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Addendum 1

EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES

Second Periodical Report
presented to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe
in accordance with Article 15 of the Charter

**Supplement to second periodical report from the United Kingdom correcting, updating
and supplementing the information already provided on the Welsh language**

UNITED KINGDOM

PRELIMINARY SECTION

1. **Please provide the necessary background information, such as the relevant historical developments in the country, an overview of the demographic situation with reference to the basic economic data for the regions, as well as information on the constitutional and administrative structure of the State.**

Welsh

The Welsh language has been used in Wales since at least the sixth century BC. King Edward I of England passed laws which made English the legal and administrative language. Under the Act of Union, proficiency in English became a requirement for holding public office, and English became the language of the courts. During the Industrial Revolution, the population of Wales increased dramatically, due to the growth of industries such as coal, steel and slate. This led to both an increase in the numbers of people speaking Welsh, and a decrease in the proportion of the Welsh-speaking population, due in particular to workers from England moving to Wales to work in the collieries in the nineteenth century. As Welsh citizens became more assimilated, a serious language shift towards English occurred, in particular in the south-east and north-east. This development, which had a negative effect on the use of Welsh, was reinforced through legislative acts such as the Education Act of 1870, which made public education entirely English, and the Local Government Act of 1889, which made English the language of local authorities. Despite measures taken at a later stage to permit teaching in and of Welsh, attitudes towards it remained negative.

However, during the latter part of the twentieth century there has been a strong movement towards protecting and promoting the Welsh language, in particular in education and broadcasting. This has also stimulated interest in the Welsh language and culture.

Bibliography

Oes y byd i'r iaith Gymraeg: y Gymraeg yn Sir Fynwy yn y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg; Williams, Sian Rhiannon, Cardiff 1992.

University of Wales' Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies: Social History of the Welsh Language Series.

Language, economy and society: the changing fortunes of the Welsh language in the twentieth century, Aitchison & Carter, Cardiff 2000.

"Let's do our best for the ancient tongue": the Welsh language in the twentieth century in A social history of the Welsh language, Cardiff 2000.

2. **Please indicate all regional or minority languages, as defined in paragraph a of Article 1 of the Charter which exist on your State's territory. Indicate also the parts of the territory of your country where the speakers of such languages(s) reside.**

Welsh

There are Welsh speakers across the whole of Wales. The highest proportions of Welsh speakers are found in Gwynedd, the Isle of Anglesey and Ceredigion, where the proportion of speakers aged 3 or over is 72.1%, 60.1% and 52.0% respectively. The lowest concentrations of Welsh speakers are found in Blaenau Gwent and Monmouthshire, where the proportion of speakers is fewer than 7.5%. The percentage of Welsh speakers aged 3 or over in Cardiff, the capital city of Wales, is 11%. However, the numbers of speakers in low density speech areas may still be substantial. For example, according to the 2001 Census there were 32,504 Welsh speakers aged 3+ in the City of Cardiff. Further data analyses can be seen on the Welsh Language Board's website: <http://www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/en/cynnwys.php?cID=6&pID=109>

- 3. Please indicate the number of speakers for each regional and minority language. Specify the criteria for the definition of “speaker of regional or minority language” that your state has retained for this purpose.**

Welsh

Information from the 2001 Census revealed that there are over 580,000 Welsh speakers - 20.8% of the population aged three and over in Wales. (www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/en/cynnwys.php?cID=6&pID=109)

- 4. Please provide recent general statements on the policy of your State concerning the protection of regional or minority languages where it may be of use to supplement the above four points.**

Wales

As a result of the devolution of power within the United Kingdom, the Welsh Assembly Government is responsible for promoting the Welsh language. That responsibility currently lies with the Assembly Minister for Culture, Welsh Language & Sport. In 2003 the Assembly Government launched *Iaith Pawb* (Everyone's Language) which is a National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales (www.wales.gov.uk/subiculture/content/wellang_e.htm). The measures set out in *Iaith Pawb* are aimed at achieving a number of key targets by 2011 with the aim of achieving a sustained increase in both the number and percentage of people able to speak Welsh.

Iaith Pawb is structured in 3 parts and focuses on a national policy framework, the language at a community level and the individual and language rights. The Welsh language is being mainstreamed across the Assembly Government, Progress has been made in the field of language–economy as well as in the access and provision of education and training in Welsh, and the language in health and social care. An additional £28m is being spent to develop the language between 2003-06. This includes an additional £16m to the Welsh

Language Board which has allowed the Board to provide increased grants to its key partners such as the National Eisteddfod, Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, Urdd Gobaith Cymru and the Mentrau Iaith.

As indicated in Iaith Pawb, a Fforwm Iaith will be set up with a view of allowing greater co-ordination between the activities of the various organisations with an interest in language planning and delivery. Consultation on possible functions and structure for the Fforwm Iaith was held in 2004 and the first meeting will be held in October 2005.

(www.wales.gov.uk/subculture/content/wellang_e.htm).

Iaith Pawb and the Assembly Government's Welsh Language Scheme are subject to an annual report. The second report on their implementation in 2004-05 can be viewed here: www.wales.gov.uk/subculture/content/wellang_e.htm

PART ONE

1. Please state the main legal act(s) and/ or provisions that you consider essential for the implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in your country. Please provide:

- **Copies of those acts and/or provisions, in English or French, should your country not have done so in the initial periodical report;**
- **Details and copies of new legislation or policy documents with relevance to regional or minority languages;**
- **Details of case law or other legal or administrative developments in this field.**

Welsh

a) The 1967 Welsh Language Act

This established the right to use Welsh in the Courts and also provided for Ministers to prescribe Welsh versions of statutory forms. This provided the means to give the language validity in public administration. This Act was substantially amended and its provisions extended by the Welsh Language Act 1993 described below.

b) The 1993 Welsh Language Act

The main provisions of this Act were to establish the Welsh Language Board, a body with the specific function of promoting and facilitating the Welsh Language, and to provide for the preparation by public bodies of schemes giving effect to the principle that in the conduct of public business and the administration of justice in Wales, the English and Welsh languages should be

treated on a basis of equality. Over 330 public sector Welsh language schemes have now received the approval of the Welsh Language Board.

A number of categories of bodies are named in paragraph 6 of the Welsh Language Act 1993, as being public bodies for the purposes of the Act. The National Assembly for Wales can, through introducing subordinate legislation under Section 6(1)(o) of the Welsh Language Act 1993, name further organisations as being public bodies for the purposes of the Act. Five such pieces of legislation have been made to date, in 1996, 1999, 2001, 2002 and 2004. The naming of public bodies in this way opens the way for the Welsh Language Board to require that the organisation prepares a Welsh language scheme setting out how it will give effect to the principle that, as far as is appropriate in the circumstances and is reasonably practicable, the Welsh and English languages will be treated on a basis of equality.

The Welsh Language Board also has a statutory duty under the Welsh Language Act 1993 to advise the Assembly Government on matters concerning the Welsh language.

c) The Government of Wales Act 1998

Section 32 states that the National Assembly may do anything it considers appropriate to support the Welsh language.

Section 47 states that "the Assembly shall in the conduct of its business give effect, so far as is both appropriate in the circumstances and reasonably practicable, to the principle that the English and Welsh languages should be treated on a basis of equality."

- 2. Please indicate the bodies or organisations, legally established in your state, which further the protection and development of regional or minority languages. Please list the names and addresses of such organisations.**

Welsh

The Welsh Language Board was established as a statutory body by the Welsh Language Act 1993, with the specific remit of promoting and facilitating the Welsh Language. The address of the Language Board is:

Welsh Language Board
Market Chambers
5-7 St Mary's Street
Cardiff
CF10 1AT

www.welsh-language-board.org.uk

The Welsh Language Board oversees the development and implementation of language schemes by public bodies. It grant aids organisations which promote the language, promotes the language through community initiatives (Mentrau Iaith) carries out positive marketing campaigns, and gives advice and information to the public on the use of Welsh. It works with the private and voluntary sectors to encourage the use of Welsh by those sectors. The Welsh Language Board currently employs over 70 members of staff. The Welsh Assembly Government appoints a Board of Members. The current Board comprises 11 members. It has a number of useful publications on its website which can be accessed by clicking on the appropriate headings after following this hyperlink: www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/en/cynnwys.php?cID=6&pID=109&azID=0

The Welsh Language Board is a body sponsored by the Welsh Assembly Government and receives grant in aid to support its activities. Grant in aid for the 2005/06 financial year was set at over £12.5m.

As part of the Assembly Government's to strengthen democratic accountability it was announced in 2004 that where executive ASPBs undertake functions which are governmental either on policy or delivery, they should be merged with the Assembly Government. The Welsh Language Board will therefore be merged with the Assembly Government in by April 2007.

ASPB remit letters include a requirement to mainstream the Welsh language, and for ASPBs to prepare Welsh Language Mainstreaming Strategies. The Assembly Government held a seminar in January 2005 attended by all ASPBs to provide overall feedback on the first year's strategies, share examples of good practice, and develop awareness and understanding of mainstreaming more generally. The Assembly Government has produced an advice note to ASPBs on mainstreaming and a letter to CEOs of ASPBs on mainstreaming.

Welsh Books Council
Castell Brychan
Aberystwyth
www.clc.org.uk

The Welsh Books Council is funded by the Welsh Assembly Government and provides focus for the publishing industry in Wales. It provides a number of specialist services with a view to improving standards of book production and publication in both Welsh and English.

ACCAC
The Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales
Castle Buildings
Womanby Street
Cardiff
CF10 1SX
(www.accac.org.uk)

ACCAC is the Assembly Government's principle advisory body on all aspects of the school curriculum, examinations, assessment and vocational qualifications.

S4C
Parc Ty Glas
Llanishen
Cardiff
CF14 5DU

www.s4c.co.uk

S4C (Sianel Pedwar Cymru) was established in 1982 to provide a single television channel for Welsh language public service broadcasting. Prior to its establishment, some Welsh language programmes had been broadcast on BBC Wales and HTV Wales. It is part funded by a Government grant.

- 3. Please indicate if any body or organisation has been consulted on the preparation of this periodical report or about the implementation of the recommendation of the Committee of Ministers addressed to your State. In the case of an affirmative answer, specify which one(s).**

Welsh

The Welsh Language Board has been consulted by the Welsh Assembly Government in the compilation of this response.

- 4. Please indicate the measures taken (in accordance with Article 6 of the Charter) to make better known the rights and the duties deriving from the application of the Charter.**

Welsh

Ministers within the Welsh Assembly Government have issued press notices drawing attention to the Charter. The then Minister for Culture, Jenny Randerson issued a press notice in March 2001 welcoming the ratification of the Charter. Opportunities are taken to highlight the Charter in speeches given by Ministers.

The Welsh Language Board, the Assembly Government's Sponsored Body, publicised the Charter on its website and wrote to a large number of organisations (including Public Bodies, Broadcasters, Unitary, Education and Health Authorities and Trusts) enclosing details about the Charter following its entry into force on 1 July 2001.

