

## 1. MAOINIÚ: Éileamh Uile-Oileánda

### Infheistíocht sa Ghaeilge agus sa Ghaeltacht ó 2016 ar aghaidh

- An cás le haghaidh maoiniú breise

## 1. FUNDING: An All-Island Commitment

### Investment in the Irish language and in the Gaeltacht from 2016 onwards

- The case for additional funding



# **Infheistíocht sa Ghaeilge agus sa Ghaeltacht ó 2016 ar aghaidh**

**- An cás le haghaidh maoiniú bhreise**

*Leagan 3.0. - 14 Aibreán 2016*

# **Investment in the Irish language and in the Gaeltacht from 2016 onwards**

**- The case for additional funding**

*Version 3.0. - 14 April 2016*

Clár

Lth/Page.

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**Le tacaíocht ó na grúpaí seo a leanas / Supported by the following groups:**

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## 1. Deich gcúis le tacú leis an éileamh ar mhaoliniú breise don Ghaeilge agus don Ghaeltacht

### 1. Tá tacáiocht an-láidir don Ghaeilge i measc an phobail i gcoitintime

Tá pobal an oiléain báúil don teanga. Tacaíonn 93% den daonra ó dheas le hathbheochan nó caomhnú na Gaeilge (ESRI & OÉ Má Nuad, 2009); tá 45% den phobal ó thuaidh i bhfabhar úsáid na Gaeilge (ESRI 2015).

### 2. Ní mór deiseanna leis an teanga a úsáid a chur ar fáil don phobal

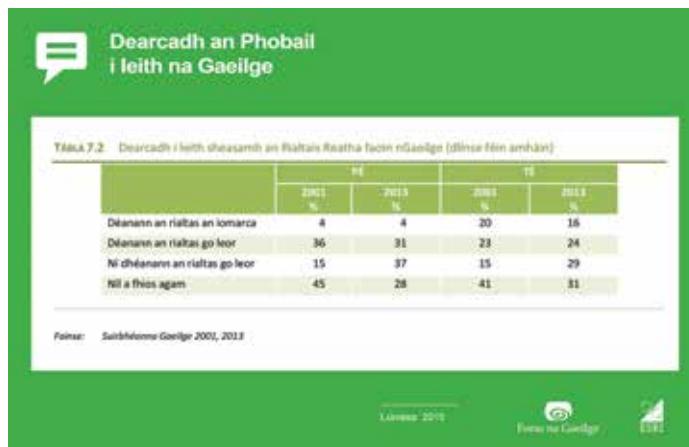
Léirítear sna daonáirimh, idir thuaidh agus theas, go bhfuil leibhéal eigin Gaeilge ag tuairim is dhá mhilliún duine ar oiléan na hÉireann. Is léir ó aiseolas leanúnach go bhfuil easpa deiseanna úsáide agus foghlama Gaeilge ar fáil don phobal. Leis an gcaípeás seo, tá maoiniú spriocdhírithe á lorg le deiseanna breise labhartha agus foghlama Gaeilge a chur ar fáil don phobal, go háirithe ag an leibhéal áitiúil.

### 3. Tá an pobal ar aon intinn linn gur chóir tacáiocht bhereise a chur ar fáil

Léirítear i suirbhé Millward Brown a ndeachthas ina bhun in Eanáir 2015, go n-aontaíonn 61% den phobal ó dheas (ní raibh ach 18% ina choinne) agus 48% den phobal ó thuaidh (ní raibh ach 28% ina choinne) gur chóir don dá stát tacáiocht breise a chur ar fáil don Ghaeilge. Chomh maith leis sin, aontaíonn 65% den phobal ó dheas agus 55% den phobal ó thuaidh gur chóir do na Rialtais tacáiocht ar leith a chur ar fáil do phobail áitiúla le straitéisí Gaeilge a fhorbairt ina gceantar féin.

### 4. Tá an leibhéal maoiniithe atá á lorg againn €5 mhilliún níos ísle ná an maoiniú a cuireadh ar fáil in 2008

Laghdaíodh buiséad Fhoras na Gaeilge agus buiséad caipítel Údarás na Gaeltachta ó €45 milliún in 2008 go €22 milliún in 2015. Táimid ag lorg €18 milliún breise don Údarás agus don Fhoras le haghaidh na scímeanna agus na dtionscadal a luaitear sa cháipéás seo, agus sin ísliú de €5 mhilliún ar a cuireadh ar fáil in 2008. Ba chóir a áireamh chomh maith, de réir taighde ón ESRI a foilsiodh in 2015, gur tháinig méadú suntasach ar líon na ndaoine ar fud an oiléain a chreideann nach bhfuil a dhóthain á déanamh ag na Rialtais ar son na Gaeilge – ó 15% in 2001 go 37% in 2013 ó dheas agus ó 15% in 2001 go 29% in 2013 ó thuaidh.



### 5. (a) Is ionann an maoiniú breise atá á lorg againn ó dheas agus níos lú ná 1% den airgead breise a cheadaigh an Rialtais ó dheas i gcaínaisnéis 2016

D'fhogair an Rialtas ó dheas caiteachas breise de nach mó r €3 bhilliún – idir chaitheamh agus fhaoiseamh cánach don phobal – don tréimhse ó dheireadh 2015 go deireadh 2016. Is ionann an €18 milliún breise atá á lorg againn agus níos lú ná 1% den tsuim sin. Is mó an dochar a rinneadh do na húdarás Ghaeilge agus Ghaeltachta ná d'údarás ná do roinn rialtais ar bith eile ó bhí 2008 ann; ní mór é sin a chur ina cheart anois.

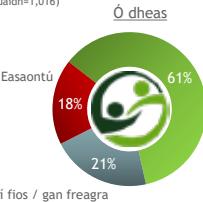
Tá aontú ann do thacaíocht breise ón Stát/Rialtas don Ghaeilge



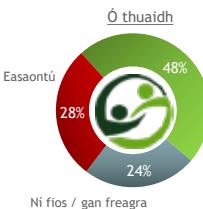
Bonn: Gach duine fásta ar aois 15+, 16+ (Ó dheas=1,010, Ó thuaidh=1,016)

Q. Cé chomh láidir a aontaionn tú ná a easaontáin tú leis an ráiteas a leanas...

**"Ba chóir don Stát breis tacáiochta a chur ar fáil don Ghaeilge"**



Níos airde	%
15-17 bliana d'aois	85
45-54 bliana d'aois	65
ABs	65



Níos airde	%
18-24 bliana d'aois	53
25-34 bliana d'aois	57
DÉS	53



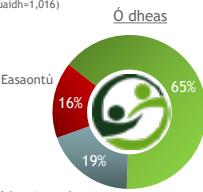
Móramh thuaidh agus theas den tuairim gur chóir don Stát/Rialtas tacáiocht a chur ar fáil do phobail áitiúil le straitéisí don Ghaeilge a fhorbairt ina gceantracha féin



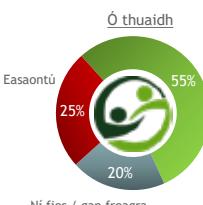
Bonn: Gach duine fásta ar aois 15+, 16+ (Ó dheas=1,010, Ó thuaidh=1,016)

Q. Cé chomh láidir a aontaionn tú ná a easaontáin tú leis an ráiteas a leanas...

**"Ba chóir don stát tacáiocht a chur ar fáil do phobail áitiúil le straitéisí don Ghaeilge a fhorbairt ina gceantracha féin"**



Níos airde	%
15-17 bliana d'aois	76
ABs	73
C2s	70



Níos airde	%
25-34 bliana d'aois	65
DÉS	58
C2s	50



## 1. Ten reasons to support the call for additional funding for the Irish language and the Gaeltacht

### 1. The community at large strongly supports the language

The island's population are sympathetic to the language's cause. 93% of the population in the south supports the revival or preservation of the Irish language (ESRI & NUI Maynooth, 2009); 45% in the north are in favour of Irish language use (ESRI 2015).

### 2. The public must be afforded opportunities to use the language

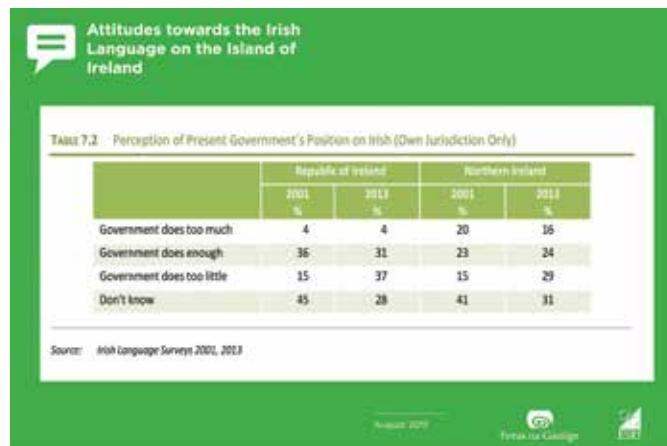
According to censuses in the north and south, approximately 2 million people on the island of Ireland have some level of Irish. It is clear from feedback received, however, that there is a lack of opportunities for the public to use and learn the language. Targeted funding is sought in this document to afford further opportunities to the public to speak and learn the language, especially at the local level.

