean coimhearsnachd còmhla ri còrr air 60 ùghdarrasan poblach agus buidhnean aig a bheil plana cànan Gàidhlig no a tha ag ullachadh fear an-dràsta. Tha na planaichean seo a' stèidheachadh na nì am buidheann gus dèanamh cinnteach gun tèid a' Ghàidhlig a leasachadh taobh a-staigh agus leis a' bhuidheann aca.

A rèir Cunntas-sluaigh 2011, bha sgilean Gàidhlig aig 87,100 daoine (mu 1.7% den àireamh-shluaigh), agus 57,600 dhiubh a b' urrainn Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn.

Tha sreath de choimhearsnachdan agus lionraidhean na Gàidhlig:

- 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.

Thathar a' bruidhinn Gàidhlig air feadh na h-Alba. Tha mu 50% de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig a' fuireach sa Ghàidhealtachd agus sna h-Eileanan.

Taobh a-staigh seo, tha àireamh as làidire taobh a-staigh eileanan na h-Alba. Ann an Cunntas-sluaigh 2011, bha slugh iomlan de mu 58,000 eadar na 31 eileanan ann an sgìrean Comhairle na Gàidhealtachd, Comhairle Earra Ghàidheal is Bòd, Comhairle Siorrachd Àir a Tuath agus Comhairle nan Eilean Siar a bha 3 bliadhna a dh'aois no nas sine. 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 gu bheil a' Ghàidhlig cudromach do na h-eileanan seo ach gu bheil seasmhachd nan eileanan riatanach airson seasmhachd agus fàs leantainneach na Gàidhlig. Tha feum ann airson oidhirp leantainneach airson dèiligidh leis 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

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.

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.

There is a range of Gaelic communities and networks:

- Scottish islands and remote and rural mainland.
- Urban Scotland - notably Inverness, Edinburgh and Glasgow.
- Online - which is global.

Gaelic is spoken across Scotland. About 50% of Gaelic speakers live in the Highlands and Islands.

Within this, there is a concentration within 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 (median) 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 for a sizeable proportion of the people.

This is acknowledged in the National Islands Plan: "Scottish Government recognises the importance of the Gaelic language to many island communities, and the importance of the Gaelic speaking island



eileanach far a bheil Gàidhlig air a bruidhinn do sheasmhachd na Gàidhlig ann an Alba³.

'S e prìomh amas a' Phlana Cànain Nàiseanta Ghàidhlig gum bi a' Ghàidhlig ga cleachdadh nas trice, le barrachd dhaoine agus ann an raon nas fharsaing de shuidheachaidhean. Tha e cuideachd ag ràdh "gun toir 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 dhan bhuaidh a th' aca air a' Ghàidhlig agus gun tèid dèiligeadh ri sin".

Mar sin bu chòir do bhuidhnean a tha an sàs ann an leasachadh eaconamach is sòisealta ann an eileanan agus sgìrean dùthchail le coimhearsnachdan luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig a' bhuaidh air cleachdadh na Gàidhlig san obair a tha iad a' gabhail os làimh aithneachadh. Bu chòir seo cuideachd a' gabhail a-steach na buidhnean mòra anns an raon prìobhaideach.

Bu chòir do na buidhnean seo beachdachadh air buaidh air a' Ghàidhlig mar phàirt de leasachadh na ro-innleachd aca agus nuair a thathar a' gabhail pròiseactan sònraichte os làimh. Tha sin a' toirt a-steach chan e a-mhàin leasachadh eaconamach agus, gu sònraichte, an gluasad dìreach gu neoni le stuthan ath-nuadhachail agus in-ionmhas atharrachadh na gnàth-shìde eile. Tha e cuideachd a' toirt a-steach sreath nan gnìomhachasan air an gabhail a-steach ann am Plana Nàiseanta nan Eilean - gu sònraichte còmh-dhail, taighean agus ceangal didseatach.

Bidh seo a' cuideachadh ann an coileanadh Àrd-amas Ro-innleachdail Plana Nàiseanta nan Eilean a thaobh dèiligeadh ri crìonadh sluaigh agus a' dèanamh cinnteach à ìomhaigh aois chothromach tro bhith dèanamh cinnteach "gu bheil poileasaidhean ag amas air luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig a ghlèidheadh ann an coimhearsnachd Gàidhlig eileanach no an tàladh ann". Faodar ag ràdh *Coimhearsnachdan Soirbheachail, A' Ghàidhlig Shoirbheachail* ris a' bhuil seo.