Following the first on-the-spot visit held by the Committee of Experts the Welsh Assembly Government issued a press release drawing attention to the visit to evaluate the application of the Charter.

The Welsh Language Board held a meeting in July 2005 to consult on the Charter's application: www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/en/cynnwys.php?cID=1&pID=109&nID=1395 . Organisations were encouraged to submit comments to the Committee of Experts, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Welsh Assembly Government and the Welsh Language Board.

5. **It is understood that full details of the measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers will appear in the body of the report. Nevertheless, please summarise those measures for each recommendation.**

Welsh

Recommendation 2. Establish a system for monitoring the measures taken and progress achieved in minority language education, including the production and publication of reports of the findings.

The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to reporting annually on progress with both Iaith Pawb, the National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales, and its own Welsh Language Scheme. The 2003-04 and the 2004-05 Annual Reports are available on the Assembly Government's internet site: www.wales.gov.uk/welshlangscheme

The reports cover a wide range of Assembly Government policy areas, including Welsh medium education.

Recommendation 6. Improve the use of Welsh in social care facilities, particularly hospitals and care of the elderly.

The All Wales Task Group for Welsh Language Services is preparing a new direction on how it can assist and encourage further development in bilingual provision. A number of initiatives have been taken forward in the field of health and social care, and these are detailed in this report under Article 13, paragraph 2c.

6. Indicate what steps your state has taken to inform the following of the recommendations:

- **All levels of government (national, federal, local and regional authorities or administrations);**
- **Judicial authorities;**
- **Legally established bodies and associations.**

Welsh

An **All Wales Task Group for Welsh Language Services** has been established in response to the recommendations contained in the Welsh Consumer Council's report, *Welsh in the Health Service*. Formed by the Minister for Health & Social Services the Task Group consists of senior Welsh Assembly Government officers from Health & Social Care, representatives from the health sector in Wales including consumer and patient groups, voluntary bodies and representatives from the Welsh Language Board. The Task Group is responsible for raising the awareness, status and importance of language as a care issue in the NHS and partnership organisations in Wales. The Task Group met for the first time in August 2001, and has since met on a regular 6-monthly basis.

The **NHS Welsh Language Unit** (www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/home.cfm?orgid=415) was set up in 2002 to assist the Task Group in implementing its strategic action plan. This work has included:

- Commissioning a Welsh Language Awareness Research Project commencing 1st April 2003.
- Commissioning a Welsh Language Awareness Training Pack and Video for Trusts, during 2003-04.
- Identifying good and poor language-sensitive practice and share with health care organisations.
- Establish an annual Welsh language in healthcare conference and a 'Best Practice Award' - first conference held in March 2003.

The NHS Welsh Language Unit is a unique branch of the NHS Wales Department, located within the Communications Team which in turn comes under the Central Support Team of the Performance & Operations Directorate of the Health & Social Care Dept.

- The purpose of the Unit is to raise awareness, importance, status, promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language within the healthcare sector in Wales.
- The Unit also works closely with the NHS Trusts and Local Health Boards in promoting and encouraging the use of the Welsh language in healthcare services in Wales. In particular, directing and working with Welsh Language Champions Groups in both the Trust and LHBs, and their joint Welsh Language Contact Points Group.
- Encouraging both the Welsh Language Board and the Welsh Assembly Government to work together in partnership with the aim of improving Welsh language provision within healthcare. In particular, ensuring NHS Trusts and LHBs continually develop and improve implementation of their respective Welsh Language Schemes.
- Encouraging the sharing of best practice.
- Working closely with HEIs and FEIs to ensure healthcare courses consider the Welsh language dimension.

- Manage & organise the Annual Welsh Language in Healthcare Conference & Awards.
- Providing briefings, speeches and advice to Ministers and Senior Welsh Assembly Government officers on issues related to Welsh language in healthcare.
- Manage the development of Welsh Language services within primary care e.g. language choice, new contracts, patient information on GP systems
- Advising on service contracts in talks with Professional Associations/Bodies, e.g. GMS, Pharmacy and Dental contracts and ensuring the mainstreaming of Welsh language within them.
- Holding meetings with the Department of Health to ensure that non-devolved health matters/work which is pertinent to Wales also considers the Welsh language dimension.
- Advising Regulatory bodies on the need to consider the linguistic dimension to their work.
- Advising and influencing health strategy within WAG to ensure the mainstreaming of the Welsh language e.g. Delivering for Life - a 10-year healthcare strategy for Wales launched in 2005.

PART II

1. Please indicate what measures your State has taken to apply Article 7 of the Charter to the regional or minority languages referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 of part I above, specifying the different levels of government responsibility.

Article 7: Objectives and principles

1. In respect of regional or minority languages, within the territories in which such languages are used and according to the situation of each language, the Parties shall base their policies, legislation and practice on the following objectives and principles:

a) The recognition of the regional or minority languages as an expression of cultural wealth;

Welsh

Welsh occupies a central position in the National Curriculum for Wales. All pupils of statutory school age (5-16) in maintained schools are, apart from very limited statutory exemptions, required to study Welsh either as a first or second language. In addition, it is a common requirement of the National Curriculum for Wales that pupils should be given opportunities, where appropriate, in their

study of a subject to develop and apply knowledge and understanding of the cultural, economic, environmental, historical and linguistic characteristics of Wales. This is known as the Cwricwlwm Cymreig.

Welsh is widely used as a medium of instruction in schools. In 2003-04 some 32% of primary schools either has Welsh as the sole or main medium of instruction or use Welsh as a medium of teaching for part of the curriculum. In the secondary sector, about 23% of schools meet the statutory definition of a Welsh speaking school which is one where more than half of the foundation subjects of the National Curriculum, other than English, Welsh and Religious Education, are taught wholly or partly in Welsh.

Welsh also features at Further and Higher levels of Education. Learning the language is a significant adult learning activity, with nearly 20,000 course registrations in 2004-05. With regard to Welsh medium provision in Further Education, the target of 9,000 learners was met in 2004-05.

Provision of Higher Education through the medium of Welsh varies between institutions within Wales. Overall 3.2% of students undertook at least part of their degree through the medium of Welsh in the 2003-2004 academic year. The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to making bilingualism a reality and has a target of 7% of students undertaking at least part of their degree studies through the medium of Welsh by 2010. Recent actions to support this have been the announcement of a £2.9 million investment over 7 years to provide more lecturers who can teach through the medium of Welsh.

The National Library of Wales (www.nlw.org.uk) based in Aberystwyth houses a huge collection of works about Wales. These include books and pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, microforms and electronic material. It also has thousands of manuscripts and archives, pictures and photographs, maps, sound recordings and moving images. Amongst the Library's collections is William Salesbury's New Testament of 1567 (in Welsh), William Morgan's Bible of 1588 (arguably the most important book ever in Welsh) and *Drych Cristionogawl* of 1587, which was the first book to be printed in Wales.

The National Museums & Galleries of Wales (www.nmgw.ac.uk) promotes the wider knowledge and better understanding of Wales, its history, culture and place in the world. It welcomes around 800,000 a year to its Museums & Galleries at the eight sites currently open to the public, and through its collections and their interpretation strives to deepen and extend the awareness of Wales, including the Welsh language and its rich cultural heritage.

The Welsh Books Council provides grants to authors of Welsh language books, publishes an annual catalogue with books and education resources for children, and organises a number of events and clubs to promote reading and literacy. The material used in these campaigns are Welsh language books and books from Wales. The Welsh-language Children's Poet Laureate raises the profile of poetry amongst children and young people.

b) The respect of the geographical area of each regional or minority language in order to ensure that existing or new administrative divisions do not constitute an obstacle to the promotion of the regional or minority language in question.

Welsh

Within Wales, local government is divided into 22 principal councils as provided for in The Local Government (Wales) Act 1994. The Local Government Boundary Commission for Wales has a responsibility to keep the boundaries of the authorities under review and may recommend changes to boundaries, including the merger of two or more authorities into one, if it feels that this is in the interests of "effective and convenient local government".

In operational terms, one of the issues they take into account is the "sense of community". In parts of Wales, that "sense of community" is one which may be connected to the main first language of that community. In that case, the Commission might well take this into account in any proposal to divide or move a community in administrative terms. It would, of course, be weighed against other pertinent factors.

c) The need for resolute action to promote regional or minority languages in order to safeguard them

Welsh

In 2002, following a policy review of the Welsh language by the National Assembly's Culture and Education Committees, *Iaith Pawb* a National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales was launched. The aim of *Iaith Pawb* is to build on the foundations already laid and work to support and promote the Welsh language. An additional £28m will be provided to support the Welsh language between 2003-06. As well as substantial additional funding to the Welsh Language Board this includes measures within the formal education structure, additional funding to the Welsh Books Council and funding to establish a National Welsh Language Theatre Company.

Both *Iaith Pawb* and the Welsh Assembly Government's Welsh Language Scheme, prepared under the Welsh Language Act 1993, commit Assembly Government ministers and officials to mainstream the Welsh language in all aspects of the Assembly Government's work. Guidance has been produced to Assembly Government staff on mainstreaming

The Assembly Government is committed to report annually on progress in relation to *Iaith Pawb* and its Welsh Language Scheme. The second annual report for 2004-05 was published in June 2005, and is available (along with the 2003-04 report) on the Assembly Government's website:

www.wales.gov.uk/welshlangscheme

The Welsh Language Board will be merged with the Assembly Government by April 2007 as part of the Assembly Government's reform of public bodies. However the merger will not result in any way in the diminution of the application of the Welsh Language Act. An office of Dyfarnydd will be set up, the functions of which have yet to be defined in detail, but the office will have specific statutory functions in relation to Welsh Language Schemes.

The Welsh Language Act 1993 established the principle that, in the conduct of public business and the administration of justice in Wales, the Welsh and English language should be treated on the basis of equality.

Under Part II of the Act, the Welsh Language Board may give a notice in writing to any public body to produce a Welsh language scheme. The scheme will specify the measures that body proposes to take to give effect to that principle of equality, so far as is appropriate in the circumstances and reasonably practicable.

Section 6 of the Act lists various bodies that constitute public bodies for the purposes of Part II of the Act and provides that the Secretary of State (now the National Assembly) may specify by Order further bodies as public bodies for those purposes. The Welsh Assembly Government has a rolling programme of legislation under Section 6(1)(0) of the Welsh Language Act so as to ensure that coverage of the public sector is as comprehensive as possible. When new bodies are established which exercise functions of a public nature, the Welsh Assembly Government seeks to include them in subordinate legislation as quickly as possible. Five Orders have been made so far under section 6(1)(o) and other will be made in future. The fifth Order made in January 2004 saw the water companies in Wales being included within the scope of the Welsh Language Act. This was the first instance of utility companies being included within the ambit of the Act and the Assembly Government is working to identify whether it would be possible to bring other sectors of the utilities under the Act.