### 3. The public agrees with us that more funding should be provided

According to a Millward Brown survey carried out in January 2015, 61% of the public in the south (only 18% were against) and 48% in the north (only 28% were against) agreed that the two states should provide additional funding for the language. Furthermore, 65% of the public in the south and 55% in the north were of the opinion that the Government should provide specific funding to local communities to develop Irish language strategies in their local areas. It should also be noted that according to the ESRI 2015 there has been a significant increase in the amount of people throughout the island that believe the Governments are not doing enough for the Irish language, from 15% in 2001 to 37% in 2013 in the south, and from 15% in 2001 to 29% in 2013 in the north.

### 4. We are seeking €5 million less funding than was provided in 2008

Foras na Gaeilge's budget and Údarás na Gaeltachta's capital budget were collectively reduced from €45 million in 2008 to €22 million in 2015. We are seeking €18 million in additional funding for Údarás na Gaeltachta and Foras na Gaeilge for the schemes and projects listed herein, which is still €5 million less than was provided in 2008.



### 5. (a) The additional funding we are seeking in the south equates to less than 1% of the additional funding agreed by the Government in the 2016 budget

The Government in the south announced approximately €3 billion of additional expenditure – including spending and reductions in taxes – between the end of 2015 and the end of 2016. The additional €18 million in funding that we are seeking equates to less than 1% of this. More damage has been done to the Irish-language and Gaeltacht authorities since 2008 than any other government department or authority; this must now be rectified.

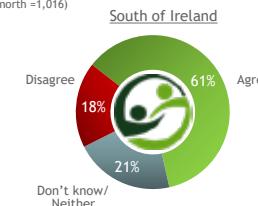
There is an appetite for additional support for the Irish language from the State/Government.



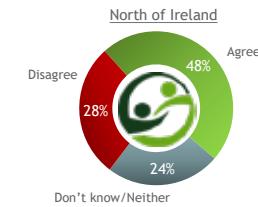
Base: All Adults Aged 15+, 16+ (In the south=1,010, In the north =1,016)

Q. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements...

*"The State should provide more support for the Irish language"*



Higher Among	%
15-17 year olds	85
45-54 year olds	65



Higher Among	%
Females	51
18-24 year olds	53
25-34	57



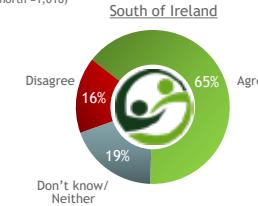
Majority support in both regions for the state/Government to provide support for communities to develop Irish language strategies in their own area.



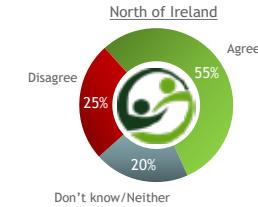
Base: All Adults Aged 15+, 16+ (In the south=1,010, In the north =1,016)

Q. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements...

*"The State should provide support for communities to develop Irish language strategies in their own areas"*



Higher Among	%
15-17 year olds	76
ABs	73
C2s	70



Higher Among	%
25-34 year olds	65
DEs	58



5. (b) Is ionann an maoiniú breise atá á lorg agaínn ó thuaidh agus 0.43% den airgead breise geallta mar chuid de Chomhaontú Theach Stormont (2015)

Mar chuid de Chomhaontú Theach Stormont (2015), gheall Rialtas na Breataine go gcuirfeadh siad £500 milliún ar fáil thar 10 mbliana le haghaidh maoininthe caipítel le tacaíocht a chur ar fáil d'oideachas roinnt agus imeascha. Is ionann an £2.16 milliún breise atá á lorg agaínn ón Rialtas ó thuaidh agus 0.43% den airgead sin. Rinneadh ciorruthe suntsacha ar an airgead poiblí a cuireadh ar fáil don Ghaeilge ó bhí 2008 ann agus tá cur chun cinn na Gaeilge luita go sonrach i gComhaontú Theach Stormont agus Clár Rialtais an Fheidhmeannais 2011-15, ait a bhfuil Straitéis na Gaeilge mar bhunchloch den chlár. Caithfear airgead breise a chur ar fáil leis an straitéis agus na dualgais ghaolmhara a chur i bhfeidhm go héifeachtach.

6. Cúramí agus dualgais bhereise gan acmhainní breise

Laghdáodh buiséad an Fhorais agus an Údarás agus ag an am céanna, cuireadh cúramí breise ar Údarás na Gaeltachta agus ar Fhoras na Gaeilge araoen. Ghlac an dá Rialtas leis na polasaithe Rialtais / reacthaíocht nua a leanas, a raibh impleachtaí móra maidir le hacmhainní ag baint leo (mar a bheadh ann d'aon pholasáí nua stáit eile), gan na hacmhainní riachtanacha a chur ar fáil lena gcur i bhfeidhm:

- a. An Straitéis 20 Blíain don Ghaeilge 2010-30 ó dheas;
- b. Acht na Gaeltachta 2012 ó dheas;
- c. An Straitéis le Forbairt na Gaeilge a Fheabhsú agus a Chosaint 2015-35 ó thuaidh (níor foilsiodh seo ach i mí Feabhra 2015).

7. Is é seo an chéad chomhiarratas riamh ó na húdarás agus ón bpobal

Is é seo an chéad uair don phobal agus do na húdarás, Foras na Gaeilge agus Údarás na Gaeltachta, an t-airgead atá riachtanach le dul i mbun na móroibre Gaeilge agus Gaetachta aontó, go háirithe agus reacthaíocht nua, polasaithe oifigiúla, agus mianta an phobail á gcur san áireamh. Dá bhrí sin, tá an t-iarratas seo bunaithe ar shaineolas agus ar thaithí uile na hearnála, agus is scéimeanna agus tionscadail iad seo a leagtar amach sa cháipéis seo ar ghá iad a mhaoiniú le go bhféadfar dul chun cinn mór a dhéanamh. Tá tuiscint níos fearr agaínn, agus a bhúiochas sin do phleanáil teanga, maidir le conas gníomhafochtáí, seirbhísí, srl. a chur ar fáil ar shíl níos éifeachtaí. Dá bhrí sin, is féidir linn maoiniú a dhíriú ar thosaíochtaí sainiúla agus an luach is fearr ar féidir a bhaint as gach euro / punt.

8. Cruthófar breis agus 1,160 post leis an maoiniú atá á lorg

Déantar cur síos sa cháipéis ar na scéimeanna agus na tionscadail atá beartaithe le maoiniú agus tá eolas san áireamh freisin maidir leis na 1,160+ post a chruthófar mar chuid den infheistíocht i scéimeanna agus i dtionscadail den sórt sin.

9. Beidh tionchar dearfach aige sin ar gheilleagar an oiléain agus tá an Ghaeilge in ann cur go mór le forbairt gheilleagrach an oiléain

(a) Ní hamháin go gcruthófar poist, ach beidh tionchair dheardacha eile ag an infheistíocht bhereise seo ar gheilleagar an oiléain, m.sh. éirionn le scéimeanna pobail Gaeilge an méid céanna airgid a thuilleamh agus a chuirtear ar fáil dóibh chun cabhrú lena gcur i bhfeidhm, airgead a théann isteach sa gheilleagar áitiúil. Is fiú cuimhneamh go gcuireann obair na Gaeilge agus na Gaeltacha airgead leis an gheilleagar cheana fein, m.sh. €6 mhiliún do bhaile / don chathair ina mbíonn Oireachtas na Gaeilge ar siúl; is fiú os cionn €136 milliún an Ghaeilge do gheilleagar na Gaillimhe gach bliain<sup>1</sup>; is fiú os cionn €20 milliún na coláistí samhraidh Gaeilge don gheilleagar. Is fiú, mar sin, infheistíocht a dhéanamh sna tionscadail agus sna scéimeanna atá beartaithe sa cháipéis seo, ní hamháin leis an teanga a neartú ach leis an gheilleagar a threisiú chomh maith.

(b) De réir suirbhé Millward Brown a ndeachthas ina bhun in Eanáir 2015, aithníonn 53% den phobal ó dheas agus 46% den phobal ó thuaidh gur acmhainn uathúil í an Ghaeilge ar féidir léi cur go dearfach le forbairt gheilleagrach an oiléain. Tá an t-eacnamaí Fionnbarra Ó Brollacháin ar aon intinn leis sin ina leabhair *The Irish Edge: How Enterprises Compete on Authenticity and Place* agus *Capitalising on Culture, Competing on Difference*, i. go bhfuil 'edge' nó buntáiste breise ag an bpobal in Éirinn mar go bhfuil an Ghaeilge agaínn, rud a chabhraónaíonn línn smaoineamh ar shíl uathúil, dul i ngleic le fadhbanna, teangacha eile a fhoghlaim, tuiscint níos leithne a bheith agaínn ar an domhan mórrhimpeall orainn, srl.