Tha turasachd agus gnìomhachasan cultarail/cruthachail nam pàirt air leth cudromach de eaconamaidhean eileanach agus dùthchail far a bheil a' Ghàidhlig fhathast an ìre mhath làidir. Ach, bha seo a' ciallachadh rè a' ghalair mhòir-sgaoilte gun robh bacadh gu sònraichte mòr aig na h-eaconamaidhean seo air sgàth 's gun robh buaidh sònraichte aig turasachd agus buidhnean cultarail/cruthachail.

communities to the survival and sustainability of Gaelic in Scotland¹⁴.

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".

Hence bodies involved in economic and social development in islands and rural areas with communities of Gaelic speakers should recognise the impact on the use of Gaelic- in the work they undertake. That should also extend to major private sector companies.

These organisations should consider the impact on Gaelic as part of their strategy development and in undertaking specific projects. That includes not only economic development and, in particular, the just transition to net zero with renewables and other climate change investment. It also includes the range of activities encompassed in the National Islands Plan-notably transport, housing and digital connectivity.

That will help to achieve the National Islands Plan Strategic Objective of addressing population decline and ensuring a balanced age profile 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*.

Tourism and culture/creative industries are a particularly important part of island and rural economies where Gaelic remains relatively strong. However, this meant that during the pandemic these economies were particularly hard hit as tourism and culture/creative businesses were particularly affected.

³ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/national-plan-scotlands-islands/>

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



<p>Tha cho cudromach 's a tha a' Ghàidhlig cuideachd a' nochdadh anns an Ro-innleachd Nàiseanta air Cruth-atharrachadh Eaconamach aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba⁴. 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". Tha an Ro-innleachd cuideachd a' toirt iomradh air cruthachadh "plana soisio-eaconamach sònraichte stèidhichte air a bhith a' toirt taic agus a' meudachadh an àireamh de luchd-labhairt na Gàidhlig".</p>	<p>The importance of Gaelic is also highlighted in Scottish Government's National Strategy for Economic Transformation¹⁵. 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". The Strategy also refers to the creation of "a unique socio-economic plan based on supporting and growing the number of Gaelic speakers".</p>
<p>Tha an t-iarrrtas airson ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig agus ùidh ann an cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig a' sìor fhàs.</p>	<p>The demand for Gaelic learning and interest in Gaelic language and culture continues to grow.</p>
<p>Tha cuid prìomh eisimpleir air a shealltainn fodha.</p>	<p>Some key examples are shown below.</p>
<p>Tha <i>Foghlam tro Mheadhan na Gàidhlig</i> (FMG) fhathast a' leudachadh air feadh na dùthcha. Thathar ag aithneachadh gur e roinn soirbheachail a th' ann taobh a-staigh foghlam Albannach.</p>	<p><i>Gaelic Medium Education</i> (GME) continues to expand across the country. It is a recognised and successful sector within Scottish education.</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>In 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>Tha an t-iarrrtas airson a bhith ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig follaiseach anns na a' cleachdadh làrach-lìn ionnsachadh cànan <i>Duolingo</i> Gàidhlig. Ann am Màrt 2022 bha 431,000 luchd-ionnsachaidh beò air a' chùrsa⁵. Tha sin an coimeas ri mu 87,000 neach ann an Alba le sgilean Gàidhlig aig A' Chunntas-sluaigh 2011.</p>	<p>The demand for Gaelic learning is also evident in the uptake for the <i>Duolingo</i> language learning website. In March 2022 there were 431,000 active learners on the course¹⁶. That compares to around 87,000 people in Scotland with Gaelic skills at the 2011 Census.</p>
<p>Lorg <i>Suirbhidh Beachdan Sòisealta na h-Alba 2021: Beachdan Phoblach air a' Ghàidhlig ann an Alba</i>⁶ bho chionn 2012:</p>	<p>The <i>Scottish Social Attitudes Survey 2021: Public Attitudes to Gaelic in Scotland</i>¹⁷ found that since 2012:</p>
<p>Tha a' chuibhreann a tha ag ràdh gun urrainn dhaibh co-dhiù corra fhacal Gàidhlig a bhruidhinn air dùblachadh bho 15% gu 30%.</p>	<p>The proportion who say they can speak at least the odd word of Gaelic has doubled from 15% to 30%.</p>

⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/scotlands-national-strategy-economic-transformation/>

⁵ <https://www.scotsman.com/heritage-and-retro/heritage/duolingo-scottish-gaelic-course-passes-one-million-learners-3624358>