The Welsh Language Board undertakes a programme of language promotion designed to raise the profile of the language across all sectors. The Welsh Language Board grant aids numerous organisations whose remit includes the promotion of the language. In 2005-06 it will provide over £6.6m in grants to bodies and organisations that promote the Welsh language. Some of the main grant recipients include Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin, a Welsh language nursery education movement which runs around 1000 community based pre school and mother and toddler groups, the Urdd which organises cultural/leisure activities for young people, and the National Eisteddfod of Wales.

d) The facilitation and/or encouragement of the use of regional or minority languages, in speech and writing, in public and private life

Welsh

The UK Government is committed to a sustainable future for Welsh language broadcasting. The Welsh Fourth Channel Authority, S4C, receives a statutory

government grant - £88.69 million in 2005 - updated each year in line with inflation, for the provision of Welsh language television services. In addition, S4C has a statutory entitlement to receive a minimum of ten hours a week of Welsh language programmes from the BBC, free of charge; the value of these programmes in 2004/05 was approximately £20.3 million. During 2004 S4C broadcast an average of 39 hours a week of Welsh language programmes on its analogue service and 84 hours a week on the digital channel S4C Digidol. Radio Cymru, Wales' only national Welsh language station, was established in 1977 and broadcasts 20 hours a day of Welsh language programmes.

A full Welsh language radio service is provided by the BBC.

Both S4C and the BBC provide online services in Welsh, which complement their programme services. The BBC's online news and Welsh learners' support services have proved particularly valued by Welsh speakers and learners. (www.bbc.co.uk/welsh). This includes the BBC's Vocab system (www.bbc.co.uk/vocab), which helps Welsh learners to view the BBC's Welsh language internet pages by providing translations of terminology by hovering the mouse cursor over certain words. The Welsh Language Board have worked with the BBC to incorporate vocabulary levels into the system, and its implementation forms part of the next stage of rollout of the Vocab scheme. This stage also includes making the Vocab system available on any Welsh language website, starting with those of the Board.

The Green Paper on the review of the BBC's Royal Charter, published on 2 March 2005, made clear the Government's view that the BBC should continue to provide more dedicated programming in and for each of the devolved nations of the United Kingdom. It noted that this should include provision in indigenous minority languages across a range of platforms and that the internet has particular value in supporting these languages.

In the Green Paper, the Government also undertook to review the formula for the provision of Welsh language programmes by the BBC to S4C, accepting the conclusion of the Laughton report on S4C, that 'a revised settlement...for the digital age is a target worth achieving and a priority for all who care about the ecology of public service broadcasting in Wales'.

The Welsh Assembly Government's responses to Ofcom's Review of Public Service Broadcasting emphasised the bilingual nature of Wales and the importance of taking this into account in terms of planning and producing content as well as any regulatory activities.

<http://www.wales.gov.uk/subculture/content/broadcasting-e.htm>

Schemes such as the Language Sensitivity Training Scheme (Law yn Llaw) commissioned by the Welsh Language Board and the TWF Project (a programme to encourage new parents to transmit Welsh to their children) also commissioned by the Welsh Language Board target private use of Welsh. Twf employs 22 field officers and in 2004-05 62,000 information packs were

distributed to new parents on the advantages of bilingualism. The Mentrau Iaith (community Language initiatives) mentioned above also do work in this area.

Menter & Busnes (agency to promote entrepreneurship amongst Welsh speakers) addresses economic life. The Welsh Language Board and the Welsh Development Agency are also in dialogue regarding holistic language planning strategies in the field of economic development. The Welsh Language-Economy Discussion Group was established by the Assembly Government in 2003 and includes members from the Welsh Development Agency, the Wales Tourist Board, ELWa (Education and Learning Wales), Careers Wales and Menter a Busnes. The aim is to increase knowledge and understanding of the link between language and economy in order to deliver a strategic contribution to the policies and activities of the main economic development bodies in Wales. The work includes:

- A Literary Review of current information on language-economy link
- Commissioning of research to fill knowledge gaps
- Learning from international best practice
- Setting benchmarks to assess continuous change
- Developing a long-term Evaluation model to measure the effect of various activities

In September 2004 the Group published a programme of action with the aim of generating economic and linguistic benefits by linking together the economy and the language. The document is available on the Assembly Government's internet site: www.wales.gov.uk/subitradeindustry/content/language-economy-e.pdf

The Arts Council for Wales provides funding for the Arts through the medium of Welsh as well as English. The Welsh Assembly Government's support for Welsh language publishing is channelled through the Welsh Books Council. The Welsh Books Council received additional funding of £250,000 in 2002/03 for Welsh language publishing, rising to £300,000 in 2003/04 and £500,000 in 2004/05. During the 2005-06 financial year, the Welsh Assembly Government will give £1.123 million to the Welsh Books Council for Welsh language publishing. In 2004/05 there was an overall increase of 16% in the sales of Welsh language books compared with the previous year. The first productions of Theatr Genedlaethol Cymru (the national Welsh language theatre company) were held in 2003. In its first full year over 10,000 people attended the company's productions. The company is funded by the Welsh Assembly Government / Arts Council of Wales and received funding of over £1m in 2004-05.

e) The maintenance and development of links, in the fields covered by this Charter, between groups using a regional or minority language and other groups in the State employing a language used in identical or similar form, as well as the establishment of cultural relations with other groups in the State using different languages

Welsh

The Welsh Language Board, out of its grant in aid, gives support to the London Welsh Medium Junior School (£28,000 in the current financial year). The Welsh Language Board regularly replies to requests for information regarding the Welsh language from Welsh speakers living in England and maintains a list of Welsh tutors outside Wales.

Wales is represented on the UK committee of the European Bureau of Lesser-Used languages. The Welsh Language Board was also innovative in setting up the European Network of Language Boards in 2001, with the aim of debating issues of common interest to minority languages across Europe. The Network brings together 8 language planning Boards which have been set up on a statutory basis. The Network meets regularly in order to share information and best practice and it is currently focussing on the following issues:

- language transmission in the family
- immersion education
- ITC
- marketing

Wales is leading the work of the British Irish Council's sectoral group on indigenous, minority and lesser-used languages, with the Welsh Language Board responsible for providing secretariat support for the group. The group is focussing on 3 specific areas, including language transmission within the family with Wales taking the lead in this area, building on the work already undertaken by the Board as part of the Twf initiative. Individuals with digital satellite receivers can watch S4C transmissions UK wide.

f) The provision of appropriate forms and means for the teaching and study of regional or minority languages at all appropriate stages.

Welsh

As outlined in the answer to Article 7.1(a) above, the statutory programmes of study for Welsh make provision for the language to be studied either as a first language or as a second language according to parental choice in the statutory sector.

Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin exists to promote and support the education and development of children under five years of age through the medium of Welsh, in Cylchoedd Meithrin and Cylchoedd Ti a Fi. Funding from the Welsh Language Board to Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin in 2004-05 was £1.03m. It also received core funding in 2004-05 through the Assembly Government's Children and Families Organisations Grant scheme and approximately £240,000 of support for local projects through the Assembly Government's Children and Youth Support Fund.

Welsh medium schools exist at both primary and secondary level and there is provision in both Further and Higher Education. 3.2% of students undertook

part of their degrees through the medium of Welsh in the 2003-04 academic year.

g) The provision of facilities enabling non-speakers of a regional or minority language living in the area where it is used to learn if they so desire

Welsh

The Welsh Assembly Government has been keen to develop lifelong learning structures and policies that reflect Wales' specific needs and priorities. These include having regard to Wales as a bilingual nation.

In April 2001, the National Council for Education and Training for Wales took over the role of the Further Education Funding Council for Wales (FEFCW) and the four Welsh Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in relation to the planning and funding of all post-16 learning in Wales, in addition to funding all community learning. In April 2002, the National Council assumed responsibility for funding all community learning. In April 2002, the National Council assumed responsibility for funding sixth form provision in Wales. The National Council is known under the brand name 'ELWa' and it is one of the organisations that will be merged with the Welsh Assembly Government by April 2006. In setting ELWa's remit, the Welsh Assembly Government has indicated that it is to respond to the need for post-16 Welsh-medium and bilingual education and training and Welsh for Adults.

In order to meet the Assembly's requirements, ELWa has made a decision to restructure Welsh for Adults in order to mainstream and professionalise provision. ELWa's Bilingual Learning Unit has committed £3.7 million over 3 years to develop Welsh for Adults in tandem with the restructuring of the service. This will involve the establishment of six dedicated language centres in Wales that will become flagships for the teaching of the Welsh language to adults. The centres will bring about radical change in the way in which the Welsh for Adults programme is planned by replacing the 8 Welsh for Adults consortia currently responsible for planning. A framework of language levels and a national qualification for tutors will also be established as part of the restructuring. ELWa's Bilingual Learning Unit will maintain a central planning role. Planning by the centre will be done across an ELWa region or subregion. Restructuring is due to be implemented in 2006.

ELWa is supporting developments in Welsh language provisions for workplace staff, parents and people who relocate to Welsh-speaking areas through the Learning Challenge Fund Cyfrwng Iaith Gwaith project. During the first year of the project, 14 tutors were appointed in 9 institutions to develop and deliver provision for the identified target audiences. ELWa has contracted with the Welsh Joint Education Committee for the organisation and delivery of the suite of Welsh for Adults examinations for a period of three years. ELWa is also supporting service for Welsh language learners at the National Eisteddfod. The Welsh for Adults programme has been enhanced by continuous partnership with

the BBC in the development of the Learn Welsh Online website and the innovative Colin & Cumberland campaign to attract adult learners. In 2004, ELWa worked with the National Museums and Galleries of Wales to produce a resource for tutors of Welsh for Adults. ELWa also funded FENTO standards for Welsh for Adults that will form the basis for the national qualification for Welsh for Adults mentioned above.

The Welsh Language Board continues to provide grant funding for Athrawon Bro (Welsh Language support teachers who support the teaching of Welsh as a first or second language). The Athrawon Bro funding is the main element of the Welsh Language Board's grants to LEAs for promoting the use of Welsh. In 2003-04 the Board's funding under this grants programme was £2.57m, increasing to £2.65m in 2004-05 and £2.7m in 2005-06. The WLB agrees quantitative and qualitative targets with all LEAs annually. It is anticipated that the number of Athrawon Bro employed by LEAs during 2004-05 is similar to the 163 in 2003-04. (The 163 refers to the total number of Athrawon Bro employed by LEAs. The WLB's grant funds 75% of the costs of the service. Each LEA must contribute a minimum of 25% of the remaining costs).

Funding for latecomers centres is another element of the Welsh Language Board's grants to LEAs for promoting the use of Welsh. These centres provide intensive Welsh courses, for children usually between 7 and 11 years old, who had no previous contact with the Welsh language. £479,000 was provided in 2004-05 to fund the latecomers centres. The funding, amongst other things, helps to support 8 teachers in latecomer centres.

h) The promotion of study and research on regional or minority languages at universities or equivalent institutions

Welsh

Welsh is taught as a subject at degree level at the University of Wales in Aberystwyth, Bangor, Swansea and Lampeter, and at Cardiff University. A Professional Welsh course is taught at the University of Glamorgan.