10. Ag dul i dtreo 125 bliain d'athbheochan na Gaeilge – tabhair tosaíocht don Ghaeilge

Is iomaí comóradh atá ag tarlú le blianta beaga anuas agus ba chóir aitheantas a thabhairt don ról ar leith a bhí ag an nGaeilge i gcuind mhaith de na heachtrá a tharla 100 bliain ó shin. Beidh comóradh speisialta ann in 2018, chun túis na hathbheochana Gaeilge a chomóradh. Ba chóir na scéimeanna agus na tionscadail a bheartaítear sa cháipéis seo a chur i bhfeidhm ó 2016 lena chinntíú go dtabharfar spreagadh ar leith don Ghaeilge faoi 2018, ag an leibhéal áitiúil go mór.

<sup>1</sup> 'Buntáistí Géilleagracha na Gaeilge a fheictear i gCathair na Gaillimhe agus i nGaeltacht na Gaillimhe' le Bane Mullarkey Teo. i gcompháirtíocht le Jerome Casey & a Chomh. Teo coimisiúnaíthe ag Gaillimh le Gaeilge in 2009.

Is féidir leis an nGaeilge cur go dearfach le forbairt eacnamaíoch an oiléain seo



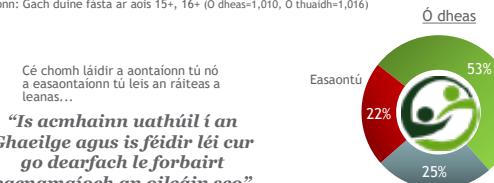
Bonn: Gach duine fásta ar aois 15+, 16+ (Ó dheas=1,010, Ó thuaidh=1,016)

Q. Cé chomh láidir a aontaíonn tú ná a easontaíonn tú leis an ráiteas a leanas...

"Is acmhainn uathúil í an Ghaeilge agus is féidir léi cur go dearfach le forbairt eacnamaíoch an oiléain seo"

Níos airde	%
15-17 bliana d'aois	63
25-34 bliana d'aois	58
ABs	58

Ní fios / gan freagra



Ó thuaidh

Aontú

Níos airde	%
18-24 bliana d'aois	49
25-34 bliana d'aois	59
ABC1s	49

Ní fios / gan freagra



Tugann úsáid na Gaeilge Pointe Díolachán Uathúil (USP) do ghnóthai



Bonn: Gach duine fásta ar aois 15+, 16+ (Ó dheas=1,010, Ó thuaidh=1,016)

Q. Cé chomh láidir a aontaíonn tú ná a easontaíonn tú leis an ráiteas a leanas...

"Tugann úsáid na Gaeilge Pointe Díolachán Uathúil (USP) do ghnóthai"

Níos airde	%
15-17 year olds	51
ABs	46

Ní fios / gan freagra



Ó thuaidh

Aontú

Níos airde	%
18-24 year olds	47
ABs	46

Ní fios / gan freagra



5. (b) The additional funding we are seeking in the north equates to 0.43% of the funding agreed in the Stormont House Agreement (2015)

In the Stormont House Agreement (2015), the British Government a contribution of up to £500m over 10 years of new capital funding to support shared and integrated education. The £2.16 million additional funding we are seeking in the north equates to 0.43% of those funds. Massive cuts were made into Irish language funding since 2008 and support for the Irish language is specifically mentioned in the Stormont House Agreement and the Executive's programme for Government 2011-15, where the Irish language Strategy is a central element to the programme. Additional funds must be made available to implement the Strategy and associated commitments effectively.

6. Additional responsibilities and duties without additional resources

The budgets of both Foras na Gaeilge and Údarás na Gaeltachta were reduced while at the same time there was a broadening of their responsibilities. Both Governments approved the following government policies / new legislation, which had significant resource implications (like any other new state policy), without providing the necessary resources for implementation:

- a. 20 Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-30 in the south;
- b. The Gaeltacht Act 2012 in the south;
- c. The Strategy to Improve and Protect the Development of the Irish Language 2015-35 in the north (this was not published until February 2015).

7. This is the first joint call for funding from both the authorities and community

This is the first time that the community and the authorities, i.e. Foras na Gaeilge and Údarás na Gaeltachta, have agreed on the funds necessary to carry out the extensive Irish language and Gaeltacht work, especially considering new legislation, official policies and broad public support. This request is therefore based on all the sector's expertise and experience, and the schemes and projects set out herein are those that need to be funded in order to make significant progress. Thanks to language planning we have a greater understanding of how to provide activities, services, etc. in a more effective manner. We can therefore direct funding at specific priorities and thus achieve the best value for money possible.

8. More than 1,160 jobs will be created as a result of the requested funding

Described below are the proposed schemes and projects for funding and information is also included on the 1,160+ jobs that will be created as part of the investment in such schemes and projects.

9. This will have a positive impact on the island's economy and the Irish language can also add greatly to the economic development of island

(a) Not only will it result in job creation, but this additional investment will also have other positive effects for the island's economy, e.g. Irish language community schemes succeed in earning at least the same amount that is provided to them to assist in the scheme's implementation, money that is put to work in the local economy. It is worth remembering that Irish language and Gaeltacht work already earns money for the economy, e.g. €6 million for the town / city in which the Oireachtas is held; the Irish language is worth more than €136 million to the Galway economy every year<sup>2</sup>; Irish-language summer courses are worth more than €20 million to the economy. It is therefore worth investing in the projects and schemes proposed herein, not only to strengthen the language, but also to bolster the economy.

(b) According to the Millward Brown survey carried out in January 2015, 53% of the public in the south and 46% in the north recognise that the Irish language is a unique resource that has a positive role to play in the economic development of this island. The economist Fionnbarra Ó Broinacháin agrees with this position in his books *The Irish Edge: How Enterprises Compete on Authenticity and Place* and *Capitalising on Culture, Competing on Difference*, i.e. that the public in Ireland have an 'edge' or extra advantage because we have Irish, something that helps us to think in a unique way, tackle problems, learn other languages, have a broader understanding of the world around us, attract more cultural tourism, etc.

10. Towards 125 years of Irish language revival - make Irish a priority

Many commemorations have been taking place over the last few years and the central role that the Irish language had in many of the events that took place 100 years ago should be recognised. A special commemoration will take place in 2018 to mark the start of the Irish language revival. The schemes and projects proposed herein should be implemented from 2016 to ensure that the language has been given a special priority by 2018, especially at a local level.

<sup>2</sup> 'The economic benefits associated with the Irish language which accrue to Galway City and to the Galway Gaeltacht' by Bane Mullarkey Ltd. in partnership with Jerome Casey & Co. Ltd and commissioned by Gaillimh le Gaeilge in 2009.

The Irish language can make a positive contribution to economic development on the Island.



Base: All Adults Aged 15+, 16+ (In the south=1,010, In the north =1,016)

Q. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements...

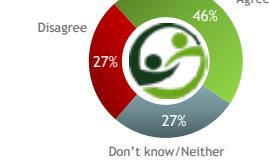
*"The Irish language is a unique resource which can make a positive contribution to the economic development of this island"*



Higher Among	%
15-17 year olds	63
25-34 year olds	58
ABs	58



North of Ireland



Higher Among	%
18-24 years olds	49
25-34 year olds	59



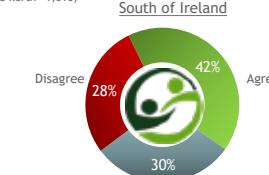
Irish in business is a unique selling point.



Base: All Adults Aged 15+, 16+ (In the south=1,010, In the north =1,016)

Q. How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements...

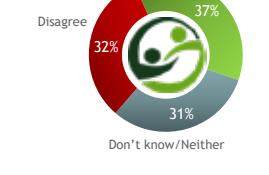
*"The use of Irish by businesses provides a unique selling point"*