⁶ <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

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

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



<p>Tha a' chuibhreachan a tha ag ràdh gun tuig iad co-dhiù beagan Gàidhlig air a dhol suas bho 25% gu 41%.</p> <p>Thuirte faisg air dà thrìan (65%) den luchd-fhreagairt gum bu toil leotha na sgilean Gàidhlig aca a leasachadh.</p> <p>Tha an Suirbhìdh Cosnachadh leis a' Ghàidhlig Air Loidhne a' gabhail a-steach dhaoine òga ann an Alba eadar 11 agus 18 bliadhna a dh'aois. Lorg am fear as ùire⁷ gu bheil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trian de luchd-fhreagairt ag ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig. Cha mhòr dà thrìan airson Gàidhlig ionnsachadh air sgàth 's gu bheil iad den bheachd gur e pàirt cudromach cultar agus fhèin-aithneachadh nàiseanta na h-Alba a th' anns a' Ghàidhlig. - Tuilleadh air leth (59%) den luchd-fhreagairt aig nach robh a' Gàidhlig ag ràdh gu bheil ùidh aca ann a bhith ag ionnsachadh a' chàinain. Tha seo na àrdachadh an coimeas ri toraidhean an t-suirbhìdh 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 Gàidhlig faicinn air loidhne agus air na meadhanan sòisealta. <p>Rè a' ghalair mhòr-sgaoilte, mheudaich mòran bhuidhnean Gàidhlig an làthaireachd air-loidhne gu mòr, a' gabhail a-steach cuirmean ealain, co-labhairtean agus deasbadan. Rinn seo inntreigeadh nas motha comasach airson iomadh daoine. Le bhith ga cumail a' dol, leigidh sin le barrachd is barrachd dhaoine ann an Alba cothrom fhaighinn air ealain is cultar na Gàidhlig agus tlachd fhaighinn às.</p> <p>Lorg <i>sgrùdadh VisitScotland</i>, gun brosnachadh sam bith ro-làimh, gu robh barrachd air aon às gach trìuir (34%) luchd-tadhail a' faireachdainn gun do chuir Gàidhlig, mar chànan nàiseanta na h-Alba, ris an turas aca agus gum bu mhath leotha tuilleadh fhaighinn a-mach ma deidhinn.</p> <p>Thathar ag aithneachadh comas mòr aig cultar na Gàidhlig ann an turasachd ann an Ro-innleachd Turasachd na Gàidhlig do dh'Alba aig VisitScotland⁸. Tha e ag ràdh gu bheil "Gàidhlig agus an cultar co-cheangailte rithe a' libhrigeadh cothrom làidir airson gnìomhachas turasachd na h-Alba".</p>	<p>The proportion who say they can understand at least a little Gaelic has increased from 25% to 41%.</p> <p>Nearly two thirds (65%) of respondents said that they would like to improve their Gaelic skills.</p> <p>The <i>Engaging with Gaelic Online Survey</i> covers young people in Scotland aged between 11 and 18 years. The most recent one¹⁸ found that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. This is an increase compared with the previous survey results (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. <p>During the pandemic, many <i>Gaelic organisations</i> 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.</p> <p>A <i>VisitScotland survey</i> found that, with no prior promotion, more than one in three (34%) visitors felt that Gaelic, as a national language of Scotland, enhanced their visit and they would like to find out more about it.</p> <p>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".</p>
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⁷ <https://youngscot.net/ysobservatory/a-bhith-an-sas-le-ghaidhlig-air-loidhne-engaging-with-gaelic-online>

⁸ <https://www.visitscotland.org/binaries/content/assets/dot-org/pdf/gaelic-tourism-strategy.pdf>

¹⁸ <https://youngscot.net/ysobservatory/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>



Tha an comas eaconamach a' sruthadh bho "shaoghal beòthail an latha an-diugh aig cultar na Gàidhlig, a' gabhail a-steach ceòl, fèisean, mar eisimpleir Celtic Connections agus Fèisean nan Gàidheal, Mòdan ionadail agus nàiseanta, litreachas, drama," cho ri tro na meadhanan, biadh is deoch agus spòrs".. Tha na gnìomhan seo a' cur ri ìomhaigh na h-Alba mar dùthaich eadar-mheasgte agus tarraingeach.

Tha fàs leantainneach air a bhith *anns na lìonraidhean far a bheilear a' brosnachadh agus a' libhrigeadh 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 ionadan a tha ann an-dràsta a bhios a' leasachadh no a' meudachadh cleachdadh na Gàidhlig anns na seirbhisean agus suthan brosnachaidh aca.

Tha barrachd fianais ann air cho cudromach sa tha a' Ghàidhlig a' cur ri eaconamaidh na h-Alba.

Thathar a' sealltainn seo anns na h-eisimpleirean a leanas:

Thomhais an aithisg, *Ar Stòras Gàidhlig*⁹, an luach eacanomaigeach is sòisealta a bheir a' Ghàidhlig do dh'Alba. Bha an aithisg dòchasach. 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 libhrigeadh. Sheall e gum faodadh luach na Gàidhlig a bhith suas ri £149 millean.