The Welsh Assembly Government, via the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales (HEFCW), funds the Centre for Advanced Welsh and Celtic Studies and the University of Wales Board of Celtic Studies. Among its other research work, the University of Wales Board of Celtic Studies produced in 2002 the first standardised historical Welsh language dictionary. Work is on-going to revise the earlier parts of the dictionary. In addition, HEFCW also supports research into Celtic studies at the University of Wales in Aberystwyth, the University of Wales in Bangor, Cardiff University and the University of Wales in Swansea. Finally the Assembly via HEFCW supports the University of Wales Press, which publishes academic works on the Welsh language, history and literature - including some works in the medium of Welsh. The University of Wales also funds the post of Welsh Medium Development Officer in its Welsh Medium Teaching Development Unit to increase Welsh medium teaching provision at the constituent institutions of the University. The Unit has been

further strengthened with HEFCW funding a new post of Marketing and Progression Officer.

i) The promotion of appropriate types of transnational exchanges, in the fields covered by this Charter, for regional or minority languages used in identical or similar form in two or more States

Welsh

The Welsh Assembly Government continues to fund the teaching of Welsh in the Chubut province of Argentina. The project is managed for the Assembly Government by the British Council in collaboration with Cymdeithas Cymru-Ariannin (the Wales-Argentina Society) and Cardiff University's Welsh Language Teaching Centre for Adults. It involves the secondment of three teachers from Wales to key target communities, the development of native teachers, the establishment of structured courses and the promotion of Welsh language activities. In May 2005, the Minister for Culture, Welsh language and Sport, Alun Pugh announced that the Welsh Assembly Government would continue to fund the Welsh language project in Patagonia between 2006-2009. The activities supported by the Assembly Government benefits both the communities of the Chubut Valley (including Gaiman and Trelew) and those in the Andes (such as Esquel and Trevelin).

In April 2005, the Welsh Books Council and British Council Wales agreed to establish a scheme to send books to Patagonia. Cymdeithas Cymru Ariannin are also involved with the scheme. The three organisations will fund the scheme and the aim is to send between 500 and 1,000 books to Patagonia

www.cymru-ariannin.org

<http://www.walesinternationalconsortium.com/stakeholders/bc.shtml>

CyMAL : Museums Archives and Libraries Wales which is a division of the Welsh Assembly Government is developing a project with the aim of fostering sustainable links between local museums, archives and libraries in Wales and the Welsh community in Patagonia. This will include bringing together on-line collections in Wales and Patagonia relating to the history of Welsh people in Patagonia

2. The Parties undertake to eliminate, if they have not already done so, any unjustified distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference relating to the use of a regional or minority languages and intended to discourage or endanger the maintenance or development of it. The adoption of special measures in favour of regional or minority languages aimed at promoting equality between the users of these languages and rest if the population or which take due account of their specific conditions is not considered to be an act of discrimination against the users of more widely used languages.

Welsh

The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to promoting equality of opportunity for all people.

3. The parties undertake to promote by appropriate measures, mutual understanding between all the linguistic groups of the country and in particular the inclusion of respect, understanding and tolerance in relation to regional or minority languages among the objectives of education and training provided within their countries and encouragement of the mass media to pursue the same objective.

Welsh

The Welsh Assembly Government recognises that the good will towards the language of the majority of the population of Wales which does not speak Welsh is necessary to its future well being. Full regard is given to this in the development of policy on the language. The development and implementation of the Assembly Government's Race Equality Scheme is also integrated with the Assembly Government's Welsh Language Scheme and Iaith Pawb.

4. In determining their policy with regard to regional or minority languages, the Parties shall take into consideration the needs and wishes expressed by the groups which use such languages. They are encouraged to establish bodies, if necessary, for the purpose of advising the authorities on all matters pertaining to regional or minority languages.

Welsh

The Welsh Language Board has a statutory duty under Section 3 of the Welsh Language Act 1993 to give advice to the Assembly on Welsh language issues. The Welsh Language Board's views are sought on policies as they develop. The Welsh Language Board presents policy documents to the Welsh Assembly Government and has made formal submissions and given advice to the Assembly's policy reviews of the Welsh language and the Welsh Language in Education. The Welsh Language Board also has a monitoring role in relation to the Welsh Assembly Government's own Welsh Language Scheme, and that of other public and Crown Bodies.

The Mentrau Iaith (language initiatives), of which there are now 25 across Wales, serving 18 counties and employing 63 officers, aim to extend and expand the use of Welsh at a community level. This includes providing advice and support to public, private, business and voluntary organisations. In 2004-05 funding to the Mentrau from the Welsh Language Board stood at over £1.3m

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, Alun Pugh AM, announced in July 2005 that a Fforwm Iaith (Language Forum) will be

established, with the first meeting to be held in October 2005. The purpose of the Fforwm will be to develop ideas, share good practice and be an opportunity to create linkages. The full proposals on the Fforwm Iaith are on the internet at: www.wales.gov.uk/welshlangscheme

PART III

Measures to promote the use of regional or minority languages in public life in accordance with the undertakings entered into under Article 2, paragraph 2.

Welsh

Article 8 - Education

1a (i) to make available pre-school education in Welsh;

Pre-school education is available to all parents/guardians through the medium of Welsh: there is a statutory entitlement to at least half-time provision from the child's 3rd birthday. Voluntary sector provision (by Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin (MYM) – www.mym.co.uk) for under-threes is available in 435 nursery groups throughout Wales and for 3+ age group in 586 groups. Local Education Authorities co-ordinate pre-school provision on a County Basis via Early Years Education and Childcare Partnerships.

Welsh Language Board funding to MYM in 2004-05 was £1.03 million, compared with £1 million in 2003-04. MYM also received £245,000 of core funding in 2004-05 through the Assembly Government's Children and Families Organisations Grant scheme and approximately £240,000 of support for local projects through Cymorth (Children and Youth Support Fund).

Funding also continues to be made available to MYM to employ a development officer to work in the early years sector. MYM will have a crucial role to play within the rollout of the Foundation Phase (the new curriculum for 3 to 7 year olds) and will continue to play a major part in developing high quality Welsh medium early years provision for young children. As such, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has agreed to extend the financial support of £35,000 per annum to MYM for a further 2 financial years.

Welsh as a second language will now be taught within the new Foundation Phase curriculum for pre school children with the aim of allowing children in English medium settings to experience more Welsh in their play and everyday lives. Welsh medium settings will continue with their immersion strategy and will be supported by the language, literacy and communication area of learning.

An audit of Welsh medium and bilingual early years provision was carried out by Trinity College, Carmarthen. Data on experiences children under 5 have of

the Welsh language in maintained provision and voluntary and private playgroups was provided. One of the recommendations was that the Assembly Government should develop national Welsh language training for all staff working in all settings with young children. An action plan is being drawn up to take forward the recommendations.

‘Cam wrth Gam’ (Step by Step) is the training for Early Years Welsh medium practitioners. 300 candidates are currently receiving this training and 40 assessors have been appointed. The original target for the number of candidates was 150, but this has now been increased to 450. 40% of candidates are Welsh learners, attending Welsh language courses. This is increasing the pool of potential Welsh speaking practitioners.

The present scheme is setting the infrastructure for an innovative long term solution which will ensure a career path for Welsh-medium practitioners, ensuring access to qualifications from NVQ level 2 to graduate and post-graduate qualifications through a partnership between Trinity College, Carmarthen and MYM.

1b (i) to make available primary education in Welsh;

Primary Welsh medium and bilingual models of provision are available to all parents or guardians who so desire it for their children in all 22 Local Authority Areas. Welsh medium provision is available in 448 schools where Welsh is the sole/main medium of instruction, and bilingual provision in 58 schools where Welsh medium provision is used for part of the curriculum. Welsh as a second language is taught in the remainder of schools, i.e. 1,082.

Under the Children Act 2004 there will be a requirement for LEAs to produce single education plans. The Assembly Government began consulting on the new plan requirements in June 2005. At present it is intended that guidance on the new single education plan will include a recommendation that authorities in areas where there is the greatest potential for an increase in Welsh speakers should survey parents of pre-school children to establish what their language medium preferences would be when they come to choose schools. This should help LEAs plan more effectively to meet needs in their areas. LEAs were consulted on this aspect of the plan requirements in the summer term of 2005.

All LEAs are required under the Welsh Language Act 1993 to produce Welsh Education Schemes. The purpose of these schemes is to forward plan strategically over a five year period in order to provide Welsh-medium or bilingual education to all children whose parents or guardians desire it for them, and this within a reasonable travelling distance from their homes. A number of LEAs are now preparing their second Welsh Education Schemes. The Welsh Language Board published guidelines to LEAs on the preparation of new Schemes in January 2005. These are available on the Board's internet site: www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/en/cynnwys.php?cID=6&pID=109&nID=293

In areas where demand is growing, new Welsh-medium schools have been opened. A total of 7 new Welsh medium primary schools have opened in Monmouthshire, Cardiff (2), Swansea, Powys, the Vale of Glamorgan and Caerphilly since 1998. A new school will open in Denbighshire (Llangollen) in September 2005, where previously there was a Welsh medium unit within an English medium school.

In addition to Welsh medium schools, intensive exposure to learning Welsh pilot projects for Year 6 pupils centred on 3 English medium secondary schools were implemented during the summer term of 2004. These pupils are now receiving follow-on provision at the secondary schools. A further pilot involving Year 3 pupils started in one primary school in September 2004. It is expected that the 3 original pilots will be repeated again this summer with a new group of pupils, with a further 3 secondary schools implementing pilots for the first time. In addition, one primary school will pilot the intensive teaching of Welsh to pupils in Year 5 with follow-on provision in Year 6 and beyond. These pilots are likely to continue for several years in order to track pupils through to at least Year 9 to assess their language skill development through the immersion approach.

Further information on Welsh in Schools and Schools in Wales is available at: <http://www.wales.gov.uk/keypubstatisticsforwalesheadline/content/schools-teach/2004/hdw200402194-e.htm>

and

<http://www.wales.gov.uk/keypubstatisticsforwales/content/publication/schools-teach/2005/siwgs2004/siwgs2004-ch7/siwgs2004-ch7.htm>

1c (i) to make available secondary education in Welsh;

Bilingual/Welsh medium secondary education is available throughout Wales to varying degrees. There are 54 "Welsh speaking Schools" in the secondary sector in Wales, but the 5 Local Authorities who do not provide such a school (Bridgend, Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil, Monmouthshire and Newport) ensure provision via cross-county agreements and by paying transportation costs for pupils who desire Welsh medium/bilingual provision. Defining categories of bilingual provision is complex and considerable local variation exists in percentages of subjects delivered through the medium of Welsh. Welsh as a subject has been compulsory for all pupils up to the age of 16 since 1999.