Higher Among	%
15-17 year olds	51
25-34 year olds	46
ABs	46



North of Ireland



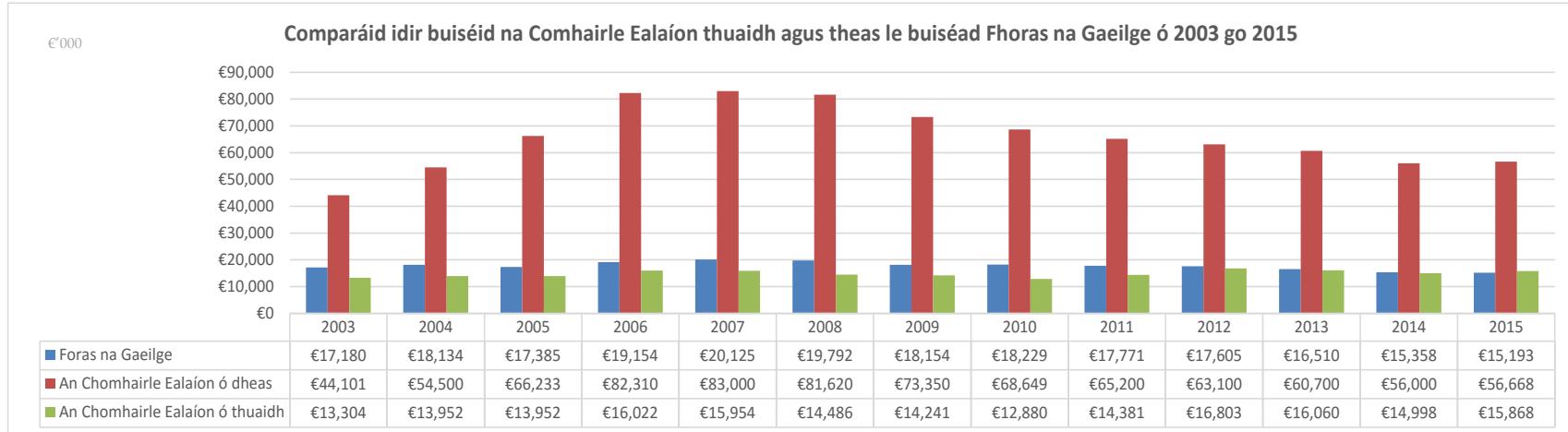
Higher Among	%
18-24 year olds	47



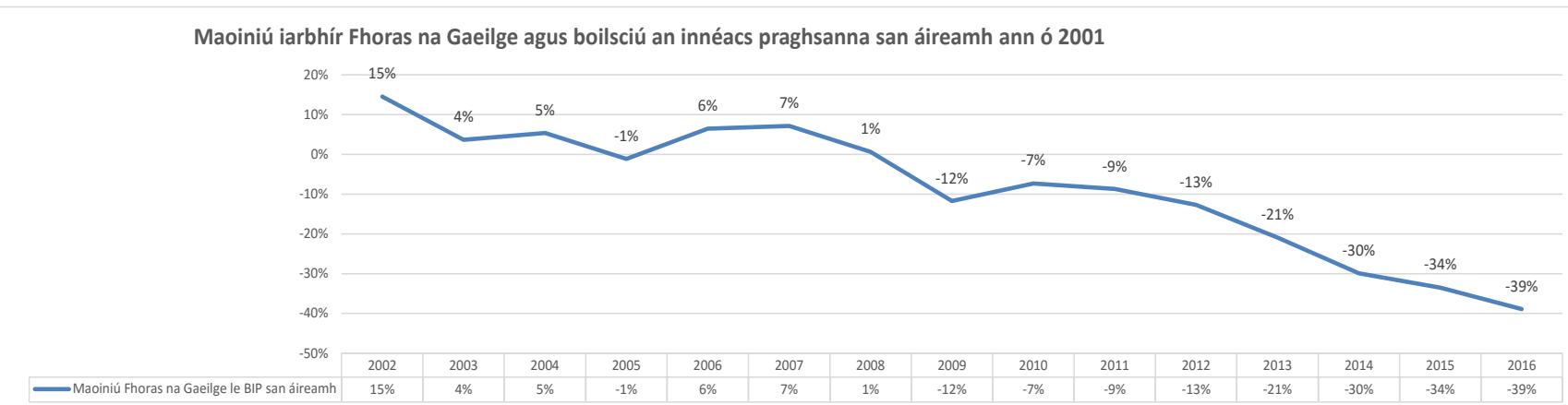
## 2. Cás Fhoras na Gaeilge

### Súiomh Reatha:

- Cuireann Foras na Gaeilge maoiniú ar fáil d'eagraíochtaí Gaeilge, do ghrúpaí pobail, agus d'eagraíochtaí eile ar fud an oileáin le stádas na Gaeilge, le cumas an phobail sa Ghaeilge, agus le híomhá na teanga a neartú.
- Is léir ón ngraf thíos, ina ndéantar comparáid idir athruiithe buiséid de chuid na Comhairle Ealaíon<sup>3</sup> thuaidh agus theas agus Fhoras na Gaeilge ó 2003 go 2015, nár tháinig aon ardú suntasach ar bhuiséad an Fhorais ó bunaíodh é, fiú i rith thréimhse an Tíogair Cheiltigh nuair a bhí arduite móra á dtabhaint le haghaidh buiséid áisíneachtaí stáit éagsúla eile, m.sh. na Comhairle Ealaíona:



- Ní hamhán sin ach nuair a chuirtear boilsciú an innéacs praghsanna san áireamh, b'ionann agus 39% an t-íslíú ar bhuiséad Fhoras na Gaeilge ó 2001 go 2016:



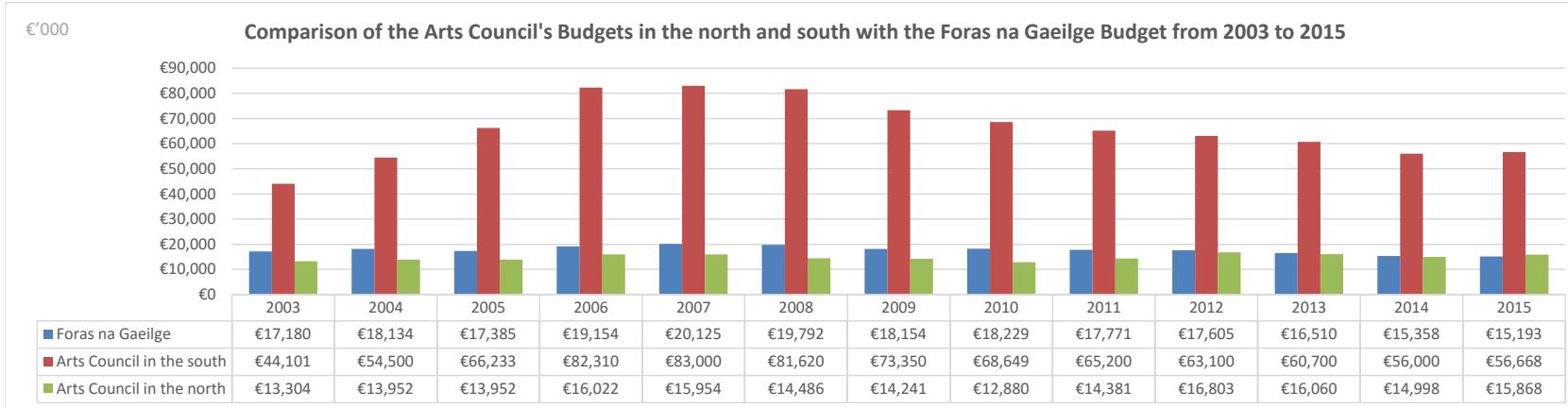
- Tá drochthionchair ag baint leis an easpa infheistíochta i mbuiséad an Fhorais, go háirithe mar gheall go bhfuil bac curtha ag an méid sin ar fhórás agus ar fhorbairt tograí reatha agus nua.
- Tá gá le €11 milliún breise a chur ar fáil d'Fhoras na Gaeilge le go mbeidh an Foras in ann na tionscadail a luaitear sa cháipéis seo a chur i gcrích (sin €8.25 milliún ón Rialtas ó dheas agus €2.75/£2.16 milliún ón Rialtas ó thuaidh).

<sup>3</sup> Níl sa chomparáid leis an Comhairle Ealaíon thuaidh agus theas ach comparamáid le háisíneacht stáit eile a dhéanann obair chomhchosúil. Creidimid gur chóir don Chomhairle Ealaíon thuaidh agus theas tuilleadh maoinithe a fháil anuas ar a bhfuil á fháil faoi láthair.

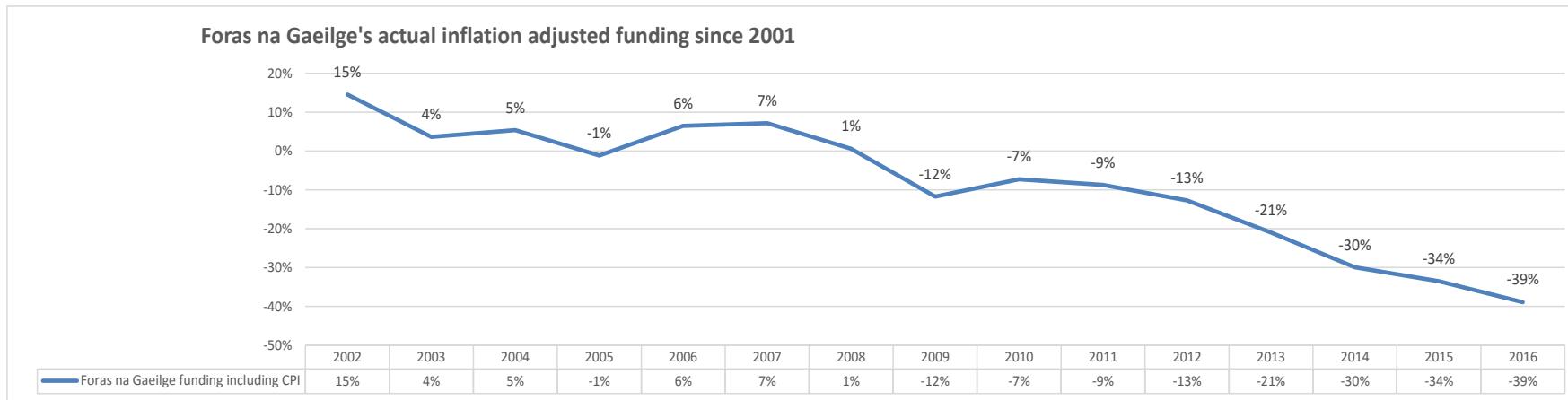
## 2. Foras na Gaeilge's Position

### **Current Situation:**

- Foras na Gaeilge provides funding to Irish-language organisations, other organisations, and community groups throughout the island to strengthen the status of the language, improve the public's ability in Irish and raise the language's profile.
- Clearly illustrated in the graph below, which compares the change in budget provision for the Arts Council<sup>4</sup> in the north and in the south and Foras na Gaeilge from 2003 to 2015, is the fact that Foras na Gaeilge has received no significant budget increase since its foundation, even during the Celtic Tiger years, while substantial increases have been afforded to various other state agencies, such as the Arts Councils:



- Not only that, but when price index inflation is taken into account the reduction in Foras na Gaeilge's budget amounted to 39% (as illustrated below) during the period from 2001 to 2016:



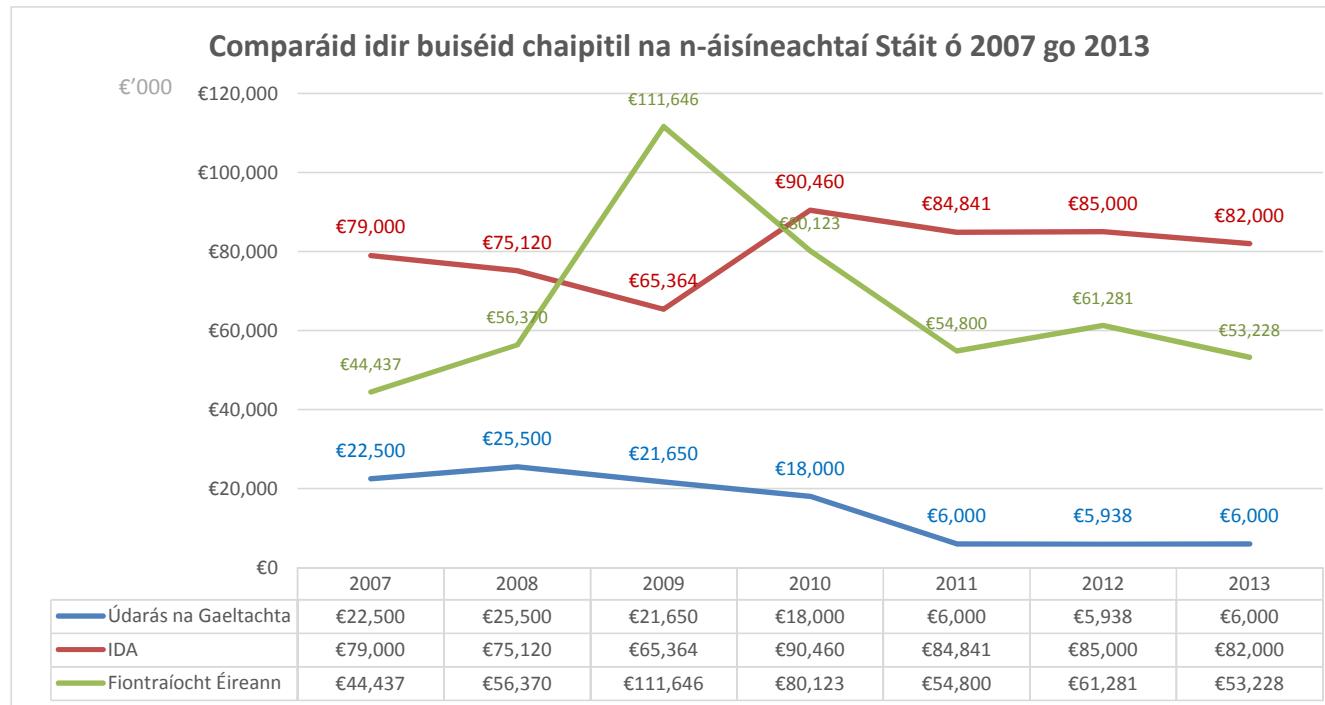
- The lack of investment in the Foras na Gaeilge budget has had adverse knock-on effects, especially in terms of the de facto embargo it has placed on the growth and development of new and existing projects.
- An extra €11 million needs to be made available to Foras na Gaeilge so that it can implement the projects mentioned herein (€8.25 million from the Government in the south and €2.75/£2.16 million from the Government in the north).

<sup>4</sup> The comparison with the Arts Councils north and south serves only to illustrate the difference with another state agency that carries out similar work. We believe that the Arts Councils should receive greater funding than they currently receive.

### 3. Cás Údarás na Gaeltachta

#### Suíomh Reatha:

- Leis an ngraf thíos ina léirítear athruithe i mbuiséid chaipitil na n-áisíneachtaí stáit ó 2007 go 2013, is léir go bhfuil slad déanta ar bhuiséad Údarás na Gaeilge go háirithe

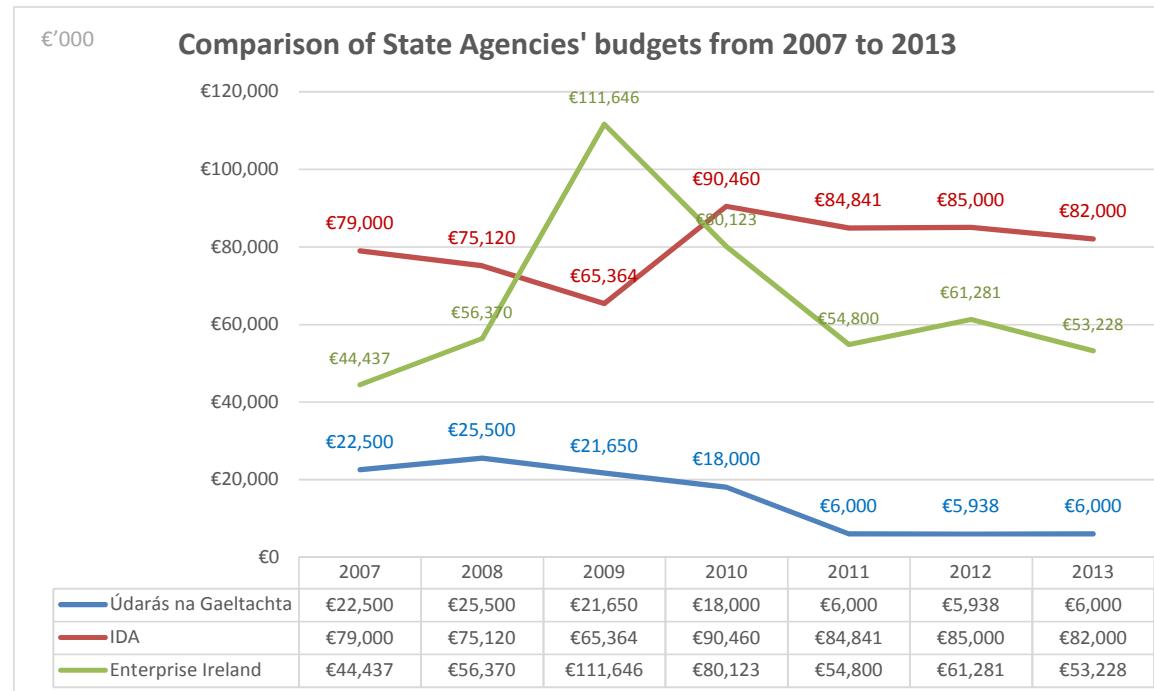


- Tá sé deacair an slad seo a thuisinct i gcomhthéacs na géarchéime sa tir ó thaobh fostaithe de. Luífeadh sé le réasún infheistíocht bhreise a dhéanamh le cur ar chumas an Údarás fostaithe a chruthú, go háirithe i gceanntracha atá ag fulaingt go mór i dtaoibh cursaí difhostaíochta, i. an Ghaeltacht.
- Íslíodh buiséad caipitil an Údarás áfach, ó €22.5 milliún in 2007 go €6 mhilliún in 2013, arb ionann é agus íslíu de 73%. Ardaíodh buiséad an IDA 4% agus buiséad Fiontraíocht Éireann 20% sa tréimhse chéanna (ní hamháin sin, ach tugadh breis airgid dóibh sna blianta ba dheacra den chúlú eacnamaíochta - 2009 i gcás Fiontraíocht Éireann agus 2010 i gcás an IDA).
- Tá titim mhór tagtha ar líon na bhfostaithe i gcliant-chuvideachtaí an Údarás mar thoradh ar an slad sin agus tá srian mór ar chumas an Údarás fostaithe nua a chruthú agus infheistíocht a dhéanamh i mbonneagar gnó.
- Ar ndóigh, tá dlúthbhaint idir fostaithe sa Ghaeltacht agus inmharthanacht na Gaeltachta. Bíonn caomhnú agus cur chun cinn na Gaeilge ag croílár ghníomhaíochtaí an Údarás.
- Mar a léirítear i meastachán an Údarás féin, bheadh toradh fiúntach ann don Ghaeltacht agus don stát tríd is tríd dá n-ardófaí buiséad Údarás na Gaeltachta ó €7 mhilliún go €12 mhilliún ó 2016-18.
- Faoi láthair, tá c.7,000 post lánaílseartha i gcliant-chuvideachtaí an Údarás sa Ghaeltacht, agus cruthaítear c.500 post nua gach bliain. Chun 1,000 post nua breise a chruthú anuas air sin sna 3 bliana atá romhainn, is gá buiséad an Údarás a ardú go €12m in aghaidh na bliana (2016-2018). Bheadh tionchar ar an ngeilleagar ag na 1,000 post nua breise sin arb fhiú €42m iad don stát agus €10m breise i gcáin don státhiste.
- Níor cuireadh ach €200,000 ar fáil don Údarás leis an ngné phleanála teanga sa Ghaeltacht, mar a leagadh síos in Acht na Gaeltachta 2012, a chur i bhfeidhm. Tá 26 limistéar pleanála teanga ann anois agus tá gá le maoiniú dóthanach do na pobail atá i mbun pleanála teanga sna limistéir sin má tá chun éirí leis an bpleanáil sin. Chuige sin, tá gá le maoiniú de €1.5 mhilliún a chur ar fáil don Údarás le go bhféadfarr na hacmhainní riachtanacha a dhíriú ar gach limistéar pleanála teanga.