Dh'fhaodte dèanamh dheth gu bheil an t-suim sin caomhnach. Sin a chionn 's nach eil i a' toirt a-steach ach cuid de dh'fheartan luach na Gàidhlig - 's e sin, ann an cuid de roinnean na h-eaconamaidh – agus nach buin i ach do ghnìomhan a tha gu tur san roinn phrìobhaidich. A bharrachd air seo, chaidh an rannsachadh a dhèanamh ann an 2014 agus tha gnìomhachas ceangailte ris a' Ghàidhlig air fàs bhon uair sin.

Rinn rannsachadh eile¹⁰ cunntas air a' bhuaidh eaconamach aig ìre Albannach MG Alba - a' chompanaidh mheadhanan Gàidhlig agus an craoladair. Tha iad fìor chudromach le 340 obraichean co-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 meadhan na dùthcha. Uile gu lèir, bha

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". These activities enhance Scotland's image as a diverse and attractive country.

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.

There is a growing body of evidence on the significance of Gaelic's contribution to Scotland's economy.

This is illustrated in the following examples.

The report, *Ar Stòras Gàidhlig*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.

That figure is, arguably, conservative. That is because it only captures some aspects of the value of Gaelic - i.e., in only some sectors of the economy - and relates only to fully private sector activity. Further, the research was undertaken in 2014 and Gaelic related activity has increased since then.

Other research²¹ calculated the Scottish level economic impacts of *MG Alba* - 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

⁹ <https://www.hie.co.uk/media/5585/hieplusreportplus2014plusfinalplusonline.pdf>

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

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

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



<p>toradh eaconamach air tasgadh de £1.34 airson gach £1 a chaidh a chosg.</p> <p>Tha rannsachadh¹¹ ann an <i>Glaschu</i> a' sealltainn buaidh chudromach de chòrr air 700 obair co-ionann ri làn-ùine agus timcheall air £22 millean Làn-Luach-Leasaichte (GVA) sa bhaile a dh'fhaodar a thoirt don Ghàidhlig.</p> <p>Tha foghlam agus ionnsachadh a' dèanamh suas a' chuibhreann as motha (58%) de na h-obraichean sin air a leantainn le Gnìomhachasan Cruthachail (23%) agus Turasachd is Tachartasan (16%).</p> <p>Tha Gnìomhachasan Cruthachail a' dèanamh suas còrr air leth den GVA iomlan. Tha buaidh eaconamach na Gàidhlig air tachartasan leithid Celtic Connections, FilmG, Farpais Còmhlan Pioba na Cruinne agus Duaisean Gàidhlig na h-Alba timcheall air £7.2m gach bliadhna.</p> <p>Bheir am fàs sa Ghàidhlig an-dràsta agus san àm ri teachd cothroman do ghnìomhachasan le leudachadh a bharrachd air na seirbheisean is bathar Gàidhlig aca agus tro mheadhan na Gàidhlig. Meudaichidh sin na tha a' Ghàidhlig a' cur ri eaconamaidh na h-Alba.</p> <p><u>Co-dhùnadh</u></p> <p>Tha:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raon de ro-innleachdan agus phoileasaidhean aig Riaghaltas na h-Alba a tha ag aithneachadh cho cudromach sa tha, agus an fheum air taic a thoirt, don Ghàidhlig. - Sior fhàs anns an t-iarrrtas airson ionnsachadh na Gàidhlig agus ùidh ann an cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig. - Barrachd fianais ann air cho cudromach sa tha a' Ghàidhlig a' cur ri eaconamaidh na h-Alba. <p>Mar sin, chan eil cùise sam bith ann airson lùghdachadh maoinachadh airson na Gàidhlig. An àite sin, tha cùis ann airson barrachd maoinachaidh gus iarrrtas is comas a tha a' sior fhàs airson cànan is cultar na Gàidhlig a nochdadh.</p>	<p>was an economic return on investment of £1.34 for every £1 spent.</p> <p>Research²² in <i>Glasgow</i> shows a significant impact of more than 700 full-time equivalent jobs and around £22 million annual Gross Value Added (GVA) in the city that can be attributed to Gaelic.</p> <p>Education and learning accounts for the largest proportion (58%) of these jobs followed by Creative Industries (23%) and Tourism and Events (16%).</p> <p>Creative Industries account for more than half of the total GVA. The economic impact of Gaelic on events such as Celtic Connections, FilmG, World Pipe Band Championships and the Scottish Gaelic Awards is around £7.2m annually.</p> <p>The current and prospective growth in Gaelic will provide businesses with opportunities to further expand their Gaelic-related and Gaelic-medium services and products. That will further increase Gaelic's contribution to the Scottish economy.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u></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>Thus, there is no case for any reduction in funding for Gaelic. Rather, there is a case for <i>increased</i> funding to reflect growing demand and potential for the Gaelic language and culture.</p>
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¹¹ <https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=57005&p=0>

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