The new requirements under the Children Act 2004 for LEAs to produce single education plans, as described under 1b (i) above, also applies to secondary education. Similarly, the Welsh Education Schemes of LEAs also covers secondary education.

In areas where demand is growing, new Welsh-medium schools have been opened. New secondary schools have opened in the Vale of Glamorgan, Cardiff and Swansea since 1998.

Ensuring that pupils progress from primary to secondary schooling through the medium of Welsh – linguistic continuity – is an important action in Iaith Pawb, the National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales. Research into the varied and complex reasons why this drift from first to second language and from Welsh-medium to English-medium study occurs during the transition from primary to secondary school was remitted to ACCAC in 2004-05. The research work has been completed and ACCAC's report on its findings is due shortly.

1d (iv) Technical and vocational education:

to apply one of the measures provided for under (i) to (iii) above at least to those pupils who, or where appropriate whose families, so wish in a number considered sufficient;

Some technical and vocational qualifications are delivered and assessed through the medium of Welsh by Welsh-medium and bilingual schools and by further education colleges. Responsibility for the development of provision for post-16 vocational provision has now been passed to ELWa (Education and Learning Wales), which has developed a vocational strategy to increase the opportunities for Welsh-medium vocational training. Key areas of this strategy in partnership with other bodies such as AACAC, the Sector Skills Council, and, through ACCAC, the examining bodies, are:

- Identifying needs and research
- Prioritising and targeting sectors and strategic planning
- Developing provision through the medium of Welsh
- Developing Welsh-medium qualifications, work-based learning frameworks and their assessment
- Developing student and teaching resource materials to support delivery.

ELWa funds and supports the development of Welsh-medium and bilingual education and training in Wales.

ELWa has established a Welsh-medium Vocational training Panel to work with Sector Skills Development Agency. This Panel meets twice a year to discuss the way forward for prioritising training and qualifications in key sectors through the medium of Welsh or bilingually. A National Practitioner Training Programme to train Welsh-speaking practitioners to work through the medium of Welsh/bilingually is being developed.

The ELWa Learning Challenge Fund Fforwm (Sgiliaith/Cydag) project has provided training on language awareness, bilingualism and Estyn requirements, bilingual teaching methodologies and video-conferencing advice to 25 FE institutions in Wales. The ELWa Learning Challenge Fund Cydag project funded the installation of video-conferencing equipment in six bilingual and Welsh-medium schools across Wales to enable the schools to offer a greater

choice of subjects through the medium of Welsh, and to share expertise and good practice.

A number of other pilot projects planned by ELWa will try out methods of expanding Welsh-medium or bilingual post-16 provision by working in partnership with schools, further education colleges and work-based learning providers. To this end, they have funded the installation of video-conferencing equipment in 6 bilingual and Welsh medium schools in order to offer a greater choice of subjects through the medium of Welsh.

ELWa collaborates with a number of agencies to develop classroom resources through the medium of Welsh in the following subjects: Business Administration and IT, Tourism and Leisure, Media, Early Year and Agriculture.

- 1e (iii) if, by reason of the role of the State in relation to higher education institutions, sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) cannot be applied, to encourage and/or allow the provision of university or other forms of higher education in Welsh or of facilities for the study of Welsh as university or higher education subjects;**

Welsh medium provision is allowed in Higher Education. It accounts for around 3.2% of the total provision. The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to making bilingualism a reality and has a target of 7% of students undertaking at least part of their degree studies through the medium of Welsh by 2010. Recent actions to support this have been the announcement of a £2.9 million investment over 7 years to provide more lecturers who can teach through the medium of Welsh.

This new scheme will begin in the 2005-06 academic year, and will include 2 elements – a Welsh medium Post Graduate Research Scholarship scheme and a Post-Doctoral Teaching Fellowships. Further information is available in the following press release by the University of Wales:
www.wales.ac.uk/newpages/external/e983.asp

This new scheme will begin in the 2005-06 academic year, and will include 2 elements – a Welsh medium Post Graduate Research Scholarship scheme and a Post-Doctoral Teaching Fellowships. A further £900,000 has been earmarked over the next 3 years to support a combination of measures to boost Welsh medium provision. The following are examples of work already undertaken:

- the University of Wales' Welsh Medium Teaching Development Unit has been strengthened with a new post of Marketing and Progression Officer;
- we are working with the sector to develop a further proposal for HEFCW to fund an options appraisal of future models for the delivery of Welsh medium provision;
- we have included a Welsh medium target for the Reaching Wider Partnerships which aims to contribute to the target of 7% of HE students who received some teaching in Welsh set in Reaching Higher; and

- the North Wales Reaching Wider Partnership have made Welsh materials available in Braille, and is due to launch a Welsh version of the prestigious Ladders project.

Further information is available in the following press release on the Welsh Assembly Government's internet site:

www.wales.gov.uk/servlet/PressReleaseBySubject?area_code=37D4D35C000B6B0C000005D40000000&document_code=N000000000000000000000000034008&p_arch=null&module=dynamicpages&month_year=null

Information about the opportunities to study through the medium of Welsh at higher education institutions is available on the University of Wales' internet site: www.cymru.ac.uk/newpages/external/e8301.asp

1f (ii) to offer Welsh as a subject of adult and continuing education;

ELWa funds the Welsh for Adults programme, which is a national programme for the teaching of Welsh to adult learners.

The programme is offered by HEIs, FEIs, LEAs and other educational organisations, and courses are available throughout Wales at all levels. These include bespoke courses for workplace staff, parents and non-Welsh speakers who relocate to Welsh-speaking areas. Nearly 20,000 course registrations for Welsh for Adults were made in 2004-05

Following a review of the Welsh for Adults programme commissioned by ELWa and Estyn's survey report on the quality of Welsh for Adults a public consultation was held on ELWa's proposals to restructure Welsh for Adults. ELWa will now establish:

- 6 dedicated language centres
- a framework of language levels; and
- a national qualification for tutors.

Further information on Welsh for Adults is available on ELWa's internet site: www.elwa.org.uk/elwaweb/elwa.aspx?pageid=4077.

1g to make arrangements to ensure the teaching of the history and the culture which is reflected by Welsh;

Welsh history and culture is reflected in the Curriculum for Wales at all levels via the "Cwricwlwm Cymreig", which ensures a Welsh dimension and ethos for the National Programmes of Study. This includes other subject areas such as Music, Art and Design, Geography, History and Anglo-Welsh text in English as a taught subject.

In higher education, Welsh History is taught at the University of Wales in Aberystwyth and Bangor and in Cardiff University.

1h to provide the basic and further training of the teachers required to implement paragraphs a to g;

Iaith Pawb commits the Assembly Government to introducing a pilot programme of intensive Welsh language and methodology training for qualified teachers and post 16 practitioners to maximise the numbers of professionals teaching through the medium of Welsh. To deliver this dual commitment, the Assembly Government has worked in partnership with ELWa to develop a joint Welsh Sabbaticals Scheme for school teachers and post-16 practitioners. The scheme will receive funding of £2 million.

The Pilot Sabbaticals Scheme will be launched in January 2006 and will continue until 2007. The Pilot will initially target primary and secondary school teachers and further education practitioners who wish to develop and improve their language skills in Welsh. The target is for 80 school teachers and 80 post-16 practitioners to participate in the scheme.

The scheme will offer immersion training in Welsh language skills and training in Welsh-medium and bilingual methodology, thus enabling them subsequently to teach their specialist subjects through the medium of Welsh. The pilot will be open to teachers, lecturers and training providers who are fairly fluent Welsh speakers, but lack confidence and wish to improve their language skills to move towards becoming fully bilingual practitioners.

Canolfan Bedwyr, at the University of Wales, Bangor, will take the lead in delivering the Pilot Scheme in partnership with the School of Welsh at Cardiff University.

It is anticipated that the details of a similar scheme for teachers who are engaged with the Foundation phase will be finalised and a training provider identified by early September.

As detailed in paragraph 1(a) (i) above, 300 candidates are receiving the training for Early Years Welsh medium practitioners run by Trinity College, Carmarthen.

ELWa supports national training for Welsh for Adults tutors. This training will be one of the functions of the new dedicated language centres. ELWa has funded the production of FENTO occupational standards that will form the basis of a national qualification for Welsh for Adults tutors. ELWa will commission this qualification in 2005.

As detailed in paragraph 1(e) (iii) above, the Welsh Assembly Government has recently announced an investment of £2.9 million to increase the number of lecturers able to teach in Welsh.

The Assembly Government has also introduced a Welsh Medium Incentive Supplement for students undertaking secondary initial teacher training through the medium of Welsh who need additional support in the language.

- 1i to set up a supervisory body or bodies responsible for monitoring the measures taken and progress achieved in establishing or developing the teaching of Welsh and for drawing up periodic reports of their findings, which will be made public.**

The Welsh Language Board oversees the development of Welsh Language Education Schemes under the Welsh Language Act 1993. These strategy documents are produced by public bodies and outline steps to be taken to develop Welsh medium and bilingual provision. Local Education Authorities and the further and higher education system produce Schemes for approval by the Welsh Language Board. Scheme targets operate within three year implementation timescales. Other bodies have statutory roles in this context, including ELWA (Education and Learning Wales), ACCAC (the Curriculum and Qualifications Authority for Wales – Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru), GTCW (General Teaching Council for Wales), WJEC (Welsh Joint Education Committee) and the Welsh Assembly Government.

In discharging its responsibilities for inspecting education and training providers, including initial teacher training institutions, Estyn, Her Majesty's Inspectorate for Education and Training in Wales, has regard for the need to report on the quality and standards of work in:

- institutions which provide bilingual and Welsh-medium education;
- the teaching and learning of Welsh and Welsh as a second language; and
- the training of teachers for bilingual, Welsh language work and Welsh-medium education provided in schools and colleges.

This is a commitment contained in Estyn's Welsh Language Scheme (www.estyn.gov.uk/about_estyn/WLS_E.pdf). The publications section of Estyn's website (www.estyn.gov.uk/dynpages/publications_a_to_z.asp) includes inspection guidance documents for all sectors which incorporate the above commitment. There is also a supplementary advice note dealing specifically with inspecting bilingualism (www.estyn.gov.uk/publications/Remit36.pdf).

Article 9 - Judicial authorities

1a in criminal proceedings:

- ii. to guarantee the accused the right to use Welsh;**

The right to speak Welsh in any criminal proceedings in Wales is given by Section 22(i) of the Welsh Language Act 1993. Documents in Welsh are permitted by rules of Court.

- iii. to provide that requests and evidence, whether written or oral, shall not be considered inadmissible solely because they are formulated in Welsh;**

Sections 22-24 of the Welsh Language Act guarantee the use of Welsh in courts in Wales. The use of Welsh in courts elsewhere in the UK is discretionary.

Responsibility for criminal proceedings is split. The Crown and Appeals Courts are covered by the Court Service's Welsh Language Scheme. This provides that in the administration of justice in Wales the English and Welsh languages should be treated on the basis of equality. Magistrates Courts in Wales are the responsibility of four Magistrates Courts Committees, all of which have their own Welsh Language Scheme in place.