### 3. Údarás na Gaeltachta's Position

#### *Súiomh Reatha:*

- It is clear from the graph below, which shows change in capital budgets at state agencies from 2007 to 2012, that Údarás na Gaeltachta's budget in particular has been decimated.



- It is difficult to understand this reduction in the context of the country's employment crisis. It would stand to reason to make an extra investment so as to enable Údarás na Gaeltachta to create employment, especially in areas suffering from disproportionate level of unemployment, i.e. the Gaeltacht.
- Their capital budget, however, was reduced from €22.5 million in 2007 to €6 million in 2012, representing a decrease of 73%. In the same period the IDA budget was increased 4% and Enterprise Ireland's budget was increased 20%. Furthermore, they were given extra funds in the worst years of the economic crisis – 2009 for Enterprise Ireland and 2010 for IDA.
- As a result of this massive reduction in budget, the number of people employed in Údarás na Gaeltachta client companies has plummeted and Údarás na Gaeltachta's ability to create new employment and invest in business infrastructure has been severely curtailed.
- Needless to say, it has long been established and agreed that employment levels in these areas have a direct link with the viability of the Gaeltacht. The preservation and promotion of the Irish language are central to Údarás na Gaeltachta's activities.
- According to estimates from Údarás na Gaeltachta, both the Gaeltacht and the state would reap the rewards if its budget was increased from €7 million to €12 million from 2016-18.
- Currently there are approximately 7,000 full-time jobs in Údarás na Gaeltachta client companies, and approximately 500 new jobs are created per year. In order to create 1,000 additional new jobs over the next 3 years, the Údarás budget needs to be increased to €12 million per year (2016-2018). With these additional 1,000 new jobs, the state would enjoy an economic impact of €42 million and an extra €10 million would be paid in taxes to the exchequer.
- Only €200,000 was provided to Údarás na Gaeltachta to implement the Gaeltacht language planning component of the Gaeltacht Act 2012. There are now 26 language planning areas and there is a real need to adequately fund the communities currently engaged in language planning if this plan is to succeed. Funding of €1.5 million must therefore be made available to Údarás na Gaeltachta so that the necessary resources can be directed to each language planning area.

#### 4. Sprioc-scéimeanna / tionscadail atá beartaithe le maoiniú ó 2016 ar aghaidh

Tá sé beartaithe againn go ndéanfaí na sprioc-scéimeanna / tionscadail a mhaoliniú go díreach le hairgead breise ón dá Rialtas ar bhonn blantúil, .i. go gcuirfí €11 milliún breise ar fáil d'Fhoras na Gaeilge agus €7 milliún breise ar fáil d'Údarás na Gaeltachta sa bhliain. Is liosta cuimsitheach é seo agus ba chóir na scéimeanna / tionscadail uile a mhaoliniú gan túis áite a thabhairt d'aon scéim/tionscadal thar a chéile.

Tá an liosta thíos ar aon dul leis an Straitéis 20 Bliaín don Ghaeilge 2010-2030, Acht na Gaeltachta 2012 ó dheas agus leis an Straitéis le Forbairt na Gaeilge a Fheabhsú agus a Chosaint 2015-35 ó thuaidh leis an nGaeilge a fhorbairt agus a chosaint:

Réimse	Tacaíocht	Maoiniú breise de dhíth	Toradh	Líon fostacíochta	Spriophobal	Údarás / Foras
<b>1. Pleanáil agus struchtúr leis an nGaeilge a chur chun cinn sa phobal</b>	<p><b>Scéim Phobail Ghaeilge a leathnú</b> Cur go mór le cumas choistí pobail áitiúla leis an nGaeilge a fhorbairt ina gceantar féin faoin Scéim Phobail Ghaeilge. Tá 19 scéim ann faoi láthair. Ba chóir ar a laghad 20 scéim bhreise a bhunú ar fud an oiléain.</p> <p><b>Líonraí Gaeilge a fhorbairt</b> Beidh Líonraí Gaeilge á bhforbairt ag Foras na Gaeilge sna ceantair ina bhfuil na pobail Ghaeilge is láidre. Sna ceantair sin, ba chóir deontas breise a chur ar fáil le tacú leis an bpobal féin forbairt mar Líonra Gaeilge (pobal a úsáideann an Ghaeilge i ngach gné den saol atá lonnaithe taobh amuigh den Ghaeltacht). Ba chóir €100,000 a chur ar fáil i 7 gceantar (tá €500,000 á lorg chuige seo mar go bhfuil €200,000 curtha ar fáil ag Foras na Gaeilge cheana féin).</p> <p><b>Limistéir Phleanála Teanga</b> Cuireann Údarás na Gaeltachta tacaíocht ar fáil faoi láthair do 26 limistéar pleanála teanga sa Ghaeltacht. Tá maoliniú de €200,000 curtha ar fáil ag an Rialtas ó dheas le tacú leis an obair seo. Tá gá leis sin a ardú go mór chun na coistí pobail sna limistéir uile a chumasú le foireann a fhostú a thacóidh le bunú agus le cur i bhfeidhm na bpleananna teanga, chomh maith le cláracha cuimsitheacha d'imeachtaí agus tacaíochtaí pobail eile.</p> <p><b>Tacú le lárionaid Ghaeilge ar fud an oiléain</b>  <b>Scéim tacaíochta le haghaidh lárionaid Ghaeilge</b> Cuirtear tuairim is €250,000 ar fáil faoi láthair le haghaidh na 3 chultúrlann - Béal Feirste, Doire agus Iúr Cinn Trá. Beidh ionaid Ghaeilge ag teacht chun cinn ar fud na tíre agus dá mbeadh 3 mhórionad breise i mbÁC, i nGaillimh agus i gCorcaigh agus deontas de €100,000 an ceann acu agus 20 mion-ionad eile le deontas blantúil de €30,000 an ceann, bheadh €1,150,000 de dhíth.  <b>Ciste caipítil le haghaidh lárionaid Ghaeilge ó dheas</b> Tá An Ciste Infheistíocha Gaeilge ó thuaidh tar éis cabhrú le pobail éagsúla le nach mór 20 lárionad Gaeilge a bhunú le blianta beaga anuas. Níl a mhacasamhail de chiste ná líonra de lárionaid ann ó dheas. Ba chóir ciste blantúil a bhunú a bhféadfadh pobail éagsúla é a úsáid le lárionaid Ghaeilge a bhunú mar a mholtar sa Straitéis 20 Bliaín don Ghaeilge ó dheas.</p> <p><b>Bailte Seirbhísé Gaeltachta</b> Cuirfidh Foras na Gaeilge maoliniú ar fáil do na Bailte Seirbhísé Gaeltachta lonnaithe lasmuigh den Ghaeltacht. Teastaíonn deontas blantúil de €100,000 le haghaidh 3 Bhaile Seirbhísé Gaeltachta.</p> <p><b>Na Comhairlí Ceantair ó thuaidh</b> Tá 11 Comhairle Ceantair le bunú ó thuaidh, agus is deis an-mhaith a bheidh ann polasaithe agus seirbhísí Gaeilge a fhorbairt iontu uilig. Cuireann Foras na Gaeilge tuairim is £100,000 sa bhliain ar fáil le haghaidh 3 oifigeach sna húdaráis ó thuaidh i láthair na huaire (cuireann na húdaráis áitiúil leath den mhaoliniú ar fáil). Theastódh £330,000 sa bhliain leis an deis áirithe sin leis na comhairlí nua a thapú (ag glacadh leis go gcuirfidh na húdaráis áitiúil leath den mhaoliniú ar fáil).</p> <p><b>Leibhéal acmhainní dóthanach le haghaidh na gceanneagraíochtaí lena gláir oibre a chur i gcrích</b> Nuair a rinneadh na heagraíochtaí Gaeilge a chuichóríú, níor cuireadh a dhóthain airgid ar fáil le haghaidh na gceanneagraíochtaí lena gláir oibre a chur i gcrích, agus teastaíonn tuilleadh leis sin a dhéanamh.</p>	€1,000,000  €500,000  €1,500,000  €1,150,000  €2,000,000  €300,000  €330,000  €1,000,000	20 Scéim Phobail bhreise  7 Líonra Gaeilge  26 limistéir pleanála teanga  25 Lárionad Gaeilge ar fud an oiléain  3 Lárionad Gaeilge nua sa bhliain ó dheas  3 Bhaile Seirbhísé Gaeltachta  11 comhairle ceantair leis an gcumas polasaí Gaeilge a chur chun cinn  6 cheanneagraíocht leis na hacomhainní riachtanacha lena gláir oibre a chur i gcrích	20 post  7 bpost  26 post  25 post  -  3 phost  11 post  18 post	32 contae gan na Gaeltachtaí ó dheas san áireamh  32 contae lasmuigh de na Gaeltachtaí ó dheas  Na Gaeltachtaí ó dheas  32 contae lasmuigh de na Gaeltachtaí ó dheas  26 contae  26 contae  6 chontae  32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge  Foras na Gaeilge  Údarás na Gaeltachta  Foras na Gaeilge  Foras na Gaeilge  Údarás na Gaeltachta / Foras na Gaeilge  Foras na Gaeilge

#### 4. Proposed target schemes / projects to be funded from 2016 onwards

We are proposing that the following target schemes / projects be funded directly with extra funds from two Governments on a yearly basis, i.e. that an additional €11 million be made available to Foras na Gaeilge and an additional €7 million to Údarás na Gaeltachta per year. This is a comprehensive list and all schemes / projects should be funded without prioritising certain schemes / projects over others.

The following list is in keeping with the *20 Year Strategy for the Irish Language 2010-30* and *The Gaeltacht Act 2012* in the south, and *The Strategy to Improve and Protect the Development of the Irish Language 2015-35* in the north, which are all aimed at developing and protecting the Irish language:

Area	Support	Additional funding required	Result	Number employed	Target population	Údarás / Foras
<b>1. Planning and structure for the promotion of the Irish language in the community</b>	<b>Expand Irish-Language Community Scheme</b> Increase considerably the number of Irish-language community schemes available to local community committees in order to develop Irish in their own local areas. Currently there are 19 schemes in existence. An additional 20 schemes should be funded.	€1,000,000	20 additional community schemes	20 jobs	32 counties excluding Gaeltachtaí in the south	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Developing Irish-language networks</b> Foras na Gaeilge will develop Irish language networks in the areas with the strongest Irish language communities. In such areas, additional grant funding should be made available to support the development of the community itself into an Irish language network (a community, located outside the Gaeltacht, that uses Irish in all facets of life). €100,000 should be made available in 7 areas (we are looking for €500,000 additional funding as Foras na Gaeilge is funding €200,000 towards this work already).	€500,000	7 Irish-language networks	7 jobs	32 counties excluding Gaeltachtaí in the south	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Language Planning Areas</b> Údarás na Gaeltachta is currently supporting 26 language planning areas in the Gaeltacht. €200,000 has been made available by the Government in the south to support this exercise. This funding needs to be significantly increased to enable all the community groups to employ staff to support the establishment and implementation of the language plans, as well as providing a comprehensive programme of events and supports.	€1,500,000	26 language planning areas	26 jobs	Gaeltachtaí in the south	Údarás na Gaeltachta
	<b>Support for Irish language centres around the island</b> <i>Support scheme for Irish language centres</i> Currently approximately €250,000 is provided for the 3 cultural centres – Belfast, Derry and Newry. These centres have had a transformative impact on the development of the language and language community in these areas. Irish-language centres will be emerging across the country and if there were 3 additional large centres in Dublin, Galway and Cork, each having an annual grant of €100,000, and 20 other small centres, each having an annual grant of €30,000, €1,150,000 would be required in total. <i>Capital fund for Irish language centres in the south</i> In recent years the <i>Irish Language Investment Fund</i> in the north has helped various communities to set up almost 20 Irish language centres. No similar fund or network of centres exists in the south. An annual fund should be established that various communities can draw on to set up Irish language centres, as is proposed in the <i>20 Year Strategy for the Irish Language</i> in the south.	€1,150,000 €2,000,000	25 Irish language centres throughout the island 3 new Irish language centres per year in the south	25 jobs -	32 counties excluding Gaeltachtaí in the south 26 counties	Foras na Gaeilge Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Gaeltacht Service Towns</b> Foras na Gaeilge will be making funding available for the Gaeltacht Service Towns located outside the Gaeltacht. An annual grant of €100,000 is required for the three Gaeltacht Service Towns.	€300,000	3 Gaeltacht Service Towns	3 jobs	26 counties	Údarás na Gaeltachta / Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>District Councils in the North</b> 11 District Councils are to be established in the north. This will be an excellent opportunity to develop Irish language policies and services in them all. Currently Foras na Gaeilge provides approximately £100,000 per year for 3 officers in the authorities in the north. £330,000 would be required annually to seize this particular opportunity with the new councils.	€330,000	11 district councils with the ability to further Irish-language policy	11 jobs	6 counties	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Sufficient resources for lead organisations for the completion of their work programmes</b> When the Irish-language organisations were rationalised, an insufficient amount of funding was provided to lead organisations for the completion of their work programmes. Additional funding is needed to rectify this.	€1,000,000	6 lead organisations with sufficient resources for the completion of their work programmes	18 jobs	32 counties	Foras na Gaeilge