1b in civil proceedings:

- ii. to allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Welsh without thereby incurring additional expense;**

The right to speak Welsh in any civil proceedings in Wales is given by Section 22(i) of the Welsh Language Act 1993. Documents in Welsh are permitted by rules of Court.

- iii. to allow documents and evidence to be produced in Welsh, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations;**

Civil Courts are covered by the Court Service's Welsh Language Scheme. As stated above, this provides that in the administration of justice in Wales the English and Welsh languages should be treated on the basis of equality. The Court Service's Welsh Language Unit will meet the cost of translating documents from or to Welsh. If it is possible that the Welsh language may be used by any party or witness, the parties or their legal representatives must inform the court of the fact so that appropriate arrangements can be made for the management and listing of the case. If costs are incurred as a result of a party failing to comply with this direction, a costs order may be made against him or his legal representative. Hearings may be conducted entirely in Welsh on an ad hoc basis and without notice when all parties and witnesses directly involved at the time consent.

1c in proceedings before courts concerning administrative matters:

- ii. to allow, whenever a litigant has to appear in person before a court, that he or she may use Welsh without thereby incurring additional expense;**

- iii. to allow documents and evidence to be produced in Welsh, if necessary by the use of interpreters and translations;**

The cost of translating documents and evidence for Court and Tribunal proceedings that come within the Lord Chancellor's Department and the Court Service's responsibility, is met through the Department's Welsh Language Unit. As explained above, a litigant may use Welsh at a hearing in Wales, but if costs are incurred as a result of insufficient notice, a costs order may be made.

- 1d to take steps to ensure that the application of sub-paragraphs (i) and (iii) of paragraphs b and c above and any necessary use of interpreters and translations does not involve extra expense for the persons concerned.**

As explained above, by virtue of the Welsh Language Schemes of the criminal courts, translation of oral evidence is provided at no extra expense to those giving evidence. Documents are also translated free of charge.

The budgets of the Civil Courts include provisions for translation. The Welsh Language Schemes of Tribunals and other legal proceedings require the provision of translation facilities at no extra cost to the persons concerned.

- 2b not to deny the validity, as between the parties, of legal documents drawn up within the country solely because they are drafted in Welsh, and to provide that they can be invoked against interested third parties who are not users of Welsh on condition that the contents of the document are made known to them by the persons) who invokes) it;**

Invoking a legal document against a third party would be covered by the Court Service's Welsh Language Scheme as referred to in relation to civil proceedings.

Subordinate Legislation drafted by the National Assembly for Wales is in bilingual form.

Article 10 - Administrative authorities and public services

- 1a (i) to ensure that the administrative authorities use Welsh;**

The Welsh Language Act 1993 includes provisions requiring public bodies [but not voluntary and private bodies] to prepare and implement Welsh Language Schemes. These Schemes need to set out what services and activities are to be provided in Welsh, how they are to be provided, and by when. They also need to set out how the body concerned will ensure the Scheme is being implemented.

The process of preparing and implementing Schemes is overseen by the Welsh Language Board, a statutory body. The Board ensures Schemes comply with the Act. Where disputes occur between the Board and individual bodies, they may be referred to the National Assembly for Wales, who can give directions - empowered by court order if necessary.

The Welsh Assembly Government has developed a Welsh Language Scheme which was approved by the Welsh Language Board in October 2002. The Scheme is subject to an Annual Report on performance and progress against the commitments made in the Scheme. The second annual report on the Scheme was published in June 2005, and is available on the internet:

www.wales.gov.uk/welshlangscheme

Some of the bodies are also regulators or supervisors of services which are provided by others, for example the Audit Commission, The Commission for Health Improvement, and ESTYN (Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Education and Training in Wales), who monitor the quality of services in particular areas of public service. In their Schemes, these regulatory bodies need to set out how they will monitor the quality of service in Welsh as part of their function. In this manner, the provision of public services in Welsh, and the regulation of those services, is being normalised and integrated into orthodox administrative processes.

Although central government departments are not defined as public bodies for the purpose of the Welsh Language Act, the UK government gave an undertaking that departments who provide services to the public in Wales will prepare schemes and comply with the provisions of the Act. If a Crown body decides to develop a Welsh Language Scheme, the Welsh Language Board will approve it in the same way as for public bodies. Many central government departments and agencies do have an approved scheme.

To date around 330 Schemes have been approved, and more are in the course of preparation (<http://www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/en/cynnwys.php?cID=1&pID=109&nID=307>). The National Assembly for Wales has powers to name further public bodies, thus ensuring the Act applies to new or reorganised administrative authorities. The Welsh Language Board's Strategic Operations Team was restructured in 2004-05 and new targets have been set for 2005-06 with the aim of significantly increasing the number of Schemes that will be monitored in the coming year to 200. The Team has been strengthened as a result of the extra funding for Iaith Pawb that the Welsh Language Board received from the Assembly Government. 14 of the Board's staff are now working on language schemes, compared with 6 in 2001.

1b to make available widely used administrative texts and forms for the population in Welsh or in bilingual versions;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes - see 1 a(i) above. Items such as forms are of high priority within language schemes.

1c to allow the administrative authorities to draft documents in 'Welsh.

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes - see a(i) above. Where previous legislation or regulation creates a barrier to the issuing of documents in Welsh, new legislation or regulation can correct this. The

Regulatory Reform Act 2001 provides a mechanism to deal with areas which are otherwise unlikely to be given Parliamentary time. The areas where barriers remain are now very limited, and of those, some stem from European law, not UK law.

2a the use of Welsh within the framework of the regional or local authority;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes.

2b the possibility for users of Welsh to submit oral or written applications in Welsh;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes.

2c the publication by regional authorities of their official documents also in Welsh;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes.

2d the publication by local authorities of their official documents also in Welsh;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes.

2e the use by regional authorities of Welsh in debates in their assemblies, without excluding, however, the use of the official language(s) of the State;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes.

2f the use by local authorities of Welsh in debates in their assemblies, without excluding, however, the use of the official language(s) of the State;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes.

2g the use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language(s), of traditional and correct forms of place-names in Welsh;

This is a requirement of those Welsh Language Schemes where the body concerned is responsible for or uses place names in its work. The Place Names Advisory Service, transferred from the Assembly Government to the Welsh Language Board in 2001 and run in partnership with the University of Bangor's Place Names Research Centre, provides advice to organisations and individuals on the standard forms of place names in Wales.

3a to ensure that Welsh is used in the provision of the service;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes. The requirement to provide services in Welsh needs to be passed on to any contractor or agent or partner who delivers the service on the administrative bodies' behalf. Those bodies which have been implementing their Schemes for over a year or more provide an annual compliance report to the Welsh Language Board. The Board then evaluates the performance and this may include making recommendations on how to improve the report and/or performance, which will need to be remedied by the next report. After a period of implementing the Scheme (approximately 3 years, the Board will conduct a fuller evaluation of attainment against the Scheme with a view of agreeing the steps forward for the next stage. The Assembly Government also ensures that its remit letters for ASPBs includes a requirement to mainstream the language.

4a translation or interpretation as may be required;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes.

4b recruitment and, where necessary, training of the officials and other public service employees required;

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes. This is a sensitive area, which needs to be taken forward gradually and strategically, avoiding discrimination.

The Welsh Language Board are currently working on 2 projects in this area. They are working to develop methodologies and good practice for working bilingually. They are also conducting a tendering exercise to find a suitable contractor to undertake a study in the field of bilingual skills. The purpose of the study is "to identify what administrative arrangements have been put into effect in the human resources arena in order to develop the bilingual capacity within the public sector workforce and to identify the most effective practices in force" The Board intend to produce a paper which will contain recommendations on the use of Welsh in workforces.

The Assembly Government has drafted a Bilingual Skills Strategy for its own workforce, which is due to be launched in Autumn 2005. The Strategy will set out how the Assembly Government will:

- assess the linguistic skills needed to deliver Scheme requirements;
- designate which posts require Welsh language skills;
- identify our current Welsh language skills; and
- use a combination of recruitment, training and creative working practices to close the gap between current capacity and the required linguistic skills.

As part of its Location Strategy, the Assembly Government has set up a project to identify best practice in the internal use of Welsh by staff working in the new Llandudno Junction and Aberystwyth offices and to identify the tools (ICT,

processes, procedures, systems and support) that should be in place to support bilingual working in these offices.

5 to allow the use or adoption of family names in Welsh, at the request of those concerned.

This has long been the practice. The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulations 1987 enabled parents to specify a surname which was not necessarily the same as their own, in line with the customs of their own culture.

Article 11- Media

1a to the extent that radio and television carry out a public service mission:

i. to ensure the creation of at least one radio station and one television channel in the regional or minority languages;

BBC Radio Cymru started broadcasting as an entirely Welsh language Radio station on 1 January 1977. Other regional and commercial stations also broadcast certain amounts of Welsh language programming, notably Radio Ceredigion, based in Aberystwyth and Champion FM which serves north west Wales. Radio Cymru broadcasts around 140 hours of Welsh language programming per week.

S4C (Sianel Pedwar Cymru), the Welsh language fourth television channel in Wales first broadcast on 1 November 1982. S4C has created 2 digital television channels, the first of which broadcasts around 80 hours of Welsh language programming per week, and the second, which provides coverage of the deliberations of the National Assembly for Wales, and certain Welsh cultural festivals. Viewers possessing correct digital reception apparatus may choose the language of soundtrack whilst viewing this second S4C channel.

1d to encourage and/or facilitate the production and distribution of audio and audiovisual works in Welsh;

Sgrîn, the Media Agency for Wales, is the primary organisation for film, television and new media in Wales, and is funded jointly by the Arts Council of Wales, BBC Wales, British Film Institute, Film Council, S4C, TAC (Teledwyr Annibynol Cymru-Welsh Independent Television Producers) and the Welsh Development Agency. It is responsible for the formulation of a strategic vision for the development of the industrial and cultural aspects of these industries to their full potential. It is responsible for awarding National Lottery film production funding for works which may be in Welsh or English. It also awards exhibition grant aid which is used to support or assist in exhibiting both Welsh and English-language films.

A review is currently underway into Sgrîn's support for the cultural aspects of film-making.

The Welsh Assembly Government launched in 2004 a new Creative Industries Strategy. As part of the Strategy, an Intellectual Properties (IP) Fund has been established to provide gap funding for individual creative IP projects, such as a TV series or film, based in Wales. Welsh language projects will be represented in all parts of the Strategy.

1e (i) to encourage and/or facilitate the creation and/or maintenance of at least one newspaper in Welsh;

There are a large number of news publications available in Welsh. 'Y Cymro' and 'Golwg' appear weekly, 'Barn', a current affairs magazine, monthly, and 57 local [mostly monthly] regional papers, or *Papurau Bro*.

1f (ii) to apply existing measures for financial assistance also to audiovisual productions in Welsh;

Sgrîn, the Media Agency for Wales, administers funding for audio-visual productions in Welsh and English. This includes the core funding from its funding bodies, and, in co-operation with Media Antenna Cymru Wales and the European Commission, the MEDIA programme, which has been used to support the development and distribution of audio-visual works in Welsh.

2 to guarantee freedom of direct reception of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in a language used in identical or similar form to Welsh, and not to oppose the retransmission of radio and television broadcasts from neighbouring countries in such a language; and to ensure that no restrictions will be placed on the freedom of expression and free circulation of information in the written press in a language used in identical or similar form to Welsh.

All these criteria are current practice. No legal obstructions exist to prevent reception of Welsh language media programming from neighbouring countries. In practice, in many areas, Welsh language programming can be heard and viewed in England and abroad. Radio Cymru is now streamed live on the internet and digital satellite, and S4C 1 & 2 are available in Wales and outside on digital satellite. BBC Wales provides an extensive interactive Welsh Language service on the internet, which contains many streaming audio and video broadcasts in Welsh.

3 to ensure that the interests of the users of Welsh are represented or taken into account within such bodies as may be established in accordance with the law with responsibility for guaranteeing the freedom and pluralism of the media.

Many bodies undertake pertinent activities in this field. Amongst them, the Press Complaints Commission and OFCOM (Office of Communications), OFCOM has established an office in Wales and there is a Welsh representative

on Ofcom's Content Board. There is also an Ofcom advisory committee for Wales created so that Wales will have a say in the field of broadcasting, telecommunications and wireless communications. Both Ofcom and the UK Government has stated its commitment to a sustainable future for Welsh language broadcasting.

<http://www.ofcom.org.uk/consult/condocs/psb3/#>

http://www.bbccharterreview.org.uk/publications/cr_pubs/pub_bbcgreenpaper.html

Article 12 - Cultural activities and facilities

1a to encourage types of expression and initiative specific to Welsh and foster the different means of access to works produced in Welsh;

The Arts Council of Wales provides direct grant aid to many Welsh language cultural activities. The Welsh Books Council funds much of the Welsh language publishing industry, and independent publishing houses frequently publish works in Welsh on paper, and CD Rom. Both are sponsored by the Welsh Assembly Government and would therefore be expected to apply linguistic provisions and mainstream considerations of the Welsh language in their policies.

The Welsh Books Council received additional funding of £250,000 in 2002/03 for Welsh language publishing, rising to £300,000 in 2003/04 and £500,000 in 2004/05. During the 2005-06 financial year, the Welsh Assembly Government will give £1.123 million to the Welsh Books Council for Welsh language publishing. Additional funding from the Welsh Assembly Government over a period of three years has already shown results with an overall increase in sales of 16% for Welsh language books in the year 2004/05 compared with the previous year. The Welsh Books Council promotes Welsh books overseas through its Marketing Officer Overseas, and individuals from anywhere in the world are able to purchase Welsh language and Welsh interest books from its *Gwales* website.

www.gwales.com

Another Assembly project, *Cymru'n Creu*, provides a bilingual portal site for all cultural activities in Wales.

1b to foster the different means of access in other languages to works produced in Welsh by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;

The EU-funded Mercator Minority Language Network based in Aberystwyth, hosts the Welsh Literature Abroad project, which promotes literature produced in Welsh into other languages. Several publishing houses have also translated works composed in Welsh into English, for example *Pestilence* (William Owen Roberts, translation of Y Pla).

S4C subtitles a large proportion of its Welsh language programming in English, and in simplified Welsh (for those learning Welsh) as a matter of course. S4C International exists to promote the Welsh language produce of S4C abroad.

- 1c to foster access in Welsh to works produced in other languages by aiding and developing translation, dubbing, post-synchronisation and subtitling activities;**

The Mercator Project in Aberystwyth mentioned above carries out translation work. Many classic works of French Literature have been translated into Welsh. S4C airs programmes dubbed from other languages into Welsh.

- 1d to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities of various kinds make appropriate allowance for incorporating the knowledge and use of Welsh and cultures in the undertakings which they initiate or for which they provide backing;**

When organising or supporting cultural activities, public and crown bodies should comply with their statutory Welsh Language Schemes. When public bodies such as the Arts Council Wales provide financial backing or a grant for cultural activities, the applicants are asked how they will reflect the bilingual nature of the community in the event they wish to hold, thus forming part of the selection criteria. Mainstreaming responsibilities as stipulated by ASPB remit letters are also relevant to this.

- 1e to promote measures to ensure that the bodies responsible for organising or supporting cultural activities have at their disposal staff who have a full command of Welsh, as well as of the languages) of the rest of the population;**

Public bodies and third party contractors are bound by the staffing sections of the organisations' Welsh Language Schemes and therefore, must have an overview of their linguistic skills capacity to ensure that the service can be delivered in the service users preferred language. Linguistic capacity would also be a consideration within the grants allocation criteria of public bodies such as Arts Council Wales. The Wales Millennium Centre (WMC), which opened in November 2004, has met with the Welsh Language Board and the Welsh Assembly Government to discuss its bilingual services. WMC are preparing a Welsh Language Scheme which will be submitted to the WLB in the summer of 2005 following a period of public consultation.

- 1f to encourage direct participation by representatives of the users of Welsh in providing facilities and planning cultural activities;**

When organising public activities (including public meetings, conferences and cultural activities), Public bodies with language schemes are required to offer, establish and act upon the service user's language choice. Direct participation by representatives of minority language users can be encouraged by ensuring a bilingual culture to the event in terms of the visual displays and by providing simultaneous translation facilities.

1g to encourage and/or facilitate the creation of a body or bodies responsible for collecting, keeping a copy of and presenting or publishing works produced in Welsh;

The National Library of Wales in Aberystwyth, one of 6 Copyright libraries in the UK, holds a copy of every book published in the UK. It also houses copies of all University Theses (of Research Masters and Doctorate Level), and copies of taught Masters' theses relating to Wales in any way. The National Library also has an extensive collection of works in other Celtic languages, notably Breton. A high proportion of the Library's staff speaks English and Welsh, and it is a thoroughly bilingual institution.

The Welsh Books Council exists to help the publishing industry in Wales with grants and other services, such as editing, design and distribution, in order to improve standards of production and publication of both Welsh and English language books, Welsh language magazines and related works. In the same way as the National Library, most of the Council's staff speak English and Welsh and operate in both languages.

www.gwales.com

1h if necessary, to create and/or promote and finance translation and terminological research services, particularly with a view to maintaining and developing appropriate administrative, commercial, economic, social, technical or legal terminology in Welsh.

The Welsh Language Board has been at the forefront of Corpus planning activities and terminological standardisation since its inception. It has co-ordinated the production of a number of Welsh - English dictionaries.

It also convenes a panel of academic experts and practitioners for the standardisation of terms and place names. A data base of standardised place names will shortly be available on the internet and the Welsh Language Board plans to establish a national database which will include terms standardised by the Board and others.

In July 2005, the Board launched a data base of Information Technology terms: (www.e-gymraeg.co.uk/bwrdd-yr-iaith/termau). This vocabulary contributed to the work of localising Microsoft Windows XP and Office 2003 which was launched in December 2004 following collaboration between the Board and Microsoft. An IT Strategy has been prepared by the Board. Following a period

of consultation it is being revamped and the Board aims to suggest steps for its implementation by the end of October. A copy of the Strategy is at:

<http://www.bwrdd-yr-iaith.org.uk/en/cynnwys.php?cID=6&pID=109&nID=1103>

The Board has also completed a feasibility study into machine translation and work will be undertaken to take forwards the recommendations of that report. A draft translation strategy which will include proposals to regulate the translation industry has been published by the Board which will be implemented following consultation.

The Assembly Government's Translation Service maintains its own terminology database – TermCymru. It is a bank of terms used by Assembly translators in their everyday work. It is continually updated with a view to providing an increasingly comprehensive database of terminology which is standardised and which reflects current usage by Assembly Government translators. It also includes the names of many Assembly Government schemes and programmes, and the titles of a number of documents published by the Assembly Government and other bodies. It is published on the internet (www.termcymru.wales.gov.uk) as a useful tool for bilingual working beyond the translation profession.

The University of Wales, Bangor, also has a pioneering terminological standardisation unit, within the Canolfan Bedwyr Centre. The Board has given substantial grant and project aid to the Centre to produce spellchecking and grammar checking software for Welsh, and a computerised dictionary, CySill, which serves as a plug-in to Word processing programs. Another similar CD Rom dictionary, the *Terwiadur* Ysgol, was commissioned by ACCAC, the Curriculum and Qualifications Authority for Wales.

The Board is also active in the field of translation, and gives substantial funding to Cymdeithas Cyfieithwyr Cymru/The Association of Welsh Translators, whose website includes a list of accredited translators.

Modern legal dictionaries of Welsh also exist, and the University of Wales has funded an undergraduate Welsh-medium module textbook ('Cymraeg a'r Gyfraith' - Welsh and the Law) to teach students Law terminology and procedures through the medium of Welsh.

2 In respect of territories other than those in which Welsh is traditionally used, if the number of users of Welsh justifies it, to allow, encourage and/or provide appropriate cultural activities and facilities in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

The Welsh Language Board will provide over £28,000 in grant aid to the London Welsh Medium primary school during the 2005-06 financial year. The Welsh Assembly Government continues to fund the teaching of Welsh in the Chubut province of Argentina. This project is managed for the Assembly Government by the British Council in collaboration with Cymdeithas Cymru-Ariannin (the Wales-Argentina Society) and Cardiff University's Welsh Language Teaching Centre for Adults.

The project involves the secondment of three teachers from Wales to key target communities, the development of native teachers, the establishment of structured courses and the promotion of Welsh language activities. The activities supported by the Assembly Government benefits both the communities of the Chubut Valley (including Gaiman and Trelew) and those in the Andes (such as Esquel and Trevelin).

CyMAL : Museums Archives and Libraries Wales is developing a project with the aim of fostering sustainable links between local museums, archives and libraries in Wales and the Welsh community in Patagonia. This will include bringing together on-line collections in Wales and Patagonia relating to the history of Welsh people in Patagonia

In April 2005, the Welsh Books Council and British Council Wales agreed to establish a scheme to send books to Patagonia. Cymdeithas Cymru Ariannin are also involved with the scheme. The three organisations will fund the scheme and the aim is to send between 500 and 1,000 books to Patagonia

There are several active Welsh language societies and networks in cities in the UK outside Wales, and the National Eisteddfod of Wales network Cymru a'r Byd (Wales and the World) is also relevant in this respect.

3 to make appropriate provision, in pursuing their cultural policy abroad, for Welsh and the cultures it reflects.

The Welsh language is acknowledged as a marketing tool as well as a medium within the tourism industry in Wales. The Welsh language is recognised as a distinctive 'raw material' within the Welsh Tourist Board's Cultural Tourism Strategy and its 'Sense of Place Toolkit'. The aim of the toolkit is to help businesses make the most of their Welsh distinctiveness and culture. In 2004-05 1,941 Sense of Place toolkits were distributed and 268 individuals attended Sense of Place workshops in February and March 2005 including a "Welsh is good for business" session attended by 32 delegates.