2. Tacaíocht d'fhoghlaím na Gaeilge sa phobal (lasmuigh den chórás oifigiúil oideachais)	<b>Scoláireachtaí d'aosaigh</b> Faoi láthair, eiríonn le Foras na Gaeilge tuairim is €10,000 a chur ar fáil i scoláireachtaí d'aosaigh. Cuirtear scoláireachtaí cúnaimh €200 ar fáil d'aosaigh i láthair na huaire. Dá mbeadh €90,000 ar fáil bheifi ábalta an scéim seo a leathnú agus díriú isteach ar an bpobal Protastúnach ó thuaidh, m.sh., ar inimircigh ar bhonn uile-oileán, agus ar dhaoine faoi mhíbhuntáiste nach mbeadh ar a gcumas dul chuig an nGaeltacht gan cúnamh. Chabhródh seo le hinbhuanaitheacht na bpobal Gaeltachta chomh maith.	€90,000	450 scoláireacht a mbainfidh suas le 450 duine fásta tairbhe astu	-	32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Scoláireachtaí do dhaoine óga</b> Cuireann Foras na Gaeilge tuairim is €70,000 ar fáil trí scéim scoláireachta do dhaltaí ó thuaidh. Bheadh €200,000 de dhíth leis an scéim a leathnú amach chuig pobal iomlán na tire, le béim ar leith orthu siúd atá faoi mhíbhuntáiste.	€200,000	400 scoláireacht a mbainfidh suas le 400 dalta tairbhe astu	-	32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>An Ghaelbhratach</b> Faoi láthair, tá tuairim is 50 scoil, idir mheánscoileanna agus bhunscoileanna, ranmpháirteach i dtionscnamh na Gaelbhrataí agus tá 2 oifigeach ag plé leo. Dá mbeimis le cur le líon na scoileanna, bheadh orainn oifigigh bhereise a fhostú. Theastódh €100,000 breise sa bliaín chun é sin a dhéanamh.	€100,000	100 scoil breise ag pleánaíl don Ghaeilge sa scoil leis an tacáocht chuí	3 phost	32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge
	Áis foghlama ar líne Níl áis foghlama chuimsitheach ar-líne ar fáil saor in aisce don phobal le Gaeilge a fhoghlaím faoi láthair. Ba mhaith le Foras na Gaeilge áis ar-líne a forbairt le go bhféadfaidh daoine tabhairt faoin nGaeilge a fhoghlaím ag a leibhéal féin go neamhspleách ar rang.	€400,000	Áis foghlama saor in aisce don phobal ar fud an domhain	2 phost	Idirnáisiúnta	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Tacaíocht don chórás oideachais lánGhaeilge:</b> <b>Cúntóirí Teanga</b> Scéim phíolótach de chúnatóirí teanga le haghaidh scoileanna lán-Ghaeilge ag an dá leibhéal - laistigh agus lasmuigh den Gaeltacht, ag díriú ar straitéisí don chainteoir dúchais agus don fhoghlaimeoir.	€600,000	15 cúntóir teanga ag freastal ar 5 scoil an duine = 75 scoil	15 post	32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Sainchomhairle teanga</b> Sainchomhairleoir teanga le haghaidh scoileanna sna Gaeltachtaí	€160,000	4 sainchomhairleoir le haghaidh na nGaeltachtaí	4 phost	Na Gaeltachtaí ó dheas	Údarás na Gaeltachta
	<b>Ionaid chúram leanáí / tacáiochta teaghláigh Gaeilge</b> Ionaid chúram leanáí / tacáiochta teaghláigh Gaeilge ó bhreith go haois réamhscoile le tearmann teanga a thabhairt agus forbairt teangeolaíochta a dhaingniú. Bheidis ag teastáil ar a laghad i ngach mó�-chathair/baile de réir a chéile. Tá cuid den obair seo ar siúl ag Údarás na Gaeltachta cheana féin.	€2,000,000	4 ionad cúram leanáí / tacáiochta teaghláigh nua sa bliaín	4 phost	32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge
3. Tacaíocht don teaghlaech	<b>Cúnamh for-rochtana le haghaidh tuismitheoirí</b> Tacaíofctaí a chur ar fáil do na teaghlaigh i gceantair Ghaeiltachta agus i scoilcheantair Ghaelscoileanna chun Gaeilge a úsáid lena bpáistí. Tá a leithéid de thionscadal ar bun ó thuaidh le tuismitheoirí Bhunscoil an Droichid. Bheadh costas de €1,000,000 i gceist lena leithéid de thionscadal don oiléán ar fad.	€1,000,000	Freastal ar 24,000 duine nó 6,000 teaghlaech leis an scéim for-rochtana le haghaidh tuismitheoirí	15 post	32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Scoláireachtaí teaghláigh</b> Cuireann Foras na Gaeilge €10,000 ar fáil do 10 dteaghlaech le freastal ar chúrsa Gaeltachta gach bliain. Bheadh €50,000 de dhíth leis an tacáocht seo a leathnú	€50,000	50 Teaghlaech (200 duine)	-	32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Greannán le haghaidh daoine óga</b> Le cur leis an straitéis atá á forbairt ag Foras na Gaeilge leis an léitheoireacht a chur chun cinn i measc lucht na Gaeilge, bheadh sé inmhianta greannán (leagan clóite agus ar-líne) a forbairt, agus a d'fhoilseofaí gach coicís. Chosnódh a leithéid €300,000 sa bliaín.	€300,000	26 eagrán sa bliaín	2 phost	Idirnáisiúnta	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Ciste caipitil Údarás na Gaeltachta</b> Tá sé aitheanta ag Údarás na Gaeltachta go bhfuil €5,000,000 eile ag teastáil lena chur ar a gcumas 1,000 post breise a chruthú sna Ghaeltachtaí sna 3 bliana atá romhainn. Ar ndóigh, tá seo riachtanach le hinmharthanacht na Gaeltachta a chinntíú sna todhchaí.	€5,000,000	An tÚdarás cumasaithe le fostáocht substaintiúil nua a chruthú	1,000 post breise	Na Gaeltachtaí ó dheas	Údarás na Gaeltachta
4. An Ghaeilge i bhFiontraíocht / cruthú fostáochta	<b>Scéim fiontraíochta / gheilleagar</b> Tá géarghá le maoiniú breise a chur ar fáil do scéim náisiúnta chun gnólachtaí a spreagadh agus a mhealladh le níos mó Gaeilge a úsáid. Oibreoidh an scéim seo i gcomhar le Cumainn Thráchtala atá ina gcuid de Chambers Ireland, Comhairlí Cathracha agus Contaetha agus grúpaí eile chun an Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn sna hearnálacha tráchtala mar uirlis mhargaíochta agus chumarsáide phraiticiúil agus immharthana.	€100,000	10 gcuideachta párteach sa scéim	-	32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Scéim leanúnach cumasaithe agus spreagtha pobail</b> Tá géarghá le feachtas gníomhach leis an bpobal, agus go háirithe daoine óga, a spreagadh le cinneadh coinsiasach a dhéanamh an Ghaeilge a úsáid mar a rogha teanga ina saol laethúil. Bheadh go leor leor ceardlanna cumásúcháin agus feachtas poiblí bolscaireachta ag teastáil le cur le líon na ndaoine a roghnóidh Gaeilge a úsáid amach anseo, bíodh sin sa teaghlaech, leis na húdaráis, le cairde, srl.	€200,000	An Ghaeilge á roghnú ag níos mó daoine le húsáid agus na tacái cuí le cinneadh den sórt sin a chumasú	4 phost	32 contae	Foras na Gaeilge
5. Úsáid na Gaeilge mar rogha teanga	<b>IOMLÁN</b>		€17,980,000	1,175+		

2. Support for learning Irish in the community (outside the official education system)	<b>Adult Scholarships</b> Currently Foras na Gaeilge manages to make approximately €10,000 available in adult scholarships. Assistance scholarships of €200 are provided to adults currently. If €90,000 was made available, the scheme could be extended with a focus on, for example, the Protestant Community in the north, on immigrants on an all-island basis, and on the disadvantaged who would not normally be able to go to the Gaeltacht without assistance. This would also help sustain Gaeltacht communities.	€90,000	450 scholarships that up to 450 adults will benefit from	-	32 counties	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Scholarships for young people</b> Foras na Gaeilge provides approximately €70,000 through a scholarship scheme for school students in the north. €200,000 would be required to expand this scheme to the entire country, with a special focus on the disadvantaged.	€200,000	400 scholarships that up to 400 students will benefit from	-	32 counties	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>An Ghaelbhhratach</b> At the present time approximately 50 primary and secondary schools are taking part in the Gaelbhhratach initiative and 2 officers are dealing with them. To add to the number of participant schools, we would need to employ more officers. This would require an additional €100,000 annually.	€100,000	100 additional schools planning for the Irish language with appropriate supports	3 jobs	32 counties	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Online learning facility</b> At the moment there is no comprehensive, free online learning facility available to those who wish to learn Irish. Foras na Gaeilge would like to develop such a facility so that people could start learning Irish at their own level, independently of any class.	€400,000	Free online learning facility for the global community	2 jobs	International	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Support for the Irish-medium education system:</b> <i>Language Assistants</i> Pilot scheme of language assistants for second level Irish-medium schools, both inside and outside the Gaeltacht, focusing on strategies for the native speaker and the learner. <i>Expert Language Advice</i> Language consultant for Gaeltacht schools	€600,000 €160,000	15 language assistants each serving 5 schools = 75 schools 4 consultants for the Gaeltachtaí	15 jobs 4 jobs	32 counties Gaeltachtaí in the south	Foras na Gaeilge Údarás na Gaeltachta
3. Household support	<b>Irish-language child care / household support centres</b> Irish-language child care / household support centres from birth to pre-school age to provide a language centre and consolidate linguistic development, based on best language transmission practice. They would at least be gradually required in every large city / town. Part of this work is already being carried out by Údarás na Gaeltachta.	€2,000,000	4 new child care / household support centres per year	4 jobs	32 counties	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Outreach assistance for parents</b> Provide supports for households in Gaeltacht areas, and in Irish-medium school catchment areas to encourage parents to use Irish with their children. A similar project is already underway in the north with parents of students attending Bunscoil an Dhoiridh. This kind of project would cost €1,000,000 for the entire island.	€1,000,000	An outreach scheme for parents would serve 24,000 individuals or 6,000 households	15 jobs	32 counties	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Household scholarships</b> Foras na Gaeilge makes €10,000 available for 10 households to attend a Gaeltacht course every year. €50,000 would be required to expand this support.	€50,000	50 households (200 people)	-	32 counties	Foras na Gaeilge
	<b>Comics for young people</b> To add to the reading promotion strategy that is being developed by Foras na Gaeilge, we would like to develop a comic that would be published (print and online versions) on a fortnightly basis. This would cost €300,000 per year.	€300,000	26 issues per year	2 jobs	International	Foras na Gaeilge
4. The Irish language in enterprise / employment creation	<b>Údarás na Gaeltachta Capital Fund</b> Údarás na Gaeltachta has identified a requirement for an additional €5,000,000 to allow it to create 1,000 additional jobs in the Gaeltacht over the next 3 years. Needless to say, this is needed to ensure the future viability of the Gaeltacht.	€5,000,000	Údarás na Gaeltachta empowered to create substantial new employment	1,000 additional jobs	Gaeltachtaí in the south	Údarás na Gaeltachta
	<b>Enterprise / Economy Scheme</b> Specific funding is needed for a national scheme to encourage and attract more businesses nationwide to use the Irish language. This scheme will operate in conjunction with chambers of commerce who are part of Chambers Ireland, City and County Councils and other groups to promote Irish in commercial sectors as a marketing and a practical and sustainable communications tool.	€100,000	10 companies involved in scheme	-	32 counties	Foras na Gaeilge
5. Use of the Irish language as preferred language	<b>Ongoing community empowerment and encouragement scheme</b> There is a great need for an active campaign to encourage the public, especially young people, to make a conscious decision to use the Irish language as their preferred language in their daily lives. Many enabling workshops and publicity campaigns would be required to increase the number of people who choose Irish in the future, whether they use Irish with their families, the authorities, friends, etc.	€200,000	More people choosing to use Irish with appropriate supports to enable such a decision.	4 jobs	32 counties	Foras na Gaeilge
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>€17,980,000</b>		<b>1,175+</b>		

*Breis eolais: [www.cnag.ie](http://www.cnag.ie) / [cearta@cnag.ie](mailto:cearta@cnag.ie) / +353 (0)1 4757401 / +44 (0)28 90315647*