The Welsh Assembly Government continues to support the teaching of Welsh in Patagonia. The project which involves the secondment of Welsh teachers to Patagonia and the training of local Welsh tutors, will receive funding of £105,000 between 2005-2008.

Article 13 - Economic and social life

- 1a** to eliminate from their legislation any provision prohibiting or limiting without justifiable reasons the use of Welsh in documents relating to economic or social life, particularly contracts of employment, and in technical documents such as instructions for the use of products or installations;

There are no legislative provisions preventing the use of Welsh in economic or social life other than a few outstanding areas where steps have yet to be taken to remove barriers stemming from historical legislation. [See 10 Lc above]. Barriers still remain in practice, however, because for instance, contracts of employment are provided in Welsh at the discretion of employers. Instructions for the use of products or installations, or information about them, also are rarely provided in Welsh - while there are no legislative barriers, there is no obligation on companies to do so.

- 1c** to oppose practices designed to discourage the use of Welsh in connection with economic or social activities;

The main economic agencies in Wales, such as the Welsh Development Agency operate under a Welsh Language Scheme.

The Assembly is fully committed to tackling inequality of treatment wherever it manifests itself in Wales. The Race Relations (Amendment) Act place a duty on public authorities, including the Assembly, to promote race equality, thus promoting the need to tackle racism, discrimination and inequality.

The development and implementation of the Race Equality Scheme is also integrated with Assembly policies on the Welsh language. In particular, the scheme is linked to the Assembly's Welsh Language Scheme and Iaith Pawb

The Assembly Government actively encourages the use of Welsh in the economic and social sectors. WEFO (the Welsh European Funding Office) encourages applicants for grant funding to explain how their proposals would benefit the Welsh language. Guidance on bilingualism is available on WEFO's website:

www.wefo.wales.gov.uk/resource/CCT_Considerations_relating_to_bilingualism5054.pdf

WEFO produced a leaflet in 2004-05 on the opportunities in European Structural Funds in Wales for the Welsh language. The following are examples highlighted in the leaflet as projects receiving European monies for Welsh language related initiatives:

- Menter Iaith Dinbych/Denbighshire - project to encourage use of Welsh in the private business sector;
- Menter Fachwen - a project for people with disabilities;
- Monability - opportunities for young people to start up business in Anglesey as well as economic literacy courses and work experience in Welsh; and

- Welsh for Adults opportunities through NIACE Cymru for learners. The leaflet can be accessed on the internet: www.wefo.wales.gov.uk/resource/Fact_Sheet4b_e3849.pdf

Welsh speakers are one of the target groups within the LEADER+ european grants programme being delivered by the Welsh Development Agency's Rural Unit. The number of Welsh speaking communities assisted by LEADER+ is currently being monitored and the results are due to be available in 2006.

Developing the language in the economic sector is a significant facet of Iaith Pawb, the Assembly Government's National Action Plan for a Bilingual Wales. Details of some of the economic development projects within Iaith Pawb are highlighted in the next section.

2b in the economic and social sectors directly under their control (public sector), to organise activities to promote the use of Welsh;

There are examples of such activities, such as the Wales Tourist Board's Cultural Tourism Strategy (supported in some localities by a small grants scheme) and the Welsh Development Agency's Taste of Wales project, where the use of Welsh is encouraged as part of a broader economic objective. The Welsh Language Board's Bilingual Design awards are a further example.

Indirectly, the provision of services in Welsh by bodies in the economic and social sectors is a form of passive promotion of the language.

The Assembly Government's remit letter to its ASPBs for 2005-06 included a requirement for ASPBs to mainstream the language. The Assembly Government's Welsh Language Unit monitors all ASPB mainstreaming strategies and feeds back advice to sponsor divisions and ASPBs directly.

The language initiatives in Gwynedd and Conwy have joined together to launch a Holidays in Welsh Scheme. The Scheme contains a database of accommodation, eateries and recreational activities which can be enjoyed through the Welsh language. It is intended that the Scheme will be extended to other parts of Wales.

The Welsh Language – Economy Discussion Group established by the Welsh Assembly Government also aims to generate economic and linguistic benefits by linking together the economy and the language. Valuable research work has already been carried out by the group and is available on the Menter a Busnes website (www.menetrabusnes.co.uk).

Menter a Busnes run a number of projects that contribute to the Iaith Pawb vision of a bilingual Wales:

- Potentia (www.wda.co.uk/potentia) is a project aimed at getting under-represented groups, including Welsh speakers, into business. Over 2,300 Welsh speakers have registered with Menter a Busnes, the main deliverer of the project, who provide assistance to new businesses. Over 250 jobs for

Welsh speakers, including 80 in 2004-05, have been created in the 209 new business start ups.

- Ffatri Fenter (Enterprise Factory) (www.ffatrifenter.co.uk) provides opportunities for young people to taste enterprise at first hand. Ffatri Fenter helped 238 taster businesses to test-trade and gave advice to 366 potential taster businesses in 2004-5. 42% of these taster businesses were established by Welsh speakers.
- Cwlwm Busnes (www.cwlwmbusnes.com) is a networking facility for Welsh speakers in the business sector. Membership of Cwlwm Busnes now stands at over 1,800. Cwlwm Busnes runs highly successful networking events based on the speed dating concept, as well as providing information for businesses on their website, including a directory of Welsh-speaking businesses.

Llwybro-Routes (www.wda.co.uk/llwybro-routes) is a project managed by the Welsh Development Agency that monitors the movements of individuals educated in rural Wales and informs them of opportunities in their locale. The initiative is now operational in a total of 14 local authorities including Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham, Ceredigion, Powys, Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, Swansea, Neath-Port Talbot, Vale of Glamorgan and Monmouthshire. A total of 21,865 individuals have registered with Llwybro-Routes, including 12,825 in 2004-05. This is projected to increase to around 33,000 during 2005. Presentations and data collection took place in 133 secondary schools in 14 Local Authorities during 2004-05.

2c to ensure that social care facilities such as hospitals, retirement homes and hostels offer the possibility of receiving and treating in their own language persons using Welsh who are in need of care on grounds of ill-health, old age or for other reasons;

To help improve the provision of Welsh language services in the NHS and partnership organisations in Wales, and thus increase the ability within the health and care sector in Wales to provide services in the language choice of patients the Assembly Government formed the All-Wales Task Group for Welsh Language Services in August 2001.

The Task Group includes influential and senior representatives from across the Health and Social Care services in Wales, along with the Welsh Language Board, Higher Education Institutions and the Assembly Government itself. The Assembly Government has also established a Welsh Language Unit within the Health and Social Care Department. Information about the work of the Unit is available on their internet site: www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/home.cfm?OrgID=415

One of the Task Group's main achievements has been the commissioning of a language awareness training pack, Iechyd Da! to be used in the health sector. It was officially launched by Jane Hutt AM, the then Minister for Health and Social Services, at Wrexham Maelor Hospital in April 2004. The programme was rolled out in Autumn 2004 within all Higher Education Institutions (HEI) delivering healthcare courses. Each HEI delivering healthcare courses is

required to deliver the training pack with first year students as part of their contract with the Assembly Government.

A series of workshops were held to train the trainers and to explain the related targets. The targets form part of the self-assessment questionnaires in the balanced scorecard in the NHS performance management system. The targets are:

- 100% of all Trusts/LHB staff taking induction training to receive the pack.
- At least 10% of existing staff in the Trusts to receive the pack as part of ongoing training.
- At least 80% of existing staff in the LHBs to receive the pack as part of ongoing training.
- At least 10% of Primary Care Contractors to receive the pack through ongoing training.

5,500 NHS staff (5,100 in the Trusts and 400 in LHBs) had received the language awareness training up to the end of December 2004. LHBs will be asked to extend it to GP practices and Pharmacies in 2005-06 and to Dental Practices in 2006-07.

In 2004 the Task Group also commissioned a Study of Welsh Language Awareness in Healthcare Provision in Wales (copy available at: <http://www.wales.nhs.uk/sites3/news.cfm?orgid=415&contentid=2630>). The research was conducted by the University of Wales, Bangor and provides evidence that language awareness is improving significantly across the sector. As a result of the research, the implementation of Welsh language awareness training is an element of the balanced scorecard performance management system within the NHS in Wales, and its use is being broadened to include the Primary Care sector.

In 2003, the Assembly Government held the first annual Welsh Language in Healthcare Conference which provides a national focus to raise awareness of the language in the NHS. The third annual conference held in May 2005 was attended by 150 delegates. The conference provided an opportunity to build on the momentum of the last two years. Along with several workshops ranging from Speech & Language Therapy to Mental health, the conference also enables the sharing of good practice and an opportunity for networking.

In 2004, the inaugural Welsh Language in Healthcare Awards were presented by the Assembly Government. These Awards are linked to the Conference and provide an opportunity to recognise the progress made in broadening and improving Welsh language provision across the NHS in Wales.

The Trusts and Local Health Boards in Wales have representatives on a 6-monthly 'Welsh Language Champions Group'. These are senior management staff who are expected to take new initiatives and best practice back to their management teams for dissemination and implementation in their areas. There is also a 6 monthly meeting of a 'Contact Group' which consists of Welsh Language Officers, or those responsible for the implementation of Welsh

Language Schemes within the NHS Trusts, where there is an opportunity to share best practice and discuss challenges faced in implementing schemes.

All Trusts and Local Health Boards in Wales now have Welsh Language Schemes and these are monitored annually; compliance reports are sent to the Welsh Language Board and copied to the Assembly Government's NHS Welsh Language Unit.

In the field of social care the Assembly provides a range of mechanisms to promote and monitor the achievement of best practice by public, private and voluntary providers of social care, including in respect of Welsh language services. In 2004-05 the Assembly Government / Care Council for Wales worked on a toolkit which provides guidance on Welsh language issues including recruitment and retention strategies, to address the needs of Welsh-speaking service users. The Assembly's Social Care Workforce Development Programme grant has provided matched funding to local authorities to increase the proportion of staff with the requisite skills, knowledge and qualifications.

In May 2005, a National Liaison Officer for Welsh Medium Speech and Language Services was seconded to the Assembly Government. Part of the officer's remit will be to consider the training requirements of speech and language therapists. The officer will work with the stakeholders in speech and language services to provide a model of good practice. Developing Welsh medium training for speech and language therapists is a primary goal for improved bilingual services.

2e to arrange for information provided by the competent public authorities concerning the rights of consumers to be made available in Welsh.

This is a requirement of individual Welsh Language Schemes (such as that of the Welsh Consumer's Council).

A new consumer helpline set up by the UK Government's Department for Trade and Industry – Consumer Direct – has a Welsh language helpline (**08454 04 05 05**), and a bilingual website (www.consumerdirect.gov.uk).